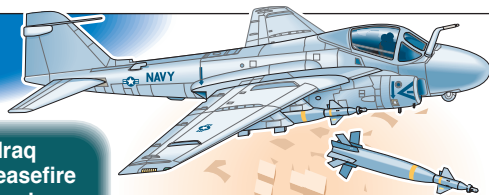


Keeping track of Iraqi weapons



April 1991: Iraq agrees to ceasefire conditions and accepts dismantling of weapons of mass destruction. UN inspectors find false reports and hidden chemical weapons



Jan 1993: Allied air strikes on Iraqi military targets after breaches of no-fly zones

Jan-Jul 1995: Saddam hands over information on chemical weapons and admits to elaborate concealment

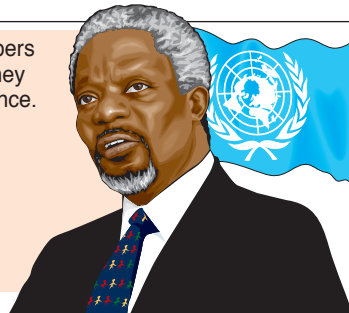


Jun 97: Iraqis harry UN choppers and deny access to sites as they dispose of incriminating evidence. **'Clear violation' of ceasefire**



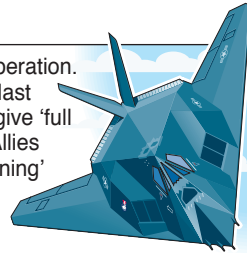
Sept-Oct 97: Gaps found in Iraq's information regarding chemical, biological and ballistic weapons

Dec 97-Feb 98: Inspections blocked after Iraqi objections to national mix of team members



Feb 98: Agreement reached on site access but UN teams obstructed again. Air strikes on hold after UN Secretary General Kofi Annan brokers deal

Nov 98: Iraq suspends all co-operation. U.S./UK air strikes called off at last moment as Saddam agrees to give 'full unfettered access' to all sites. Allies say they will attack 'without warning' next time



Dec 98: Access denied on Fridays and to Ba'ath Party offices. Chief UN weapons inspector Richard Butler's report cites failure of Iraq to co-operate with UNSCOM. Operation Desert Fox launched

