

nations of the world will grow, and this will have destructive consequences.

- Arms sales will be increasingly important economically to former Eastern bloc countries selling advanced and ordinary conventional arms for hard currency as well as to Western countries facing problems of unemployment and trade deficits. Tracking suppliers, middlemen and end users will be difficult. Distinguishing between legitimate and illicit purposes for technologies will be daunting.
- Several countries will acquire or develop ballistic missiles that will have sufficient range to threaten Europe, Japan, other Western allies and Western forces; these missiles may be adapted to carry nuclear, biological or chemical warheads.
- Over the next 10 years, several Third World countries will either acquire or develop the technical knowledge and infrastructure necessary to undertake indigenous development of intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and space launch vehicles capable of delivering weapons to North America.
- Some countries will pursue weapons of mass destruction and delivery systems despite being signatories to arms control agreements and regimes prohibiting their development or acquisition. These countries will also become even more clever in devising networks or front companies and suppliers to circumvent export controls.
- The growing stocks of fissile material being generated by nuclear power reactors in many countries and the stocks of fissile material being removed from dismantled nuclear weapons will create serious concerns.
- In 1993, some black-market transactions in Western Europe included small amounts of radioactive material from the FSU, but in the next 10 years, no *significant* quantities of weapons-grade nuclear material, no *operable* nuclear weapons, and little nuclear weapons technology will be transferred from the former Soviet bloc. On the other hand, economic and nationalist pressures will cause some

Russian and Ukrainian leaders to question the wisdom of adhering to the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR), and Russia will continue to sell submarines, surface-to-air missiles, advanced aircraft, and air-to-surface and air-to-air missiles to the Third World.

- China will continue to seek missile technology from the FSU in its efforts to develop more advanced missile systems for indigenous use and for sale to the Third World.
- In 1993, Iran and Iraq had the basic technology to develop nuclear weapons, and Libya, Iran and Iraq already had stockpiled chemical weapons. Iran will continue its military build-up, including not only weapons of mass destruction but also advanced fighter aircraft, long-range fighter bombers, submarines and missiles. Despite being a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, it will continue to pursue the development of nuclear weapons. Iraq will continue to hide evidence of the extent of its remaining weapons of mass destruction and missiles capabilities. Its biological weapons capability will be the greatest immediate concern, but its ability to rebuild its nuclear weapons capability, its retention of the equipment for its chemical weapons program, and its still-extant missile production capabilities will be matters of deep concern. It will continue to play a "waiting game"—waiting for the United Nations to grow weary or to be unable to continue the expense of monitoring activities throughout its territory.
- Until its possible unification with South Korea, North Korea will continue to develop weapons of mass destruction, including nuclear weapons, and longer-range ballistic missiles. It will also continue to be a key supplier of ballistic missiles to states that have been cut off from traditional suppliers in the West by stricter export controls and improved enforcement.
- Worldwide proliferation of advanced conventional weapons will continue to be a serious concern; this proliferation will have a pronounced impact on the military outcome

