

Sovereign Base Areas in Cyprus and NATO members (Greece and Turkey);

- pursued illegal programmes to procure materials for use in its illegal development of long range missiles;

- learnt lessons from previous UN weapons inspections and has already begun to conceal and disperse sensitive equipment and documentation in advance of the return of inspectors.

6. These judgements reflect the views of the Joint Intelligence Committee (JIC) More details on the judgements, and on the development of the JIC's assessments since 1998, are set out in Part 1 of this paper

7 Iraq's weapons of mass destruction are in breach of international law Under a series of Security Council Resolutions Iraq is obliged to destroy its holdings of these weapons under the supervision of UN inspectors. Part 2 of the paper sets out the key UN Resolutions It also summarises the history of the UN inspection regime and Iraq's history of deception, intimidation and concealment in its dealings with the UN inspectors

8 But the threat from Iraq does not depend solely on the capabilities we have described. It arises also because of the violent and aggressive nature of Saddam's regime His record of internal repression and external aggression gives rise to unique concerns about the threat he poses The paper briefly outlines in Part 3 his rise to power, the nature of his regime and his history of regional aggression. Saddam's human rights abuses are also catalogued, including his record of torture, mass arrests and summary executions.

9 The paper briefly sets out how Iraq is able to finance its weapons programme. Drawing on illicit earnings generated outside UN control, Iraq generated illegal income of some \$3 billion in 2001