

China Missile Chronology

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Last update: July 2010

2010-2008

21 May 2010

Indonesia offers the joint production of missiles, other weapons, and non-military hardware with China.

Indonesia's Defense Minister Purnomo Yusgiantoro said that the Indonesian navy and air force had been using Chinese made C-802 missiles for a long time and the need for this missile was increasing. The C-802 is the export version of the Ying-Ji 802 land attack and anti-ship cruise missile with a range of 120 km.

—"RI Offers China Joint Weapon Production Venture," Antara (Indonesian National News Agency), 21 May 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

12 May 2010

Over 1,000 retired staff and workers of the China Aerospace Science and Industry Group's 061 Base in Zunyi, Guizhou Province, demonstrate and block roads for three days demanding the return of RMB 20 million which allegedly were held back from about 5,000 retired staff and workers. Although a large number of Public Security personnel were standing by, no clashes occurred. The 061 military industrial base has about 20,000 staff and workers. It develops core components for the Shenzhou 7 spacecraft and long-range missiles such as guidance and control systems.

—"Chinese Missile Factory Retirees Block Road in Pay Protest," *BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific*, text of report by Hong Kong Information Center for Human Right and Democracy, 15 May 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

6 April 2010

Noshir Gowadia, a former B-2 stealth bomber engineer accused of helping China design a cruise missile with stealth capabilities by selling U.S. military secrets, is due to face trial in federal court in Honolulu. Gowadia is charge on 21 counts, including conspiracy, violating the arms export control act, and money laundering. The prosecutors allege that the information provided by Gowadia was used to design an exhaust nozzle that gives off less heat, making it difficult for infrared detectors to find the missile.

—Audrey McAvoy, "Hawaii Man's China Military Secrets Trial to Begin," Associated Press Financial Wire, 6 April 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

2 April 2010

China receives 15 batteries of the new S-300 missile defense systems from Russia. The S-300 (NATO SA-20 Gargoyles) can simultaneously track up to 100 targets and engage 12 aircraft or ballistic missiles at a range of over 15 km.

—"Russia ships China 15 S-300 Missile Systems," Agence France Presse, 2 April 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

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17 March 2010

China deploys new Russian-made S300PMU2 long-range surface-to-air missiles in Fujian, covering the entire airspace of northern Taiwan. The missiles have a range of 200 km and sophisticated radar functions. Yu Sy-tue, Taiwan's Ministry of National Defense spokesperson, however, states that "the situation is fully under control," as Taiwan's Patriot Advanced Capability-3 (PAC-3) also cover Chinese fighters operating in the Taiwan Strait. —Lee Shu-hua, Lilian Wu, "No Need to Worry Over China Missile Deployment: MND," Central News Agency Taiwan, 17 March 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Lawrence Chung, "Beijing's New Missiles Cover Taiwan Airspace," *South China Morning Post*, 18 March 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

7 March 2010

China inaugurates a factory in Iran for assembling and producing the Nasr-1 anti-ship missile. The Nasr is based on the Chinese C-704 anti-ship missile, which was unveiled at the 2008 Zhuhai Air Show and was developed specifically for Iran by China's Hongdu Aviation Group. The Nasr-1 appears to be the active radar-guided variant of the C-704 with a range of about 170 km. It targets ships of 1,000-4,000 tons displacement and has a 95.7 percent kill probability. The existence of further versions of the C-704, the C-704KD, which may indicates an air-to-surface application, suggests that there may be additional models of the Nasr family.

—Douglas Barrie, "Iranian Nasr Missile Reflects Chinese Heritage," *Aerospace Daily & Defense Report*, 10 March 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com, Reuben F. Johnson, "Teheran's Chinese Connection; Extensive Link to Beijing Includes Missile Programs," *Washington Times*, 17 March 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com, "China Opens Missile Plant in Iran," *UPI*, 23 April 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

4 March 2010

China will launch the first module of its permanent space station next year. The orbiting laboratory Heavenly Palace (Tiangong-1) is expected to be 30 feet long and will initially serve as a docking station. The China National Space Administration (CNSA) plans three further missions for the next year. The CNSA's long-term objectives include the establishment of a permanent space station and a lunar mission by 2022.

—Mark McDonald, "China to Launch Space Station Module in 2011," *New York Times*, 4 March 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

22 February 2010

In a feature story for the state-run *China Daily*, several Chinese analysts voice their concerns about neighboring countries acquiring U.S. Patriot missile defense systems. Air Force colonel Dai Xu alleges that the provision of Patriot missile defense systems is part of a U.S. strategic encirclement of China. Ni Lexiong, an expert on military affairs at the Shanghai Institute of Political Science and Law, compares the increasing number of U.S. missile defense systems on China's neighboring countries with the U.S. missile defense plans Russia is facing in Eastern Europe. Finally, Tang Xiaosong, director of the Center of International Security and Strategy Studies at the Guangdong University of Foreign Studies says that Beijing should also be concerned about Washington hoping to sell Patriot systems to India and other Southeast Asian countries. Furthermore, former department deputy head on the Russian Defense Ministry, Lt. Gen. Yevgeny Buzhinsky notes that China is likely to build up its offensive strategic capabilities in the advent of a global U.S. missile defense system in East Asia.

—"China Circled by Chain of U.S. Anti-Missile Systems," *China Daily*, 22 February 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; "China Could Build Up Nuclear Capability to Counter U.S. Missile Shield," *Ria Novosti*, 24 February 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

8 February 2010

The Chinese-born aerospace engineer Dongfan Chung, 73, sentenced to more than 15 years in prison for acquiring

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secret space shuttle data and other information for China. Chung worked for Rockwell International's space and defense unit, which was taken over by Boeing in 1996, for 30 years was found guilty of spying for China in six counts of economic espionage and other charges after 300,00 sensitive documents were found at his home. The documents included plans for the fuelling system of a Delta 4 rocket, an antenna system for the space shuttle and other aerospace and military technologies. According to the prosecution, Chung had sent information to China since the late 1970s. Chung was arrested in February 2009. Beijing insisted that it had no links to the case and that it had been set up.

—"Chinese-American Engineer Convicted," Deutsche Presse-Agentur (DPA), 18 July 2009, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com; "China Dismisses US Spy Charges as Fabrication," Agence France Presse, 20 July 2009, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com; "China Denies Links in US Economic Spying Case," The Associated Press, 21 July 2009, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com; Patrick J. McDonnell, "Engineer gets 15 Years in Espionage; Dongfan 'Greg' Chung was Accused of Giving China Information on the Space Shuttle," The Los Angeles Times, 9 February 2010, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

26 January 2010

The 215 Cruise Missile Brigade in Luizhou, Guangxi, deploys Sword 10th cruise missiles. The missile has a range of more than 1500 km and covers Vietnam, Taiwan, northern India, the Korean Peninsula, and Okinawa. The missiles made their first appearance during last year's national parade.

—"China Missile in Guangxi Covers Taiwan," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 26 January 2010, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

11 January 2010

China tests ground based midcourse missile interception technology. Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Jiang Yu states that "the test was defensive in nature and targeted at no country." The spokesman reiterated that the test would produce no space debris, or threaten any orbiting spacecraft. The test apparently achieved its expected objectives. There is no official word of the missile used in the test; possible candidates include HQ-9, HQ-12, or possibly DF-21 variant

—"China Conducts on Ground Based Midcourse Missile Interception," Xinhua Net, 11 January 2010, in China view, <http://news.xinhuanet.com>.

28 December 2009

China deploys HQ9 SAM missiles in Baoji, Shanxi province. The Baoji HQ9 battalion consists of 8 launch vehicles. Three other HQ9 missiles have been deployed in Shanxi province.

—"Kanwa: New Air Defense Missiles Deployed at Baoji," Kanwa Intelligence Review, 28 December 2009, Kanwa Information Center, www.kanwa.com.

9 December 2009

Jiuquan Space Launch Center launches a remote sensing satellite the Yaogan VII. The satellite is expected to aid scientific experimentation, land resources survey, crop yield estimates and disaster prevention and reduction. The CZ-2D rocket carried the satellite into orbit.

—"China Launches Yaogan VII Remote Sensing Satellite," Xinhua News, 9 December 2009, www.xinhuanet.com.

26 November 2009

Indonesia purchases the C-802 Chinese cruise missile to be installed on the PT PAL coastal patrol ship. The C-802 is a cruise missile with a range of 300 kilometers equipped with inertial guidance GPS system. The C-802 has been exported to Iran, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Thailand, and Myanmar.

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—Sun Jianping, "Dui Shishe Xiangdang Manyi Yinni Daliang Caigou Zhongguo C-802 Daodan [Towards test fire appropriately satisfied, Indonesia purchases large quantities of China's C-802 Missiles]", CASIC website, 26 November 2009, in CASIC, www.casic.cn.com.

17 November 2009

China is developing an anti-ship ballistic missile capable of striking carrier battle groups beyond visual range. The missile will have a range of 900 miles (1500 km), and will be fired from a mobile land based launcher. China is also developing a beyond visual range. The radar system is named SKY wave and is capable of detecting naval vessels up to 18600 miles (3000 km) away.

—Tony Capaccio, "China New Missile May Create A No Go Zone for U.S. Fleet," Bloomberg.com, 17 November 2009, in Bloomberg. www.bloomberg.com.

2 November 2009

Qian Xuesen, the father of China space technology program and critical actor in the development of China's first ballistic missile, passes away at the age of 98. Qian retired in 1991, but his research was essential to the development of the CZ-2F which was used for China's first manned space flight mission. Qian was born in 1911 in Hangzhou Zhejiang province. He was awarded a scholarship to attend graduate school at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and later attended the California Institute of Technology where he assisted in the creation of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory. During World War II, Qian helped design missile technology for the U.S. military. However, in 1955, during the height of McCarthyism, he was deported back to China. Upon returning to China, Qian began China's first missile and rocket research institute.

—"Obituaries in the News," Associated Press, 1 November 2009, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

30 October 2009

The Hainan Satellite launch center begins construction near the city of Wenchang. This will be the fourth satellite launch center, and will replace the launch center in Xichang. The location of the launch site in the Longlou town is 800 meters from the seaside. The site was chosen, because of its proximity to the equator which affords energy saving opportunities. The lower the latitude of the launch the greater the centrifugal force. The new launch site will be ready in 2013, and will be responsible for geosynchronous orbit, polar orbiting, large space stations, and deep space exploration.

—"China's Fourth Satellite Launch Center to be Built in Hainan," Space daily, 30 October 2009, in Space daily-Dragon space, www.spacedaily.com.

13 October 2009

Russia and China sign a ballistic missile and space launch vehicles notification agreement. The agreement was signed by Russian First Deputy Defence Minister Aleksandr Kolmakov and Deputy Chief of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Ma Xiaotian. The two nations recognize the importance of the agreement which will strengthen cooperation and trust between the two nations.

—"Putin Says Missile Launch Notification Deal with China Will Enhance Mutual Trust," BBC Former Soviet Union, 13 October 2009, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

1 October 2009

China Communist Party and the People Liberation Army celebrate their 60th anniversary. The grand military parade showcases technological advancement in all branches of the military. Among the 108 missiles that are part of the parade, the PLA displays new indigenously developed missiles, the DF-15B, DF-11A, MRBM DF-21C, DF-31A, and the first public appearance of the Changjian long sword (CJ-10) cruise missile. Furthermore, the new anti-ship

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ballistic missile DF-21D will also be displayed. The missile has maneuverable fins to improve accuracy when attacking moving vessels at sea.

—Lucy Homby, "China Army Parade May Give Clues to New Missiles," Reuters, 24 September 2009; "China to Unveil New Missiles Types on National Day," Hindustan Times, 28 September 2009, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; "China to Debut Five New Strategic Missiles At National Day Parade," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 28 September 2009, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

21 September 2009

Indonesia purchased three Chinese Qianwei-3 portable surfaces-to-air missiles (SAM) units. The Chinese SAM units developed by the Chinese Precision Machinery Import-Export Corporation (CPMIEC) will be based in Jakarta, Madiun, and East Java at the Iswahyudi Air force base.

—Jon Grevatt, "Indonesia Looks to Swiss, Chinese Deals to Bolster Air Defenses," Janes Defense Weekly, 17 September 2009, in www.janes.com.

10 September 2009

A United Arab Emirates (UAE) Hercules C130 transport aircraft is detained in Calcutta, India. The aircraft is carrying an undeclared missile bound for Xianyang, Shaanxi province China. The United States and Europe have delivered numerous missiles to the UAE fear unauthorized trade of sensitive missile technology to China. U.S. and France are concerned about the transfer of three missiles, French MICA Beyond Visual Range Air to Air Missile, U.S. AGM-65 Maverick Air to Ship missile, and the A/R/UGM-84 Harpoon anti ship missiles. U.S. embassy officials investigated the plane and found no U.S. Missiles on board. The plane continued the cargo delivery to Xianyang, China. An unidentified Chinese defence official states that the arms were from the International Defense Exhibition and Conference held in April of this year.

—Jermy Page, "Mystery of UAE Plane Held in Calcutta with Arms Bound for China," 10 September 2009, The Times Online, www.timesonline.co.uk; Bill Gertz, "Inside the Ring," Washington Times, 17 September 2009, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

2 September 2009

China will display five new types of domestically manufactured missiles at the National Day military parade on 1 October. The five missiles include the DF-41 ICMB, the JL-2 SLBM, as well as conventional cruise missiles and medium- and short-range ballistic missiles. The DF-41 and JL-2 are China's latest domestically designed and manufactured ballistic missiles.

—"National Day Parade Will Showcase New PLA Arsenal," South China Morning Post Online, 3 September 2009; "China to Showcase New Missiles During October 1 Parade," RIA Novosti, 2 September 2009, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

18 August 2009

China's efforts to develop a maneuvering warhead for its theater ballistic missiles increasingly concern the U.S. Navy as it would increase the threat to U.S. warships in the western Pacific. Consequently the U.S. Navy is undertaking more efforts to defend the fleet against ballistic missile attacks through development of the SM-3 sea-based interceptor missile and upgrades to the Aegis combat system. The weak spot of Chinese anti-access strategies, however, remains China's targeting capability, which currently consists of ground-based over-the-horizon radars that make the targeting of moving ships on the high seas difficult.

—Lorea B. Thompson, Ph.D., "The Achilles Heel of Chinese Anti-Access Missiles," States News Service, 18 August 2009.

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14 August 2009

China's new Xi'an H-6K cruise missile bomber is spotted at the People's Liberation Army Air Force (PLAAF) Central Flight Test Establishment (CFTE) at Yanliang airbase in Xi'an. The H-6k is based in the Tupolev Tu-16 Badger from the 1950s and has undergone several steps of improvement. The bombers wings have been redesigned and strengthened in order to allow it to carry six weapons externally. Possible equipped weapons are the YJ-62 anti-ship missile, or a Tomahawk-type cruise missile.

—Robert Hewson, "China's H-6k Cruise Missile Bomber Emerges Into Public View," Jane's Defence Weekly, 14 August 2009.

6 August 2009

In a new study concerning a possible Chinese attack in Taiwan, Rand Corp. concluded that China might be able to dominate the air in a surprise attack, however, the need of launching a full ground assault, coupled with the resulting international and economic consequences make such a scenario unlikely in the near future.

—David A. Shlapak et al., "A Question of Balance: Political Context and Military Aspects of the China-Taiwan Dispute," Rand Corporation 2009, www.rand.org; Paul Mcleary, "China Would Dominate Air Fight in Taiwan Straights," Aerospace Daily & Defense Report, 6 August 2009, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

30 July 2009

Since 2004 China has constructed about 60 Type 022 (Hubei-class) guided-missile fast attack crafts (FAC). The Type 022 weighs 220 tones in full displacement, has a maximum speed of 36 knots with a range of 300 nautical miles (nm) and is operated by a crew of twelve. Based on a catamaran design the Type 022 has important features to reduce radar, visual, acoustic and infrared signatures. It is armed with eight 120 km-range YJ-83 (C-803) anti-ship cruise missiles (ASCMs). The Type 022 is a significant step to control China's near seas as part of its anti-access strategy.

—Nan Li, "All at Sea - China's Navy Develops Fast Attack Craft," Jane's Intelligence Review, 30 July 2009.

17 June 2009

At the end of their summit, Dmitry Medvedev and Hu Jintao adopt a joint declaration in which Russia and China declare that they consider international security as indivisible and universal. Countries could not guarantee their security at the expense of other countries' security including through the installation and global and regional missile defense systems. Furthermore, Russia and China support the peaceful use of outer space and oppose the deployment of weapons in space.

—"Russian-Chinese Joint Declaration Summarized," BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union, 18 June 2009, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

15 June 2009

Larry Wortzel, vice chairman of the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission says in a hearing by the panel focused in the People's Liberation Army (PLA) that "China has made great strides modernizing its naval forces." Additionally, Wortzel describes China's effort to develop the capacity to deny regional access as credible. According to Wortzel, Chinese writings on doctrine emphasize the need for the control of the seas through missiles, electronics and information technologies that span the surface, subsurface, air and space.

—"China Seen Making Huge Strides in Naval Force, Becoming Blue-Water Navy With Access Denial Powers and Global Reach, Commission Official Says," Space & Missile Defense Report, 15 June 2009, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

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4 June 2009

The new report "Ballistic and Cruise Missile Threat" published by the National Air and Space Intelligence Center (NASIC) describes China's ballistic missile program as the most active one in the world. The report further sets the range of China's modified CSS-5 (DF-21) medium-range, anti-ship ballistic missile to 900 miles. Furthermore, the U.S. intelligence community estimates that in just over two months, China's ICMBs have increased by 25 percent. The report lists China's having 50 land-based missiles capable of reaching the United States and further estimates that this number will increase well over 100 in the next 15 years.

—"Ballistic and Cruise Missile Threat", NASIC-1091-0985-09, National Air and Space Intelligence Center Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, www.fas.org; Bill Gertz, "National Security, Inside the Ring," Washington Times, 4 June 2009, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

1 June 2009

Lisa Curtis, senior research fellow at the Heritage Foundation, testifies before the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission that China has provided missile manufacturing expertise and facilities to Pakistan and is Islamabad's largest defense supplier. According to Curtis, Beijing has provided Pakistan with M-11 (DF-11) short-range missiles, built a ballistic-missile manufacturing facility near the city of Rawalpindi and assisted with the development the 750 km ranged solid-fuelled Shaheen-1 ballistic missile. She further noted that Beijing helped Pakistan to build nuclear reactors. Curtis identifies countering Indian influence in the region and diverting its military force away from China as the major reasons for Chinese assistance to Pakistan.

—"Analyst: Chinese Military, Other Ties to Pakistan Crucial; Beijing Should Intervene with Islamabad Leaders, Strive to Avert Further Nuke Advances," Space & Missile Defense Report, 1 June 2009, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

22 May 2009

China's Military Training and Arms Department of the General Staff Headquarters states that the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Second Artillery Corps (SAC) will be assigned to secondary military operations other than war (MOOTW). Its engineers will specialize in future emergencies involving transportation facilities.

—David C. Ibsy, "Chinese Missile Engineer Gain Secondary MOOTW Role," *Jane's Missiles and Rockets*, 22 May 2009.

23 April 2009

China celebrates the 60th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) and hold a large naval parade off the coastal city of Qingdao in the Yellow Sea. The event witnessed the first public appearance of China's nuclear submarines Long March 6 (Xia-class/Type 092 SSBN) and Long March 3 (Han-class/Type 091 nuclear attack submarine) which led the parade. PLAN, however, did not display any of its more modern submarines. China displayed 25 vessels and 31 aircraft together with 21 vessels from 14 foreign countries.

—Yu Song, "Chinese Nuclear Submarines Make First Public Appearance at Navy Fleet Review," *Zhongguo Tungxun She* (Hong Kong) in BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; and "China Holds Landmark Naval Parade to Mark PLA Navy 60th Anniversary," *Xinhua General News Service*, 23 April 2009, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

22 April 2009

Wu Shengli, member of the Central Military Commission and Commander of the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN), says that all coastal defense units have been armed with guided anti-ship and surface-to-air missiles, replacing coastal and anti-aircraft artillery. According to Wu, coastal defense units are becoming a new type of service arm, capable of air defense at key locations and over off-shore waters. Fielding the new generation of longer range shore-to-ship missiles also enhances the ability keep enemies out of the range of their weapon.

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systems.

—Chen Wanjun, Wu Dengfeng, "Wu Shengli Says Navy Coastal Defence Unites Complete Full Conversion to Missiles," *Xinhua News Agency*, in BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; and David C. Ibsy, "China's Coastal Defences are All-Missile," *Jane's Missiles & Rockets*, 22 May 2009.

8 April 2009

A grand jury in New York City handed down an indictment on Chinese national Li Fangwei and his company Limmt Economic and Trade Company, as well as six Iranian firms, for using New York banks to finance the sale of high-strength metals to the Defense Industries Organization, an arm of the Iranian military. The materials can be used for long-range missile and nuclear weapons production, including engine nozzles and centrifuges. Eight alias firms that Li used to circumvent U.S. nonproliferation related trade controls were also identified. Li was charged with conspiracy to conceal bank transactions related to the sales. Li resides in China and is unlikely to be extradited to the United States for trial.

—Colum Lynch, "Chinese Firm Indicted in Sales to Iran," *Washington Post*, 8 April 2009, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; and John Eligon and William J. Broad, "Firm is Charged with Selling Banned Materials to Iran," *New York Times*, 8 April 2009, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; and <http://manhattanda.org>.

8 April 2009

A New York court charges the Chinese executive Li Fang Wei and his company Limmt Economic and Trade Company, as well as six Iranian firms of using New York banks to finance the sale of high-strength metals to the Defense Industries Organization, an arm of the Iranian military. The materials can be used for long-range missile and nuclear weapons production, including engine nozzles and centrifuges. Eight alias firms were identified that Li used to circumvent export controls. Li was charged with conspiracy to conceal bank transactions related to the sales.

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1 April 2009

The U.S. Naval Institute reports that China has developed a long-range anti-ship ballistic missile that holds U.S. Navy aircraft carrier groups at risk. The missile is based on the DF-21 medium-range ballistic missile (MRBM) and has a range of 2,000km. The report says that the new missile is difficult to locate and track on radar because of its complex guidance system, low radar signature, and a maneuverability that makes its flight path unpredictable.

—Martin Sieff, "BMD Watch: China Targets U.S. Carriers," UPI, 1 April 2009, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

25 March 2009

The 2009 Pentagon report on the "Military Power of the People's Republic of China" states that China has the most active missile program in the world. China is constantly modernizing its intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) and started deploying the new DF-31 and DF-31A ICBMs. Furthermore, two of the new Jin-class (Type 094) ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) are believed to have already entered into service. In addition, China is developing quiet attack submarines, advanced anti-ship cruise and ballistic missiles, wire-guided and wake-homing torpedoes as anti-access and area-denial weapons, extending its capacities beyond the nation's borders.

—Jim Garamone, "China's Military Capabilities Continue to Grow, Report Says," *Defense Department Documents and Publications*, 25 March 2009, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

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8 March 2009

The China Aerospace Science & Industry Corp. (CASIC) announces the establishment of a scholarship worth 5million RMB for aerospace research in the five prestigious universities: Tsinghua University, Harbin Institute of Technology, Beihang University, Beijing Institute of Technology, and Northwestern Polytechnical University. The scholarship will be available for undergraduate and post graduate students. CASIC is a centrally administered, state-owned corporation which focuses on research and development of missile systems, launch vehicle and other aerospace equipment.

—"Chinese Company Establishes Scholarship for Aerospace Research," *Xinhua General News Service*, 8 March 2009, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

3 March 2009

China's large-thrust carrier rocket Long March (Changzheng or CZ) 5 uses less fuel for the same load than any other rocket except Boeing's Delta 4 Heavy, says Liang Xiaohong, vice president of the China Academy of Launch Vehicle Technology. The rocket is still under development and scheduled to be brought into service in 2014. Its "carrying capacity factor" (a key parameter reflecting a rocket's performance) is 0.0146, compared to 0.0175 of the Delta 4 Heavy. The higher the factor, the less fuel is needed. The Long March 5 has a payload capacity of 25 tons and is expected to send lunar rovers, large satellites and space stations into space. The rocket will be launched from a new satellite launch center in Wenchang, the southernmost island of Hainan, which will also be operational in 2014.

—"China's Jumbo Rocket 'Carrying Capacity Factor' World's Second Largest," *Xinhua General News Service*, 3 March 2009, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

15 February 2009

Taiwan Mainland Affairs Council (MAC) Chairwomen Lai Shin-yuan states that China has increased the number of short-range missiles targeting Taiwan to about 1,500. According to Lai, China increased the number of missiles last year although tensions eased after the election in Taiwan of President Ma Ying-jeou. "In this period of warmth, a war won't break out, but don't forget China still has 1,500 missiles aimed at Taiwan — more than 1,500 — and that's not right," Lai said.

—Ralph Jennings, "China Increases Missiles Pointed at Taiwan to 1,500" *Taipei Times*, in BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 15 February 2009, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

5 February 2009

According to the United States Office of Naval Intelligence the People's Liberation Army Navy's (PLAN) submarines completed twelve patrol missions in 2008 compared with seven in 2007, and two in 2006. Compared with western navies the PLAN's submarines activity rate remains low, whereas it is higher compared with the Russian Federation Navy, which completed seven missions in 2008. According to *Jane's Navy International* none of the PLAN's ballistic missile submarines (SSBNs) has conducted any deterrent patrols. China's Xia-class SSBN became operational in 2003; however, its status is uncertain. Furthermore five of the new Jin-class SSBNs remain under construction at Huludao Shipyard in Liaoning province, the first of which became operational in 2007.

— Tim Fish, "China Steps up Submarine Patrols," *Jane's Navy International*, 5 February 2009.

27 December 2008

China sends warships outside its territorial waters for the first time in centuries. Three ships are being sent from Sanya in Hainan province to help with international efforts to combat pirates and protect Chinese vessels in the Gulf of Aden, off the Somali coast. The flagship of the fleet is the Wuhan, a multi-purpose missile destroyer equipped with 16 anti-ship missiles, 48 surface-to-air missiles, close-in weapons systems and a helicopter. One

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other ship was identified as the Haikou, the People's Liberation Army Navy's latest destroyer model.
— "China Deploys Anti-Pirate Warships," *UPI*, 27 December 2008, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

17 November 2008

The Taiwanese Minister of National Defense Chen Chao-min states that China deploys new YJ-62A subsonic anti-ship cruise missiles along its southeastern coast. The YJ-62A has a maximum range of 400km and can also be used as a land attack cruise missile (LACM). This puts the entire Taiwan area and its maritime territory within range.
— Deborah Kuo, "China's New Missile Deployment Being Monitored: Defense," *Central News Agency — Taiwan*, 17 November 2008, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

12 September 2008

Indo-Asian News Service reports that China actively helps Bangladesh to build up a missile arsenal. Concerning its missile program Bangladesh depends almost entirely on Chinese hardware and technology. The first missile test was conducted on 12 May 2008 and successfully fired a C-802A anti-ship cruise missile with active participation of Chinese experts. India accuses China of arming South Asian nations surrounding India with missile systems.
— "Dhaka Missiles Part of Beijing's Encirclement of India: Expert," *Indo-Asian News Service*, 12 September 2008, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

2 September 2008

The United States Treasury Department lifts sanctions against China Great Wall Industry Corp. The Chinese government's international aerospace trading company was accused of supplying Iran with ballistic missile technology in 2006. Great Wall Industry convinced the Treasury Department that it had implemented reforms. Furthermore China recognized United States law and international agreements against missile proliferation. The Treasury Department had frozen Great Wall Industry's assets in the United States to prevent it from doing business in the United States.
— Craig Covault, "U.S. Lifts Sanctions Against China Great Wall Industry Corp.," *Aerospace Daily & Defense Report*, 2 September 2008, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

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2007-2005

24 November 2007

The East and South China Sea fleets of the People's Liberation Army Navy (PLAN) hold a large scale campaign level exercise. The exercise was conducted east of Taiwan and north of the Philippine archipelago. The objectives were to envelope and simulate a pincer attack on Taiwan from the sea. Kilo-class submarines bought from Russia successfully launched Russian-made SS-N-27 "Club" anti-ship cruise missiles for the first time during the exercise. The SS-N-27 can carry a 250kg warhead and has a range of 220km.
— "PLA Exercise Makes Pincer Attack on Taiwan; Two Major Fleets Sent; 'Chance Encounter' with Kitty Hawk," *Ming Pao Hong Kong*, 24 November 2007, in BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 24 November 2007, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

4 November 2007

In a statement during the 17th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party, Chinese President and chairman of the

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Central Military Commission (CMC) Hu Jintao urges the Second Artillery Force (SAF; or SAC, the Second Artillery Corps), China's strategic missile troops, to improve its capabilities quickly. Hu also praised the SAF for its modernization progress in recent years.

— "China's Hu Jintao Urges Strategic Missile Force to Improve Capability," *BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific*, 4 November 2007, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

13 September 2007

Pakistan tries to buy air-to-air missiles from the French company MBDA and radars from Thales for the JF-17 jet fighter it is developing with China. Through this deal, the technology could be transferred to China despite the European arms embargo on China. Because the same missiles and a similar type of radar are also being used by Taiwan's French-built Mirage jet fighters, the deal could compromise the effectiveness of Taiwan's defenses.

— John Leicester, "Report: Possible French Arms Sale to Pakistan Could Help China Circumvent EU Weapons Embargo," *The Associated Press*, 13 September 2007, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

26 July 2007

China states that reports about Chinese missiles being shipped to Iraq through Iran are misleading and wrongly discredit China. Foreign Ministry spokesman Liu Jianchao made the statement after a U.S. military spokesman in Baghdad said Chinese-made missiles were found in Iraq. Liu Jianchao's statement does not rule out the possibility that Chinese missiles could be in Iraq, but pointed out that China has strict export controls and does not sell weapons to non-state entities or individuals.

— "China Denies Reports That its Missiles Have Ended Up in Iraq," *Associated Press Worldstream*, 26 July, 2007, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

20 July 2007

China reveals the new DF-25 medium-range ballistic missile as part of its military buildup of nuclear and conventional forces. The DF-25 has a range of 2,000 miles and can carry up to three nuclear warheads. In addition, a new version of the DF-21 short-range ballistic missile, the CSS-6, was revealed. The DF-21 is China's first anti-ship ballistic missile designed to target U.S. aircraft carriers and other warships.

— Bill Gertz, "New Chinese Missiles," *The Washington Times*, 20 July 2007, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

3 June 2007

China participates in the annual Shangri La dialogue on Asia-Pacific security in Singapore for the first time. The leader of the Chinese delegation, Lt. Gen. Zhang Qinsong, rejects the notion of a Chinese threat to the region. U.S. Secretary of Defense Robert Gates offers to brief China on the U.S. missile defense system as assurance that China's nuclear deterrent is not threatened. In the past, China had criticized American and Japanese missile defense plans against North Korean missiles.

— "U.S. May Share Missile Info With China," *Agence France Presse*, 3 June, 2007, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com, "PLA in Shangri La," *Indian Express*, 4 June 2007, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

7 May 2007

China tests the PL-12 active radar-guided air-to-air missile from a J-11B, as well as two variants of the KD-88 tactical air-to-surface missile and the anti-radiation missile (ARM) YJ-91. The KD-88, in its final stage of development, is turbojet-powered with a ventral intake. The KD-88 will provide the People's Liberation Army Air Force (PLAAF) with an indigenous family of weapons to meet requirements currently being met by buying Russian products.

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— Craig Barrie, "Chinese Rockets; Air-to-Surface, Air-to-Air Missile Programs Progress Toward Use in Multiple Platforms," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 7 May 2007, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

9 April 2007

Aviation Week & Space Technology reports that China is accelerating flight testing of new medium- and long-range ballistic missiles. Based on information provided by U.S. Air Force Defense Support Program (DSP) missile warning spacecraft, China is demonstrating a wide range of new tactics. According to the report, China's missile testing equals the scale of the Soviet Union's missile build up of the 1960s and is near war-time production of missiles.

— Craig Covault, "Eyes on China and Iran; DSP Missile-Warning Spacecraft Provide Critical Intelligence on Aggressive Chinese Pace, As Final \$400-million Satellite is Readied to Begin Transition to SBIRS," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 9 April 2007, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

23 March 2007

The China National Precision Machinery Import & Export Corporation (CPMIEC) confirms that China's P12 tactical surface-to-surface missile (SSM) system is undergoing its final tests. The solid-propellant missile has a range of 50 to 150km and has a launch weight of around 2,070kg, of which 450kg is the warhead.

On 19 April the CPMIEC states that the P12 will be offered on the export market, along with the B611, which is also a solid-propellant SSM. The B611 has a range of 60 to 260km, and a launch weight of 2,183kg of which 480kg is the warhead.

— Christopher Foss, "Chinese P12 Tactical SSM System in Final Trials," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 23 March, 2007; Christopher Foss, "China Approves New Surface-to-Surface Missiles to Export," *International Defence Review*, 19 April 2007.

5 March 2007

China introduces the indigenously developed PL-12 active radar-guided air-to-air missile, which will be carried by the new J-10 fighter jet. The missile is in its final development stages. The PL-12 has the capability of hitting targets beyond visual range, and is being developed by a Chinese missile manufacturer in Luoyang. Russian firms are also providing several components to the design (including the seeker and inertial navigation systems). At the same time the J-11B, a version of the Sukhoi Su-27 Flanker with Chinese radar, is also being equipped with the PL-12. This combination poses a greater threat to Taiwan than the PL-12/J-10 combination, as the J-11B will carry six PL-12 and four infrared dogfight missiles. Furthermore, its radar has a longer acquisition range and a wider combat radius. Taiwan tries to counter China's latest weapons by buying 218 of the latest Raytheon AIM-120C7 advanced medium-range air-to-air missiles (Amraam) from the United States. This deal is part of a \$421-million weapons package, which also includes 235 Raytheon AGM-65G2 Maverick air-to-ground missiles.

— Douglas Barrie; Amy Butler, "Missile Booster; Beijing and Taipei Play Tit For Tat in Guided Weapons Development, Acquisition," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 5 March, 2007, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

2 March 2007

The U.S. Office of Navy Intelligence (ONI) publishes a report concerning China's naval buildup. According to the report China is developing five new nuclear-powered missile submarines (SSBNs), identified as Type 094, each equipped with 12 new 8,000-km range JL-2 missiles. With sea trials already being conducted, the missiles are likely to be deployed next year. China's broader nuclear forces buildup also includes the deployment of the new long-range land-based nuclear missiles DF-31 and DF-31A, as well as land-attack cruise missiles. ONI states China is working to achieve a force of 120 long-range nuclear missiles. These could also carry multiple warheads, as China is thought to have already acquired the needed technology. Furthermore, the ONI report says this build-up "will

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provide China with a modern and robust sea-based nuclear deterrent force." In addition to a submarine force, surface ships are also being developed to defend sea lines of communication (SLOCs). According to ONI, China is likely to operate an aircraft carrier by 2020.

— Bill Gertz, "China Expands Sub Fleet; Military Buildup Includes Nuclear-Missile Boats," *The Washington Times*, 2 March 2007, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

22 January 2007

China increases the number of missiles aimed at Taiwan to 900. These include the short-range M-11 (300km) and M-9 (600km) missiles. According to a U.S. intelligence source, China also starts to deploy Donghai (East Sea) cruise missiles, similar to the U.S. Tomahawk cruise missile. Chinese missile forces mainly operate in Fujian, Guangdong, and Jiangxi Province. Roger Cliff, a senior researcher at Rand Corporation states that Taiwan's air force, fuel depots, and radar stations would not survive a first missile strike from China.

