JIC Assessment	Draft Dossier 6/9	Draft Dossier 10/9	Draft Dossier 16/9	Draft Dossier 19/9	Published Dossier
Title:	No title Section heading:	No title Section heading:	Title:	Title:	Title:
Iraqi use of Chemical and Biological Weapons – <b>Possible Scenarios</b>	IRAQI WMD* – PROGRAMMES – THE CURRENT THREAT	IRAQI CHEMICAL, BIOLOGICAL, NUCLEAR AND BALLISTIC MISSILE PROGRAMMES: THE CURRENT POSITION	IRAQ'S PROGRAMME FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION:	IRAQ'S PROGRAMME FOR WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION	IRAQ'S WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION
	* crossed out and replaced by chemical biological and nuclear				
we know little about Iraq's CBW work since late 1998 (21.8.02)	This section sets out what we now know of Saddam's WMD* programmes, drawing on all the available evidence.  * crossed out and replaced by chemical biological and nuclear	This section sets out what we now know of Saddam's chemical, biological, nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, drawing on all the available evidence.	This chapter sets out what we now know of Saddam's chemical, biological, nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, drawing on all the available evidence.	This chapter sets out what we know of Saddam's chemical, biological, nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, drawing on all the available evidence.	This chapter sets out what we know of Saddam Hussein's chemical, biological, nuclear and ballistic missile programmes, drawing on all the available evidence.

JIC Assessment Draft Intelligence remains limited Much of this paper is necessarily based on judgement and assessment.	Dossier 6/9	Draft Dossier 10/9	Draft Dossier 16/9	Draft Dossier 19/9	Published Dossier The intelligence picture that [the intelligence services] paint is extensive, detailed and authoritative. (Blair in
					House of Commons)  Intelligence cannot tell us about everything.  Intelligence rarely offers a complete account of activities which are designed to remain concealed.
that Iraq has an offensive chemical warfare programme, although there is very little intelligence relating to it. BW work continued throughout the period of UNSCOM a coverage of the period of	pert chemical sons programme in the of UN Security acil Resolution 687.	Intelligence <b>confirms</b> that Iraq has covert chemical and biological weapons programmes, in breach of UN Security Council Resolution 687.	Intelligence <b>confirms</b> that Iraq has covert chemical and biological weapons programmes, in breach of UN Security Council Resolution 687.	Intelligence <b>shows</b> that Iraq has covert chemical and biological weapons programmes, in breach of UN Security Council Resolution 687	The weapons of mass destruction programme isup and running now. (Blair Commons)  Intelligence shows that Iraq has covert chemical and biological weapons programmes, in breach of UN Security Council Resolution 687.

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Key <b>Judgement</b> : Iraq has a chemical and biological weapons capability	Intelligence also confirms that Iraq has chemical and biological weapons.	Intelligence in the last few weeks has confirmed that Iraq has chemical and biological weapons	intelligence has become available which confirms the JIC assessment that Iraq has chemical and biological weapons.	intelligence has become available which confirms the JIC assessment that Iraq has chemical and biological weapons.	intelligence has become available which confirms the JIC assessment that Iraq has chemical and biological weapons.
One intelligence report suggests that Iraq has "lost" the capability to develop warheads capable of effectively disseminating chemical and biological agent and that it would take six months to overcome the "technical difficulties".	While the successful enforcement of the sanctions regimes and the UN arms embargo have impeded Iraq's efforts to reconstitute its weapons of mass destruction, they have not halted them. Much of Iraq's missile infrastructure has been rebuilt, the nuclear weapons programme is being reconstituted; and Iraq continues to have the capability to produce chemical and biological weapons, and has probably already done so.	While the successful enforcement of the sanctions regimes and the UN arms embargo have impeded Iraq's efforts to reconstitute its weapons of mass destruction, they have not halted them. Much of Iraq's missile infrastructure has been rebuilt; the nuclear weapons programme is being reconstituted; and Iraq continues to have the capability to produce chemical and biological weapons, and has probably already done so.	(No assessment of Iraq's general progress on WMD in the face of sanctions)	Intelligence confirms that despite sanctions and the policy of containment, Saddam has continued to make <b>progress</b> with his illicit weapons programmes.	Intelligence confirms that despite sanctions and the policy of containment, Saddam has continued to make progress with his illicit weapons programmes.

