

China Nuclear Chronology

Last update: March 2013

2013

15 March 2013

A U.S. defense contractor is arrested for providing classified information about U.S. nuclear weapons and strategic nuclear systems to a Chinese national with whom he was romantically involved. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Hong Lei declines to comment when asked about the incident at a press briefing.

— The United States Attorney's Office, District of Hawaii, "Defense Contractor Charged in Hawaii with Communicating Classified Information to Person Not Entitled to Receive Such Information," 18 March 2013, www.justice.gov; "UPDATE 2-U.S. Contractor Charged with Passing Nuclear Secrets to Chinese Woman," Reuters, 19 March 2012, www.reuters.com.

2012

3 December 2012

China Nuclear Industry Huaxing Construction Co., Ltd. pleads guilty to conspiring to export a high-performance coating through PPG Industries to Pakistan's Chashma II nuclear reactor without obtaining the required U.S. export license. The company agrees to pay a total of U.S. \$3 million in criminal and administrative penalties, and undergo five years of corporate probation. [Note: The Huaxing guilty plea is related to the PPG Paints Trading Co. (Shanghai) December 2010 guilty plea, in which the company agreed to pay US \$3.75 million in criminal and administrative penalties.]

—U.S. Department of Justice, United States Attorney's Office, "People's Republic of China Corporate Entity Enters Guilty Plea to Conspiracy and Felony Export Violations Stemming From the Illegal Export of High-Performance Coatings to a Nuclear Reactor in Pakistan," 3 December 2012, www.bis.doc.gov; "Huaxing Pleads Guilty to Illegal Export Charges in U.S.," *Wall Street Journal*, 3 December 2012, www.online.wsj.com; "Chinese Company Admits U.S. Charges Over Nuclear Exports," Bloomberg, 3 December 2012, www.bloomberg.com.

14 November 2012

According to the U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission 2012 report to Congress, China is within two years of deploying nuclear-armed submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBMs). This comes as part of a broader modernization of the PLA Navy. The report urges Congress to require that the U.S. State Department involve China in more arms control discussions.

—U.S.-China Economic and Security Review Commission, "2012 Report to Congress," 14 November 2012, www.uscc.gov; "China Submarines to Soon Carry Nukes, Draft U.S. Report Says," Reuters, 8 November 2012, www.reuters.com.

25 October 2012

China ends its suspension of new nuclear power plant construction, stating that it hopes to increase energy from renewable resources (including wind, solar, and nuclear power) to 30% by 2015. Currently, nuclear power accounts

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for 1.8% of energy resources in China. According to *The China Daily*, new plants will “comply with the highest international safety standards,” will be built at coastal locations, and will only be “Gen III” or later designs.

— “China to Resume Construction of Nuclear Plants,” *The China Daily*, 25 October 2012, www.chinadaily.com.us;
 “China to Approve New Nuclear Plants, Ending Moratorium after Fukushima,” *The Guardian*, 25 October 2012, www.guardian.co.uk.

21 September 2012

According to John Lewis, China is storing its nuclear-armed missiles with its conventional missiles. Chinese policy experts caution that a conventional launch might be confused with a nuclear launch, triggering a nuclear response. Jeffrey Lewis states that this is “practical, not rational,” and John Lewis also urges against panic in his article written with Xue Litai.

—John Lewis and Litai Xue, “Making China’s Nuclear War Plan,” *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, September/October 2012, pp. 45-65, bos.sagepub.com; “Don’t Panic, But China Mingles Its Nukes with Regular Missiles,” *Wired*, 21 September 2012, www.wired.com.

15 July 2012

On the week of July 15, the Shanghai Nuclear Engineering Research and Design Institute (SNERDI) begins talks with Britain’s Department of Energy and Climate Change on the topic of building up to five reactors for the UK. Security fears raised by UK political opposition may hinder or slow agreements, but the “Chinese accept they would need” a UK firm to operate the power plants to overcome that claim.

— “Front: China in UK Nuclear Plant Bid: Beijing in Talks with Government to Invest Billions to Build Five Nuclear Reactors,” *The Guardian*, 21 July 2012, www.theguardian.com; “UK-China Energy Cooperation Could Cover Nuclear Power: Report,” *Nucleonics Week*, 6 September 2012, www.platts.com; “China May Become Britain’s Benefactor for Nuclear Plants,” *The Washington Post*, 14 September 2012, www.washingtonpost.com.

22 June 2013

A UN panel finds that China was involved in at least 21 instances of transferring banned goods to or from North Korea. Two of these instances involved import or export of items related to the DPRK’s nuclear and missile programs. Involvement included Chinese ports serving as transshipment points and Chinese firms brokering deals.

- “UN Sees China Behind North Korea Embargo Breach: Report,” *The Jakarta Globe*, 22 June 2012, www.thejakartaglobe.com; “China Repeatedly Violated Economic Sanctions against North Korea,” *The Asahi Shimbun*, 22 June 2012, ajw.asahi.com; “China Responsible for North Korea Embargo Breach: UN,” *AAJ News*, 22 June 2012, www.aaj.tv.

21 June 2012

During the annual plenary session of the Nuclear Suppliers Group, the United States expressed concern about China’s plans to build two new reactors at Pakistan’s Chashma complex. Under NSG guidelines, any nuclear exports to a non-nuclear weapon state must comply with full International Atomic Energy Agency safeguards. However, China maintains that these two new reactors are grandfathered under a 1991 deal, and therefore do not fall under NSG guidelines.

-“West Worried by China-Pakistan Atomic Ties-Sources,” *Reuters*, 27 June 2012, <http://in.reuters.com>; National Nuclear Security Administration, “Nuclear Suppliers Group Plenary Meeting Public Statement,” 22 June 2012, <http://nnsa.energy.gov>.

31 May 2012

China’s State Council approves the nuclear facility safety inspection report and the nuclear safety plan as proposed by

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the National Nuclear Safety Administration. Plans include new flood and earthquake protection requirements, as well as emergency backup systems. In addition, a proposed atomic energy law looks to provide a legal framework for nuclear security and nonproliferation.

- "China Responds to Fukushima," *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 28 June 2012, www.thebulletin.org;
 "中国《原子能法》草案有望年底征求意见 [China Atomic Energy Act Draft Expected by End of Year]," *China News*, 25 April 2011, www.chinanews.com.

May 2012

Chinese national Qiang Hu, sales manager at MKS Instruments Shanghai, Ltd., is arrested for selling U.S.-made pressure transducers to unauthorized Chinese end-users using fraudulent U.S. export licenses. Hu is accused of supplying pressure transducers to unauthorized end-users since 2007. Pressure transducers are used in gas centrifuges, and are export controlled.

-The United States Attorney's Office, District of Massachusetts, "Chinese National Charged with Illegal Export of Sensitive Technology to China," 23 May 2012, www.justice.gov; "U.S. Charges Chinese Man with Illegal Nuclear-Related Exports," *Reuters*, 23 May 2012, www.reuters.com.

22 May 2012

During a discussion on the cessation of the nuclear arms race at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, China emphasizes four points to promote disarmament: "take credible steps to reduce the threat of nuclear war; steadily promote the process of nuclear disarmament; promote the early entry into force of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty; the early start of negotiations on a Fissile Material Cut-Off Treaty; and stick to the principles of maintaining global strategic balance and stability and undiminished security for all."

- United Nations Office at Geneva, "Conference on Disarmament Holds Thematic Discussion on Cessation of the Nuclear Arms Race and Nuclear Disarmament," 22 May 2012, www.unog.ch.

1 May 2012

At the first session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review Conference, Cheng Jingye, China's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, argues that states should strengthen the comprehensive safeguards agreements function of the International Atomic Energy Agency. China also publicly supports the Treaty on a Nuclear-Weapon Free Zone in Central Asia and calls on the United States and Russia to pursue 'drastic' reductions to their nuclear arsenals.

- Lui Gang, "Fostering Int'l Security Environment to Prevent Nuclear Proliferation: Chinese Envoy," *Xinhua*, 1 May 2012, www.xinhuanet.com; "China Calls for Strengthening IAEA Safeguards," *Global Security Newswire*, 1 May 2012, www.nti.org; "Nuclear Weapons Free Zones: Working Paper Submitted by China," Preparatory Committee for the 2015 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons, 27 April 2012, www.un.org.

27 March 2012

While addressing the Seoul Nuclear Security Summit, Chinese President Hu Jintao states that, since the 2010 conference, China made significant progress in regards to enhancing nuclear security. Hu notes that China ratified the Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear material and the International Convention for the Suppression of Acts of Nuclear Terrorism. President Hu also states that China created a Center of Excellence in China, which will be used as a regional center focusing on "deepening cooperation with the IAEA...and helping countries with needs for the conversion of HEU research reactors."

- "President Hu Elaborates on China's Stand at Seoul Nuclear Security Summit," *Xinhua News Agency*, 27 March 2012, www.xinhuanet.com; Teshu Singh, "Seoul Nuclear Security Summit 2012: An Analysis of China's Position,"

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Institute of Peace and Conflict Studies, 13 April 2012, www.pics.org; "2012 Seoul Nuclear Security Summit Begins Session," *The China Daily*, 27 March 2012, www.chinadaily.com.cn.

7 March 2012

Xinhua reports that Changsha Boiler Plant Co. has started construction on China's first indigenously made plasma furnace. The furnace will be used to reprocess nuclear power plant waste. The facility is located in Hunan and is being developed in conjunction with China Nuclear Power Technology Research Institute (CNPRI). Although the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel is on the backside of the nuclear cycle, it is still a possible proliferation concern.

- "China Builds Home-Made Nuclear Waste Processor," Xinhua News Agency, 3 March 2012, www.xinhuanet.com;
"Changsha Boiler Plant Building Plasma Furnace for China Reactors," *Nuclear Street*, 7 March 2012, www.nuclearstreet.com;
"Nuclear Power: Reprocessing Would Increase the Ease of Nuclear Proliferation," Union of Concerned Scientists, 5 April 2011, www.ucsusa.org.

5 March 2012

During the 5th session of the 11th National People's Congress, Wen Jiabao asserted that China will continue to "safely and effectively" develop nuclear energy. Yang Qi, a Nuclear Power Institute of China official, state "We [China] should have full confidence in the safety of nuclear power."

- "China to 'Safely and Effectively' Develop Nuclear Power," Xinhua News Agency, 6 March 2012, www.xinhuanet.com;
"Highlights: Premier Wen's Government Work Report," *The Beijing Review*, 5 March 2012, www.bjreview.com.cn;
"China Says Nuclear Power Program Is Safe," United Press International, 6 March 2012, www.upi.com.

2011

9 December 2011

State-backed China Guangdong Nuclear Power Corporation (CGNPC) purchases Kalahari Minerals for a cost of \$997 million. CGNPC now has access to the Namibian Husab uranium mine. The takeover comes four months after a CGNPC subsidiary bought a controlling stake in another uranium-industry company. This takeover is part of China's goal of expanding its access to uranium resources.

- Tom Bawden, "Chinese Buy Uranium Miner Kalahari Minerals for 632m," *The Independent*, 9 December 2011, www.independent.co.uk; Michael Kavanagh, "Chinese Suitor Reopens Kalahari Minerals Talks," *Financial Times*, 9 October 2011, www.ft.com; Robb M. Stewart, "Rio Tinto Accepts Chinese Bid for Kalahari Shares," *The Wall Street Journal*, 1 February 2012, <http://online.wsj.com>.

8 December 2011

Philanthropist and investor Bill Gates confirms that design research for a Generation IV nuclear reactor is being conducted between his U.S.-based TerraPower Company and China's state-owned China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC). The reactor will operate using depleted uranium, and according to Gates the idea is to "be very low cost, very safe and generate very little waste." Although the control of depleted uranium falls under the IAEA Comprehensive Safeguards Agreements, depleted uranium is thought to be more proliferation-resistant when compared to other reactor fields

- "Gates Open to Nuclear Talk," *The Daily Telegraph*, 9 December 2011, www.dailytelegraph.co.au; "Gates in China Nuclear Talks," *The Advertiser*, 9 December 2011, www.adelaidenow.com.au; "China and Bill Gates Discuss Nuclear Reactor Plan," *BBC News*, 8 December 2011, www.bbc.co.uk; International Atomic Energy Agency, "Non-proliferation of Nuclear Weapons & Nuclear Security: Overview of Safeguards Requirements for States with Limited Nuclear Material and Activities," September 2011, www.iaea.org.

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29 November 2011

Phillip Karber, a professor at Georgetown University, releases a report that claims China has a hidden nuclear arsenal consisting of thousands of warheads hidden in a vast labyrinth of tunnels. The report is criticized for its heavy reliance on 1995 blog postings, as well as its use of a fictional Chinese television show as source material. Additionally, the report fails to account for where or how the enormous amount of fissile material needed for said

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Civilian HEU: Who Has What?

Last update: June 2012

The information presented above was compiled by researchers at the James Martin Center for Nonproliferation Studies (CNS) for the Nuclear Threat Initiative (NTI) as part of a project on Minimization of Highly Enriched Uranium (HEU) in Civilian Use.

For more information, visit NTI's [Civilian HEU Reduction & Elimination Database](#)

Quantity of Civilian HEU (In Kilograms)	COUNTRIES
More than 10,000 kg	United States: 354,000 kg. (excluding stockpile available for weapons), of which 20,000 kg. are civilian material. ¹
	Russia: 154,000 kg. (± 120,000 kg.) (excluding stockpile available for weapons), of which 20,000 kg. are civilian material. ²
	Kazakhstan: 10,487-10,837 kg., most of which are irradiated. ³
1,000-10,000 kg	France: 4,850 kg., of which 1,584 kg. are irradiated. ⁴
	Japan: 1,200-1,400 kg. ⁵
	United Kingdom: 1,404 kg., of which 141 kg. are irradiated. ⁶
	Canada: less than 1,500 kg. China: approximately 1,000 kg. ⁷
100-1,000 kg	Germany: 950 kg., of which approximately 730 kg. are irradiated. ⁸
	Netherlands: 730-810 kg.
	Belgium: 700-750 kg.
	South Africa: 603-753 kg. ⁹
	Italy: 100-200 kg., of which most, if not all, are irradiated fuel. ¹⁰ Belarus: 87-127 kg., of which 40 kg. are 90% enriched. ¹¹
10-100 kg	Uzbekistan: less than 56 kg., all of which are irradiated fuel.
	DPRK: 42 kg. ¹²
	Israel: 34 kg. ¹³
	Pakistan: 17kg. ¹⁴
	Czech Republic: 0-40 kg., all of which are irradiated fuel. ¹⁵
1-10 kg	Argentina: less than 8 kg. ¹⁶
	Iran: 7 kg. ¹⁷
	Switzerland: 5-10 kg.
	India: 4.5 kg. ¹⁸
	Austria: 1-10 kg. Hungary: 1-10 kg. ¹⁹

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warheads was produced. Jeffrey Lewis of the Center for Nonproliferation Studies stated that Karber's report "is simply not a reliable source for the size of China's nuclear arsenal."

- William Wan, "Georgetown Students Shed Light on China's Tunnel System for Nuclear Weapons," *The Washington Post*, 29 November 2011, www.washingtonpost.com; "China 'Has Up to 3,000 Nuclear Weapons Hidden in Tunnels', Three-year study of Secret Documents Reveals," *The Daily Mail*, 1 December 2011, www.dailymail.co.uk; Jeffrey Lewis, "Collected Thoughts on Phil Karber," *Arms Control Wonk*, 7 December 2011, www.armscontrolwonk.com

31 August 2011

State-owned Xinhua reports that "China's nuclear power industry will expand at a slower rate compared with the past five years," but argues that "the country's nuclear development policies should not be changed drastically." Zhang Guobao, an official from the China National Energy Administration, states that China "should use the slowdown in construction to address weakness in the sector." China's rapid nuclear expansion raises concerns about how it will affect the country's nuclear security measures.

- "China's Nuclear Industry to Post Slower Growth," Xinhua News Agency, 31 August 2011, www.xinhuanet.com; Yanmei Xie, "Nuclear Construction Slows in China but Still Needed," *Nuclearic*

2009

17 November 2009

During U.S. President Obama's first official visit to China, the U.S. and China release a joint statement in which the two nations reiterate their commitment to working together on a wide range of nuclear issues including non-proliferation, safety, security and the eventual realization of a world free of nuclear weapons. China also supports the U.S. initiative to hold a nuclear security summit in April 2010 and promises to actively participate in the preparations for the summit, according to the joint statement.

—"U.S.-China Joint Statement," The White House, Office of the Press Secretary, 17 November 2009, <http://beijing.usembassy-china.org.cn>; "China, USA Underline Commitment to Realization of Nuke-Free World," BBC, 17 November 2009.

4 November 2009

At the 2009 China Power Forum, Wang Binghua, chairman of State Nuclear Power Technology Corp., announces that China has begun the design and first-phase construction of three inland nuclear power plants. The plants are to be located in Xian'ning City (Hubei Province), Taohuajiang City (Hunan Province), and Pengze City (Jiangxi Province), and would all use the Westinghouse AP1000 reactor design.

—"China to Build Inland Nuclear Power Stations," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific-Political, 9 November 2009.

