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Iraq Statement

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001	Draft	Presidential Papers, June -December 2001	1	N.D.	P6/b6;
006	Speech	Statement	6	03/11/2003	P1/b1; P5; P6/b6;
007	Speech	Press Availability with the President of Spain, Draft #9	3	02/22/2003	P5; P6/b6;

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- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
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Presidential Papers, June-December 2001
Foreword

67371
Mammal
69355

The papers in this volume cover events from the second half of 2001 – a period of history that saw America come under terrible attack and undertake a global war against terrorism.

In the summer of 2001, our government was moving forward on many important issues. The U.S. Senate passed historic reforms in public education. Americans were beginning to feel the benefits of major tax relief. My Administration set clear standards on a question of profound moral consequence, barring the destruction of human embryos in scientific research. On a trip to Europe, I affirmed America's commitment to wider trade, an expanded NATO Alliance, and a united effort to spread the benefits of freedom to developing nations. And in the presence of troops stationed in Bosnia, I signed legislation to increase the pay and benefits of our men and women in uniform.

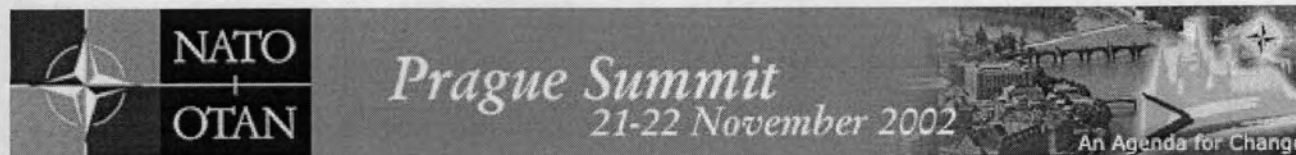
Then, on the morning of September 11th, enemies of our country brought violence and grief to the people of the United States. The ruthlessness of the attack stirred our Nation to anger and resolute action, while the heroism of victims and rescuers inspired deep respect and pride in our fellow citizens.

On that day we entered a new kind of war, facing dangers America had never known before. Our government took unprecedented steps to safeguard the American homeland from further attack, and to prepare for any that might come. I ordered the armed forces into battle in Afghanistan, where American and coalition forces rooted out the terrorists, destroyed their camps, and removed the regime that had made that country a terrorist haven.

As the year drew to a close, the successful campaign in Afghanistan continued. Americans began rebuilding where the terrorists had struck, in New York and at the Pentagon. Our government took crucial steps to help our airlines and many other industries still struggling in the aftermath of September 11th. And across the world, a great coalition was taking shape to oppose terror networks and terror states, and to defend freedom in the first war of the twenty-first century.

Drafted by: Joe Shattan, Office of Speechwriting

Office: 202/456-5640, (b)(6)



Updated: 21-Nov-2002

NATO Press Releases

Press
Release
(2002)133

21 Nov. 2002

Prague Summit Statement on Iraq

Issued by the Heads of State and Government participating in the meeting
of the North Atlantic Council in Prague
on 21 November 2002

We, the 19 Heads of State and Government of NATO, meeting in Prague, have expressed our serious concern about terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction.

Concerning Iraq, we pledge our full support for the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 1441 and call on Iraq to comply fully and immediately with this and all relevant UN Security Council resolutions.

We deplore Iraq's failure to comply fully with its obligations which were imposed as a necessary step to restore international peace and security and we recall that the Security Council has decided in its resolution to afford Iraq a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions of the Council.

NATO Allies stand united in their commitment to take effective action to assist and support the efforts of the UN to ensure full and immediate compliance by Iraq, without conditions or restrictions, with UNSCR 1441. We recall that the Security Council in this resolution has warned Iraq that it will face serious consequences as a result of its continued violation of its obligations.

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**Security Council**

Distr.: General
8 November 2002

Resolution 1441 (2002)

**Adopted by the Security Council at its 4644th meeting, on
8 November 2002**

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions, in particular its resolutions 661 (1990) of 6 August 1990, 678 (1990) of 29 November 1990, 686 (1991) of 2 March 1991, 687 (1991) of 3 April 1991, 688 (1991) of 5 April 1991, 707 (1991) of 15 August 1991, 715 (1991) of 11 October 1991, 986 (1995) of 14 April 1995, and 1284 (1999) of 17 December 1999, and all the relevant statements of its President,

Recalling also its resolution 1382 (2001) of 29 November 2001 and its intention to implement it fully,

Recognizing the threat Iraq's non-compliance with Council resolutions and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and long-range missiles poses to international peace and security,

Recalling that its resolution 678 (1990) authorized Member States to use all necessary means to uphold and implement its resolution 660 (1990) of 2 August 1990 and all relevant resolutions subsequent to resolution 660 (1990) and to restore international peace and security in the area,

Further recalling that its resolution 687 (1991) imposed obligations on Iraq as a necessary step for achievement of its stated objective of restoring international peace and security in the area,

Deploring the fact that Iraq has not provided an accurate, full, final, and complete disclosure, as required by resolution 687 (1991), of all aspects of its programmes to develop weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles with a range greater than one hundred and fifty kilometres, and of all holdings of such weapons, their components and production facilities and locations, as well as all other nuclear programmes, including any which it claims are for purposes not related to nuclear-weapons-usable material,

Deploring further that Iraq repeatedly obstructed immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to sites designated by the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), failed to cooperate fully and unconditionally with UNSCOM and IAEA weapons

inspectors, as required by resolution 687 (1991), and ultimately ceased all cooperation with UNSCOM and the IAEA in 1998,

Deploring the absence, since December 1998, in Iraq of international monitoring, inspection, and verification, as required by relevant resolutions, of weapons of mass destruction and ballistic missiles, in spite of the Council's repeated demands that Iraq provide immediate, unconditional, and unrestricted access to the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC), established in resolution 1284 (1999) as the successor organization to UNSCOM, and the IAEA, and regretting the consequent prolonging of the crisis in the region and the suffering of the Iraqi people,

Deploring also that the Government of Iraq has failed to comply with its commitments pursuant to resolution 687 (1991) with regard to terrorism, pursuant to resolution 688 (1991) to end repression of its civilian population and to provide access by international humanitarian organizations to all those in need of assistance in Iraq, and pursuant to resolutions 686 (1991), 687 (1991), and 1284 (1999) to return or cooperate in accounting for Kuwaiti and third country nationals wrongfully detained by Iraq, or to return Kuwaiti property wrongfully seized by Iraq,

Recalling that in its resolution 687 (1991) the Council declared that a ceasefire would be based on acceptance by Iraq of the provisions of that resolution, including the obligations on Iraq contained therein,

Determined to ensure full and immediate compliance by Iraq without conditions or restrictions with its obligations under resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions and recalling that the resolutions of the Council constitute the governing standard of Iraqi compliance,

Recalling that the effective operation of UNMOVIC, as the successor organization to the Special Commission, and the IAEA is essential for the implementation of resolution 687 (1991) and other relevant resolutions,

Noting that the letter dated 16 September 2002 from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Iraq addressed to the Secretary-General is a necessary first step toward rectifying Iraq's continued failure to comply with relevant Council resolutions,

Noting further the letter dated 8 October 2002 from the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director-General of the IAEA to General Al-Saadi of the Government of Iraq laying out the practical arrangements, as a follow-up to their meeting in Vienna, that are prerequisites for the resumption of inspections in Iraq by UNMOVIC and the IAEA, and expressing the gravest concern at the continued failure by the Government of Iraq to provide confirmation of the arrangements as laid out in that letter,