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Recent intelligence indicates that Qusai Saddam Hussain has directed the Military Industrialisation Commission to ensure that all sensitive weapons and chemical technology was well hidden in case of further UN inspections. (15.3.02)  Recent intelligence indicates that Iraq has probably dispersed its special weapons, including its		Recent intelligence indicates that Iraq has begun dispersing its most sensitive weapons, equipment and material, because Saddam is determined not to lose the capabilities developed in the last four years [and] is preparing plans to conceal evidence of its weapons of mass destruction from any renewed inspection, including by dispersing incriminating documents	Intelligence also <b>shows</b> that Iraq is preparing plans to conceal evidence of these weapons from renewed inspections, including by dispersing incriminating documents.  Intelligence allows us to <b>judge</b> that Iraq has begun dispersing its most sensitive weapons, equipment and material.	Intelligence also <b>shows</b> that Iraq is preparing plans to conceal evidence of these weapons from renewed inspections, including by dispersing incriminating documents.  We <b>judge</b> that Iraq has already begun to conceal and disperse sensitive equipment and documentation in advance of the return of inspectors.	Intelligence also shows that Iraq is preparing plans to conceal evidence of these weapons, including incriminating documents, from renewed inspections.  We judge that Iraq has already begun to conceal sensitive equipment and documentation in advance of the return of inspectors.
CBW weapons.	We know that Iraq has begun to disperse its most sensitive WMD equipment and material. Recent intelligence (redaction) indicates that Iraq is still discussing methods of concealing such documentation in order to ensure that it is not discovered by any future UN inspections.	We know from intelligence that Iraq has begun removing sensitive equipment and papers relating to its chemical and biological programmes and dispersing them Recent intelligence indicates that Iraq is still discussing methods of concealing such documentation in order to ensure that it is not discovered by any future UN inspections.	Iraq has begun removing sensitive equipment and papers relating to its chemical and biological programmes and dispersing them  Recent intelligence indicates that Iraq is still discussing methods of concealing such documentation in order to ensure that it is not discovered by any future UN inspections.	Iraq is already taking steps to prevent UN weapons inspectors finding evidence Sensitive equipment and papers can easily be concealed, and in some cases this is already happening Recent intelligence indicates that Iraq is still discussing methods of concealing such documentation in order to ensure that it is not discovered by any future UN inspections.	Iraq is already taking steps to prevent UN weapons inspectors finding evidence Sensitive equipment and papers can easily be concealed and m some cases this is already happening. Recent intelligence indicates that Iraq is still discussing methods of concealing such documentation in order to ensure that it is not discovered by any future UN inspections.

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Recent intelligence casts		Recent intelligence	Intelligence shows	Intelligence shows	Intelligence shows
light on Iraq's holdings		indicates that Iraq:	that Saddam Hussein	shows that Saddam	that Saddam Hussein
of weapons of mass		attaches great	attaches great	Hussem attaches great	attaches great
destruction and on its		importance to the	importance to	importance to	importance to
doctrine for using them.		possession of weapons	possessing weapons of	possessing weapons of	possessing weapons of
Intelligence remains		of mass destruction and	mass destruction which	mass destruction which	mass destruction
limited and Saddam's		that Saddam Hussein is	he regards as the basis	he regards as the basis	which he regards as the
own unpredictability		committed to using	for Iraq's regional	for Iraq's regional	basis for Iraq's regional
complicates		them if necessary;	power. It <b>shows</b> that he	power. It <b>shows</b> that he	power. It shows that he
judgements about		(executive summary)	is (sic) does not regard	does not regard [WMD]	does not regard [WMD]
Iraqi use of these		•	[WMD] only as	only as weapons of last	only as weapons of last
weapons. Most of this			weapons of last resort.	resort. (executive	resort. (executive
paper is necessarily			(executive summary)	summary)	summary)
based on judgement and			•	• /	
assessment.			Conclusion: Saddam	Conclusion: Saddam	Conclusion: Saddam
			continues to attach	continues to attach	continues to attach
			great importance to the	great importance to the	great importance to the
			possession of weapons	possession of weapons	possession of weapons
			of mass destruction and	of mass destruction and	of mass destruction and
			ballistic missiles	ballistic missiles	ballistic missiles
Recent intelligence					ļ.
