

- In terms of Ballistic Missiles, despite a lingering doubt expressed in some quarters, UNSCOM is comfortable in stating that all 819 SCUD missiles and derivatives have been plausibly accounted for.
- In the chemical weapons field, the main current concern of UNSCOM has related to the termination date of the destruction activities at Muthana. All CW agents will have been certified as destroyed and the indigenously built UNSCOM CW Destruction facility was handed over to Iraqi authorities on 16 June 1994.
- Biological weapon inspections have determined only that a BW research program had existed prior to April 1991. This is likely to be the most difficult of the possible Iraqi WMD program to verify. Several new BW inspections were undertaken up to and through June 1994.

## FUTURE PROSPECTS

### Future Compliance

IAEA inspections, in Stages 1 (Baseline) and 2 (Reduction/Destruction), have produced a comprehensive and detailed, if not a fully complete, picture of Iraq's overall nuclear program. With the recognition of UNSCR 715(1991) by Iraq, the IAEA is phasing-in certain of its on-site activities as elements of a long-term monitoring plan of Iraq's nuclear program. The long term plan includes inter alia the periodic collection of radio nuclides and other stable nuclides of the main water bodies of Iraq. The first radio-nuclides survey of Iraq's surface water was concluded in November 1992. The goal is to establish a baseline from which to identify anomalies which might indicate prohibited activities in the future. The IAEA, in concurrence with UNSCOM and using the UNSCOM field office infrastructure, will establish a means to monitor acquisitions of dual-use equipment and supplier and user patterns which might identify proscribed activity.

From UNSCOM's perspective, long-term monitoring will make use of the database and field operation framework developed in Stages 1 and 2. Clearly, from the staff side, UNSCOM's Information Assessment Unit (IAU) and the IAEA's Action Team and HQ Assessment unit will be key elements in future compliance monitoring. The IAU, which has doubled its size within the last six months, is likely to double again. UNSCOM will have to focus increasingly on the following:

- The completion and certification of the reduction/destruction activities, including production equipment and facilities. This is mainly in relation to Iraq's former chemical weapons programme at Muthanna and nuclear activity centered on Tuwaitha.