Appendix 2-A Sources on Tables Listing Countries of Chemical and Biological Weapon Concern

ables 2-7 and 2-8 list countries reported in various published sources to have, or to be trying to acquire, chemical or biological warfare capabilities. As indicated in the chapter text, the lists provided there are in no way to be considered authoritative or comprehensive. OTA has merely recorded the countries listed in two-thirds or more of the cited publications. The following tables show not only the countries making this arbitrary cut-off line, but also the other countries mentioned in fewer than two-thirds of the sources. In the case of the chemical warfare program list, this appendix also details the sources cited in the *International Handbook on Chemical Weapons Proliferation* and utilized in the OTA table.

Table 2-A-1—Proliferation Risks: Chemical Weapon Programs Suspected

	Harris	Ž	NY IIMes	Time	USNWP	Knight	Chi Trib	McGeorge	McCain	Harris	FIS	Total	*
Countries	1989/90	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1989	1991	1993		
Israel	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	>	=	100%
Libya	7	7	7	7	7	7	-	7	7	>	7	-	400
Iraq	7	7	7	7	7 -	7	7	7	7	7	~	: =	90
Egypt	7 7	7	7	7	7	7	7 7	7	7	~	~	=	100%
Iran		7 -	7	7	7	7	,	7	>	7	7	Ξ	90
Syria	7	7	7	7	7	7	>	7	7	>	>	=	900
Taiwan	7		>	7	7	7	7	7	7	7		10	91%
Korea, North	7 -	7	7	7 7	7	7	7		7	7	>	5	91%
Vietnam	7	7 7	>	7		7	7 7	>	7	>		6	82%
Myanmar	7	7	>	7		7	7	7	7	>		6	82%
China	7	7	7	7			>	7	7	>		80	73%
Pakistan	٠.	7	٠.					ŀ	7	7	٠.	2	Ž
Korea, South	٤.				7	7	>). •	- 3 - 3	7		7	3
India	٠.	>	۴.					. X	•	7	7	9	35
Ethiopia	7	~	7	7	۴.					7		•	88
Indonesia	¢.		7				÷	~				•	Ŕ
Chile								٠.	•		7	n	E
Afghanistan	٠.			7				••				M	K
Thailand			~			7			i wa			m	É
South Africa	٠.						7		1/4			M	Š
Laos	۴.						7		inger and			4	\$
Brazil								•	-			74	Ē
Cuba							v						Š
Argentina								•					Š
Peru								Compa do	-				£
Angola												-	\$
Chad	٠.											-	\$
Philippines	••											-	Š
Mozambique	ċ											-	g
El Salvador												•	É
Nicarania												1,500	

i maicates aoubt expressed by source.

SOURCE: Adapted by Office of Technology Assessment, 1993, from Gordon Burck and Charles Floweree, 1991 (see previous page)

Sources Cited in Table 2-A-1, Proliferation Risks: Chemical Weapon Programs

Sources and Commentary from Gordon Burck and Charles C. Flowerree, *International Handbook on Chemical Weapons Proliferation (New York, NY:* Greenwood Press, 1991), pp. 164-171:

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Committee, Feb. 22, 1989, pp. 38-39.

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Yearbook 1989 (London: Brassey's Defence Publishers, 1989), p. 74.

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a complete listing). (Source given as U.S. administration officials; ?—France is not

mentioned in the article).

Time 1989: Jill Smolowe, "The Search for a Poison Antidote," Time, Jan. 16, 1989, p. 22 (source given

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1989, p. 30 (sources for a table that also contains other information are given as ArmControl Association, Federation of American Scientists, and Senate Armed Services Committee).

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Philadelphia Inquirer, Jan. 8,1989, p. F1 (also named Japan, Netherlands and Switzerland—a historical possessor and two states that probably have never possessed CW weapons,

making this list unusually unreliable).

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3, 1989, pp. 1,6; and "Lack of Candor Blocks Chemical Arms Treaty," Apr. 4, 1989, pp. 1,

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McGeorge 1989: Harvy J. McGeorge, "Chemical Addict ion," Defense & Foreign Affairs, April 1989, pp. 16-19,

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Planning," table 1, Congressional Record, Nov. 1, 1989, p. S14605; "Estimates are Based on a Variety of Sources, including unclassified testimony by CIA Director William H.Webster, Seth Carus, David Goldberg, Elisa D. Harris and others and donot reflect the estimates of the U.S. Government." Also published as "Proliferation in the 1990s: implications for U.S.Policy

and Force Planning," Strategic Review, summer 1989, p. 11.

Additional sources:

Harris 1991: Elisa D. Harris, 'Towards a Comprehensive Strategy for Halting Chemical and Biological

Weapons Proliferation," Arms Control: Contemporary Security Policy, vol. 12, No. 2, September 1991, p. 129, which cites statements of U.S. Government officials listing suspect

countries.

FIS 1993: Russian Federation Foreign Intelligence Service Report: A New Challenge After the Cold

War: Proliferation of Weapons of Mass Destruction, JPRS-TND-93-007.

Table 2-B-I—Proliferation Risks: Biological Weapon Programs Suspected

	Carus	Harris	Guardian	McGeorge	FIS	ACDA	Total	%
Countries	(Policy Paper)	(USG officials)	(London)	Def. & FA	1993	1993		
Libya	1	4	1	1	1		5	83
Korea, North	V	√	1	1	1		5	83
Iraq	J		1	1	٧	1	5	83
Taiwan	✓	V	V			√	4	67
Syria	✓	✓	√			1	4	67
Soviet Union	√		√	√		√	4	67
Israel	V		√	√	√		4	67
Iran	V	V		V	1		4	67
China	√	√	V			√	4	67
Egypt			√		√	1	3	50
Vietnam			V				1	17
Laos			V				1	17
Cuba				V			1	17
Bulgaria				V			1	17
India					1		1	17

SOURCE: Compiled by Office of Technology Assessment, 1993, from various source. See text below.

Detailed listing of sources for table 2-A-1: David Fairhall, "Eleven Countries Defying Ban on Germ Weapons," *The Guardian* (London), Sept. 5, 1991, p. 1.; Elisa Harris, "Towards a Comprehensive Strategy. . .," op. cit., p. 129; Seth Carus, "The Poor Man's Atomic Bomb'?'. . .," op. cit., p. 25; and Harvey J. McGeorge, "Chemical Addiction," *Defense and Foreign Affairs*, April 1989, p. 17; Russian Federation Foreign Intelligence service, op. cit., and U.S. Arms Control and Disarmamentt Agency, "Adherence to and Compliance with Arms Control Agreements and The President's Report to Congress on Soviet Noncompliance with Arms Control" (Washington, DC: ACDA, January 14, 1993).