Reaffirming the commitment of all Member States to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq, Kuwait, and the neighbouring States,

Commending the Secretary-General and members of the League of Arab States and its Secretary-General for their efforts in this regard,

Determined to secure full compliance with its decisions,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Decides* that Iraq has been and remains in material breach of its obligations under relevant resolutions, including resolution 687 (1991), in particular through Iraq's failure to cooperate with United Nations inspectors and the IAEA, and to complete the actions required under paragraphs 8 to 13 of resolution 687 (1991);

2. *Decides*, while acknowledging paragraph 1 above, to afford Iraq, by this resolution, a final opportunity to comply with its disarmament obligations under relevant resolutions of the Council; and accordingly decides to set up an enhanced inspection regime with the aim of bringing to full and verified completion the disarmament process established by resolution 687 (1991) and subsequent resolutions of the Council;

3. *Decides* that, in order to begin to comply with its disarmament obligations, in addition to submitting the required biannual declarations, the Government of Iraq shall provide to UNMOVIC, the IAEA, and the Council, not later than 30 days from the date of this resolution, a currently accurate, full, and complete declaration of all aspects of its programmes to develop chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons, ballistic missiles, and other delivery systems such as unmanned aerial vehicles and dispersal systems designed for use on aircraft, including any holdings and precise locations of such weapons, components, sub-components, stocks of agents, and related material and equipment, the locations and work of its research, development and production facilities, as well as all other chemical, biological, and nuclear programmes, including any which it claims are for purposes not related to weapon production or material;

4. *Decides* that false statements or omissions in the declarations submitted by Iraq pursuant to this resolution and failure by Iraq at any time to comply with, and cooperate fully in the implementation of, this resolution shall constitute a further material breach of Iraq's obligations and will be reported to the Council for assessment in accordance with paragraphs 11 and 12 below;

5. *Decides* that Iraq shall provide UNMOVIC and the IAEA immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access to any and all, including underground, areas, facilities, buildings, equipment, records, and means of transport which they wish to inspect, as well as immediate, unimpeded, unrestricted, and private access to all officials and other persons whom UNMOVIC or the IAEA wish to interview in the mode or location of UNMOVIC's or the IAEA's choice pursuant to any aspect of their mandates; further decides that UNMOVIC and the IAEA may at their discretion conduct interviews inside or outside of Iraq, may facilitate the travel of those interviewed and family members outside of Iraq, and that, at the sole discretion of UNMOVIC and the IAEA, such interviews may occur without the presence of observers from the Iraqi Government; and instructs UNMOVIC and requests the IAEA to resume inspections no later than 45 days following adoption of this resolution and to update the Council 60 days thereafter;

6. *Endorses* the 8 October 2002 letter from the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director-General of the IAEA to General Al-Saadi of the Government of Iraq, which is annexed hereto, and decides that the contents of the letter shall be binding upon Iraq;

7. *Decides* further that, in view of the prolonged interruption by Iraq of the presence of UNMOVIC and the IAEA and in order for them to accomplish the tasks

set forth in this resolution and all previous relevant resolutions and notwithstanding prior understandings, the Council hereby establishes the following revised or additional authorities, which shall be binding upon Iraq, to facilitate their work in Iraq:

- UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall determine the composition of their inspection teams and ensure that these teams are composed of the most qualified and experienced experts available;
- All UNMOVIC and IAEA personnel shall enjoy the privileges and immunities, corresponding to those of experts on mission, provided in the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations and the Agreement on the Privileges and Immunities of the IAEA;
- UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have unrestricted rights of entry into and out of Iraq, the right to free, unrestricted, and immediate movement to and from inspection sites, and the right to inspect any sites and buildings, including immediate, unimpeded, unconditional, and unrestricted access to Presidential Sites equal to that at other sites, notwithstanding the provisions of resolution 1154 (1998) of 2 March 1998;
- UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the right to be provided by Iraq the names of all personnel currently and formerly associated with Iraq's chemical, biological, nuclear, and ballistic missile programmes and the associated research, development, and production facilities;
- Security of UNMOVIC and IAEA facilities shall be ensured by sufficient United Nations security guards;
- UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the right to declare, for the purposes of freezing a site to be inspected, exclusion zones, including surrounding areas and transit corridors, in which Iraq will suspend ground and aerial movement so that nothing is changed in or taken out of a site being inspected;
- UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the free and unrestricted use and landing of fixed- and rotary-winged aircraft, including manned and unmanned reconnaissance vehicles;
- UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the right at their sole discretion verifiably to remove, destroy, or render harmless all prohibited weapons, subsystems, components, records, materials, and other related items, and the right to impound or close any facilities or equipment for the production thereof; and
- UNMOVIC and the IAEA shall have the right to free import and use of equipment or materials for inspections and to seize and export any equipment, materials, or documents taken during inspections, without search of UNMOVIC or IAEA personnel or official or personal baggage;

8. *Decides* further that Iraq shall not take or threaten hostile acts directed against any representative or personnel of the United Nations or the IAEA or of any Member State taking action to uphold any Council resolution;

9. *Requests* the Secretary-General immediately to notify Iraq of this resolution, which is binding on Iraq; demands that Iraq confirm within seven days of that notification its intention to comply fully with this resolution; and demands

further that Iraq cooperate immediately, unconditionally, and actively with UNMOVIC and the IAEA;

10. *Requests* all Member States to give full support to UNMOVIC and the IAEA in the discharge of their mandates, including by providing any information related to prohibited programmes or other aspects of their mandates, including on Iraqi attempts since 1998 to acquire prohibited items, and by recommending sites to be inspected, persons to be interviewed, conditions of such interviews, and data to be collected, the results of which shall be reported to the Council by UNMOVIC and the IAEA;

11. *Directs* the Executive Chairman of UNMOVIC and the Director-General of the IAEA to report immediately to the Council any interference by Iraq with inspection activities, as well as any failure by Iraq to comply with its disarmament obligations, including its obligations regarding inspections under this resolution;

12. *Decides* to convene immediately upon receipt of a report in accordance with paragraphs 4 or 11 above, in order to consider the situation and the need for full compliance with all of the relevant Council resolutions in order to secure international peace and security;

13. *Recalls*, in that context, that the Council has repeatedly warned Iraq that it will face serious consequences as a result of its continued violations of its obligations;

14. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

Annex

Text of Blix/El-Baradei letter

**United Nations Monitoring, Verification
and Inspection Commission**

International Atomic Energy Agency

The Executive Chairman

The Director General

8 October 2002

Dear General Al-Saadi,

During our recent meeting in Vienna, we discussed practical arrangements that are prerequisites for the resumption of inspections in Iraq by UNMOVIC and the IAEA. As you recall, at the end of our meeting in Vienna we agreed on a statement which listed some of the principal results achieved, particularly Iraq's acceptance of all the rights of inspection provided for in all of the relevant Security Council resolutions. This acceptance was stated to be without any conditions attached.

During our 3 October 2002 briefing to the Security Council, members of the Council suggested that we prepare a written document on all of the conclusions we reached in Vienna. This letter lists those conclusions and seeks your confirmation thereof. We shall report accordingly to the Security Council.