— "China Has Deployed 900 Missiles Targeting Taiwan: Newspaper," *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, 22 January 2007, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

11 January — 23 March 2007

China conducts an anti-satellite missile test, using a ground-based medium-range ballistic missile. The missile is launched from Xichang Space Center to destroy an aging Feng Yun 1C (FY-1C) polar orbit satellite (launched in 1999) about 865km above the earth and 4 degrees west of the Xichang Satellite Launch Center, through kinetic impact. The successful test comes after three misses on 30 November 2006, 20 April 2006, and 26 October 2005. Australia, Canada, the United States, Japan, South Korea, the United Kingdom, and Russia formally express their concern about the test of an anti-satellite (ASAT) weapon. The ASAT test is regarded as a message to the United States after it rejected China's and Russia's UN proposal to ban all space-based weapons. On 16 March, 2007, China asserts that the test did not target any specific country and calls for the signing of a new international treaty on peaceful utilization of outer space.

On 23 March *Jane's Intelligence Digest* reports that the ASAT test has produced a large amount of debris, threatening U.S. reconnaissance satellites as well as the International Space Station (ISS).

— Craig Covault, "Chinese Test Anti-Satellite Weapon," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 17 January 2007, www.aviationweek.com/aw/generic/story_channel.jsp?channel=space&id=news/CHI01177.xml, "China Wants New International Treaty on Peaceful Use of Space," *The Press Trust of India*, 16 March 2007, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Caitin Harrington, "Chinese ASAT Test Rekindles Weapons Debate," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 19 January, 2007; "China Threatens US Intelligence Satellites," *Jane's Intelligence Digest*, 23 March 2007.

5 January 2007

China reveals its newest generation of fighter aircraft, the Jian-10, developed by the China Aviation Industry Corporation I (AVIC I). Additionally, new fourth-generation air-to-air missiles are introduced. China is the fourth country in the world to develop its own advanced fighter aircraft.

— Zhang Yi, *Xinhua*. "Chinese Agency Says Jian-10 Fighter Plane "Historic Leap", in BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 5 January 2007, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

29 December 2006

In its newly released white paper on national defense, China warns that the situation in Northeast Asia is getting "more complicated and serious." With U.S.-Japanese efforts to build a regional missile defense system, as well as a U.S.-Japanese missile being developed, China believes its position in the region and influence over Taiwan is being affected negatively. Furthermore, the white paper states that the capabilities of the PLA's Second Artillery Corps (or SAC, China's strategic nuclear missile force) increased significantly.

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— Edward Cody, "China Offers a Glimpse of Rationale Behind its Military Policies," *The Washington Post*, 30 December 2006, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

21 November 2006

The U.S.-China Economic Security Review Commission publishes a report stating that China's military buildup aims at sinking U.S. aircraft carriers and denying U.S. forces to access to the Asia-Pacific region. Daniel Blumenthal, a former Pentagon official, commented on the report stating that China's weapons include ten types of ballistic and cruise missiles, and that approximately 800 missiles are aimed at Taiwan. According to Blumenthal, China's new DF-21C ballistic missile is capable of attacking ships at sea and defeating shipborne missile defenses.

— Bill Gertz, "China Buildup Seen Aimed At U.S. ships," *The Washington Times*, 22 November, 2006, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

8 November 2006

A former defense contractor and Indian-born citizen, Noshir S. Gowadia, provides technical assistance to China in developing a cruise missile exhaust system, including a radar-evading stealth exhaust nozzle. In addition, he helps China modify a cruise missile so it can intercept U.S. air-to-air missiles. Mr. Gowadia is charged with spying in a federal indictment released by prosecutors in Hawaii. He pleads not guilty, and his trial is scheduled for July.

— Bill Gertz, "China Bought Bomber Secrets; Ex-Contractor Charged As Spy," *The Washington Times*, 23 November, 2006, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

31 October 2006

At China's international air show in Zhuhai, the state-owned China Aerospace Science and Industry Corporation (CASIC) shows its complete anti-ship missile production line for the first time: The C-701 (YJ-7 in China), a compact, lightweight missile used by small attack craft or by mobile land-based batteries; the C-704; the C-801/802 (YJ-8/82), China's most sophisticated anti-ship missile; and the C-602 (YJ-62), technically an anti-ship cruise missile. At the show, Chinese Defense Minister Colonel General Cao Gangchuan shows interest in the new Russian Kh-31P supersonic anti-ship missile, made by the Tactical Missile Corporation. The Tactical Missile Corporation already supplies China with such designs as the Kh-31 supersonic anti-ship missile, the RVV-AE air-to-air missile and the Kh-59 air-to-surface missile. According to Director General Boris Obnosov, China is also interested in after-sale servicing.

— Stephanie Wong, "World's Aviation Industry Gathers For Key Chinese Air Show," *Agence France Presse*, 31 October, 2006, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com; "Chinese Military Interested in Russian Missiles," *Russia & CIS Military Newswire*, 1 November 2006, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

5 September 2006

China tests a Dongfeng-31 ICBM, from the Wuzhai launch site to an impact site in the Taklimakan desert. China informs Russia about the test in advance. Russian space control tracks the missile stating that the head section of the missile flew about 2500 kilometers. The Dongfeng-31 will be ready for deployment this year, and its improved version, the Dongfeng-31A, will be put into service in 2007.

— "China Launches One More Intercontinental Ballistic Missile," *TASS*, 5 September, 2006, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

3 August 2006

The first of the new Chinese Type 051C Luzhou-class guided missile destroyer (DDG) Shijiazhuang, currently fitted in Dalian, is believed to have a tactical missile defense (TMD) capability and is able to defeat air threats. It is expected to join the Northern fleet for missile-defense duties. The main armament consists of 48 S-300F (SA-N-6

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'Grumble-C') surface-to-air missiles.

— David Isby, "Chinese Luzhou-class Construction Points to TMD capability," *Jane's Missiles and Rockets*, 3 August 2006.

28 July 2006

The Armed wing of Hezbollah fires a radar-guided C-802 anti-ship cruise missile at an Israeli naval gunboat blockading Lebanon. The supply trail goes from China to Iran, and into Lebanon through Syria. Influenced by the U.S. use of long-range, land-attack cruise missiles during Operation Desert Storm, China and Iran started developing similar weapon systems. Iran started importing Chinese C-802 anti ship cruise missiles. By 1996 when China suspended the deal due to U.S. pressure, Iran had received about 75 of the expected 150 missiles. The C-802 can carry a 165kg warhead over a range of 120km.

— Michael Richardson, "The Arms Trade Delivers to Lebanon," *South China Morning Post*, 28 July, 2006, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; "China Does Not Deny Hezbollah Used its Missile to Attack Israel – U.S. Senator," *China Business News On-Line*, 11 August, 2006, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

13 June, 2006

The U.S. government issues sanctions on four Chinese companies and one U.S. company under Executive Order 13382, for supplying Iran's military with missile-related and other dual-use components. The Chinese companies are Beijing Alite Technologies Company Ltd., LIMMT Economic and Trade Company Ltd., China Great Wall Industry Corporation (CGWIC), and China Precision Machinery Import-Export Company, while the U.S. company, G.W. Aerospace Co., is a U.S. representative office of CGWIC. The sanctions prohibit transactions between the designated companies and U.S. entities, and freeze the companies' assets in U.S. jurisdictions. All four Chinese companies have been sanctioned by the U.S. government in the past for similar activities, under the Iran Nonproliferation Act and other executive orders.

— Jane Morse, "State Dept: US, Chinese Companies Sent Missile Parts to Iran, Treasury Says," *US Fed News Service, Including US State News*, 13 June 2006, in Proquest www.proquest.com.

23 May 2006

The Pentagon releases its annual report to congress on China's military power. The report states that China's future military strategy, although the primary focus remains on Taiwan, aims at enhancing its power projection capabilities in order to increase its influence in Asia. According to the Pentagon's report, the PLA will focus on long range targets by developing new long-range cruise missiles, precision weapons, guidance systems and anti-satellite (ASAT) capabilities. Furthermore, it highlights Chinese weapon purchases from Russia including the Novator 3M54E (SS-N27B Sizzler) anti-ship missile and the S-300PMU2 long-range air-defense system.

In addition, China is upgrading its nuclear intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM). The new three-stage, road-mobile, solid fueled, 7,250km range DF-31 will become operational this year, while the 11,270km range DF-31A will become operational next year. Moreover, the JL-2 submarine launched ballistic missile (SLBM), which will primarily be deployed in the new Type-094 submarines, will follow by 2010.

— Ann Scott Tyson, "Fortifying Its Long-Range Military Arsenal," *The Washington Post*, 24 May 2006, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com; Robert Wall, Douglas Barrie, "Missile Movement: China Progresses with Long-Range Ballistic Air Defense Missile Modernization," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 29 May 2006, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

18 May 2006

Jane's Missiles and Rockets reports that according to a report by the Taiwanese Ministry of National Defense, China's ground-launched land-attack cruise missile (LACM) capability is now operational. The 821st Missile Brigade

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of the PLA is Luorong, Guangxi province, is in charge of the new cruise missiles. The type of the LACM is believed to be the DH-10.

— David Isby, "Chinese LACMs Enter Service," *Jane's Missiles and Rockets*, 18 May, 2006.

1 May 2006

China buys Vympel RW-AE AA-12 'Adder' advanced radar active-homing air-to-air missiles from Russia. China already bought 1,500 and will procure an additional 100 in 2006. The RW-AE will be equipped to the Su-27, the Su-30MKK, and the Su-30MK2 aircraft in Chinese service.

— David Isby, "China buys air-to-air missiles from Russia," *Jane's Missiles and Rockets*, 1 March, 2006.

10 April, 2006

Aviation Week and Space Technology reports that a radar-guided version of the Chinese C-701 cruise missile was recently tested in Iran during military exercises. Recent military cooperation between China and Iran includes transfers of C-701 and C-802 anti-ship cruise missiles, called the Kosar and Noor in Iran, respectively. The C-701 with radar-guided capabilities was first exhibited in 2004 by China Precision Machinery Import-Export Company at an air show in Zhuhai, China.

— Douglas Barrie, "Firing Away; Missile In Iranian Exercise Underscores Extent of Guided-Weapon Ties Between Tehran and Beijing," *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, 10 April 2006, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

7 April 2006

The PLA successfully tests a new surface-to-air missile system (SAM) at a desert site in northwestern China. Two targets were destroyed, one simulating a high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft and the other simulating a missile of unspecified type. The missiles are believed to be an improved version of the HQ-9 SAM.

— "China's PLA tests Patriot-class SAM," *Jane's Missiles and Rockets*, 7 April 2006.

7 March 2006

On Saturday China announces an increase of its military budget for this year by 14.7 percent, to 283.8 billion Yuan (35.1 billion dollars). Chinese Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing defends the rising of China's military budget, claiming that China's rapid development would pose no threat to other nations. Taiwan's Defence Ministry responds stating that China has deployed 784 missiles targeting Taiwan. Chen Chang-hua, intelligence officer of the defense ministry says, "With those weapons, the mainland is capable of launching five rounds of attacks for consecutively 10 hours at our airports' runways, power generation plants and military logistic units."

— "China defends military spending, claiming it poses no threat," *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, 7 March 2006, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

3 March 2006

Taiwan's Ministry of National Defense (MND) estimates that 700-800 Chinese DF-11 (M-11) and DF-15 (M-9) short-range ballistic missiles (SRBM) are targeting Taiwan. The missiles are located at Leping and Ganxian in Jinagxi province; at Meizhou in Guangdong province; and at Yongan and Xianyou in Fujian province. Taiwan's MND estimates that the number of missiles will be increased to 1,800 by 2010.

— Wendell Minick, "Taiwanese MND warns if increased ballistic missile threat by 2010," *Jane's Missiles and Rockets*, 3 March, 2006.

1 March 2006

Army Lt. Gen. Michael Maples tells the Senate Arms Services Committee that "one of China's top military priorities is to strengthen and modernize its strategic nuclear deterrent force by increasing its size, accuracy and

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survivability," and that Chinese missile expansion will "enhance their coercion and deterrence value and overcome ballistic missile defenses." Gen. Maples also said that Beijing is building a submarine-launched ballistic missile, the 8,000-mile range JL-2, and has been flight-testing it and two other long-range missiles. Deployment is expected in the next four years.

— Bill Gertz, "Expanded influence seen as Chinese military goal," *The Washington Times*, 1 March 2006, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

9 February – 17 May, 2006

On 9 February, a Florida federal grand jury indicts two men charged with attempted illegal export of military equipment to China. Ko-Suen Moo, a Taiwanese South Korean citizen, and Maurice Serge Voros, a French national, have been accused of violations of the Arms Export Control Act including the attempted export of an F-16 fighter jet engine, Blackhawk helicopter engines, cruise missiles, and air-to-air missiles to the PRC, and face sentences of up to 20 years in prison.

On 11 March, the Albany, NY Federal District Court indicts Jun Wang of Albany, for conspiracy to violate the International Traffic in Arms Regulations (ITAR), and the Export Administration Act. Wang allegedly tried to export electronics used in unmanned aerial vehicle, missile, and torpedo flight control systems to China without an export license.

On 17 May Ko-Suen Moo pleads guilty to being a covert Chinese agent, conspiracy to broker and export U.S. defense items and attempting to pay a \$500,000 bribe to win release from custody. Moo faces up to 30 years in prison and fines of \$2 million at sentencing, which was not immediately scheduled.

— "Two Charged in Plot to Export Missile Components and Military Aircraft Engines to People's Republic of China," *US Fed News Service, Including US State News*, 9 February, 2006, in Proquest, www.proquest.com; Jerry Seper, "Two Indicted in China Weapons Plot, Arms Export Act Violations Cited," *The Washington Times*, 11 February, 2006, in Lexis Nexis www.lexisnexis.com; "Man Charged in Plot to Illegally Export Technology with Missile, Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Applications to China," *US Fed News Service, Including US State News*, 23 March, 2006, in Proquest, www.proquest.com; Curt Anderson, "Taiwan Man Pleads Guilty in Arms Case," *Associated Press Online*, 17 May 2006, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

17 January 2006

Jane's Defence Weekly reports that the PLA is equipping its 600km-range DF-15 (CSS-6) short-range ballistic missile and the DF-21 (CSS-5) 2,150km-range, or 2,500km for the DF-21A model, medium-range ballistic missile with terminal guidance capabilities. The latest version, the DF-21C is likely to be equipped with maneuvering re-entry vehicles (MRVs) with radar or infra-red seekers.

— Ted Parsons, "China Develops Anti-Ship Missiles," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 17 January 2006.

14 January 2006

China's participation in the European Union's Galileo global navigation system raises serious security issues with the United States. Galileo technology could improve precision-strike capabilities of China's new land-attack and anti-ship cruise missiles, long-range surface-to-air missiles, and anti-radiation missiles currently under development.

The Chinese government has already invested about \$240 million in the project.

— Seth G. Jones and F. Stephen Larrabee, "Let's Avoid Another Trans-Atlantic Feud," *The International Herald Tribune*, 14 January 2006, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

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26 December 2005

U.S. State Department spokesman Adam Ereli announces that the Bush administration has imposed new sanctions on Chinese companies it believes have aided Iran's missile program. The companies include North Industries Corporation (NORINCO), China Aero-technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC), Hongdu Aviation Industry Group, the Limmt Metallurgy and Minerals Company, Ounion (Asia) International Economic and Technical Cooperation Ltd. and the Zibo Chemet Equipment Company. The sanctions economic impact will likely be limited however, due to the fact that the companies are already barred from doing business with the United States.

—Bill Gertz, "U.S. Puts Sanctions on Chinese Firms for Aiding Tehran," *The Washington Times*, 27 December 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; David E. Sanger, "U.S. to Punish 9 Companies Said to Help Iran on Arms," *The New York Times*, 28 December 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18-20 October 2005

U.S. Secretary of Defense Donald Rumsfeld travels to Beijing and becomes part of the first U.S. delegation to visit the headquarters of China's nuclear armed forces, the Second Artillery. During his trip Rumsfeld tells a symposium at the Chinese Military Academy for Science that China's expanding ballistic missile forces gives "cause for concern" among "a number of countries with interests in this region." Second Artillery commander General Jing Zhiyuan assures Rumsfeld that China will abide by its "no first use" policy with regards to its nuclear weapons. The U.S. Department of Defense also asked to visit China's military command center in Western Hills but this request was turned down.

—Thom Shanker, Rumsfeld Tells China its Military Buildup Worries Neighbors, *The New York Times*, 21 October 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Rumsfeld's Parting Shot; 'China is Expanding its Ballistic Missile Forces and Those Forces are Enabled to Reach Many Areas of the World, Well Beyond the Pacific Region... a Number of Countries... are Asking Questions About China's Intentions,'" *The Straits Times* (Singapore), 21 October 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Bill Gertz, "China's Military Center Off-Limits; Beijing Won't Allow Rumsfeld to Tour Western Hills," *The Washington Times*, 15 October 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 October 2005

After the successful of China's Shenzou-6 manned spacecraft on 12 October, the Russian Federal Space Agency (Roskosmos) issues a statement on its official website which says that "Russia does not cooperate with China in the field of missile technologies."

—Interfax-AVN Military News Agency website, 13 October 2005 in "Russia Has not Helped China with Rocket Technology- Space Agency, BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 14 October 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 September 2005

The Information Office of China's State Council issues a white paper on Beijing's official nonproliferation policy entitled "China's Endeavors for Arms Control, Disarmament and Nonproliferation." The document states with regards to missile proliferation that "China advocates the establishment of a fair and non-discriminatory multilateral mechanism universally accepted by the international community in the field of missile non-proliferation." The white paper also says that while China is not a member of the Hague Code of Conduct Against Ballistic Missile Proliferation (HCOC) it is making "joint efforts" with all subscribing states and relevant parties to prevent ballistic missile proliferation.

—Xinhua News Agency, 1 September 2005, in "Chinese Agency Carries 'Text' of White Paper on Arms Control, Nonproliferation," BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 1 September 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 July 2005

Major Gen. Zhu Chengdu, a dean at China's National Defense University, tells *The Wall Street Journal* and *The*

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Financial Times that "if the Americans draw their missiles and position-guided ammunition into the target zone on China's territory, I think we will have to respond with nuclear weapons." Maj. Gen Zhu made the comments The Chinese Foreign and Defense Ministries declined to comment in response to Major-Gen. Zhu's remarks.

—Joseph Kahn, "Chinese General Threatens Use of A-Bombs if U.S. Intrudes," *The New York Times*, 15 July 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Chua Chin Hon, "China General's Nuke Threat; Says if U.S. Attacked China Over Taiwan, It Could Hit Back with Nukes," *Strait Times* (Singapore), 16 July 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 June 2005

According to Japanese government sources China test launches its Ju Lang-2 submarine launched ballistic missile (SLBM) from a nuclear submarine in waters near Qingdao. The SLBM, whose technology is based off the Dong Feng 31 intercontinental ballistic missile, lands in a Chinese desert several thousand kilometers away.

—China Test-Fires New Submarine-Launched Missile, *The Daily Yomiuri*, 18 June 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 June 2005

During the first session of the Shangri-la Dialogue security forum held at the Shangri-la Hotel in Singapore, U.S. Defense Secretary of State Donald Rumsfeld criticizes China for lack of transparency on the amount its military spending. During his speech Rumsfeld asks "Since no nation threatens China, one wonders: Why this growing investment? Why these continuing large and expanding arms purchases?"

—David Boey, "U.S. Blasts China's Defence Spending; Rumsfeld Also Questions Why Beijing Has So Many Missiles Aimed at Taiwan," *The Straits Times* (Singapore), 5 June 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 May 2005

According to *Jane's Defence Weekly*, China's Poly Technologies has built a prototype stage FB-6A Missile Launch Vehicle mobile air defense system. The system is said to be "nearly identical" to United States Boeing Avenger air defense system.

—Christopher F. Foss, "China Develops FB-6A Air Defence System," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 18 May 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 May 2005

Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Taiwan Work Office Deputy Director Wang Zaixi says that Beijing is willing discuss its "missile issue" with Taipei as long as such negotiations occur under the pretext of the "one-China" principle.

—Xinhua News Agency, 3 May 2005, in "Ready to" Discuss Missile Issue with Taiwan under one-China," BBC Monitoring, 3 May 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 March 2005

Ukraine's prosecutor-general Svyatoslav Piskun tells the *Financial Times* that Ukraine exported 6 of its X-55 (Kh-55) cruise missiles to China in 2001. Prosecutor-general Piskun says that a Ukrainian businessman had been arrested last year for making the export and that the deal had been orchestrated by two Russian businessmen. The X-55 has a range of 3000km, giving China the ability to use it to target countries as far away as Japan.

— Ukraine Admits Exporting Missiles to Iran, China, *The Financial Times*, 18 March 2005, in OSC Document ID EUP20050318000151.

18 February 2005

Senior U.S. intelligence officials tell the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence that China is significantly

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enhancing its missile capability in order to strengthen its hand in the Taiwan Strait and the region more generally. CIA Director Porter J. Goss tells the committee that China continues to develop more robust survivable nuclear-armed missiles...for use in regional conflict." DIA Director Vice Admiral Lowell Jacoby testifies that China's is increasing the capability and numbers of its ballistic missile arsenal in order to "enhance their coercion and deterrence value and overcome ballistic missile defense systems."

— Bill Gertz, "Chinese Military Buildup Assessed as Threat to U.S.," *The Washington Times*, 18 February 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; Eric Schmit, "Rumsfeld Warns of Concern About Expansion of China's Navy," *The New York Times*, 18 February 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 January 2005

The New York Times reports that in January 2005 the U.S. State Department issued a one page notice in the Federal Register identifying eight companies sanctioned by the Bush administration for transferring missile-related technology to Iran in violation of the 2000 Iran Nonproliferation Act. Among the companies punished include China North Industry Corporation (NORINCO), China Great Wall Industry, and China Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC). The Federal Register notice did not disclose the specific technology believed to have been transferred.

—David E. Sanger, "U.S. is Punishing 8 Chinese Firms for Aiding Iran," *The New York Times*, 18 January 2005, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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2004-2000

8 October 2004

In a plenary meeting of the Missile Technology Control Regime, the 34 members do not mention China's bid to join the supplier regime. According to a U.S. official, this implies that the members are not satisfied with China's efforts to meet nonproliferation standards, and would be concerned about China's ability to carry out the MTCR's guidelines. China joined another supplier regime, the Nuclear Suppliers Group, earlier this year, but has also been sanctioned recently on multiple occasions for proliferation activities.

—Wade Boese, "Missile Regime Puts Off China," *Arms Control Today*, November 2004, in Proquest, www.proquest.com.

24 September 2004

The U.S. government sanctions the Chinese government-run entities China *Xinshidai* Company and China New Era Group, for missile technology proliferation to an unnamed recipient. The companies respond by calling the sanctions "groundless".

—Mure Dickie, "US Imposes Sanctions on Chinese Arms Group," *Financial Times*, 24 September 2004, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com; WorldSources Online, "Chinese Companies Issue Statement Protesting US Sanctions," *Xinhua*, 30 September 2004, in Proquest, www.proquest.com.

17 September 2004

According to a report in *Jane's Missiles and Rockets*, China tests a new indigenously-developed long-range land-attack cruise missile. The new missile, designated the Dong Hai-10, has a range of more than 1500 km and has a GPS-based navigation system able to hit targets with accuracy within a 10-meter radius. The report also mentions

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another land attack cruise missile, the Ying Ji-63, which it predicts will be fielded within the next few years.

—"China Tests New Land-Attack Cruise Missile," *Jane's Missiles and Rockets*, 17 September 2004; Mure Dickie and Kathrin Hille, "China Tests New Long-Range Missile; New Threat To Taiwan," *Financial Times*, 21 September 2004, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

18 August 2004

Interaero Inc., a U.S. aircraft parts supplier, pleads guilty to the charges of transferring \$40,000 worth of sensitive missile-related equipment to a supplier in China, which in turn planned to trans-ship the equipment to Iran. The transfers, which happened in six installments in 2000 and 2001, violated U.S. export control laws and will result in a \$500,000 fine, as well as 5 years of corporate probation.

—"Firm Pleads Guilty to Exporting Missile Parts," *The Wall Street Journal*, 18 August 2004, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

1 June 2004

Taiwan's military magazine produces a defense report stating that China is improving the Long March 1D (CZ-1D) rocket which is capable of delivering a nuclear warhead. The CZ-1D rocket's 200km payload is up to 1,000kg, and its 500km payload is 600kg. This rocket is used primarily as a space launch vehicle. China is also modifying its nuclear capable Dongfan-4 (DF-4) and CZ-4D missiles.

—Lin Changsheng, "A Major Power's Long Sword (Red Nuclear Terror in Asia [as published])," *Taipei Ch'uan-Ch'iu Fang-Wei Tsa-Chih*, 1 June 2004, in "Taiwan Military Magazine Discusses 'Hidden Power' of PRC Second Artillery," OSC Document CPP20040702000196, p. 51-55.

25 May 2004

According to a Xinhua news report, the Chinese Ministry of Commerce have fined two Chinese companies for violating Chinese missile technology export control regulations. According to the report, the fines charged to the companies amounted to, "millions of yuan."

—"Two Chinese Companies Fined For Violating Regulations on Missile Export Control," *Xinhua*, 25 May 2004, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

3 April 2004

The Bush Administration announces new sanctions under the 2000 Iran Nonproliferation Act, penalizing 13 foreign companies including China North Industries Corp. and China Precision Machinery Import Export Company, as well as companies in 6 other countries. The sanctions reportedly punish transfers of sensitive long-range missile technology, and will prevent US companies from trading with those companies for a period of two years.

—Judith Miller, "US Imposes Sanctions on Companies Aiding Iran With Arms," *The New York Times*, 3 April, 2004, *The International Herald Tribune*, 17 April 2004, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

17 March 2004

American intelligence officials state that the Chinese military has held five missile tests since the beginning of this year, involving four new missile types including the new Dong Feng-31 Intercontinental Ballistic Missile as well as other medium- and short-range missiles. The tests have come in the months leading up to the Taiwanese presidential elections where a revised referendum on the possible purchase of U.S. missile defense systems will be voted on. The original referendum included language calling for the de-escalation of Chinese missiles aimed at Taiwan and an end to Chinese aggression. This wording was omitted in the new referendum partially because of U.S. pressure against such a provocative measure. Even so, Chinese officials believe the purchase of missile defense systems could represent steps towards Taiwanese independence.

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—Bill Gertz, "China Flexes Missile Muscle On Eve of Taiwan Vote," *Washington Times*, 18 March 2004, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Wade Boese, "Taiwan, China, and US in Arms Referendum Imbroglio," *Arms Control Today*, March 2004, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

4 January 2004

A Hong Kong news publication reports that the Chinese People's Liberation Army Second Artillery Corps has recently undergone major high-level personnel restructuring. The corps, which is in charge of China's nuclear and non-nuclear ballistic missile arsenal, underwent the restructuring last December following an announcement by Taiwanese President Chen Shui-Bian about a precise number of ballistic missiles being aimed towards Taiwan. This caused speculation of an information leak, leading to the formal announcement of the restructuring on December 26. The news report also acknowledged a continuing Chinese military plan to streamline operations as another reason for the restructuring.

—*Hong Kong Hsiang Kang Shang Pao*, "Chinese Army Carries Out "Rare" High-Level Restructuring," in BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 4 January, 2004, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

26 November 2003

Gao Zhan, most notably a Chinese human-rights activist, pleads guilty to charges that she illegally sold sensitive US missile technology to the Chinese government in a business transaction. She faces up to 13 years in prison for the US government-controlled Intel 486 DX military microprocessor sales to a Chinese government-controlled defense firm specializing in radar design. However, John Frankenstein, a Chinese defense specialist, argues that these chips are already obsolete compared to the current Chinese defense industry standard, and would be of no significant use to the Chinese military.

—David Rennie, "I Gave US Missile Secrets to China, Says Human Rights Activist," *The Daily Telegraph*, 27 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Spencer S. Hsu, "Scholar Says US Unharmful; Gao Defends Human Rights Efforts, Appeals For Sympathy," *The Washington Post*, 28 November 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

18 September 2003

The Bush Administration imposes a new set of sanctions of Chinese export firms for transfers of missile technology, according to State Department officials. The new sanctions, reportedly the harshest to date, will also target the Chinese government by prohibiting any kind of missile-related technology transfers to China, including US satellites being launched on Chinese rockets. Additionally, the sanctions would ban all Chinese imports from China Northern Industries Corp. (Norinco) among other kinds of imports, and would represent lost sales of billions of dollars, according to US officials.

—Bill Gertz, "US Tags China With Stiff Penalties," *The Washington Times*, 19 September, 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Wade Boese, "US Imposes More Proliferation Sanctions," *Arms Control Today*, October 2003, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

30 July 2003

According to the US Department of Defense's annual report to Congress on the Military Power of the People's Republic of China, Beijing is not only targeting its coastal stockpile of deployed short-range missiles at Taiwan, but also at US forces in Okinawa. The report estimates China's coastal stockpile of missiles at around 450, and says that it continues to grow at a rate of about 75 per year. It also states that China is in the process of configuring medium-range missiles targeting Okinawa that could be deployed further inland. The report concludes that one goal of the buildup was to "complicate United States intervention in a Taiwan Strait conflict."

—Bill Gertz, "Pentagon Says China Refitting Missiles to Hit Okinawa; Beijing Also Reportedly Expanding Its Arsenal

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For Targeting Taiwan," *The Washington Times*, 31 July, 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com, Thom Shanker, "US Says China is Stepping Up Short-Range Missile Production," *The New York Times*, 31 July, 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

4 July 2003

The Bush Administration imposes sanctions on 6 Chinese entities including China Northern Industries Corp. (Norinco) and China Precision Machinery Import/Export Corp., for a variety of transfers to Iran involving sensitive WMD and missile technology. The materials transferred were not specified, but were in violation of the 2000 Iran Nonproliferation Act. These sanctions come at a time when US leaders are in talks with senior Chinese diplomats regarding the North Korean nuclear program.

—Bill Gertz, "US Sets Sanctions For Iran Arms Sales; Chinese, North Korean Firms Targeted," 4 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Davis E. Sanger, "US Penalizes 6 Asian Firms For Helping Iran Arm Itself," *The New York Times*, 4 July 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

9 May 2003

According to officials in the Bush Administration, sanctions are being levied against North China Industries Corp. (Norinco), one of China's biggest military-industry conglomerates. Norinco has been accused of selling to Iran specialty steel which could be used for the production of missiles. The two-year sanctions would prohibit any Norinco transactions with US entities, at a reported cost of "hundreds of millions of dollars."

—Bill Gertz, "Chinese Firm Hit With US Sanctions; Company Sold Missile Steel to Iran," *The Washington Times*, 23 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Michael Dobbs and Glen Kessler, "US Penalizes Chinese Firm Over Alleged Missile Aid to Iran," *The Washington Post*, 23 May 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

5 March 2003

Boeing Co. and Hughes Electronic Corp., two companies accused of illegal transfers of US space launch technology to China in the mid-1990s, settle their cases by paying the US government a \$32 million settlement. The US State Department had pursued the case because of its contention that such transfers could help contribute to the Chinese intercontinental ballistic missile program. In addition to the settlement, the companies agreed to hire a special export controls compliance officer.

—Rena Merle, "Hughes, Boeing Settle With US," *The Washington Post*, 6 March 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

7 February 2003

According to a report in Japan's *Daily Yomiuri*, China successfully tests a medium-range Dong Feng-21 ballistic missile with Multiple Independently-Targeted Reentry Vehicle (MIRV) technology. The test is the first successful demonstration of Chinese MIRV capability, and is thought to have been developed as a response to the further US development of a ballistic missile defense system in East Asia.

—Hiroyuki Sugiyama, "China Successfully Tests Multi-Warhead Missiles," *The Daily Yomiuri*, 8 February 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

27 January 2003

Indian Foreign Minister Yashwant Sinha expresses his concern over Indian intelligence reports about continuing Chinese assistance in the Pakistani missile program. The reports describe Chinese missile technology proliferation occurring via third parties like North Korea, which Sinha stated may affect the future of Sino-Indian relations.

—Edward Luce, "Claims of China-Pakistan Nuclear Links Trouble India; New Delhi Voices Concern Over Intelligence

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Reports That Beijing Continues To Supply Technology," *Financial Times*, 28 January, 2003, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

2 January 2003

US Intelligence officials disclose that the Bush Administration has asked Israel to stop the sale of anti-radar Harpy UAVs to China, citing concerns about the growing threat to Taiwan. The transfers were made sometime in 2002, but due to US concerns, Israel has agreed to cancel all remaining contracts for exports of arms and other security equipment to China.

—Bill Gertz, "Israel Asked to Stop Arms Sales to China; US Seeks to Curb Threat To Taiwan," *The Washington Times*, 3 January 2003, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

20 November 2002

According to US intelligence officials, China test-fires a new supersonic anti-ship cruise missile. The missile, called the Ying Ji-83 (C-803), has a range of about 250 km, much farther than US officials had anticipated.

—Bill Gertz, "Chinese Missile Has Twice the Range US Anticipated," *The Washington Times*, 20 November, 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Michael Fiszer, Jerzy Gruszczynski, "China Tests New Anti-Ship Cruise Missile," *Journal of Electronic Defense*, January 2003, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

25 August 2002

PRC Premier Zhu Rongji signs into effect a new 24 article list of missile export control regulations entitled the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on the Export Control of Missile and Missile-related technology. The list comes after prolonged pressure on Beijing from the US to curb proliferation to countries like Iran and Pakistan. The regulations, which use the original Missile Technology Control Regime standard limiting exports of missiles with 500 kg payloads and 300 kg ranges, will also address dual-use technologies and components as well through a yet-unpublished control list specifying problematic items and technologies. The new measures come at a time when Chinese leaders are hoping to improve Sino-US relations, especially before a presidential summit set to take place in October.

—James Kyunge, "China Lists Missile Technology Export Rules; Weapons Licences Triumph For Washington In Moves to Prevent Supply of Military Technologies to 'Axis Of Evil'," *Financial Times*, 26 August 2002, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com; Meng Yan, "Rules Released on Missile Exports," *China Daily*, 26 August 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Rose Gordon, "China Issues Missile Export Controls," *Arms Control Today*, September 2002, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

12 July 2002

The Pentagon releases a report which says that China is upgrading the range of its missiles, and has deployed all of its 350 short-range missiles along the Taiwan Strait. The reports discloses that all 20 CSS-4 liquid-fueled intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) will be replaced by longer-range CSS-4 Mod 2s, and that China will start deploying the new solid-fueled DF-31 ICBM mid-decade along with new submarine-launched ICBMs. The report also declares that, apart from Taiwan, the coastal buildup also poses a threat to Japan and the Philippines. Secretary of State Colin Powell, however, states that he does not see the reported Chinese military buildup as a cause for concern.

—Bill Gertz, "Chinese Buildup Targets Taiwan; Pentagon Reports on Nuclear Threat," *The Washington Times*, 13 July 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Vernon Loeb, "China Buildup Said to Target Taiwan, US; Pentagon Says Beijing's Military Spending Increases Options for Missile Attacks," *The Washington Post*, 13 July, 2003, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

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25 June 2002

According to Western and Russian sources, China and Russia are in negotiations for a transfer of eight new Russian submarines, worth a reported \$1.6 billion. The Project 636 Kilo-class submarines would come equipped with the SS-N-27 Klub (Sizzler) long-range anti-ship cruise missile system, and would be part of a larger \$4 billion arms acquisition package including additional Sovremenny-class destroyers capable of firing SS-N-22 Moskit (Sunburn) supersonic anti-ship cruise missiles. These acquisitions, which may take place over the next 4-5 years, could vastly improve China's ability to blockade Taiwan and threaten US warships.