29 October 2009

The Australian Foreign Investment Review Board approves the 70 percent stake purchase of Australian uranium explorer Energy Metals Ltd by China Uranium Development Company, a subsidiary of China Guangdong Nuclear Power (CGNPC). The USD \$76 million offer is still subject to Chinese regulatory approval, as well as a minimum acceptance of 50.1 percent by Energy Metals shareholders.

—"Guangdong Nuclear Gets Approval to Buy Oz Uranium Miner," *China Daily*, 29 October 2009.

20 October 2009

China's Ministry of Health issues an edict for local governments, urging them to be more prepared in case of

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nuclear and radiological emergencies. A notice on the Ministry's website calls the task "vital" and "urgent" in view of the rising number of nuclear facilities in neighboring countries. One of the reasons for stepping up preparations for nuclear emergencies, according to the edict, is that "the threat of global terrorism is a reality."

—"Ministerial Edict Warns of Nuclear Emergencies," *South China Morning Post*, 21 October 2009.

19 October 2009

The Chinese Institute of Atomic Energy (CIAE) and the China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation (CNEIC) sign a contract with Atomstroyexport, the Russian Federation's nuclear export monopoly. Under the terms of the contract, Atomstroyexport will begin research and conduct a feasibility study for building a nuclear power plant in China equipped with two generating units based on the Russian BN-800 fast neutron reactor. If constructed, the plant would be China's first fast neutron nuclear reactor. Atomstroyexport is hoping to begin construction in August 2011.

—"Russian Company Plans to Start Building Fast Nuclear Reactor in China in 2011," *BBC*, 19 October 2009; "Russian firm to start building 1st fast reactor for China in 2011," *Russia & CIS Energy Newswire*, 19 October 2009.

1 October 2009

China showed off much of its latest military hardware in a parade to mark the 60th anniversary of Communist Party rule, including long-range missiles designed to carry nuclear warheads. Among the hardware identified by China Central Television was a convoy of mobile launchers for the Dongfeng-31A, a nuclear-armed intercontinental ballistic missile reportedly capable of reaching a target up to 11,000 km away. Among more than a dozen other missile systems identified in the parade were Dongfeng 21C medium-range ballistic missiles, Dongfeng 15B and Dongfeng 11A short-range missiles, Hongqi coastal defense and ship-to-air missiles, and Hongqi 12 surface-to-air missiles.

—"China shows off nuclear missiles in 'steel Great Wall,'" *Deutsche Presse-Agentur*, October 1, 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

9 September 2009

China Guangdong Nuclear Power Holding Co. Ltd. (CGNPC), one of China's major nuclear power groups, has offered to buy a 70 percent share in Australian uranium explorer Energy Metals. China Uranium Development Co., a subsidiary of CGNPC, will pay US\$72.1 million for the deal. The board of Perth-based Energy Metals has recommended the takeover, saying CGNPC's strength will help the Australian company transform "from explorer to developer and producer." The case, now waiting to be approved by Chinese and Australian regulators, is only one of the intended or approved acquisitions by Chinese firms in Australia; on the same day, Beijing-based China Railway Materials, another State-owned company, agreed to buy minority stakes in two small Australian iron ore explorers, United Minerals Corp and a FerrAus.

—"Chinese Firms Eye Smaller Miners In Australia," *Business Daily Update*, 9 September 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

17-21 August 2009

China's chief negotiator for the DPRK nuclear issue concluded a five-day visit to Pyongyang on Friday that included talks with his North Korean counterpart. Vice Foreign Minister Wu Dawei's visit comes as North Korea's regime is showing new signs of re-engaging with the outside world, including sending a high-level delegation to Seoul to pay respects to late South Korean ex-President Kim Dae-jung. Wu met with Vice Foreign Minister Kim Kye Gwan and the two discussed bilateral relations, regional issues and other issues of mutual interest, but did not directly mention the nuclear issue. Apart from Kim, Wu also met with vice parliamentary speaker Yang Hyong Sop and Foreign Minister Pak Ui Chun.

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— "China N Korea negotiator visits Pyongyang," Associated Press, 21 August 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 August 2009

Sun Qin, deputy director of the National Energy Administration, has been appointed general manager of the China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) to replace Kang Rixin, who was sacked during a disciplinary investigation, the Organization Department of the Communist Party of China (CPC) Central Committee announced. Sun, 56, previously held the post of the secretary of the corporation's CPC Leadership Group. Sun has a strong geological engineering background and had long been involved in geological prospecting in China. After joining the CNNC in 1993, Sun served as the corporation's deputy general manager and a member of the corporation's CPC Leadership Group from June 1999 to August 2005. He was the chairman of the China Atomic Energy Authority from August 2005 to September 2008.

— "China appoints new nuclear chief," *Xinhua General News Service*, 14 August 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

5 August 2009

The head of China's nuclear power program is under investigation for alleged corruption, state media reported. Kang Rixin, general manager of China National Nuclear Corporation, is suspected of involvement in "grave violations of discipline," according to a statement from the Communist Party's Central Committee, the official Xinhua News Agency reported. The term is a standard party reference for graft and abuse of power, although the statement gave no further details about the allegations. Kang, a member of the elite Communist Party's Central Committee, has been the general manager and party secretary at the state-owned CNNC since 2003.

— "China's nuclear program chief under investigation," Associated Press, 5 August 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

2 July 2009

China is planning to have a nuclear power capacity of 86 gigawatts (GW) by 2020, up nearly 10-fold from the 9 GW capacity it had at the end of 2008. The revised target for nuclear power is part of the government's efforts to increase the share of alternative energy in the current predominantly coal-based energy mix. The goal, which is part of an alternative energy development roadmap covering 2009-20, seeks to have at least 12 GW of installed nuclear power capacity by 2011. According to media reports, the plan "will call for the government to accelerate nuclear power development in coastal provinces and autonomous regions, namely Liaoning, Guangdong, Zhejiang, Fujian, Guangxi, Jiangsu, Shandong and Hainan." In order to achieve the goal, the government will also set up a "reasonable number of nuclear power plants in inland provinces in Jiangxi, Anhui, Hunan and Hubei."

— "Nuclear Power Goal Revised To 86 GW," *China Daily*, 2 July 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

24-25 June 2009

An 18-month hiatus in high level defense talks between the United States and China ended in Beijing Tuesday amid rising threats from North Korea. The two-day 10th Defense Consultative Talks dealt with maritime disputes, Taiwan and nuclear disarmament, the *China Daily* reported, quoting a military source. The U.S. delegation was led by Michèle Flournoy, undersecretary of defense for policy, and the Chinese side by Lt. Gen. Ma Xiaotian, deputy chief of the general staff of the People's Liberation Army. No bilateral defense talk had been held since the decision by the Bush administration to sell US\$6.5 billion in arms to Taiwan was announced in October 2008.

— John J. Kruzal, "Flournoy Concludes 'Constructive' Round of U.S.-China Talks," *American Forces Press Service, Defense Department Documents and Publications*, June 26, 2009; "China-U.S. defense talks restart," *UPI*, 23 June 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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17 June 2009

Construction began on the second reactor at the Fuqing Nuclear Power Plant in Fujian province, three months ahead of schedule. The second reactor is expected to start generating power in September 2014. China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) is developing the Fuqing Nuclear Power Plant, which will eventually have six reactors utilizing second generation nuclear technology. All six reactors are scheduled to be operational by January 2018. In November 2008, the first reactor at the power plant started being built and that reactor is scheduled to start operation in November 2013. The plant is Fujian's second nuclear power plant. The province's first, the Ningde Nuclear Power Plant, is expected to start operation in 2012.

— "Fuqing Nuclear Power Plant starts building second reactor ahead," *China Energy Weekly, SinoCast*, 24 June 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

13 June 2009

China votes in favor of the UN Security Council Resolution 1874 (UNSCR 1874) condemning the second nuclear test conducted by the DPRK. According to the Chinese Foreign Ministry, by conducting another nuclear test the DPRK violated relevant resolutions of the Security Council, impaired the effectiveness of the international nuclear nonproliferation regime, and hampered regional peace and stability. The Foreign Ministry also emphasizes that that the sovereignty, territorial integrity and legitimate security concerns and development interests of the DPRK as a sovereign country and UN member should be respected. The adopted Security Council Resolution also sends a strong signal to the DPRK and leaves room for parties to solve the Korean nuclear issue peacefully through dialogue. China further called on all parties concerned to remain calm and refrain from actions that may aggravate the situation.

— "Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Qin Gang's Statement on Adoption of UN Security Council Resolution 1874 On DPRK Nuclear Test," *States News Service*, 13 June 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

11 June 2009

Chinese law enforcement authorities hold the "Great Wall 6" national anti-terrorism exercise in the provinces of Inner Mongolia, Shanxi, and Hebei. The exercises address authorities' reactions to three types of incidents: the detonation of a dirty bomb by terrorists; a chain of terrorist attacks at numerous locations in a city; and a terrorist attack in the form of the bombing of a chemical plant. The agencies involved include the Public Security Bureau, the People's Armed Police, as well as officials involved with environmental protection and public health. The exercise aims to assess the capabilities of emergency response forces and improving antiterrorism defense.

— "Series of anti-terrorism exercises in run up to China's 60th anniversary," *BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific*, June 11, 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

28 May 2009

Construction of the Yangjiang Nuclear Power Plant's third and fourth nuclear reactors started, two months ahead of schedule. It will take China Nuclear Engineering Group Co. Ltd., which is in charge of the plant's construction, 54 months to build the two reactors at the site in southern China's Guangdong Province. The RMB 70 billion (US\$10.25 billion) power plant will eventually be built with six 1,000-MW reactors. It will be China's largest nuclear plant with six reactors by 2017. The plant is expected to generate 45 billion kilowatt hours of electricity each year. Yangjiang started building its first two reactors in September 2007 and is scheduled to put them into operation in 2013.

— "Yangjiang Nuclear Power Plant ahead of schedule," *China Energy Weekly*, 3 June 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

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2 June 2009

Xu Shihai area, in Xinjiang's mountainous Heshuo county, which used to be a center for nuclear research and an army command center during the 1960s, will be developed into a tourist site. Local authorities will invest RMB 200 million (about US\$3 million) in the 37 sq km site. Officials estimate 700,000 people will visit the area each year by 2025, generating revenue of RMB 280 million (US\$4.1million).

— Kim Huang, "Ex-nuclear site marked for tourism," *South China Morning Post*, 2 June 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

1 June 2009

China is displaying for the first time their nuclear-powered submarines the Long March 6, and Long March 3. This display is part of their historic fleet review to celebrate their 60th anniversary of the People's Liberation Army Navy. China is believed to possess 10 nuclear powered vessels and 60 diesel electric subs. The Nuclear powered submarines will carry fuel for up to 30 years.

— "Nuke Driven Submarines To Make their Debut," Business Daily Update, June 1, 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

26 March 2009

A lead ball containing a radioactive isotope, cesium-137, originally a component in an industrial scale, is lost during the demolition of a 58 year old cement factory in Tongchuan City, Shaanxi Province. Cesium-137 is a gamma ray emitter and considered a considerable public health risk. Eventually it is determined that the lead ball was melted down along with scrap metal from the plant at a nearby iron factory. It was determined that the products of the iron company were not dangerous due to the small amount of the isotope in the smelter, but the smelter itself along with other equipment in the factory had to be decontaminated.

— "Lost Radioactive Component Found in NW China City," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 28 March 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; "Isotope Lost and Found," *New York Times*, 28 March 2009, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

8 March 2009

In an area sixty-five nautical miles southeast of Sanya, also the site of a major nuclear submarine base being constructed by China, on the southern coast of China's Hainan Island, a key area for undersea operations and anti-submarine warfare, the US Navy's newest class of undersea surveillance ships, the USNS *Impeccable*, was confronted by five Chinese ships within China's exclusive economic zone (EEZ). The Chinese vessels included two Oceanographic Administration and Fisheries Bureau patrol boats, a surveillance ship and two Chinese fishing trawlers. A Chinese ocean surveillance ship and a US Navy destroyer equipped with the Aegis integrated weapons system were nearby. The Chinese ships were operating at dangerously close distances from the *Impeccable* and attempting to seize the sonar array it was towing. Eventually, the *Impeccable* departed from the area and the destroyer, USS *Chung-Hoon*, provided protection for the surveillance ship. The confrontation occurred after several days of radio calls from the Chinese Y-12 maritime patrol aircraft requesting the *Impeccable* leave the area. These actions indicate that Beijing is becoming more assertive in the maritime regions near its coastline, and U.S. maritime surveillance is being challenged.

— Michael Perkinson "Collision Course - China and US Make Waves in South China Sea," Jane's Intelligence Review, 17 April 2009, www.janes.com; "US and China Jostle for Position," Foreign Report via Jane's Intelligence Review, 19 March 2009, www.janes.com.

3-4 March 2009

Representatives of China, Russia and Mongolia meet at the Palais des Nations UN Office in Geneva to discuss a

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draft trilateral treaty on Mongolia's nuclear free status. The three sides discuss the articles in the draft and consider changes that would bring the treaty in line with Russia and China's current legal obligations. The treaty will codify Mongolia's nuclear free status in international law and give China and Russia certain responsibilities in maintaining this status. The next meeting to discuss this treaty was not scheduled.

— "Mongolia, Russia, China Discuss Nuclear Arms-Free Treaty," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 9 March 2009, in LexisNexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

January 2009

The PRC releases a white paper which for the first time lays out the manner in which nuclear forces would be deployed in a nuclear crisis or in the event of a nuclear exchange. According to the white paper, in peacetime liquid fueled missiles and warhead are not mated to each other, and missiles are not targeted at any country. In the event of China coming under a nuclear threat, the Second Artillery Corps goes into "a state of alert," missiles and warhead are mated, and the missiles are deployed and targeted, so as to be prepared for a counterattack that could deter a nuclear strike. A counterattack could be carried out either by the Second Artillery Corps independently, or in conjunction with nuclear weapons based on submarines or by the air force. According to Hans Kristensen, of the Federation of American Scientists, this white paper, despite its shortcomings, represents a new level of transparency by the Chinese government in regards to this issue.

—"China's National Defense in 2008," Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, January 2008, english.gov.cn; Hans M. Kristensen, "China Defense White Paper Describes Nuclear Escalation," Federation of American Scientists, 23 January 2008, in FAS.org, www.fas.org.

2008

27 November 2008

The 2008 Nuclear Safety Technology and Development Report Meeting is held in Beijing, bringing together 300 Chinese and French nuclear technology experts to discuss the current state of nuclear safety technology, and future developments. The experts conducted professional exchanges on a variety of topics including risk evaluation of nuclear facilities and radiation environmental monitoring in China.

—"PRC, French Experts Recently Meet in Beijing to Discuss Nuclear Safety," *Zhongguo Xinwen She*, OSC Document CPP20081127004005; "Chinese, French Experts Meet in Beijing to Discuss Nuclear Safety," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific - Political, 28 November 2008, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

28 October 2008

The 11th National People's Congress (NPC) Standing Committee ratifies an amendment to the Treaty on Nuclear Materials Protection. The treaty is the only legally binding international agreement establishing measures related to the physical protection of nuclear material. The original convention was approved in 1979, with China joining in 1989. The international community approved this most recent amendment in 2005.

—"China to Ratify Amendment to Treaty on Nuclear Material Protection," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific - Political, 24 October 2008, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; "China's legislature passes 'new laws and international treaties'," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific - Political, 28 October 2008, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

27 October 2008

A new research and development center, the State Nuclear Power Technology Research and Development Centre, is established at Tsing-hua (Qinghua) University in Beijing. The center will focus on development of technologies for advanced pressurized water reactors and research into new fourth generation nuclear power technologies.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—"China Sets Up Nuclear Power Technology Research, Development Centre," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific - Political, 29 October 2008, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

7 October 2008

French nuclear engineering firm Areva SA signs an agreement with the China Guangdong Nuclear Power Company giving the state controlled firm a 49 percent stake in UraMin a subsidiary uranium mining firm based in Canada. This agreement is part of a larger agreement worth USD 10.9 Billion, which includes the creation of a Chinese controlled joint venture which will design and build nuclear power plants for China and export to foreign markets. —"Areva Signs Nuclear Deals with China's CGNPC," Associated Press Worldstream, 7 October 2008, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com; "Areva, CGNPC Clinch Joint Engineering Venture," Platts Nucleonics Week, 9 October 2008, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

14 September 2008

Chief of the general staff for the People's Liberation Army of China, General Chen Bingde is asked if the 2005 "Anti-Succession Law," which formalizes the PRC's intent to use force in the event that Taiwan formally declares independence, lowered the threshold for a first strike with nuclear weapons. General Chen reiterates that it is the policy of the PRC not to be the first to use a nuclear weapon in a conflict, and never to threaten to use a nuclear weapon against a non-nuclear armed country. He goes on to say that China is an advocate of a "comprehensive ban and complete destruction of nuclear weapons."

—"China's Army Chief Discusses Army Modernization, Tibet During Visit to Serbia," BBC Monitoring Europe, 16 September 2008, in Lexis Nexis, www.lexis-nexis.com.

19 August 2008

China and Jordan sign an agreement setting up a legal framework for nuclear co-operation between the two countries. The agreement identifies research into the peaceful use of nuclear energy, the construction and design of nuclear power plants, and the exploration for and processing of uranium in Jordan as fields of cooperation between the two countries.

