

# IRAQ'S WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION

THE ASSESSMENT OF THE BRITISH  
GOVERNMENT

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# CONTENTS

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**Foreword by the Prime Minister**

**Executive Summary**

<b>Part 1:</b> <i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
<i>...</i>	<i>...</i>
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**Part 2:** *...*

**Part 3:** *...*





1. The first step is to identify the problem or goal. This involves understanding the current situation and what you want to achieve.

2. Next, you need to gather information. This could involve research, talking to experts, or looking at data.

3. Once you have information, you can start to develop a plan. This should include a clear strategy and a timeline for when you want to complete each step.

4. It's important to stay organized throughout the process. This means keeping track of your progress and making adjustments as needed.

5. Finally, you need to evaluate your results. This means looking back at what you've done and seeing if you've achieved your goal.

6. The last step is to reflect on the process. This means thinking about what you've learned and how you can apply it in the future.





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1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The addresses are listed in the order in which they appear in the document. The names and addresses are as follows:

10. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee. The names are listed in alphabetical order. The addresses are listed in the order in which they appear in the document. The names and addresses are as follows: \$ 2001.









## The effects of biological agents

**Anthrax** is a highly infectious disease caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. It is a zoonotic disease, meaning it can be transmitted from animals to humans. The disease is caused by spores that are highly resistant to heat and disinfection. The incubation period is typically 1 to 6 weeks. The disease can manifest in three forms: cutaneous, inhaled, and ingested. The mortality rate is high, especially for the inhaled and ingested forms.

**Botulinum toxin** is a neurotoxin produced by the bacterium *Clostridium botulinum*. It is one of the most potent toxins known, with a mortality rate of approximately 100% if left untreated. The toxin blocks the release of acetylcholine at the neuromuscular junction, leading to muscle paralysis. Symptoms include double vision, drooping eyelids, and difficulty swallowing. Treatment involves supportive care and the use of antitoxins.

**Aflatoxins** are a group of mycotoxins produced by certain species of fungi, including *Aspergillus flavus* and *Aspergillus parasiticus*. They are potent hepatocarcinogens, meaning they can cause liver cancer. Aflatoxins are commonly found in contaminated grains, nuts, and other agricultural products. They are highly stable and resistant to heat and light.

**Ricin** is a protein toxin derived from the castor oil plant (*Ricinus communis*). It is a highly potent toxin that inhibits protein synthesis in cells. Ricin can be inhaled, ingested, or injected. Symptoms include nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. The mortality rate is high, especially for the inhaled and injected forms.

The following table summarizes the key characteristics of these biological agents:

Agent	Source	Mode of Action	Incubation Period	Mortality Rate
Anthrax	<i>Bacillus anthracis</i>	Spore formation, toxin production	1-6 weeks	High (up to 100%)
Botulinum toxin	<i>Clostridium botulinum</i>	Neurotoxin production	Hours to days	~100% (untreated)
Aflatoxins	<i>Aspergillus</i> spp.	Hepatocarcinogenesis	Months to years	High (liver cancer)
Ricin	<i>Ricinus communis</i>	Protein synthesis inhibition	Hours to days	High (untreated)

- Anthrax spores are highly resistant to heat and disinfection, and can survive in the environment for decades.
  - Botulinum toxin is highly stable and resistant to heat and light, and can be used as a biological weapon.
  - Aflatoxins are highly stable and resistant to heat and light, and are commonly found in contaminated grains and nuts.
  - Ricin is highly stable and resistant to heat and light, and can be used as a biological weapon.
- The following table summarizes the key characteristics of these biological agents:
- | Agent           | Source                       | Mode of Action                    | Incubation Period | Mortality Rate      |
|-----------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|---------------------|
| Anthrax         | <i>Bacillus anthracis</i>    | Spore formation, toxin production | 1-6 weeks         | High (up to 100%)   |
| Botulinum toxin | <i>Clostridium botulinum</i> | Neurotoxin production             | Hours to days     | ~100% (untreated)   |
| Aflatoxins      | <i>Aspergillus</i> spp.      | Hepatocarcinogenesis              | Months to years   | High (liver cancer) |
| Ricin           | <i>Ricinus communis</i>      | Protein synthesis inhibition      | Hours to days     | High (untreated)    |

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**nuclear programme**

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**Effect of a 20-kiloton nuclear detonation**



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### The Attack on Halabja

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A photograph of a Halabja, Iraq, showing the aftermath of a chemical attack.