In the statement at the end of the meeting, it was clarified that UNMOVIC and the IAEA will be granted immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to sites, including what was termed "sensitive sites" in the past. As we noted, however, eight presidential sites have been the subject of special procedures under a Memorandum of Understanding of 1998. Should these sites be subject, as all other sites, to immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access, UNMOVIC and the IAEA would conduct inspections there with the same professionalism.

H.E. General Amir H. Al-Saadi
Advisor
Presidential Office
Baghdad
Iraq

We confirm our understanding that UNMOVIC and the IAEA have the right to determine the number of inspectors required for access to any particular site. This determination will be made on the basis of the size and complexity of the site being inspected. We also confirm that Iraq will be informed of the designation of additional sites, i.e. sites not declared by Iraq or previously inspected by either UNSCOM or the IAEA, through a Notification of Inspection (NIS) provided upon arrival of the inspectors at such sites.

Iraq will ensure that no proscribed material, equipment, records or other relevant items will be destroyed except in the presence of UNMOVIC and/or IAEA inspectors, as appropriate, and at their request.

UNMOVIC and the IAEA may conduct interviews with any person in Iraq whom they believe may have information relevant to their mandate. Iraq will facilitate such interviews. It is for UNMOVIC and the IAEA to choose the mode and location for interviews.

The National Monitoring Directorate (NMD) will, as in the past, serve as the Iraqi counterpart for the inspectors. The Baghdad Ongoing Monitoring and Verification Centre (BOMVIC) will be maintained on the same premises and under the same conditions as was the former Baghdad Monitoring and Verification Centre. The NMD will make available services as before, cost free, for the refurbishment of the premises.

The NMD will provide free of cost: (a) escorts to facilitate access to sites to be inspected and communication with personnel to be interviewed; (b) a hotline for BOMVIC which will be staffed by an English speaking person on a 24 hour a day/seven days a week basis; (c) support in terms of personnel and ground transportation within the country, as requested; and (d) assistance in the movement of materials and equipment at inspectors' request (construction, excavation equipment, etc.). NMD will also ensure that escorts are available in the event of inspections outside normal working hours, including at night and on holidays.

Regional UNMOVIC/IAEA offices may be established, for example, in Basra and Mosul, for the use of their inspectors. For this purpose, Iraq will provide, without cost, adequate office buildings, staff accommodation, and appropriate escort personnel.

UNMOVIC and the IAEA may use any type of voice or data transmission, including satellite and/or inland networks, with or without encryption capability. UNMOVIC and the IAEA may also install equipment in the field with the capability for transmission of data directly to the BOMVIC, New York and Vienna (e.g. sensors, surveillance cameras). This will be facilitated by Iraq and there will be no interference by Iraq with UNMOVIC or IAEA communications.

Iraq will provide, without cost, physical protection of all surveillance equipment, and construct antennae for remote transmission of data, at the request of UNMOVIC and the IAEA. Upon request by UNMOVIC through the NMD, Iraq will allocate frequencies for communications equipment.

Iraq will provide security for all UNMOVIC and IAEA personnel. Secure and suitable accommodations will be designated at normal rates by Iraq for these personnel. For their part, UNMOVIC and the IAEA will require that their staff not stay at any accommodation other than those identified in consultation with Iraq.

On the use of fixed-wing aircraft for transport of personnel and equipment and for inspection purposes, it was clarified that aircraft used by UNMOVIC and IAEA staff arriving in Baghdad may land at Saddam International Airport. The points of departure of incoming aircraft will be decided by UNMOVIC. The Rasheed airbase will continue to be used for UNMOVIC and IAEA helicopter operations. UNMOVIC and Iraq will establish air liaison offices at the airbase. At both Saddam International Airport and Rasheed airbase, Iraq will provide the necessary support premises and facilities. Aircraft fuel will be provided by Iraq, as before, free of charge.

On the wider issue of air operations in Iraq, both fixed-wing and rotary, Iraq will guarantee the safety of air operations in its air space outside the no-fly zones. With regard to air operations in the no-fly zones, Iraq will take all steps within its control to ensure the safety of such operations.

Helicopter flights may be used, as needed, during inspections and for technical activities, such as gamma detection, without limitation in all parts of Iraq and without any area excluded. Helicopters may also be used for medical evacuation.

On the question of aerial imagery, UNMOVIC may wish to resume the use of U-2 or Mirage overflights. The relevant practical arrangements would be similar to those implemented in the past.

As before, visas for all arriving staff will be issued at the point of entry on the basis of the UN Laissez-Passer or UN Certificate; no other entry or exit formalities will be required. The aircraft passenger manifest will be provided one hour in advance of the arrival of the aircraft in Baghdad. There will be no searching of UNMOVIC or IAEA personnel or of official or personal baggage. UNMOVIC and the IAEA will ensure that their personnel respect the laws of Iraq restricting the export of certain items, for example, those related to Iraq's national cultural heritage. UNMOVIC and the IAEA may bring into, and remove from, Iraq all of the items and materials they require, including satellite phones and other equipment. With respect to samples, UNMOVIC and IAEA will, where feasible, split samples so that Iraq may receive a portion while another portion is kept for reference purposes. Where appropriate, the organizations will send the samples to more than one laboratory for analysis.

We would appreciate your confirmation of the above as a correct reflection of our talks in Vienna.

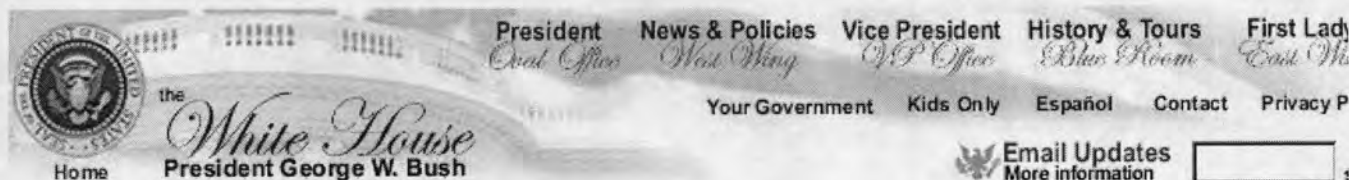
Naturally, we may need other practical arrangements when proceeding with inspections. We would expect in such matters, as with the above, Iraq's co-operation in all respect.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed)
Hans **Blix**
Executive Chairman
United Nations Monitoring,
Verification and Inspection Commission

(Signed)
Mohamed **ElBaradei**
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

3/



West Wing connections Policies in Focus

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Saddam Hussein's Defiance of United Nations Resolutions

Saddam Hussein has repeatedly violated sixteen United Nations Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs) designed to ensure that Iraq does not pose a threat to international peace and security. In addition to these repeated violations, he has tried, over the past decade, to circumvent UN economic sanctions against Iraq, which are reflected in a number of other resolutions. As noted in the resolutions, Saddam Hussein was required to fulfill many obligations beyond the withdrawal of Iraqi forces from Kuwait. Specifically, Saddam Hussein was required to, among other things: allow international weapons inspectors to oversee the destruction of his weapons of mass destruction; not develop new weapons of mass destruction; destroy all of his ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 kilometers; stop support for terrorism and prevent terrorist organizations from operating within Iraq; help account for missing Kuwaitis and other individuals; return stolen Kuwaiti property and bear financial liability for damage from the Gulf War; and he was required to end his repression of the Iraqi people. Saddam Hussein has repeatedly violated each of the following resolutions:

UNSCR 678 - November 29, 1990

- Iraq must comply fully with UNSCR 660 (regarding Iraq's illegal invasion of Kuwait) "and all subsequent relevant resolutions."
- Authorizes UN Member States "to use all necessary means to uphold and implement resolution 660 and all subsequent relevant resolutions and to restore international peace and security in the area."

