

~~TOP SECRET~~

[Redacted]

Central Intelligence Agency



Washington, D.C. 20505

(u)

[Redacted]

Copy # 35 of 45

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

8 JUL 1986

CIA SW

86-24423CX

MEMORANDUM FOR: See Distribution

SUBJECT: Worldwide Chemical and Biological Warfare (CBW)  
Trends [Redacted]

(b)(3)

In response to continuing expressions of high level interest in the CBW area, we have prepared the attached typescript memorandum summarizing recent developments pertaining to worldwide research, development, testing, and use of biological and chemical weapons. This memorandum is the first of an aperiodic series summarizing previously published Directorate of Intelligence analysis related to chemical and biological weapons programs. We would appreciate any comments or questions you may have and invite you to direct them to me or to Chief, [Redacted] Division, our point of contact for this issue. [Redacted]

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

[Redacted signature block]

Gordon C. Oehler  
Director  
Scientific and Weapons Research

Attachment:  
SW M-86-20023CX

WARNING NOTICE  
INTELLIGENCE SOURCES  
AND METHODS INVOLVED

[Redacted]

(b)(3)

[Redacted]

[Redacted]

DECL OADR  
DERIVED FROM MIS 2-82

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

~~TOP SECRET~~

[Redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~

[Redacted]

Central Intelligence Agency

Washington, D.C. 20505

CIA/SW [Redacted] 86-24423CXM

DIRECTORATE OF INTELLIGENCE

7 July 1986

WORLDWIDE CHEMICAL AND BIOLOGICAL WARFARE TRENDS [Redacted]

Summary

Several governments have continued efforts to develop biological and chemical weapons over the past several months.

[Redacted]

Chemical weapons are being used in the Iran-Iraq war.

[Redacted]

In Asia, China, Japan, and Indonesia are strengthening CW defensive capabilities.

[Redacted]

With the worldwide spread of CBW capabilities, many developing countries are expressing interest in acquiring protective and retaliatory capabilities. We expect this heightened activity in the CBW area to continue.

[Large Redacted Block]

WARNING NOTICE  
INTELLIGENCE SOURCES  
AND METHODS INVOLVED  
[Redacted]

~~TOP SECRET~~  
[Redacted]

SW M-86-20023CX  
SC-08829-86  
Copy 35 of 45

DECL OADR  
DERIVED FROM SISR Vol I

3 6 1 1

(b)(3)

(b)(3)

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

(b)(1)

(b)(3)