—"Jordan, China sign nuclear agreement," *BBC Monitoring Middle East — Political*, 19 August 2008 in Lexis Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

30 June 2008

China National Nuclear Company (CNNC) has developed a nuclear power plant simulator that is made to improve training for nuclear power plant operators. CNNC has signed contracts with the Qinshan, Fangjiashan and Fuqing NPPs to provide this technology.

—"China Develops Nuclear Power Plant Training Simulator," Xinhua News Agency 30 June 2008, OSC Document CPP20080630968136.

25 June 2008

The Chinese government anticipates that it will demand an additional 45GW of nuclear power by 2030. China's 2020 Goal had previously projected a 5 percent growth to expand nuclear energy production to reach 40,000MW/yr.

— Daniel Goldstein with Christina Burton, "EIA sees \$70/b average crude price by 2015; New supply to come as demand grows by more than 50%" *Oilgram News*, 26 June 2008, in Lexis Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

24 May 2008

China and Russia sign a deal worth approximately US\$900 million for Russia to build a gas centrifuge nuclear fuel

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plant for uranium enrichment in China, as well as supply semi-enriched uranium for the plant.

— China and Russia seal nuclear deal; World: news bulletin, The Western Mail, 24 May 2008 in Lexis Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com, "Leaders of Russia, China sign declaration on international affairs, agreements," *Russia & CIS Diplomatic Panorama*, 24 May 2008 in Lexis Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

12 May 2008

An earthquake in the western Chinese province of Sichuan prompts authorities to launch an emergency nuclear action plan. Sichuan province is home to many nuclear-related sites used for research, nuclear fuel production and the design and manufacture of nuclear weapons. According to the French Institute for Radiological Protection and Nuclear Safety, no leaks are detected at the major nuclear sites, but there is damage to older nuclear installations, which are in the process of being decommissioned, and do not have stringent anti-seismic construction regulations.

— "Quake triggered a nuclear emergency - Chinese hunt for reactor leaks as toll tops 50,000," *Sunday Mail* (Queensland, Australia), 18 May, 2008 in Lexis Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 May 2008

Chinese foreign minister Yang Jiechi meets with Pakistan officials for the purpose of building a strategic energy partnership. Yang also expresses China's support for energy assistance to Bangladesh. China pledges to assist Pakistan to reach its 2030 nuclear energy security plans. The Chinese reactor under construction in Pakistan by the China National Nuclear Company is the Chasnupp 300MWe pressurized water reactor.

— "China to Assist Pakistan and Bangladesh," *McCloskey NuclearBusiness*, 8 May 2008.

8 May 2008

The China Guangdong Nuclear Power Group receives financing from the Bank of China and the China Development Bank for the construction of two nuclear power plants. These two new plants, the Taishan Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), will add to CGNPC's energy production which is, as of March 2008, 3,948MW/yr - nearly 44 percent of China's total nuclear energy production. The Taishan NPP, built by AREVA, produces 1,700MW. The Bank of China in conjunction with China Development Bank has also provided loan services to construct the first phase of Ningde NPP. This project aims to construct four 1,000MW reactors. As part of China's 2020 energy expansion program, nuclear power group enjoy tax exemption from value-added tax in order to promote commercial prosperity among China's nuclear power industry.

— "Bank Finance for Chinese NPPs," *McCloskey NuclearBusiness*, 8 May 2008.

16 April 2008

A report in *Jane's Defence Weekly* confirms the existence of an underground nuclear submarine base at Sanya on Hainan Island through the use of high-resolution satellite imagery. The existence of this base was first suspected in 2002 by military analysts. The Sanya location could be a base for nuclear submarines and aircraft carriers.

— Richard Fisher, "Satellite Imagery Confirms Nuclear Sub Base in China," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 16 April 2008.

1 April 2008

According to an article in the *Kanwa Asian Defense Review*, the PLA's Second Artillery Command is focusing more on developing its nuclear capability over conventional with the increase of DF31 and JL2 missiles in service.

— "PLA's Nuclear Warheads Stockpile Increasing," *Kanwa Asian Defense Review*, 1 April 2008, in "Nuclear Weapon Issue" by Jeff Chen and Andrei Chang: "PLA's Nuclear Warheads Stockpile Increasing," OSC Document CPP20080411702007.

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28 January 2008

China's Minister of Civil Affairs, Li Xueju, publicly announces that the Chinese government is granting compensation to workers who were involved in China's nuclear program. In 2007, a sum total of \$2.07 billion dollars was paid to veterans and families. Those compensated would have had to participate in China's nuclear tests. China conducted 45 tests at Lop Nur in Xinjiang province between 1964 and 1996, when China signed the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty.

— David Lague, "China Starts Payments To Atom Test Personnel," *International Herald Tribune*, 28 January 2008, in IHT.com, www.ihf.com.

11 January 2008

A forum hosted by the New American Foundation highlights concerns about the Chinese People's Liberation Army Navy's procurement of nuclear powered submarines capable of reaching targets within the United States with nuclear tipped missiles. Ronald O'Rourke, a defense analyst with the Congressional Research Service (CRS), believes that the US Navy is not requesting sufficient funds to keep pace with China's growing submarine fleet. Attendees of the conference discuss this problem in light of concerns that new generation Chinese submarines represent the capacity for China to retaliate in the event that it is subject to a first strike by the United States.

— "Rising China Threat Unmet If U.S. Navy Doesn't Seek Funds To Counter It, Analysts Say," *Defense Daily*, 11 January 2008, in Lexis Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

7 January 2008

During a visit to China, U.S. Nuclear Regulator Commission (NRC) chairman, Dale Klein, meets with Li Ganjie, head of China's National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA). Klein expresses concerns over counterfeit and substandard equipment produced in China for use in reactors in the United States and worldwide. Li agrees to a proposal by Klein to set up a venter inspection program for Chinese equipment makers. In addition both agencies agree to have NRC staff members observe safety-related assembly and construction work on two AP1000 power reactors that will be built by Westinghouse at the Sanmen and Haiyang sites.

— Mark Hibbs and Daniel Horner "Klein says visit to China highlighted countries' joint work and interests," *Inside NRC*, 28 April 2008, in Lexis Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com. Mark Hibbs "Non-transparent lines of command adds to concern about Chinese equipment," *Inside NRC*, 28 April, 2008 in Lexis Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

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2007

11-12 December 2007

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Wang Yi will hold talks with Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf, Prime Minister Mohammadmian Soomro, Foreign Minister Inamul Haq and Foreign Secretary Riaz Mohammad Khan. According to diplomatic sources, China has already agreed to give Pakistan 300-megawatt nuclear power plants for Chashma nuclear power project-I and II, and might also give two more plants of the same capacity for phase III and IV of the Chashma power project under the memorandum of understanding already signed between the two sides. Further, China might also offer Islamabad a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant for the second phase of the Karachi Nuclear Power Plant. These talks coincide with United States and India talks on civil nuclear technology.

— "China may give five more N-power plants to Pakistan," *Pak Tribune*, 11 December 2007, www.paktribune.com.

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5 December 2007

U.S. proposes nuclear dialogue with China on nuclear weapons and strategy. Pentagon Spokesman Bryan Whitman says the proposed dialogue will include "defense nuclear programs, policies, and strategy." Officers from China's Second Artillery Corps and the U.S. Strategic Command, respective units responsible for each country's nuclear arsenal, met to discuss the proposed dialogue. Leading the delegations was Eric Edelman, U.S. Deputy Secretary for policy, and Chinese Lieutenant General Ma Xiaotian, Deputy Chief of the General Staff for Foreign Affairs. — Al Pessin, "US Proposes Nuclear Dialogue with China," Voice of America News, 05 November 2007, <http://voanews.com>.

27 August 2007

Three peasants were indicted by Guangzhou province for allegedly smuggling uranium. Some analysts express concern that this event exposes the vulnerability in China's safeguards system. The defendants claimed that they were able to access the materials through relationships with members of the military who controlled a mine in southern Yunnan province. Defendant Yang Guoliang was able to have the uranium sampled at the Chenzhou uranium mine in Hunan province.

— John Garnaut, "Chinese Breaches Spur Nuclear Fallout," The Age (Melbourne, Australia), 27 August 2007, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 June 2007

At the House Armed Services Committee, deputy undersecretary of defense for Asia Richard Lawless expresses his concern with U.S.-China military relations. He states "In the bilateral military relationship, we are troubled by what appears to be an unwillingness to reciprocate the openness and transparency we have shown to visiting [Chinese military] representatives." The concern arises from a pledge that President Hu Jintao made previously to hold dialogue concerning nuclear issues. Yet, according to Lawless, the United States has been unable to schedule a meeting due to Chinese General Jing Zhiyuan's refusal to coordinate.

— Bill Gertz, "China Arms Talks, Reciprocity Stalled; U.S. Awaits Hu's Military Promises," Washington Times, 14 June 2007, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 May 2007

According to the U.S. Department of Defense 2007 annual report to Congress on China's military modernization, China is improving its nuclear strike capabilities and developing its nuclear arsenal. The report states that "China is pursuing long-term comprehensive transformation of its military forces to improve its capabilities for power-projection, anti-access and area denial." It also points out that "China's actions in certain areas increasingly appear inconsistent with its declaratory policies."

— Demetri Sevastopulo, "Beijing Upgrading Its Nuclear Arsenal, Says Pentagon," Financial Times, 26 May 2007, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 May 2007

China's first nuclear city base in Qinghai Province opens to the public. An official from Haibei Tibet, Zuo Xumin, explains that the underground research headquarters of nuclear weapons production and the birthplace of China's first atomic bomb was built in 1958 and covers an area of 1,100 square kilometers.

— "China's First Nuclear Weapons Research Base Opens To Visitors," Xinhua News Agency, 3 May 2007, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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2 May 2007

Zhang Yan, director general of the Chinese Foreign Ministry Department of Arms Control, delivers China's official stance on nuclear proliferation at the First Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2010 NPT Conference. Zhang states that China supports the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons. China proposes that the international community follow the principles of the UN Charter that nonproliferation issues are addressed through negotiations and "broad consultation."

— "Chinese Official Expounds China's Stance on Nuclear Proliferation," Xinhua News Agency, 2 May 2007, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 January 2007

China amends its export control regulations on nuclear-related dual use goods in an effort to strengthen its nonproliferation efforts. This is the first revision to the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control of Dual-use Nuclear Goods and the Related Technologies since their initial implementation in 1997. Revisions address a wide array of issues such as uranium enrichment, plutonium, nuclear terrorism and intangible technology transfers (ITT). The regulations are amended to meet China's obligations under the Nuclear Suppliers Group and UN Resolution 1540.

— "China Strengthens Nuclear-Related Export Control Regulations," International Export Control Observer, 26 January 2007, in <http://cns.miis.edu/pubs/observer/pdfs/ieco_10e.pdf>.

2 January 2007

The China Association for Research and Technology's bi-monthly periodical Binggong Xuebao publishes an article discussing the research that Northwest Institute of Nuclear Technology is currently conducting on the penetration of rock materials. The Institute bases its experimentation on research of soil and concrete penetration using limestone, tuff, sandstone and decayed granite. This technology can be used to perform nuclear weapons analysis for the purpose of predicting the depth of penetration in high-strength rock.

— Zhang Dezhi and Lin Junde, "PRC S&T: An Empirical Equation for Penetration into High-Strength Rock," Beijing Binggong Xuebao, 2 January 2007, in OSC Document CPP20071025572006.

2006

29 December 2006

The Information Office of the State Council issues China's National Defense in 2006 describing Chinese nuclear strategy. The white paper affirms China's no-first-use doctrine and claims that its nuclear weapons are solely for a self-defense counter-attack. According to the white paper "Its fundamental goal is to deter other countries from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against China."

— Bai Ruixue, "Interpreting the National Defense White Paper: China Makes Known Its Nuclear Strategy for the First Time," Xinhua Domestic Service, 29 December 2006, in "PRC Makes Known Its Nuclear Strategy for First Time in 2006 Defense White Paper," OSC Document CPP20061229063008. "China pursues "self-defensive" nuclear weapons strategy - white paper," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 29 December 2006, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 December 2006

Premier Wen Jiabao signs a new set of regulations on nuclear export controls as a revision to the Regulations of the People's Republic of China on Export Control over Nuclear Materials. These new rules extend the authority of the Ministry of Commerce and COSTIND, government bodies that oversees sensitive exports and grant licenses.

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The revised regulations require end-user governments to obtain official consent if it intends to enrich uranium above 20 percent.

— "China Issues Revised Regulations on Nuclear Export Controls," Xinhua News Agency, December 1, 2006, www.china.org.cn.

26 October 2006

During a press conference, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Liu Jianchao states that the Chinese government has arrested two individuals who were caught trafficking "dangerous weapons." This statement was made in response to the South Korean Chosun Ilbo report that claimed the Chinese police had arrested two Koreans smuggling 970 grams of enriched uranium. It has yet to be determined whether the uranium was from Russia or the DPRK.

— "PRC FM Spokesman Confirms Illegal Weapons Arrests, No Mention of Uranium," Agence France Press, 26 October 2006, in OSC Document CPP20061026150013.

24 May 2006

As mandated by the U.S. Congress, the Department of Defense issues its annual "Report on the Military Power of the People's Republic of China" which details China's military buildup. It poses the issue that as China's military modernizes its no-first-use doctrine may also be reinterpreted. Peter W. Rodman, assistant secretary of defense for international security affairs, comments on China's no-first-use nuclear doctrine stating "We take them at their word that they adhere to that doctrine." Yet, he states, "as their capabilities change they may be thinking about options that they didn't have before."

— Ann Scott Tyson, "Pentagon Finds China Fortifying Its Long-Range Military Arsenal," Washington Post, May 24, 2006, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 April 2006

Representatives from the Chinese and Australian governments sign an agreement in Canberra which allows Australian companies to supply nuclear fuel to China. Under the agreement Australia will export 20,000 tons of irradiated uranium to China per annum as well as export 40 to 50 nuclear reactors over the course of the next 20 years. The Australian Conservation Foundation criticizes the Australian government claiming that the nuclear deal lacks proper safeguards. Yet, according to the Australian Safeguards and Nonproliferation Office, China has "ceased production of fissile material for nuclear weapons some time ago."

— Tim Johnson, "China, Australia Sign 'Sensitive' Nuclear Fuel Deal: Deal Comes as U.S. Urges Containment of a Rising China," Knight Ridder Newspapers, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>. Michelle Wiese Bockmann, "No Way to Check Use of Uranium in China," The Australian, 6 October 2006, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 February 2006

The Chinese government agrees to sell two 325 MWe reactors to Pakistan. This transaction occurred after a meeting with Pakistan's President Pervez Musharraf where the Chinese government pledged to extend cooperation on the peaceful use of nuclear technology. Under NSG guidelines China is prohibited from transferring nuclear technology to non-NSG member states. In 2005 the United States established an arrangement with India, who is also not a member of the NSG, to transfer civilian use nuclear technology.

— "China and Pakistan Agree to More Nuclear Cooperation; NSG Exemption Needed but Unlikely," 28 February 2008, International Export Control Observer, <http://cns.miis.edu>.

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5 February 2006

Zhang Zhijun, deputy head of the CCP's International Liaison Department, gave a speech entitled "China's Peaceful Development and the World." In the speech, he pledges that China will continue peaceful nuclear development and is in favor of complete prohibition of nuclear weapons.

— "China Committed to Peaceful Development – Party Official," Xinhua News Agency, 5 February 2006, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2005

1 October 2005

Vice Foreign Minister Zhang Yesui reiterates China's nonproliferation policy in a Beijing publication titled Seek Truth. He states that China's nuclear weapons have traditionally been developed solely for self-defense and that China maintains to control the production of these weapons systems.

— Zhang Yesui, "International Security Situation, China's Policy on Arms Control, Disarmament, Nonproliferation," Beijing Qiushi, 1 October 2005, in "Qiushi Article on International Security Situation, China's Arms Control Policy," OSC Document CPP20060801701006.

1 September 2005

The Office of the State Council issues a white paper on nonproliferation entitled "China's Endeavors of Arms Control, Disarmament and Non-Proliferation." The report highlights China's involvement in disarmament and international arms control. It expresses China's firm stance against missile defense, WMD and delivery systems, and the peaceful use of outer space. Section six of the white paper elaborates on China's export controls and proposed prosecution measures upon violation of these regulations.

— "More on Chinese White Paper on Arms Control, Nonproliferation," Xinhua News Agency, 1 September 2005, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>. "China's State Council Releases White Paper," International Export Control Observer, October 2005, <http://cns.miis.edu>.

1 September 2005

At a news conference held by the Information Office of the State Council, Zhang Yan, Director of the Department of Arms Control at the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, affirms China's commitment to a nuclear weapons no-first-use policy and that in any circumstance and committed unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states or nuclear-weapon-free zones."