UNSCR 686 - March 2, 1991

- Iraq must release prisoners detained during the Gulf War.
- Iraq must return Kuwaiti property seized during the Gulf War.
- Iraq must accept liability under international law for damages from its illegal invasion of Kuwait.

UNSCR 687 - April 3, 1991

- Iraq must "unconditionally accept" the destruction, removal or rendering harmless "under international supervision" of all "chemical and biological weapons and all stocks of agents and all related subsystems and components and all research, development, support

and manufacturing facilities."

- Iraq must "unconditionally agree not to acquire or develop nuclear weapons or nuclear-weapons-usable material" or any research, development or manufacturing facilities.
- Iraq must "unconditionally accept" the destruction, removal or rendering harmless "under international supervision" of all "ballistic missiles with a range greater than 150 KM and related major parts and repair and production facilities."
- Iraq must not "use, develop, construct or acquire" any weapons of mass destruction.
- Iraq must reaffirm its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- Creates the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) to verify the elimination of Iraq's chemical and biological weapons programs and mandated that the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) verify elimination of Iraq's nuclear weapons program.
- Iraq must declare fully its weapons of mass destruction programs.
- Iraq must not commit or support terrorism, or allow terrorist organizations to operate in Iraq.
- Iraq must cooperate in accounting for the missing and dead Kuwaitis and others.
- Iraq must return Kuwaiti property seized during the Gulf War.

UNSCR 688 - April 5, 1991

- "Condemns" repression of Iraqi civilian population, "the consequences of which threaten international peace and security."
- Iraq must immediately end repression of its civilian population.
- Iraq must allow immediate access to international humanitarian organizations to those in need of assistance.

UNSCR 707 - August 15, 1991

- "Condemns" Iraq's "serious violation" of UNSCR 687.
- "Further condemns" Iraq's noncompliance with IAEA and its obligations under the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.
- Iraq must halt nuclear activities of all kinds until the Security Council deems Iraq in full compliance.

- Iraq must make a full, final and complete disclosure of all aspects of its weapons of mass destruction and missile programs.
- Iraq must allow UN and IAEA inspectors immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access.
- Iraq must cease attempts to conceal or move weapons of mass destruction, and related materials and facilities.
- Iraq must allow UN and IAEA inspectors to conduct inspection flights throughout Iraq.
- Iraq must provide transportation, medical and logistical support for UN and IAEA inspectors.

UNSCR 715 - October 11, 1991

- Iraq must cooperate fully with UN and IAEA inspectors.

UNSCR 949 - October 15, 1994

- "Condemns" Iraq's recent military deployments toward Kuwait.
- Iraq must not utilize its military or other forces in a hostile manner to threaten its neighbors or UN operations in Iraq.
- Iraq must cooperate fully with UN weapons inspectors.
- Iraq must not enhance its military capability in southern Iraq.

UNSCR 1051 - March 27, 1996

- Iraq must report shipments of dual-use items related to weapons of mass destruction to the UN and IAEA.
- Iraq must cooperate fully with UN and IAEA inspectors and allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access.

UNSCR 1060 - June 12, 1996

- "Deplores" Iraq's refusal to allow access to UN inspectors and Iraq's "clear violations" of previous UN resolutions.
- Iraq must cooperate fully with UN weapons inspectors and allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access.

UNSCR 1115 - June 21, 1997

- "Condemns repeated refusal of Iraqi authorities to allow access" to UN inspectors, which constitutes a "clear and flagrant violation" of

UNSCR 687, 707, 715, and 1060.

- Iraq must cooperate fully with UN weapons inspectors and allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access.
- Iraq must give immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to Iraqi officials whom UN inspectors want to interview.

UNSCR 1134 - October 23, 1997

- "Condemns repeated refusal of Iraqi authorities to allow access" to UN inspectors, which constitutes a "flagrant violation" of UNSCR 687, 707, 715, and 1060.
- Iraq must cooperate fully with UN weapons inspectors and allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access.
- Iraq must give immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access to Iraqi officials whom UN inspectors want to interview.

UNSCR 1137 - November 12, 1997

- "Condemns the continued violations by Iraq" of previous UN resolutions, including its "implicit threat to the safety of" aircraft operated by UN inspectors and its tampering with UN inspector monitoring equipment.
- Reaffirms Iraq's responsibility to ensure the safety of UN inspectors.
- Iraq must cooperate fully with UN weapons inspectors and allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access.

UNSCR 1154 - March 2, 1998

- Iraq must cooperate fully with UN and IAEA weapons inspectors and allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access, and notes that any violation would have the "severest consequences for Iraq."

UNSCR 1194 - September 9, 1998

- "Condemns the decision by Iraq of 5 August 1998 to suspend cooperation with" UN and IAEA inspectors, which constitutes "a totally unacceptable contravention" of its obligations under UNSCR 687, 707, 715, 1060, 1115, and 1154.
- Iraq must cooperate fully with UN and IAEA weapons inspectors, and allow immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access.

UNSCR 1205 - November 5, 1998

- "Condemns the decision by Iraq of 31 October 1998 to cease

cooperation" with UN inspectors as "a flagrant violation" of UNSCR 687 and other resolutions.

- Iraq must provide "immediate, complete and unconditional cooperation" with UN and IAEA inspectors.

UNSCR 1284 - December 17, 1999

- Created the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspections Commission (UNMOVIC) to replace previous weapon inspection team (UNSCOM).
- Iraq must allow UNMOVIC "immediate, unconditional and unrestricted access" to Iraqi officials and facilities.
- Iraq must fulfill its commitment to return Gulf War prisoners.
- Calls on Iraq to distribute humanitarian goods and medical supplies to its people and address the needs of vulnerable Iraqis without discrimination.

Additional UN Security Council Statements

In addition to the legally binding UNSCRs, the UN Security Council has also issued at least 30 statements from the President of the UN Security Council regarding Saddam Hussein's continued violations of UNSCRs. The list of statements includes:

- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, June 28, 1991
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, February 5, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, February 19, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, February 28, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, March 6, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, March 11, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, March 12, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, April 10, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, June 17, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, July 6, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, September 2, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, November 23, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, November 24, 1992
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, January 8, 1993
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, January 11, 1993
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, June 18, 1993
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, June 28, 1993
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, November 23, 1993
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, October 8, 1994
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, March 19, 1996
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, June 14, 1996
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, August 23, 1996
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, December 30, 1996

- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, June 13, 1997
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, October 29, 1997
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, November 13, 1997
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, December 3, 1997
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, December 22, 1997
- UN Security Council Presidential Statement, January 14, 1998

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4



Campaign Against Sanctions on Iraq

UN Security Council resolutions relating to Iraq

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The following is a complete list of Security Council Resolutions (SCRs) involving Iraq. The overwhelming majority of resolution since 1990 relate to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait and subsequent developments. The resolutions deemed particularly important are indicated in bold. A full list of SCRs is available [here](#). Guides to the SCRs relating to Iraq are maintained by the Federation of American Scientists ([here](#)) and the UN's Office of the Iraq Programme ([here](#)); a further compilation of SCRs on Iraq is maintained by Saleh Iraq site ([here](#)). The Office of the Spokesman for the Secretary-General has a brief guide to the resolutions on all the UN sanctions regimes, [Use of sanctions under Chapter VII of the UN Charter](#).