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## The use of ballistic missiles

11.  00. The use of ballistic missiles is a key element of a country's nuclear deterrence strategy. It is a highly accurate and long-range weapon that can be used to strike targets across the globe. The use of ballistic missiles is also a key element of a country's strategic defense posture. It is a highly accurate and long-range weapon that can be used to strike targets across the globe.
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## CHAPTER 3

# THE CURRENT POSITION: 1998–2002

1. The current position is that the world is now a more dangerous place than it was in 1998. The main reasons for this are the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the development of chemical and biological weapons, and the emergence of new and more powerful weapons of mass destruction. The main conclusions are that the world is now a more dangerous place than it was in 1998.

- The world is now a more dangerous place than it was in 1998. The main reasons for this are the proliferation of nuclear weapons, the development of chemical and biological weapons, and the emergence of new and more powerful weapons of mass destruction.
- The proliferation of nuclear weapons is a major concern. The number of nuclear weapons has increased significantly since 1998, and the number of nuclear-armed states has also increased.
- The development of chemical and biological weapons is also a major concern. These weapons are easier to develop and use than nuclear weapons, and they can be used against a wide range of targets.
- The emergence of new and more powerful weapons of mass destruction is also a major concern. These weapons are more powerful and more accurate than those developed in the past, and they can be used against a wide range of targets.
- The main conclusions are that the world is now a more dangerous place than it was in 1998. The proliferation of nuclear weapons, the development of chemical and biological weapons, and the emergence of new and more powerful weapons of mass destruction are all major concerns.
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- The emergence of new and more powerful weapons of mass destruction is also a major concern. These weapons are more powerful and more accurate than those developed in the past, and they can be used against a wide range of targets.
- The main conclusions are that the world is now a more dangerous place than it was in 1998. The proliferation of nuclear weapons, the development of chemical and biological weapons, and the emergence of new and more powerful weapons of mass destruction are all major concerns.

## CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

### Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) Assessment: 1999–2002

2. The current position is that the world is now a more dangerous place than it was in 1999. The main reasons for this are the proliferation of chemical and biological weapons, and the emergence of new and more powerful weapons of mass destruction. The main conclusions are that the world is now a more dangerous place than it was in 1999.

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**Chemical and biological agents: delivery means**

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## NUCLEAR WEAPONS

### Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) Assessments: 1999–2001

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### Iraqi nuclear weapons expertise

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**Elements of a nuclear weapons programme: nuclear fission weapon**

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- $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+i)(x-i)} dx = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{(x+i)(x-i)} dx$
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22.  $\int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \frac{1}{x^2 + 1} dx$

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## BALLISTIC MISSILES

### Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) Assessment: 1999–2002

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### The Iraqi ballistic missile programme since 1998