indicates that Saddam	Recent Intelligence				
attaches great	indicates that Saddam				
importance to having	attaches great	Saddam attaches great	Intelligence <b>shows</b> that	Intelligence <b>shows</b> that	Intelligence <b>shows</b> that
CBW, is committed to	importance to the	importance to the	Saddam attaches great	Saddam attaches great	Saddam attaches great
using CBW if he can	possession of weapons	possession of weapons	importance to the	importance to the	importance to the
Saddam wants it to	of mass destruction and	of mass destruction	possession of weapons	possession of weapons	possession of weapons
dominate his neighbours	that he is committed to	which he regards as	of mass destruction	of mass destruction	of mass destruction
and deter his enemies	using them ("if	being the basis for	which he regards as	which he regards as	which he regards as
who he considers are	necessary" is crossed	Iraq's regional power.	being the basis for Iraqi	being the basis for Iraqi	being the basis for Iraqi
unimpressed by his	out) to help him	raq s regionar power.	regional powers. (sic)	regional power.	regional power.
weakened conventional	dominate his neighbours		regional powers. (sie)	regional power.	regional power.
military capability.	dominate into heighbours				
Intelligence indicates	Intelligence confirms	intelligence indicates	intelligence indicates	intelligence indicates	intelligence indicates
that Saddam has already	that Iraq is committed to	that Saddam is prepared	that Saddam is prepared	that Saddam is prepared	that as part of Iraq's
taken the decision that	using [CBW] in the	to use chemical and	to use chemical and	to use chemical and	military planning
all resources, including	event of a military	biological weapons.	biological weapons <b>if he</b>	biological weapons <b>if he</b>	Saddam is willing to use
CBW, be used <b>to</b>	conflict.	orological weapons.	believes his regime is	believes his regime is	chemical and biological
defend the regime	commet.		under threat.	under threat.	weapons.
from attack.			diadi dii tuu	and micun	"Capons.
II OIII UUUUU.					İ

JIC Assessment	Draft Dossier 6/9	Draft Dossier 10/9	Draft Dossier 16/9	Draft Dossier 19/9	Published Dossier
					Our intelligence services are telling me that Saddam has existing and active plans for the use of chemical and biological weapons including against his own Shia Population. (Blair in Commons)
It is also <b>possible</b> that Saddam would seek to use chemical and biological munitions against any internal uprising; <b>intelligence indicates</b> that he is prepared to deliberately target the			[Saddam] is ready to use [weapons of mass destruction], including against his own population (executive summary)	[Saddam] is ready to use [weapons of mass destruction], including against his own population (executive summary)	[Saddam] is ready to use [weapons of mass destruction], including against his own population (executive summary)
Shia population.					We judge that Iraq has military plans for the use of chemical and biological weapons, including against its own Shia population. (executive summary)
	Intelligence also indicates that Saddam is prepared to use [chemical and biological weapons] against any internal rising by the Shia population.	[Recent] intelligence confirms Saddam's readiness to use these weapons, even against his own people Saddam would not hesitate to use chemical and biological weapons against any internal uprising by the Shia population.	We also <b>know</b> from intelligence that as part of Iraq's military planning, Saddam is willing to use chemical and biological weapons <b>against any internal uprising</b> by the Shia population.	We also <b>know</b> from intelligence that as part of Iraq's military planning, Saddam is willing to use chemical and biological weapons <b>against an internal uprising</b> by the Shia population .	intelligence indicates that as part of Iraq's military planning Saddam is willing to use chemical and biological weapons, including against his own Shia population.

