

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Security Council Resolution 687, dated 3 April 1991, requires that Iraq accept 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.

On 18 April 1991, the Iraqi Government advised the United Nations Secretary-General that "Iraq does not possess any biological weapons or related items...."

On 14 August 1991, following an inspection initiated by the UN Special Commission of the undeclared facility at Salman Pak, the United Nations issued a press release from which the following points are drawn:

- "On the first day, Iraq declared that biological research activities for military purposes were initiated in Iraq in mid-1986 at the Salman site. Research was stated to be undertaken on *Clostridium botulinum*, *Clostridium perfingens*, and *Bacillus anthracis*. Military research was later explained to comprise research which could be used for both defensive and offensive purposes."
- "At Salman site, the team discovered a capability to research, produce, test and store biological warfare agents. Fermentation, production, aerosol testing and storage existed at that site."
- "Iraq admitted to have worked on the following biological warfare agents: anthrax and botulinum toxin."