— "Chinese Official Says Policy of Not Using Nuclear Weapons First Won't Change," Xinhua News Agency, 1 September 2005, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 July 2005

In a press briefing with foreign journalists, Chinese Major-General Zhu Chenghu - dean of the National Defense University - states that China retains a nuclear option to retaliate to potential U.S. intervention in Taiwan. He was quoted saying "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." US State Department spokesman Sean McCormack criticizes Zhu's remarks noting that the remarks were "highly irresponsible," and that "we hope that these are not the views of the Chinese government." Chinese Foreign ministry spokesperson said Zhu's statements did not represent the Chinese government's view and that they were simply the General's personal opinions. A few days later, in an interview with a Hong Kong paper Zhu argued that his statements were taken out of context.

— Joseph Kahn, "Chinese General Threatens Use of A-Bombs if U.S. Intrudes," New York Times, 15 July, 2005, in

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>. Joel Brinkley, "U.S. Rebukes Chinese General for His Threat of Nuclear Arms Use," New York Times, 16 July 2005, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>. "PRC FM Spokesman Says Zhu Chenghu's Remarks on Nuclear Weapons 'Personal Views'," Xinhua, 15 July 2005, in OSC document CPP20050715000206. "Chinese General Says Nuclear Remarks 'Quoted Out of Context,'" Ta Kung Pao, 17 July 2005, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 June 2005

At a plenary meeting of the Conference of Disarmament, Chinese ambassador Hu Xiaodi states China's support to prevent an arms race in space. He also states that missile defense systems undermine the efforts of the nuclear disarmament.

— "China Seeks to Advance International Nuclear Disarmament Process – Envoy," Xinhua News Agency, 23 June 2005, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 May 2005

At the 2005 NPT Review Conference, Chinese ambassador to the UN in New York, Hu Xiaodi, urges nuclear weapons states to adopt policies granting security assurances to non-nuclear weapons states.

— Liu Libin, "PRC Disarmament Ambassador Urges Nuclear States to Provide Security Assurances at UN," Xinhua News Agency, 18 May 2005, in "Chinese Representative Urges Nuclear-Weapon Nations to Provide Security Assurances to Non-Nuclear-Weapon Nations," OSC Document CPP20050519000016.

12 May 2005

Beijing Zhongguo Wang, an official PRC publication, puts forth a complete historical account outlining China's nonproliferation policy in "China's Contribution to Nuclear Disarmament."

— "Zhongguo Wang on China's Contribution to Nuclear Disarmament, Nonproliferation," Beijing Zhongguo Wang, 12 May 2005, OSC Document CPP20050513000122.

4 May 2005

At the 2005 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, Chinese ambassador Zhang Yang expresses China's support for the NPT. He suggests that: "Nuclear disarmament, nuclear nonproliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear energy, must be promoted in a comprehensive and balanced manner."

— "China Calls for Promoting Goals of Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty," BBC Monitoring Asia Pacific, 4 May 2005, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 April 2005

During a visit to Pakistan, Premier Wen Jiabao agrees to supply Pakistan with two 300 MW nuclear reactors. This agreement is in addition to China's previous commitment to supply two reactors at Chashma. According to Henry Hyde of the US Senate International Relations Committee, these transactions pose an issue considering that China is now a member of the Nuclear Suppliers Group and that Pakistan does not allow intrusive international inspections on its nuclear facilities.

— Farhan Bokhari, "China and Pakistan in Deal on Reactors," Financial Times, 11 April 2005, <http://search.ft.com>. Scott Jones, "China Reforms Its Strategic Exports Control Regime," Jane's Intelligence Review, 1 April 2005.

11 March 2005

At the U.S. - China Economic and Security Review Commission hearing, assistant secretary of state for arms control, Stephen Rademaker, complains that China's "unacceptable proliferant activity continues," and that China needs to address the enforcement of its nonproliferation commitments. The "proliferant activity" Rademaker is

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referring to is the alleged continued nuclear cooperation between Chinese nuclear industry and entities in Iran and Pakistan.

— "China Must Enforce Its Nonproliferation Policies, Rademaker Says," 11 March 2005, <http://usinfo.state.gov>.

April 2005

The Port of Shanghai becomes the 36th port under Container Security Initiative (CSI) guidelines. This is a result of the agreement reached between President George W. Bush and then-President Jiang Zemin at summit on October 25, 2002. The objective of the CSI is to protect the shipment of sensitive maritime cargo from terrorist activities through non-intrusive inspection methods.

— "Maritime and Port Security: Chinese Port of Shanghai Joins U.S. Container Security Initiative; Argentina and Brazil to Follow Suit," Asian Export Control Observer, 8 Issue 7, April/ May 2005, <http://cns.miis.edu>.

2004

27 December 2004

China stresses the need to extend protection for non-nuclear weapons states in its white paper on China's National Defense in 2004. The report also encourages nuclear-weapons states progress in arms control at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva which is described as being in "deadlock." The white paper also states that "The Fissile Materials Cut-Off Treaty is of great significance to preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons and facilitating the nuclear disarmament process. China supports an early conclusion of the treaty through negotiations."

— "China Calls for Security Assurances for Non-Nuclear Armed States," Xinhua News Agency, 27 December 2004, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>. "China Daily: White Paper Spells Out Non-Nuclear Approach," China Daily, 28 December 2004, OSC Document CPP20041228000011. "Xinhua: 'Full Text' of White Paper Titled China's National Defense in 2004," Xinhua News Agency, 27 December 2004, OSC Document, CPP20041227000034, in <http://english.peopledaily.com.cn>.

7 November 2004

The Indian Defense Ministry expresses concern over China's military modernization on the Tibetan border in its annual report. According to the report, India is carefully observing Beijing's "military modernization, nuclear and missile arsenals, and continental and maritime aspirations."

— S. N. M. Abdi, "India Worries About China's Military Build-Up in Tibet," South China Morning Post, 7 November 2004, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 October 2004

China celebrates the 40th anniversary of its first successful atomic bomb test through a commemoration of Chinese scientists, army veterans and students. The students and scientists are from Malan of northwest China's Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region and Qinghua University in Beijing.

— "China Marks Anniversary of First Chinese Atomic Bomb," Xinhua News Agency, 16 October 2004, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 October 2004

During a visit to the PRC, Russian president Vladimir Putin signs a joint declaration with Chinese president Hu Jintao pledging cooperation on nonproliferation issues with the aim to stop the spread of weapons of mass destruction. The declaration is intended to strengthen UN Resolution 1540 and the NPT.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



—"Russia and China Pledge to Develop Nonproliferation and Nuclear Export Control Cooperation," International Export Control Observer, October/November 2004, <http://cns.miis.edu>.

20 September 2004

Zhang Huazhu, head of the Chinese delegation to the 48th session of the General Conference of the IAEA states that "China opposes proliferation of nuclear weapons in all forms, and actively takes part in international cooperation in non-proliferation." He also announces that China will donate one million dollars to the IAEA.

—"PRC Rep to IAEA: China Pursues Policy of Nuclear Non-Proliferation," Xinhua News Agency, 20 September 2004, OSC Document CPP20040920000283. "China Daily 'Opinion': China Contributes in Bid To Avert Nuclear Crises," China Daily, 23 September 2004, OSC Document CPP20040923000017.

19 June 2004

Delegates to China's National People's Congress and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference call for a review of China's no-first-use nuclear policy. The delegates suggest the use of nuclear weapons against Taiwan if they try to destroy the Three Gorges Dam.

—Guo Shiping, "China Told to Use Nukes if Taiwan Hits Dam; Some Parliamentary Delegates Call on Beijing to Retract its No-First-Use Pledge to Deter 'Terrorist Acts' Like Dam Strike," Straits Times, 19 June 2004, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 June 2004

Foreign Minister, Natwar Singh proposes that in order to maintain global stability, India, Pakistan and China should share a common nuclear doctrine.

—Pravin Sawhney, "Different Nuclear Doctrines," New Delhi The Pioneer, 3 June 2004, in "Indian Analyst Says Proposal of Common Nuclear Doctrine With China 'Unrealistic'," OSC Document SAP20040603000050.

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.

28 May 2004

China is accepted into the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) at the group's plenary meeting in Gothenburg, Sweden. At a press conference later in Beijing, Foreign Minister Liu Jianchao states that "China supports the NSG's positive role, objectives and principles in nuclear nonproliferation."

—Chen Gang, "China Joins Nuclear Suppliers Group," Xinhua News Agency, 28 May 2004, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 April 2004

Ambassador Hu Xiaodi, at the Third Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT) Review Conference, notes that China is opposed to military strikes of civilian-use nuclear facilities of other countries. China also supports the "Convention on Physical Protection of Nuclear Material." According to Hu it is necessary to "correctly handle the relationship between nonproliferation and peaceful uses of nuclear

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energy."

—Chen Jian, "China Opposes Authorizing a Country To Launch Military Strikes Against the Civilian-Use Nuclear Facilities of Another Country," Beijing Zhongguo Xinwen She, 27 April 2004, in "PRC Envoy: China Opposes Military Strikes on Civilian-Use Nuclear Facilities," OSC Document CPP20040427000127.

18 February 2004

At a Foreign Ministry News Conference, the Chinese government pledges to investigate its ties to nuclear weapons blueprints found by international inspectors in Libya. The detailed blueprints of a 500kg nuclear weapon are believed to have been transferred to Pakistan in the early 1980s and from there the designs made their way to Libya. Foreign Minister Zhang Qiyue states that "China expresses its concern about the relevant reports. We are trying to learn more about the circumstances."

—Stephen Fidler, "China to Investigate Libya Report Nuclear Weapon Blueprints," Financial Times, 18 February 2004, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 January 2004

Zhang Yan, China's ambassador to the United Nations in Geneva, submits an application for China to join the Nuclear Suppliers Group to the current NSG president Cho Chang-beom of South Korea. Zhang also sent a message to the Director-General of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Mohamed M. ElBaradei to make him aware of the application.

—"China Applies To Join Nuclear Suppliers Group," Xinhua News Agency, 27 January 2004, available via China Daily, www.chinadaily.com.cn.

2004

3 December 2003

The Chinese State Council publishes its 2003 white paper entitled "China's Non-Proliferation Policy and Measures," emphasizing that China has signed all international nonproliferation treaties. It reports that China has also been involved in IAEA programs and counter-terrorism measures. The paper claims that China has created a sufficient legal framework for addressing proliferation concerns as well as implemented extensive export controls.

—"China Signs All International Treaties on Non-Proliferation: White Paper," Xinhua News Agency, 3 December 2003, in "PRC White Paper: China Signs All International Treaties on Non-Proliferation," OSC Document CPP20031203000069. "China's Non-Proliferation Policy and Measures," Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, December 2003, www.china.org.cn.

18 November 2003

At a regular Foreign Ministry press briefing, spokesperson Liu Jianchao denies CIA claims that China has been involved in covert nuclear weapon technology transfers to Pakistan under the guises of nuclear power cooperation. Liu affirms that China's nuclear cooperation with Pakistan is only for peaceful application.

—"Transcript of PRC FM Spokesman Press Conference," Beijing Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of China, 18 November 2003, OSC Document CPP20031119000186.

4 September 2003

Zhang Yan, head of the Chinese delegation to the 2003 Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) conference, expresses his concern with nonproliferation issues at the conference. According to Zhang's statement: "The conclusion of the CTBT represents a major step of milestone significance toward comprehensive and complete

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nuclear disarmament and a world free of nuclear weapons."

—"China Urges International Consensus on Nuclear Test Ban Treaty," Xinhua News Agency, 4 September 2003, OSC Document CPP20030904000077.

30 July 2003

China's first nuclear weapons facility is turned into a museum and is now open to the public. This former production facility, No 221 Plant, is located in Qinghai Province in the Tibetan Autonomous region.

—"China's First Nuclear Weapons Production Base Opens to Public in Qinghai," Xinhua News Agency, 30 July 2003, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

31 March 2003

At the 2003 United Nations Disarmament Commission, China proposes a 10-point agenda for arms control. According to head of the Chinese delegation, Hu Xiaodi, missile defense systems and outer-space weapons "have been particularly worrisome," and could threaten the sustainability of the arms control regime.

—"China Puts Forth Proposals for Disarmament," Xinhua News Agency, 31 March 2003, OSC Document CPP20030331000210.

27 January 2003

The Chinese government produces an investigative report analyzing the effects of the nuclear capacity of neighboring states on China's national security. A military professor is quoted in the report stating "As to the nuclear security of China, the strongest guarantee is that we have a strong enough anti-nuclear power." He asserts "China's national defense strategy is a domestic defense strategy. We have always emphasized the principle and stance of not using nuclear weapons first. However, China's strategic nuclear weapon standard is at the forefront of the world. It is sufficient to guarantee the country's nuclear security."

—Cheng Gang "China Has No Problem with its Nuclear Security," Beijing Huanqiu Shibao, 27 January 2003, in "PRC Paper Says China Has High Level of Nuclear Security," OSC Document CPP20030129000077.

2002

9 December 2002

The Chinese government publishes its first defense white paper entitled "China's National Defense in 2002." The 2002 white paper outlines China's national defense policy, its security outlook and affirms China's stance on nuclear weapons. It states that, "China consistently upholds the policy of no first use of nuclear weapons, and adopts an extremely restrained attitude toward the development of nuclear weapons."

—"Full Text of China's National Defense White Paper 2002," Xinhua News Agency, 9 December 2002, OSC Document CPP20021209000216.

14 November 2002

Liu Jieyi, the director general of the department of arms control and disarmament at China's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, affirms China's commitment to nonproliferation policy at the luncheon keynote address of the annual Carnegie International Nonproliferation Conference. According to Liu, China commits to fully implement its nuclear-related export control regulations including its "Nuclear Export Control List" and "Export Control List of Nuclear Dual-use Items and Related Technologies," as well as items covered under the Zangger Committee and the Nuclear Suppliers Group.

—"PRC Arms Control Department Head on Nonproliferation Policy," Beijing Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



People's Republic of China, 14 November 2002, OSC Document CPP20021120000082. Liu Jieyi, "Luncheon Keynote Address at the Carnegie International Non-Proliferation Conference To Take up Challenges With Strengthened Solidarity and Cooperation: A Perspective on International Non-Proliferation Prospect and China's Policy," Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, 14 November 2002, www.nti.org.

16 October 2002

China's Vice Foreign Minister Wang Guangya responsible for arms control and disarmament publishes a report on the history of China's nonproliferation policy. The article stresses the importance of diplomacy in resolving nonproliferation issues. He also advocates the necessity to avoid sanctions as a response to proliferation events. —Wang Guangya "Keep on Improving Non-Proliferation Mechanism and Promote World Peace and Development," People's Daily, 17 October 2002, in "PRC MFA Publishes Wang Guangya's Article on China's Nonproliferation Policy," OSC Document CPP20021021000017.

7 June 2002

At the second summit of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization the six member states: China, Russia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan convene and sign the Charter for Shanghai Cooperation Organization which includes a call for a nuclear weapons free zone in Central Asia. —"SCO Emphasizes Importance of Nuclear Nonproliferation," Xinhua News Agency, 7 June 2002, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 March 2002

During his visit to the United States, Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing expresses his disapproval with the conclusions of the U.S. Nuclear Posture Review. The DOD report allows for the use of nuclear weapons in a conflict over Taiwan in spite of previous U.S. policy that refrained from threatening China over this issue. He further expresses that China wishes that all nuclear weapons be destroyed and also advocates a "no-first-use" policy. —"USA Must 'Immediately Redress' Recent Mistakes, Chinese Minister Tells Envoy," Xinhua News Agency, 16 March 2002, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2001

November 2001

U.S. intelligence imagery may have captured images of Chinese nuclear tests that at the remote Lop Nur test facility in western Xinjiang province. The tests produced no detectable nuclear yield or blast similar to the tests conducted in June and July. A Chinese diplomat denies that China is conducting any tests as China is a signatory of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty. — Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough, "Inside the Ring," Washington Times, 7 December 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Jane Perlez, "Nuclear Tests Not Planned, China Diplomat Says," The New York Times, 6 September 2001, <http://newyorktimes.com>.

4 November 2001

U.S. fears of Pakistan moving nuclear arsenal to China for safekeeping from foreign attack has led U.S. General Colin Powell to offer Pakistan high-tech assistance to improve the security of missile vaults and update both command and control communications, and the multiple-code custody arrangements that theoretically prevent rogue missile launches.

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— Tony Allen-Mills Washington, "Pakistan Panics Over Threat to Arsenal," Sunday Times, 4 November 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 September 2001

People's Daily reports that India now possesses 30 to 60 nuclear weapons and raw barium material for the production of over 70 nuclear bombs. By 2005, India will be able to further produce more than 100 nuclear bombs while at present it has a total of 200 nuclear missiles. India's new long range 'Agni-II' missiles could reach the whole territory of Pakistan and most regions of China including Shanghai and Guangzhou.

— Mehmud Ahmed, "India's Nuclear Arsenal a Threat to China and Pakistan, says People's Daily," Business Recorder, September 10, 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 September 2001

Undersecretary of Defense for Policy Douglas Feith, reiterated the administrations stance that "It is not correct that the U.S. government has any idea of withholding objections to China's nuclear modernization program in return for China's withholding objections to the U.S. missile defense program." White House Press Secretary, Ari Fleischer states, "The United States will not seek to overcome China's opposition to missile defense by telling the Chinese that we do not object to an expansion of their nuclear ballistic missile force. Nor will we acquiesce in any resumption of nuclear testing by China. We are respecting the nuclear testing moratorium and all other nations should as well." As for China's buildup of nuclear forces, Fleischer said, "We will tell the Chinese that it is unnecessary and that it is not good for regional stability or for peace." The Bush administration may also discuss with China the resumption of nuclear tests which if tests resume would break the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty between Russia and the United States. These discussions with China could signal a move away from Sino-U.S. relations to a U.S.- China relation.

