

# Saddam continues to defy U.N.



## 1991 June/July

- June 28: Iraqis fire warning shots as U.N. team photographs trucks carrying nuclear related material
- July 30: U.N. experts claim Iraq has 46,000 chemical warheads

## August

- August 4: Iraq admits to germ warfare experiments
- August 8: U.N. inspector claims Iraqis concealed 7.7kg of nuclear material from previous teams by moving it in trucks

## September

- September 23: Team finds details of Iraq's nuclear bomb programme. Records released only after lengthy confrontation in Baghdad car park



## January 1992

- January 14: Iraq admits it had large uranium enrichment programme
- January 27: Iraqi troops look on as protestors jostle U.N. inspectors at Baghdad hotel

## February

- U.N. inspectors fail to secure agreement to destroy weapons
- February 28: Iraq refuses to obey order to destroy Scud missile production facilities. U.N. Security Council warns of 'serious consequences'

## April/June

- April 15: U.N. experts supervise destruction of key nuclear facilities at Al-Atheer complex
- June 26: U.N. team arrives to dismantle main poison gas facility

## July

- July 5: Iraq refuses to allow U.N. inspection of Agriculture Ministry in Baghdad – thought to contain documents and material related to Iraq's weapons programme
- July 22: Inspection team ends 18-day vigil at Ministry following attacks by protestors. U.S., Britain and France warn of possibility of military action unless Iraq complies with U.N. demands

## The military option:

19 ships, including the aircraft carrier Saratoga, are on standby in the Mediterranean, 5 ships in the Red Sea and 13 ships, including the aircraft carrier Independence, in the Gulf