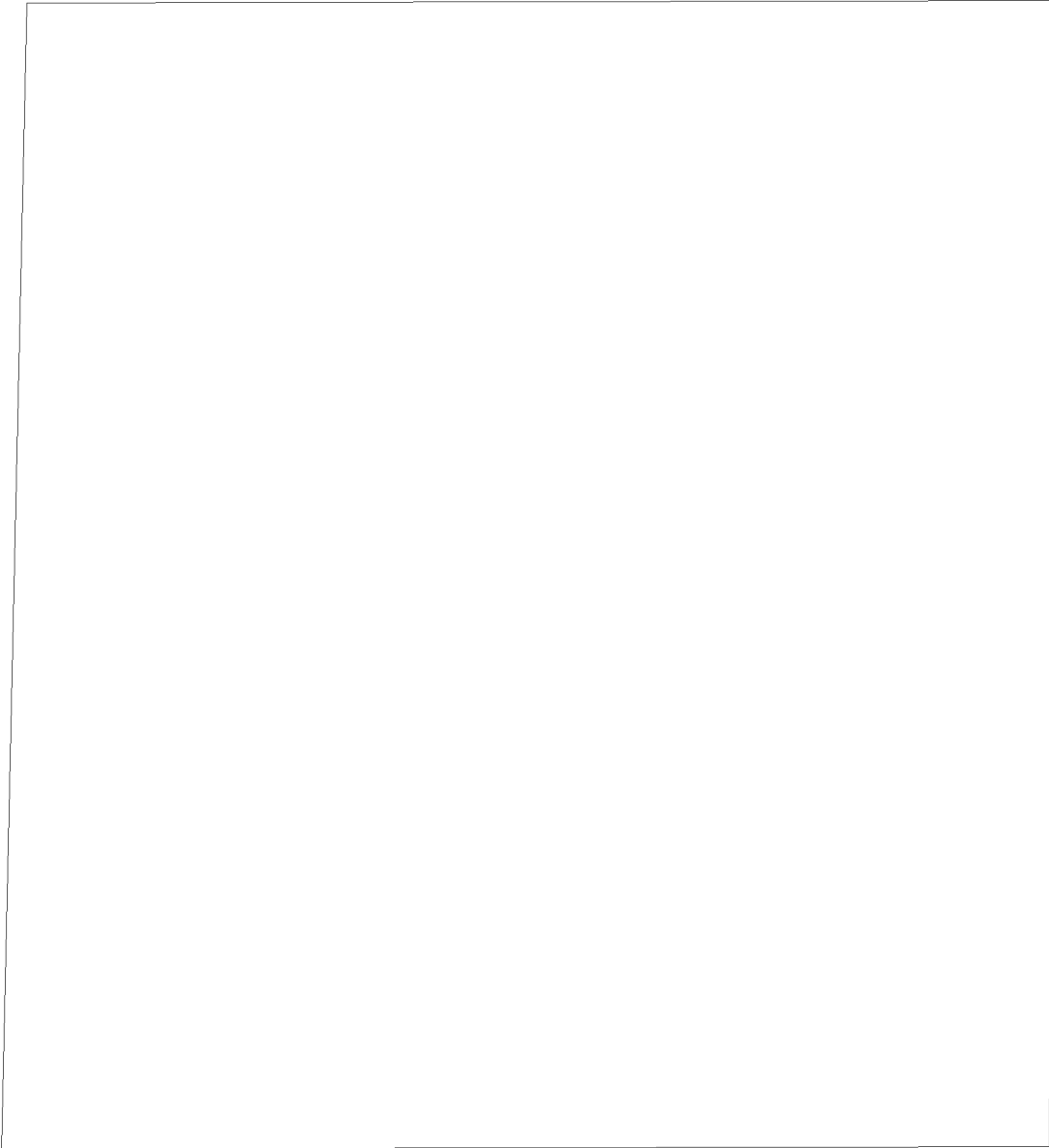
(b)(3)

~~TOP SECRET~~



(b)(3)