—John Pomfret, "China to Buy 8 More Russian Submarines; \$1.6 Billion Deal Would Aid a Blockade of Taiwan, Challenge US Power in Region," *The Washington Post*, 25 June, 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

20 May 2002

According to a *Washington Times* report, the US government sanctions Chinese companies including Norinco, Chinese Precision Machinery Import/Export Corporation, for the proliferation of cruise missile technology to Iran, in violation of the 2000 Iran Nonproliferation Act. The technology may be related to Iran's new ground-launched anti-ship cruise missile program that is based on the Chinese Silkworm. The two-year sanctions would bar US companies from business dealings with the sanctioned Chinese entities.

—Bill Gertz, "Exporting Weapons Draw US Sanctions; China, Europe Firms Sell to Iran," *The Washington Times*, 20 May 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Alex Wagner, "Washington Levies Sanctions for WMD-Related Transfers to Iran," *Arms Control Today*, June 2002, 32.5, p.31, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

21 February 2002

During an official visit to Beijing, President Bush pushes for a stronger Chinese commitment against missile proliferation, but no conclusion is reached. US officials had been pressuring China to formulate strict domestic export control laws to limit the sales of missiles and dual use missile components, as well as chemical, biological, and nuclear weapons technology to countries like Iran, Pakistan, and North Korea. The issue was not resolved because of a dispute over the grandfathering of Chinese contracts, and the refusal of the US to allow American companies to launch satellites with Chinese rockets.

—Jim VandeHei and Charles Hutzler, "Bush's China Visit Shows Antiterror Campaign is Tough Sell," *The Wall Street Journal*, 22 February 2002, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com; "David Rennie, "Bush Asks China to Curb Missile Sales: US President Thanks Jiang For Help in War on Terrorism as Leaders Hold Strained Meeting: Unsatisfactory Answers," *National Post (Canada)*, 22 February 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

9 January 2002

According to the *Washington Times* a new National Intelligence Council report states that China is converting its silo-based ICBM arsenal to mobile platforms, and may improve its strategic capabilities by developing multiple-warhead technology. The report also projects that the Chinese arsenal will grow from its currently estimated 20 warheads to about 75-100 warheads. The report also goes on to say that China may have abandoned the long-range Dong Feng-41 program in favor of further upgrading the range of its new Dong Feng-31 ICBM.

—Bill Gertz, "Report Upgrades China's Threat as a Nuclear Power, Intelligence Council Predicts Deployment of Multiple Warheads," *The Washington Times*, 11 January 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Bill Gertz, "Intelligence Report Sees China Greatly Increasing Missile Force; Also Cites Long-Range Arms of North Korea, Iran, Iraq," *The Washington Times*, 10 January 2002, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

31 August 2001

The Bush Administration decides to impose sanctions on Chinese National Machinery and Equipment Import and Export Corporation (CMEC) for supplying Pakistan with missile components for its nuclear-capable Shaheen 1 and 2

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ballistic missile programs. The sanctions will be imposed after China's pledge in November 2000 to stop such proliferation activity, and before President Bush's upcoming first official visit to China. The sanctions will prevent US companies from launching satellites on Chinese rockets, and will forbid any transfers of US technology to the Chinese satellite industry.

—Robin Wright, "US To Sanction Chinese Firm; Asia: Washington Says The Arms Maker Has Sold Parts To Pakistan in Violation of the Accord Reached in Beijing," *Los Angeles Times*, 1 September 2001, in ProQuest www.proquest.com; Bill Gertz, "Beijing Breaks Pledge, Helps Pakistan Arm," *The Washington Times*, 6 August 2001, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

28 July 2001

Secretary of State Colin Powell meets with Chinese leaders, discussing alleged missile proliferation to Pakistan among other subjects. US diplomats had filed formal complaints about multiple transfers of nuclear-capable missiles and missile technology, which Chinese officials deny, and have not replied to US requests for clarification. Chinese leaders, however, do agree to consult with US experts on domestic missile export guidelines. The issue of grandfathering old contracts is still contentious though, and Powell has not ruled out sanctions as a response to continued proliferation, a marked policy shift from the Clinton administration.

—Steven Mufson and Philip P. Pan, "US, China Set For More Talks; Powell Raises Rights, Arms Issues," *The Washington Post*, 29 July 2001, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com; John Pomfret, "US Protests Exports of Missiles By China; Beijing Denies Sales; Powell To Raise Issue on Visit," *The Washington Post*, 27 July 2001, in ProQuest www.proquest.com.

10 June 2001

China test-fires a new type of air-launched land-attack cruise missile, called the Hong Niao (Red Bird). Military experts say that the new missile is an extended-range version of the C-802 anti-ship cruise missile, with a range of at least 177km, and is thought to be a hybrid of Russian Kh-55, US Tomahawk, and Israeli cruise missile technologies.

—"China Test-Fires Land-Attack Cruise Missile," *The Straits Times*, 10 June, 2001, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

June 2001

The *Journal of Electronic Defense* publishes a report that the Chinese military's CSS-7 missiles may be much more of a threat to Taiwan than previously believed, because of the use of extremely accurate American GPS guidance systems. The report stated that the low-cost GPS systems could be easily ordered from 32 American mail-order companies, and had a standard accuracy of 1-5 meters 95% of the time.

—Kenneth B. Sherman, "GPS May Heighten CSS-7 Threat," *Journal of Electronic Warfare*, June 2001, in ProQuest www.proquest.com.

15 May 2001

Assistant Secretary of State for Asian and Pacific Affairs James Kelly meets with Chinese arms control and foreign policy officials to make the case for the proposed missile defense system. Chinese officials maintain that the system would endanger global security, and that it would "harm others without benefiting the United States itself."

—Erik Eckholm, "China Unconvinced as Missile Talks End," *The New York Times*, 16 May 2001, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

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1 May 2001

At a speech at the National Defense University, President Bush announces plans to pull the US out of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty and calls for the deployment of a missile defense system "to protect the United States and its allies from rogue nuclear nations." The announcement prompted Democrats from the US House of Representatives to express alarm about a possible new arms race with China, which is thought to have approximately 20 nuclear-capable ICBMs in its arsenal and may seek to expand its deterrence capability. Sun Yuxi, a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, says that although opposed to the development of a missile defense system, China is willing to engage in negotiations with the US.

—Bill Sammon, "Bush Scraps '72 Treaty for a Shield; Targets Pacts on ABMs as an Obstacle," *The Washington Times*, 2 May 2001, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com; Carla Anne Robbins, "Bush Speaks of Leaving ABM Pact, Building a Missile Defense System," *The Wall Street Journal*, 2 May 2001, in ProQuest www.proquest.com; "China Willing to Negotiate With the US on TMD, NMD: FM Spokesman," *Xinhua*, 10 May 2001, in Lexis-Nexis www.lexisnexis.com.

21 April 2001

According to a *Wall Street Journal* report, the Bush Administration has decided not to sell advanced anti-missile system-equipped Aegis destroyers to Taiwan, but will keep the possibility open depending on developments in Chinese-Taiwanese relations and the Chinese missile buildup. Some senior Pentagon officials had originally pushed for a more overt connection between the Aegis sale and pressure on China to curb missile deployments along the Taiwan straits, but the White House elected to use a less forceful approach.

—Neil King, Jr., "Bush Defers Sale of Aegis to Taiwan," *The Wall Street Journal*, 21 April 2001, in ProQuest www.proquest.com.

28 February 2001

US officials accuse Huawei Technologies Company, a private Chinese telecommunications firm, of selling fiber-optic technology to Iraq to rebuild and improve its anti-aircraft missile systems. Such sales go against UN sanctions, and according to officials created a threat, resulting in the bombardment of Iraqi air defenses by US and British warplanes patrolling the no-fly zone in February. Chinese government officials announce they may be willing to investigate the incident.

—John Pomfret and Phillip P. Pan, "Chinese Firm is Focus of US Iraqi Suspicions," *The Washington Post*, 1 March 2001, in ProQuest www.proquest.com; John Pomfret "China Shifts Stance, May Probe US Claims That It Assisted Iraq," *The Washington Post*, 28 February 2001, in ProQuest www.proquest.com.

5 February 2001

According to a senior US military official, the Chinese military is continuing to add short-range missiles to its arsenal deployed along the Taiwan straits, bringing the estimated total up to 300 missiles. The official also stated that China continues to receive high-level missile technology from Russia, naming the Russian company Rosvooruzheniye as "becoming China's major supplier." In addition to advanced ballistic missile technology, Russia has also been supplying the Chinese military with strategic nuclear warhead technology.

—Bill Gertz, "China Adding Missiles Aimed Toward Taiwan; US Warns of Increasing Destabilization," *The Washington Times*, 5 February 2001, in Lexis-Nexis <http://www.lexisnexis.com>.

21 November 2000

In response to a pledge from China to rigorously control its missile exports, the US government agrees to resume issuing licenses for US commercial space-launches in China. China promises to configure its export control standards closer to the MTCR, and pledges not to help other countries "in any way" develop nuclear-capable

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ballistic missiles. The space launch licenses had been suspended since February.

—Carla Anne Robbins and Andy Pasztor, "US to Ease Space-Launch Suspension in China After Pledge of Missile Control," *The Wall Street Journal*, 22 Nov 2000, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

28 September 2000

The Pentagon approves the sale of a \$1.3 billion arms package to Taiwan, including 200 Advanced Medium-Range Air-to-Air Missiles (AMRAAM), which under an unusual clause will not be transferred unless China develops a similar air-to-air missile capability. The reasoning behind the clause is to preserve stability of the regional military balance.

—"Missile Sale to Taiwan Has Unusual Clause," *The New York Times*, Associated Press, 30 Sept 2000, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

11 July 2000

During Defense Secretary William S. Cohen's visit to China, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Sun Yuxi links continued Chinese proliferation of missile technology to U.S. decisions to continue pursuing missile defense. Chinese officials specifically connect Washington's construction of a missile defense system covering Taiwan to Beijing's future transfers to Pakistan and Middle Eastern countries. Conversely, the Clinton administration ties U.S. missile defense efforts with Chinese missile base buildups across the Taiwan Strait.

—John Pomfret, "China Again Demands US Drop Missile Defense Plan; Beijing Links Weapon Exports to American Verdict in System," *The Washington Post*, 12 July, 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

2 July 2000

According to a U.S. intelligence report, China is continuing to supply missile materials and technology to Pakistan, although it is not believed to shipping completed missile systems as in the past. The reports come in the context of Congress considering a bill designed to punish China for its proliferation activities, while the Clinton administration is trying to normalize trade relations with China.

—Thomas E. Ricks, "China Still Aiding Pakistan's Missile Program, Reports Indicate," *The Washington Post*, 2 July, 2000, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com; David E. Sanger and Eric Schmitt, "Reports Say China is Aiding Pakistan on Missile Project," *The New York Times*, 2 July, 2000, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

16 May 2000

According to a spokesman for the Russian military-industrial complex, a 24-missile shipment of Russian Moskit (Sunburn) anti-ship cruise missiles arrives in China. The shipment is the first of two to be made this year.

—ITAR-TASS News Agency, "First Lot Of Russian Moskit Missiles Shipped To China," 16 May, 2000, in BBC Monitoring Former Soviet Union — Economic, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

10 May 2000

In an interview, China's chief arms negotiator Sha Zhukang warns that if the US goes ahead with the deployment of theater missile defense, China will respond with measures like producing more nuclear warheads and developing more effective evasion methods for their missiles. Sha also describes the projected missile defense system as "threatening to China."

—Jane Perlez, "China Likely to Modernize Nuclear Arms, US Believes," *The New York Times*, 12 May 2000, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

1 March 2000

In a statement to the Control Yuan, the Taiwanese army states that Patriot anti-missile systems deployed in Taiwan

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should have the capability to intercept Chinese M-series missiles. Although a large concentration of Chinese missiles are deployed only 200 km from Taiwan and would allow for little reaction time, Army officials displayed confidence in the Patriot system's quick response time.

—Central News Agency, "Taiwan Army Says Its Patriots Can Intercept Chinese M-Series Missiles," in BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 1 March 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

12 February 2000

A Chinese national is detained by customs officials at Los Angeles International Airport for trying to leave the country with sensitive components used in missile guidance systems. The man had told undercover agents that the technology was to be used, "by the Chinese government on missile and reconnaissance systems."

—"Man Arrested With Missile Guidance Gear," *The New York Times*, 15 February 2000, in ProQuest, www.proquest.com.

12 February 2000

Taiwan's Chief of General Staff Tang Yao-ming tells reporters that earlier in the day China sailed a Russian-built Sovremenny-class destroyer through the Taiwan Strait en route to its port of delivery. The ship is the first of two such destroyers to be delivered this year, both armed with Russian anti-ship Sunburn cruise missiles.

— Craig S. Smith, "New Chinese Guided-Missile Ship Heightens Tensions," *The New York Times*, 9 February 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; "Taiwan Reports on New Chinese Warship," *The New York Times*, Reuters, 12 February 2000, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

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1999-1995

8 December 1999

At a National Defense Industrial Association luncheon in Washington, D.C., a Chinese defense official announces Chinese military plans to deploy a modified version of the Dong Feng-31, called the Ju Lang-2, on its ballistic missile submarines.

—Pennington Way IV, "Chinese Official: New DF-31 Missile To Go On Submarines," *Defense Daily*, 9 December 1999, in Proquest, www.proquest.com.

1 October 1999

Along with its new Dong Feng-31, China parades a new version of its short-range M-11 missile at the National Day military parade. The new missile, also called the CSS-7 Mod 2, has a longer range, larger warhead, and greater accuracy than earlier M-11s, and is being deployed in large numbers in the Taiwan straits region.

—Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough, "Inside the Ring," *The Washington Times*, 8 October 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

15 September 1999

The *Hong Kong Standard* reports on a new unclassified US intelligence report that China transferred M-11 short-range ballistic missiles to Pakistan. US State Department Deputy Spokesman James Foley says that the transfers could lead to additional sanctions under export control laws.

—"Chinese Missiles Supplied to Pakistan," *Hong Kong Standard*, 15 September 1999, in Lexis-Nexis,

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www.lexisnexis.com; "US Determines Imposing Sanctions on China, Pakistan for Missile Transfers," *The Times of India*, 16 September 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

3 August 1999

A *Xinhua* news report states that China tested a new ground-to-ground long-range missile. US military experts say it was probably the Dong Feng-31, a mobile-platform missile able to deliver a 1,500-pound nuclear warhead a distance of 5,000 miles.

—Seth Faison, "In Unusual Announcement, China Tells of a Missile Test," *The New York Times*, 3 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

20 July 1999

According to an intelligence report cited in *The Washington Times*, Beijing is allowing an increase in transfers of missile components and possibly some US-origin technology to North Korea, in response to the NATO bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia earlier this year. According to a report in a Hong Kong newspaper, unexploded cruise missiles recovered from the same embassy attack also may have provided China the chance to extract advanced technology to enhance their cruise missile program.

—Bill Gertz, "Missile Parts Sent to North Korea by Chinese Companies; Response to Embassy Bombing Seen," *The Washington Times*, 20 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; *Tai Yang Pao* website, "Chinese Cruise Missiles Only Five Years Behind USA — Hong Kong Press," in BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 23 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

25 May 1999

In the Cox Report, a US congressional panel comes to the conclusion that China has stolen plans for missiles and guidance systems for some of the most sophisticated weapons systems in the US arsenal. The technology may have been a factor in improved guidance and design for the Chinese Long March rocket, which may also be used for launching long-range missiles. In addition, US designed miniaturization technology could give China the capability to equip mobile-platform launched missiles like the Dong Feng-31 with nuclear warheads. Also, the report concludes that China plans to add up to 100 more ICBMs to their deployed missile force within the next 15 years, a significant increase from the current estimate of around 30.

—John J. Fialka, "Chinese Stole High-Level Nuclear Data," *The Wall Street Journal*, 25 May 1999, in Proquest, www.proquest.com; Walter Pincus, "China May Add 100 Missiles Over 15 Years," *The Washington Post*, 26 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Stephen Fidler and James Kynge, "China Could Use Stolen US N-technology in Three Years, Long Awaited Congressional Report Warns Beijing Could Soon Launch Missiles From Mobile Silos," *Financial Times*, 26 May, 1999, in Proquest, www.proquest.com.

7 April 1999

According to a *Wisconsin Project for Arms Control* report, military technology transferred to China since 1988 through legal export channels amount to more of a security threat than the recent allegations of Chinese espionage to acquire US warhead and reentry vehicle designs. Among other technology, the report cites precision machine tools and vibration testing gear - components used to develop C-802 and C-801 cruise missiles, and other types of long-range missiles.

—Bill Gertz, "China Gains From US Nuke Sales; Report Says Military Exports More Damaging Than Thefts," *The Washington Times*, 7 April 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Walter Pincus and Vernon Loeb, "Chinese Stole Data on Reentry Vehicles; US Intelligence Assesses Losses," *The Washington Post*, 22 April, 1999, in Proquest, www.proquest.com.

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8 March 1999

Energy Secretary Bill Richardson orders the firing of Wen Ho Lee, a Chinese-American weapons designer at Los Alamos National Laboratory, over allegations of providing information about the US-designed W-88 warhead to the Chinese government in the late 1980s. The W-88 is the US arsenal's most advanced miniaturized warhead.
 —Walter Pincus, "Spy Suspect Fired at Los Alamos Lab," *The Washington Post*, 9 March 1999, in Proquest, www.proquest.com; David E. Sanger and Erik Eckholm, "Will Beijing's Nuclear Arsenal Stay Small or Will It Mushroom?" *The New York Times*, 15 March 1999, in Proquest, www.proquest.com.

5 March 1999

A senior Chinese official states at a press conference that the US providing Taiwan with missile defense equipment could be the last straw in US-China relations. The recent transfer of Patriot anti-missile systems, as well as the anticipated sale of Aegis destroyers, would enhance Taiwan's anti-missile capabilities. The official also noted that closer US ties with Taiwan and Japan would amount to a policy of containment.
 —John Pomfret, "Chinese Warn US Not to Arm Taiwan; Official Says Transfer of Missile Defenses Could Be 'Last Straw'," *The Washington Post*, 6 March 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

25 February 1999

The Pentagon releases a report, which concludes that the diversion of China's missiles and other military resources to the Taiwan Straits region is shifting the balance of power between China and Taiwan in China's favor. The report states that the Chinese military's current goals include further development of advanced anti-ship cruise missiles, long-range land attack cruise missiles and short-range ballistic missiles, as well as acquiring missile defenses, space weapons, and "information warfare" capabilities. According to the report, "by 2005, China's People's Liberation Army will possess the capability to attack Taiwan with air and missile strikes which would degrade key military facilities and damage the island's economic infrastructure."
 —Bill Gertz, "China Strengthens Position Near Taiwan; Missile Movements Worry Pentagon," *The Washington Times*, 26 February 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

10 February 1999

According to Taiwanese officials, the Chinese military deploys more than 100 additional ballistic missiles along the Straits of Taiwan. The new missiles triple the previous number deployed in that region, and according to officials, is a clear response to discussions of a US "missile defense umbrella" that would cover Taiwan.
 —John Pomfret, "China Aims More Missiles At Taiwan; US Defense Concept Infuriates Beijing," *The Washington Post*, 11 February 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

9 February 1999

According to Taiwanese Defense Minister Tang Fei, China is making significant progress in developing a cruise missile capability. At his first conference as defense minister, Tang says that the new Chinese cruise missiles are similar to US Tomahawks and Russian SS-N-22s, and that cruise missiles "will eventually pose a far greater threat than ballistic and nuclear arms."
 —Central News Agency, "New Defense Minister on Chinese Cruise Missile Threat," in BBC Monitoring, 11 February 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

26 January 1999

The Taiwanese newspaper *China News* reports that a new Patriot missile base will open in Taiwan over the Chinese New Year holiday, in response to the threat from mainland Chinese M-class missiles.
 —"Missile Base To Open Over Lunar New Year," *China News*, 26 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

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26 January 1999

A Pentagon intelligence report says that the Chinese military conducted exercises in December 1998, simulating missile attacks on Taiwan and US troops in Japan and Korea. According to the report, the simulated firings of CSS-5 (Dong Feng-21) and CSS-2 (Dong Feng-3) missiles "are a sign that China is willing to go to war with the US over the issue of Taiwan."

—Bill Gertz, "Chinese Exercise Targets Taiwan; Missile Practice Aims at US Forces," *The Washington Times*, 26 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

12 January 1999

A Chinese foreign ministry official calls for a broadening of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty into a multi-lateral accord including nations other than the US and Russia. The shift in policy reflects the Clinton administration's recent efforts to continue research on possible national and theater missile defense systems, and repercussions such systems would have on Sino-Japanese and Cross-Straits relations. According to the official, development of an Anti-Ballistic Missile system may result in China developing more powerful and capable missiles.

—Stephen Fidler and Tony Walker, "China Urges Broadening of Missile Treaty," *Financial Times*, 13 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com; "China in Missile Warning," *Courier Mail*, 14 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

10 December 1998

According to the Pakistani newspaper *Ausaf*, Chinese officials and members of the Afghan Taliban government come to a military accord, allowing Chinese experts access to examine intact, unexploded US cruise missiles in Afghanistan.

—*Ausaf*, "Taliban, China Sign Defense Accord; Chinese Examine US Missiles," in BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 12 December 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

12 November 1998

US officials protest missile technology transfers from China to Iran at a Beijing meeting to discuss the MTCR. According to US intelligence and national security officials, transfers included telemetry equipment used in testing medium-range missiles, like the Iranian Shahbab-3, or short-range tactical missiles. At the same meeting, Chinese officials protest Taiwan plans to acquire US anti-missile systems as a violation of the Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

—Bill Gertz, "US Protests China Arms Move; Shipment of Missile Technology to Iran Causes Concern," *The Washington Times*, 7 December 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

21 July 1998

Pentagon intelligence officials tell *The Washington Times* that China will add 8 new CSS-4 Mod 2 (Dong Feng-5a) ICBMs to its stockpile by the end of this year, adding to the 18 nuclear-capable long-range ballistic missiles the CIA reported China has already deployed.

—Bill Gertz, "China Adds 6 ICBMs to Arsenal; Plans 2 More Before Moving its Only Plant," *The Washington Times*, 21 July 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

14 July 1998

The Washington Times releases details of an intelligence report stating that Sino-US collaboration on rocket/satellite technology in 1996 may form a "technology bridge" to enable China to deploy multiple re-entry vehicles on strategic missiles. The report speculates that the multiple-warhead technology could be adapted for use with CSS-4 or Dong Feng-41 missiles.

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—Bill Gertz, "US Technology Builds 'Bridge' for China Missile; Beijing Could Be Able to Deploy Multiple Warheads," *The Washington Times*, 14 July 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

27 June 1998

Chinese President Jiang Zemin and President Clinton agree to redirect ballistic missiles aimed at each other's cities at a 25 June - 2 July summit meeting in Beijing. In the framework of spiraling South Asia tensions, the two presidents also agree on a joint statement pledging not to export any nuclear-capable medium- and long-range missiles to India or Pakistan. Also at the summit, President Zemin assents to "actively study" joining the Missile Technology Control Regime.

—John M. Broder, "Clinton in China: The Overview; Tiananmen Comment Leads to Clinton-Jiang Debate," *The New York Times*, 27 June, 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

16 June 1998

The Washington Times divulges details of a 27 May intelligence report on continuing discussions between China and Iran about sales of missile technology. The Chinese assistance will help Iran develop two medium-range ballistic missile systems, the Shahab-3 and Shahab-4, and a short-range missile system, the NP-110. The same *Washington Times* report discloses a 14 May intelligence report on a visit to Libya by Chinese missile technicians, purportedly to assist with a Libyan missile program.

—Bill Gertz, "China Assists Iran, Libya on Missiles; New Findings Contradict White House," *The Washington Times*, 16 June, 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

20 May 1998

The US House of Representatives votes to stop American exports of satellites and satellite technology that could improve the accuracy of Chinese long-range nuclear-capable ballistic missiles. The vote challenges President Clinton's decision to waive sanctions imposed on China after the 1989 Tiananmen Square incident.

—Eric Schmitt, "House Votes to Prohibit Satellite Exports to China," *The New York Times*, 21 May 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

1,2 May 1998

According to a CIA report, 13 of China's 18 CSS-4 long-range strategic missiles are armed with nuclear warheads and targeting US cities. The report states that this configuration indicates that China regards the US as its "major strategic adversary." On a 2 May CNN program, Defense Secretary William S. Cohen responds by saying that the Chinese missile threat was not a major concern, and expressed confidence in Sino-US relations and the US nuclear deterrent.

—Bill Gertz, "China Targets Nukes at US; CIA Missile Report Contradicts Clinton," *The Washington Times*, 1 May 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Joyce Howard Price, "Cohen Not Bothered by China's Missiles; Plenty of Ability to Retaliate," *The Washington Times*, 3 May, 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

13 April 1998

The New York Times references an unreleased 1997 Pentagon report stating that two US companies, Hughes Electronics and Loral Space and Communications, had shared advanced missile guidance technology with China that significantly aided the guidance and control aspects of its long-range missile program. The information had been given while searching for a technical problem that caused a Chinese-boosted Loral satellite to explode during take-off from a Chinese launch site in 1996. The report concluded that because of the transfer, "US national security has been harmed."

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—Jeff Gerth, "US Business Role in Policy on China is Under Question," *The New York Times*, 13 April, 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

7 April 1998

The Russian company Progress starts production of about 50 3M-80E Moskit (Sunburn) anti-ship cruise missiles for sale to China. A Russian defense sector official states that the missiles, along with two Sovremenny-class destroyers, are expected to be delivered in late 1999. According to retired US Navy rear admiral Eric McVadon, the weapons represent technology an "order of magnitude" superior to Taiwan's current capabilities.

—"Russian Firm Starts Turning out Missiles for China," ITAR-TASS News Agency, 7 April 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

27 March 1998

US Pentagon officials announce that China is developing a new short-range missile called the CSSX-7 (Dong Feng-11), a nuclear-capable two-stage solid propellant missile with a range greater than 185 miles.

—Bill Gertz, "Pentagon Confirms Details on Iranian Missiles; Russia, China Provided Technology," *The Washington Times*, 27 March 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

12 March 1998

A leaked intelligence memo states that the Clinton administration plans to offer China advanced missile technology, expanded commercial and scientific space co-operation, and support for their bid to enter into the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR). In exchange, China would agree to provide assurances that it will not to help Pakistan and Iran with their missile development programs. The deal would waive sanctions imposed for human rights violations from the 1989 Tiananmen Square incident. Proponents of the deal say that it would help curb weapons proliferation and encourage commercial ties between the US and China, but critics point to China's previous violations of MTCR rules, which it had pledged to follow in the past.

—Tim Weiner, "US Weighs Deal to Halt Missile-Gear Sales to China," *The New York Times*, 19 March, 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Tom Rhodes, James Pringle, "US Offers China Missile Aid in Return for Arms Export Curb," *The Times*, 19 March 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

20 January 1998

During a meeting between Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Defense Secretary William S. Cohen in Beijing, Jiang gives concrete assurances that China will stop sales of C-802 and C-801 anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran. Cohen, who pressed for the assurances, says this will help assure the security of US ships in the Persian Gulf. The assurances come in the wake of US congressional pressure for President Clinton to take a firmer stance on the issue of Chinese weapons proliferation, and a previous US-China summit agreement to halt the missile exports.

—Bill Gertz, "China to Halt Missile Sales to Iran; Cohen Counterpart Backs Up Promise Made at Summit," *Washington Times*, 20 January, 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com; Bill Gertz, "Chinese President Vows to Halt Missiles to Iran," *Washington Times*, 21 January, 1998, in LexisNexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

10 December 1997

An article in *Flight International* says that Russia is working together with China to develop a variant of the Zvezda Strela Kh-31P (AS-17 Krypton) anti-radiation missile known as the KR-1. According to the article the Russian tactical missile design house has already given China a small number of the missiles and that these KR-1 missiles may in fact be the same as the Chinese YJ-91 cruise missiles.

—"Russia and China Combine on KR-1," *Flight International*, 10 December 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexisnexis.com.

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25 November 1997

The Russian Itar-Tass News Agency quotes Russian the Chief Naval Staff as saying that four destroyers which Russia plans to sell to China may be equipped with state-of-the-art "Yakhont" missiles capable of destroying aircraft carriers and other surface warships. Itar-Tass goes on to say "no navy in the world has the means to combat this missile."

—"Russian Destroyers Built for China May Carry New Missile," Japan Economic Newswire, 25 November 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

23 October 1997

U.S. Department of Defense Spokesman Kenneth Bacon tells reporters that China has "a small number of intercontinental ballistic missiles that are probably capable of reaching the United States."

—"Chinese Missiles Could Hit U.S., Pentagon Says, Japan Economic Newswire, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

18 October 1997

The *New York Times* reports that Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen has promised U.S. Secretary of State Madeline Albright that China will stop selling C-801 and C-802 cruise missiles to Iran at a meeting that took place in advance of summit to take place between Chinese President Jiang Zemin and U.S. President Bill Clinton.

—Steven Erlanger, "U.S. Says Chinese will Stop Sending Missiles to Iran," *New York Times*, 18 October 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

23 September 1997

A group of American proliferation specialists, including former science advisor to President Reagan and National Defense University researcher Seth Carus tell a Senate subcommittee that older U.S. missile technology is readily available to potential proliferators through declassified files, information on the internet and military surplus dealers. Carus identifies China as a particular problem since Beijing has both taken considerable advantage of U.S. surplus military technology to enhance its own arsenal and has readily sold its own technology other countries such as Pakistan.

—Bill Gertz, "Ballistic Missiles within Easy Reach for Many Nations; Internet, Surplus Sales Lower Barriers," *Washington Times*, 23 September 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 July 1997

According to the *Washington Times* a classified Pentagon report says that China is upgrading its intermediate-range ballistic missile nuclear force that is designed to hit targets in Russia and throughout East Asia, including India, Taiwan and Japan.

—Bill Gertz, "New Chinese Missiles Target All of East Asia", *Washington Times*, 10 July 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 July 1997

According to India's *Pioneer* newspaper Indian intelligence reports indicate that China is selling M-11 missiles to Pakistan and that Islamabad is using the technology to build its own medium range ballistic missiles. A spokesman for the Pakistani Ministry of Foreign Affairs declined to comment on the Indian newspaper report.

—Pakistan "Making Nuclear Warheads with Chinese Help," Deutsch Presse-Agentur, 9 July 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Pakistan Withholds Comment on Nuke Warheads Development Reports," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 9 July 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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31 May 1997

The U.S. State Department issues a 25-page unclassified document to Congress officially stating that it believes China has sold C-802 ship-based anti-ship cruise missiles to Iran. The report was issued in order to respond to a number of questions that New York Republican Congressman Gerald B. H. Solomon asked Secretary of State Madeline Albright in February. The report also says that China "has advertised" a land-based version of the C-802 but does not explicitly confirm whether Beijing actually transferred the missile to Iran.

—Thomas W. Lippman, "U.S. Confirms China Missile Sale to Iran," *Washington Post*, 31 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

29 October 1996

Taiwanese newspaper Tzu-li Wan-Pao says that the Taipei's military intelligence estimates that China would begin mass producing its long range DF-31 ballistic missile the following year and will deploy the missile by the year 2000.

—"Mainland Plans for Dongfeng-31 Missile Production Viewed," Taipei Tzu-li Wan-Pao, 29 October 1996, OSC Document ID FTS19961029000157.

23 July 1996

A CIA source tells the Washington Times of an agency classified report that states that the China Precision Machinery Import-Export Corp. (CPMIE), delivered missile-related components to Syria in early June 1996. The report says the CPMIE made the delivery to Scientific Studies and Research Center, a Syrian company that works on ballistic missiles, weapons of mass destruction and advanced conventional arms programs.

—"China's Arsenal Gets a Russian Boost; Deal for ICBM Technology to U.S., Classified Pentagon Report Says," Washington Times, 20 May 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20-21 May 1996

A Washington Times article states that there is a secret Defense Intelligence Agency report which posits that China, pretending to buy space launchers, is actually receiving technology and parts from Russia's SS-18 intercontinental ballistic missile technology. The report says that the technology is flowing to China outside of official Russian controls. The next day U.S. Secretary of Defense William Perry says that Washington warned both Russia and the Ukraine that it "would be significant mistake" if they sold the SS-18 missile technology to China.

—"China's Arsenal Gets a Russian Boost; Deal for ICBM Technology to U.S., classified Pentagon Report Says," Washington Times, 20 May 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com. "U.S. Warns Russia, Ukraine on Chinese Missile Requests," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 21 May 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 May 1996

An unnamed Beijing source tells the Hong Kong newspaper *Sing Tao Jih Pao* that China no longer keeps its missile bases at fixed locations and has an Army-people joint system whereby the military works with local police to ensure the secrecy of the missiles' locations.

—"Mainland China Reassesses Military Exercises, Takes Precautions Against Leaks of Military Secrets," *Sing Tao Jih Pao*, in "Mainland Seeks to Control Leaks of 'Military Secrets'," OSC Document ID FTS19960502000147.

22 March 1996

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Shen Guofang calls Washington's sale of Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Taiwan "irresponsible".

—Tan Tarn How, "China Slams U.S. Decision to Sell Missiles to Taiwan," *Straits Times* (Singapore), 22 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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8-15 March 1996

China tests four M-9 ballistic missiles whose northwest Taiwan Strait target zones were within a few dozen miles of Kaohsiung, Taiwan's largest port and northern Keelung harbor. The tests come less than two weeks before Taiwan's first direct presidential election on 23 March and are widely thought to be an attempt by Beijing to discourage voters from supporting candidates who China believe have a pro-independence agenda such as Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui.

—Patrick E. Tyler, "China Says Maneuvers will Last Through Taiwan's Elections," *New York Times*, 16 March 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Choo Li Meng, "China's Fourth Missile Lands West of Kaohsiung: Taiwan," *Straits Times* (Singapore), 14 March 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 December 1995

The Taiwan Times reports that China performed three more Taiwan Strait missile tests on 21 December. This time however, Beijing fired the missiles undetected over the island of Taiwan, whereas previous tests had been conducted to the north of the Republic of China.

—China Holds More Missile Tests, Taiwan Times Reports, Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 24 December 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Ho Yuen Hua, "China Fires 3 Missiles Over Taiwan, Says Report," *Straits Times*, 25 December 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15-25 August 1995

China conducts another series of missile tests believed to be a reaction to Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui's May visit to the United States and to his call for Taiwan to be accorded membership to the United Nations.

—"China Concludes Missile Tests off Taiwan," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 25 August 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21-27 July 1995

China conducts a series of missile tests believed to include as many as seven M-class and Dong-feng-class short and intermediate range ballistic missiles within the Taiwan Strait. On 27 July China's Xinhua News agency announces that Beijing had completed its missile "training."

—Dennis Engbarth, China Ends Missile Tests Early, South China Morning Post (Hong Kong), 27 July 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "China Fires Two More Missiles," Deutsche Presse-Agentur, 25 July 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

22 June 1995

According to a *New York Times* article a recently finished CIA report says that China delivered dozens, or even hundreds of guidance systems and computerized machine tools to Iran. The CIA report goes on to say that Beijing also gave Pakistan parts that could be used in building M-11 ballistic missiles over the past three months. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Jian denies the allegations and says that China will "live up to its promise and commitment."