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FIGURE 4: ABABIL-100

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FIGURE 5: AL-HUSSEIN

2.  $\int_0^{1000} \frac{1}{\sqrt{x}} dx$



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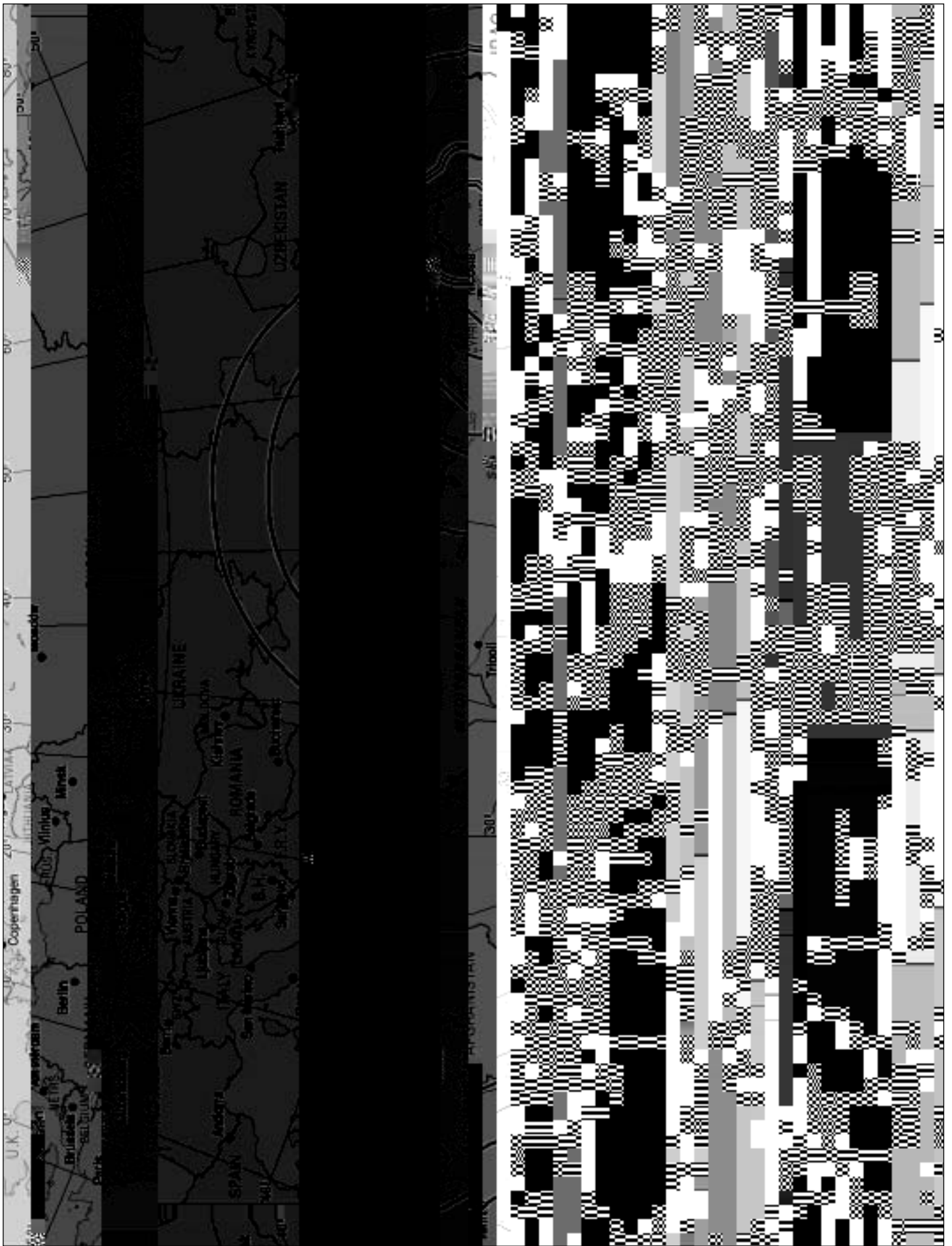


FIGURE 7: CURRENT AND PLANNED/POTENTIAL BALLISTIC MISSILES

## FUNDING FOR THE WMD PROGRAMME

6

### UN Sanctions

### Iraq's illicit earnings

Year	Amount in \$billions
1999	0.5-1
2000	1.5-2
2001	
2002	(...)

## PART 2

### HISTORY OF UN WEAPONS INSPECTIONS

1. UN Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) is the only resolution that explicitly requires the destruction of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by a specific date. It was adopted in the context of the Gulf War and the disarmament of Iraq. The resolution demands that Iraq accept the responsibility for its actions, provide a full and complete disclosure of its WMD programs, and allow for international inspections. It sets a deadline for the destruction of chemical and biological weapons by January 1, 1992, and for nuclear weapons by January 1, 1993.

#### UN Security Council Resolutions relating to Weapons of Mass Destruction

##### UNSCR 687, April 1991

UNSCR 687 (1991) is the only resolution that explicitly requires the destruction of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by a specific date. It was adopted in the context of the Gulf War and the disarmament of Iraq. The resolution demands that Iraq accept the responsibility for its actions, provide a full and complete disclosure of its WMD programs, and allow for international inspections. It sets a deadline for the destruction of chemical and biological weapons by January 1, 1992, and for nuclear weapons by January 1, 1993.