[2002](#) | [2001](#) | [2000](#) | [1999](#) | [1998](#) | [1997](#) | [1996](#) | [1995](#) | [1994](#) | [1993](#)
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2002

- **1454 (30 December 2002): Iraq-Kuwait**
 - implements revisions to the Goods Review List. See also the accompanying [UN press release](#).
- **1447 (4 December 2002): Iraq-Kuwait**
 - Extends the oil-for-food programme by 6 months, obliges the council to review the goods review list within one month and asks the Secretary General to produce a report on the adequacy of Iraq's distribution mechanisms within the country and oil-for-food revenues within six months. See the accompanying [press release](#).
- **1443 (25 November 2002): Iraq-Kuwait**
 - Extends the oil-for-food programme by 9 days only, due to disagreements over US proposals to broaden the Goods Review List. See the accompanying [UN press release](#). See also CASI's [press release on the politicisation of the oil-for-food programme](#).
- **1441 (8 November 2002): Iraq-Kuwait**
 - Earlier drafts of this resolution are as follows: the **US/UK drafts** of 2 October 2002, 25 October 2002 and 5 November 2002; the **Russian** draft and the **French** draft of 23 October 2002. A collections of critical comments on the resolution can be found on the websites of the [Institute for Public Accuracy](#) and [Eclipse review](#).
- **1409 (14 May 2002): Iraq-Kuwait**

- Extends the oil-for-food programme by six months, and introduces a new import procedure. Only items on the annexed Goods Review List (GRL) are to be reviewed by the Sanctions Committee. Official version of the GRL (S/2002/515) are [here](#) (on the Unmovic site) and [here](#) (on the OIP site). Although the GRL is annexed to a letter from the US ambassador dated 3 May 2002 - before the resolution was even officially passed - it was only released on 14 August 2002. An unofficial version of the "Goods Review List" is also available on the UN Office of the Iraq programme website, in [doc](#) (2.2MB) and [pdf](#) versions (4.6MB). Some background is provided in the UN Press Release and a News Centre report. See also CASI's press release in response to the resolution (15 May 2002); [Statement by Save the Children UK](#) (May 2002); [Statements by CAFOD](#) of 16 May 2002 and 27 June 2002; and the analyses of Sarah Graham-Brown, [Sanctions Renewed on Iraq](#) (14 May 2002), and Colin Rowat, [Iraq Sanctions Saga Continues amid Policy Confusion](#) (10 June 2002). See also the [fact sheet](#) from the United States mission to the UN on the "Goods Review List" (14 May 2002).

2001

- **1382 (29 November 2001): Iraq-Kuwait.**
 - Extends the oil-for-food programme by 180 days, commencing Phase XI on 1 December 2001. It also adopts a new "goods review list" (GRL) and procedures for its application to come into force on 30 May 2002. Note that the GRL consists not only of the items actually listed in the annex to the resolution, but also those on the "1051 lists" and those listed within a new 150-page list drawn up by the US. This latter list was an annex to a letter from the US ambassador dated 27 November 2001; a copy sent to CASI can be viewed [here](#). All applications to import goods will have to be reviewed by Unmovic and the UN Office of the Iraq Programme to determine if the proposed imports contain items on the GRL.
- **1360 (3 July 2001): Iraq-Kuwait.**
 - Extends the oil-for-food programme by 150 days to begin Phase X, after no agreement was reached over the new UK proposals for a modified sanctions regime. The subsequent [exchange of letters](#) between the UN and Iraq, agreeing to the continuation of the programme under the terms of this resolution, is dated 5 July 2001. The text of the Security Council debates are available for [26 June 2001](#) and [28 June 2001](#). CASI's full index of proposals and statements from May to July 2001 is available [here](#).
- **1352 (1 June 2001): Iraq-Kuwait.**
 - Extends Phase IX of the oil-for-food programme by one month only, after there is general agreement that more time is necessary to review the UK's [draft resolution](#) (and [annex](#)) to change the scope and mode of operation of the sanctions.

2000

- **1330 (4 December 2000): Iraq-Kuwait.**
 - Extends the oil-for-food programme by 180 days, to

commence Phase IX. The resolution also allocates another \$600m to oil-industry spares, requests exploration into a "cash component" (para. 15), reduces Compensation Fund deductions to 25% (para 12), requests electricity and housing "green lists" (para 10), expresses "readiness to consider" paying Iraq's UN membership dues out of oil-for-food revenue, seeks expanded versions of the existing "green lists" (para 11), and asks the Secretary-General to report on other oil export routes from Iraq. [UN Press Release here](#).

- [1302 \(8 June 2000\): Iraq-Kuwait](#).
 - Begins Phase VIII of "oil for food". The UN's press release is [here](#). Paragraph 8 asks for water and sanitation "green lists". Paragraph 9 extends the oil spare parts permission of SCR 1293. Paragraph 18 calls for the establishment of a team of "independent experts to prepare by 26 November 2000 a comprehensive report and analysis of the humanitarian situation in Iraq, including the current humanitarian needs [...] and recommendations to meet those needs, within the framework of the existing resolutions". According to a UN source, the UK and US insisted upon the final clause of paragraph 18, knowing that the Iraqi government's position would prevent it from cooperating with such an analysis. As a result, there has been no cooperation and no such report has been produced. The [BBC's report](#) outlines the politics behind the comprehensive report. AP's report concentrates on the debate around bombing in the "no fly zones". On 30 October, the chair of the group of independent experts mentioned in the resolution was [announced](#) as Thorvald Stoltenberg of Norway.
- [1293 \(31 March 2000\): Iraq-Kuwait](#).
 - Doubles permitted oil spare part imports for Phases VI and VII. The UN's press release is [here](#). Paragraphs 53 - 57 of the UN Secretary-General's 10 March 2000 report (S/2000/208) explains the background to this doubling. See [CNN's story](#) for mention of some of the politics of the resolution.

1999

- [1284 \(17 December 1999\): Iraq-Kuwait](#).
 - Replaces [Unscm](#) with [Unmovic](#), demands Iraqi co-operation on prisoners of war, alters the "oil for food" programme, and discusses the possible suspension of sanctions in ambiguous terms. The statement by Sir Jeremy Greenstock in the Security Council at the introduction of the resolution is [here](#); the full debates in the Council are [here](#); and the UN's press release is [here](#). The UK draft resolution preceding this is [here](#). See also CASI's [briefing](#) or its [press release](#).
- [1281 \(10 December 1999\): Iraq-Kuwait](#).
 - Begins Phase VII of "oil for food", to start on 12 December 1999. The report requested in paragraph 9 is [S/2000/26](#). Listen to the [BBC's radio story](#), including an explanation that the previous week-long extensions may have been too short to allow Iraq to sign oil contracts.
- [1280 \(3 December 1999\): Iraq-Kuwait](#).
 - Extends Phase VI to 11 December 1999 due to wrangling over SCR 1284.
- [1275 \(19 November 1999\): Iraq-Kuwait](#).