— Robert Burns, "Defense Secretary Says Administration Has No Intention of Acquiescing to China's Nuclear Buildup," Washington Dateline, 5 September 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

June-July 2001

U.S. intelligence imagery may have detected three nuclear weapons-related tests at the remote Lop Nur test facility in western Xinjiang province. The tests are part of China's strategic nuclear weapons buildup that includes two new road-mobile intercontinental ballistic missiles, the DF-31 and the DF-41, and a new class of ballistic missile submarines outfitted with JL-2 missiles - a naval version of the DF-31. A Chinese diplomat denies that China is conducting any tests as China is a signatory of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

— Bill Gertz and Rowan Scarborough, "Inside the Ring," Washington Times, 7 December 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Jane Perlez, "Nuclear Tests Not Planned, China Diplomat Says," The New York Times, 6 September 2001, <http://newyorktimes.com>.

27 July 2001

In an annual meeting between ASEAN and dialogue partners, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister expressed support for the establishment of a nuclear free zone in Southeast Asia.

— "Russia, China Stands for Nuclear-free Zone in Southeast Asia," Xinhua General News Service, 27 July 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 July 2001

Russian Nuclear Energy Minister Aleksandr Rumyantsev and the chief of China's State Committee for Science, Technology and Defence Industry, Liu Jibin signed a cooperation agreement on designing a nuclear energy plant for spacecraft and manufacturing "MOX" fuel, a mixture of plutonium and uranium.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



— "Russia, China to Cooperate in Nuclear Projects," ITAR-TASS news agency via BBC Monitoring, 20 July 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 June 2001

During a visit to Islamabad, Chinese premiere Zhu Rongji and Pakistani President Pervez Musharraf discuss civilian and military cooperation between the two countries. Intelligence sources claim that the two leaders also touched on the topics of nuclear weapons and missile technology cooperation.

— "The China-Pakistan Alliance," Jane's Intelligence Digest, 8 June 2001.

June 2001

The PLA's *Liberation Army Daily* pointed out that since India conducted a series of nuclear tests in 1998, it has "stepped up the process to become nuclear armed" and established a minimum nuclear deterrence that includes developing a nuclear weapons strike force.

— "Long March to Modernisation," Jane's Defense Weekly, 11 July 2001.

25 May 2001

Chairman of the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, Dr Javed Butt, confirmed that China had provided Pakistan with a mini hydroelectric power plant to produce electricity from the water of the Indus River used by Chashma Nuclear Power Plant. The nuclear power plant can now produce an additional 1.5MW of power.

— Rawalpindi Jang, "China Provides Pakistan with Mini Hydroelectric Power Plant.

15 May 2001

Foreign Ministry spokesman SunYuxi says that the reports of China preparing to conduct nuclear tests are groundless. "China will strictly observe the treaty [Treaty on the Complete Prohibition of Nuclear Tests] on the complete prohibition of nuclear tests," says Sun.

— "China Says Report on Underground Nuclear Test Are 'Groundless'," Zhongguo Xinwen She news agency via BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 15 May 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 April 2001

China and Pakistan prepare to negotiate on the building of the second of the Chashma Nuclear Power Plant. The production capacity of the second unit will be 600 megawatts.

— Rawalpindi Jang, "Spy Photos Show Beijing Set for Underground Nuclear Test," *Urdu* via BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 9 April 09, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 April 2001

According to U.S. intelligence signals picked up by U.S. EP-3E Aries II plane, China prepares to conduct underground nuclear tests at its Lop Nur testing facility in western Xinjiang province even though it is a signatory of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in 1996, which bans all underground nuclear blasts. China had a few years ago purchased a piece of equipment used to mask seismic signatures of nuclear explosions from Russia. A U.S. EP-3 plane after colliding with a Chinese plane was captured on the 1st. The incident set-off a stand-off between the Chinese and the Americans over its use of military spy planes and U.S. concerns over Chinese military modernization efforts.

— Bill Gertz, "Spy Photos Show Beijing Set for Underground Nuclear Test," *The Washington Times*, 9 April 09, in Lexis Nexis, <<http://web.lexis-nexis.com>>; John Gittings and Ed Vulliamy "Focus: Bush's China Crisis: Spies' Crash Course: The Mid-Air Collision Over the South China Sea Played into the Hands of Beijing's Hawks," *The Observer*, 8 April 2006.

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14 March 2001

Chinese diplomat Sha Zukang announces that China makes routine "updates" to its nuclear arsenal to ensure safety and prevent accidental detonation. Sha maintains that the updates do not constitute "modernization" of the nuclear force, as they do not qualitatively improve the weapons, and do not constitute a violation to the CTBT, which China signed in 1996.

— "China's Updating of Nuclear Weapons Natural: Disarmament Ambassador," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency, 14 March 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5-8 February 2001

India Additional Secretary in the Ministry of External Affairs, T.C.A. Rangachari, and China Assistant Minister in the Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wan Yi, met in New Delhi to discuss nuclear issues such as China's nuclear cooperation with Pakistan and India's increasing nuclear capability.

— C. Raja Mohan, "India, China to Discuss Nuclear Differences," *Hindu*, 6 February 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 January 2001

Manager of China's Nuclear Engineering and Construction Group Corporation (CNEC) Mu Zhanying announces at a Beijing conference that China has achieved full domestic capability in the construction and management of nuclear power plants. Self-reliance in the nuclear industry has been CNEC's goal since its inception in 1999. In addition to developing China's nuclear power industry, CNEC is also involved in China's nuclear weapons program. It currently employs 65,000 people.

— "Chinese Official Says Country Now has Ability to Build Own Nuclear Power Plants," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 11 January 2001, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2000

December 2000

China's sole Xia-class nuclear powered ballistic missile submarine Xia participated in its first naval exercise this month since it was upgrade in 1995. Analysts speculate on why the submarine, Beijing's main nuclear deterrent had remained docked for 5 years.

— "In Brief – Chinese submarine exercise," 31 January 2001, Jane's Defense Weekly.

14 November 2000

In a press release, China Foreign Ministry spokesperson Sun Yuxi says China supports Russian President Vladimir Putin's proposal to cut Russian and American nuclear stockpiles. However, China and Russia jointly oppose the United State's proposal to amend the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty in order to build a National Missile Defense (NMD) system. Sun says, "As far as the US National Missile Defense is concerned if we are to protect stability of the global strategic balance, then this system shouldn't be built."

— "China Voices Agreement Over US-Russia Nuclear Missile Reductions," Agence France Presse, 14 November 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 September 2000

Norman Schindler, Deputy Director of the CIA's Non-Proliferation Center, told a Congressional sub-committee that

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Iran is operating a clandestine nuclear-weapons program with assistance from Russia entities. Schindler pointed out China pledge in 1997 not to engage in any new nuclear cooperation with Iran but is completing its assistance on two existing nuclear power plants.

— "Iran Developing Nuclear Weapons: CIA," *Times of India*, 29 September 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 September 2000

In a ceremony in Islamabad, Pakistan, China National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC) and the China National Nuclear Construction Corporation transfer control of the 300-megawatt nuclear power plant that they designed and built at Chashma to the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission. IAEA officials indicate that the power plant was built according to international safety standards.

— "Atomic Energy Commission Takes Over Chashma Nuclear Powerplant," *Business Recorder*, 27 September 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China – Pakistan Receives Nuclear Power Plant from China," China Online, 28 September 2000 in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 September 2000

At an IAEA conference, Chinese representative Zhang Huazhu criticizes IAEA plans to pass binding regulations on the disposal of nuclear materials, saying, "It is not the appropriate time now to lay down binding regulations on the physical protection of nuclear materials within a country in the form of an international legal document." Zhang continues, "The Chinese delegation holds that the physical protection of nuclear materials is mainly the responsibility of governments."

— Emmanuel Serot, "China Rejects IAEA Plans for Nuclear Waste Disposal Strategy," Agence France Presse, 18 September 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 July 2000

Russia and China signed an agreement today in which Russia will supply China with fast-breeder reactor technology that produces plutonium for plutonium-fueled nuclear power stations. Russia is also assisting China in the building of these stations The 60 megawatts-nuclear reactor is being built near Beijing. Says Russian Atomic Energy Minister Yevgeniy Adamov, "They [China] are already now trying to create the foundation for future electricity generating capacities."

— "Russia Supplies Fast-Breeder Nuclear Reactors to China," *Izvestiya* via BBC Monitoring, 20 July 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China: Russia Signs Up to Build Fast-Breeder Reactor Near Beijing," Interfax news agency in Moscow via BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 18 July 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 July 2000

Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan visits India and meets with the Minister of External Affairs Jaswant Singh. This is the first visit to India by a Chinese minister since India's nuclear test in 1998. In regards to nuclear relations with Pakistan, Tang says Chinese cooperation is based on normal state-to-state relations and "not targeted against any third country." As a signatory of the NPT, Tang continues that China takes a "strict, serious and responsible" attitude towards nuclear weapons issues.

— "Chinese Foreign Minister Announces Five-Point Proposal for Relations with India," Xinhua News Agency via BBC Monitoring from Xinhua, 22 July 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Sino-Indian JWG To Meet Often," *Hindu*, 23 July 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

12 July 2000

During nonproliferation talks between China and the United States, Chinese Ambassador Sha Zukang comments on

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the U.S. decision to build a theater missile defense system, calling the system a "direct threat to the effectiveness of China's existing limited nuclear force. China does not want to threaten any country, but it should have the right to legally protect itself. While determining the scale of its nuclear force, it cannot but consider the above-mentioned factors." Sha reiterates China's desire to prevent a nuclear arms race. These are the first nonproliferation talks between China and the United States since NATO's mistaken bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade in 1999.

— "Chinese Arms Control Head on Opposition to US Missile Defence Plan," *Wen Wei Po* via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 12 July 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 June 2000

U.S. intelligence officials report to President Clinton, that China is aiding Pakistan in the development of a long-range missile that could deliver nuclear warheads by supplying specialty steels, guidance systems and technical expertise to Pakistan. Chinese experts have been seen around Pakistan's newest missile production sites and appear to be based on a Chinese design.

— David E. Sanger and Eric Schmitt, "Reports Say China is Aiding Pakistan on Missile Project," *New York Times*, 2 July 2000, p.1, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Denies Missile Technology Sales to Pakistan," *The Pakistan Newswire*, 4 July 2000 in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 June 2000

According to former U.S. government export control official Stephen Bryen, a Chinese nuclear-weapons facility has diverted U.S. supercomputers for the simulation of nuclear detonations without actual underground tests. The supercomputers are also critical in warhead miniaturization for the purpose of mounting onto smaller and more mobile missiles. This is the third time that China has been accused of diverting U.S. computers for military purposes and may have an impact on U.S. President Clinton's attempt to convince Congress to relax export controls on supercomputers.

— Bill Gertz, "China Uses Computers from U.S. Illegally; Nuclear Facility Simulates Blasts," *Washington Times*, 27 June 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 June 2000

Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Indian President Seyyed Mohammad Khatami sign a joint agreement on June 22 wherein they agree to a world free of nuclear, biological, or chemical weapons, yet recognize each others' right to develop civilian nuclear, chemical, and biological technology.

— "Full Text of China-Iran Joint Communiqué," Xinhua News Agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 24 June 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 June 2000

China's Director-General of the Department of Arms Control and Disarmament in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Sha Zukang criticizes U.S. development of a missile shield saying that it would "upset the world strategic balance and hinder the process of international nuclear disarmament." Sha says that the missile shield "would be tantamount to a nuclear arms buildup" and would affect China's arms control policy.

— "China: US Development of Missile Shield System Criticized," Xinhua News Agency via BBC Monitoring, 5 June 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 May 2000

Zhang Yuanyuan, press spokesman for the Chinese Embassy says that China cannot make reassurances on its 1985 promise to the U.S. not to re-export U.S. nuclear technology to other countries, saying that it is not possible to

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differentiate between U.S. technology and Chinese technology. Critics of China's weapons-proliferation activities including Gary Milhollin, director of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms Control says China's lack of assurances is troubling and is "too risky a buyer to deal with."

— Bill Gertz, "Beijing Stalls on Nuclear Promises; China Won't Agree to Re-export Ban," *Washington Times*, 9 May 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 April to 19 May 2000

A total of 187 signatory states attend the sixth NPT Review Conference in New York City. The five official nuclear states, China, the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, and France, issue a joint statement extending the NPT treaty indefinitely. They also commit themselves, among other things, to "complete elimination of nuclear weapons," "complete disarmament," placing fissile materials under IAEA supervision, and reaffirming the right to research, produce, and use nuclear energy. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokeswoman Zhang Qiyue criticizes the treaty for lacking a timetable for disarmament, a "no first use" policy, measures against the U.S. "Star Wars" defense program, and an agreement on a nuclear test ban. Zhang says, "China welcomes the final document passed by the conference, although the document fails to comprehensively reflect the reality of the current international situation, and falls short of actively pressing for a solution of resolving the factors which undermine the international strategic balance and stability and obstruct the efforts of nuclear nonproliferation and nuclear disarmament"

— "First Step to Disarmament," *Scotsman*, May 22, 2000 in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Statement by the Delegations of France, the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America," within "Collective Statement by the UN Permanent Five Nuclear Weapon States," in Nuclear Threat Initiative, <<http://www.nti.org/db/china/engdocs/p5npt00.htm>>; "Pious Resolutions Won't Rid the World of the Threat of Nuclear War," *Independent*, 20 May 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Welcomes Progress Made at Nuclear Nonproliferation Forum," *Zhonguo Xinwen She* via BBC Monitoring, 23 May 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7-8 March 2000

In a two-day security dialogue between China and India, Indian participants led by Joint Secretary of Disarmament in the Ministry of External Affairs Rakesh Sood indicate that China's nuclear and missile cooperation with Pakistan is destabilizing the region and causing India to respond "in a responsible and restrained manner." The Chinese participants led by Director General of its Foreign Ministry Asian Department Zhang Jihuan deny providing nuclear-weapons and missile-related assistance to Pakistan, insisting that its cooperation is solely for peaceful purposes and urge India to implement UN Security Council Resolution 1172, which calls for India and Pakistan to cease their nuclear weapons programs. India defends its nuclear position based on its sovereignty.

— "India Tells China its Nuclear Cooperation with Pakistan Destabilizing Region," PTI news agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 11 March 2000 in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Asks India to Renounce Nuclear Weapons as Security Talks Conclude," PTI news agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 7 March 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 February 2000

As tensions rise between China and Taiwan, a Chinese government document indicates that China would be willing to use nuclear weapons against the United States in a conflict over Taiwan. The secret "Document No. 65" was produced last year by a subcommittee of the Chinese Communist Party's Central Committee and leaked to the German magazine, *Der Spiegel*. While the document mainly focuses on conventional weapons, it mentions nuclear weapons as an option.

— "Nuclear Arsenal Real Part of the Equation," *Australian*, 23 February 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



nexis.com; John Schauble, "Beijing Ups Pressure on Taiwan," *Age*, 22 February 2000 in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Willing to Nuke U.S.," *New York Post*, 22 February 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

February 2000

The U.S. CIA issues a report stating that China has provided nuclear support to both safeguarded and unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in Pakistan despite promising in May 1996 not to lend support to unsafeguarded nuclear facilities. Regarding Iran, the CIA reports that China has not engaged in new nuclear cooperation, as pledged in October 1997, but continues to provide support to Iran on a small research nuclear reactor and a zirconium production facility.

— "Unclassified Report to Congress on the Acquisition of Technology Relating to Weapons of Mass Destruction and Advanced Conventional Munitions, 1 January Through 30 June 1999," February 2000, in Federation of American Scientists (FAS), <<http://www.fas.org>>.

24 January 2000

Canada's Security Intelligence Service claims China stole technology for the Slowpoke nuclear reactor from a facility in Chalk River, Ontario during the 1960's and then transferred the technology on to Iran, Syria, Pakistan, Ghana and Nigeria. Canadian officials became suspicious when a replica of the Slowpoke reactor, which the Chinese call the Miniature Neutron Source Reactor (MNSR), was discovered near Beijing. Chen Shuping, Director of Reactor Engineering at the state China Atomic Energy Institute, claims that China did not steal the reactor technology from Canada, saying, "MNSR is an achievement of Chinese scientists."

— "China Stole Nuclear Technology from Canada: Report," Agence France Presse, 24 January 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Rubbishes Report it Stole Canadian Nuclear Secrets," Agence France Presse, 31 January 2000, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 January 2000

In efforts to mitigate a nuclear arms race on the Indian subcontinent, China gives a cooler than usual welcome to Pakistan's leader Pervez Musharraf on his first visit to China since taking power. China's change of attitude stems from a recognition by Beijing officials that the close relationship between China and Pakistan threatens India and may have been a contributing factor to India's, and subsequently Pakistan's, nuclear tests in May 1998.