##### UNSCR 707, August 1991,

UNSCR 707 (1991) is a resolution that demands that Iraq accept the responsibility for its actions, provide a full and complete disclosure of its WMD programs, and allow for international inspections. It sets a deadline for the destruction of chemical and biological weapons by January 1, 1992, and for nuclear weapons by January 1, 1993.

##### UNSCR 715, October 1991

UNSCR 715 (1991) is a resolution that demands that Iraq accept the responsibility for its actions, provide a full and complete disclosure of its WMD programs, and allow for international inspections. It sets a deadline for the destruction of chemical and biological weapons by January 1, 1992, and for nuclear weapons by January 1, 1993.

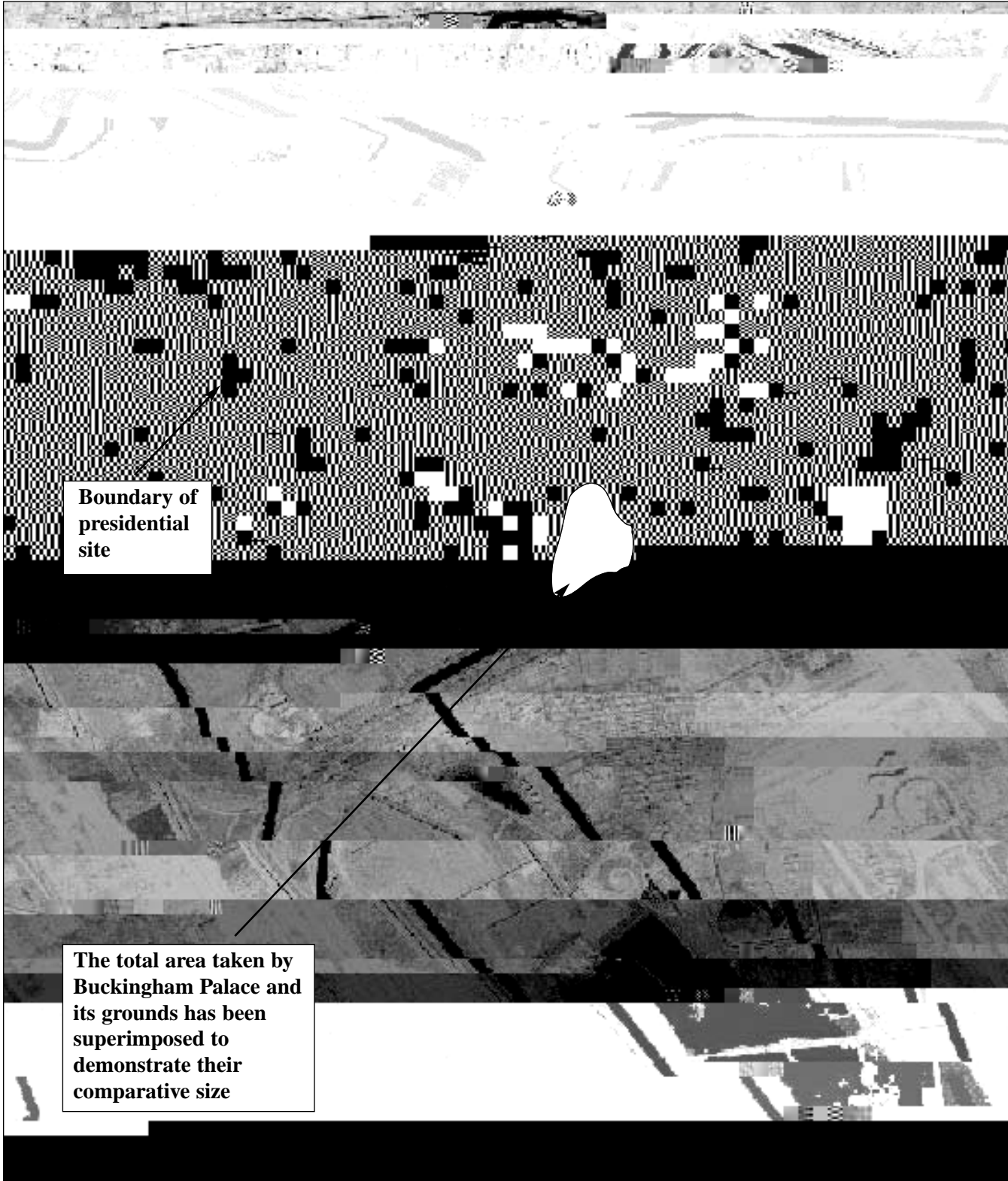
##### UNSCR 1051, March 1996

UNSCR 1051 (1996) is a resolution that demands that Iraq accept the responsibility for its actions, provide a full and complete disclosure of its WMD programs, and allow for international inspections. It sets a deadline for the destruction of chemical and biological weapons by January 1, 1992, and for nuclear weapons by January 1, 1993.

2. UN Security Council Resolution 687 (1991) is the only resolution that explicitly requires the destruction of weapons of mass destruction (WMD) by a specific date. It was adopted in the context of the Gulf War and the disarmament of Iraq. The resolution demands that Iraq accept the responsibility for its actions, provide a full and complete disclosure of its WMD programs, and allow for international inspections. It sets a deadline for the destruction of chemical and biological weapons by January 1, 1992, and for nuclear weapons by January 1, 1993.

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A photograph of a “presidential site” or what have been called “palaces”.



**Boundary of presidential site**

**The total area taken by Buckingham Palace and its grounds has been superimposed to demonstrate their comparative size**

### **Iraq's policy of deception**

After the invasion of Kuwait in August 1990, the United States and its allies imposed economic sanctions on Iraq, which led to the Iraqi government's decision to withdraw from Kuwait in February 1991. However, Iraq's policy of deception continued, as it claimed that it had been provoked into attacking Kuwait and that it was still occupied by Kuwaiti forces. This led to the Gulf War in 1990-1991, which ended with Iraq's withdrawal from Kuwait and the imposition of new sanctions.