—Elaine Sciolino, "C.I.A. Report Says Chinese Sent Iran Arms Components," *New York Times*, 22 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Tony Walker and Jurek Martin, "China Rejects Reports of Missile Parts and Supply," *Financial Times*, 23 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

31 May 1995

Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi says at a news conference that Tokyo "assume(s) that China conducted an ICBM experiment at the end of May." Igarashi's statement comes in response to a question about a

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Sankei Shimbun report claiming that China tested a Dong-feng 31 missile on 29 May.

— "China Tests New ICBM," *Yomiuri Shimbun*, 1 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "China Tested Mobile Missile with Long Range, Japan Says," *New York Times*, 31 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 May 1995

According to Xinhua News Agency Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Shen Guofang says that China has cancelled its missile technology control talks with the United States in response to Washington's 22 May decision to allow Taiwanese President Lee Teng-hui to visit the U.S.

— "China Cancels Missile Control Talks with U.S.," *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, 28 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 February 1995

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Chen Jian states that the China opposes a U.S.-Japanese joint missile defense project and believes it could "trigger a new round in the arms race around the world." Earlier in the week on 21 February U.S. Pentagon spokesman Kenneth Bacon insisted that the missile defense system was "not aimed at China."

— "China Warns Against Joint U.S.-Japanese Missile Defence Project", *Deutsche Presse Agentur*, 23 February 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S. Says Asian Missile Defence System Not Directed at China," *Deutsche Presse Agentur*, 22 February 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1994

30 November 1994

China concludes its second major arms deal under which U.S. \$400 million worth of military equipment was sold to Myanmar (Burma). The first agreement, an initial defense package worth U.S. \$1.2 billion, included armored vehicles, trucks, rocket launchers, anti-aircraft artillery, and surface-to-air missiles.

— Bertil Lintner, "\$400M Deal Signed by China and Myanmar," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 3 December 1994; "Burma Orders 400 million dollars in Chinese Arms-Jane's," *Agence France Presse*, 30 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 November 1994

China launches the Dongfanghong-3 (DFH-3) satellite. The satellite was lost in sub-geosynchronous orbit after Chinese officials used its propulsion system when the apogee kick stage failed.

— Federation of American Scientists' World Space Guide, "China and Communications Systems DFH-3", www.fas.org; "China Has Lost," *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, 16 January 1995, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "China Successfully Launches No. 3 Dongfanghong Telecommunications Satellite," *British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)*, 1 December 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 November 1994

According to a report issued by *Zhengming* magazine, banned from publication since the summer of 1994, China's limited nuclear arsenal is aimed at big cities in enemy countries. The magazine quoted He Zhaxiu, a professor at the Chinese Academy of Sciences, who said that these "soft targets" would be difficult to defend as they are

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concentrated population centers of economy and ordinary military power. He, the former secretary to Qian Xuesen, honorary chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology and known as the "father of Nuclear Missile Development, took part in formulating the nuclear strategy but would not reveal how many nuclear weapons China has in its arsenal.

— "China Aims Nukes at Big City Enemies, Magazine Says," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 6 November, 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 November 1994

The United States waives the 24 August 1993 missile sanctions against China's Ministry of Aerospace Industry (MAI) for national security reasons. U.S. Undersecretary of State Lynn Davis issues a determination that waives the sanctions against 9 Chinese firms identified as subsidiaries of MAI. The sanctions against the Pakistani Ministry of Defense, however, remain in place and are set to expire in August 1995.

— Dianne E. Rennack, "China: US Economic Sanctions," *CRS Report for Congress*, 1 July 1996, p. 31; "The Credibility of China's Nonproliferation Pledges And United States Sanctions: 1984-1996," compiled by the minority staff, Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Summer 1996; "US Nonproliferation Sanctions Against China and/or Chinese Entities," 31 July 2003, *Nuclear Threat Initiative*, www.nti.org.

18 October 1994

In the first visit to Beijing by a U.S. Defense Secretary since the 1989 Tiananmen crackdown, Secretary William J. Perry encourages China to be more open about its defense budget and strategic planning. He states that China's strengthening of its armed forces paired with secrecy has led many nations to be suspicious of China, but the tension could be eased with a more transparent defense budget. Perry also said that China needs to restrain its sale of missiles and other forms of military technology, citing that the arms race between India and Pakistan could lead to a nuclear conflict along China's southern border. As part of a reciprocal exchange of information, Perry's aides confirm that China is willing to send defense officials to the Pentagon to review their military plans until the year 2000.

— Michael R. Gordon, "U.S. to China: Be More Open on Arms Plan," *New York Times*, 18 October 1994, p. 14, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 October 1994

According to "The Military Balance," an annual report issued by the International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), China is developing "a number of new nuclear weapons." The report states that China has conducted two nuclear tests in the past 12 months and that it is the only nation on earth to have done so during this time period. [The October 8th testing was conducted after the IISS report had been printed.] The report states that the "differences in yields tested suggest that a number of new weapons are being developed." The first missile being developed is a dual-purpose missile capable of both submarine (JL-2) and ground launches (DF-31). Both have an estimated range of 8,000 kilometers (5,000 miles). The second missile, DF-41, is estimated to have a 12,000 kilometer (7,500 mile) range. While all three missiles have solid fuel propulsion, only the DF-31 and DF-41 can be fired from mobile launchers. The DF-41 is expected to be in service by the year 2000; however, no reports confirm a submarine development for the launching of the JL-2. IISS analyst Colonel Andrew Duncan says that virtually any missile has the power to be dual-purpose in both conventional and nuclear capabilities. Colonel Duncan maintains that there is "not sufficient information available to know the Chinese plan."

— International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS), *Military Balance 1994-1995*, (London, United Kingdom: Brassey's Ltd., 1994), p. 165, "China Developing New Nuclear Weapons: IISS," *Agence France Presse*, 12 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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8 October 1994

China continues testing a new set of ballistic missile warheads. The test, similar to the one in June, entails exploding a nuclear device underneath the desert at the Lop Nor testing site. One Chinese scientist defends the test by stating that if China obeys the international request to stop testing nuclear weapons, then it means China would have to cancel its ballistic missile program without developing its second-generation ballistic missiles.

— Patrick E. Tyler, "Chinese Test Atomic Bomb Underground," *New York Times*, 8 October 1994, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 October 1994

Steven D. Dorfman, president of Hughes' Telecommunications and Space Sector, says that while the lifting of U.S.-imposed sanctions on the export of advanced satellite components to China is "a step in the right direction," the damage they caused is "irreparable." Dorfman also states that his company has lost investments opportunities in China to other foreign investors such as Germany. Before the United States placed sanctions on China, Hughes was in the process of negotiating a deal that would have given them an edge in China's burgeoning satellite market. "We are determined that satellites would become a purely commercial entity," he says. "Satellites are not weapons, they do not belong on the munitions control list."

— "Damage from China Sanctions 'Irreparable,' Hughes Exec Says," *Aerospace Daily*, 7 October 1994, p. 33, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 October 1994

China further clarifies the nature of its adherence to the MTCR in a joint statement with the United States. China agrees to work together with the United States to promote the nonproliferation of missiles, and to promote a ban on the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. It later included those verbal assurances in a February 1992 letter to the Bush administration. The letter is currently classified. In that document, China makes two key commitments. First, China agrees to completely ban the export of ground-to-ground missiles; this pledge goes beyond the MTCR's requirements which only call for a "strong presumption of denial" for such exports. Second, China agrees to the concept of inherent capability, which states that the missile would be included in the ban if it could generate sufficient energy to deliver a 500 kg payload at least 300 km, regardless of its demonstrated or advertised combination of range and payload. This second commitment from China is especially important because it was aimed at preventing the export of missiles that could violate the MTCR if their range and payload were adjusted. For example, China argued in the past that its M-11 missile exports to Pakistan did not violate the MTCR because the range and payload of the missile (290km/800kg) do not strictly meet the MTCR parameters of 300km/500kg.

— "Joint United States-People's Republic of China Statement on Missile Proliferation, Joint United States-People's Republic of China Statement on Stopping Production of Fissile Materials for Nuclear Weapons," 4 October 1994, *Nuclear Threat Initiative*, www.nti.org.

4 October 1994

The "Joint Statement on Missile Nonproliferation," is signed by the United States and China. As part of the deal to secure China's signature, the United States announces the lifting of the August 1993 sanctions on Chinese entities. Upon signing the statement, U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher states: "the United States will move to lift the sanctions it imposed against China in August 1993 for transferring missile parts to Pakistan. Once the sanctions are lifted, China has agreed not to export ground-to-ground missiles covered by the agreement. In effect, this communiqué today goes beyond the MTCR requirements. It represents a global and verifiable ban on Chinese exports of missiles capable of a range of at least 300 kilometers and a payload of at least 500 kilograms. This is a very important step forward, and I urge you not to let the complexity of it blind you to the achievement that

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resulted here today. This agreement also resolves a previous difference of opinion between the United States and China on the interpretation of the MTCR. Under the terms of this agreement, China accepts the MTCR definition of a missile's inherent capability. That means that any missile that has the inherent capability to be modified to meet the MTCR thresholds is also under the control of the regime. Both of our countries have reaffirmed our respective commitments to the MTCR guidelines and its parameters. As a second step in this regard, the United States and China also have agreed to hold further in-depth discussions on the MTCR, including discussion of China's possible MTCR membership in the near future."

— "The Credibility of China's Nonproliferation Pledges and United States Sanctions: 1984-1996," compiled by the minority staff, Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, Summer 1996.

7 September 1994

According to a U.S. Navy commander, Iran is acquiring four or five Chinese missile boats as a means to update their military. Vice Admiral Douglas J. Katz says that the 114-foot-long Hugong missile boats are capable of carrying anti-ship missiles, though they haven't yet been equipped with such missiles. Western military sources are also speculating that Iran may purchase a larger missile craft from Beijing.

— Nabila Megalli, "Iran Now Has Chinese Missile Boats, U.S. Commander Says," *Associated Press*, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 September 1994

In the first visit to Russia by a Chinese president in 37 years, Jiang Zemin and Boris Yeltsin discussed the re-targeting of Russian and Chinese nuclear missiles away from their respective countries. The visit, says Mikhail Bely, head of the Asia department in Russia's foreign ministry, is "proof of the recent deepening in political and economic ties between Russia and China." The two also sign joint documents on avoiding nuclear wars and enhancing overall bilateral ties.

— "China and Russia Agree to Cease Aiming Missiles at each other," Agence France Presse, 23 August 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com, "Yeltsin Confers with Chinese Leader on Re-targeting Missiles," *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, 3 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "Russia, China Sign Joint Statements to Boost Ties," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 3 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 August 1994

China's Long March-2E (CZ-2E) rocket launches the Optus-B3 satellite built by Hughes. The communications satellite is owned by Australia's Optus Communications Ltd. The Optus-B3, in conjunction with the Optus-B1, will provide Australia and New Zealand with data, telephone, television, and other telecommunication services once it reaches its orbital station.

— *Japan Economic Newswire*, 28 August 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; "China gets Australia's Hughes-built Optus B3 off the Ground at last," *Aerospace Daily*, 30 August 1994, p. 336, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 July 1994

China's Long March 3 (CZ-3) rocket launches the ApStar-1 satellite built by the U.S.-based Hughes Corporation. The Hong Kong-based Asia Pacific Telecommunications Satellite Company, a consortium of Chinese-backed companies, operates the satellite.

— "Apstar Launched," *Flight International*, 27 July 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 July 1994

President Clinton waives sanctions for the Echostar satellite's export for launch from China.

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— Shirley A. Kan, "China: Possible Missile Technology Transfers from U.S. Satellite Export Policy-Actions and Chronology," *CRS Report for Congress*, 5 September 2001, p. 44.

12 July 1994

Russian Defence Minister Pavel Grachev and Chinese Defence Minister Chi Haotian sign an agreement in Moscow to prevent military clashes along their border. In the agreement, both countries vow to use diplomatic action, rather than violence, to resolve conflicts such as maneuvers, accidental missile firings, and unintended frontier violations.

— "Russia, China Sign Accord to Prevent Border Clashes," *Agence France Presse*, 12 July 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 June 1994

China conducts its 40th nuclear test. The test does not increase their nuclear capabilities, but rather serves as way to develop smaller, higher-explosive-yield, and more-accurate warheads for the development of a set of more advanced "second generation" ballistics missiles.

— Evan S. Medeiros, "Use China's Bomb Test to Start New Talks," *Christian Science Monitor*, 21 June 1994, p. 19, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 April 1994

Russia has given China a list of 44 advanced weapons for reference in purchasing weapons, according to Russia's General Staff Headquarters. A representative from Russia's Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations, identified as Atonchev, says that "according to the latest statistics, Russia owes 1.5bn dollars to mainland China, of which 1bn dollars is loans and 500m results from the change in the form of clearing foreign exchange. The Russian government offered to pay off the debts with weapons. Russian Premier Viktor Chernomyrdin will discuss the matter with the mainland hierarchy during his visit to Beijing in late May." On the list are five kinds of new fighters: The Sukhoi Su-27 and Su-30, the Mig-29 and Mig-31, and the Tu-22M3 and the "Arrow"-10M and "Needle" air defense missile systems. The General Staff Headquarters stressed that the weapons they sell to China are mainly defensive. The list does not include strategic weapons such as rockets and nuclear weapons, they say.

— "Russia Reportedly Offers to Pay Debt to China with Most Modern Weapons," *British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC)*, 28 April 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 April 1994

The Clinton administration is set to approve the Allied Signal sale of the Garrett gas-turbine engine. Some nonproliferation specialists fear the engines could be used to develop a longer-range cruise missile able to hit Japan or India with potential nuclear delivery capability. However, other experts assert that the Garrett engines involve neither military secrets nor cutting edge technology, and point out that such engines are easily available on the international market from other suppliers.

— Kevin Fedarko, "Confounded by the Chinese Puzzle," *Time Magazine*, 25 April 1994, p. 39.

24 March 1994

The Bangladesh navy carries out their first exercise in the Bay of Bengal by testing an unspecified number of Chinese missiles. Each missile is fired from one of two frigates and missile boats, both provided by China. The test is carried out in the presence of Bangladeshi Prime Minister Khaleda Zia. While the defence ministry of Bangladesh is secretive about their weapons arsenal, diplomatic sources say that China is a major supplier of arms to Bangladesh.

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— Rahman Jahangir, *Saudi Gazette* Correspondent, "Bangladesh Tests Chinese Missiles in Bay of Bengal," *Moneyclips (GCC) Ltd.*, 25 March 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 March 1994

In a brief statement issued by Beijing's Foreign Ministry, China denies having transferred advanced missile technology to North Korea. An unnamed Foreign Ministry spokesman called the *Wall Street Journal's* report on the transfer of Chinese technology to North Korea "totally groundless."

— "China Denies Transfer," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 26 March 1994; "Denies Providing Missile Technology to DPRK," *Xinhua News Agency*, 17 March 1994; "China Denies Giving North Korea Missile Technology," *United Press International*, 17 March 1994.

15 March 1994

The U.S. Defense Intelligence Agency analysts report that they suspect China has been aiding North Korea build a new long-range missile, citing the diameter of the missile as evidence. The issue further complicates China's Most Favored Nation Status, which is set for Congressional renewal in June. President Clinton has said he will push Congress to revoke their status if they fail to show significant improvement in their human-rights record. The North Korean missile, the TaepoDong-2, has a diameter similar to China's CSS-2 missile (DF-3), which leads officials to believe that the only way North Korea could build a missile of such proportions is through either physical transfer or with the help of engineers familiar with the program. Analysts at the Central Intelligence Agency disagree and question what would motivate China to transfer advanced missile technology to North Korea.

— Thomas E. Ricks and Jackie Calmes, "Reports that China aided North Korea on Missiles Complicates Trade Issue," *Wall Street Journal*, 15 March 1994, p. A3 in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

11-14 March 1994

The visit of U.S. State Department officials to China fails to break the impasse in the negotiations to get China to sign the MTCR. The U.S. offers to lift the sanctions on China, which were imposed on 25 August 1993 for selling M-11 missiles to Pakistan, if China formally signs the MTCR and comes to an understanding concerning future Chinese missile and missile technology transfers to Pakistan. China wants the United States to remove the sanctions before it signs the MTCR, and said that it already abides by the MTCR. In a subsequent statement, U.S. Undersecretary of State for International Security Lynn Davis stated that the United States is closely watching China and is willing to impose stricter sanctions if China steps out of line.

— *Inside the Pentagon*, 24 March 1994, pp. 9-10; *Defense Daily*, 23 March 1994, p. 436; "U.S. to Continue Sanctions Against China," *Arms Control Today*, April 1994, p. 28.

7 March 1994

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher announces in Canberra, Australia, that the Clinton administration is lifting the ban to allow \$1 billion worth of satellite launches by China's Long March boosters after Hughes Corporation agreed to remove a sensitive decryption chip from their Optus B3 communications satellite. Optus B3, a Hughes HS 601, was built for the Australian National Satellite System (Aussat) and is a replacement for the Optus B2, which was destroyed in a Long March-2E accident last December. Craig Ellefsen, an Aussat official, says that his company did not realize that the chip was the only hold up in the spacecraft's launch and that the satellite does not need the chip in order to function. Ellefsen maintains that the chip was built in Hughes' quest for ongoing product development and that Aussat never wanted it. Transferring the chip, which functions to guard the satellites steering controls, is a violation of MTCR guidelines and is automatically blocked by the State Department. The removal of the chip shifts the authority to approve the satellite from the State Department to the Commerce Department.

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— Michael Mecham and Michael A. Dornheim, "Chip Removal Clears Way for Chinese Launches," *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, 14 March 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Elaine Sciolino, "U.S. Moves to Ease Beijing Sanctions," *New York Times*, 8 March 1994, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 February 1994

China successfully launches two satellites with the new Long March-3A (CZ-3A), a newly developed rocket designed to lift heavier loads. It is capable of launching a 2.5-ton satellite beyond the 1.4-ton capability of the standard Long March-3 (CZ-3) model. Long Lehao, vice-president of the China Academy of Rocket Carrier Technology and general architect of the Long-March 3A, said that the launch marks "a new stage in the development of China's rocket technology."

— "Space Programme Director Comments on Chinese Rocket Launch," *British Broadcasting Corporation*, 2 March 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com, Peter Nordahl, "Events," *Christian Science Monitor*, 9 February 1994, p. 24, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 February 1994

Military ties between China and Russia are in trouble due to a dispute over the sale of advanced fighter aircrafts by Moscow to Beijing. As Russia is one of China's biggest suppliers of arms and defense technology, the dispute stands to harm China's modernization of their weapons arsenal. The dispute is regarding the purchase of a second batch of Russian Su-27 fighter aircrafts by China's air force. China had purchased 26 Su-27s two years ago, and Beijing-based diplomats were under the impression that they were to purchase 24 more. Under the agreement, Russia began to build the aircrafts. But now, Chinese military officials have told Russia that they are only interested in purchasing the production rights and technology to produce the Su-27s, which Russia finds to be detrimental to their own security and commercial interests. The disagreement could affect other deals that China and Russia are negotiating, such as China's purchase of surface-to-air missiles.

— "Stalled Jet Deal Threatens Sino-Russian Ties," *Central News Agency-Taiwan*, 1 February 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 January 1994

China is replacing nuclear warheads on intermediate range ballistic missiles (IRBMs) with conventional loads. According to military sources, the Dong Feng 21 (DF-21) is being reconfigured to better prepare China in the event of a limited local war.

— "China Switches IRBMs to Conventional Role," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 29 January 1994.

27 January 1994

Michael McCurry, a State Department spokesperson, says that after three days of talks on nuclear nonproliferation, the United States and China have failed to reach an agreement. The United States focused on its proposal of a "cutoff in the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons," McCurry says, while the Chinese side focused on its own proposal for a treaty among the five nuclear powers for an agreement on no first use of nuclear weapons. Neither side agreed on either proposal. Another proposal discussed at the talks was bilateral agreement on missile nonproliferation. Reaching an agreement on this possibility would prevent the transfer of missiles and missile technology to Pakistan, McCurry says, however, negotiating the agreement will take time, he says. At the same time, China disapproved of the U.S. decision to deploy Patriot missiles in South Korea. In a briefing in Beijing, Chinese foreign ministry spokesman Wu Jianmian expresses his disapproval, stating that "the preservation of peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula meets the vital interests of the Korean nation and promotes peace and security in this region." He also states that China finds the actions to be detrimental to peace on the Korean Peninsula.

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— U.S., China Fail to Agree on Non-Proliferation," *Agence France Presse*, 27 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com; Vladimir Fedoruk, "China Protests Against American Patriots in South Korea," *Russian Information Agency ITAR-TASS*, 27 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 January 1994

Jiu Jiyuan, president of the China Aerospace Corporation (CASC) and administrator of the China National Space Administration (CNSA), states that U.S. sanctions imposed on China in August 1993 for the alleged November 1992 sale of missile parts to Pakistan are hurting China's space program. According to Jiu, the U.S. sanctions have caused delays in the development of the Dong Fang Hong 3 (DFH-3) satellite, loss of launch sales, and have damaged the reputation of Chinese space organizations.

— Andrew Lawler, *Space News*, 14 February 1994, pp. 1, 25.

18 January 1994

China's state-run Great Wall Industrial Corporation (CGWIC) signs the contract to launch its first U.S. satellite. The contract is signed with Hong Kong-based Asia Pacific Satellite Communications Co., who will launch a Hughes International Corporation HS601 satellite, the Apstar-2, into space aboard the Long March 2E (CZ-2E) rocket. During the signing ceremony, CGWIC President Zhang Tong calls for a removal of U.S. sanctions on CGWIC and providing licenses to other related satellites. Zhang states that ending the ban "would not only benefit satellite owners, but also protect the interests of U.S. satellite producers."

— "China to Launch First U.S. Satellite since Sanctions Last Year," *United Press International*, 19 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 January 1994

The Clinton administration announces it is set to lift a ban on the sale to China of the Echostar satellite, worth \$150 million, and an Asiasat II satellite, worth \$55 million. Both satellites are built by Martin Marietta. In exchange, China agrees to begin talks on issues regarding weapons proliferation. The U.S. government has been under pressure from the U.S. business lobby to lift the sanctions that were imposed on China during the summer of 1993 because of China's sale of M-11 missile technology to Pakistan.

— Bob Davis and Robert S. Greenberger, "Clinton Set to Cut China Textile Quotas, Lift Ban on Sale of Satellites to Beijing," *Wall Street Journal*, 6 January 1994, p. A2.

5 January 1994

The Japanese newspaper *Sankei Shimbun* reports that China has developed its first intercontinental ballistic missile capable of reaching U.S. territory, citing U.S. military sources. The Chinese-designed missile could be capable of carrying 8-10 independently targeted nuclear munitions.

— Andrew Varlamov, "China Develops a New Ballistic Missile, *Sankei Shimbun*," *The Russian Information Agency ITAR-TASS*, 5 January 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1993-1992

29 December 1993

Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto says that the United States' stand on Chinese M-11 missile sales to

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Pakistan is based on "erroneous" information. She goes on to say that neither Pakistan nor China had violated the MTCR in their dealings. These comments come on the heels of a visit by Bhutto to Beijing. "China and Pakistan have not violated the parameters of the MTCR agreement. And we regret the imposition of sanctions," Bhutto says. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin says the sanctions that resulted from U.S. suspicions of M-11 missile transfers were "entirely unjustified and should be lifted."

— Sheila Teft, "China, Pakistan band together in opposition to US sanctions," *Christian Science Monitor*, 30 December 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

22 December 1993

Flight International reports that it is likely the Chinese are enlisting Russian scientists to help China develop SS-24 and SS-25 ICBMs. According to Flight International, "The multiple-independently targeted-re-entry-vehicle-capable SS-24, which is rail mobile or silo based, and the single warhead road-mobile SS-25 have a range of over 10,000km (5,400nm) and pinpoint accuracy. By comparison, the CSS4, the most sophisticated Chinese land-based nuclear missile, has a range of 11,000km, but is silo-based, has a single warhead and uncertain accuracy."

— "China uses Russian know-how on ICBM," *Flight International*, 22 December 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

19 November 1993

The United States approves the sale of a supercomputer to China. The supercomputer had been barred from being traded to China as a part of the sanctions levied against China in response to M-11 missile sales to Pakistan.

— "U.S. Approves Sale of Supercomputer to China," Agence France Presse, 19 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

17 November 1993

Chinese President Jiang Zemin says that linking politics with trade status is a Cold War relic that should be discarded. This statement is in relation to threats by the U.S. Congress to link China's MFN status to its human rights and missile proliferation records. "U.S.-China relations are at a crucial juncture, I hope through my meeting with President Clinton we will enhance our mutual understanding...to put Sino-U.S. relations on a normal track and to have a new start," President Jiang said.

— Kathy Wilhelm, "Chinese President Says Linking Politics, Trade is Cold War Relic," Associated Press, 17 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

17 November 1993

Secretary of State Warren Christopher, at the opening of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) meeting, cited U.S. sanctions against China for M-11 missile sales to Pakistan as one of several situations that are complicating U.S.-China relations. Christopher also cited human rights problems and MFN status as other things potentially making the relationship more complicated. "A stable, prosperous China is in the long-term interest of the United States, (But) recent problems have created the risk of a downward spiral in our relationship," Christopher said.

— "U.S. warns China, North Korea during trade forum," United Press International, 17 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

11 November 1993

The Clinton administration offers to lift trade sanctions on China if Beijing promises to end long-range missile sales to Pakistan. The sanctions were originally imposed because of Chinese sales of M-11 ballistic missile components to Pakistan. After a meeting between Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu and U.S. Undersecretary of State

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Peter Tarnoff, one official says about the Chinese: "They showed receptivity for the first time."

— R. Jeffery Smith, Daniel Williams, "U.S. Offers to Waive China Trade Sanctions; Pledge Not to Export M-11 Missiles Sought," *Washington Post*, 11 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

20 October 1993

The BBC reports that Russian sources have confirmed that China received five sets of S300PMU-1 surface-to-air missiles. The S300PMU-1's capacities exceed those of the U.S.-made Patriot. Russian experts are training the Chinese to use the missiles. According to the Russian officials, China is likely to use the missiles as part of its air defense strategy; features of the S300PMU-1 described.

— "Russia delivers "advanced surface-to-air intercept" missiles to China," British Broadcasting Corporation, 28 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

21 October 1993

U.S. government officials reveal suspicions that China is producing a multiple nuclear warhead or a lightweight one that could be mounted on ballistic missiles (ICBM). These allegations are in relation to recent reports that China hired more than 1,000 former Soviet nuclear scientists.

— Mikio Ikuma, "U.S. says China building advanced nuclear warheads," *Daily Yomiuri*, 24 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 October 1993

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmen denies U.S. allegations that China has purchased U.S.-based weapons technology from Israel. Wu Jianmen dismisses the U.S. allegations as "groundless." The technologies in question include components for air-to-air missile technology and other arms.

— "China denies purchases of U.S. arms technology from Israel," United Press International, 14 October, 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

13 October 1993

The London-Based International Institute for Strategic Studies releases report saying China has more than 100 land-based nuclear-capable ballistic missiles. This number is 50 percent higher than previous estimates.

— David White, "China missile total is revised upwards," *Financial Times*, 13 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

12 October 1993

The CIA, in a written report to Congress, accuses Israel of selling China advanced military equipment for more than a decade. The report says that included amongst that equipment are missiles and missile technologies. "China and Israel appear to be moving forward to formalizing and broadening their military technical cooperation," says R. James Woolsey, Director of Central Intelligence.

— Michael R. Gordon, "Israel Selling China Military Technology, CIA Chief Asserts," *New York Times*, 12 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

5 October 1993

China conducts an underground nuclear test at the Lop Nor testing site, in Xinjiang Province. U.S. officials claim the test was done as a part of an attempt to develop new warheads for modern ballistic missiles. The United States claims that only about 10 of China's missiles have the capabilities to reach America, with the others likely targeting Russia and India.

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— Lena H. Sun, "China Resumes Nuclear Tests; U.S. Prepares to Follow Suit," *Washington Post*, 6 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

3 October 1993

The London-based International Institute for Strategic Studies releases report saying China remains a leading supplier of military hardware to Asian and Middle Eastern countries. Included in the list of hardware the IISS report claims China is selling are ballistic missiles sold to Pakistan, Iran, Iraq and Saudi Arabia.

— "China under fire for weapons' sales," Agence France Presse, 3 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

1 October 1993

The United States warns China that Chinese actions and policies on human rights and arms issues is threatening China's MFN status. The U.S. cites Chinese M-11 missile sales to Pakistan as one of the issues with which they are concerned.

— Elaine Sciolino, "U.S. Warns Beijing as Problem Grows," *New York Times*, 1 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 September 1993

Joseph S. Bermudez testifies before the House Subcommittee on International Security, International Organizations and Human Rights, that China is working to upgrade its Dong Feng series of ballistic missile systems. Bermudez says the DF-25, DF-31 and DF-41 are being developed and are expected to be operational by the end of the decade. At the same hearing, Stephen D. Bryen warns that U.S. sanctions imposed because of Chinese violations of the MTCR will not be effective if U.S. allies do not impose the same sanctions. It is believed that NORINCO intends to make large scale purchases at an arms show in Germany at the end of the month.

— "Mainland on weapons selling spree, US missile expert says," Central News Agency (Taiwan), 15 September 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

27 August 1993

China threatens to stop complying with the missile export controls that it is accused of violating. Vice Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu tells Ambassador J. Stapelton Roy "The U.S. side, ignoring the repeated clarifications made by the governments of China and Pakistan and invoking domestic legislation, has willfully imposed sanctions against sovereign states...(putting) Sino-U.S. relations in serious jeopardy."

— "China Accuses U.S. of Naked Hegemony," Japan Economic Newswire, 27 August 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

26 August 1993

China denounces economic sanctions imposed by the U.S. government as "entirely unjustified," claiming that the U.S. information on which the sanctions relied was based on "inaccurate information." Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin says

"The United States insisted on imposing sanctions on China in disregard of China's repeated statement. This is entirely unjustified and we are strongly opposed to it."

— Lena H. Sun, "China Says U.S. Sanctions Are 'Entirely unjustified'; Beijing Denies Arms Control Violations" *Washington Post*, 26 July 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

25 August 1993

The Clinton administration bars the export of some high-technology goods to China and Pakistan as punishment

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for the sale of Chinese missile equipment to Pakistan. The sanctions will block the sale of U.S. satellites to China, with an estimated cost of more than \$500 million to U.S. companies. State Department spokesman Michael McCurry says that there is "unambiguous evidence" that China delivered missile-related technology and components to Pakistan last year.

— Daniel Williams, "U.S. Punishes China over Missile Sales," *Washington Post*, 25 August 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

25 August 1993

Pakistan Foreign Ministry officials acknowledge that they did receive short-range missiles from China, but nothing that violated the MTCR. The spokesman says that the missiles were "tactical short range" missiles, and that Pakistan had approached China about purchasing them in 1980s after being attacked with SCUD missiles.

— "Pakistan got short-range Chinese missiles but no MTCR violation: official," Agence France Presse, 25 August 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

26 July 1993

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher delivers a message to Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen warning him that Chinese missile sales to Pakistan is causing serious concern in Washington and may lead to sanctions if China does not halt such transfers. China consistently dismisses allegations of missile sales as "groundless," and senior U.S. officials say that Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen "was consistent in saying that his government has not violated its promise" to honor the MTCR.

— John M. Goshko and William Branigin, "U.S. Warns China Sanctions for Missile Exports to Pakistan," *Washington Post*, 26 July 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

26 July 1993

U.S. Undersecretary of State Lynn Davis meets with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Liu Huaqiu to discuss M-11 missile sales to Pakistan. None of the officials involved with the discussions comment on them after the meeting.

— "Chief U.S. Arms Negotiator Discusses Missile Sales," Japan Economic Newswire, 26 July 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

25 July 1993

Warren Christopher calls for Qian Qichen to explain Chinese M-11 missile exports to Pakistan. "There's disturbing evidence of missile shipments and that's why we need an explanation," an official said. A meeting between the two of them failed to settle the questions surrounding U.S. allegations of Chinese missile sales to Pakistan.

— "U.S. Warns China over Missile Sales to Pakistan," *Independent*, 26 July 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S.-China Meeting Fails to Settle Missile Sales Question," Agence France Presse, 25 July 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

21 July 1993

The United States threatens to place sanctions on China if Chinese missiles were shipped to Pakistan. In response, China reiterates its pledge to abide by international arms agreements. "The U.S. side should stop making an issue of it," a Foreign Ministry statement says.

— "China Responds to U.S. Threat Over Missile Sales," Associated Press, 21 July 1993, www.lexis-nexis.com.

21 July 1993

The Clinton administration threatens to impose sanctions on China if China continues to sell missiles to Pakistan. The issue - following strong evidence that China is shipping M-11 missile technology to Pakistan - will be raised by

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US Secretary of State Warren Christopher when he meets with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen in Singapore. Lynn Davis, Undersecretary of State and the Clinton administration's chief arms negotiator, will also discuss the matter in Beijing.

— "Sanctions threat to China over Missiles," *Financial Times*, 21 July 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

29 June 1993

A Chinese Foreign Minister denies allegations of Chinese M-9 and M-11 missile sales to Pakistan. "Mr. Clinton's government believes that China has sold M-9 and M-11 missiles to Pakistan, Syria and Iran," the official said. "This is sheer fabrication; China has long undertaken to abide by the guidelines and parameters of MTCR. The position of China's remains unchanged."

— "China says missile sales to Iran, Syria, Pakistan, "sheer fabrication," British Broadcasting Corporation, 30 June 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

27 May 1993

U.S. officials announce that China has received dozens of surface-to-air SA-10 anti-aircraft and anti-ship missiles from Russia. The fast-flying SA-10, named Grumble by the Western allies, is billed by the Russians as similar to the U.S. Patriot missile although U.S. analysts believe it is less sophisticated. The Soviets developed it to down bombers at up to 88,000 feet but adapted it to intercept tactical missiles.

— Ruth Sinai, "China Acquires Russian Missiles," Associated Press, 27 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

21 May 1993

China promises Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Perez that China does not intend to sell any missiles or missile technology to Middle Eastern countries. Western military observers say China sold Silkworm missiles to Iran during the 1980s. The U.S. government has said China was planning to sell missiles to Syria - one of a few Middle Eastern states still technically at war with Israel - but no evidence has emerged that they were ever delivered. "The (Chinese) foreign ministry told me...that China does not intend to sell missiles to the Middle Eastern countries that are at war and that China will be very, very careful not to sell weapons that would endanger the security of our country," Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Perez says.

— "China to show 'restraint' in arms sales to Middle East," *Jerusalem Post*, 23 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

21 May 1993

Pakistani officials deny receiving M-11 missiles from China. The officials call accusations of missile transfers between China and Pakistan "motivated and speculative." "I categorically deny that Pakistan has taken M-11 missiles," Secretary General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Akram Zaki says.

— "Pakistan Denies Receiving Chinese M-11 Missile," *Agence France Presse*, 21 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

19 May 1993

Israeli intelligence claims that Iran is building advanced medium-to long range solid-propellant surface-to-surface missiles with technical support from China. The deal includes technology transfers, allowing Iranians to assemble the missiles themselves.

— "Iran/China in secret missile project," *Flight International*, 19 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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14 May 1993

U.S. intelligence agencies deliver a briefing to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee showing China is selling M-11 ballistic missiles and M-11 ballistic missile components to Pakistan. Administration officials describe the weight of the evidence presented to them as "heavy" but stopped short of calling it conclusive.

