

- "...Iraq handed over a collection of biological materials which could be developed as biological warfare agents. This material included brucellosis and tularemia." (sic)

The Biological and Toxin Weapons Convention (BTWC), which Iraq had signed in 1972 but not ratified until imposed by Security Council Resolution 687, forbids the development, production and stockpiling of such weapons, as is indicated from the enclosed box. By signing the Convention in 1972, Iraq assumed an obligation under international law not to take any action contrary to the purpose and provisions of the Convention, even though it had yet to ratify the Convention .

This is the recent background against which this analysis was conducted of Iraqi publications on the subject of biological and toxin research. The term "collateral analysis" has been used to describe a method of information gathering that

Article I

Each State Party to this Convention undertakes never in any circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile or otherwise acquire or retain:

- (1) Microbial or other biological agents, or toxins whatever their origin or method of production, of types and in quantities that have no justification for prophylactic, protective or other peaceful purposes;
- (2) Weapons, equipment or means of delivery designed to use such agents or toxins for hostile purposes or in armed conflict.

involves the collection and systematic examination of publicly-available scientific, technical and other information. It makes no judgement as to the purpose of the research. This analysis may provide an initial picture of a country's technological base and of its capacity to move in a variety of directions, some of which may be of concern. Similarly, a lack of publication in certain areas of endeavour, when coupled with other sources of information,