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Other recent intelligence indicates that production of chemical					What I believe the assessed intelligence has established beyond
and biological					doubt is that Saddam
weapons is taking place.					has continued to produce chemical and biological weapons. (PM's foreword)
We judge that Iraq currently has available, either from pre Gulf War stocks or more recent production a number of biological	We (also) judge that Iraq has some chemical agents and weapons available, either from pre-Gulf War stocks or more recent production.	Our judgement is that Iraq has stocks of chemical and biological agents and weapons available, <b>both</b> retained from before the Gulf	[Intelligence] allows us to judge that Iraq has continued to produce chemical and biological agents.	We judge that Iraq has continued to produce chemical and biological agents.	We judge that Iraq has continued to produce chemical and biological agents.
warfare (BW) and chemical warfare (CW) agents and weapons.	We (also) <b>judge</b> that Iraq has biological weapons available	war, and probably from more recent production.	[Iraq's chemical and biological weapons capability] has included	[Iraq's chemical and biological weapons capability] has included	[Iraq's chemical and biological weapons capability] has included
agents and weapons.	either from pre-Gulf		recent production of	recent production of	recent production of
	War stocks <b>or</b> more recent production. (body	Iraq is able to add to [its chemical and	chemical and biological	chemical and biological	chemical and biological
	text)	biological weapons]	agents.	agents	agents.
intelligence indicates	,	capability despite	Intelligence confirms	Intelligence shows that	Intelligence shows that
that [Iraq] has continued		sanctions.	that Iraq has continued	Iraq has continued to	Iraq has continued to
to produce chemical agent.			to produce chemical agent We know from	<b>produce</b> chemical agent. We <b>know</b> from	<b>produce</b> chemical agent. We <b>know</b> from
(28.10.02)			intelligence that Iraq	intelligence that Iraq	intelligence that Iraq
(20120102)			has continued to	has continued to	has continued to
intelligence			produce biological	produce biological	produce biological
indicates that [Iraq] has			warfare agents.	warfare agents.	warfare agents.
continued to produce					
biological agents.			Intelligence confirms	Intelligence <b>shows</b> that	Intelligence shows that
We <b>judge</b> that Iraq			that Iraq has	Iraq has continued to	Iraq has continued to
currently has available,			continued to produce	<b>produce</b> chemical and	<b>produce</b> chemical and
either from pre-Gulf war stocks or more			chemical and biological	biological agents.	biological agents.
recent production,		Iraq has chemical and	agents.  Iraq has chemical and	Iraq has chemical and	Iraq has chemical and
anthrax spores,		biological agents and	biological agents and	biological agents and	biological agents and
botulinum toxin,		weapons available,	weapons available, <b>both</b>	weapons available, <b>both</b>	weapons available, <b>both</b>
aflatoxin and possibly		either from pre-Gulf	from pre-Gulf War	from pre-Gulf War	from pre-Gulf War
plague and ricin.		War stocks <b>or</b> more	stocks and more recent	stocks and more recent	stocks and more recent
(28.10.02)		recent production.	production.	production.	production.

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					The UN inspection regime discovered that Iraq was trying to acquire mobile biological weapons facilities Present intelligence confirms that Iraq has now got such facilities. (Blair in Commons)
Recent intelligence indicates that Iraq has developed for the military, fermentation systems which are capable of being mounted on road trailers or rail cars. These could produce BW agent.		Recent intelligence indicates that Iraq has acquired mobile laboratories for military use, corroborating earlier report (sic) about the mobile production of biological warfare agents.	[Intelligence] allows us to judge that Iraq has developed mobile laboratories for military use, corroborating earlier reports about the mobile production of biological warfare agents.	We judge that Iraq has developed mobile laboratories for military use, corroborating earlier reports about the mobile production of biological warfare agents.	We judge that Iraq has developed mobile laboratories for military use, corroborating earlier reports about the mobile production of biological warfare agents.