## Intimidation

6. The UN Security Council has repeatedly condemned Iraq for its intimidation of UN weapons inspectors. (UN Security Council Resolution 1483, 2003)

The UN Security Council has repeatedly condemned Iraq for its intimidation of UN weapons inspectors. (UN Security Council Resolution 1483, 2003)

### Iraqi obstruction of UN weapons inspection teams

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- Iraq has repeatedly obstructed UN weapons inspection teams. (UN Security Council Resolution 1483, 2003)
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## Obstruction

1. The UN Security Council has repeatedly condemned Iraq for its obstruction of UN weapons inspectors. (UN Security Council Resolution 1483, 2003)
2. The UN Security Council has repeatedly condemned Iraq for its obstruction of UN weapons inspectors. (UN Security Council Resolution 1483, 2003)



2017 (see also the 2006 report: [http://www.iaea.org/newscenter/press/2017/06/170624\\_iraq生物武器计划.pdf](#)).

### Inspection of Iraq's biological weapons programme

This report contains information on the biological weapons programme in Iraq. It is based on the information provided by the inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Special Commission (UNSC). The report is divided into two parts: **Part I** and **Part II**. **Part I** contains information on the biological weapons programme in Iraq from 1980 to 1990, and **Part II** contains information on the biological weapons programme in Iraq from 1990 to 2003. The report is based on the information provided by the inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Special Commission (UNSC).

**Part I: 1980-1990**  
 In 1980, the IAEA inspectors were notified that Iraq had a biological weapons programme. The inspectors conducted a series of inspections in Iraq, and they found that Iraq had a biological weapons programme. The programme was run by a group of scientists known as the **Biological Weapons Committee**. The committee was headed by **Dr. Abdul Aziz Hameed**, a chemist who had worked for the IAEA. The committee was responsible for the development of biological weapons.

**Part II: 1990-2003**  
 In 1990, the UNSC inspectors were notified that Iraq had a biological weapons programme. The inspectors conducted a series of inspections in Iraq, and they found that Iraq had a biological weapons programme. The programme was run by a group of scientists known as the **Biological Weapons Committee**. The committee was headed by **Dr. Abdul Aziz Hameed**, a chemist who had worked for the IAEA. The committee was responsible for the development of biological weapons.