— Ann Devroy, R. Jeffery Smith, "U.S. Evidence 'Suggests' China Breaks Arms Pact; Report Comes on Eve of Trade Status Debate," *Washington Post*, 18 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

7 May 1993

China's Foreign Ministry denies China is selling missiles to Pakistan in violation of its promise to the United States to stop. According to the official Xinhua News Agency, the Foreign Ministry calls U.S. allegations "groundless."

— "China denies selling missiles to Pakistan," *Plain Dealer*, 8 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

6 May 1993

The U.S. issues a strong statement, warning China that if it doesn't stop missile sales to the Middle East the U.S. may revoke MFN status for China. Joe Snyder, a State Department spokesman, said the U.S. "continue(s) to monitor closely and carefully reports suggesting the Chinese are not abiding by their MTCR commitments." If such a determination were made, Snyder said, the Clinton administration "will not hesitate to take the action required under U.S. proliferation law. Along with Chinese human rights and trade practices, China's commitment to nonproliferation is one of the factors we take into consideration in our deliberations on most favored nation status."

— "U.S. Warns China on Missile Sales, Human Rights," *Mednews-Middle East Defense News*, 17 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

6 May 1993

U.S. officials announce they have satellite images of new Chinese surface-to-surface missiles in Pakistan. Satellite photos of the Pakistani port of Karachi show that China has not stopped the shipments of the M-11 missiles since they began last fall. As a result of these images, the U.S. threatens to impose new trade sanctions on China in retaliation.

— "US Accuses China in Sale of Missiles," *Toronto Star*, 6 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; "U.S. says China could face sanctions for missile violations," *Agence France Presse*, 6 May 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

30 April 1993

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman declares that China strongly opposes conditions being attached to its most favored nation trade (MFN) status. Conditions being considered by Washington include tying MFN status to Chinese controls on missile proliferation.

— "China; China 'Resolutely Opposed' to any conditions on its trading status," *British Broadcasting Channel*, 30 April 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

20 April 1993

The International Campaign for Tibet (ITC) claims China is dumping nuclear waste on the Tibetan plateau and has built missile sites there. The ITC claims that "China's positioning of nuclear and non-nuclear weapons on the Tibetan plateau has put many of India's major industrial and military facilities within striking distance of short-range missiles," said the report entitled *Nuclear Tibet*."

— Tony Walker, "China 'dumping N-waste in Tibet': Indian industrial and military facilities within missile range, says report," *Financial Times*, 20 April 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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15 April 1993

Augusto Pinochet travels to China to attempt to sell Chilean "Rayo" missiles. "Rayo" missiles are ground-to-ground missiles with a range of 40 kilometers.

— "Chile: Pinochet Flies to China to Discuss Arms Sales," IPS-Inter Press Service, 15 April 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

1 April 1993

China provides South Africa with technology that would extend the range of South Africa's nuclear capable missile to 2,000 miles. South Africa recently admitted to its weapons program and has said that it has since been abandoned.

— "News: China Gave South Africa Missile Technology," FT Energy Newsletters- Energy Economist, 1 April 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

3 March 1993

The South China Morning Post reports that a diplomatic source says China is acquiring advanced surface-to-air missiles from Russia. "The Chinese are already installing launchers for the S300s, which seems to indicate deliveries will be relatively swift," a source said. The sources said Beijing had recently entered into agreements with Moscow for the purchase of at least 100 S-300 missiles, one of the best defense systems in the Russian arsenal. Specially adapted for high-altitude maneuvers, the S-300, also known as the SA-10, went into operation about 10 years ago. The weapon has been so effective that it is compared to the United States' Patriot missile.

— "Mainland to buy missiles from Russia," *South China Morning Post*, 3 March 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

1 March 1993

Indian External Affairs Minister Dinesh Singh tells China that the Chinese supply of sophisticated arms and missiles that go beyond defense purposes threatens Indian security. Mr. Singh says that these actions may negate confidence building measures between China and India.

— "South Asia; China told missiles for Pakistan threaten India," British Broadcasting Channel, 3 March 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

24 February 1993

Before the Senate Government Affairs Committee, CIA Director James Woolsey testifies that China continues to be a proliferation threat. Woolsey says that China continues to obtain missile technology from Russian and Ukraine.

— "Peking remains major concern in weapons proliferation," Central News Agency-Taiwan, 25 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

18 February 1993

China displays an advanced sea-skimming missile at an arms show in Abu Dhabi. Chinese officials say that the missile has drawn interest from Iran and other Gulf States. The C-802 multi-purpose anti-ship missile has a range of 120 kilometers (75 miles) compared with 110 kilometers (69 miles) for the U.S Harpoon missile, according to Jeng Deyun, head of the Chinese delegation to the show. The six-meter missile can be deployed on warships, coastal bases and aircraft for attacking ships, including destroyers, escort vessels, landing craft and other targets.

— "Iran interested in new Chinese anti-ship missile," Agence France Presse, 18 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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14 February 1993

The China North Industries Corp., China National Precision Machinery Import and Export Corp. and China Shipbuilding Trading Company Ltd. attend an arms show in Abu Dhabi. On display are Red-Arrow 8 anti-tank missiles, a multiple rocket launcher system with a range of 80 kilometers, main battle tanks, and armored personnel carriers.

— "Abu Dhabi Arms Show Opens," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 14 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

4 February 1993

Wu Jianmin, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, denies that China, Syria and Iran are cooperating on cruise missile development. The denial is a response to the U.S. Department of Defense report.

— "China denies rumored cooperation with Syria, Iran for missile development," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 4 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

1 February 1993

Pentagon officials confirm that former Defense Secretary Cheney received intelligence briefings proving that Israel had transferred Patriot Missile technology to China. Mr. Cheney was told that in return for the Patriot technology, China gave Israel information on the Chinese M-line of missiles, including the M-9 and M-11 missiles.

— David A. Fluglum, "Defense Department Confirms Patriot Technology Diverted," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 1 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

1 February 1993

Aviation Week & Space Technology reports that cruise missiles present the biggest proliferation threat according to a report circulating the U.S. Department of Defense. Among others, the report lists China as having cruise missiles with low observable or stealth capable missiles.

— "Cruise Missiles Becoming Top Proliferation Threat," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 1 February 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

31 January 1993

China announces a new destroyer has entered its naval fleet. The destroyer was deemed ready after successful missile tests took place at sea.

— "New Destroyer Enters Chinese Navy," Agence France Presse, 31 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

30 January 1993

A U.S. analyst says Syria, China and Iran are developing cruise missiles that will be operable by 2000 according to a new Pentagon report. The report notes that China's cruise missiles are of particular concern because of China's nuclear capabilities.

— Sid Balman Jr, "Syria, Iran and China developing cruise missiles," United Press International, 30 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

18 January 1993

Aviation Week & Space Technology reports that China is using secretly acquired Patriot air defense technology to improve the less-effective Soviet era technology it has purchased in the past. The analyst said that the Chinese have a program intact to improve the Soviet SA-10 and SA-12 surface-to-air missiles with Patriot technology.

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— David A. Flughum, "China exploiting US Patriot secrets," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 18 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

12 January 1993

The U.N. condemns Iraqi forces for crossing the border with Kuwait and raiding a weapons depot. Amongst the weapons taken, Iraq seized four Chinese anti-ship Silkworm missiles.

— Press Association Limited, 12 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

8 January 1993

The BBC reports that a Western diplomatic source claims that China is trading missile technology and a nuclear power station to Iran in return for MiG-29 fighter jets. Iran and China reportedly reached an agreement on the trade at the end of last year.

— "China; China's plan to purchase MiGs from Iran and use them to update its fighters," BBC, 8 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

8 January 1993

The United States calls for China to implement stiffer guidelines in the control of missile proliferation. Two U.S. senators met with Prime Minister Li Peng to convey the U.S. desire for China to abide by the new rules in the MTCR. Defense Secretary-Designate Les Aspin also confirmed that the Clinton administration does not intend to reconsider the agreement of the Bush administration to sell F-16s to Taiwan.

— Michael Chugani and Willy Wo-Lap Lam, "US urges missile rules on Beijing," *South China Morning Post*, 9 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

5 January 1993

CIA Director Robert Gates confirms in a report that there is evidence China has obtained Patriot missile technology. The report says that while there are different views on the issue, there are indications that China did receive at least some Patriot technology. This marks the first time an official confirmed that there had been illegal transfers of missile technology to China.

— "China has Patriot Missile Technology: Gates," Agence France Presse, 5 January 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

29 December 1992

The Japanese paper *Yomiuri Shimbun* reports that several hundred technical experts from the former Soviet Union are working at military plants in China, helping to improve the reliability and accuracy of Chinese missiles.

— Vasily Golovnin, "Yomiuri: Several Hundred Missile Specialists Work In China," TASS The Russian Information Agency, 29 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

23 December 1992

The Chinese government orders France to close down its consulate in the Southern Chinese city of Canton, also known as Guangzhou, in Guangdong Province. The order is retaliation to French sales of 60 2000-5 jet fighters worth \$ 2.6 billion and 1,000 missiles to Taiwan. The move is seen as a warning to other European countries considering similar sales.

— Kathy Wilhelm, "China Orders France to Close Canton Consulate," Associated Press, 23 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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17 December 1992

Russian President Boris Yeltsin, in Beijing on a visit, declares that there are "great prospects" for enhancing Chinese-Russian military cooperation. Recent reports out of Russia claim that China is trying to buy military hardware, including SAM-300 ground-to-air rockets, the Russian equivalent of the U.S. Patriot missile.

— Alan Cooperman, "Yeltsin: "Great Prospects" for Military Cooperation with China," Associated Press, 17 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

16 December 1992

Hua Di, a former leading member of China's ballistic missile projects, writes in a report that China is developing a new land-mobile ICBM capable of reaching the continental United States as well as a long-range submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM). According to Hua, the Chinese government hopes the new ICBM will become operational by the end of the 1990s for possible deployment before 2010, with the new SLBMs ready for use by the mid-1990s.

— Ryoichi Hamamoto, "China's Expanding Ballistic Missile Program; ICBM Capable Of Reaching U.S. Could Be Ready For Deployment Before 2010," *Daily Yomiuri*, 16 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

7 December 1992

The United States postpones a decision to sell a supercomputer to China because of allegations that China sold M-11 missiles to Pakistan. Washington believes that China may have broken agreements with the U.S. in selling M-11 missiles or related missile components to Pakistan. However, the U.S. government says it can not confirm whether China had sold banned missiles to Pakistan or not.

— "US Postpones Selling Computer to Chinese," *Courier-Mail*, 7 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; "Washington Will Not Confirm Sale of Chinese Missiles to Pakistan," *Agence France Presse*, 7 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

7 December 1992

China denies selling M-11 Missiles to Pakistan. A Chinese Foreign Ministry official describes the allegations as "groundless."

— "China Denies Selling Missiles to Pakistan," *Toronto Post*, *Reuter*, 7 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

6 December 1992

Former Pakistani chief of staff Mirza Aslam Berg says in an interview that China did sell Pakistan M-11 missiles that did not have nuclear capabilities. He said the "missiles have a range of less than 300 kilometers (180 miles), were not built to carry nuclear warheads and were not precise enough to carry out that type of mission."

— "China sold Islamabad M-11 missiles; former official," *Agence Presse France*, 6 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

5 December 1992

Pakistani officials deny they violated any rules governing arms control in response to claims by U.S. officials that China sold Pakistan nuclear-capable M-11 missiles. "We have violated no rule or regulation but we will give a full statement later," the official stated. "We will give a complete reaction in two or three days," he added.

— Anwar Iqbal, "Pakistan denies breach of rules over arms sales," *United Press International*, 5 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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4 December 1992

Intelligence analysts are trying to determine if new Pakistani missiles are Chinese M-11 missiles, or if they are shorter range missiles. The M-11 missiles would contradict Chinese commitments to not sell medium-range missiles to Pakistan, however if they are the shorter range missiles, they are not in violation of any Chinese statements. Congress has promised sanctions if China does sell the M-11 missiles to Pakistan.

— R. Jeffery Smith, "China Said to Sell Arms to Pakistan; M-11 Missile Shipment May Break Vow to US," *Washington Post*, 4 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

3 December 1992

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Li Jianying issues a statement saying that the allegations made in the *Los Angeles Times* regarding Russian arms sales to China are exaggerated. He goes on to reiterate that the Chinese-Russian relationship is a normal exchange of economic, cultural, science and engineering cooperation. Some of that science and engineering exchange does include military hardware.

— Itar Tass, "Reports on use of Russian Technology Exaggerated-Official," The Russian Information Agency, 3 December 1992, www.lexis-nexis.com.

30 November 1992

The Los Angeles Times reports that Russia's extensive sales of advanced military technology to mainland China are enabling Peking to obtain core elements of the high-technology defense industries that made the Soviet Union a superpower. According to the Times, "now, officials say, there is evidence that the sales have widened and that China is acquiring a broad capability to design, produce and sustain its own modern, cutting-edge weapons systems." "The Chinese are trying to transfer a high-technology industrial base from Russia to China," a senior U.S. official was quoted as saying. "It's both people and technology, for new guidance systems, cruise missiles, anti-submarine warfare, and missile testing."

— "Russia's Military Transfer to China Widens," Central News Agency (Taiwan), 1 December 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

23 November 1992

Mednews reports a U.S. government official claims that China is seeking to purchase equipment in the United States and Europe for a new project to build a strategic cruise missile. The Chinese government has signed a contract with Garrett Engines to purchase a turnkey factory to build advanced turbo-fans, a key technology to cruise missile. There may be little the government can do to stop the deal from going through, since this technology was decontrolled by the Commerce Department several years ago and thus requires no export license for China.

— "China seeks cruise missiles," *Mednews-Middle East Defense News*, 23 November 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

10 November 1992

Li Daoyi, China's ambassador to the U.N., denies China sold missiles and other military equipment to Iraq. Li denies the accusations in a phone call with Israeli ambassador Gad Ya'acobi, who telephoned him after reading of the alleged weapons transfer in American and Israeli newspapers.

— "China denies giving missiles to Iraq," *Jerusalem Post*, 11 November 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

18 October 1992

The New York Times alleges that Russia is selling high-technology missile-guidance, rocket engines and other advanced weapons to China. "Re-export is a big problem," a pentagon source says. "You don't know what the

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Chinese will do with the stuff once they get the high-tech capabilities." Washington officials also claim that Russia is selling technology to China that can be used to enrich uranium. The official also says that Russia has sold S-300 surface-to-air missiles to China.

— Michael R. Gordon, "Moscow is Selling Weapons to China, U.S. Officials Say," *New York Times*, 18 October 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

7 October 1992

U.S. government officials announce that Russia has agreed to sell mobile SS-25 ICBMs, and medium-range Backfire bombers to China. A Russian official admitted that the deal was concluded three weeks ago, and that the number of missiles and bombers included was significant. The SS-25 is a new type of ICBM which made its debut in a Revolution Day anniversary parade in Moscow in 1990. It has been regarded as a "special threat" by the United States because of its mobility and its ability to carry multiple nuclear warheads, just one of which has a destructive capacity equal to that of 60 Hiroshima bombs. The SS-25 has high accuracy and a range of 10,500 kilometers. It was first deployed around 1985. The United States insisted on making it subject to deployment limitations during negotiations over the START treaty, which the U.S. Senate recently ratified. Backfire bombers have a range of 4,000 kilometers, maximum speed of Mach 1.8 and a weapons load of 12 tons.

— Saki Ouchi, "Russia selling ICBMs,; Bombers to China," *Daily Yomiuri*, 9 October 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

21 September 1992

Aviation Week & Space Technology reports that according to Hua Di, a visiting scholar at Stanford University who served as a scientist and missile designer with the People's Liberation Army (PLA) from the 1960s through the 1980s, China is developing a new long- range ballistic missile equipped with a two-metric-ton, high-explosive warhead as one element of a three-pronged technology program to modernize conventional forces of the PLA. This would give it the offensive punch to enforce territorial claims in the South China Sea.

— David A. Fulghum, Paul Proctor, "Chinese Coveting Offensive Triad," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 21 September 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

15 September 1992

State Department spokesman Richard Boucher announces that the United States received information that a Japanese firm illegally sold an electron beam machine that may have helped China make better missiles. Boucher asserted that the sale of the equipment concerns a possible violation of Japanese law and said Washington will share any findings in the U.S. probe with Japanese authorities. The alleged sales took place in 1985, and although sales to China at that time would have violated the law, sales to Hong Kong at that time would have been legal. The Japanese firm accused of the illegal sales is the Toshiba Machine Company, which claims they did nothing in violation of the law.

— "U.S. Probes Japan Sale of Electron Beam Machine to China," Japan Economic Newswire, 17 September 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; Andrew Pollack, "China-Japan link on missiles seen," *New York Times*, 16 September 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

11 September 1992

The Bush administration notifies Congress that it is waiving legislative restrictions on satellite projects for China. State Department spokesman Richard Boucher announces that U.S. satellites may be launched with Chinese rockets, including the Dong Fang Hong 3.

— "US Waves Export Restrictions on Satellites for Peking," Central News Agency-Taiwan, 11 September 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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4 August 1992

The Inter-Press Service reports that a Russian official responsible for arms control policy confirmed Russia's intent to sell surface-to-surface and surface-to-air missiles to China. The official said that the missiles would be of limited range and pose no new threat to Asia.

— John Helmer, "Russia: Government likely to sell missiles to China," IPS-Inter Press Service, 4 August 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

8 August 1992

The New York Times reports that Iran has committed more than \$7 billion to acquire fighter jets, missiles, tanks, and nuclear technology from China, North Korea and Russia, according to officials who monitor country's efforts. The secretive program, which began in 1988, has been so costly that a Western European embassy in Teheran told its government recently that the Iranian economy is so overstretched that it doubts it could honor its debts.

— Youssef M Ibrahim, "Iran said to commit \$7 billion to secret arms plan," *New York Times*, 8 August 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

18 June 1992

Robert S. Norris, a senior researcher at National Resources Defense Council, says that most of China's deliverable nuclear weapons consist of ballistic missiles with ranges between 1,400 and 13,000 kilometers. "Because of their range, the vast majority of these are aimed at Asian targets." He also says that China may have as many as 10 ICBMs capable of reaching Europe or North America.

— "Red China has 250-325 nuclear warheads," Central News Agency (Taiwan), 18 June 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

17 June 1992

The U.S. Department of Commerce takes steps to tighten U.S. controls on exports of missile technology to China and 20 other countries in the Middle East and South Asia. A spokesman for the Commerce Department's Bureau of Export Administration said that the U.S. move intends to further prevent proliferation of missile technology. The Commerce Department also amended its export administration regulations to include China and other countries on a list that is subject to U.S. export controls on missile technology.

— "US tightens controls on exports of missile technology," Central News Agency (Taiwan), 19 June 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 June 1992

Secretary of State James Baker announces that China is "living up to their commitment" to curb missile and technology trade. China pledged several months ago to work to stop shipments of medium-range missiles to several Middle East countries. Baker also says that he has no information to support allegations that the Chinese are using North Korea as a middleman to sell those missiles to the Middle East.

— "China respecting commitments on arms transfers: Baker," Agence France Presse, 15 June 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

22 May 1992

China confirms that it tested a one megaton nuclear bomb. The test, equivalent to one-million tonnes of TNT, took place underground in the desert of north-west China. It is the most powerful test the world has seen in more than 20 years. The huge underground nuclear blast set off by the Chinese military was the test of a warhead for a new intercontinental ballistic missile that is under development, U.S. officials said. A Chinese ICBM with a one-megaton

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warhead would carry about the same explosive power as the SS-18 Mod 5, the most advanced missile in the nuclear arsenal of the former Soviet Union that carries numerous warheads capable of delivering up to 900 kilotons of explosive power. Department of Mines and Energy seismologist David Love said that the department's equipment showed the earth tremor caused by the test was equal to that of an earthquake measuring about seven on the Richter scale.

— Mark Douglas, "Chinese detonate huge N-bomb," *Advertiser*, 23 May 1992. <www.lexis-nexis.com; Bill Gertz, "Nuclear blast was test for new Chinese ICBM," *Washington Times*, 23 May 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 May 1992

The U.S. State Department says it has no evidence that China is violating the MTCR by selling missiles or missile components to Pakistan or Syria. The State Department did say that it will continue to closely monitor Chinese missile trade and transfers. The State Department will "continue to study any reports of Chinese transfers of military technology and to monitor Chinese behavior closely."

— "US to keep monitoring Peking's missile sales," Central News Agency (Taiwan), 18 May 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

7 April 1992

The *Toronto Star* reports that it was Chinese officials who leaked the sale of Patriot missile technology from Israel to China to American intelligence officials a last month. Chinese attaches in the Netherlands and Syria separately told U.S. diplomats in mid-to- late March that China had received sensitive data on the anti-missile missile from Israel, according to U.S. military and civilian intelligence sources. "They (the Chinese attaches) did not say what (Patriot) technology was provided," said a military intelligence official. He said U.S. intelligence analysts believed the information was officially passed on to the United States to "limit the damage" from U.S. concerns of China's proliferation of ballistic missiles and technology to developing countries.

— "Chinese confirm trade in secrets; officials say," *Toronto Star*, 7 April 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

6 April 1992

Wu Keli, President of Great Wall Industries, offers to launch Israeli satellite into space with a Chinese rocket. This has raised concerns in Washington, as it comes on the heels of a U.S. investigation into the potential Israeli transfer of Patriot missile technologies to China. "Our rocket is very cost-effective and we are prepared to offer guarantees against any technical problems," Wu said in an Army Radio interview. Referring to the recent controversy regarding allegations of Patriot missile transfers from Israel to China, Wu said China is "not interested in Patriot Missiles."

— "Offer to launch Israeli satellites with Chinese rockets raises eyebrows," United Press International, 6 April 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

3 April 1992

The United States issues a report clearing Israel of any wrong doing in regards to Patriot Missile related transfers to China. The report states that Israel did sell some sensitive equipment though. China, Israel's biggest customer of weapons exports, got most of the exports, but Chile and South Africa also bought systems which contained the American technology. They included heat seeking air-to-air missiles, radar and jamming devices, and anti-tank missiles.

— Sawa N, "US Clears Israel on Patriot Sales Claims," *Herald Sun*, 3 April 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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29 March 1992

The *Sunday Telegraph* reports that Saudi Arabia, not Israel, sold Patriot missile technology to China. The British paper said Mossad, Israel's intelligence agency, has evidence that Patriot technology was given to Chinese technicians who maintain and service Chinese missiles in Saudi Arabia.

— "Report: U.S. Told Saudis Leaked Patriot Secrets to China" Associated Press, 29 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

28 March 1992

Israeli officials announce that the U.S. delegation investigating its Patriot Missile batteries found no evidence that Israel transferred technology to China. Israel again denies accusation that it sold air-to-air Sidewinder missiles to China.

— Jackson Diehl, "U.S. team wraps up check of Patriot missiles in Israel," *Chicago Sun-Times*, 29 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

23 March 1992

The U.S. dispatches a 15-member fact-finding team to open investigations into accusations that Israel sold Patriot missile technology to China. The team is mostly U.S. Army missile specialists.

— "Israel Visit," *USA Today*, 23 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

22 March 1992

A Chinese launch of a Long March-2E rocket fails. The commercial launch vehicle is a modified intercontinental ballistic missile. The strap-on engine, which appeared on Chinese television to have caught fire, was one of two booster rockets on the original missile.

— Daniel Green, "Failure Grounds Chinese Space Hopes," *Financial Times*, 23 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

17 March 1992

Defense Secretary Dick Cheney presses Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Arens about Patriot missile sales to China. The Israelis again deny the allegations and agree to allow U.S. inspectors into Israel to check the Patriot batteries Israel already has.

— Eric Schmitt, "Cheney Presses Israeli on China Missile-Aid Issue," *New York Times*, 17 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 March 1992

Defense Minister Moshe Arens admits in an interview with CNN that Israel is selling arms to China. The Associated Press reports Israel helped China develop the guidance system for the CCS-2, a medium-range missile the Chinese sold to Saudi Arabia.

— Alon Pinkas, "Arens admits arms are being sold to China," *Jerusalem Post*, 15 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 March 1992

A State Department investigation determines Israel did improperly resell American equipment. That equipment includes American air-to-air missiles to China that were based on the Sidewinder. In a written statement, Israeli Press Counselor Ruth Yaron says that "the allegations in various press reports are sensitive matters which are subject to negotiations between the government of Israel and the government of the United States."

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— David Hoffman, R. Jeffery Smith, "Israel Arms Sales Illegal, U.S. Finds; State Dept. Says Technology Export Rules Were Ignored," *Washington Post*, 14 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

13 March 1992

The Bush administration launches an investigation into intelligence reports claiming Israel did sell Patriot Missile technology to China. Israel continues to deny ever selling such equipment.

— Laurence Jolidon; Johanna Neuman, "Israel missile charges probed," *USA Today*, 13 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

12 March 1992

Israel denies a *Washington Times* report that it had sold a Patriot missile or Patriot missile technology to China. A defense ministry spokesman tells Israeli radio the story was "lies" and "totally baseless."

— "Israel Denies Selling Patriot Missile to China," *Moneyclips*, 12 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

9 March 1992

The U.S. announces its intention to lift sanctions that were imposed last June on Chinese companies involving missile technology proliferation. The statement says that the U.S. expects China to announce its adherence to the guidelines and parameters of the MTCR. The statement read "Our action comes following receipt of a letter on February 1 from PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen in response to a letter from Secretary Baker. This letter confirmed that China will abide by the MTCR guidelines and parameters, as agreed in Beijing last November during the Secretary's trip."

— "China's Adherence to Missile Control Guidelines," Department of State, 9 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

27 February 1992

Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs James Lilley calls for China to curb ballistic missile and nuclear technology exports. Mr. Lilley's calls are a result of recent allegations of Chinese missile sales to Iran. He went on to say that he hopes Beijing would take a 'wise course' of curtailing deliveries in keeping with its decision last year to adhere to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty and comply with western guidelines on missile-related sales.

— David White, "Pentagon urges pressure on Beijing over high-tech weapon sales," *Financial Times*, 27 February 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

25 February 1992

U.S. officials declare that an investigation of Israel finds no proof of Patriot missile technology transfers to China. State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler announces "Israel has a clean bill of health on the Patriot issue." She went on to decry leaks from U.S. government officials as "irresponsible," saying that "Those who leaked intelligence reports owe both the United States government and the Israeli government an apology."

— Johanna Neuman, "Israel clear in missile sale probe," *USA Today*, 3 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

24 February 1992

The Bush administration lifts trade sanctions it imposed on China because of its role in exporting missile technology to third world countries. The administration said that it also expects China to pledge adherence to international guidelines limiting such exports.

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— Gerald F. Seib, "Bush Lifts Sanctions against China In Expectation of Curb on Missile Sales," *Wall Street Journal*, 24 February 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

22 February 1992

China announces it will comply with international guidelines on the sale of missiles and technology as part of a deal to repay the United States for lifting some sanctions imposed on Peking last June. Washington recently said it was lifting the sanctions, which were imposed because of evidence China was supplying missiles to Syria and Pakistan.

— "China Complies," *Independent*, 23 February 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

13 February 1992

China denies reports it made a deal to sell Iran parts that could be used in the development of medium-range ballistic missiles. "That is a totally groundless and fabricated allegation," the Foreign Ministry said in response to questions about the reports. The brief statement was carried by the state-run Xinhua News Agency.

— "China Denies Selling Iran Key Parts to Missile Development," Associated Press, 13 February 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

3 February 1992

Mednews reports that at the International Symposium on Arms Proliferation, held at the University of Wisconsin in December 1991, Hua Di, a prominent Chinese scientist, confirmed that China was installing Israeli guidance kits and other top equipment on its ballistic missiles. "There is no real chance of limiting Chinese ballistic missiles. They are one of the most important sources of income for the Chinese treasury." He went on to say that "China's M-11 missiles are being developed strictly for export as they have no practical use in Chinese defense planning."

— "China exports Israeli missile tech to Arab states," *Mednews- Middle East Defense News*, 3 February 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

31 January 1992

American intelligence reports indicate that China is continuing to sell missile technology to Syria and Pakistan despite statements by Chinese leaders that they are willing to curb missile exports, according to senior Administration officials. Beijing has recently delivered to Syria about 30 tons of chemicals needed to make a solid-fuel missile and plans to deliver an additional 60 tons in March or April. Defense Secretary Dick Cheney calls the amount of technology and chemicals being transferred "significant." Defense Intelligence Agency Director Lieutenant General James R. Clapper Jr. says that "China is currently assisting many of the nations that we estimate will acquire a ballistic missile capability by the end of the decade." Officials also report that China sold guidance units to Pakistan that could be used to control the flight of M-11 missiles.

— Elaine Sciolino and Erik Schmitt, "China Said to Sell Parts for Missiles," *New York Times*, 31 January 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

24 January 1992

China and Israel establish formal diplomatic relations.

— "China, Israel Forge Ties; Beijing to Participate in Mideast Peace Talks," *Houston Chronicle*, 24 January 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

22 January 1992

Middle East sources report that Syria and Iran are actively pursuing Chinese M-9 missiles. The M-9, a solid-fuel missile with a planned range of 600km (325nm), is aimed at export markets. The missile will carry an 800kg

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warhead with a 500kg high explosive core.

— "Syria, Iran want to buy China's M-9," *Flight International*, 22 January 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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1991-1990

30 December 1991

China agrees to join the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. China is the last major nuclear power to sign the treaty.

— "China to Sign Pact," *Financial Times*, 30 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 December 1991

Indian Foreign Minister Madhavsingh Solanki "underlined the inherent danger in (Chinese) inputs to Pakistan's nuclear weapon's capacity and missiles technology" in talks with China with Chinese foreign minister Qian Qichen. Indian foreign ministry spokesperson Aftab Seth describes the talks as "candid," reiterating that India is concerned with Chinese assistance to Pakistan "in areas that could affect our security and hasten an arms race in the region."

— "India Warns China of Danger in Selling Arms to Pakistan," *The Toronto Star*, 15 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe, www.lexis-nexis.com.

12 December 1991

Arkansas Governor and presidential candidate Bill Clinton criticizes the Bush administration's policy on China, citing China's poor record with missile and technology exports as examples of its overall failure.

— Governor Bill Clinton, "A New Covenant for American Security," Federal News Service, 12 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

12 December 1991

Central Intelligence Agency Director Robert Gates says in an interview with the *Washington Post* that China is supplying nuclear and missile technology to the third world, but that China "occasionally backed off," under U.S. pressure. He said that China is motivated by money to make the sales.

— "Gates Says CIA to Focus on Unconventional Arms Buildup," Agence France Presse-English, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

9 December 1991

The U.N. votes 150-0 to establish an international registry of conventional arms transfers of tanks, warplanes, missiles, warships and artillery. China, as well as many of its major arms clients, is absent for the vote.

— Peter James Spielmann, "U.N. to Establish Conventional Arms Registry," The Associated Press, 9 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

November 1991

China displays Silkworm missiles, target drones, electronic instruments, and other defense equipment at the Dubai 91 Aerospace and Defence Exhibition. Represented at the arms show are China Great Wall Industry Corporation and China Precision Machinery Import & Export Company, both companies that were sanctioned by the Bush administration in September. NORINCO displays a powerful new multiple launch rocket system, the WM-80, which officials say is being marketed "throughout the Middle East." The new system will be capable of ripple launching eight long-range rockets within 40 seconds, to distances of 80 kilometers. NORINCO claims a CEP for the WM-80 of

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1.5% - meaning that under optimal conditions, rockets fired at maximum range will stray 1200 meters from target.
— "Chinese Sell Jammers, new MLRs," *Mednews- Middle East Defense News*, 25 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

21 November 1991

China states it would accede to a pact covering sales of medium-range missiles if the US lifted sanctions imposed on two Chinese companies in June.

— David Mutch, "Asia and the Pacific," *Christian Science Monitor*, 22 November, 1991, www.lexis-nexis.com.

18 November 1991

China announces that it will only consider abiding by regulations in the MTCR if the U.S lifts sanctions on Chinese companies and ends its freeze on U.S. computer and satellite exports.

— Nancy Dunne, "Sanctions 'if Beijing fails to protect copyright,'" *The Financial Times*, 19 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

17 November 1991

James Baker states that China agrees to abide by MTCR Guidelines in return for the lifting of sanctions over the sale of high-speed computers and satellites. Under the agreement, Beijing pledges to apply MTCR guidelines to "any export of missiles and related technology." Baker stated that he understands this to apply to the M-9 missiles to Syria and the M-11 missile sales to Pakistan. The Chinese promise is conditioned on the U.S. agreeing to lift sanctions on two Chinese companies. China also agrees to propose ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty to the People's Congress by the end of the year.

— "China Agrees to Arms Pact," *Herald Sun*, 18 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe, www.lexis-nexis.com; Agence France Presse, *Hobart Mercury*, 20 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

16 November 1991

China carries out a missile exercise in the Yellow Sea. Chinese news services report that China conducted a 37-hour drill from an unnamed base in north east Shandong Province. 56 air-to-air missiles were fired in 41 sorties.

— "China Carries out Rare Air-to-Air Missile Drill in Yellow Sea," Agence France Presse-English, 18 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 November 1991

The Chinese Foreign Ministry announces that China is now willing to talk with countries regarding concerns about China's missile exports. The announcement comes one day before U.S. Secretary of State James Baker is scheduled to arrive in China for talks.

—"China Prepared to Hold Consultation on Missile Sales," Japan Economic Newswire, 14 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

30 October 1993

U.S. officials and nuclear experts accuse China of selling materials for nuclear bombs and the missiles capable of delivering them to Middle East countries. Gary Milhollin of the Wisconsin Project, a U.S.-based research institute, claims the Chinese are supplying M-9 and M-11 ballistic missiles under a 10-year military technology transfer agreement between Beijing and Tehran, which was signed last year. In addition, Milhollin claims that the Chinese are also helping Iran build a nuclear reactor at Esfahan and training Iranian nuclear engineers.

— Simon Tisdal, "China 'helps Iran to make N-bomb,'" *The Guardian*, 31 October 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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18 October 1991

China, along with the other four members of the U.N Security Council, agrees to common guidelines for arms export controls. The guidelines take into account the self-defense needs and the threat confronting a recipient nation, but aim to deny exports which would aggravate any conflict, increase tension in a particular region, encourage terrorism, or undermine the economy of a recipient state.

— Victor Mallet, "Big five arms exporters agree rules on sales," *Financial Times*, 19 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe, www.lexis-nexis.com.

15 October 1991

China denies a report by the *Sunday Times* newspaper in London that China is negotiating to supply Iran and Syria with factories designed to produce ballistic missiles. A Foreign Ministry spokesman labeled the report as "nonsense."

— "China Denies Missile Deal with Iran, Syria," Agence France Presse-English, 15 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe, www.lexis-nexis.com.

13 October 1991

The *Sunday Times* reports that Western intelligence sources have discovered Iran is purchasing factories from China to manufacture a new generation of ballistic missiles. The report notes that Syria has completed a deal with China to purchase M-9 missiles with a range of 600km.

— James Adams, "Syria and Iran shop around for missile factories," *Sunday Times*, 13 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

5 October 1991

The Chinese Foreign Ministry denies a report from the Institute of International and Strategic Studies (IISS), a U.K.-based think tank, that China sold ballistic missiles to Iraq, Iran, and Saudi Arabia last year. The Foreign Ministry calls the claims "totally groundless."

— "Beijing Denies Delivering Missiles to Iraq, Iran, Saudi Arabia," Agence France Presse-English, 5 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

15 September 1991

The Bush administration imposes sanctions against China. Diplomats say that the sanctions are intended "as a means of convincing the Chinese that it is not in their interest to be selling ballistic missiles and nuclear technology." China Great Wall Industry Corporation and China Precision Machinery Import-Export Company are barred from doing business in the U.S.

