

Le Président du Conseil de sécurité présente ses compliments aux membres du Conseil et a l'honneur de transmettre, pour information, le texte d'**une lettre datée du 24 octobre 2022**, adressée au Secrétaire général et au Président du Conseil de sécurité, **par le Représentant permanent de la Fédération de Russie auprès de l'Organisation des Nations Unies**.

Cette lettre sera publiée comme document du Conseil de sécurité sous la cote S/2022/795.

Le 24 octobre 2022

The President of the Security Council presents his compliments to the members of the Council and has the honour to transmit herewith, for their information, a copy of a **letter dated 24 October 2022 from the Permanent Representative of the Russian Federation to the United Nations** addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council.

This letter will be issued as a document of the Security Council under the symbol S/2022/795.

24 October 2022

**Постоянный представитель  
Российской Федерации  
при Организации  
Объединенных Наций**



**Permanent Representative  
of the Russian Federation  
to the United Nations**

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No. 4545 /n

New York, “*24*” October 2022

Excellencies,

I would like to draw your attention to the alarming information received by our Ministry of Defense about the plans of the Kiev regime to commit a provocation by exploding a so-called ‘dirty bomb’ in order to accuse Russia of using a tactical nuclear weapon.

The Kiev regime has technological as well as industrial capacities to develop a “dirty bomb”. From a technical perspective, a ‘dirty bomb’ is a container with radioactive isotopes and explosive load. Once the load explodes, the container is destroyed, and the radioactive substance is dispersed by a blast wave that produces radioactive contamination across large areas, and can cause a radiation morbidity.

H.E. Mr. António Guterres  
Secretary-General  
United Nations

H.E. Mr. Michel Xavier Biang  
President of the Security Council,  
Permanent Representative  
of Gabon to the United Nations  
New York

Uranium oxide from spent nuclear fuel assemblies as well as radioactive substances that could be derived from the spent nuclear fuel storages of the Chernobyl nuclear power plant can be used as the radioactive substance for the “dirty bomb”.

There are nuclear industry enterprises in Ukraine that possess stockpiles of radioactive substances that can be used for developing the ‘dirty bomb’, namely the Yuzhnoukrainsk, Khmelnytsky and Rovno nuclear power plants with nine storage pools for spent nuclear fuel that contain up to 1.5 thousand tonnes of uranium enriched with up to 1.5% of oxide.

Over 22,000 fuel assemblies (21,284 and 1,692 respectively) along with related products – Uranium-235 and Plutonium-239, which are a main component of a nuclear military charge, are stored at the decommissioned Chernobyl nuclear power plant which includes radioactive waste repositories.

More than 50,000 m<sup>3</sup> of radioactive waste which can also be used as component of the ‘dirty bomb’ can be stored at the recently established enterprise ‘Vektor’ designed for radioactive waste reprocessing, as well as at Pridneprovsky chemical plant and at the radioactive waste disposal sites ‘Buryakovka’, ‘Podlesny’ and ‘Rossokha’. The Vostochniy Mining and Processing Plant extracts uranium ore at two of the three shafts with a capacity of up to 1,000 tonnes per year.

Moreover, Ukraine has appropriate scientific capacities and knowledge. There are various testing systems in operation, including experimental nuclear reactor, as well as special equipment and premises to handle high-activity sources of ionizing radiation –



isotopes of Cesium-137 and Strontium-90 - in the Kharkov Institute of Physics and Technology. The second site is the Institute for Nuclear Research of the National Academy of Sciences of Ukraine located in Kiev. Its BBP-M reactor is used for research with the use of high-activity radioactive materials.

According to our Ministry of Defense, the Institute for Nuclear Research of the National Academy of Sciences and the Vostochniy Mining and Processing Plant have received direct orders from Zelenskiy's regime to develop such a 'dirty bomb'. The works are at their concluding stage.

Our Ministry of Defense has also received information that this provocation may be carried out with the support of the Western countries.

The Kiev regime plans to camouflage the explosion of such a "dirty bomb" as an explosion of a Russian low-yield nuclear warhead that contains highly enriched uranium. In this scenario, the presence of radioactive isotopes in the atmosphere will be recorded by the sensors of the International Monitoring System installed in Europe and presented as a use of tactical nuclear weapon. By this provocation the Kiev regime seeks to intimidate the population, increase the flow of refugees, and accuse the Russian Federation of "nuclear terrorism".

Another heinous scenario plotted by Kiev suggests organizing acts of sabotage against nuclear power plants located in the territory under its control or by triggering an accident by the shelling of the Zaporozhie NPP located in the Russian Federation, which is the largest NPP in Europe.

All these reckless Ukrainian provocations would lead to large-scale radiological contamination and may cost thousands of innocent lives. The authorities in Kiev and their Western backers will bear full responsibility for all the consequences of such irresponsible actions.

We will regard the use of the “dirty bomb” by the Kiev regime as an act of nuclear terrorism.

We urge the Western countries to exert their influence on the regime in Kiev to abandon its dangerous plans threatening international peace and security. They will have grave consequences and cause mass casualties among civilian population.

We call on the Secretary-General of the United Nations to do everything in his power to prevent this heinous crime from happening.

Amidst the anti-Russian propaganda campaign led by the Western countries, we would like to stress that the Russian Federation has not intended, nor intends to use nuclear weapons in Ukraine. There have been no reference to the possibility of the use of such weapons by either the leadership of our country or of the Ministry of Defense.

I would be grateful if the present letter could be circulated as an official document of the Security Council and of the General Assembly (under Agenda item 99 “General and complete disarmament”).

Please accept, Excellencies, the assurances of my highest consideration.



Vassily Nebenzia