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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS RELATING TO IRAQ

Report by the Director General

1. In resolution GC (44)/RES/27 the General Conference requested the Director General, *inter alia*, "to report to the Board of Governors and to the Forty-Fifth regular session of the General Conference on his efforts to implement Security Council resolutions 687, 707, 715, 1051 and 1284." The General Conference also called upon Iraq "to implement in full all relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolution 1284, and in this regard to cooperate fully with the Agency and to provide the necessary access to enable the Agency to carry out its mandate". This report provides information on the Agency's implementation of the relevant Security Council resolutions and verification activities in Iraq since 1 September 2000, in accordance with the Safeguards Agreement concluded between Iraq and IAEA pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons.

ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL RESOLUTIONS

2. The Director General submitted to the United Nations Security Council the tenth and eleventh consolidated progress reports on the implementation of relevant Security Council resolutions.¹ These reports stress that the Agency has not been in a position since 16 December 1998 to implement its mandate in Iraq under those resolutions. As already reported to the Forty-Third and Forty-Fourth General Conferences, the Agency is therefore unable to provide any measure of assurance with regard to Iraq's compliance with its obligations under those resolutions.

3. On 1 June 2001, as requested by the Security Council in paragraph 8 of resolution 1284 (1999) and paragraph 19 of resolution 1330 (2000), the Director General forwarded to the Security Council the revised list of items and technology to which the export/import mechanism, approved by the Council in resolution 1051 (1996), applies. The review and revision of the list was carried out with the support of relevant technical experts made

¹ Documents GOV/INF/2000/23 of 17 October 2000, and GOV/INF/2001/6 of 2 May 2001

available by Member States and in co-ordination with the United Nations Monitoring, Verification and Inspection Commission (UNMOVIC). The revised list of items and technology was published as Security Council document S/2001/561.

4. The IAEA has maintained its readiness to resume monitoring activities in Iraq, in accordance with operative paragraphs 4 and 5 of resolution GC(44)/RES/27. The Agency has kept the core staff of its Iraq Action Team and is prepared to resume the implementation of its Ongoing Monitoring and Verification (OMV) plan at short notice, with an initial focus on an effort to regain a level of knowledge of the status of Iraq's nuclear related assets similar to the level attained in 1998. It has also devoted its resources to refining the structure and content of its information system in the areas of computer support for inspections and analytical tools, to analysing in depth original Iraqi documentation, and to assessing past inspection results.

5. Recent advances in commercially available satellite imagery have led to its integration in the Agency's Iraq-related information system. The Agency is planning to increase its data collection and analytical effort in this area, in co-operation with UNMOVIC. The Agency has also continued studies of air particulate sampling methodologies to be implemented in the context of environmental monitoring in Iraq. These studies include field trials aimed at better determining the effectiveness of such methods for the detection of clandestine activity. Several Member States have provided financial and technical support.

6. Since the establishment of UNMOVIC, the Agency has maintained regular contact with UNMOVIC in order to co-ordinate efforts as required under Security Council resolution 1284. These contacts have included, inter alia, exchanges on such topics as definition of the logistical support to be provided by UNMOVIC to the Agency, co-ordination of resources for the resumption of inspection activities, and databases and communication requirements to facilitate operations and export-import monitoring implementation. The Agency has been represented as an observer at the quarterly meeting of UNMOVIC's College of Commissioners.

ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO THE SAFEGUARDS AGREEMENT

7. On 22 December 2000 the Director General informed the President of the Security Council of the Agency's intention to conduct a safeguards inspection in Iraq in accordance with the Safeguards Agreement concluded between Iraq and IAEA pursuant to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons. The Director General informed the President of the Council of the results of this inspection on 13 February 2001.²

8. The inspection was carried out between 20 and 23 January 2001 by a four-person IAEA team. It was limited to the physical inventory verification of the declared nuclear material remaining in Iraq that is subject to safeguards and is under IAEA seal. The Agency inspectors were able to verify the presence of the nuclear material subject to safeguards, which consists of low enriched, natural and depleted uranium. Iraq provided the co-operation necessary for the inspection team to perform its activities effectively and efficiently.

9. As was the case in 2000, the inspection was not intended, nor could it serve, as a substitute for the Agency's activities under the relevant Security Council resolutions. The

² Documents S/2001/26 and S/2001/129

resumption by the Agency of its verification activities authorized under these resolutions is essential for the Agency to fulfil the mandate entrusted to it by the Security Council, and to provide the necessary assurances sought by the Council.

CONCLUSIONS

10. Additional analyses of the large amount of documentation accumulated through the inspection process as well as other information have refined the Agency's technically coherent picture of Iraq's past clandestine nuclear programme and nuclear-related capabilities as of 1998, but have not changed it. As stated in earlier reports, there remain a few questions and concerns regarding Iraq's past nuclear programme, the clarification of which would reduce the uncertainty in the completeness of the Agency's knowledge and understanding of that programme. Provided that the Agency could satisfy itself that Iraq's past and present nuclear activities have not changed since December 1998, the uncertainties resulting from these questions and concerns would not prevent the Agency from moving to the full implementation of its OMV plan.

11. At the time of writing this report, more than two and a half years have elapsed since the Agency has been able to implement its Security Council mandate in Iraq. Continued suspension of resolution-related inspections in Iraq will make it more difficult for the Agency to regain a level of knowledge of the status of Iraq's nuclear-related assets comparable to that it had achieved in 1998: the longer the suspension of inspections lasts, the more difficult the resumption process will be and the more time the Agency will need to re-establish such a level of knowledge.