— "Bush Imposes Sanctions," *Mednews-Middle East Defense News*, 15 September 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

11 August 1991

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng announces that China is ready in principle to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Under the terms of the treaty, China will be the fifth and final nuclear weapon state to sign the NPT, after the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, and France.

— T.R. Reid, "China Plans to Sign Pact on A-Arms; Premier Signals Step on Non-Proliferation," *Washington Post*, 11 August 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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23 July 1991

Japan defends its aid to China proclaiming that such assistance does not violate Japan's policy of not providing aid to nations threatening world peace by exporting arms or nuclear weapons. Foreign Ministry spokesman TaiZo Watanabe was responding to a question as to whether or not China's sales of long-range missiles to Pakistan and its plan to export missiles to Syria violated Japanese policy. "The Response of the Chinese government was positive in principle and that's something we are satisfied with," he went on to say.

— "Japan Defends China Aid as not Breaching Antiarms Rules," Japan Economic Newswire, 23 July, 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

19 July 1991

President Bush pledges to make significant changes to his China policy. Among other things, Bush pledges to "ban exports of high-speed computers and satellites until China assures it will cease selling nuclear missiles."

— Elizabeth Lesly, "At Renegade Democrats Urging, Bush Makes Major Changes in China Policy," States News Service, 19 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

15 July 1991

Chen GuoQiang, Press Secretary of the Chinese Embassy in Washington, in an open letter, denounces allegations of arms shipments to the Middle East via Cyprus as "totally unfounded" in response to a *Washington Times* article dated 12 July. He says the "seemingly substantial evidence only serves all the more to confuse and mislead the American public."

— "Allegations of China's Arms Shipments through Cyprus Denounced," The Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 15 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

5 July 1991

Wo Zian, an aide to Chinese Premiere Li Peng, affirms China has no intention of selling missiles to Syria. Li Peng is on a five-day Middle East diplomatic tour.

— "No Missiles for Syria, Chinese Officials says," Agence France Presse, 5 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

4 July 1991

Cyprus categorically denies being a transit point for Chinese and North Korean weapons headed for the Middle East. Cyprus government spokesman Akis Fantis says: "We have no indication that any M-9s or any other Chinese surface-to-surface missiles have been delivered to Syria and we have no information about the use of Cyprus as a channel or a conduit."

— "Cyprus Denies Being Arms Transit Station," The Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 4 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

2 July 1991

The Bush administration accuses China and North Korea of selling missiles to the Middle East by using Cyprus as a trans-shipment point. According to U.S. intelligence officials, China and North Korea use Cyprus to avoid detection by the United States.

— Bill Gertz, "China, N. Korea Secretly Deliver Missiles to the Mideast via Cyprus," *Washington Times*, 2 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

1 July 1991

The State Department announces that China may be facing new sanctions as a result of missiles it sold to Pakistan.

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Chinese Ambassador Zhu Qizhen said in a statement a week ago that China had sold "a limited amount of conventional weapons, including a tiny number of short-range tactical missiles." The State Department says that if it is found the missiles violate restrictions made by the U.S. and the international community in 1987, then sanction would be levied.

— "U.S. Weighs Sanctions on China Arms Sales," *USA Today*, 2 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

25 June 1991

Senate Majority Leader George J. Mitchell (D-Maine) unveils a "consensus" Democratic proposal that would renew most-favored-nation (MFN) trade status for China, conditioning it on improvement in China's human rights and trade practices, and mandating immediate termination if the Chinese government exports ballistic missiles to Syria, Iran or Pakistan. In addition, the bill requires that the president certify within 15 days of enactment that China has not exported "certain ballistic missiles or launchers to Syria, Iran or Pakistan." Should such sales occur in the coming year Mitchell said, MFN would be terminated immediately.

— Guy Gugliotta, "Mitchell Ties China Trade to Conditions," *Washington Post*, 26 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

20 June 1991

China acknowledges that it supplied short-range missiles to Pakistan. Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmen declines to name the weapons supplied to Pakistan, but said that "a very small number of short-range tactical missiles had gone to Pakistan.

— Raymond Whitaker, "Pakistan Bought Chinese Missiles," *Independent*, 21 June, 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

19 June 1991

Chinese officials inform U.S. Undersecretary of State for International Security Affairs Reginald Bartholomew that Beijing is considering joining the MTCR and NPT.

— "China said to weigh Signing International Arms Accord," *New York Times*, 19 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

16 June 1991

The White House announces that President Bush implemented a previously announced decision to impose restrictions on exports of high-performance computers and ban the transfer of technology for satellites launched on Chinese rockets. The White House says the steps are being taken because of China's missile exports. The report says that two Chinese companies had transferred missile technology to Pakistan and that the United States would impose sanctions on them—the China Precision Machinery Import-Export Corporation and the China Great Wall Industry Corporation. "We have expressed urgent concern to the Chinese government about exports of missile technology," a White House statement said.

— "Bush Calls Trade Deal for China a Step For Rights," *The St. Louis Dispatch*, 17 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

16 June 1991

China unveils a devastating fuel-air explosive bomb as part of its range of ultra-high technology 'smart weapons' at a Paris Air Show. The move comes only days after United States Secretary of State James Baker warned China not to export high-technology weapons to Syria. China also displays their latest missiles at the show, which was attending by the China National Aero-Technology Import and Export Corporation (CATIC) and the China Precision

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Machinery Import and Export Corporation (CPMIEC).

— Adam Majendie, "China Out Arms Warning," *The Observer*, 16 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

16 June 1991

Liu Huaqiu, the Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister, denies reports that China has sold ballistic missiles to Syria. But Liu confirmed the sale of what he called "short-range missiles" to Pakistan, another item of serious U.S. concern, and gave no indication that Beijing is willing to cancel or modify this agreement that "happened in the past."

— Don Oberdorfer, Lena H. Sun, "Chinese Warn U.S. About Trade Status; Beijing Rejects Conditions, Revocation," *Washington Post*, 16 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

15 June 1991

The U.S. sends Richard Bartholomew [also referred to as Reginald Bartholomew], Undersecretary of State, to Beijing for talks on weapons proliferation, amid growing concern in the west that Chinese arms sales may lead to a destabilizing weapons race in Asia.

— Yvonne Preston, "Beijing Pressed on Arms Sales," *Financial Times*, 15 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

12 June 1991

Secretary of State James A. Baker warns China that there will be "profound consequences" for Sino-U.S. relations if Beijing sells newly developed ballistic missiles to Syria and Pakistan. "We have made it clear (to Chinese leaders) that there would be potentially profound consequences for our bilateral relationship if they were to change the missile export policy that they have presented to us," Mr. Baker told a Senate appropriations sub-committee.

— "Baker Warns China Against Selling New Missiles," *The New York Times*, 13 June 1991; "Baker warns Beijing of 'profound consequences' of missiles sales to Paki," *Agence France Press*, 12 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

10 June 1991

Western diplomats and experts are concerned by indications that China is seeking to increase its share of the world market for missiles. The Chinese military, the experts say, may begin shipments of two new kinds of missiles to Syria and Pakistan, and perhaps to other countries as well. The new missiles, which are said to be more accurate than the Soviet-designed Scuds used by Iraq in the Persian Gulf war, are thought to be at the end of the development stage and could be deployed soon. The Missile Technology Control Regime, an agreement that China has not joined, defines medium-range missiles as those that travel approximately 188 miles. But a Chinese military encyclopedia defines a medium-range missile as one that can travel 625 miles. If that is the definition that the Chinese government is using, its promise not to sell medium-range missiles would cover neither the M-9 nor the M-11.

— Nicholas Kristof, "China said to plan new arms sale; U.S. is concerned," *The New York Times*, 6 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

7 June 1991

China confirms that it will take part in a conference proposed by U.S. President George Bush aimed at controlling arms sales to the Middle East. "It's the consistent position of the Chinese government that proper, fair, practicable measures should be taken to achieve international arms control and disarmament in a comprehensive and balanced manner," the foreign ministry said. "The Chinese government agrees with President Bush's proposal," it said. "We are willing to study this important issue will all the countries concerned on an equal footing."

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— Peter Riddell, "China confirms attendance at arms control conference," *Agence France Press—English*, 8 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

5 June 1991

President Bush blocks U.S. companies from participating in further satellite launches with the People's Republic of China because the country is believed to be transferring M-11 ballistic missile technology to Pakistan.

— "Bush blocks US launchers in China" *Flight International*, 5 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

27 May 1991

The Bush administration blocks high technology exports to China. The ban will stop a \$30 million sale of computer work-stations, and will ban the sale of missile-related technologies as well as satellite parts. The move is in retaliation to Chinese exports of advanced weapons to Pakistan and Algeria.

— Edward Lucas, "Bush Cuts High-Tech Exports to China," *Independent*, 28 March 1991, at Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

May-June 1991

Washington asks Saudi Arabia to destroy its arsenal of Chinese made CSS-2 surface-to-surface missiles as a part of the Bush administration's Middle East arms control plan. The Saudis have ignored the request thus far.

— Leslie Susser, "Chinese Firecrackers." *Jerusalem Report*, 4 July 1991, at Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

28 May 1991

President Bush announces new sanctions on China. These sanctions stipulate that: 1.) Licenses will be refused to companies that have applied to sell China 20 high-speed computers, valued at \$30 million that can be used for missile flight testing; 2) As long as the United States is not satisfied that China is abiding by international regulations restricting the flow of ballistic missile and nuclear technology, licenses will not be granted to American companies seeking to take part in seven proposed satellite launches by China. No such licenses have been requested; 3) American companies will be barred from selling any missile technology or equipment to the state-run Chinese Precision Machinery Import-Export Corporation. The White House says this action is in response to the Chinese corporation's sale of missile technology and equipment to Pakistan. —Andrew Rosenthal, "Bush Renewing Trade Privileges For China, but Adds Missile Curbs," *New York Times*, 28 May 1991, at Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

20 May 1991

According to U.S. intelligence sources, China is negotiating the sale of M-11 missiles, capable of carrying chemical and nuclear warheads, to Pakistan. A separate reported deal with Syria would provide with Chinese M-9 missiles, a longer-range forerunner of the M-11, by the year-end.

— Tom Post, Frank Gibney Jr., Daniel Glick, "Getting Fed up with China" *Newsweek*, 20 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

7 May 1991

Chinese Ambassador to the United States Zhu Qichen says that China has long adopted a "serious, prudent and responsible attitude on the question of export of military products." He goes on to say that China stands in principle for a "just, reasonable and effective international control of sales of military products, including the sale of missiles. However, this should be worked out through comprehensive consultations on equal footing among the international community, rather than decided by a few countries." The remarks were made at a luncheon sponsored by the World Media Association.

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— "Chinese Ambassador Stresses Mutual Benefits of MFN," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 7 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

6 May 1991

President Bush bars the export of U. S. components for a Chinese domestic communications satellite. His actions stem from suspected Chinese exports of weapons of mass destruction to developing nations. The satellite in question is the Dong Fang Hong 3 (DFH-3), and the White House intends to raise its concerns "about the activities of the Chinese companies involved in Dong Fang Hong with the Chinese government." The U.S. is engaged in intensive talks with Beijing about proliferation issues aimed at persuading China to comply with internationally accepted guidelines on missile and missile technology exports. The Chinese government has pledged to be "prudent and responsible" with such sales, but the administration is upset about recent reports that China is helping Algeria build a nuclear reactor and preparing to sell ballistic missiles and technology to Pakistan.

— "China Rebuffed," *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, 6 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

5 May 1991

Israel claims that Syria has purchased Chinese M9 missiles.

— Richard Ellis, "Syria goes on pounds 10bn shopping spree for arms," *Sunday Times*, 5 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

30 April 1991

White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater states that President Bush does not to approve a request to license the export of U.S. satellite components to China for a Chinese domestic communications satellite, the Dong Fang Hong 3 (DFH-3). This decision is a result of concern over Chinese proliferation activities. Under sanctions contained in the Foreign Relations Authorization Act Fiscal Year 1990-91, licensing of these exports is prohibited unless the President determines it to be in the national interest.

— "Statement by Press Secretary Fitzwater on Restrictions on U.S. Satellite Component Exports to China," Public Papers of the President, 30 April 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

25 April 1991

China denies a report that China is selling medium-range missiles to Pakistan. China also announces that it is supplying Algeria with nuclear technology but denies it is helping it produce fuel for nuclear weapons.

— David Mutch, *Christian Science Monitor*, 26 April 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

6 April 1991

The U.S. lodges official protests with Beijing and Islamabad amid fears of a leap in the arms race in South Asia regarding the possible sale to Pakistan of a Chinese missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. U.S. officials are unsure whether the delivery has taken place, but believe that China and Pakistan have been discussing the sale. The range of the M-11 could be increased with a reduction of the payload, making it a violation of the MTCR.

— Mark Tran, "Arms move draws protest," *The Guardian* (London), 6 April 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

5 April 1991

U.S. officials announce they believe that China is in the process of selling Pakistan a new missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads. The M-11 missile—the export version of the Chinese DF-11—is believed to have range of about 180 miles and capability of carrying 'heavy payload.' U.S. intelligence agencies announce that they have spotted what appear to be a number of launch vehicles for Chinese-made M-11 ballistic missiles in Pakistan, contrary to

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Beijing's pledges to Washington.

— R. Jeffery Smith, "Chinese Missile Launchers Sighted in Pakistan," *Washington Post*, 6 April 1991; John J. Fialka, "Pakistan Seeks Chinese Missiles, US Believes" *Wall Street Journal*, 5 April 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com

27 March 1991

Chinese foreign minister Qian Qichen states, "On the question of control of missiles, recently in Tokyo, a 15-nation meeting on missile technology control regime was convened, but China did not attend that meeting. Those countries that didn't attend the meeting should not be called upon to assume corresponding obligations to an agreement reached among some other countries. "Concerning China's arms exports, China has always acted in a very prudent and responsible way, and, actually, I think I can say that China's arms sales are very, very limited. We hope that the largest weapons exporters in the world can adopt practical and effective measures of self-restraint. Now nuclear weapons proliferation is prohibited in the world. We also have in hand a convention on prohibition of biological weapons, while negotiations on a convention on prohibition of chemical weapons are also under way. However, there are no provisions concerning conventional weapons. We hope that the largest weapons exporters in the world can exercise restraint." Qian also notes that China has not signed the Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR) and did not attend a recent meeting in Tokyo of the 15 signatories of the agreement. "Those countries that did not attend the meeting should not be called upon to assume corresponding obligations to an agreement reached among some other countries," Qian said. U.S. Secretary of State Richard Solomon said earlier this month that "we have the missile technology control regime and the Chinese have indicated that they will honor those parameters."

— "Qian QiChen Press Conference," The British Broadcasting Corporation, 29 March 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; James L. Tyson, "China Will Ignore US Pressure to Stop Selling Its Missiles," *Christian Science Monitor*, 29 March 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

20 March 1991

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Hisashi Owada asks China to cooperate in controlling the international trade in arms, including nuclear and chemical arms, missile technology, and conventional arms.

— "Owada Urges China to Cooperate on Arms Control," Japan, Inc. 22 March 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

11 March 1991

The British Royal Navy successfully shoots down a Chinese-built Iraqi Silkworm antiship missile during sea warfare in Operation Desert Storm.

— "British Navy Downs Iraqi Silkworm; Numerous Enemy Vessels Engaged," *Aviation Week and Space Technology*, 11 March, 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

March 1991

The United States is seeking China's cooperation in efforts to control arms exports to the Middle East in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf War, a senior U.S. official said. "As we try to find some multilateral mechanism to prevent the inflow of weapons, China's going to have to be a player," said Richard H. Solomon, assistant secretary of state for East Asia. Solomon's visit is linked to Washington's move to discuss the postwar political changes with permanent members of the U.N. Security Council.

— Lena H. Sun, "U.S. Asks China to Reduce Arms Sales to Mideast," *Washington Post*, 13 March 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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31 January 1991

The Hong Kong paper *Tangtai* on 26 January carried an article on the use of Chinese-made missiles in the Gulf war. The article said that some U.S. Tomahawk cruise missiles had been brought down by Iraq with Chinese-made Hongqi-3 ground-to-air guided missiles, which had been supplied by China to Iraq during the Iran-Iraq War, although Baghdad had not used them at that time.

— "Chinese Missiles Play Role in Gulf War," The British Broadcasting Corporation, January 31, 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

23 January 1991

China continues rocket development in hopes of sending a man to space. The oxyhydrogen engine of China's Long March 3 rocket could be restarted under a vacuum and in weightless conditions in space, and this has enabled the most crucial technology of Chinese carrier rockets to reach the most advanced world standards. At present, the delivery capacity of China's rocket for earth-synchronous orbit has reached 1,400 kg. China is stepping up efforts to manufacture Long March 1D and Long March 3A rockets. The launching of the Long March 2E rocket has been successful. By 1992, it is estimated that China will have a delivery capacity of between 300 kg to 8,000 kg for a near-earth orbit, of between 1,400 kg to 2,500 kg for a synchronous orbit, meeting the needs of launching satellites of various types, as well as technologically preparing for launching spacecraft of more than 4,000 kg into a synchronous orbit. The BBC, quoting from an unnamed Chinese newspaper, carried the following quote from the Chinese government: "It can be predicted that through the ceaseless efforts of China's astronautics technology workers, the era in which Chinese will be flying in their own spacecraft and developing outer space, is not far off."

— "Manned Chinese space flight "not too far off," British Broadcasting Corporation, 31 January 1991, in Lexis-Nexis Academic Universe, www.lexis-nexis.com.

22 January 1991

China successfully launches its first 120-kilometer high, low latitude sounding rocket today at a launching pad in Haikou, the capital of Hainan Province. The rocket, named 'Weaver Girl 3', was launched at 18:23 (Beijing time) today. The 4.87 meter rocket, which weighs 285 kilograms (kg) and has a pay load of 45 kilograms, became operational as a result of more than two years of joint effort by the Chinese Academy of Sciences Space Center and three related units. Data obtained from the probes can be used as altitude environmental parameters for the development of carrier rockets, ballistic missiles, man-made satellites, and manned spacecraft.

— "China Launches Sounding Rocket," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 22 January 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 January 1991

A report in a U.K. daily newspaper indicates that the Saudi defense ministry is resisting American attempts to inspect Chinese-supplied CSS-2 (DF-3) ballistic missiles after intelligence reports said China might have supplied up to a dozen nuclear warheads to be fitted on the missiles. Intelligence reports indicate that 36 missiles are deployed west of al-Kharj, south of Riyadh. The reports also say half of them are likely to have been fitted with chemical warheads.

— Adel Darwish, "Crisis in the Gulf: Nuclear Warhead," *Independent*, 14 January 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

11 January 1991

China flies the prototype of two new aircraft, the K-8 and the FT-7, in Nanchang, the capital of Jiangxi Province. The FT-7 will be capable of teaching Chinese, and other third world pilots, how to fire American-built AIM-9 (sidewinder) air-to-air missiles and MK-82 bombs, the French R-550 strand of missiles, and other Western

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ordinance.

— "China Markets New Trainers," *Mednews-Middle East Defense News*, 22 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

24 October 1990

French manufacturer Thomson-CSF has been cleared to sell radars and missiles to China. The French government says that despite the arms embargo that has been in place since the Tiananmen crackdown in 1989, that France would honor a contract signed between China and France before 1988.

— "France to Send China Missiles," *Flight International*, 24 October 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

15 October 1990

French intentions to complete a contract to sell missiles and radar technology to China, despite the arms embargo that has been in place since the 1989 Tiananmen incident have met opposition within the global community. "The French are long on talk and short on action. They make a lot of noise about sanctions but continue behind others backs," one non-European Community diplomat said. *Jane's Defense Weekly* quotes the value of the deal at more than \$70 million. "You don't think other countries are not trying to sell weapons to the Chinese?" A French source said.

— "French Weapons Contract With China Stirs up EC," *Journal of Commerce*, 15 October 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

30 September 1990

In a statement issued by Xinhua in Beijing, an unidentified foreign ministry spokesman dismisses the charges that China sold chemicals to Iraq as "totally groundless."

— "Chinese 'May Sell' Chemicals to Iraq," *Advertiser*, 1 October 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

30 September 1990

China denies reports that a private Chinese company has agreed to sell chemicals to Iraq that can be used in missile fuels. The report, in a British paper, accuses NORINCO of supplying the chemicals to Iraq.

— Simon Long, "China Denies Sale of Arms Materials," *Guardian*, 1 October 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

29 September 1990

A British newspaper reports that China sold large quantities of a rare chemical used for missile fuels, chemical weapons-and possibly nuclear weapons- in violation of the U.N. trade embargo. *The Independent*, in its Sunday editions, said it had documents showing that around 20 September a subsidiary of NORINCO agreed to supply seven tons of lithium hydride to Iraq for about \$1.15 million.

— Sue Leeman, "China Supplied Rare Chemical to Iraq, Newspaper Says," *The Associated Press*, 29 September 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

21 July 1990

Saudi Arabia and China establish official diplomatic relations. The relationship effectively ends the relationship Saudi Arabia has had with Taiwan. Taiwan Foreign Minister Fredrick Chien accuses China of using "silver bullet" diplomacy, saying that China promised a discount of \$710 million on an arms package valued at \$6.6 billion that includes intermediate-range ballistic missiles.

— Abdullah Al-Fhehri, "China, Saudi Arabia Establish Diplomatic Relations," *The Associated Press*, 21 July 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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14 June 1990

The U.K.-based newspaper *The Independent* reports that within the last week, China has agreed to help Egypt to modernize its production of surface-to-air and surface-to-surface missiles as part of an accord worth hundreds of millions of pounds, diplomatic sources in Cairo say. Under the protocol, China will update Egypt's Saqr missile factory, enabling it to produce newer versions of Soviet anti-aircraft missiles, the surface-to-surface SCUD B and Silkworm and the three types of Egyptian Saqr rockets. The deal is expected to double Egypt's production of the Silkworm DF-4, a 50-mile range missile with a 1,000lb warhead. Egyptian-Chinese research cooperation is expected to increase the range of the Silkworm DF-4 to 90 miles. Egypt is also expected to begin producing the Silkworm DF-5, with a range of 170 miles.

— Adel Darwish, "China to Update Egypt's Missiles," *Independent*, 14 June 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

6 June 1990

According to Israeli Intelligence Services, the Saudi Arabian DF-3 surface-to-surface missiles are now operational. The missiles are stored at two sites. Each site has four concrete launchers as well as 60 missiles stored in shelters at each site. Israel says that one site is located at Al-Sulaiyil, 500km south of Riyadh, the other site is at Al-Joffer, 100km south of the capital.

— "Saudi CSS-2 Missiles Now Operational," *Flight International*, 6 June 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

6 June 1990

Bush administration officials have expressed concern to the Chinese government over reports that China has continued to sell poison gas, intermediate-range missiles and other weapons to Saudi Arabia and other countries in the Middle East, State Department officials tell a Senate subcommittee. In a briefing regarding China's most-favored-nation trading status, Senator Joseph Biden says he was told he received briefings from administration officials that China continued to sell the weapons, despite assurances that it would not. "There has been....a good deal of briefing that some of us have received that the Chinese are engaged in several dangerous military relationships with countries in the Middle East and Southwest Asia," Biden said. "We have rumors or reports that some things may be going on and we raised the matter with the Chinese authorities and make clear that these are matters of serious concern," the State Departments top China officer, Assistant Secretary Richard Solomon said. Solomon went on to say that China has reassured the U.S. that all sales of Intermediate-range ballistic missiles were ceased last year. "Maybe you should get the same briefings that I get, then you wouldn't have any doubts. And I don't get them from the Chinese; I get them from the U.S. government," says Biden, in response to Solomon's statements.

— Stephen Kurkjian, "China Continues Toxic-Arms and Missile Sales, U.S. Says," *Boston Globe*, 7 June 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

11 April 1990

The Chinese defense company NORINCO unveils the second generation Red-Arrow 8 anti-tank guided weapon system for the first time deployed on a Harbin Aircraft Z-9 Haitun. The missile is helicopter mounted with a range of 100m to 3,000m. Red-Arrow 8 uses optical aiming, infra-red tracking and semi-automatic wire guidance. China Precision Machinery Import & Export Corp. (CPMIEC) releases details of the C802 rocket-boosted, air-breathing anti-ship sea-skimming missile. The C802 has a 15km minimum range and a 120km maximum range at speeds of Mach 0.8 to 0.9. The missile flies at 20-30m above the sea, descending in its terminal phase to between 5 and 7m. The system has a solid-rocket-launch booster and a turbojet cruise engine and uses active radar homing. The 380mm diameter system weighs 715 kg and is 6.4m long. It can be launched from aircraft, ships, or coastal defense

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batteries. NORINCO reveals a 273mm long-range rocket that is being developed in a truck-mounted eight-round launcher. The rocket is 4.5m long and weighs 519kg inclusive of a 150kg high-explosive warhead. The firing interval of the eight weapons is 2 seconds and has a range of 80km. CPMIEC reveals a similar rocket, the WS-1 non-guided rocket. The 320mm truck-mounted weapon is fired from a four-round launcher with a minimum range of 20km and a maximum range of 80km. Accuracy is 1.25% of range. The warhead weighs 150kg and the rocket weighs 520kg. NORINCO has also revealed the 81L, a 40-tube system with an automatic reload system. It takes 18s to fire all 40 rockets, and reload takes 3 minutes. Rockets have a range of 20km and 30km.

— "China Reveals Haitun Missile Fit," *Flight International*, 11 April 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com;
"China Release Anti-Ship Missile Data," *Flight International*, 11 April 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com;
"China Fields New Missile Systems," *Flight International*, 11 April 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

8 April 1990

The Chinese successfully launch a U.S. satellite into orbit. The satellite is launched on the Chinese built Long March III rocket, bringing China into the international space market. The 135-foot rocket was launched from the Xinchang launch site, in southwestern Sichuan Province. U.S. Ambassador to China, James Lilley, in a ceremony to celebrate the launch, says that it "symbolizes the positive elements of the U.S.-China relationship." He also said that the satellite will bring the "communications revolution," to millions of people previously outside the reach of modern communications to China and the rest of Asia.

— Daniel Southerland, "China Launches U.S.-Built Satellite; Entry Into International Market Boosts Beijing's Cash Flow, Prestige," *Washington Post*, 8 April 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

4 April 1990

China unveils the PL-9 mobile surface-to-air missile at the FIDAE 90 exhibition in Chile. The PL-9 is designed and produced missile by NORINCO. The system is similar to the U.S. Chaparral mounting four Atoll type surface-to-air missiles on a 360 degree trackable launcher atop a six-wheeled WZ551D armored vehicle. Target acquisition is via a 360 degree-scan radar mounted on the top rear of the missile turret. The four missiles are stacked in pairs on each side of the turret, on the front of which is an electro-optical sting/laser rangefinder window. The radar envelope is 18km range at up to 6,000 m altitude, with an optical range of 10km. The PL-9 infra-red-guided missile is 3m long with a diameter of 160mm and weighs 120kgs at launch, including a 10kg warhead. Maximum speed of the PL-9 is Mach 2. NORINCO says that the weapons kill probability is 0.8. The maximum altitude of the missile is 5,000m, and the maximum launch range is 8.5km for an approaching target, or 5.5km for other aspects. The 16t vehicle is 6.6m long and 2.8m wide and has a 19kw engine. The crew has three operators and two drivers/mechanics. FIDAE is an aerospace and defense exhibition held in Chile.

— "Chinese Unveil PL-9 At FIDAE," *Flight International*, 4 April 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

30 March 1990

The Bush administration seeks, but fails to obtain, reassurance from China that Beijing will not sell medium range missiles to the Middle East. Deputy spokesman Richard Boucher notes that Chinese leaders pledged to pursue a "prudent and responsible attitude." "You are well aware of the importance we attach to stopping missile proliferation. Our dialogue with Beijing on missile proliferation continues. Beijing has said that it will follow a prudent and responsible attitude and we will look for actions consistent with the statement." He said. An administration official also says that a shipment of missiles that was transported through Beijing last week and suspected to have been shipped from the port of Tianjin, now appears to not have gone to Tianjin. The new analysis from intelligence agencies suggests that the missiles were not sold to another country.

— "U.S. Urging China Not to sell Missiles to Mideast," The Associated Press, 30 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis,

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www.lexis-nexis.com; Michael R. Gordon, "Beijing Avoids New Missile Assurances," *New York Times*, 30 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

29 March 1990

The Bush administration announces plans to ask China if it is continuing to sell missiles to the Middle East and will be very concerned if the answer is yes. White House press secretary Marlin Fitzwater says the U.S. has no independent knowledge that China is selling missiles in the trouble region. The *Washington Post* quoted Western diplomats saying that China has been shipping short range ballistic missiles from the port of Tianjin, probably for sale to the Middle East. "If it's true we'd be very concerned about it."

— "Administration Will Ask China If It Is Selling Missiles In Mideast," Associated Press, 29 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

28 March 1990

Western diplomats accuse China of shipping short-range ballistic missiles to the Middle East. After evaluating reports from witnesses who said they had seen the weapons being transported, said they believe the weapons were short-range ballistic missiles that are produced here for export and were being taken to the port of Tianjin, probably for shipment to Middle East countries. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Li Zhaoxing dismissed the report saying "don't believe in rumors." A Chinese defense ministry official said "we have no information on that." On Saturday and Monday two convoys of missiles, launchers and other equipment were transported at night across Peking under police escort, bound for Tianjin, some 75 miles east of the capital. "They certainly weren't big tubes of toothpaste" a western diplomat says.

— Daniel Southerland, "China Said to Sell Missiles; Shipment Reported Bound for Middle East," *Washington Post*, 29 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; Andrew Higgins, "China Poised to Resume Missile Exports," *Independent*, 29 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

27 March 1990

Western diplomats announce that they believe China has begun exporting short-range ballistic missiles, probably to Iran or Iraq, to raise cash. Officials at China's Defense Ministry say they are unaware of any missile sales.

— "China Selling Missiles, Diplomats Say," *St. Louis Post Dispatch*, 28 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

8 March 1990

AsiaSat, a communication satellite intended to provide television and telephone service throughout the Far East, will be launched aboard a Chinese-made Long March III rocket from the Xinchang missile range in China's southwest Sichuan Province. Delivery of the satellite had been held up by U.S. sanctions on high technology transfers after the Tiananmen crackdown last year.

— Gary Aderman, "China to Launch U.S.-made Satellite in April," United Press International, 8 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

22 February 1990

Chinese President and Communist Party Leader Jiang Zemin meets with top Chinese scientists in the Great Hall of the People to praise them for their role in the modernization of China. He says "Many of China's sophisticated technologies, such as the atomic bomb, the hydrogen bomb and missiles, have been built through China's own efforts and despite the blockade imposed by foreign countries. I believe that the Chinese people have high aspirations to do even better work in science and technology despite all the difficulties."

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— "Top Chinese Leaders Meet Scientists," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 22 February 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

14-18 February 1990

A delegation from the Chinese Aerospace industry takes part in the Fifth Annual Asian Air Show in Singapore. China exhibits various kinds of aircraft, guided missiles, satellites, engines and airborne equipment. Chinese delegates also hold trade talks with other participants to enter into exchange of technology.

— "China to Take Part in Asian Air Show," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 12 February 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

8 February 1990

Senator Jesse Helms calls Chinese leaders "gangsters," and tells Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger that despite the contacts and the easing of certain sanctions, China continues to send technology for ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons to Middle East nations. Defending his covert trip to China shortly after the Tiananmen incident, Eagleburger says in testimony before congress that the U.S. needs "a better balance between our fascination with the China of the 1970s and today's mood of disappointment and hostility." He goes on to say that the administration seeks China's "return to reform and openness by continuing to pursue the contacts...that encouraged such reform in the first place."

— "Lawmakers Criticize Eagleburger for China Trips," Japan Economic Newswire, 8 February 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

3 February 1990

The Bush administration orders a Chinese government corporation to sell a Seattle aircraft-parts manufacturer after government investigators report the Chinese firm could use its new acquisition to gain secret U.S. aircraft engine technology. China National Aero-Technology Import & Export Corp. (CATIC) has been "trying to get military secrets." "We are concerned over CATIC's past activities. Our concern is CATIC using this purchase as a front to penetrate into other, more promising areas of security." A senior administration official says. In China, CATIC manufactures military planes and missiles. Administration officials say that there was no evidence that CATIC had gained any U.S. secrets over the past two months.

— Stuart Auerbach, "President Tells China to Sell Seattle Firm," *Washington Post*, 3 February 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

21 January 1990

Tehran radio announces an arms agreement Iran has reached with China. China will make transfers of military equipment to Iran, likely to include a variety of missiles, including the Chinese-designed Silkworm anti-ship missile and an extended range SCUD. The agreement is signed by Iranian Defense Minister Akbar Torkan, and the Deputy Director of China's Council of Science and Technology, General Jiang Xua.

— "10-Year Arms Agreement with China," *Mednews-Middle East Defense News*, 5 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

11 January 1990

U.S. State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler announces that the Bush administration does not believe China will sell more missiles to countries in the Middle East. Tutwiler quotes a Chinese statement from 9 December that calls accusations that China is selling missiles to the Middle East "groundless." Tutwiler says that "Chinese leaders have said that the PRC takes a prudent and responsible attitude regarding weapons sales, including the

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sale of missiles. We take these public statements at face value. We expect Chinese arms sales policy to be conducted in accordance with these standards."

— Wolf Blitzer, "China is not likely to Sell Missiles to Syria, Soviets Say," *Jerusalem Post*, 12 January 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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1989-1985

27 December 1989

Chinese President Yang Shangkun says that China will continue to supply Saudi Arabia with medium-range ballistic missiles, Egypt's semi-official Middle East News Agency reports. The report quotes Yang as saying China "was determined to supply Saudi Arabia with missiles, according to the contract signed between the two countries."

— "Yang Says China Will Sell Saudi Arabia Missiles," United Press International, 27 December 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

12 December 1989

Syria and China have agreed to a contract whereby China will sell 140 M-9 missiles to Syria for \$170 million. The Chinese denied the deal existed on 11 December. "Foreign news services said that China is preparing to sell M-9 missiles to Syria. This report is groundless," Chinese national television news reported. "Except for Saudi Arabia, where a small number of mid-range missiles were sold, China has never sold, nor is planning to sell, missiles to any Middle East country," the Chinese media report said.

— Kenneth Kaplan, "Syria China Sign Missile Deal," *Jerusalem Post*, 12 December 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

11 December 1989

President Bush says he was "very pleased" that the Chinese Foreign Ministry announced that it would not sell missiles to any Middle East countries. National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft raised the issue of proliferation in visits with Chinese leaders over the weekend in Beijing.

— "Bush Welcomes China's Promise on Missile Exports," *Financial Times*, 11 December 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

8-10 December 1989

National Security Advisor Brent Scowcroft and Deputy Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger travel to Beijing to talk with Chinese officials about China's plans to export missiles to countries in the Middle East. The visit is an effort to convince China not to sell M-9 missiles to Syria. The missiles, which have a range of 600 miles, could hit 10 Middle East countries, including Israel.

— Geoffrey Barker, "China Trip Missile Link," *Advertiser*, 12 December 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

23 November 1989

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Jin Guihua says that reports China intends to supply Syria with medium-range surface-to-surface missiles is "utterly groundless." He went on to say that China had long ago taken a serious attitude regarding the selling of missiles to other countries. Despite a few missiles to Saudi Arabia, China has not sold missiles to any other countries, he said.