- Extends Phase VI to 4 December 1999 due to wrangling over SCR 1284.
- 1266 (4 October 1999): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Allows an additional \$3.04 billion in oil sales to offset deficits during previous Phases and (possibly) to slow the rise in oil prices.
- 1242 (21 May 1999): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Begins Phase VI of "oil for food", to start on 25 May 1999.

1998

- 1210 (24 November 1998): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Begins Phase V of "oil for food", to start on 26 November 1998.
- 1205 (5 November 1998): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Echoes SCR 1194, demands that the Iraqi government "provide immediate, complete and unconditional cooperation" with inspectors and alludes to the threat to "international peace and security" posed by the non-cooperation.
- 1194 (9 September 1998): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - "Condemns the decision by Iraq ... to suspend cooperation with [Unscorn] and the IAEA", demands that the decisions be reversed and cancels October 1998 scheduled sanctions review.
- 1175 (19 June 1998): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Gives Iraq permission to apply to import up to \$300 million of oil industry spare parts this Phase to allow it to increase its oil production to the cap set in SCR 1153.
- 1158 (25 March 1998): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Continues Phase III but under the enhanced provisions of SCR 1153.
- 1154 (2 March 1998): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Commends the Secretary-General for securing commitments from the Iraqi government to fully comply with weapons inspections on his mission to Baghdad, and endorses the memorandum of understanding (S/1998/166) that was signed on 23 February. The mapping of the areas of the eight "presidential sites" by a UN Technical Mission is described in an annexed report to a letter from the Secretary-General of 27 February (S/1998/166/Add.1). The procedures for the inspection of "presidential sites" are laid out in an annex to the letter from the Secretary-General of 8 March 1998 (S/1998/208). This agreement put off US and British bombing threats.
- 1153 (20 February 1998): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Agrees to increase the cap on permitted Iraqi oil sales to \$5.256 billion per Phase once the Secretary-General has approved an "enhanced distribution plan" for the new revenue. Recognises the importance of infrastructure and project-based purchases. Phase IV eventually begins on 30 May 1998. Resolution passed during Unscorn crisis.

1997

- 1143 (4 December 1997): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Begins Phase III of "oil for food", to start on 5 December 1997 and welcomes the Secretary-General's intention to submit a supplementary report on possible improvements in the "oil for food" programme.
- 1137 (12 November 1997): Iraq-Kuwait
 - Rejects Iraqi government's announced intention to prohibit weapons inspections unless the composition of Unscm teams is altered to limit the number of inspectors from the US, and to prohibit Unscm overflights. Imposes travel ban on officials to be lifted when full cooperation resumes. Sanctions review to be in April 1998 if cooperation has been restored.
- 1134 (23 October 1997): Iraq-Kuwait
 - Reaffirms Iraq's obligations to cooperate with weapons inspectors after Iraqi officials announce in September 1997 that "presidential sites" are off-limits to inspectors. Threatens travel ban on obstructive Iraqi officials not "carrying out bona fide diplomatic assignments or missions" if non-cooperation continues. Sanctions reviews again delayed.
- 1129 (12 September 1997): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Alters timing of permitted Phase II oil sales in response to Iraqi government's refusal to sell oil until its Distribution Plan was approved by the UN.
- 1115 (21 June 1997): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - "Condemns the repeated refusal of the Iraqi authorities to allow access to sites" and "[d]emands that [they] cooperate fully" with Unscm. Suspends the sanctions and arms embargo reviews (paragraphs 21 and 28 of SCR 687) until the next Unscm report and threatens to "impose additional measures on those categories of Iraqi officials responsible for the non-compliance".
- 1111 (4 June 1997): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Begins Phase II of "oil for food", to start on 8 June 1997.

1996

- 1060 (12 June 1996): Iraq.
 - On Iraq's refusal to allow access to sites designated by the Special Commission.
- 1051 (27 March 1996): Iraq.
 - Establishes mechanism for long-term monitoring of potentially "dual use" Iraqi imports and exports, as called for by SCR 715.

1995

- 986 (14 April 1995): Iraq
 - New "oil for food" resolution, allowing \$1 billion in oil sales every 90 days. Memorandum of understanding signed by UN and Government of Iraq on 20 May 1996; Phase I begins on 10 December 1996. The details of implementation, requested in paragraph 12, are here.

1994

- 949 (15 October 1994): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - "Condemns recent military deployments by Iraq in the direction of ... Kuwait", demands an immediate withdrawal and full co-operation with Unscm. According to a spokesman for the US Central Command, the resolution was passed following a threatening buildup of Iraqi forces near the border with Kuwait, and bars Iraq from moving SAMs into the southern no-fly zone.
- 899 (4 March 1994): Iraq-Kuwait.
 - Allows compensation to private Iraqi citizens who lost assets to the boundary demarcation process.

1993

- 833 (27 May 1993): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).
 - "Welcomes ... the successful conclusion of the work of the [Boundary Demarcation] Commission". The Iraqi National Assembly recognised the territorial integrity and political independence of the State of Kuwait, within the boundaries laid down by the Boundary Demarcation Commission, on 10 November 1994, and its decision was ratified in a decree signed by Saddam Hussein on the same day.
- 806 (5 February 1993): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).
 - Arms UNIKOM to prevent border incursions by Iraq.

1992

- 778 (2 October 1992): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).
 - Deplores Iraq's refusal to implement SCRs 706 and 712 and recalls Iraq's liabilities. Takes steps to transfer funds (including Iraqi assets overseas) into the UN account established to pay for compensation and humanitarian expenses.
- 773 (26 August 1992): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).
 - Responds to a report on progress by the UN Iraq-Kuwait Boundary Demarcation Commission and notes that the Commission "is not reallocating territory between Kuwait and Iraq".

1991

- 715 (11 October 1991): Iraq (PDF).
 - Approves the plans of Unscm and the IAEA, including for long term monitoring. Iraq agreed to the monitoring system established by this resolution on 26 November 1993.
- 712 (19 September 1991): Iraq (PDF).
 - Rejects the Secretary-General's suggestion that at least \$2 billion in oil revenue be made available for humanitarian needs; instead allows *total* sale of \$1.6 billion. Eventually rejected by Government of Iraq.

- **707 (15 August 1991): Iraq (PDF).**
 - Condemns Iraq's non-compliance on weapons inspections as a "material breach" of Resolution 687, and incorporates into its standard for compliance with SCR687 that Iraq provide "full, final and complete disclosure ... of all aspects of its programmes to develop" prohibited weaponry. Also grants permission for Unscm and the IAEA to conduct flights throughout Iraq, for surveillance or logistical purposes.
- **706 (15 August 1991): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).**
 - Decides to allow emergency oil sale by Iraq to fund compensation claims, weapons inspection and humanitarian needs in Iraq. The text of the debates on this resolution in the Security Council is available [here](#).
- **705 (15 August 1991): Iraq (PDF).**
 - "Decides that ... compensation to be paid by Iraq ... shall not exceed 30 per cent of the annual value of the exports".
- **700 (17 June 1991): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).**
 - Approves the Secretary-General's guidelines on an arms and dual-use embargo on Iraq and calls upon states to act consistently with them. Paragraph 5 of this resolution makes the 661 committee responsible for the on-going monitoring regime, thus ensuring that it would retain a role in the long-term relationship between the UN and Iraq.
- **699 (17 June 1991): Iraq (PDF).**
 - Approves the Secretary-General's plan for Unscm and the IAEA and asks for support from Member States.
- **692 (20 May 1991): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).**
 - Establishes the UN Compensation Commission and asks the Secretary-General to indicate the maximum possible level of Iraq's contribution to the Compensation Fund.
- **689 (9 April 1991): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).**
 - Approves the Secretary-General's report on the United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission (UNIKOM).
- **688 (5 April 1991): Iraq (PDF).**
 - "Condemns the repression of the Iraqi civilian population" in the post-war civil war and "[d]emands that Iraq ... immediately end this repression". 688 is occasionally claimed to provide the legal basis for the American and British "no fly zones". These claims are incorrect both because 688 does not invoke [Chapter VII](#) of the [UN Charter](#), a necessary condition for the use of force, and because it does not authorise specific measures to uphold human rights in Iraq, such as "no fly zones". The BBC has an outline of the "no fly zones" [here](#). The UK Select Committee on Defence addresses the legal issue briefly [here](#).
- **687 (3 April 1991): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).**
 - Declares effective a formal cease-fire (upon Iraqi acceptance), establishes the UN Special Commission on weapons (Unscm), extends sanctions and, in paragraphs 21 and 22, provides ambiguous conditions for lifting or easing them. Described as a "Christmas tree", because "so much was hung on it". The fourth preambulatory clause, on "the need to be assured of Iraq's peaceful intentions", has been referred to as the

