

open manner, leading to the prospect of a nuclear arms race in South Asia. Israel will continue to develop nuclear weapons as deterrents against CW, BW, and nuclear use, as well as compensating for the advanced conventional weapons capabilities of Arab countries.

11. South Africa's nuclear rollback will be irreversible, as will be the rollback in Belarus, Kazakhstan, and Ukraine. Nuclear rollback is unlikely to succeed in other countries during this period, but stabilization of the status quo will take place.
12. Chemical weapons in the hands of Iran, India, Pakistan, Israel, Libya, and South Africa will be an international security concern.
13. India, Pakistan, and Israel will be pressured to join the NPT as non-nuclear weapons states following the example of South Africa. Pakistan may join if it is given strong security guarantees. Israel will await the results of the Middle East Initiative, but is unlikely to sign up. It is unlikely that India will agree to join because of its continued concerns regarding China.
14. Instability in the Korean peninsula may be reduced by North-South Korean discussions and pacts, and perhaps by the death of Kim Il Sung, but it will not be eliminated. North Korea will continue to violate the NPT, but the costs in the form of UN and other sanctions associated with its clandestine program will be high. South Korea and Japan will have difficult decisions to make regarding their responses to a nuclear-armed North Korea despite continued U.S. security guarantees.
15. Latin America will consider the Tlatelolco Treaty of greatest importance; it will enter fully into force during this period, and the region will remain a nuclear weapons-free zone. Additional agreements will make Latin America a chemical and biological weapons-free zone. Argentina and Brazil may come into the NPT in this period.

16. The growing need for hard currency in the former Soviet Union and Eastern Europe will result in a thriving black market in nuclear materials and advanced technologies. Weapons sales will become a by-product of the free market in these countries.
17. Weapons of mass destruction will spread across the Islamic Crescent, across North Africa and through South Asia.
18. The Middle East will remain unstable in spite of the Middle East Initiative, and this instability will be related to the proliferation of weapons and their delivery systems.
19. Proliferation of sophisticated conventional weapons over and above legitimate defense requirements in unstable regional areas will be an increasing concern, particularly those which are dual-capable systems. The UN and other efforts may slow, but will not stop this proliferation because of the increased availability of such weapons and economic pressures to sell them. Efforts to constrain the proliferation of less sophisticated conventional weapons, such as tanks and artillery, will not be successful.
20. Terrorism on the part of indigenous separatist and insurgent groups will become a more serious threat to the world as these parties acquire a few weapons of mass destruction.
21. While ethnic tensions and territorial disputes will continue throughout many regions of the world, for example, within the borders of the former Soviet Union and in certain Eastern European countries, these quarrels will not constitute major threats to international security. They also will not involve the use of nuclear or biological weapons; some might involve a limited use of chemical weapons. There will be increased pressure upon NATO and other Western European countries to become involved. Local and regional confidence-building measures (CBMs) and arms control agreements will be explored to reduce the likelihood of these conflicts.