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— "Foreign Ministry Spokesman: Report on China's Provision of Missiles to Syria is 'Utterly Groundless,'" Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 23 November 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

9 November 1989

A senior administration official says that the U.S. is concerned that China may drop its commitments not to sell medium-range missiles or the technology to make them. Administration officials said that they were aware of reports that China was selling medium-range missiles to the Middle East and elsewhere.

— Michael R. Gordon, "U.S. Fears that Chinese May Again Sell Missiles," *New York Times*, 9 November 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

20 September 1989

The Xinhua News Agency reports that China will soon be equipped with new advanced weaponry, including strategic missiles, ship-to-air missiles and helicopter gunships. The reports says that the equipment has been produced domestically and will meet the needs of China's ground forces, navy, air force, second artillery brigade and other technical forces.

— "New Arms Announced for China," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 20 September 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

1 August 1989

China has agreed to sell Syria an unlimited number of missiles, according to the United Arab Emirates newspaper *Al-Ittihad*. "Syria signed an agreement with China on May 18 for receiving Chinese-made M-9 surface-to-surface missiles" the newspaper said.

— "China 'to Sell Syria Missiles,'" *Independent*, 1 August 1989, at Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

13 April 1989

Elebra Electronica, a Brazilian firm, has signed a technology transfer agreement with China for the production of Long March III satellite-launching rockets, a 90-meter vehicle capable of carrying a 4.5 tonne payload. China Precision Machinery Import and Export Corp. (CPMIEC) and the Great Wall Corp. are involved on the Chinese end of the deal. CPMIEC designed and built the Long March II, while Great Wall Corp. launched them. The deal is reportedly worth more than \$2 billion.

— "Elebra to Build Chinese Rocket; Long March III Could Compete with Europe's Arianespace," Intelligence Research Ltd., 13 April 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

8 March 1989

Western diplomats say that China is helping Iran build a factory to build missiles. Construction has gone ahead on the factory, despite a U.N. sanctioned cease-fire on 20 August. Speaking on a condition of anonymity, one source said "it's a missile plant and the Chinese are lending support to build it." It is believed the plant will produce surface-to-surface missiles with a 500 mile range. *Jane's Weapons Systems* says that China does not have a surface-to-surface missile with a 500-600 mile range; however the Soviet Union has produced a series of mobile, land-based missiles with a range of 540 miles.

— Richard Pyle, "Chinese Reportedly Helping Build Iranian Missile Factory," Associated Press, 8 March 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

27 February 1989

In a meeting with Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng, President Bush raises concerns about missile proliferation but did not specifically mention the recent sale of Chinese intermediate-range missiles to Saudi Arabia or anti-ship

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Silkworm missiles to Iran. According to White House Press Secretary Marlin Fitzwater, Li reaffirmed China's promise to the Reagan administration last year to act "responsibly" in its arms sales.

— Phil Gailey, "Bush Treads Lightly on Issue of Human Rights in China," *St. Petersburg Times*, 27 February 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

24 February 1989

South Africa announces that it is purchasing defensive radar, aircraft, and missiles from China.

— "Chinese Arms; Border Dispute between Zimbabwe and South Africa," *The Times*, 24 February 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

24 February 1989

The U.S. State Department announces that it has "no evidence" to back up a *New York Times* article from 23 February 1989 that alleges sophisticated Chinese ballistic missiles were being shipped through North Korea to controversial countries such as Syria, Iran and Libya. The announcement by the State Department is made in an attempt to avoid an arms dispute in the days leading up to President Bush's visit to Beijing. State Department spokesman Charles Redman said, "We believe the People's Republic of China understands the concerns we have expressed, and our constructive dialogue with them thus far provides a basis for optimism with regard to the proliferation of ballistic missiles and their component technology." He went on to say "there is no evidence that intermediate-range ballistic missiles built in China have been sent to any country besides Saudi Arabia, either directly or indirectly."

— Martin Walker, "Washington Acts to Avoid Arms Row with China," *Guardian*, 24 February 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

23 February 1989

New York Times columnist William Safire alleges that Chinese missiles continue to be sold to Middle Eastern countries. Safire writes that Chinese missiles are being shipped by rail through northern China to North Korea, where they are then shipped out of the North Korean port at Nampo. The alleged destination for these missiles includes Syria, Libya, and Iran. Although the Chinese assured Carlucci last September that they were not selling missiles or weapons to the Middle East, by shipping them to North Korea, and having North Korea ship them to the Middle East, the Chinese are not breaking that promise.

— William Safire, "Those Chinese Missiles," *New York Times*, 23 February 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexisnexis.com.

6 February 1989

Chinese industrial and trade organizations make a strong pitch to sell military hardware and space launch services at the Dubai 89 Airshow. Chinese Precision Machinery Import and Export Corporation (CPMIEC) displays a wide range of missiles that are on sale at the show. Missiles on display include the HQ-28 and HQ-2J surface-to-air missiles. The -2B is an updated version, equipped with a digital guidance system and designed to be operated and launched from a mobile launch platform. The -2J model is designed to be launched from a fixed launch pad. "We attend a number of shows each year," Yang Jishi, vice-president of CPMIEC said. "Our presence here doesn't necessarily mean we are concentrating our efforts on sales in the gulf area."

— "Chinese Make Strong Pitch to Sell Military Hardware, Launch Services," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 6 February 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

6 February 1989

Pakistan test fires its first surface-to-surface long range missile. Analysts believe that the missile was produced with Chinese aid and technology. India believes that Pakistan did receive outside assistance. "It is difficult to believe

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that a country that hardly produces bicycles can make extremely accurate systems," said retired air commodore Jasjit Singh.

— Ahmed Rashid, "Pakistan Has Tested First Missile, Army Chief Says, *Toronto Star*, 6 February 1989, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

15 November 1988

At an arms exhibition in Beijing, China displays its latest weaponry for arms buyers. The Chinese Precision Machinery Import and Export Corporation says it is putting six new missiles on the market during the four-day Asian Defense Technology Exposition, or Asiandex 88.

— Kathy Wilhelm, "China Shows off Arms for Sale," Associated Press, 15 November 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

8 October 1988

The Liberation Army Daily reports that the Chinese Navy is developing a new type of ship-launched missile. The navy is developing a new type of ship-based strategic missile and has made breakthroughs in technologies and launching capabilities of tactical missiles the report says. The report also cited a high level naval officer as saying that China has achieved stronger missile offensive capabilities in experiments with submarine-launched missiles conducted in September.

— "China's Navy Strengthens Missile Offensive Capability," Xinhua General Overseas Service, 8 October 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

30 September 1988

The Senate passes an amendment to the Foreign Aid Appropriations Bill to prohibit U.S. assistance to the missile program of China in any manner until the president certifies to the Congress that China is not supplying missiles to Iran, Iraq, Syria, Libya, or Saudi Arabia. The measure is aimed at stopping Congress from approving licensing for China to launch three U.S. satellites into space.

— "Helms on Satellite," Central News Agency-Taiwan, 4 October 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

17 September 1988

Senator Robert Dole delivers a speech on the Senate floor regarding Chinese arms sales. Senator Dole remains skeptical of Chinese promises to curb missile sales and technology transfers. "Frankly, however, many of us in the Senate remain skeptical about Chinese arms sales policies and disturbed by past arms transfers to Iran and Saudi Arabia among others." He went on to say, "I firmly believe the Senate— and the American people—deserve to know more about the nature of these assurances before the United States commits to further military and technology transfer agreements with China." Finally, Dole said that the Reagan administration should "hold off on signing any new agreements with China until the Senate and the American people have had a chance to see some evidence that China is indeed living up to its assurances."

— "Dole Remains Skeptical about Peipings Arm's Sales Policy," Central News Agency-Taiwan, 17 September 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

10 September 1988

U.S. Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci finishes his trip to China saying he will recommend to the Reagan administration that licenses be approved for the export of American satellites to be launched on Chinese rockets. Carlucci said that National Defense Minister Qin Jiwei was "most pleased" with Carlucci's recommendations. Before the export licenses can be approved, they must go through Congress.

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— Jim Abrams, "Agreement on Missiles, Satellites Highlight Carlucci Visit," Associated Press, 10 September 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

7 September 1988

Defense Secretary Frank Carlucci says that he feels "fully satisfied" China will behave in a "thoroughly responsible way" in its weapons sales to foreign nations, following talks with Chinese leaders. Carlucci went on to say "In my opinion, these are the best discussions we have ever had on this subject, and I hope we can now put this issue behind us." Chinese Defense Minister Qin Jiwei asserts that Chinese arms sales to the Middle East are insignificant compared to the sales of other superpowers. "China is a developing country and even in the future it will not sell armaments in large quantities," Qin said. A U.S. official briefing the press said that the U.S. respects China's right to have an overseas arms sales program just as the United States does. He went on to say, however, "we do think that missiles fall into a special category."

— Daniel Southerland, "Carlucci Raises Missile Issue; China Dismissive," *Washington Post*, 7 September 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com; Daniel Southerland, "China Assures Carlucci On Mideast Arms Sales; Peking Seen Curbing Missile Supply Role," *Washington Post*, 7 September 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

6 September 1988

Chinese Defense Minister Qin Jiwei says China will continue to sell arms to the Middle East. "It is natural for China to sell weapons to the Mideast region and it will continue to do so." He also went on to say that "the U.S. is selling advanced weapons like F-16s, while China sells "ordinary" conventional ones." He also said that his "country will not be able to deal with huge weapons sales in the future due to its limited industrial development." The remarks are believed to be made to counter U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci, who is expected to raise the question of Chinese missile sales to Saudi Arabia, Iran, Syria, and other countries, in a meeting with Qin this week.

— "Asian News-China; China to Sell Weapons to Mideast," Japan Economic Newswire, 6 September 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

6 September 1988

China inaugurates its third launch site by boosting a weather satellite into polar orbit on the first Long March 4 expendable vehicle. The new site is located at Taiyuan, in Shaanxi Province, south of Beijing. Western analysts believe the site is also used for missile tests into the South China Sea. Chinese officials also press U.S. Defense Secretary Carlucci to lobby the Reagan administration to allow American satellites to be shipped to China and be launched on Chinese missiles.

— "China Boosts Satellite From New Launch Site," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 12 September 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com; Jim Abrams, "China Wants to Launch American Satellites Aboard Its Rockets," Associated Press, 6 September 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

5 September 1988

The Abu Dhabi-based paper *Al-Ittihad* reports that Western military sources are saying that Syria has signed an agreement with China to purchase M9 ballistic missiles. The report says that Syria will receive the first consignment of the missiles within the next 18 months.

— "Syrian-Chinese Missile Agreement Reportedly Signed," BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 7 September 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

5 August 1988

The Chinese government denounces a resolution in the U.S. Senate criticizing Chinese arms sales to the Middle East, and called concerns that China is destabilizing the region "a big joke." Zeng Tao, spokesman for the National

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People's Congress, said the resolution was unreasonable interference in China's internal affairs. Zeng called on the Senate to "treasure the achievements of the development of Sino-US relations."

— "China Calls US Senate Resolution "Big Joke," Associated Press, 5 August 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

4 August 1988

William Burns, director of the US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, commenting on talks with Peking on the sale of medium-range missiles to Syria, said, "The Chinese approach to this particularly vexing problem was frank, and I believe also positive." On 27 July, the U.S. Senate passed a non-binding resolution calling for Peking to immediately halt "its irresponsible and dangerous arms sales to the Middle East." The Chinese Foreign Ministry on denounced the resolution, saying "This amendment, which makes a big fuss about the so-called arms sales, brings harm to Sino-US relations."

— James L. Tyson, "US Tries to Stanch China Arms Flow," *Christian Science Monitor*, 4 August 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

2 August 1988

China and Iran are reportedly close to signing an oil-for-arms agreement. Sources say the agreement will send a cargo of crude to China for further supplies of Chinese Silkworm missiles. Negotiations are understood to be in the final stages this week.

— "Iran-China Barter Deal of Crude-for-Silkworms Said Near," *Platt's Oligram News*, 2 August 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

16 July 1988

Secretary of State George Schultz indicates he has received no assurances from China's leaders that they would curb their sales of missiles in the Middle East after two days of talks in Beijing. "We didn't come to any agreements about it," Schultz said. "But I think it has been worthwhile to talk about it, and I am sure that that subject will continue to be an important one on our agenda." Schultz went on to say that "The Chinese told me that they had not made any sale of ballistic missiles to a country other than Saudi Arabia."

— Elaine Sciolino, "Chinese Missiles Sold in Mideast Worrying Schultz," *New York Times*, 16 July 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

9 July 1988

Secretary of State George P. Schultz criticizes China for building and selling the same types of missiles that Washington and Moscow are working to eliminate. "There is an irony in that just as we are eliminating nuclear-armed ballistic missiles in the range of 500 to 5,000 kilometers (310 to 3,100 miles), the Chinese are producing exactly those weapons," Schultz said.

— Dennis D. Gray, "Schultz Criticizes China for Building, Selling Missiles," The Associated Press, 9 July 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

2 July 1988

Syria denies any deal for Chinese-made missiles exists between the two countries. A spokesman for the Syrian military dismissed Israeli reports of the deal as "untrue."

The missiles in questions are the Chinese M-9 missiles, a missile China specifically designed for its export market. Syrian television reports that the Israeli claims are designed to blackmail the U.S. into selling Israel more advanced American weapons systems.

— "Syria Denies Deal for Chinese-Made Missiles," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 2 July 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

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10 June 1988

The Xinhua News Agency reports that Chinese-guided missile tests launched by the PLA strategic missile force in the past five years have been "95% successful."

— "Chinese PLA Strategic Missile Launchings 'Successful,'" BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 10 June 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

7 June 1988

The Chinese Foreign Ministry denied a U.S. newspaper report that Chinese-made Silkworm missiles arrived in Iran last month, saying China had tried to stop the flow of the missiles to Iran.

— "China Blocks Silkworms," *Financial Times*, 7 June 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

25 May 1988

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Li Zhaoxing denies reports that Chinese leaders agreed to supply Argentina with technology for producing anti-ship and medium-range missiles capable of hitting the Falkland Islands, as well as reports that China helped Pakistan launch a missile. "The allegations about China's assistance in Pakistan's launching of a medium-range missile is utterly groundless," he said. Li also dismissed as "groundless" reports that Israel helped develop Chinese ground-to-ground missiles recently sold to Saudi Arabia.

— "China Denies Sharing Military Technology with Pakistan, Argentina," Associated Press, 25 May 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

14 May 1988

Chinese technicians will operate recently deployed mobile, medium-range missile systems sold to Saudi Arabia. The Chinese will work under Saudi supervision. Chinese technicians were brought in to deploy the missiles because the weapons "cannot be operated without constant support of their designers," a Pentagon analyst said.

— Richard Sale, "Exclusive Chinese to Operate Missiles Sold to Saudis," United Press International, 14 May 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

6 April 1988

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian defends China's decision to sell missiles to Saudi Arabia. He confirmed that China had sold "some nonnuclear, conventional surface-to-surface missiles" to Saudi Arabia. "The Saudi government made a commitment to us of no transfer, no first use of these missiles, and to use these missiles entirely for defensive purposes. We believe the Saudi government will honor its commitment." He went on to say that the missile sale "is conducive to the stability of the situation in Saudi Arabia in particular and to the Middle East in general." "China's attitude on the question of arms sales is a serious one [and] responsible one as well." He went on to say that "some press tend to pick on China, and whenever China sells weapons, China becomes the newsmaker. How about the weapons flying around over the [Persian] Gulf? There are many kinds of them. At least I know there are such weapons as the [American-made] Stinger and the [French-made] Exocet. These are not Chinese weapons. Why is it that some people always harass China with this so-called issue?"

— "Beijing Defends Sale of Missiles to Saudis; Official Strikes Back at Critics," *Washington Post*, 7 April 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

4 April 1988

The Sunday Times reports that Israel and China have reached a secret arms deal. Israel has agreed to provide China with advanced missile technology. Israeli Defense Minister Yitzhak Rabin denies the agreement exists. The report says that Israel is to supply China with advanced trajectory-corrected missiles of an unspecified designation.

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— "Secret Chinese-Israel Arms Deal Reported," Reuters, *New York Times*, 4 April 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

28 March 1988

Shang-Yao Chi is sentenced to one year in prison for his role in the missile-smuggling plot that involved high-ranking Chinese officials in the United States. Chi pleaded guilty on 10 December to conspiring to illegally export 10 TOW II missiles to China. U.S. District Court Judge Dickinson R. Debevoise could have sentenced Chi to more than five years in prison, but because of "exemplary" cooperation in the case, only sentenced him to one year. Defense attorney Alan Zegas said Chi went along with the plot out of fear that his brother, an anti-communist like Chi, would be harmed while in a Chinese prison.

— Daniel J. Wakin, "China-Missile Plot Figure Sentenced; Lawyer Says He Acted out of Fear," Associated Press, 28 March 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

24 March 1988

John H. Hall, former president and engineer of Micro Power Systems, Inc., testified in front of the Senate Commerce Committee, saying "I have reason to believe Seiko may have illegally transferred critical ballistic missile guidance technology to China." The technology was invented at Japan's Hattori Seiko Co. Group in a joint venture with the United States. The technologies in question include 12-bit accuracy digital-to-analog data converter technology, used in target area inertial guidance systems providing near-perfect accuracy for ballistic missiles. "In sum, Seiko's takeover of Micro Power has resulted in the transfer of significant military technologies to Japan, where export control is notoriously less stringent than in the United States," Hall said.

— "Seiko May Have Illegally Given China Missile Tech," Jiji Press Ticker, 25 March 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

21 March 1988

China confirms the sale of medium-range ballistic missiles armed with conventional warheads to Saudi Arabia. "China has provided Saudi Arabia with conventional and non-nuclear surface-to-surface tactical missiles" a Foreign Ministry spokesman said in a statement. The DF-3 has a range of 2,200 km and has the capability of hitting any area in the Middle East. "China does not favor nor engage in nuclear proliferation, China does not sell nuclear weapons to any country." The spokesman said. "We trust the government of Saudi Arabia in its commitment that these weapons are solely for the purpose of defense."

— "China Confirms Sale of Conventional Missiles to Saudis," United Press International, 21 March 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

17 March 1988

The U.S. State Department releases a statement claiming China is selling missiles to Saudi Arabia. The missiles are reported to be the DF-3, capable of carrying nuclear weapons, although both countries deny that China is supplying nuclear weapons to Saudi Arabia. Charles Redman, a State Department spokesman says "The United States believes that the acquisition of such a system is not in the interest of peace and stability in the region." He went on to say the purchase is "part of a disturbing trend in surface-to-surface missile proliferation that threatens the security of all states in the region." Mr. Redman also said that the Saudi Government "has assured us at the highest level that Saudi Arabia does not have, nor does it intend to acquire any nuclear capability."

— David Rampe, "U.S. Says Saudis Are Buying Missiles from China," *New York Times*, 18 March 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

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9 March 1988

The Reagan administration announces the lifting of sanctions on the sale of high technology to China because it is satisfied China is not selling Silkworm anti-ship missiles to Iran. "We are encouraged by Chinese statements and actions regarding Iran's acquisition of Chinese anti-ship missiles, Silkworms," State Department spokesman Charles Redman said.

— "Reagan Lifts High-Tech Ban on China Sales," *Journal of Commerce*, 10 March 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

9 March 1988

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian tells President Reagan that China will support an embargo on Iran if the resolution wins the backing of an "overwhelming majority" of the Security Council. The President thanked Foreign Minister Wu for "the Chinese direct expression of support."

— Julie Johnson, "China Indicates Support for Arms Embargo on Iran," *New York Times*, 9 March 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

7 March 1988

U.S. Secretary of State George P. Schultz appeals to Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian for China to back a U.N.-sponsored arms embargo on Iran as an "essential step" toward ending the seven-year war in the Persian Gulf. The Chinese claim that since last November, they have stopped supplying Silkworm missiles to Iran. A senior State Department official told reporters, "as far as we can tell, from our information, they [the Chinese] have been living up to that pledge."

— Dan Oberdorfer, "Schultz Asks Chinese to Join Iran Embargo," *Washington Post*, 8 March 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

16 February 1988

Hua Xiang, director of Peking's Center for International Studies, warns that ties between Peking and Washington will worsen unless the U.S. stops "interference and blackmail." The warning comes in an issue of the Peking Review, an official government publication. Hua warns that U.S. protests on human rights abuses in Tibet and accusations of Chinese Silkworm missile sales to Iran threaten ties between the two states.

— "US Moves Threatens Ties, Chinese Official Charges," *Christian Science Monitor*, 16 February 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

9 February 1988

Charles Chang is sentenced to two years in prison for conspiracy to illegally export missiles to China. Shang-Yao Chi was also indicted in the case. He pled guilty and faces sentencing February 22.

— Daniel J Wakin, "Man In China-Missiles Plot Sentenced To Two Years in Prison," Associated Press, 9 February 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

3 February 1988

Chinese officials urge the U.S. to end "some irrational practices" regarding high-technology transfers in order to improve trade relations. The U.S. placed curbs on technology transfers in October after China shipped Silkworm missiles to Iran.

— Robert Thomson, "China Urges US to Ease High-Tech Curbs," *Financial Times*, 3 February 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

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13 January 1988

U.S. officials claim Iran has received a new shipment of Chinese Silkworm missiles via North Korea. New intelligence reports indicate that the new missiles are not only land-based, but can also be fired from ships, giving the missiles more mobility.

— David K Shieler, "U.S. Says Iran Received More Chinese Missiles," *New York Times*, 13 January 1988, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

30 December 1987

Three merchant ships believed to be carrying Chinese-made arms are reported en-route to Iran. U.S. intelligence analysts say two of the ships left North Korean ports last week, while a third left Shanghai a few days ago. North Korea has been a common route for Chinese arms headed to Iran in the past. The ships are believed to be carrying advanced Silkworm missiles, which are needed for an Iranian offensive against Iraq.

— Walter Andrews, "Three Ships Loaded with Chinese Arms Enroute to Iran," United Press International, 30 December 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

27 December 1987

China denies selling missiles to Iran. The U.S. accused China of selling advanced Silkworm Anti-ship missiles to Iran. A spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry stated that: "The reports about China's direct or indirect supply of the missiles to Iran are all groundless."

— "China Denies New Missile Sale to Iran," *Courier-Mail*, 28 December 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

16 December 1987

Taiwanese businessman Shang-Yao Chi pleads guilty to charges of conspiring with high-level U.N. diplomats to illegally export arms to China. Chi originally pled innocent on October 27. Chinese diplomat Fan Lianfeng was also implicated in the case, although high-level diplomats normally enjoy diplomatic immunity. Fan left the U.S. shortly after the case broke.

— Daniel J. Wakin, "Taiwanese Man Accused in Arms-to-China Case Pleads Guilty," Associated Press, 16 December 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

19 November 1987

The U.S. State Department welcomes Chinese statements regarding the control of the international sale of Silkworm missiles. State Department Spokesman Charles Redman said a new Chinese statement issued yesterday was "consistent with comments by a number of Chinese officials indicating that China has taken strict measures to prevent the diversion of Chinese-origin arms to Iran." Redman does not know what steps China has taken but said that "it would be a positive development if these measures are effective in stopping the flow of Chinese arms to Iran."

— "U.S. Welcomes China's Move on Missile Sales," Associated Press, 19 November 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

18 November 1987

The Chinese Foreign Ministry announces that China has halted the international sale of Silkworm Missiles, which have been used by Iran against neutral shipping in the gulf. "We have taken measures to prevent Chinese-made missiles (from) entering the international market," Foreign Ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen announced. "China sells no weapons to Iran, including missiles," Ma said.

— "China Says it Has Halted Silkworm Missile Sales," United Press International, 18 November 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

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4 November 1987

China accuses U.S. officials and the American media of spreading "groundless rumors" in alleging that China was selling arms to Iran. "The U.S. press has been trying to give the international community the impression as if China had become the biggest arms supplier for Iran and has been spreading such rumors," said Li Zhaoxing, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman. "This is really ridiculous. We express our strong dissatisfaction with the practice of shifting to China the responsibility for the escalation of tensions in the gulf."

— "Beijing Denies Selling New Arms to Iran," Associated Press, 4 November 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

3 November 1987

China pledges to take strict measures to ensure that Chinese-made Silkworm missiles are not diverted to Iran. Undersecretary of State Michael Armacost says "Our objective is to put the issue behind us," upon the completion of a three-day visit for talks with Chinese vice Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen. "Our concern, obviously, is that weapons of Chinese origin, however they are delivered to Iran, hit American-flagged ships and injure Americans, and also are directed against friendly countries in the (Persian) gulf."

— Jane Macartney, "China to Act against Missile Diversion," United Press International, 3 November 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

2 November 1987

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang attacks the U.S. for criticism of China's human rights record in Tibet and for accusing China of selling missiles to Iran. Zhao said the U.S. charges "are not only harsh words, but these words are completely groundless. It's unfair to shift the responsibility of the intensification of the tensions in the gulf region to China."

— "Zhao Blasts U.S. Criticism on Silkworms, Tibet," Associated Press, 2 November 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

23 October 1987

China says the U.S. was "not reasonable" in imposing sanctions on high-tech sales in response to alleged continued sale of Chinese missiles to Iran. The Xinhua News Agency says that it "is not reasonable at all for the United States to halt the review of relaxing controls of high-tech exports to China under the pretext of mounting tensions in the Gulf."

— Jim Abrams, "China Condemns Sanctions on Iranian Missiles," Associated Press, 23 October 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

22 October 1987

The U.S. moves to limit the sale of some high-technology items to China in retaliation for continued Chinese missile sales to Iran. State Department spokeswoman Phyllis Oakley announces: "During this period of rising tensions,...we have decided not to proceed for now with review of certain liberalization of high-technology export controls on the People's Republic of China." Senator Frank H. Murkowski asked the administration to review all transfers of U.S. military-related technology to show that the "continued transfer of Silkworm missiles to Iran may seriously jeopardize U.S.-China relations." Murkowski went on to say that he wants to "send a message that U.S. military sales should not, in my opinion, continue if China continues its Silkworm sales" to Iran.

— Henry Gotlieb, "U.S. Limits High-Tech Sales to Chinese Over Silkworms," Associated Press, 22 October 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com; Molly Moore, "U.S. Reacts to Chinese Silkworm Sale; Technology Transfer Delayed; Senate Seeks to Review Arms Deal," *Washington Post*, 23 October, 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

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21 October 1987

Shang-Yao Chi pleads innocent to charges that he tried to illegally sell U.S. missiles to China.

— Daniel J. Wakin, "Man Accused of Trying to Buy Missiles for Chinese Diplomats Pleads Innocent," Associated Press, 21 October 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

1 October 1987

Shang-Yao Chi is arrested for allegedly conspiring to illegally export TOW and Sidewinder missiles, and blueprints for F-14 fighter jets to China. According to Assistant U.S. Attorney Mark S. Olinsky, Chi has links to "high-ranking members of the United Nations (Chinese) delegation and the People's Republic of China." According to the complaint, the negotiations were with an undercover federal agent, and that no missiles or plans changed hands.

— Daniel J. Wakin, "Plot to Export Missiles to China Alleged," Associated Press, 1 October 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

26 September 1987

In an interview with Tom Brokaw, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang says China has not sold any weapons to Iran. "We have repeatedly stated that China has not sold weapons Iran, and of course no missiles. China has all along been making efforts for an early end to the Iran-Iraq war. We will never do anything which is not in the interest of reconciliation between Iran and Iraq." He went on to say that China "will make our efforts to prevent the weapons China exports from being acquired by Iran or Iraq through other channels."

— "China Has Not Sold Weapons to Iran: Zhao," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 28 September 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com; Daniel Southerland, "China's Premier Says Beijing Seeks to Block Arms Sales to Iran, Iraq," *Washington Post*, 27 September 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

14 September 1987

Iraq denies that Iran captured Chinese-made Silkworm missiles from Iraq in an offensive, as was claimed by Iranian officials. Saadoun Hammadi, president of Iraq's National Assembly, said in a statement. "The Iranians are absolutely not telling the truth when they say they have captured these missiles from Iraq."

— "Iraq Denies Iranian Claim on Capturing Silkworms," Associated Press, 14 September 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

17 August 1987

Iran is said to have purchased \$1.6 billion worth of Silkworm missiles and unsophisticated planes from China. The price of the Silkworms is reported at \$600 million, with two different categories included, missiles with a 1,000 pound warhead and missiles with a 1,300 pound warhead.

— Iran Said to Have Purchased Arms from China," United Press International, 17 August 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

27 June 1987

A new shipment of Chinese Badger bombers and Silkworm missiles arrives in Iraqi ports. Intelligence reports indicate that the latest shipment includes 30 crates for Silkworm missiles. The reports say that the shipment "completes a big order" of Chinese made arms that have been arriving in Iraq for the past several months. China is a major supplier to both sides during the Iran-Iraq war.

— Molly Moore, "China Sends New Weapons to Iraq," *Washington Post*, 27 June 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

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10 June 1987

Foreign Ministry Spokesman Li Jinhua denies Chinese sales of Silkworm missiles to Iran. "It is quite obvious that certain U.S. newspapers have kept on fabricating and spreading such irresponsible reports with ulterior motives," she said referring to reporting in U.S. newspapers on the Iran-Iraq war. "We have also noted that recently senior officials of a big power have also made similar remarks on several occasions. We are very surprised at that." A western diplomat responded by saying "China has held itself up as a leader in world disarmament, how can you say you're a leader and at the same time be a major arms supplier?"

— Lena Sun, "China Strongly Denies Selling Arms to Iran," *Washington Post*, 11 June 1987, at Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

10 June 1987

Iranian officials claim to be domestically producing the Silkworm anti-ship missiles the U.S. government has accused China of selling to Iran. Amir Zamini, spokesman for the Iranian mission to the U.N., said that Iran had captured the missile from Iraq in an offensive 18 months ago. Responding to questions regarding how Iran built the missiles considering Iranian capabilities, he responded "Necessity is the mother of invention."

— "Iran Claims it Makes Silkworm Missile," United Press International, 10 June 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

10 June 1987

White House Chief of Staff Howard Baker contradicts National Security Advisor Frank Carlucci by saying that he believes China's denial that they sold missiles to Iran. "I accept the Chinese government's statement that they did not give them or sell them to Iran. I do not dispute that." Shortly after the statement was released, an official said that Baker was mistaken. "We have no doubt the missiles are coming from China directly to Iran."

— "Baker Says He Believes China on Iran's Silkworm Missiles," United Press International, 10 June 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

6 June 1987

National Security Advisor Frank Carlucci says that the Chinese deny selling Silkworm anti-ship missiles to Iran. He also says that Iran has received "somewhere over 20 now and the (final) package is at least twice that size." He went on to say that although the Chinese deny the sales, "We think they are coming from China."

— "Carlucci Says China Denies Selling Missiles to Iran," Associated Press, 6 June 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com; "Carlucci Says Chinese Will Double Missile Delivery to Iran," Associated Press, 6 June 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

5 June 1987

Arab leaders meet together to discuss what actions must be taken against China in response to Chinese aid to Iran in the Iran-Iraq war. Included in the allegations against China are reports that China has sold Silkworm anti-ship missiles to Iran. "Our policy of keeping strict neutrality in the Iran-Iraq war remains unchanged," a spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry said. "Our position of not providing any weapons to Iran remains unchanged also." However, in a separate statement in April, Iran's ambassador to China, Alaeddin Borujerdi, did indicate Iran had received weapons from China, including missiles.

— Julian Baum, "Arabs Step up Criticism of China for Aiding Iran," *Christian Science Monitor*, 5 June 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

1 June 1987

It is believed that Iran and China are working towards an arms agreement to include missiles. Iran may have asked

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China to supply the HY-2, Silkworm, anti-ship missile to Iran.

— Jasper Becker, "Iran 'Asks China for more Missiles,'" *The Guardian*, 1 June 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

27 May 1987

Chinese Foreign Ministry officials deny reports that China has been providing Iran with anti-ship Silkworm missiles. Speaking on the condition of anonymity, the Foreign Ministry spokesman said "it's not true," in commenting about the alleged missile sales.

— "China Denies Selling Anti-Ship Missiles to Iran," Associated Press, 27 May 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

26 May 1987

U.S. officials announce that China has shipped a second delivery of Silkworm anti-ship missiles to Iran. The Chinese missiles were delivered two weeks ago, adding to an arsenal provided by China in a shipment earlier in the year.

"The missiles add dangerous dimensions to shipping in the Gulf," said U.S. officials under conditions of anonymity.

— "China Delivers New Anti-Ship Missiles to Iran," The Associated Press, 26 May 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

21 May 1987

Mounting tensions in the Persian Gulf are putting new pressure on China for missile sales to Iran. "The (Communist) Chinese decision to sell such weapons (Silkworm) to Iran is most unwelcome and disturbing," Assistant Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian Affairs Richard Murphy said. He went on to say that "We have made clear to both Iran and Red China the seriousness with which we consider the Silkworm threat." The State Department refuses to comment on whether or not the U.S. has lodged an official complaint directly with the Chinese.

— "Red China's Arms Sales to Iran Raise Alarm in U.S.," Central News Agency-Taiwan, 21 May 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

4 May 1987

Hunag Hua, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the Chinese National People's Congress, denies reports that China has sold arms, including missiles, to Contras in Nicaragua. He calls the accusations "false and groundless." Huang stressed that no false reporting would harm the friendly relations between China and Nicaragua, Mexico, or the contradora group.

— "China Denies Reports of Chinese Arms Sale to 'Contra,'" The Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 4 May, 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

20 March 1987

U.S. military officials and analysts believe new Iranian missile batteries pose a serious threat to commercial shipping in the Persian Gulf. The HY-2 missiles are Chinese-built and carry 1,000 pounds of explosives. They are designed to attack ships from land. They have a range of 50 miles.

— "New Iranian Missiles May Cause US to Escort Tankers through Persian Gulf," The Associated Press, 20 March, 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

4 March 1987

In response to ongoing disarmament talks between the United States and the Soviet Union, China urges both states to include Asia in discussions on missile reduction. A Chinese Foreign Ministry official said, "We have consistently held that the reduction of the medium-range missiles deployed in Europe and Asia by the Soviet Union

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and the United States should be simultaneous and balanced and should be carried out according to the same principle until their total destruction." China is concerned that the reduction of nuclear missiles in Europe will simply mean a Soviet transfer of those missiles to Asia.

— "Chinese Want Missile Pact to Include Asia," United Press International, 4 March 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

15 January 1987

China unveils the Air Force's new B6-D bomber. The plane carries guided missiles under its wings for attack against enemy warships.

— "China shows its new bomber to the world," *Toronto Post*, 15 January 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

4 November 1986

China hosts Asiandex '86, the largest international arms bazaar ever hosted by China. Chinese launch rockets and tactical missiles are on display, which also includes models of its missiles, fighters, tanks, mobile rocket launchers, machine guns, torpedoes, mortars, and other ordnance.

— "China Hosts Big Arms Bazaar," *Journal of Commerce*, 4 November 1986, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

17 February 1986

Aviation Week & Space Technology reports that China carried out a test launch of the DF-5 Intercontinental Ballistic Missile last September. Western intelligence analysts believe that this missile uses a multiple independent reentry vehicle (MIRV) type of nuclear warhead. The launch took place from Xichang launch facility in Sichuan Province in Southwest China.

— "China Test-Fires ICBM with New Nuclear Warhead," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 17 February 1986, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

28 January 1986

The Xinhua News Agency reports that the missile tests conducted last September "greatly increased the ...strategic capability" of an improved guided missile "and the number of targets within its range."

— "China Reports Improved Nuclear Missile Capability," Associated Press, 28 January 1986, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

21 September 1985

China announces it is preparing to launch a "carrier rocket" toward a target area in the East China Sea north of Taiwan. Western military experts said the test may involve a new cruise missile. The agency described the low-altitude missile as "China's Exocet," after the French weapon that proved so effective in the Falklands conflict between Britain and Argentina in 1982.

