

Table 7: Former Possessors of Chemical Weapons and Facilities

Australia	Italy
Canada	Japan
China	Kenya
Czechoslovakia	Nigeria
Egypt	Poland
France	Singapore
Germany (FRG and GDR)	South Africa
Hungary	USSR
India	UK
Indonesia (Netherlands)	USA

Source: based on a table from SIPRI Yearbook 1988 p. 103.

intermediates using export controls and warning lists, proliferation is claimed to be increasing. The concern is that as one country acquires, or is thought to have acquired, an offensive chemical warfare capability, its neighbours may believe that they need a corresponding capability. This is of particular concern in the Middle East where the alleged acquisition of chemical weapons together with potential missile delivery systems cannot be ignored. The concept of proliferation is not readily quantified. No one openly admits to being in the market for chemical weapons or their precursors, but one of the effects of the Iraq-Iran war was the build-up of an infrastructure for the manipulating and rerouting of chemical exports.

The following table includes those which have recently been the subject of most discussion with respect to possession of chemical weapons.