MIDDLE EAST



(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

2

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SC-08829-86~~



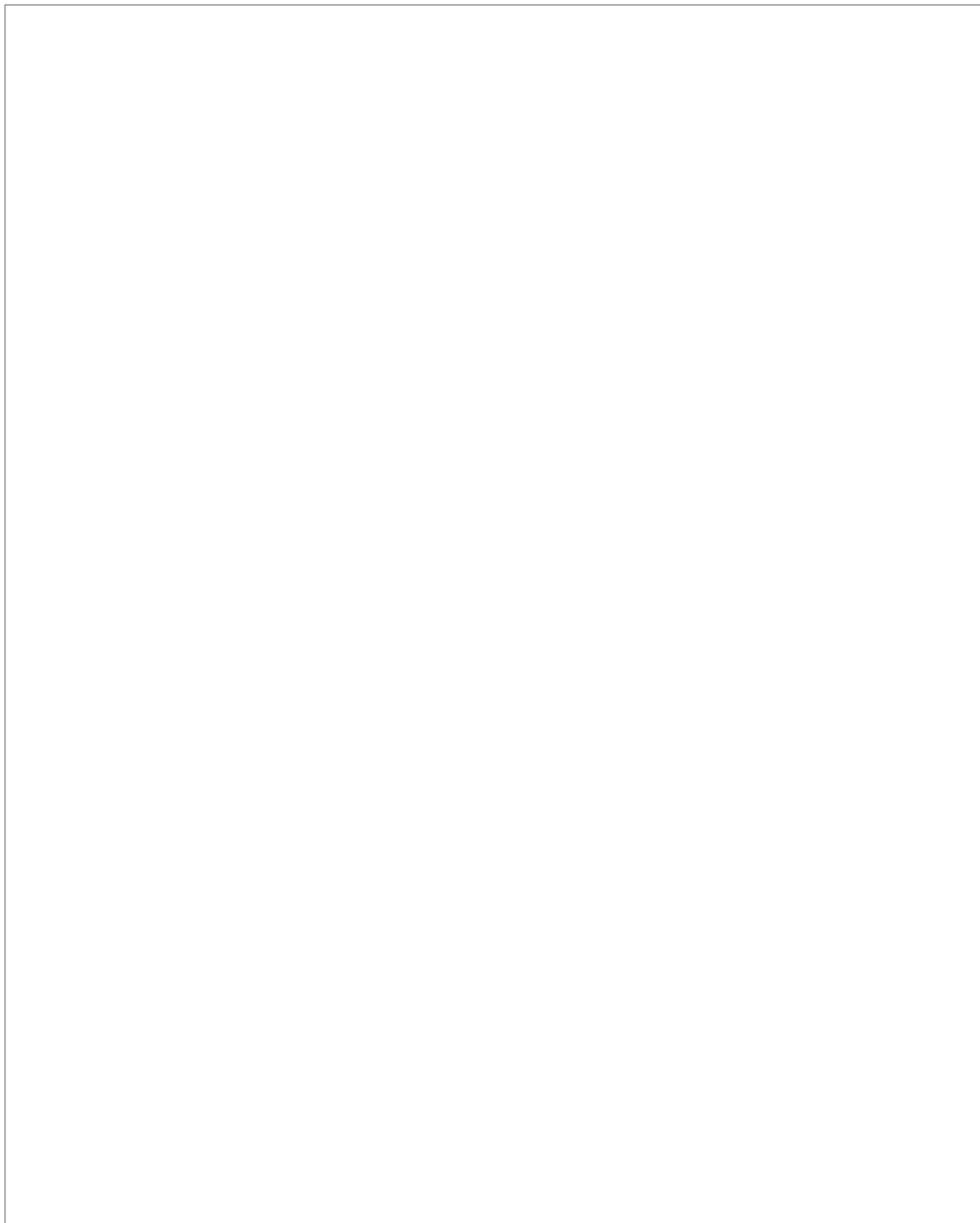
(b)(3)

3 6 1 2

~~TOP SECRET~~



(b)(3)



(b)(1)

(b)(3)

3

~~TOP SECRET~~

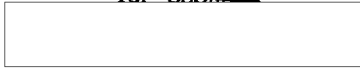
~~SC-08829-86~~



(b)(3)

3 6 1 4

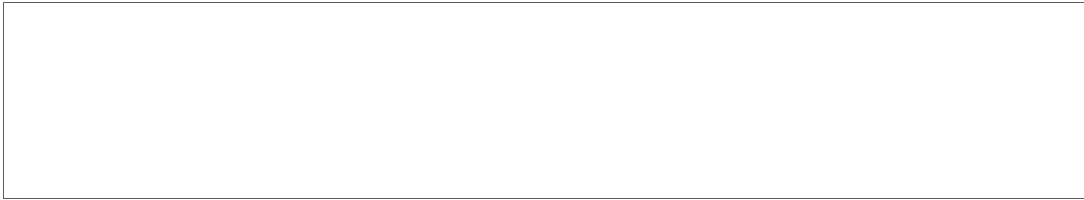
~~TOP SECRET~~



(b)(3)



(b)(1)  
(b)(3)



(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

4

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SC-08829-86~~



(b)(3)



~~TOP SECRET~~



(b)(3)