— James Kynge, "China Signals Cooler Line on Pakistan," *Financial Times*, 18 January 2000, p. 8, in Lexis Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1999

28 December 1999

Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs official Sha Zukang criticizes U.S. nonproliferation policy by saying, "The purpose of non-proliferation is to enhance the universal security of all countries, and it should not become a tool for some countries to seek or maintain strategic and security advantages." Referring specifically to the United States' refusal to ratify the CTBT, Sha says, "After a treaty is concluded countries keep a vigilant eye on others to make sure they comply with the treaty. But some delay or even reject the ratification of the same treaties to serve their own purposes."

— "China Warns Arms Control Off Track, Issues Barb at US," Agence France Presse, 28 December 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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19 December 1999

Leader of China National Nuclear Corp (CNNC) Li Dingfan assures media sources that China's two nuclear power plants at Qinshan and Daya Bay are protected from computer glitches that might occur during the transition to the year 2000. "If by any chance something occurs, the nuclear power plants can decrease their power or suspend their operation, and without any other mishap," says Li and, "All of China's nuclear reactors will be safe and reliable."

— "China's Nuclear Plants Could Shutdown if Y2K Problems: Official," Agence France Presse, 19 November 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 December 1999

Chinese nuclear scientist Wen Ho Lee – accused of transferring information about U.S. nuclear warhead designs to the Chinese government during his employment at Los Alamos National Laboratory – is arrested and charged on 59 accounts of "mishandling nuclear secrets." If found guilty, Lee could receive a life prison sentence.

— Kyra Phillips, Aram Roston, "Wen Ho Lee Faces 59 Counts of Compromising U.S. National Security," CNN Saturday Morning News, 11 December 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 October 1999

The Chinese Foreign Ministry releases a statement calling for the United States to ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT), which was signed in September 1996. The statement reads, "The USA is a big nuclear country that has made the most nuclear tests. America's ratification of the agreement will have a great influence on the future of the agreement..." China has also signed but not ratified the CTBT.

— "China Calls on US to Finish CTBT Ratification Process," Agence France Presse, 14 October 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 September 1999

Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Sun Yuxi promises that mainland China will not use nuclear weapons against Taiwan. While he reiterated that the PRC would use force to take back Taiwan should the island declare independence, Sun says, "We will not be the first to use nuclear weapons and will not use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapons countries and regions, let alone against our Taiwan compatriots."

— "China Rules Out Taiwan Nuclear Strike," *Toronto Star*, 3 September 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 September 1999

Chinese President Jiang Zemin agrees to purchase two nuclear-powered submarines from Russia for a total of U.S. \$1 billion. The subs are capable of launching nuclear-tipped missiles over 1,000 miles.

— "China to Buy Nuclear Subs from Russia, Papers Report," *Ottawa Citizen*, 2 September 1999, p. A10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 August 1999

Beijing Film Studio plans to release a film entitled "Birth of the Chinese A-bomb," filmed at the Lop Nur testing site in Xinjiang Province. According to the Chinese state-run Xinhua News Agency, the film will be used to refute allegations of nuclear espionage included in the Cox report and "to show how the Chinese independently developed nuclear weapons without the use of foreign technology."

— "China Commemorates its Atomic Bomb in Movie," Associated Press, 3 August 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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28 July 1999

China's Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan announces that China will be the first of the nuclear weapons states to sign the Southeast Asia Nuclear-Weapon-Free Zone Treaty (SEANWFZ). The Treaty has already been signed by the 10 Southeast Asian nations at the December 1995 ASEAN summit meeting in Bangkok, but has been opposed by the United States due to transit concerns.

— Don Pathan, "China to Sign SE Asia Nuclear Treaty," *Nation*, 28 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 July 1999

Chinese State Council spokesperson Zhao Qizheng refutes claims that Beijing stole nuclear know-how from the United States by saying that in the 1970s and 1980s, China had already "mastered neutron bomb design technology and nuclear weapon miniaturization technology in succession." An unnamed PLA insider claims that China had also developed the appropriate missiles to be able to deliver neutron bombs to targets on all continents, especially to military sites on Taiwan.

— Tsao Kuo-chung, "China Said Capable of Engaging in Any Form of Nuclear War - Hong Kong Press," *Tai Yang Pao* via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 21 July 1999, p. A19, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China's Big Bombshell Stirs Debate," *Hobart Mercury*, 17 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 July 1999

Chinese Minister of Information Zhao Qizheng announces that China has achieved the ability to produce a neutron bomb. "China had no other choice but to continue to carry out research and development of nuclear weapons technology and improve its nuclear weapons systems, mastering in succession the neutron bomb design technology and the nuclear weapon miniaturisation technology," says Zhao. Denying claims that China stole the designs from the United States, Zhao says, "Since China has already possessed atom bomb and H-bomb technologies, it is quite logical and natural for it to master the neutron bomb technology through its own efforts over a reasonably short period of time."

— "Neutron Bomb for China," *Advertiser*, 16 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 July 1999

China National Nuclear Corp (CNNC) is divided into two separate entities. According to CNNC president Li Dingfan, the first division of the same name is responsible for developing nuclear technology for both civilian and military purposes. The second division, called the China Nuclear Engineering-Construction Group Corporation, will specialize in reactor construction.

— "China- Corp Focuses on Nuclear Products," *China Daily*, 3 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 July 1999

China expands its defense industry into ten separate entities: China National Nuclear Corporation, China Nuclear Engineering & Construction Corporation, China Aerospace Science & Technology Corporation, China Aerospace Machinery & Electronics Corporation, China Aviation Industry Corporation I, China Aviation Industry Corporation II, China State Shipbuilding Corporation, China State Shipbuilding Industry Corporation, China North Industries Group Corporation, and China South Industries Group Corporation.

— "China Restructures Defen[s]e Industry," China Business Information Network, 2 July 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 May 1999

In response to the May 8 accidental NATO bombing of the Chinese embassy in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in which four

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Chinese citizens were killed, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Zhu Bangzao announces the breaking of diplomatic ties between the United States and China on the issues of nonproliferation, arms control, international security, and human rights. The Clinton Administration has called the event an "isolated tragic mistake." A PLA top leader calls the event "a manifestation of [U.S.] hegemony and of the policy of strength."

— Vladimir Fedoruk, "China Suspends Contacts with USA," TASS, 10 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Ben Macintyre, "Clinton Apologises for 'Tragic Error' Caused by CIA," *Times*, 11 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

April-June 1999

Details continue to emerge on the espionage case against Wen Ho Lee, Taiwan-born American former employee of Los Alamos National Laboratories, who allegedly transferred U.S. nuclear-weapons secrets to China. Reports by the U.S. Congress and Los Alamos National Laboratories claim that in the mid-1990s, Lee passed on to Beijing classified computer files containing "legacy" codes used in the design of seven U.S. nuclear warheads, including the W-88 and the neutron bomb. A Los Alamos report concludes that attempts at stealing nuclear secrets have been ongoing and "almost certainly continue to the present." U.S. Republican Congressman Christopher Cox reports that he expects China to use the materials to mount nuclear warheads onto missiles "within the next three years." In response, Chinese officials aggressively deny the espionage. The Chinese Foreign Ministry calls Cox's allegations "absurd, without basis and laden with ulterior motives." Chinese government official Zhao Qizheng says that China does not need to steal nuclear warhead designs from the United States because the plans can be found on the Internet. "Performance data on the seven types of nuclear warheads have long been openly published in the US," says Zhao. "They are no longer secrets, so there is nothing to steal."

— Ian Brody, "Chinese Spy Shifted Key US Nuclear Data," *Australian*, 30 April 1999, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Close to Deploying US-Style Nuclear Warheads: Cox," Agence France Presse, 22 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Slams 'Outrageous and Absurd' US Spy Report," Agence France Presse, 26 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "US Cox Report on Nuclear Secrets Theft is 'Racial Prejudice': China," Agence France Presse, 31 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Officials to Lose Jobs in Nuclear Spy Scandal," *Chicago Sun-Times*, 31 May 1999, p. 17, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Atomic Secrets on the Net," *Maclean's*, 14 June 1999, p. 41, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; James Kynge, "Warhead 'Secrets' Available on the Net, Beijing Reveals," *Financial Times*, 1 June 1999, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

31 March 1999

The Politburo of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party considers dividing the China National Nuclear Corporation into two distinct entities. The first will be tasked with the manufacture of nuclear fuel, the ensuring of nuclear security, and the disposal and reprocessing of nuclear waste. The second will be tasked with building and operating nuclear facilities.

— "China's CNNC to be Split in Two," *Nuclear Engineering International*, 31 March 1999, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8 March 1999

Taiwan-born American citizen Wen Ho Lee is fired from his job at Los Alamos National Laboratory as the FBI begins investigating charges that he transferred classified information on nuclear warhead miniaturization to Chinese scientists who used it in China's nuclear weapons program. Chinese scientists deny that Lee passed state secrets on to them while attending conferences in Beijing in 1986 and 1988, saying the exchanges were about "basic scientific matters" and "never touched upon the secrets of the W-88 nuclear warhead." On the contrary, a CIA official working on the Chinese espionage case says Lee achieved "total penetration" into the U.S. nuclear program.

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Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan says the allegations are motivated by "people who want to stop the United States from exporting normal high-technology products to China."

— Mary Dejevsky, "China Denies U.S. Nuclear 'Spy' Claim," *Independent*, p. 10, 8 March 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Renee Schoof, "China Confirms Dismissed U.S. Scientist Attended Conferences," Associated Press, 22 May 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; John Barry and Gregory L. Vistica, "'The Penetration Is Total'," *Newsweek*, 29 March 1999, p. 30, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Bob Drogin, "FBI Steps Up Probe Into Weapons Spying," *Chicago Sun-Times*, 30 April 1999, p. 39, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 February 1999

Chinese Ambassador Zhou Gang requests that India sign crucial nonproliferation treaties. "India, instead of maintaining a so-called minimum nuclear deterrent, must accede to the Comprehensive Test ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) without delay and conditions," says Zhou. Stating that China does not consider India to be an enemy, Zhou also calls for talks to resolve the territorial dispute that China and India fought a battle over in 1962.

— "China Asks India to Sign Nuclear Ban Treaty, End Border Dispute," AFX, 7 February 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 January 1999

The U.S. Congress reviews classified reports alleging that Chinese visitors stole information on neutron bomb design and nuclear warhead minimization from a U.S. Department of Energy laboratory as well as other nuclear secrets from U.S. national laboratories during the 1980s. Leading representative Christopher Cox attributes the information leaks to lax security standards at U.S. nuclear sites. Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Zhu Bangzao denies the allegations of espionage, calling them "irresponsible" and accuses U.S. lawmakers of trying to "fabricate rumours out of thin air in an attempt to obstruct improvement in Sino-U.S. relations."

— John Mintz, "Atomic Labs Criticized For Security Conditions; China Reportedly Got Neutron Bomb Data," *Washington Post*, 1 January 1999, p. A03, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Got Secret Design Data on US Nuclear Warhead: Report," Agence France Presse, 7 January 1999, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Miro Cernetig, "China Rejects Charges of Spying as 'Rumours' U.S. Report Alleging Beijing Stole Nuclear Secrets During 1980s Dismissed as 'Irresponsible'," *Globe and Mail*, 8 January 1999, p. A15, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1998-1997

2 December 1998

Beijing announces plans to supply two nuclear reactors to Northern African countries. A 10 megawatt nuclear reactor will be built in the city of Tan Tan in Southern Morocco and a 15 megawatt "Es Sallam" reactor will be built in Ain Ousserrah, Algeria. According to reports, the first of the two facilities will cost U.S. \$40 million, be used primarily for the purpose of desalinating sea water, and will be subject to IAEA safeguards.

— "China to Provide First Nuclear Station," Africa Energy & Mining, 2 December 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China, Morocco Sign 40 Million Dollar Nuclear Power Deal," Agence France Presse, 5 December 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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14 October 1998

Before the UN General Assembly, Chinese ambassador for disarmament affairs Li Changhe reiterates his country's position on nuclear disarmament. Li asserts that China has "all along stood for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and has unilaterally and unconditionally undertaken not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapon states or nuclear-weapons-free zones." Li also calls for a treaty placing a complete ban on nuclear weapons. Reiterating that the U.S. and Russia have the greatest responsibility in initiating disarmament, Li says, "it will be achieved gradually from the larger arsenals to the smaller ones until the ultimate objective of nuclear disarmament is accomplished, freeing mankind from the menace of nuclear war."

— "China on Nuclear Disarmament," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency, 14 October 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 October 1998

Undercover British filmmakers reveal unusual rates of birth defects, cancer, and other medical abnormalities surrounding China's nuclear testing site in Xinjiang Province. Using leaked government documents, the researchers cite cancer rates in cities near Lop Nur as 39% higher than those in other Chinese provinces. One local doctor says, "Basically cancer is everywhere in Xinjiang...the increase has been dramatic over the past 20 years or so." Speaking of an unusually high rate of cleft palates among his patients, another doctor says, "Nobody has ever said it but we think the nuclear pollution causes them." Beijing officials have acknowledged the high rate of cancer and birth defects in Xinjiang Province but maintain that it is unrelated to the nuclear tests.

— Andrew Buncombe, "China's Secret Nuclear Tests Leave Legacy of Cancer and Deformity," *Independent*, 5 October 1998, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 September 1998

China criticizes the U.S. of violating international law by conducting subcritical nuclear tests. A Chinese Foreign Ministry statement says, "All countries signatory to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) should not engage in activities that go against the treaty's provisions," and that the United States "should fulfill the treaty's obligations faithfully." U.S. officials assert that the tests, which do not induce nuclear fission, are not contrary to the guidelines of the treaty.

— "China Criticizes USA for Violating Test Ban," Kyodo News Service via BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 28 September 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 July 1998

Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Tang Guoqiang demands that India renounce nuclear weapons. "The most urgent task for India is to immediately abandon its nuclear programme and sign the NPT and CTBT unconditionally as soon as possible," says Tang. China does not demand the same of Pakistan, calling the Pakistani nuclear arsenal a "reaction" to India's nuclear program.

— "China Wants India to Stop N-Arms Programme," *The Hindu*, 10 July 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 June 1998

In a nine-day visit to Beijing, U.S. President Bill Clinton hopes to convince China to divert more than one dozen nuclear-armed missiles that are currently aimed at U.S. cities. Of his proposal, Clinton says, "It does two things: It literally delays significantly the amount of time it takes to arm a missile and aim it, therefore eliminating the possibility of accidental firing," and, "it also really increases, I think, the confidence between the countries that we're moving to reduce the nuclear threat." Beijing has expressed interest in mutually detargeting nuclear-tipped

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missiles, but has linked the issue to the signing of a nuclear no-first strike agreement. "We believe it is more important for China and the United States to first sign the no-first-use pact," says Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Zhu Bangzao. The Clinton administration has deemed a no-first strike policy "contrary to United States strategic doctrine."

— "Clinton Hopes to Get China to Retarget Nukes Aimed at US," Agence France Presse, 24 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China and US Must Sign Accord Against First Use of Nuclear Weapons: Beijing," Agence France Presse, 18 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 June 1998

Beijing announces new nuclear export control laws governing dual-use goods. The regulations stipulate that companies or individuals wishing to engage in the trade of nuclear dual-use technology must first seek permission from the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Co-operation, the China Atomic Energy Authority, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and in some cases, the State Council. According to the state-run Xinhua news agency, the new rules state: "All export agents must apply for permits every time they want to export nuclear equipment, nuclear materials or technology listed in the regulations," and, "Permits will only be granted if receivers promise not to use the export items or technologies for bombs. Neither must they be used for nuclear facilities not operating under international safeguards. Further, they must not transfer them to a third party without the Chinese Government's approval." Officials announce their expectation that permits will be issued within 45 days of application.

— Vivien Pik-Kwan Chan, "Nuclear export controls fixed," *South China Morning Post*, 18 June 1998, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 June 1998

Chinese Foreign Minister Tang Jiaxuan tells a reporter from the Japanese newspaper *Nihon Keizai Shimbun* that China will not support sanctions against India or Pakistan as a result of recent nuclear testing. "We have no intention of imposing sanctions on India or Pakistan," Tang is reported as saying, and, "As an integrated stance of the Chinese foreign policy, we cannot approve countries' imposing sanctions at any time on any countries. Sanctions would hurt people of the countries in the end."

— "China Vows No Sanctions on India, Pakistan: Foreign Minister," Agence France Presse, 4 June 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 June 1998

China cooperates with other nuclear powers on diffusing the South Asian nuclear crisis. Immediately after India and Pakistan detonate 10 nuclear explosions, Chinese President Jiang Zemin and U.S. President Bill Clinton set up a telephone hotline to discuss ways to denuclearize the Indian sub-continent. The Chinese Foreign Minister also travels to Geneva to meet with his counterparts from France, Russia, the U.K., and the U.S. on how to "press India and Pakistan to sign up to the global regime against nuclear proliferation."

— James Kynge and David Buchan, "Nuclear States in South Asia Initiative," *Financial Times*, 2 June 1998, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 May 1998

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Zhu Bangzao expresses "deep regret" after Pakistan detonates five nuclear blasts, but does not go so far as to condemn the South Asian ally. Zhu says that China is "deeply worried and uneasy" about the possibility of a nuclear arms race between India and Pakistan. "We hereby call on countries concerned in South Asia to exercise the utmost restraint and to immediately abandon all nuclear-weapons development programs to avoid a further worsening of the situation and for the sake of peace and stability in the south Asian region," says Zhu.