"Saddam Hussein clause" as it has been used to link the continuation of sanctions with the survival of the present Iraqi regime. The text of the debates on this resolution in the Security Council is available [here](#).

- [686 \(2 March 1991\): Iraq-Kuwait \(PDF\)](#).
 - Affirms the "independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Iraq" and sets out terms for a cease-fire. The use of force remains valid to fulfil these conditions.
- [685 \(31 January 1991\): Iraq-Islamic Republic of Iran \(PDF\)](#).

1990

- [678 \(29 November 1990\): Iraq-Kuwait \(PDF\)](#).
 - "Authorizes Member States ... to use all necessary means" to bring Iraq into compliance with previous Security Council resolutions if it did not do so by 15 January 1991.
- [677 \(28 November 1990\): Iraq-Kuwait \(PDF\)](#).
 - Concerned by Iraq's attempts to "alter the demographic composition of ... Kuwait and to destroy the civil records".
- [676 \(28 November 1990\): Iraq-Islamic Republic of Iran \(PDF\)](#).
- [674 \(29 October 1990\): Iraq-Kuwait \(PDF\)](#).
 - "Reminds Iraq that ... it is liable for any loss ... as a result of the invasion ... of Kuwait".
- [671 \(27 September 1990\): Iraq-Islamic Republic of Iran \(PDF\)](#).
- [670 \(25 September 1990\): Iraq-Kuwait \(PDF\)](#).
 - Strengthens and clarifies the embargo; confirms that it applies to aircraft. France and the USA disagree on whether 670 requires 661 approval for flights without cargo. Paragraph 12 of the resolution also invokes the possibility of unspecified "measures" against states that evade the sanctions regime. This paragraph seems to have been directed against Jordan and Sudan in particular. It caused disquiet within delegations, as the United Nations Charter has traditionally been interpreted as only permitting the Security Council to impose such measures against the state responsible for a breach of or threat to the peace.
- [669 \(24 September 1990\): Iraq-Kuwait \(PDF\)](#).
 - Asks the Sanctions Committee to consider requests for economic assistance from countries harmed by the sanctions on Iraq.
- [667 \(16 September 1990\): Iraq-Kuwait \(PDF\)](#).
 - Protests "the closure of diplomatic and consular missions in Kuwait".
- [666 \(13 September 1990\): Iraq-Kuwait \(PDF\)](#).
 - "Decides [to] ... keep the situation regarding foodstuffs ... under constant review", giving the Security Council responsibility for determining when "humanitarian circumstances" had arisen. The text of the debates on this resolution in the Security Council is available [here](#).
- [665 \(25 August 1990\): Iraq-Kuwait \(PDF\)](#).
 - Imposes a shipping blockade by calling for the use of "such measures ... as may be necessary" to enforce the maritime embargo. In effect, this resolution reassigns

some of the practical responsibility for monitoring compliance with sanctions away from the UN machinery, in the form of the 661 committee, and to the States imposing the naval blockade.

- 664 (18 August 1990): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).
 - Demands that Iraq release "third state nationals".
- 662 (9 August 1990): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).
 - Decides that Iraq's annexation of Kuwait is "null and void".
- 661 (6 August 1990): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).
 - Imposes comprehensive sanctions on Iraq and establishes a sanctions committee (the "661 committee") in paragraph 6 to monitor them. Paragraphs 3 and 4 drawn from those of SCR 253.
- 660 (2 August 1990): Iraq-Kuwait (PDF).
 - Condemns the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and demands Iraq's immediate and unconditional withdrawal.
- 651 (29 March 1990): Iraq-Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).

Resolutions on Iraq before 1990.

- 642 (29 September 1989): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 631 (8 February 1989): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 620 (26 August 1988): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 619 (9 August 1988): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 612 (9 May 1988): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 598 (20 July 1987): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 588 (8 October 1986): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 582 (24 February 1986): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 540 (31 October 1983): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 522 (4 October 1982): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 514 (12 July 1982): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 487 (19 June 1981): Iraq - Israel (PDF).
- 479 (28 September 1980): Iraq - Islamic Republic of Iran (PDF).
- 348 (28 May 1974): Iraq - Iran (PDF only).

Sanctions on Southern Rhodesia (Zimbabwe).

As they were drafted quickly, the early UN resolutions imposing sanctions on Iraq lift their language directly from UN resolutions imposing sanctions on Southern Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe), the only previous case of comprehensive UN sanctions. Some of the Zimbabwe resolutions are listed below.

- 460 (21 December 1979) (PDF).

- [388 \(6 April 1976\) \(PDF\)](#).
- [253 \(29 May 1968\) \(PDF\)](#).
- [232 \(16 December 1966\) \(PDF\)](#).

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5

UNITED NATIONS SPECIAL COMMISSION (UNSCOM)



DOCUMENTS

This list is an informal compilation of selected United Nations documents on issues related to the UN Special Commission (UNSCOM). The focus is on recent documents as well as some of the earlier basic texts that lay down UNSCOM's basic rights and Iraq's obligations. The "titles" given to the documents in this list are only informal descriptions designed to describe the main points of interest from Special Commission's point of view.

Click the link to obtain the specified document. Documents are in chronological order. Documents without links will be available in the near future.

KEY RESOLUTIONS

[S/Res/1284 of 17/12/1999 Replacement of UNSCOM by UNMOVIC.](#)

[S/Res/1205 of 05/11/1998 Condemnation of Iraq's decision to halt monitoring.](#)

[S/Res/1194 of 09/09/1998 Condemnation of Iraq's decision to halt all UNSCOM disarmament work.](#)

[S/Res/1154 of 02/03/1998 Endorsement of the MOU on access to Presidential sites.](#)

[S/Res/1137 of 12/11/1997 Condemnation of Iraq's behavior, imposition of travel ban.](#)

[S/Res/1134 of 23/10/1997 Condemnation of Iraq's behaviour, further sanctions threatened.](#)

[S/Res/1115 of 21/06/1997 Condemnation of Iraq's refusal to grant access and interviews.](#)

[S/Res/1060 of 12/06/1996 Condemnation of Iraq's refusal to grant inspection access.](#)

[S/Res/1051 of 27/03/1996 Approval of export /import monitoring mechanism for Iraq.](#)

[S/Res/715 of 11/10/1991 Approval of Ongoing Monitoring and Verification plan.](#)

[S/Res/707 of 15/08/1991 Iraq's compliance; inspection flights; Iraq to provide disclosures.](#)

[S/Res/699 of 17/06/1991 Iraq to be liable for all costs associated with UNSCOM's work.](#)

[S/Res/687 of 03/04/1991 Cease-fire and establishment and mandate of UNSCOM.](#)

OTHER KEY DOCUMENTS

[S/1999/100 of 30/01/1999 Note on the establishment of the three panels.](#)

[S/1999/94 of 29/01/1999 Report on status of disarmament and monitoring.](#)

S/1998/1172 of 15/12/1998 Secretary-General, IAEA and UNSCOM letters on Iraqi cooperation .