AFRICA



(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

5

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~SC-00820-86~~

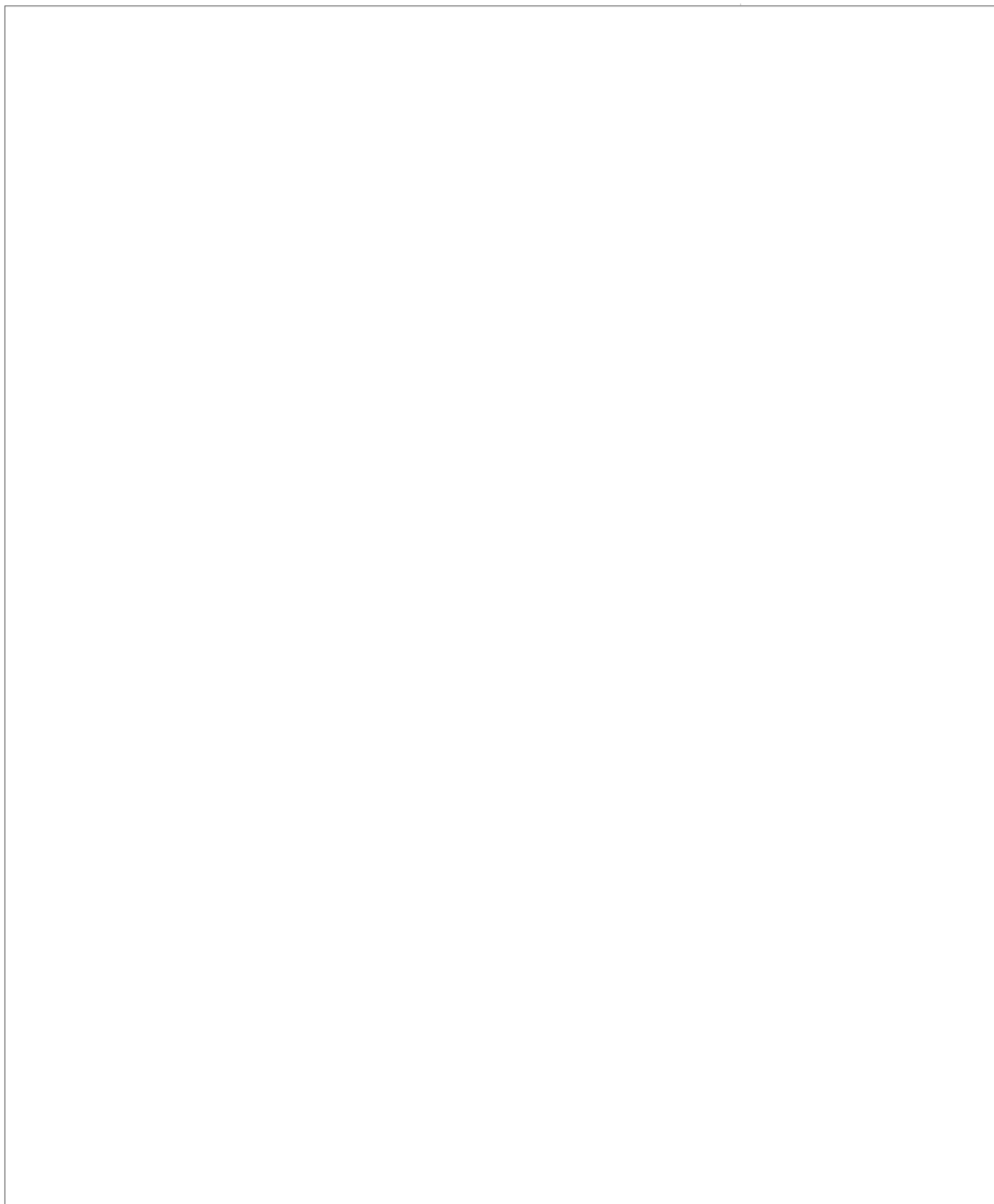
(b)(3)

