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NOTE BY THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

The Secretary-General has the honour to transmit to the Security Council, pursuant to paragraph 3 of Security Council resolution 699 (1991), the attached second semi-annual report on the implementation by the IAEA of the plan for the destruction, removal or rendering harmless of items listed in paragraph 12 of United Nations Security Council resolution 687 (1991).

occurred prior to commencement of the inspection activities. A detailed description of the material and components in question is contained in document S/23505. The extent and effectiveness of the destruction carried out by the Iraqi authorities of these items is now under assessment by the Agency. Additional measures will be necessary, in some cases, to rule out any possibility of recovery.

The destruction of components specific to the Electromagnetic Isotope Separation (EMIS) program, begun in the previous six month reporting period, continues. The destruction activities have included the removal to a nearby storage area of 54 return irons (30 tons each) from the alpha calutron pier at Tarmiya.

A plan for the dismantling of EMIS uranium enrichment production capabilities at the Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat sites was prepared and communicated to the Iraqi side on 15 May 1992. The plan included reduction of the electrical power delivery to both sites, removal of general utilities from buildings and destruction of eight key technical buildings. Implementation of this plan was begun, with full co-operation of the Iraqi Atomic Energy Commission, in the course of the 12th IAEA inspection (26 May - 4 June 1992) and is presently more than 50% complete. Dismantling operations at Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat will be completed by the time of the next inspection, scheduled to take place in July 1992, in the course of which the destruction of relevant buildings at these sites will also be completed.

#### Installations and equipment relevant to the weaponization activities

On 25 March 1992, following a series of meetings in Vienna between IAEA officials and an Iraqi technical delegation, a formal communication containing a list of buildings and equipment to be destroyed at the Al Atheer-Al Hatteen site was transmitted to the Iraqi authorities. The Al Atheer-Al Hatteen site had been identified by the IAEA as the main research centre where the IAEC intended to pursue its program for developing nuclear weapons. Eight buildings covering a surface of approximately 35 000 square meters, and 26 major equipment items, some consisting of several components, were destroyed under the supervision of Agency inspectors in the course of the 11th and 12th IAEA inspection missions. In the case of one additional item on the equipment list, essential components were removed to IAEA, Vienna.

The techniques employed for destruction included the use of explosive charges. A total of more than 6 tons of explosives were used. The large bunker at the Al Hatteen site was filled with concrete and scrap iron to prevent its further use (350 cubic meters of concrete were poured), as the use of explosives in this case was judged to be impractical. The bunker's high protective berm was levelled. Cutting torches were used to destroy the steel liner shell

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of the internal explosion test chamber and to cut off reinforcing bars of the internal explosive test chamber and of the contained firing facility that was part of the physics building. The Iraqi side provided all the equipment, materials and manpower necessary for fulfilling the destruction plan under the supervision of the IAEA teams. Details of the buildings and equipment destroyed at the Al Atheer-Al Hatteen site are given in the inspection reports of IAEA-11 (doc S/23947) and IAEA-12 (in preparation).

### **Future Activities**

The removal from Iraq of the remaining 35 kilograms of U235 contained in the irradiated fuel elements of the Tamuz 2 and IRT 5000 research reactors is one of the major tasks still pending. It is hoped that negotiations with the contractors can be brought to a successful conclusion and that the financial resources necessary for removal and processing of the irradiated fuel will be found.

The destruction of key buildings and installations at Tarmiya and Ash Sharqat will be completed in the course of the next IAEA inspection in Iraq. Once this operation is finished, Tarmiya, Ash Sharqat, Tuwaiha and Al Atheer-Al Hatteen will not be equipped for undertaking activities proscribed under United Nations Security Council resolution 687 (1991). The verification of compliance by Iraq with the requirements of the resolution at these sites will rest on the IAEA plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification.

Additional destruction, removal or rendering harmless may be necessary in the near term pending the result of ongoing sample analysis. In the long-term, as provided for in paragraph 31 of the IAEA plan for future ongoing monitoring and verification, the inspection of any sites designated by the Special Commission or the IAEA in the course of implementation of that Plan may also give rise to the need for destruction, removal or rendering harmless not foreseen at this time.

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