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— Rod Mickleburgh, "China Expresses 'Deep Regret' Over Five Tests But Beijing Stops Short of Condemning Pakistan's Decision to Go Ahead," *Globe and Mail*, 29 May 1998, p. A16, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 May 1998

China objects to India citing the China threat as justification for recent nuclear testing. Chinese Vice Premier Qian Qichen says that the testing has "sabotaged" any positive developments in Sino-Indian relations that have occurred in the past decade. Chinese scholar Yan Xuetong writes in the state-run newspaper *China Daily*, "India's improper move of attributing its nuclear tests to a potential threat from China has made the international community realise that the new Indian Government is not only irresponsible but immoral."

— "China Accuses India of Sabotaging Trust," *Courier Mail*, 21 May 1998, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 May 1998

Vice-President of China's National Nuclear Corp. Chen Zhaobo reiterates China's plan to achieve full-production and operational capability in civilian nuclear technology but to cooperate with foreign entities until self-reliance can be achieved. "Although we intend to make such equipment in China, we still hope to co-operate with foreign partners and the co-operation scale will be huge," says Chen. While considering the purchase of nuclear power equipment from French, Russian, and the U.S. firms, Chen says, "How much each company will be involved is up to their performance in market competition."

— "China Country to Accelerate Nuke Power Localization," China Business Information Network, 18 May 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 May 1998

Paul Leventhal, President of the Nuclear Control Institute, testifies to Congress that China has likely supplied heavy-water to Pakistan, some of which was diverted for nuclear weapons purposes. "If China knowingly oversupplied Pakistan with heavy water and the heavy water was diverted by Pakistan to produce military plutonium, this, in our view, would constitute indirect assistance by China to Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme – something President Bill Clinton certified to Congress that China had assured him would not happen," says Leventhal. Leventhal further testifies that the heavy-water reactor at Khushab, which has recently been started with China's help, "provides Pakistan with the capacity to produce one or two bombs worth of plutonium a year."

— Simon Beck, "Chinese Heavy Water Linked to Military Plutonium-Processing Plant," *South China Morning Post*, 16 May 1998, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

12 May 1998

Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Zhu Bangzao condemns India's 11 May nuclear tests. Zhu expresses "serious concern" over New Delhi's nuclear behavior, saying, "India's conducting of nuclear tests runs against international trend and is detrimental to the peace and stability of the South-Asian region." The comment comes one day after the other four declared nuclear powers delivered their responses to the Indian government.

— "China Condemns Threat to Peace," *Courier Mail*, 13 May 1998, p. 22, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 May 1998

U.S. intelligence reports that China has targeted American cities with 13 nuclear-tipped missiles capable of reaching North America. The CIA views the move as an indicator that Beijing considers the United States to be a "major strategic adversary."

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— "China Has 13 Nuclear Warheads Aimed at US: Report," Agence France Presse, 01 May 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 April 1998

China's representative at the NPT Preparatory Committee meeting in Geneva Sha Zukang proposes a complete ban on nuclear weapons similar to the bans of the BWC and CWC. The proposal contains five points, including a nuclear no-first strike agreement, an agreement not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapons states and nuclear-weapons-free zones, a commitment by the U.S. and Russia to take the lead on nuclear disarmament, a cessation on research and development of missile defense and outer space weapons systems, and a fissile material cutoff treaty.

— "China Puts Forward Proposals on Nuclear Disarmament," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency via BBC Worldwide Monitoring, 27 April 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 March 1998

Taiwan-born U.S. citizen Peter Lee is sentenced to one year in prison, 3,000 hours of community service, and a fine of U.S. \$20,000 after pleading guilty to leaking classified information to the Chinese. While visiting China in 1985, Lee shared information concerning the use of lasers to simulate nuclear explosions, technology that Lee had access to as an employee of Los Alamos National Laboratory. Lee was spared the maximum sentence of 10 years in exchange for his guilty plea.

— Simon Beck, "Year's Jail for Giving Beijing Nuclear Secrets," South China Morning Post, 28 March 1998, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Physicist Who Gave Secrets to China Gets Year in Halfway House," Associated Press, 27 March 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 March 1998

In a letter to President Clinton, U.S. Congressmen object to an agreement that has authorized trade in nuclear technology with China. Saying that China has not fulfilled its promise not to proliferate to countries seeking nuclear weapons, the lawmakers use "the strongest possible terms" to urge Clinton to reverse the trade agreement, which was drafted by the Reagan Administration in 1984 but not approved by Congress until 19 May 1998.

— "Appeal on Nuclear Goods to China," *Washington Post*, 21 March 1998, p. A06, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

19 March 1998

The U.S.-China civilian nuclear agreement goes into effect. The agreement allows U.S. entities including Westinghouse, General Electric, and ABB Combustion Engineering Nuclear Systems to sell civilian nuclear technology, such as reactors and uranium enrichment technology, to China. Of the agreement, Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Zhu Bangzao says, "We believe the move will be helpful for the advancement of Sino-US economic and trade cooperation," and, "Cooperation on the peaceful use of nuclear energy between China and the United States is in the interests of both nations." The Chinese civilian nuclear industry is expected to import U.S. \$50 to \$60 billion worth of new nuclear equipment from the United States over the next two decades.

— "China Welcomes US Lifting of Nuclear Ban," Agence France Presse, 23 March 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 March 1998

U.S. intelligence uncovers secret consultations between China's Nuclear Energy Industry Corp. and Iran's Isfahan Nuclear Research Center concerning the sale of a chemical used in the enrichment of weapons-grade uranium. After protests by Washington, China has halted the shipment of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride (AHF), which was to

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exceed one hundred tons. The incident casts doubt on President Clinton's 12 January assertion to Congress that China "is not assisting and will not assist any nonnuclear-weapon state, either directly or indirectly, in acquiring nuclear explosive devices or the material and components for such devices." Henry Sokolski, head of a nonproliferation research center in Washington, D.C., says the incident shows that "the Chinese cannot be held to their word on what was the most disturbing facility we wanted terminated."

— Barton Gellman and John Pomfret, "U.S. Action Stymied China Sale to Iran; Chemical Involved Can Be Used to Enrich Uranium," *Washington Post*, 13 March 1998, p. A01, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 March 1998

Not all U.S. officials are convinced that China is ready for trade in civilian nuclear technology with the United States. One official, speaking under anonymity, says that the Chinese cannot yet be trusted, referring to "very questionable activities going on in terms of renaming of companies and changing telephone numbers." Despite assurances from the Clinton Administration that "China is living up to its commitments" to halt nuclear assistance to Iran and Pakistan, others maintain that Chinese export control violators "are conducting themselves in a stealth-like manner." A Senate report, called the "Proliferation Primer," released in January calls China "the world's foremost proliferator of weapons of mass destruction." Referring to Clinton's attempt to pass a nuclear trade agreement with China through Congress, former government official, and director of the Non-Proliferation Study Center in Washington, D.C., Henry Sokolski says, "What's amazing to me isn't that the Chinese may be cheating again, but that we don't care."

— Jonathan S. Landay, "China Foils the Spread Of Nukes ... Probably," *Christian Science Monitor*, 13 March 1998, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 February 1998

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng tells Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif that China is considering assisting in the building of "new auxiliary power units" at Chashma Power Station, currently being constructed by China. Nuclear cooperation with non-NPT states, such as Pakistan, whose nuclear facilities are not subject to full-scope IAEA safeguards, will soon be forbidden by the Zangger Committee, an export control organization that China joined on 16 October 1997.

— Shahid-ur-Rehman Khan, "China May Build Another PWR at Pakistan's Chashma Station," *Nucleonics Week*, 26 February 1998, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 February 1998

In response to evidence that U.S.-made supercomputers have been diverted by China and Russia for nuclear weapons purposes, the U.S. tightens its export control laws on computers with capacities of 2,000 to 7,000 million theoretical operations per second. The regulations, issued by the U.S. Department of Commerce, apply to approximately 50 "Computer Tier 3" countries, or those considered capable of using the machines to manufacture nuclear weapons, in particular China, Russia, Israel and India.

— Yvonne Chan, "Tighter Rules for Mainland-Bound Supercomputers," *South China Morning Post*, 17 February 1998, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 February 1998

China's National Nuclear Corporation's Yibin Nuclear Fuel Component Plant certifies that it has produced and approved fuel packs for a 300-kilowatt nuclear reactor in Pakistan's Chashma power station. The original contract for the deal was signed in August 1993. Previously, the China National Nuclear Corporation had only produced fuel packs for the domestic market.

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— "Nuclear Plant Equipment Ready for Export to Pakistan," *Sichuan Ribao* via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 21 February 1998, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 January 1998

China has begun prospecting for oil in the desert terrain surrounding the Lop Nur Nuclear Testing Site in Xinjiang Province. The last atmospheric nuclear test was conducted there in 1981, while the last underground test was in 1996. The China Petroleum and Natural Gas Corp. believes the area to be free of harmful radiation. "Our gamma radiation measurements have shown that the radiation here is pretty low, and there is no nuclear contamination of the water or soil," says Director Huo Wenhong. "Our chief challenges here are howling winds, terrible droughts and burning sunlight," Huo adds.

— Geoffrey Murray, "China Seeking Oil at Former Nuclear Test Site," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 24 January 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 January 1998

U.S. Congressman Thad Cochran alleges that more lenient U.S. export control laws concerning supercomputers have given a boost to China's and Russia's nuclear weapons programs. "They [China and Russia] are now improving the capacity of their nuclear weapons programme and their delivery systems, making them more lethal than they were, because the US changed its export control policy with respect to supercomputers," says Cochran. In his report "Proliferation Primer," Cochran says, "By relaxing dual-use controls, the administration has allowed the US to join the ranks of the proliferators."

— Bruce Clark, "Computer Exports 'Aiding China Nuclear Weapons'," *Financial Times*, 13 January 1998, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8 January 1998

While in Beijing, Russian Senior Deputy Premier Boris Nemtsov signs a U.S. \$3 billion deal to supply China with the equipment necessary to build two VVR-1000, 1 million-kilowatt, light-water reactors. Once completed, the nuclear power station will have the largest energy output in the world, leading media to label the deal the "contract of the century."

— Rossiiskie Vesti, "Boris Nemtsov Signs 'Contract of the Century,'" *What the Papers Say*, 9 January 1998, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1997

15 December 1997

South African journalists uncover a secret deal in which the Pelindaba Nuclear Centre in Pretoria sold dismantled nuclear equipment to China. It has been reported that at least 40 Chinese nuclear scientists traveled to South Africa in October to collect equipment for the manufacture of zirconium tubes, necessary for the safe handling and transport of radioactive materials. The equipment sold to China is estimated to be worth U.S. \$5 million. Of the sale, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Tang Guoqiang says, "This is purely a normal commercial act with all formalities in place."

— Yuri Pichugin, "Scandal Over Nuc Deal Between China and South Africa Continues," 15 December 1997, TASS, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Downplays South African Nuclear Deal as 'Normal Commercial Act'" *Agence France Presse*, 16 December 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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8 December 1997

Naturalized U.S. citizen from Taiwan, and former research physicist at Los Alamos National Laboratory, Peter Lee admits to leaking classified information to Chinese officials while traveling in China in 1985. Lee specifically provided the Chinese with highly sensitive information about laser technology used to imitate the effects of a nuclear blast. If found guilty, Lee could receive a 15-year prison sentence and a \$250,000 fine.

— "Physicist Pleads Guilty to Giving Classified Secrets to China," Agence France Presse, 08 December 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 November 1997

Not convinced that China has halted nuclear cooperation with Iran and Pakistan, the U.S. House of Representatives extends the deadline for approving the US-China Agreement on Peaceful Nuclear Co-operation from 30 to 120 days. Congressman Edward Markey says, "Over the years, China has been the Wal-Mart of weapons of mass destruction for countries like Iran and Pakistan." Representative Gerald Solomon echoes the sentiment, saying, "China's behavior is absolutely unacceptable and this Congress cannot just stand idly by and do nothing." Taking the other side, Representative Lee Hamilton says, "The House will be perceived as demonizing China and China may very well respond in kind. I do not believe it serves America's interests today to paint China as a second evil empire."

— Laura Myers, "House Debates Sanctions Against China," Associated Press, 5 November 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 November 1997

After last week's summit meeting with Chinese President Jiang Zemin, U.S. President Bill Clinton announces that that US-China Agreement on Peaceful Nuclear Co-operation will go into effect. Calling Jiang's pledge to halt nuclear cooperation with Iran "sufficiently explicit and clear," Clinton says, "President Jiang and I agreed that the United States and China share a strong interest in stopping the spread of weapons of mass destruction and other sophisticated weaponry in unstable regions and rogue states, notably Iran." Echoing sentiments of those who doubt the veracity of Jiang's promises, U.S. Senator Joseph Biden says, "President Jiang's public commitments and private assurances must be backed up by clear, unequivocal actions." U.S. companies stand to earn roughly \$60 billion in nuclear technology sales to China.

— "Nuclear Equipment Sales to China Set," *Generation Week*, 7 November 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 October 1997

In a meeting with U.S. President Bill Clinton in Washington, Chinese President Jiang Zemin provides "authoritative, written communications," pledging to end nuclear technology sales to Iran. Hoping to pave the way for trade in peaceful nuclear technology, the two leaders issue a statement saying they "have taken the steps necessary to implement the US-China Agreement on Peaceful Nuclear Co-operation concluded in 1985." Before the agreement can take effect, however, U.S. legislators must agree that China is fulfilling the promises that Jiang has made. "The Chinese know very well that if they act in a manner that is inconsistent with their assurances to us, then it's within our rights to terminate nuclear trade," says a Washington official.

— "Jiang Vows to End Nukes Sales to Iran," *Courier Mail*, 31 October 1997, p. 21, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Mark Hibbs and Michael Knapik, "China Agrees to End Nuclear Trade with Iran When Two Projects Completed," *Nuclear Fuel*, 3 November 1997, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 October 1997

In the lead-up to Chinese President Jiang Zemin's visit to America, U.S. President Bill Clinton says in a speech at the

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Voice of America broadcasting station, "China has lived up to its pledge not to assist unsafeguarded nuclear facilities in third countries and it is developing a system of export controls to prevent the transfer or sale of technology for weapons of mass destruction." Clinton is engaged in efforts to convince Congress that China has successfully curbed proliferation in order to open the door for U.S. enterprises to sell civilian nuclear technology to China.

— Mary Dejevsky, "Jiang in America: Nuclear Pact to Set Seal on Chinese Leader's Visit," *Independent*, 29 October 1997, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>

16 October 1997

Chinese Ambassador Li Changhe announces China's official membership in the nuclear export control organization, the Zangger Committee. "The prevention of nuclear proliferation is a long and arduous task that calls for the joint efforts of the international community," says Li at a Zangger Committee meeting in Vienna, and "the Chinese government is ready to make unremitting efforts with other countries for the common development of both nuclear non-proliferation and peaceful use of nuclear energy."

— "China Reiterates Policies on Control over Nuclear Export," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency, 16 October 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 October 1997

China's Eighth National People's Conference ratifies the 1996 African Nuclear-Weapons-Free Zone Treaty (Treaty of Pelindaba), which stipulates that nuclear weapons may not be manufactured, acquired, tested, or possessed within the boundaries of Africa. President Jiang Zemin signs the "Instrument of Ratification" on Protocols I and II, but not Protocol III, and submits it to Salim Ahmed Salim, Secretary-General of the Organization of African Unity. The document states, "The People's Republic of China enforces the full observance of all enshrined in the aforementioned protocols." All five recognized nuclear weapons states have signed the treaty but only China and France have ratified it. All five must ratify before it can enter into force.

— "China Ratifies Nuclear-Free Africa Treaty," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 13 October 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8 October 1997

After returning from Beijing, U.S. Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Proliferation Issues Robert Einhorn says that "substantial progress" has been made in convincing the Chinese to halt nuclear cooperation with Iran, but that "we are not there yet." Another Washington official says of the Chinese, "They've made the decision that they will indeed suspend that cooperation (with Iran). We'll just have to find some way that they can say so publicly (in a statement) and not make Iran too upset." The U.S. hopes to secure a nonproliferation commitment from the Chinese, specifically regarding sensitive trade to Iran and Pakistan, before President Jiang Zemin travels to Washington at the end of the month.

— "Peaceful Nuke Agreement With China Nearer: U.S.," Japan Economic Newswire, 8 October 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

19 September 1997

The Shanghai Boiler Factory receives approval from the Chinese State Council to export nuclear technology for a nuclear power plant in Chashma, Pakistan. The sale of two steamers and a stabilizer marks the first occasion for China to export advanced nuclear technology of this kind. Chinese officials maintain that the parts are "crucial for preventing nuclear leakage" in power plants and not meant for the manufacture of nuclear weapons.