	We judge that Iraq has sought to develop mobile facilities to produce biological agent.  Intelligence also indicates that Iraq has	Evidence has emerged that Iraq has sought to develop mobile facilities to produce biological agents. Other intelligence confirms that the Iraq	UNSCOM established that Iraq was planning to conceal from the inspectors the capability to produce biological warfare agents by developing mobile facilities.	UNSCOM established that Iraq was planning to conceal from the inspectors the capability to produce biological warfare agents by developing mobile facilities.	UNSCOM established that Iraq <b>considered</b> the use of mobile biological agent production facilities
	sought to develop mobile facilities to produce biological agent. (body text)	military have <b>acquired</b> such facilities	Recent intelligence confirms that the Iraqi military have developed mobile facilities.	Recent intelligence confirms that the Iraqi military have developed mobile facilities.	Recent intelligence confirms that the Iraqi military have developed mobile facilities.
			Iraq has also developed mobile facilities to produce biological agents.	Iraq has also developed mobile facilities to produce biological agents.	Iraq has also developed mobile facilities to produce biological agents.

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(recent) Intelligence	Not present				Chemical and biological
also <b>indicates</b> that					weapons could be
chemical and biological					activated within 45
munitions could be					minutes (Blair in House
with military units and					of Commons)
ready for firing within					The document discloses
20-45 minutes.					that [Saddam's] military
					planning allows for
					some of the WMD to be
					ready within 45 minutes
					of an order to use them.
					(PM's foreword)
		Recent Intelligence	[Intelligence] allows us	We <b>judge</b> that [some	We <b>judge</b> that [some
		indicates that Iraq	to <b>judge</b> that [some	chemical or biological	chemical or biological
		could deploy [weapons	chemical or biological	weapons] are	weapons] are
		of mass destruction]	weapons] could be	deployable within 45	deployable within 45
		within 45 minutes of the	ready within 45 minutes	minutes of an order to	minutes of an order to
		order being given to do	of an order to use them.	use them. (Executive	use them. (Executive
		so. (Executive	(Executive summary)	summary)	summary)
		summary)			
			The Iraqi military <b>may</b>	The Iraqi military <b>are</b>	The Iraqi military <b>are</b>
			<b>be</b> able to deploy	able to deploy	able to deploy
			[chemical and biological	[chemical and biological	[chemical and
			weapons] within forty	weapons] within forty	biological] weapons
			five minutes of a	five minutes of a	within 45 minutes of a
			decision to do so.	decision to do so.	decision to do so. (Main
			("Main Conclusions")	("Main conclusions")	conclusions)
		Within the last month	The Iraqi military <b>may</b>	Intelligence indicates	Intelligence indicates
		intelligence has	<b>be</b> able to deploy	that the Iraqi military	that the Iraqi military
		suggested that the Iraqi	chemical or biological	are able to deploy	are able to deploy
		military would be able	weapons within forty	chemical or biological	chemical or biological
		to use their chemical	five minutes of an order	weapons within forty	weapons within forty
		and biological weapons	to do so. ("Recent	five minutes or an order	five minutes or an order
		within 45 minutes of an	intelligence")	to do so. (body text)	to do so. (body text)
		order to do so.			