— Ron Redmond, "China May be Testing Cruise Missile," United Press International, 21 September 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

22 July 1985

China has modified its Titan-class CZ-2 and CZ-3 rocket boosters by adding large tail fins and improving their rocket engines and electronics to provide more flight control and reliability to a vehicle they hope will be competitive in the international commercial launch market. The CZ-2/3 series that has launched 14 of China's 16 satellites is manufactured on a one-by-one custom basis as Chinese spacecraft near flight readiness rather than being produced on an assembly line to support long-term Chinese space mission planning. A U.S. space team visited the

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Shanghai plant that manufactures the Titan-class booster used both as a launch vehicle and as China's largest intercontinental ballistic missile capable of lofting a five-ton nuclear warhead 6,000 mi. Only about five of them have been deployed as ICBMs. The two-stage CZ-2 can place more than 5,000 lb. into a low Earth orbit and with an oxygen/hydrogen upper stage added to form the CZ-3 can place 3,080 lb. in geosynchronous transfer orbit.
 — "Chinese Modify CZ-2/3 Rocket Boosters Focus on Commercial Launch Market," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 22 July 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

8 July 1985

China is seeking a foreign customer for its proposed C101 ship-launched anti-ship missile, and is offering to develop the weapon with the customer in a cooperative effort. A scale model of the C101 was displayed on the China Precision Machinery Import/Export Corp. stand at the Paris air show. China's participation this year was its first in the Paris show.
 — "China Offers Antiship Missile for Export, Joint Development," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 8 July 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

17 June 1985

At the Paris air show, China displays new missile and weapons technology. Included in the display is the HQ-2J surface-to-air missile, based on the Soviet SA-2 guideline, a two-stage weapon with a length of 10.8 meters (35.5 feet). First stage is 0.654 meters (2.1 ft) in diameter and is powered by a solid propellant rocket motor. The HQ-2J weighs 19.3 kilograms, and bursts into 12,000 fragments. It is claimed to be lethal within 6 meters of the blast radius. Also included are the HY-2 anti-ship missiles, which can be fired from a portable land-based launcher. It is a winged missile with a length of 7.36 meters (24.14 ft.) and a diameter of 0.76 meters (2.49 ft.). Weight is 2,998 kg. (6,610 lb.). Chinese officials said the HY-2 is launched by solid boosters and is powered to the target at high subsonic speeds by a liquid motor. The HY-2G version has active radar homing and uses a radio altimeter to reduce the cruise altitude. The HY-2A uses passive infrared homing. Maximum effective range of the HY-2 series is 95 km. (59 mi.) according to Chinese data. Warhead weight is 513 kg. (1,130 lb.), Chinese officials said. Typical operational range for the HY-2 is from 20 to 95 km. (12 to 59 mi.) at cruise speeds of Mach 0.9. The China Precision Machinery stand at the Paris air show also included a full-scale HN-5 shoulder-launched anti-aircraft missile. The weapon is designed for use against low-altitude targets, and the missile flies at a speed of 500 meters/sec. (1,640 fps.).
 — "Chinese Display Tactical Weapons Available for Coproduction, Export," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 17 June 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

June 1985

China and Iran agree to a contract for China to sell 200 Silkworm ground-to-ground missiles worth \$250 million dollars to Iran. Arms brokers in Tehran said China also delivered 120 HQ2J surface-to-air missiles. Chinese officials have denied the sales.
 — "Asian news-China; China Agrees to Sell 200 Missiles to Iran, Paper says," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 29 June 1987, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

7 April 1985

Chinese officials leave for a summit with Soviet leaders. The Chinese maintain that Soviet troop deployment along the Sino-Soviet border, Soviet missile deployment aimed at China and Soviet involvement in Afghanistan remain barricades to normalization of relations between the two states.
 — "China Sends Negotiating Team to Moscow for Renewed Talks," *Christian Science Monitor*, 8 April 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

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1 April 1985

Aviation Week & Space Technology reports that on October 1 of last year, the Chinese government unveiled a submarine-based ballistic missile at National Day celebrations. The missile is under development for use on the Chinese navy's Xia-class nuclear submarines, each of which is expected to carry 16 operational missiles. A developmental version of the CSS-NX4, a single-stage missile, was test fired from a submerged submarine in late 1982 and the missile hit a target area about 900 nautical miles away. Operational range is expected to be 1,600-2,000 nautical miles.

— "Chinese Develop Single-Stage Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missile," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 1 April 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

March 1985

The Chinese government announces that it has the nuclear capabilities to counter a surprise nuclear attack. This is based on its ballistic missile capabilities, which include ICBMs and IRBMs.

— Clare Hollingworth, "China's Growing Missile Might," *Defense and Foreign Affairs*, March 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

12 January 1985

The United States reaches an agreement to sell China anti-submarine and anti-missile defense systems. The hardware is to include the Phalanx anti-missile system.

— Wayne Biddle and John F. Burns, "U.S. Said to Plan to Sell Naval Weapons to China," *New York Times*, 13 January 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

January 1985

China announces over state radio that it intends to develop a new anti-ship missile by 1989. According to the commentary, the Chinese are developing new missiles that will be supersonic, fly at sea-skimming altitudes, and have a long range capability.

— "China (PRC): New Navy Tactical Missiles," *Defense & Foreign Affairs*, January 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, lexis-nexis.com.

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1984-1980

29 October 1984

The People's Daily reports that China now has an adequate nuclear combat capability to counter a surprise attack. The report suggests that China is completing deployment of intermediate and long-range missile forces.

— "China Now Has Capability to Counter Surprise Attack," Japanese Economic Newswire, 29 October 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

16 October 1984

China opens a defense exhibit in Athens displaying models, photos, and videos of battle proven Chinese weaponry. The display includes military electronics, ordinance weapons, tactical missiles, and warships.

— "Exhibition of Chinese Defense Industry Held in Athens," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 20 October 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1 October 1984

In National Day celebrations, China displays a broad range of artillery, armor and missiles, along with more than 6,000 marching soldiers. Chinese intercontinental ballistic missiles, medium-range ballistic missiles, and intermediate-range ballistic missiles are all on display. Western analysts note that the equipment looks old, but generally in good shape. Analysts also notice the similarity between some of the Chinese equipment and Israeli equipment, including a sea-launched cruise missile similar to Israel's Gabriel.

—Michael Weiskopf, "China Displays Might, Eschews Military Move on Taiwan," *Washington Post*, 2 October 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 September 1984

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian, in an address delivered before the U.N. General Assembly, demands the U.S. and Soviet Union resume arms talks and destroy their arsenals of deployed nuclear missiles. "The two superpowers ought to bear the responsibility. It is they who possess over 95% of the world's total nuclear weaponry, and they alone are in a position to fight a nuclear war" he said.

—John Usher, "China Demands Destruction of U.S., Soviet Nuclear Missiles," United Press International, 26 September 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 August 1984

Chinese President Li Xianian and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu call jointly for the U.S and Soviet Union to halt deployment of medium range nuclear missiles. They call for the resumption of talks between the superpowers regarding the reduction and eradication of all nuclear weapons.

—"Chinese, Romanian seek halt on medium-range missiles," *Christian Science Monitor*, 29 August 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 August 1984

Chinese State Councilor Ji Pengfei voices objections to U.S. nuclear cruise missiles in the Pacific Fleet. Ji disclosed his position on Tomahawk missiles to a visiting group of Japanese Socialist Party legislators.

—"China opposes U.S. Missiles," *Washington Post*, 17 August 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 July 1984

Li Yimang, President of the official Chinese Association for International Understanding, pledges that China will scale down its nuclear arsenal if the two superpowers take the lead, noting that the Chinese force is only a deterrent against "nuclear blackmail." According to analysts, China has a nuclear arsenal that includes ICBMs with a range of 8,000 miles.

—Ann Scott, "China Asks Tit-For-Tat Nuke Cuts," United Press International, 28 July 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 July 1984

A U.S. federal judge dismisses charges against two Chinese and three Americans accused of smuggling more than \$1 million worth of radar jamming and missile-guidance equipment to China. Judge H. Lee Sarokin concluded that they had been "charged with an act that does not constitute a crime."

—"Judges Dismisses Charge in Chinese Export Case," *New York Times*, 27 July 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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15 June 1984

The U.S. and China have not been able to reach a formal agreement on an arms package. Zhang Aiping, the Chinese Defense Minister, ends talks in Washington before the U.S. and China are able to reach an agreement over the sale of U.S. anti-aircraft missiles and anti-tank weapons.

—Richard Halloran, "Chinese Aide Leaves Washington Without Formal Arms Sales Pact," *New York Times*, 15 June 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 June 1984

Han Huaizhi, Assistant to the PLA Chief of General Staff, announces the formation of a strategic missile wing.

"Rapid advances in military technology have made it necessary for the PLA to raise its combined attacking ability. Only in this way would it be able to win battles in the coming anti-aggressive war to defend socialist construction and world peace."

—"Chinese Missile Wing Formed," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 12 June 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 June 1984

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger announces that the United States and China have reached an agreement regarding U.S. weapons sales. The Chinese request that the details of the talks remain private. The U.S. and China discussed anti-tank missiles, and the potential for the U.S. to provide China with high technology to improve artillery ammunition. Weinberger states that anti-tank missiles may be sold to China in the future.

—Richard Halloran, "Weinberger and Chinese Aide in Accord," *New York Times*, 12 June 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 June 1984

Yuri Dergachov, a Soviet commentator, warns the U.S. about selling advanced technology to China, which could be used for advanced weaponry. Mr. Dergachov warned that China might use advanced U.S. computers, microprocessors, and nuclear power technology to improve its intercontinental ballistic missiles.

—David Buchan, "Soviet Warning over U.S. sales to China," *Financial Times*, 7 June 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

5 June 1984

Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping says that China wants to buy advanced weapons and technology from the United States and other friendly countries in an attempt to continue the modernization of the Chinese military. Continuing talks with the U.S. include early-warning radar, air defense systems, and anti-tank missiles.

—"Chinese Official to Visit West for High-Technology Arms," *Christian Science Monitor*, 6 June 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 April 1984

Chinese diplomats express concerns regarding the arms race between the Soviet Union and the U.S. in talks with President Reagan in Beijing. Zhao Ziyang tells U.S. officials that "if the two sides continue their deployment of these missiles there will inevitably be a progressive escalation of the arms race in Europe which will aggravate the international tension."

—Mark Baker, "Chinese Leader Lectures Reagan," *Financial Times*, 27 April 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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8 April 1984

China successfully launches a permanently orbiting satellite. The satellite was launched on a three-stage launcher with a refined guidance system. The system far exceeds the firing capabilities of China's most advanced ICBMs.

—Michael Weisskopf, "China Orbits Satellite for Communication; Military Implications Seen in Breakthrough," *Washington Post*, 19 April 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 April 1984

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian denounces the Soviet deployment of SS-20 missiles in the Far East, saying "The deployment of additional SS-20 missiles was regarded as a practical threat to the Security of China."

—"Foreign Minister Denounces Soviet Missiles," Japan Economic Newswire, 5 April 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 February 1984

Bail is set at \$1.5 million for Da-Chuan Zheng who is accused of plotting to smuggle up to \$1 million of missile-guidance and radar jamming equipment to China. Jing Li Zhang, Kuang-Shin Lee, Kwong Allen Yeung, and David Tsai were all charged in the case.

—*New York Times*, 14 February 1984, Page 3, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 February 1984

U.S. customs agents arrest five persons in New Jersey for conspiring to smuggle more than \$1 million in classified high-technology military equipment for missile guidance, radar jamming and electronic surveillance to China.

—Maureen Dowd, *New York Times*, 13 February, 1984, Page 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1 February 1984

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Qi Huaiyuan comments on U.S. and Soviet missile deployment. "At present the two superpowers are competing with each other to deploy middle-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Under these circumstances, European countries hope that the convening of the Conference on Disarmament in Europe would play a certain role in easing tension in the region." His comments are in regards to the Stockholm Conference on Disarmament taking place in Europe.

—"Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman on Stockholm Conference on Disarmament," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 1 February 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 January 1984

The Reagan administration comes under fire from the Conservative Caucus for easing restrictions on technology transfers to China. Conservative Caucus President Howard Phillips accuses President Reagan of caving to the pressure from business interests. He asserts that access to U.S. technology will make it easier for China to upgrade its missile capabilities.

—Stuart Auerbach, "Conservative Caucus Attacks Reagan; Criticizing Easing of Restrictions on Purchases of High-Technology Items From U.S. by China," *Washington Post*, 10 January 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

31 December 1983

The Soviet Union harshly criticizes China for biased analysis of U.S. medium-range missile deployment in Western Europe. The report, published in the military newspaper *Krasnaya Zvezda*, states that China seems unable to understand how Washington alone has aggravated international tension by deploying the medium-range nuclear weapons.

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—Steven R. Reed, "Soviets End Year Criticizing China," United Press International, 31 December 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 November 1983

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian announces that the Soviet Union must reduce the number of SS-20 missiles deployed in the Far East as a prerequisite to normalization of relations between the two states.

—"China is Seeking Asian Missile Reduction," Japan Economic Newswire, 25 November 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 October 1983

China and the Soviet Union open talks aimed at normalizing relations. The Chinese are set to pressure the Soviets regarding Soviet nuclear missiles deployed along China's frontier.

—*New York Times*, 7 October 1983, Page 1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 September 1983

China asks the Soviet Union to drastically reduce its SS-20 medium range nuclear missiles in Asia. It is the first time China has included the missiles as a major obstacle to normalizing Sino-Soviet relations.

—Michael Ross, "Chinese Call For Soviet Missile Reduction," United Press International, 17 September 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

28 July 1983

China launches its first nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine. "From what we understand, they [China] did launch a nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine sometime last year, but it is not operational yet." China is still developing its SLBMs, and will likely mate them with these submarines. Retired British Admiral John Moore is quoted in Japanese newspapers as saying that China is constructing the second fleet of eight nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines.

—Michael Ross, "China Launches Nuclear Missile Sub," United Press International, 28 July 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 July 1983

The Chinese government lodges a protest with the U.S. regarding arms sales to Taiwan. "The Chinese government hereby lodges a strong protest with the U.S. government against this act which seriously contravenes the above agreement [U.S.-China Joint Communiqué]," proclaimed Zhang Wenjin, Chinese Ambassador to the U.S.

—"Chinese Ambassador to U.S. Lodges Strong Protest Against U.S. Arms Sale to Taiwan," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 23 July 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

23 March 1983

The *Washington Post* reports that China has cancelled an arms deal worth more than \$150 million with Britain. It is reported that the cost was too high for the Chinese.

—"China Cancels Missile Deal with Britain," *Washington Post*, 23 March, 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 March 1983

Georgy Arbatov, a member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Commission, calls for China to be included in negotiations seeking to restrict medium-range nuclear missiles in Asia.

—Cheryl Sullivan, Ed. "Soviets say arms talks in Asia should include China," *Christian Science Monitor*, 14 March, 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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3 March 1983

Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping publishes an article expressing views regarding Chinese military spending and development. "Defense funds should be concentrated on those programs which are badly needed and the most important areas which affect the overall situation, such as strategic guided missiles and center for producing nuclear fuel and bombs" he wrote.

—"Around the World, China is Urged to Make Missiles and Bombs," *New York Times*, Reuters, 4 March 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 March 1983

China and the Soviet Union conduct talks in an effort to ease tensions between the two countries. China expresses concern regarding Soviet missile deployment targeting China.

—John F. Burns, "Soviet-Chinese Talks are Renewed in Moscow," *New York Times*, 2 March 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

6 December 1982

China buys more than \$170 million worth of missiles from the British. The negotiations began in July 1981, at a conference in Shanghai. The missiles are part of a package that includes other naval-oriented weapons systems.

—"China orders \$170 Million in British Armaments," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 6 December 1982, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 November 1982

The *New York Times* reports that China has signed a deal with Britain to buy Sea Dart missiles and advanced electronic equipment. Deliveries are set to take place over several years.

—Colina Macdougall, "China to buy British missiles," *New York Times*, 12 November 1982, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 October 1982

China News Agency reports that China successfully test-fired its first submarine-launched missile in the East China Sea during October 7-16 exercises.

—*New York Times*, 17 October, Page 15, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 October 1982

China conducts its first underwater launch of a submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), the Julang-1 (JL1) from Bohai Bay, 150 miles north east of Beijing in the North China Sea.

— Robert S. Norris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p.335.

2 October 1982

China announces that it will test fire an unarmed missile into the East China Sea northeast of China later in October 1982. The government warns ships to stay clear of the area.

—*New York Times*, 2 October 1982, Page 2, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

17 August 1982

China News Agency reports that China has developed a guided missile destroyer and continues to test weapons for

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other ships.

—*New York Times*, 17 August 1982, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 December 1981

China test launches the DF-5 ICBM from Wuzhai test center in Shaanxi Province.

—Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p.335.

21 October 1981

The Chinese Foreign Ministry denies that a submarine exploded during missile firing test in the North China Sea.

—*New York Times*, 21 October 1981, Page 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

21 September 1981

U.S. officials protest Japanese intentions to sell high-tech computers to China. U.S. officials contend the computers could easily be converted from civilian use to military use analyzing the trajectory of ballistic missiles.

—*Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 21 September 1981, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 April 1981

China launches its first Daqingyu-class (U.S. designation: Xia) nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarine from Huludao Shipyard in Liaoning Province.

—Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 335.

October 1980

China test fires the DF-4 missile from the Jingyu missile test center in Jilin Province.

—Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 335.

August 1980

China test fires the DF-4 missile from the Jingyu missile test center in Jilin Province.

—Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 335.

21 May 1980

China conducts its second full range test of the DF-5. The test fails as the missile falls 800 miles short of the intended target.

—Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 335.

18 May 1980

China conducts its first full range test of the DF-5 ICBM from Shuangchengzi missile test center in Gansu Province to a Pacific Ocean impact site. The test flight covers a distance of 6,000 miles. Chinese officials announce that "China's launching of carrier rockets into the Pacific Ocean between May 18 and May 20 was completely successful." The new missiles are able to reach the western United States.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French,*

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and *Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 335. Jay Mathews, "China's ICBMs Seen as Deterring Soviet Attacks," *Washington Post*, 22 May 1980, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1979-1970

4 September 1979

China conducts a partial-range test of the DF-5.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 335.

21 August 1979

China conducts a partial-range test of the DF-5.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 335.

15 July 1979

China conducts a partial-range test of the DF-5.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 335.

4 July 1979

Chinese radio in Beijing reports the successful test of a ballistic missile.

— *New York Times*, 4 July 1979, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 January 1979

China tests the DF-5 ICBM from the Wuzhai missile test center in northwest Shaanxi Province.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York, Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 335.

30 August 1978

The International Institute for Strategic Studies releases a report saying the China has intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs). The report says that multi-stage ICBMs first tested in 1976 are now likely operational.

— "China May Now Have ICBMs," *Washington Post*, 1 September 1978, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

3 May 1978

China reportedly purchases anti-tank missiles from France. It is the first order of advanced weapons from a western state Beijing has made since China began modernizing its military.

— *New York Times*, 3 May 1978, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 April 1978

U.S. State Department spokesman Tom Reston declines comment regarding accusations that the CIA sent agents in

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to India to set up nuclear powered equipment to monitor Chinese missile tests.

— *New York Times*, 18 April 1978, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

15 April 1978

Indian government officials demand an explanation from the CIA regarding reports that the CIA recruited 14 mountain climbers to hike into the Himalayas and place nuclear powered sensory equipment to monitor Chinese missile tests.

— *New York Times*, 15 April 1978, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 January 1978

China successfully launches a satellite into space. It marks the eighth satellite launch for China since 1970 and was deemed a success as it was brought safely back.

— *New York Times*, 31 January 1978, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 September 1977

China discloses through the Xinhua Press Agency that it has tested guided missiles with nuclear capabilities.

— *New York Times*, 13 September 1977, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 August 1977

The Defense Intelligence Agency reports that China has embarked on a slow military modernization that will not threaten the United States in the near term. The Agency reported that no Chinese missiles have the capability to reach the United States and that Chinese missile capabilities will not likely threaten the U.S. for at least a decade.

— George C. Wilson, "China Arms Buildup Held No Early Threat to U.S.," *Washington Post*, 24 August 1977, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 July 1977

Qian Xueshen says in the Chinese journal *Red Flag* that Chinese development of science and technology is lagging behind due to political interference. Provincial radio is also reporting that political infighting at a main support base for nuclear weapons and missiles crippled defense production for months last year.

— "Chinese Technology," *The Washington Post*, 12 July 1977, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 October 1976

President Ford and the National Security Council approve the sale of high technology computer equipment to China, despite opposition by the Energy Research and Development Association. The sale has been approved but is subject to safeguards recommended by the Department of Defense. The sale will have to be approved by the International Export Control Coordinating Committee. Two computers have been approved for sale, but only one will be delivered immediately for oil exploration. The other will not be delivered until proof has been given of the need for seismic research. In addition to the possibility of using the computer equipment for nuclear weapons calculation without the safeguards, they could also be used for anti-ballistic missile systems and large phased-array radar to track ICBMs.

— "Ford Approves Computer Sale to China," *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 12 October 1976, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

18 October 1976

China's ballistic missile programs are not progressing as quickly as U.S. intelligence had previously forecast. It

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seems to be the result of a combination of economic and technical restraints that China is facing.

— *Aviation Week & Space Technology*, 18 October 1976, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

25 February 1976

Former Defense Intelligence Agency Director Lt. General Daniel O Graham says that China has probably made a political decision not to produce ICBMs so that it would not have a weapon that directly threatens the United States. China probably made a "deliberate political decision" after President Nixon visited, to not produce the missile that was test fired in 1971. Graham believes China will only produce submarine-launched ballistic missiles.

— *New York Times*, 25 February 1976, p. 21, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 October 1975

China is reported to have deployed two DF-4 missiles with a range of 3,500 miles and 3 megaton warheads in an underground silo in Western China. It is believed that a silo for a third missile is being constructed, but that the Chinese are having some difficulty with the two-stage system.

— "Soviet Fears," *Aviation Weekly & Space Technology*, 12 October 1975, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

14 April 1975

Newsweek reports that U.S. intelligence now has evidence that China's intermediate range missiles, with a range of about 1,500 miles, are now mobile and can be moved across the country. The report is based on intelligence that picked up a missile base more than 80 miles from the nearest railroad line, with no railroad tracks on the site.

— John A. Conway, "China's Movable Missiles," *Newsweek*, 14 April 1975, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

2 July 1973

Department of Defense and Atomic Energy Commission officials report that China is making rapid headway in the development of nuclear weapons but is running into technical difficulty with the missiles necessary to deliver them.

— *New York Times*, 2 July 1973, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

4 March 1973

Nixon administration officials report that China is developing an intercontinental ballistic missile designed to stave off potential first strike capabilities by either the U.S. or the USSR.

— *New York Times*, 4 March 1973, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 January 1973

CIA Director Richard Helms testifies to the Senate Armed Services Committee that China may be reaching "superpower" status because of developments in nuclear weapons technology and delivery systems. Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird asserts before the committee that China is moving forward rapidly on the development of liquid-fueled missile systems.

— *New York Times*, 10 January 1973, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 November 1972

U.S. officials announce that there is evidence China has deployed a handful of strategic missiles capable of reaching Moscow. The missiles are reported to have a range of 3,500 miles and carry a 3 megaton warhead. China has also deployed 20 other missiles, some with a range of 1,000 miles.

— *New York Times*, 8 November 1972, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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1 February 1972

Senior American analysts believe that China has started to deploy medium-range ballistic missiles with greater range and improved propellant systems than on earlier nuclear rockets. The missiles are using storable liquid propellant that permits them to be installed in special underground silos.

— *New York Times*, 1 February 1972, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

9 October 1971

Department of Defense Research Director Dr. John Foster says China now has medium range missiles, is in the process of developing IRBMS, and is likely to have ICBMs very soon.

— *New York Times*, 9 October 1971, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

10 September 1971

China conducts the first successful test flight of the DF-5 missile.

— Mark Wade, "Jiuquan", accessed from www.astronautix.com, 30 March 2005, www.astronautix.com.

6 August 1971

The Department of Defense believes that China may have developed medium-range ballistic missiles with a range of up to 1,500 miles. The expectation is that China will have a modest operating force of medium-range and intermediate-range ballistic missiles by the middle of 1972.

— *New York Times*, 6 August 1971, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 June 1971

A U.S. Department of Defense report indicates that China is building a nuclear powered submarine. The sub is not believed to be capable of firing missiles.

— *New York Times*, 8 June 1971, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1971

The DF-3 enters service.

— Michael D. Swaine, Loren H. Runyon, "Ballistic Missile Development," (Seattle: The National Bureau of Asian Research, 2001), p. 305.

30 January 1970

China conducts the first successful test flight a long distance missile. It is believed to be the D-F 4.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 334.

23 November 1970

U.S. analysts report that they believe China has developed a new medium-range nuclear-armed ballistic missile with a range between 600 and 1,000 miles at test range sites reportedly in preparation of a potential showdown with the Soviet Union. It is believed that the Chinese are also trying to develop a long-range missile with a range of more than 2,500 miles. That test center is believed to be in Manchuria.

— *New York Times* 23 November, 1970, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

October 1970

China tests a ballistic missile that travels 2,000 miles. The test is conducted entirely within China's borders.

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— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 334.

22 July 1970

Analysts in Hong Kong and Washington note the continued military build up on the Sino-Soviet border. It is also believed that a new missile test facility has opened near Peking. Officials expect China to be ready to test ICBMs with a range of over 1,000 miles very soon.

— *New York Times*, 22 July 1970, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 May 1970

U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Daniel Henkin reports that China launched a second object of considerable size. The launch was likely a satellite. The feat means China is likely on the verge of testing intercontinental ballistic missiles, Henkin says.

— *New York Times*, 20 May 1970, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 April 1970

China successfully launches its first satellite the Dong Fang Hong-1 (DFH-1) using a CZ-1 launcher.

— Robert S. Norris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 334; "Rest of World (Row) Space Launch, GlobalSecurity.org, 23 July, 2003, Pg. 22, www.globalsecurity.org.

19 February 1970

China accuses Japan of developing missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads.

— *New York Times*, 19 February 1970, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 January 1970

China conducts its first test launch of DF-3 at Jiuquan launch facility in Gansu Province.

— China Defense Today, accessed from www.sinodefense.com, 18 November 2003, www.sinodefence.com.

10 January 1970

China tests the CZ-1 launch vehicle at Jiuquan launch facility in Gansu Province.

— China Defense Today, accessed from www.sinodefense.com, 18 November, 2003, www.sinodefence.com.

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1969-1935

1 November 1969

China attempts an unsuccessful launch of a satellite using a DF-3/CZ-1 launcher. The launch was deemed a failure because the satellite did not reach orbit.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 334.

17 September 1969

Asahi Shimbun reports that Japan believes China has developed ballistic missiles with a range of more than 1,200

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miles and will test an ICBM by the end of 1970.

— *New York Times*, 17 September 1969, Page 6, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

26 January 1968

The first test run of the third stage of the Long March-1 launch vehicle ends in failure. The engine explodes 30 seconds after take-off. The failure is blamed on a malfunction with the adhesive.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 26.

26 December 1966

China conducts its first successful test flight of the DF-3 missile.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 333.

27 October 1966

China launches a Dong Feng-2 (DF-2) medium-range ballistic missile (MRBM) from the Shuangchengzi missile test site in Gansu province, which strikes its target in the Lop Nur test site. The missile carried a 12 kiloton nuclear warhead, marking the only time that a country has tested a nuclear warhead on a ballistic missile over populated areas.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 333; Yan Kong, "China's Nuclear Bureaucracy," *Jane's Intelligence Review*, July 1993.

1 July 1966

The Second Artillery Force, commanded by Xiang Shouzhi, is created to lead China's nuclear forces. It is equipped with strategic and ballistic missiles. It consists of six ballistic missile divisions.

— "Second Artillery Corp," GlobalSecurity.org, www.globalsecurity.org

July 1965

The four engines for the DF-1, DF-2 and DF-3 are tested together on a stand for the first time. The DF-3 is to be a multi-engine rocket, unlike the single-engine DF-1 and DF-2.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 15.

March 1965

Research and development begins on the Dong-Feng 4 (CSS-3). The DF-4 is to be a two-stage, liquid-fuelled ballistic missile with a range of 4,000 km. It is to carry a single warhead with an estimated yield of 3.3 megatons. Research and development also begins on the Dong Feng-5 (CSS-4). The DF-5 is to be a two-stage, liquid fuelled multi-megaton warhead with a range of more than 13,000 km. The DF-5 is to target the continental United States.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 384.

4 November 1964

The DF-2 is re-designated the DF-2A, with the intention to increase its range to 1,250 km.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 333.

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12 September 1964

The DF-1 is renamed DF-3. The new designation requires the missile to be developed with a longer range and greater payload.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 333.

29 June 1964

China conducts a successful test of the Dong Feng-2 surface-to-surface missile at the Jiuquan launching site in Gansu Province.

— "DF-2/CSS-1" *Federation of Atomic Scientists*, 10 June 1998 www.fas.org.

April 1964

Research and development begins on the Dong Feng-3 (CSS-2). The DF-3 is to be a single stage, liquid fueled missile. It is to be 24 meters long and 2.25 meters in diameter, and weigh 64 tons at lift off. The DF-3 is to be an intermediate range missile with a range of 2,800 km. The Philippines is the initial target of the DF-3.

[Note: Although designated the same name, this DF-3 is a completely different missile than the original DF-3ICBM with a 10,000 km range initially envisioned by Qian Xuesen in 1960 and abandoned in 1963.]

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 381; John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb*, (Stanford, CA, Stanford University Press, 1988) Pg.212-213.

1963

The DF-1 is abandoned because of the weakness of its engines.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb*, (Stanford, CA, Stanford University Press, 1988) p. 213.

1963

Research and development on the 10,000 km. DF-3 ICBM is abandoned. The project suffered a series of setbacks as it was determined to be too ambitious for Chinese manufacturing capabilities at the time.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 15.

6 December 1962

Two female technicians are killed when 200 kg of solid fuel explodes in a mixer.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 25.

21 March 1962

China conducts its first test of the Dong Feng-2 missile. The launch is carried out at Jiuquan launch facility, in Gansu Province. The test is unsuccessful, as the rocket crashes 69 seconds into its mission.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 13.

March 1962

The Solid-fuel Rocket Engine Research Institute in the Fifth Academy is opened. Xiao Gan is named the head of the

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Institute.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 25.

1962

The Cuban Missile Crisis sparks a debate in China regarding the utility of nonstorable fuels in the Chinese missile program. It is believed that such missiles take too long to launch in a rapidly escalating showdown and cannot be held in readiness for long periods of time.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb*, (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 214.

14 November 1960

Development begins on the DF-3. Qian Xuesen leads the project to develop a missile with a range of more than 10,000 km.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 332.

5 November 1960

China launches the first Dong Feng-1 (DF-1) missile, the Chinese version of the R-2 or SS-2 missile. The DF-1 was launched from the Jiuquan base in Gansu Province.

— "DF-1" *Federation of Atomic Scientists*, 10 June 1998, www.fas.org.

September 1960

China successfully launches a Soviet made R-2 missile.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 6.

19 February 1960

China launches the first rocket designed and manufactured in China. Launched near Shanghai, the rocket only flies 8 meters high before plummeting back to earth.

— "Shenzhou 5-launch: long-cherished dream realized," *The People's Daily*, 15 October 2003, <http://english.people.com.cn>.

June 1959

The first strategic missile battalion is formed within the Artillery Corps.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb*, (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 215.

16 October 1958

The PLA, directed by Nie Rongzhen, establishes the Science and Technology Commission for National Defense. This commission makes resource allocation decisions for the conventional and nuclear weapons programs.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 332.

21 June 1958

Mao Zedong proclaims that China will have intercontinental missile capabilities within ten years. He delivers his message to the Central Military Commission, to whom he also tells that China will have nuclear and hydrogen bombs within that same time frame.

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— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 332.

1 January 1958

China receives two R-2 missiles (U.S. code name SS-2) from Russia. Included with the missiles are missile blueprints, from which China intends to research and develop their own missiles.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 6.

1958

China establishes the Jiuquan Satellite Launch Center, in Gansu Province. Jiuquan is a launch site for missile and satellite tests.

— "JiuQuan Satellite Launch Centre," China Defense Today, 24 October 2005, www.sinodefence.com.

15 October 1957

China and the Soviet Union sign the New Defense Technical Accord. Included in the deal are two Soviet R-2 ballistic missiles, which have a greater range and larger payload than the R-1.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb*, (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 212.

8 October 1956

The Central Committee establishes the Fifth Research Academy of the Ministry of National Defense to develop the space effort. Vice-premier Nie Rongzhen is in charge of the Institute, with Qian Xuesen as its first director. Within the academy, the first Rocket Research Institute is established.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 4.

13 September 1956

China purchases two R-1 missiles from the Soviet Union. The R-1 is a copy of the German liquid propellant V-2 missile used during World War II.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 5.

26 May 1956

The Central Military Commission, chaired by Zhou Enlai, accepts the reports issued by Nie Rongzhen and orders the establishment of administrative machinery to get work under way on missile and rocket development.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 4.

10 May 1956

Nie Rongzhen issues a paper entitled *Preliminary views on Establishing China's missile research* to the Central Committee Military Commission. The paper is one of many which outline the future of the Chinese missile program.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 4.

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April 1956

Qian Xuesen begins supervision of the research and development of Chinese missiles, rockets, and spacecraft. A former officer in the U.S. Army, Qian was one of the leading rocket scientists in the United States while working at the California Institute of Technology's Jet Propulsion Lab in Pasadena, California, where he was a co-founder of the lab.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 6.

1956

Construction commences on a rail line out to Shuangchengzi, the missile test firing range, in Gansu Province, China.

— Robert S. Noris, Andrew S. Burrows, and Richard W. Fieldhouse, *Nuclear Weapons Databook: British, French, and Chinese Nuclear Weapons*, (New York: Natural Resources Defense Council, Inc., 1994), p. 5.

1955

Qian Xuesen is deported back to China as part of a prisoner exchange for 74 American Prisoners of War from the Korean War.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 4.

1951

Qian Xuesen is accused of being a communist and arrested during the McCarthy-led anti-communism crusades. His security clearance is revoked and he is put in prison.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 3.

5 May 1945

Qian Xuesen meets German rocket engineer Wernher von Braun.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 3.

May 1945

Qian Xuesen, as a temporary colonel in the United States Air Force, goes to Germany to survey the German rocket program. The trip includes inspecting rocket factories and secret test sites.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 3.

1939

Qian Xuesen graduates from the California Institute of Technology with his doctorate in aerospace and mathematics.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), Pg. 2; "Special Report: China's First Manned Space Flight," China View, Xinhua News Agency, 2003, <http://news.xinhuanet.com>.

1936

Qian Xuesen enrolls at the California Institute of Technology to pursue a doctorate in aerospace and mathematics.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 3.

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Sons, 1998), p. 2; "Special Report: China's First Manned Space Flight," China View, Xinhua News Agency, 2003, <http://news.xinhuanet.com>.

1935

Qian Xuesen enrolls at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology to pursue a master's degree in aeronautical engineering.

— Brian Harvey, *The Chinese Space Programme: From Conception to Future Capabilities*, (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1998), p. 2; "Special Report: China's First Manned Space Flight," China View, Xinhua News Agency, 2003, <http://news.xinhuanet.com>.

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