3 6 1 5

~~TOP SECRET~~

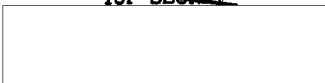


(b)(3)



(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~SC-08829-86~~

(b)(3)

3 6 1 4

~~TOP SECRET~~

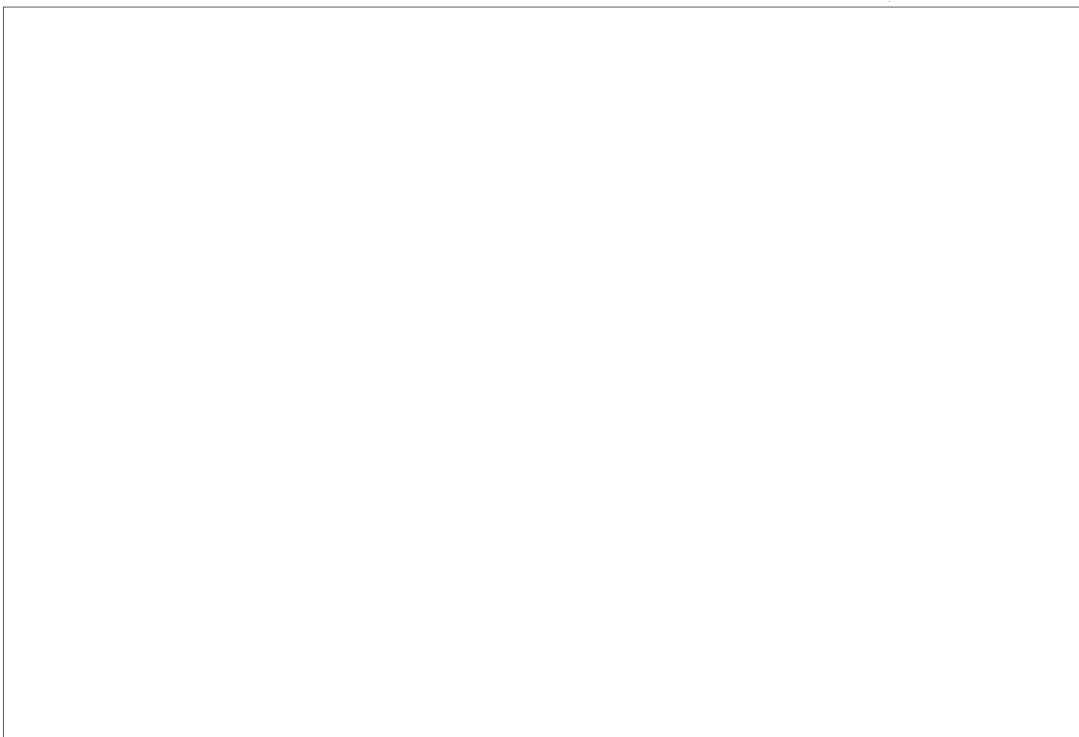


(b)(3)




(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

ASIA



(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

Indonesia

The Indonesian Army is increasing its CW capability in response to both the acquisition of chemical capabilities by neighboring states and to concern over CW and toxin use in Laos and Cambodia. The Indonesians are establishing a new CW training laboratory near Bogor, West Java, with equipment to be provided by the Japanese. They are also purchasing CW protective equipment and increasing training for nonchemical corps specialists down to the district level. We expect continued movement towards enhancing the operational readiness of the Army to face a CW threat. We do not believe it likely, however, that Indonesia will attempt to produce chemical warfare agents in the near term. 

