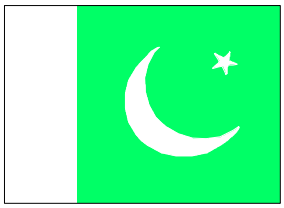
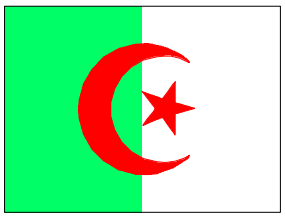


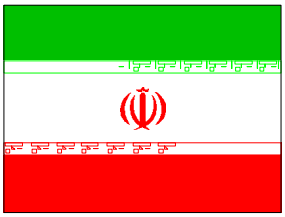
PAKISTAN

IRAQ



ALGERIA

SYRIA



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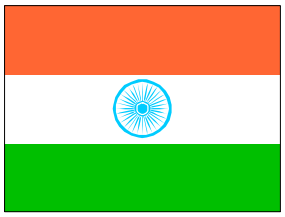

INDIA

SECTION IV

CHINA'S DANGEROUS EXPORTS

During the 1980s, China secretly supplied nuclear and missile technology to South Asia, South America, South Africa and the Middle East. In the 1990s, this pattern continued with Chinese technology and know-how going to South Asia, the Middle East and Algeria. In each region, China's exports contributed to the success of secret nuclear and missile programs, some of which have resulted in nuclear weapons and the deployment of nuclear-capable missiles. These exports have continued despite U.S. diplomatic efforts to stop them and repeated Chinese pledges to adhere to non-proliferation norms.

CHINA'S DANGEROUS EXPORTS

	ALGERIA	ARGENTINA	BRAZIL	INDIA	IRAQ	ISRAEL	SYRIA	SAUDI ARABIA	SOUTH AFRICA
1980 1984	Secretly agrees to supply a nuclear research reactor	Sells over 60 tons of heavy water Sells uranium concentrate and low-enriched uranium hexafluoride		Sells at least 130-150 tons of heavy water	Nuclear bomb design supplied to Pakistan makes its way to Iraq				Supplies 60 tons of enriched uranium, undercut-ting U.S. pressure on South Africa
1985 1989	Trains Algerian scientists and technicians; starts building reactor	Sells enriched uranium	Sells enriched uranium Agrees to provide liquid-fuel and guidance technology for missiles in exchange for solid-fuel technology		Helps make magnets for centrifuges to enrich uranium Sells "Silkworm" anti-ship missiles		Contracts to sell M-9 nuclear capable missiles	Sells CSS-2 medium range, nuclear capable missiles	
1990 1998	Completes reactor and supplies heavy water and uranium fuel Agrees to aid plutonium research			Agrees to supply Tarapur reactors with enriched uranium	Agrees to sell lithium hydride useful for nerve gas, missiles and nuclear weapons Sells "illegal chemicals" to produce missile fuel	Agrees to fund develop-ment of a cruise missile with a range of 400 kilometers	Sells ingredients for missile fuel Agrees to supply Syria's first nuclear reactor and train nuclear technicians		

CHINA'S DANGEROUS EXPORTS

PAKISTAN

1980-1984	Supplies nuclear bomb design and its fuel
	Helps build Hatf missiles
	Helps with gas centrifuges to enrich uranium
1985-1989	Agrees to sell tritium gas to boost the yield of fission bombs
	Ships equipment for M-11 nuclear-capable missiles
	Starts building a 300 MW nuclear reactor at Chashma in spite of de facto international supply embargo
1990-1998	Provides research and training in remote sensing for uranium exploration
	Secretly delivers more M-11 missile components
	Trains Pakistani nuclear technicians in China
	Continues to deliver components for M-1 1 missiles
	Supplies more than 30 M-11 missiles now in crates at Sargodha Air Force Base near Lahore
	Helps build a secret 50-70 MW plutonium production reactor at Khusab, and a nearby fuel fabrication or reprocessing plant
	Supplies blueprints and equipment for a missile factory near Rawalpindi, now under construction
	Supplies ring magnets used in gas centrifuges to enrich uranium
	Supplies heavy water to Kanupp nuclear reactor
	Sells a high-tech furnace and diagnostic equipment with military applications
	Ships rocket fuel seized en route in Hong Kong
	Agrees to build Chashma-2, a second 300 MW nuclear reactor
	Ships major components for the Chashma nuclear reactor
	Promises to provide the first uranium core and three reloads for Chashma

CHINA'S DANGEROUS EXPORTS

IRAN

1980-1984	Sold production capability for the Oghab short range rocket
1985-1989	Trains Iranian nuclear technicians in China
	Sells Silkworm anti-ship missiles
	Supplies a miniature reactor, a subcritical facility, and tributylphosphate useful in plutonium extraction
	Supplies CSS-8 missiles modified for surface-to-surface missions
1990-1994	Supplies a calutron and a copper-vapor laser that could be used for uranium enrichment research
	Contracts to sell 25-30 MW research reactor
	Helps prospect for uranium in Iran
	Contracts to sell nuclear reactor and isotope separator
	Provides research and training in remote sensing for uranium exploration
1995-1998	Supplies a nuclear fusion research facility and scientists and engineers to help install it
	Delivers poison gas ingredients
	Delivers missile guidance systems and computerized machine tools
	Sells virtually complete chemical weapon factories including precursor chemicals and glass-lined vessels
	Hosts Iranian nuclear specialists to study a uranium hexafluoricle plant for export to Iran
	Delivers components for missile guidance and ingredients for rocket propellant
	Supplies 400 tons of poison gas ingredients
	Agrees to sell gyroscopes, accelerometers and equipment to build and test missile guidance components

CHINA'S DANGEROUS EXPORTS

IRAN

Supplies two tons of calcium hypochlorate, used in chemical decontamination

Continues to supply chemical precursors

Supplies C-801 and C-802 ship-based anti-ship cruise missiles

Supplies through Hong Kong high-grade seamless steel pipes used to make chemical weapons or explosives

Contracts to supply hundreds of tons of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, a key ingredient needed to process natural uranium to nuclear weapon grade

Negotiates a deal worth $4.5 billion, pending funding, to supply combat aircraft, missiles, missile launchers, armored vehicles and warships

Building a factory to make special metal sheaths (zirconium cladding) for nuclear fuel rods.

THE WISCONSIN PROJECT ON NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL

The Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control carries out research and public education designed to inhibit the spread of nuclear weapons, chemical/bio logical weapons and long-range missiles. It is a non-profit, non-partisan foundation that operates in Washington, D.C. under the auspices of the University of Wisconsin.

The Project's main goal has been to reduce the risk that exports will be used to make nuclear weapons and the means to deliver them. The Project has worked to get countries to enforce the export controls contained in international agreements, and to comply with the export restrictions of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Through its research reports, testimony, articles and work with the press, the Project has influenced the export policies of major supplier countries.

In 1996, the Project began to publish the *Risk Report*, an electronic database which is updated six times per year. The *Risk Report* provides governments and exporters an unclassified list of "suspect" buyers worldwide --- buyers linked to the spread of nuclear weapon, chemical weapon and long-range missile technology.

The Project has been investigating sales of nuclear- and missile-related technology since 1986 and has identified nearly 2,000 companies and projects linked to proliferation. By listing suspect buyers in sensitive emerging markets, the *Risk Report* helps exporters and governments keep dangerous products out of the wrong hands.