**Conclusion**  
 The IAEA and the UNSC inspectors found that Iraq had a biological weapons programme. The programme was run by a group of scientists known as the **Biological Weapons Committee**. The committee was headed by **Dr. Abdul Aziz Hameed**, a chemist who had worked for the IAEA. The committee was responsible for the development of biological weapons.

This report is based on the information provided by the inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Special Commission (UNSC). The report is based on the information provided by the inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the United Nations Special Commission (UNSC).

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### Inspection achievements

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## UNSCOM and IAEA achievements

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## Withdrawal of the inspectors

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### Operation Desert Fox (16–19 December 1998)

Operation Desert Fox was a series of four air strikes conducted by the United States and the United Kingdom against Iraq's nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons facilities on 16–19 December 1998. The strikes were part of a broader campaign to degrade Iraq's weapons of mass destruction capabilities. The operation resulted in the destruction of several key facilities, including the Al-Muthanna nuclear reactor and the Al-Tikrit chemical weapons plant.

## The situation since 1998

- $\frac{1}{6}$  of the population (12.5 million) are over 65 years old. The population is ageing rapidly. The number of people over 65 is expected to increase from 12.5 million in 1998 to 17 million in 2020. The number of people over 75 is expected to increase from 6 million in 1998 to 10 million in 2020. The number of people over 85 is expected to increase from 2 million in 1998 to 4 million in 2020. The number of people over 90 is expected to increase from 0.5 million in 1998 to 1.5 million in 2020. The number of people over 95 is expected to increase from 0.1 million in 1998 to 0.5 million in 2020. The number of people over 100 is expected to increase from 0.01 million in 1998 to 0.1 million in 2020.





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1. "The first step in the process of creating a new product is to identify a market need. This is often done through market research, which involves gathering information about the target market and its needs. One common method of market research is to conduct surveys, which can be done in a variety of ways, including online, in person, or by mail. Surveys can provide valuable insights into the preferences and needs of consumers, and can help to identify gaps in the market that can be filled by a new product. Another method of market research is to focus group, which involves bringing a group of people together to discuss their thoughts and feelings about a product or service. Focus groups can provide a more in-depth understanding of consumer needs and preferences than surveys can. Once a market need has been identified, the next step is to develop a product that meets that need. This involves a process of prototyping and testing, which can be done in a variety of ways, including building a physical prototype, creating a digital prototype, or using 3D printing. The final step in the process is to launch the product and monitor its performance in the market. This involves tracking sales, customer feedback, and other key performance indicators to ensure that the product is meeting its goals and that the market is responding positively to it.

2. "The second step in the process of creating a new product is to develop a business plan. This involves creating a detailed document that outlines the company's goals, strategies, and financial projections. A business plan is a critical tool for entrepreneurs, as it helps them to understand the market and their competition, and to make informed decisions about how to allocate their resources. A business plan typically includes information about the company's mission, vision, and values, as well as details about its products, services, and marketing strategy. It also includes financial projections, such as revenue, expenses, and profit, which can help entrepreneurs to understand the potential profitability of their business. A business plan is also a valuable tool for attracting investors and lenders, as it provides them with a clear understanding of the company's business model and financial needs.



1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles, including "The Hon. Mr. Justice G. D. C. O'Connell" and "The Hon. Mr. Justice J. J. O'Connell".



## Abuse of human rights

2. The UN Human Rights Commission established the Sub-Commission on Human Rights in 1958. It was the first international body to deal with human rights. It was replaced by the Human Rights Council in 2006.

2. The UN Human Rights Council established the Human Rights High Commissioner in 2006. The High Commissioner is the highest authority in the UN system for human rights. The High Commissioner is elected by the Human Rights Council for a three-year term.

### Human rights: abuses under Saddam Hussein

- 100,000 people were killed during the 1991 Gulf War.
- 100,000 people were killed during the 1991 Gulf War.
- 122,000 people were killed during the 1991 Gulf War.
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**Human Rights – individual testimony**

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**Human Rights – individual testimony**

▲ ... (S. ... A ... I. ... a ... a, ... I a ... a ... a, ... Sa ... a C. )



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FCO ([www.fco.gov.uk](http://www.fco.gov.uk))  
MOD ([www.mod.uk](http://www.mod.uk))  
The Stationery Office ([www.official-documents.co.uk](http://www.official-documents.co.uk))