(b)(3)

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~SC-00829-86~~



(b)(3)

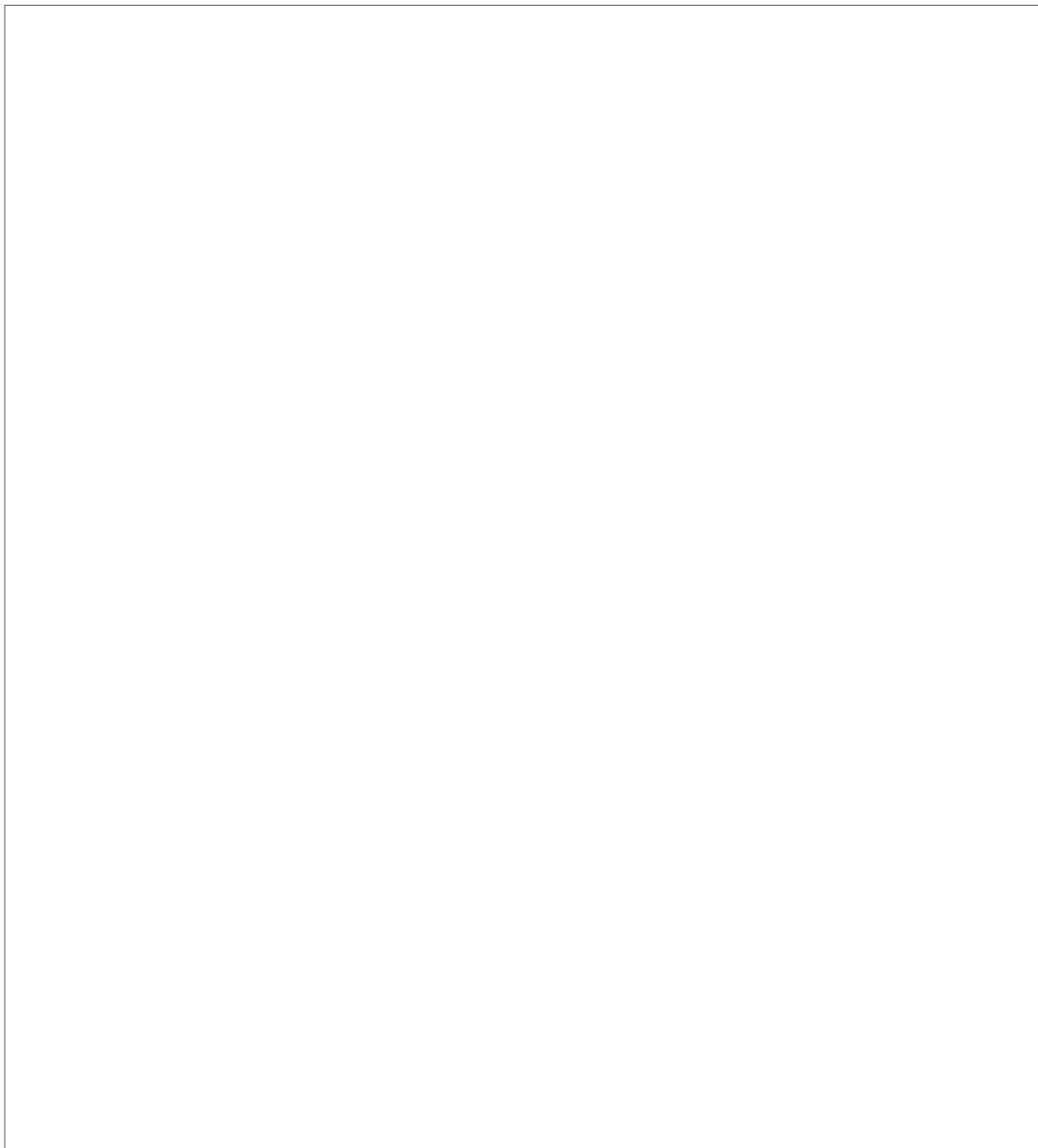




~~TOP SECRET~~



(b)(3)



(b)(1)

(b)(3)

8

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~SC-08829-86~~

(b)(3)

3 6 1 2

~~TOP SECRET~~



(b)(3)



(b)(1)  
(b)(3)

9

~~TOP SECRET~~



~~SC-08829-86~~

(b)(3)

3 6 1 0