		("Chemical and			
		Biological warfare:			
		command and control")			

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We judge but cannot confirm that Iraq is conducting nuclear related research and development into the enrichment of uranium and could have longer term plans to produce enriched uranium for a weapon. (10.5.01)					What I believe the assessed intelligence has established <b>beyond doubt</b> is that Saddam continues in his efforts to develop nuclear weapons. (PM Foreword)
Key Judgement: Iraq is pursuing a nuclear weapons programme. But it will not be able to indigenously produce a nuclear weapon while sanctions remain in place, unless suitable fissile material is purchased from abroad. (15.3.02)	Main conclusion: Iraq continues to work on producing nuclear weapons Effective sanctions are hindering this programme although it is impossible to prevent all technology and materials ("reaching Iraq" written by hand)	Main conclusion: Iraq continues to work on developing nuclear weapons But sanctions continue to hinder development of a nuclear weapon.	Main conclusion: Iraq continues to work on developing nuclear weapons.	Main conclusion: Iraq continues to work on developing nuclear weapons.	Main conclusion: Iraq continues to work on developing nuclear weapons.
Although there is very little intelligence, we continue to judge that Iraq is pursuing a nuclear weapons programmebut we do not know if large scale development work has yet recommenced. (15.3.02)	We <b>judge</b> that Iraq is still working to achieve a nuclear weapons capability.	We <b>judge</b> that Iraq is still working to achieve a nuclear weapons capability.			

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We continue to judge that while sanctions remain effective, Iraq cannot indigenously develop and produce nuclear weapons; if sanctions were removed or became ineffective, it would take at least five years to produce a nuclear weapon. This timescale would shorten if fissile material was acquired from abroad. (15.3.02)	So long as sanctions continue to hinder the import of crucial goods, Iraq would find it difficult to produce a nuclear weapon. After the lifting of sanctions, we assess that Iraq would need at least five years to produce a weapon. Progress would be much quicker if Iraq were able to buy suitable fissile material.	So long as sanctions continue to hinder the import of crucial goods for the production of fissile material, Iraq would find it difficult to produce a nuclear weapon. After the lifting of sanctions, we assess that Iraq would need at least five years to produce a weapon. If Iraq acquired sufficient material from abroad we judge it would take at least two years to make a working nuclear device.	In early 2002, the JIC assessed that sanctions were hindering the import of crucial goods for the production of fissile material. If sanctions continued, Iraq would not be able to indigenously produce a nuclear weapon. If they were removed or became ineffective, it would take Iraq at least five years to produce a weapon. This timescale would shorten if Iraq succeeded in obtaining fissile material from abroad. (JIC assessments) were Iraq to obtain suitable fissile material from abroad, the timeline would be much shorter. In those circumstances, and depending on the effectiveness of Iraqi weapons designs, we judge that Iraq could produce a nuclear weapon in between one and two years. (outside JIC Assessments)	In early 2002, the JIC assessed that UN sanctions on Iraq were hindering the import of crucial goods for the production of fissile material. The JIC judged that while sanctions remain effective, Iraq would not be able indigenously to produce a nuclear weapon. If they were removed or proved ineffective, it would take Iraq at least five years to produce a weapon. But we know that Iraq retains expertise and design data relating to nuclear weapons. We therefore judge that if Iraq obtained fissile material and other essential components from foreign sources, the timeline for production of a nuclear weapon would shorten and Iraq could produce a nuclear weapon in between one and two years. (outside JIC Assessments section)	In early 2002, the JIC assessed that UN sanctions on Iraq were hindering the import of crucial goods for the production of fissile material. The JIC judged that while sanctions remain effective Iraq would not be able to produce a nuclear weapon. If they were removed or prove ineffective, it would take Iraq at least five years to produce enough fissile material for a weapon indigenously. However, we know that Iraq retains expertise and design data relating to nuclear weapons. We therefore judge that if Iraq obtained fissile and other essential components from foreign sources the timeline for production of a nuclear weapon would be shortened and Iraq could produce a nuclear weapon in between one and two years. (outside JIC Assessments section)

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					We <b>know</b> again, key personnel who used to work on the nuclear weapons programme <b>are</b> back in harness. (Blair in House of Commons)
		Our <b>judgement</b> is that Iraq <b>has</b> assembled specialists to work on its nuclear programme.	[Intelligence] allows us to <b>judge</b> that Iraq <b>has</b> assembled specialists to work on its nuclear programme.	We <b>judge</b> that Iraq <b>has</b> recalled specialists to work on its nuclear programme.	We <b>judge</b> that Iraq <b>has</b> recalled specialists to work on its nuclear programme.