S/1998/1127 of 30/11/1998 Letters on documents and UNSCOM missions.

S/1998/1106 of 20/11/1998 Letters on documents, biology and outstanding issues.

S/1998/1032 of 04/11/1998 Letter on effects of Iraq's decision to halt monitoring.

S/1998/1023 of 31/10/1998 Letter on Iraq's decision to prohibit monitoring.

S/1998/995 of 26/10/1998 Report of the Group of International Experts on VX.

S/1998/1194 of 09/09/1998 Condemnation of break of cooperation, suspends sanctions reviews.

S/1998/769 of 18/08/1998 President of the Council's reply to Executive Chairmans's 12 August letter.

S/1998/767 of 12/08/1998 12 August letter from the Executive Chairman on the implications of Iraq's August decisions

S/1998/719 of 05/08/1998 Report of the Chairman's August 1998 Baghdad Mission.

S/1998/529 of 17/06/1998 Report of the Chairman's June 1998 Baghdad Mission.

S/1998/326 of 15/04/1998 Report of the Special group on visits to presidential sites.

S/1998/308 of 08/04/1998 Report of the Technical Evaluation Meeting on BW.

S/1998/278 of 27/03/1998 Report of the Chairman's March '98 Baghdad mission.

S/1998/166 of 27/03/1998 Memorandum of understanding on Presidential sites.

S/1998/208 of 09/03/1998 Procedures for Presidential sites.

S/1998/58 of 22/01/1998 Report of the Chairman's January '98 Baghdad mission.

S/1997/987 of 17/12/1997 Report of Chairman's December '97 Baghdad mission.

S/1997/922 of 24/11/1997 Report of the emergency session of UNSCOM

S/1995/1017 of 7/12/1995 Export/Import monitoring mechanism.

SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS TO SECURITY COUNCIL

S/1999/1037 of 08/10/1999 Eighth report under resolution 1051.

S/1999/401 of 09/04/1999 Seventh report under resolution 1051.

S/1998/920 of 06/10/1998 Sixth report under resolution 1051.

S/1998/332 of 16/04/1998 Fifth report under resolution 1051.

S/1997/774 of 06/10/1997 Fourth report under resolution 1051.

S/1997/301 of 11/04/1997 Third report under resolution 1051.

S/1996/848 of 11/10/1996 Second report under resolution 1051.

[S/1996/258 of 11/04/1996 First report under resolution 1051.](#)

[S/1995/1038 of 17/12/1995 Ninth report under resolution 699.](#)

[S/1995/494 of 20/06/1995 Eighth report under resolution 699](#)

[S/1995/864 of 11/10/1995 Eighth report under resolution 715.](#)

[S/1995/284 of 10/04/1995 Seventh report under resolution 715](#)

[S/1994/1422 of 15/12/1994 Seventh report under resolution 699.](#)

[S/1994/1138 of 07/10/1994 Sixth report under resolution 715.](#)

[S/1994/750 of 24/06/1994 Sixth report under resolution 699.](#)

[S/1994/489 of 22/04/1994 Fifth report under resolution 715.](#)

[S/26910 of 21/12/1993 Fifth report under resolution 699.](#)

[S/26684 of 05/11/1993 Fourth report under resolution 715.](#)

[S/25977 of 21/06/1993 Fourth report under resolution 699.](#)

[S/25620 of 19/04/1993 Third report under resolution 715.](#)

[S/24984 of 17/12/1992 Third report under resolution 699.](#)

[S/24661 of 19/10/1992 Second report under resolution 715.](#)

[S/24108\(Corr.1\) of 16/04/1992 Second report under resolution 699.](#)

[S/23801 of 10/04/1992 First report under resolution 715.](#)

[S/23268 of 04/12/1991 First Report under resolution 699.](#)

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FOLDER TITLE:
Iraq Statement

FRC ID:
36737

OA Num.:
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FOIA ID and Segment:
2014-0043-F

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March 29, 1999 Monday, CHICAGOLAND FINAL EDITION

SECTION: NEWS; Pg. 4; ZONE: N

LENGTH: 441 words

HEADLINE: JOURNAL SAYS PREMIER OF RUSSIA TOOK IRAQI **BRIBE**

BYLINE: Reuters.

DATELINE: NEW YORK

BODY:

The New Yorker magazine on Sunday reported that British and U.S. intelligence officials believe Russian Prime Minister Yevgeny Primakov was paid off by **Iraq** to obtain strategic materials from Moscow to help Baghdad eventually produce nuclear weapons.

Investigative reporter Seymour Hersh quoted high-level American intelligence sources as saying Primakov received \$800,000 in a wire transfer in November 1997.

The New Yorker said a spokesman at the Russian Embassy in Washington denied all charges of corruption against Primakov.

Asked about the report while appearing on ABC's "This Week," National Security Adviser Samuel "Sandy" Berger said that although he had not read the whole article and had just seen it, "I have no evidence to support that, no. I don't know whether Mr. Hersh has."

In the report, Hersh quoted one unidentified source as saying "A payment was made."

"This is rock solid--like (now-jailed Mafia boss) John Gotti ordering a whack on the telephone. Ironclad."

The weekly magazine, the current edition of which goes on sale Monday, said a British signals-intelligence unit intercept produced evidence of the transfer. It quoted a second unidentified U.S. official as saying "There was a wire transfer to an account of \$800,000."

The report said that although it was not clear how Primakov was identified, the intelligence officials say it was traceable to the Russian prime minister, who is considered a possible successor to President Boris Yeltsin.

Primakov became friendly with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein when he was posted to the Middle East by the Soviet Union in the 1960s. The two men reportedly grew closer after Hussein became president of **Iraq** in 1979.

In February, the Sunday Telegraph newspaper of London reported that Russia had signed an arms deal worth \$160 million with Hussein to reinforce **Iraq's** air defenses, potentially posing a threat to U.S. and British planes enforcing no-fly zones over **Iraq**.

That report said the decision to provide **Iraq** military aid was approved by Primakov in retaliation for Operation Desert Fox, the airstrikes against Baghdad's military infrastructure by Britain and the United States in December.

Russia opposed the attacks, which were designed to punish Baghdad for not cooperating with United Nations teams appointed to inspect its weapons facilities after the end of the

1991 Persian Gulf war. Any deal Moscow made with **Iraq** would violate a United Nations arms embargo.

"Russia is hopeless now," **Rolf Ekeus**, the head of the UN Special Commission in charge of dismantling **Iraq's** weapons of mass destruction, was quoted in The New Yorker as saying.

LOAD-DATE: March 29, 1999

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