Intelligence indicates that nuclear scientists were recalled to work on a nuclear programme in the autumn of 1998 but we do not know if large scale evelopment work has yet recommenced. (15.3.02)	Intelligence has indicated that specialists were recalled to work on a nuclear weapons programme in the autumn of 1998.	Intelligence has indicated that scientific specialists were recalled to work on a nuclear weapons programme in the autumn of 1998.	In Mid-2001 the JIC drew attention to intelligence that Iraq had recalled its nuclear scientists to the programme in 1998.	In Mid-2001 the JIC drew attention to intelligence that Iraq had recalled its nuclear scientists to the programme in 1998.	In Mid-2001 the JIC drew attention to intelligence that Iraq had recalled its nuclear scientists to the programme in 1998.
Although there is very little intelligence we continue to judge that Iraq is pursuing a nuclear weapons programme. We assess the programme to be based on gas centrifuge uranium enrichment (15.3.02)	We <b>judge</b> that the present Iraqi programme is based on gas centrifuge uranium enrichment	Judging on the basis of the available intelligence, it is almost certain that the present Iraqi programme is based on gas centrifuge uranium enrichment	Intelligence shows that the present Iraqi programme is almost certainly based on gas centrifuge uranium enrichment	Intelligence shows that the present Iraqi programme is almost certainly seeking an indigenous ability to enrich uranium to the level needed for a nuclear weapon. It indicates that the approach is based on gas centrifuge uranium enrichment	Intelligence shows that the present Iraqi programme is almost certainly seeking an indigenous ability to enrich uranium to the level needed for a nuclear weapon. It indicates that the approach is based on gas centrifuge uranium enrichment

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Procurement of <b>dual-use</b> items over the last few years <b>could be used</b> in a uranium enrichment programme. (15.3.02)	Intelligence indicates that Iraq has increased covert efforts to acquire technology and materials with nuclear applications	Our <b>judgement</b> is that Iraq is covertly trying to acquire technology and materials <b>for use in nuclear weapons</b>	[Intelligence] allows us to <b>judge</b> that Iraq is covertly trying to acquire technology and materials <b>which could be used</b> in the production of nuclear weapons.	We <b>judge</b> that Iraq has tried covertly to acquire technology and materials <b>which could be used</b> in the production of nuclear weapons.	We <b>judge</b> that Iraq has tried covertly to acquire technology and materials <b>which could be used</b> in the production of nuclear weapons.
					We <b>know</b> that Saddam has been trying to buy significant quantities of uranium from Africa. (Blair in Commons)
		Recent intelligence indicates that Iraq has purchased large quantities of uranium ore	[Intelligence] allows us to <b>judge</b> that Iraq has <b>sought</b> significant quantities of uranium from Africa	We <b>judge</b> that Iraq has <b>sought</b> significant quantities of uranium from Africa	We <b>judge</b> that Iraq has sought significant quantities of uranium from Africa
	There is also compelling evidence that Iraq has sought the supply of significant quantities of uranium from Africa.	Uranium to be used in the production of fissile material has been purchased from Africa.	Uranium has been sought from Africa that has no known civil nuclear application in Iraq.	Uranium has been sought from Africa that has no civil nuclear application in Iraq.	Uranium has been sought from Africa that has no civil nuclear application in Iraq.
		There is <b>compelling evidence</b> that Iraq has <b>sought</b> the supply of significant quantities of uranium from Africa.	There is <b>compelling evidence</b> that Iraq has <b>sought</b> the supply of significant quantities of uranium from Africa.	There is <b>intelligence</b> that Iraq has <b>sought</b> the supply of significant quantities of uranium from Africa.	There is <b>intelligence</b> that Iraq has <b>sought</b> the supply of significant quantities of uranium from Africa.