— "China to Export Nuclear Power Equipment to Pakistan," Agence France Presse, 20 September 1997, in Lexis-

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Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Exports Nuclear Power Equipment," *Asia Pulse*, 22 September 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

12 September 1997

China admits that a supercomputer bought from the U.S. with a civilian-use license has been secretly diverted to a military facility. "The computer is now in the process of being returned to the U.S. vendor," says State Department official James Foley. The Sun Microsystems computer was sold in February to the China Scientific Institute in Beijing, a civilian research institution, but was instead delivered to the Changsha Institute of Science and Technology, a national defense facility. Commerce Department official William Reinsch says of the computer's return, "We think that this incident with China shows that the system works...Through the safeguards we have in place today, we detected this diversion. And the Chinese worked with us in resolving the issue."

— David E. Sanger, "China to Return Computer It Had Diverted to Military," *New York Times*, 12 September 1997, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China to Return Diverted U.S. Supercomputer," Japan Economic Newswire, 13 September 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 September 1997

Negotiations between Beijing and Washington officials on possible sales of U.S. nuclear reactor technology to China reveal details about China's first export control law, issued on 1 August. The law specifies that all Chinese entities wishing to export nuclear technology must first obtain a license from the State Council, China's highest legislative body. The law states: "The state will carry out strict management and control of nuclear exports and will strictly fulfill its international obligation not to spread nuclear weapons." The law forbids Chinese entities from exporting any nuclear-related equipment that it suspects will be used in a nuclear weapons program. It does not define specific punishments for export control lapses, but states that violators will be punished according to Chinese law.

— Scott Hillis, "China Issues Rules for Nuclear Exports," *Journal of Commerce*, 12 September 1997, p. 12a, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 August 1997

In one of its first ever high-tech exports, China sells an advanced computer, called a "distributed control system," to Pakistan for use in its Chinese-constructed Chashma nuclear power plant. The U.S. has maintained that Chinese nuclear cooperation with Pakistan is aiding in the South Asian country's nuclear weapons program, but China insists that its transactions with Pakistan are safeguarded by the IAEA.

— "China Exports Nuclear Plant System," *Generation Week*, 29 August 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

25 August 1997

Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu announces that Chinese Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Trade Li Lan Chin promised him during a meeting in Beijing that China will not assist Iran in constructing a nuclear power plant. Of the meeting, Netanyahu says, "I insisted that it was dangerous for Iran to be armed with atomic weapons and, of course, ballistic missiles," and "I asked that China exert its influence to block these deals." According to Netanyahu, Li has agreed to do so.

— Jay Bushinsky, "China: No Nuclear Aid to Iran. PM Arrives in Japan to Shore Up Trade," *Jerusalem Post*, 25 August 1997, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 August 1997

The Chinese State Council passes its first ever regulations regarding the export of nuclear technologies. The law is

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made up of 22 clauses and has a control list of sensitive nuclear technologies. Though details have not been made public, the regulations make reference to IAEA safeguards as a necessary precondition for nuclear cooperation with foreign nuclear facilities.

— "China Adopts Controls on Nuclear Exports," Agence France Presse, 1 August 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 July 1997

The Lop Nur Nuclear Weapons Testing Facility in Xinjiang Province has been opened up to Chinese grade school students to teach them about China's nuclear program and bolster national pride. The once highly restrictive testing ground – where China conducted its first nuclear test on 16 October 1964 and its last test one year ago on 29 July 1996 – was visited by 40 grade school students for one week. The students attended classes on Chinese defense policy and patriotism.

— "China Turns Bomb Range Into Classroom," United Press International, 28 July 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 July 1997

Recently declassified U.S. government documents reveal that Washington had considered military action against China in the 1960s to stop it from developing and testing the bomb. "It is necessary to face clearly the fact that China will, barring interference, have in a few short years weapons which can destroy much of the United States," says a 1964 Department of Defense report, and, "It will be necessary to think in terms of a possible 100 million deaths whenever a serious conflict with China threatens." The documents expose several military strategies devised, but never carried out, by the Kennedy Administration for disabling China's nuclear facilities.

— Andrew Higgins, "US 'Planned to Bomb China'," *Guardian*, 26 July 1997, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 July 1997

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Tang Guoqiang criticizes the U.S. for conducting sub-critical plutonium tests at the Nevada testing ground, alleging that the tests might constitute a violation of the CTBT, signed on 24 September 1996. U.S. officials maintain that the tests, conducted 300 meters underground without generating a nuclear fission chain reaction, are permitted by the guidelines of the treaty and are necessary for the maintenance of the U.S. nuclear arsenal. Tang warns that Beijing is keeping a close eye on the U.S.'s nuclear testing program.

— "China Calls on U.S. to End Nuke Tests," United Press International, 3 July 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Calls on U.S. to Abide by CTBT on Nuke Tests," Japan Economic Newswire, 3 July 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 July 1997

Chinese Foreign Ministry official Tang Guoqiang denies allegations that China is misusing U.S. supercomputers meant for civilian purposes in its nuclear weapons program. "The Chinese side has bought through normal trade channels some large computers from the U.S. for the use in meteorological forecasting, earthquake disaster prevention and in other scientific and research areas," says Tang. He claims that the computers are being used for "completely normal business activity" and insists that no export control laws have been broken.

— "China Denies Diverting Computers to Military Use," Japan Economic Newswire, 3 July 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 June 1997

During a meeting in Beijing, Russian Atomic Energy Minister Viktor Mikhaylov signs an agreement pledging to assist

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China in the conversion of nuclear bomb-making facilities to civilian nuclear power plants. On the same visit, the Russian delegation also reaffirms its commitment to assist in the building of two nuclear power reactors in China's southeastern Jiangsu Province.

— "Protocol signed on Russian cooperation with China on nuclear power stations," Interfax News Agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 28 June 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 June 1997

Stephen D. Bryen argues before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs against the sale of supercomputers to China. Bryen maintains that 46 U.S. supercomputers previously sold to China are being used in that country's nuclear weapons program, specifically for the miniaturization of warheads to fit onto cruise missiles and the improvement of delivery systems. Bryen calls for the sale of supercomputers to be more strictly controlled by the nuclear export control regime.

— "Prepared Testimony of Dr. Stephen D. Bryen Before the Senate Committee on Governmental Affairs Subcommittee on International Security, Proliferation and Federal Service," Federal News Service, 11 June 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 June 1997

The Xinan Nuclear Industrial Institute of Physics in China's southwestern Sichuan Province has recently completed construction on a nuclear fusion research facility. According to the China National Nuclear Corporation, after initial tests, the laboratory is operating on par with other facilities worldwide in controlling nuclear fusion for experimental purposes.

— Yang Quanxin, "Nuclear Fusion Laboratory Established in Sichuan," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 11 June 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 June 1997

China continues nuclear cooperation with Pakistan despite NSG guidelines that prohibit trading with countries whose nuclear facilities are not subjected to full-scope IAEA safeguards. China is not a member of the Nuclear Supplier's Group but has expressed interest in joining. The Zangger Committee, a similar organization in which China wishes to participate, will change its safeguards requirements to match those of the NSG by the year 2000. Continuing trade with non-NPT member Pakistan will bar China from entry into both organizations once the guidelines are harmonized. According to one official involved in meetings with China and the IAEA, "China has three years to accept full-scope IAEA safeguards" if it hopes to continue civilian nuclear trade with the United States. "China has yet to make a choice between trade with the U.S. and trade with Pakistan," says another negotiator.

— Mark Hibbs, "Chinese Industry Resists Nuclear Export Controls," *Nucleonics Week*, 5 June 1997, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 June 1997

China expresses interest in joining the Zangger Committee, a nuclear export control organization. After attending a Zangger Committee meeting last month as an observer, Western officials express hope that China will accept the safeguards agreements necessary for membership and eventually conform to the stricter guidelines of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG). According to one Western diplomat, "We are seeing a multi-step process, where China will join Zangger first, then NSG later." Clinton administration officials have cited China's membership in both of these organizations as an important objective of U.S. foreign policy.

— Mark Hibbs, "China Attends Zangger Meeting, Might Join Committee After Talks," *Nuclear Fuel*, 2 June 1997, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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29 May 1997

Li Donghui, Deputy Director-General of China's National Nuclear Corporation (CNNC), tells media sources that China is currently seeking to localize the production, operation, and maintenance of nuclear power facilities, but will rely on any foreign country willing to supply reliable and competitive nuclear equipment until self-sufficiency can be achieved. China currently imports the majority of its nuclear technology from France, Russia, and Canada, but is considering offers from the U.S., Japan, and South Korea.

— "China Seeks Partners to Develop Nuclear Power," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 29 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 May 1997

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson says that his country will accept 60,000 barrels of nuclear waste from Taiwan that had originally been earmarked for North Korea in a 78 million dollar deal. "As Taiwan is an inalienable part of Chinese territory, the mainland is willing to provide assistance to Taiwan concerning the disposal of its nuclear waste," says the unnamed official. The IAEA had been pressuring China to accept the shipment of low-grade waste as a means of diverting it from North Korea where it could potentially be reprocessed for nuclear weapons purposes.

— "China Willing to Take Taiwan Nuclear Waste Bound for North Korea," Agence France Presse, 28 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 May 1997

Cao Yicheng, Director of China's Engineering Company for Nuclear Energy, and Boubeker Benbouzid, Algerian Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, sign a deal to accelerate nuclear energy cooperation between the two countries. The agreement guarantees that China will provide assistance to Algeria in the construction of a nuclear energy research center. Specifically, China will assist in planning facilities for the safe handling of isotopes, radiation, and waste treatment.

— "China, Algeria Sign Nuclear Energy Cooperation Agreement," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 23 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 May 1997

Officials from the Russian-Chinese Subcommittee on Nuclear Issues sign a contract guaranteeing Russian assistance in building a nuclear power plant in China's southeast Jiangsu province. The deal is for two VVER-100 reactors to be installed, though details on the schedule and the cost of the project have not yet been released.

— "Russia Clinches Chinese Nuclear Power Station Contract," Interfax News Agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 30 May 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 April 1997

In a statement to the UN Disarmament Commission, Chinese Ambassador for Disarmament Affairs Sha Zukang highlights many "opportunities and challenges in the field of international arms control and disarmament." Among the "destabilizing and uncertain elements" facing the international nonproliferation regime, Sha criticizes the leaders of the former "eastern and western blocs" for adhering to "cold war thinking."

— "China Ambassador on Arms Control, Disarmament," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency, 23 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 April 1997

In the face of criticism for nuclear cooperation with Iran, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen describes the

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history of good relations between the two countries. Qian tells Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Aladin Burujardi that, "China and Iran have a long tradition of friendship, and Beijing is prepared to work alongside Teheran in order to take the bilateral relationship forward on an basis of equality."

— "Chinese Foreign Minister Mentions 'Tradition of Friendship' With Iran," *Globes* [online], 16 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 April 1997

Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Nonproliferation Robert J. Einhorn testifies to the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee on the necessity of engaging China in international nonproliferation efforts. "We need to engage China on nonproliferation both because of that issue's fundamental importance to U.S. national security and because of China's increasingly indispensable role in international efforts to curb proliferation. China's standing as a Permanent Member of the United Nations Security Council, a nuclear weapons state, an influential player on the world stage, and a producer of a wide range of arms and sensitive technologies means that its willingness to play a positive role may often make the crucial difference between success and failure — whether in negotiating international arms control and nonproliferation agreements, dealing with difficult regional proliferation challenges, or constraining the transfer of potentially destabilizing goods and technologies," says Einhorn.

— "Prepared Testimony of Robert J. Einhorn, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Nonproliferation Before the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee International Security, Proliferation, and Federal Services Subcommittee, Engaging China on Nonproliferation," *Federal News Service*, 10 April 1997, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 April 1997

In the lead up to the 2000 NPT Review Conference, China joins the other four nuclear powers in issuing a statement committing to increase efforts on nuclear disarmament. After renewing the NPT indefinitely in 2005, the five nuclear powers have pledged to further reduce their nuclear arsenals, as stipulated in Article VI of the NPT. The joint statement also expresses willingness to continuing negotiating a ban on the production of fissile materials and praises last year's successful negotiation of the CTBT as well as recently established nuclear-weapons-free zones in the South Pacific and Asia.

— "China Joins Nuclear Disarmament Pledge," *Courier Mail*, 10 April 1997, p. 18, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 March 1997

Japanese Foreign Minister Yukihiko Ikeda announces that grant aid to China, which had been cancelled in 1995 after a Chinese nuclear test, will be resumed. The first of the renewed loans will be in the amount of ¥1.7 billion (approx. \$13.7 million) to medical facilities for women and children in Nanjing.

— William Dawkins, "Japan Resumes Official Grant Aid to China," *Financial Times*, 29 March 1997, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 January 1997

According to officials from Russia's Ministry of Atomic Energy (Minatom), a Russian supplied uranium enrichment plant in the Chinese city of Chengdu in Sichuan Province has begun enriching U-235 up to 4%. The plant uses centrifuges and the gaseous diffusion method to supply LEU to China's 300-megawatt Qinshan power station near Shanghai. Russia began constructing the enrichment plant in 1994 and expects to supply China with two more units by 1998 and 2000.

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13 January 1997

Despite announcing to U.S. officials that China would discontinue using HEU in its nuclear power plant, China's National Nuclear Corp (CNNC) has begun constructing an HEU reprocessing plant in the mid-northern city of Lanzhou. China currently operates six HEU-fueled reactors, the largest of which uses U-235 enriched to 93%, though officials had announced plans to convert the plant to LEU fuels. Washington officials have urged the CNNC to discontinue construction of the plant.

— Mark Hibbs, "Chinese Separation Plant to Reprocess Spent HEU Fuel," *Nuclear Fuel*, 13 January 1997, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1996-1995

19 December 1996

Chinese government officials respond favorably to U.S. requests that they not sell a uranium hexafluoride conversion plant to Iran. Uranium hexafluoride can be used to enrich uranium for the manufacture nuclear weapons. In exchange for the cancelled sale, the Chinese hope to expand nuclear energy trade with the U.S. A Clinton administration representative says, "The Chinese have told us that based on their expectation that we would be able to build on our nuclear cooperation program, they will not execute this contract [with Iran]."

— Jonathan S. Landay, "China to Halt Nuclear Deal with Iran, US Officials Say," *Christian Science Monitor*, 19 December 1996, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 December 1996

During a visit to Islamabad, Chinese president Jiang Zemin promises to supply Pakistan with a second nuclear reactor in addition to the 300-megawatt plant that is being built by the Chinese in Chashma, Pakistan. U.S. Department of State representative Nicholas Burns criticizes China's decision, saying that "any kind of nuclear trade or nuclear cooperation, even with safeguarded facilities in Pakistan" goes against "long-standing (US) policy." Though Pakistan is not a member of the NPT, the Chinese foreign ministry has announced that the sale has been authorized by the IAEA.

— "US Condemns Chinese, Pakistan Nuclear Pact," *Australian*, 4 December 1996, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Pakistan to Get 2nd Nuclear Plant," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 6 December 1996, p. A-4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Tariq Butt, "China to Build Second N-Power Plant in Pakistan," *Moneyclips*, 6 December 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 November 1996

Responding to Indian allegations that China has supplied nuclear weapons technology to Pakistan, Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Shen Guofang says, "China did not, does not and will not sell any nuclear weapon to any regional country," and "I don't believe it is in the interest of China to sell advanced weapons to its neighbours." Attempting to shift attention to other nuclear powers, Shen says, "Actually China does not own any such advanced or technologically complicated weapons and will not supply them to any country. It's really such countries in the West."

— Suzanne Goldenberg, "China Denies Selling Nuclear Arms Technology to Pakistan," *Guardian*, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

25 November 1996

At an Asia-Pacific Economic Co-operation meeting at Subic Bay in the Philippines, US Assistant Secretary of State

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Winston Lord proposes an agreement with the Chinese not to target each other with nuclear weapons. The Chinese reject the proposal, insisting that the deal be linked to a no-first-strike agreement. "We would favour a detargeting agreement with the Chinese," says Lord. Unfortunately, "[t]he Chinese prefer to link it with a no first-use condition, which we cannot agree to." Lord hopes that Washington and Beijing will "keep talking" on the subject.

— "Nuclear Deal Fails Over No-First-Use Condition," Australian, 26 November 1996, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 November 1996

Sparking protests by human rights activists, anti-nuclear groups, and environmentalists, Canada agrees to sell China two 700-megawatt Candu nuclear reactors for a total of \$4.5 billion. China agrees to place the reactors under IAEA safeguards.

— "News: Canada Signs Deal With China to Build Reactors," FT Energy Newsletters, 1 November 1996, p. 31, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Candu Sale Called Irresponsible," Canadian Press Newswire, 6 November 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Environmentalists Slam Canada's Sale of Nuclear Reactors to China," Agence France Presse, 27 November 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 October 1996

U.S. and Chinese counterparts meet in Washington, D.C. to discuss the strengthening of Chinese nuclear export controls. The meeting is part of a wider effort to help the Chinese better control nuclear and dual-use technology transfers to countries whose nuclear facilities are not under IAEA safeguards, specifically, Pakistan.

— Kathleen Hart and Mark Hibbs, "Clinton Administration Steps up China Talks on Nuclear Exports," Nucleonics Week, 24 October 1996, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 October 1996

Jian Xinxiong, head of China's State Atomic Energy Authority, and Boubakeur Benbouzid, Algeria's Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, sign an agreement for future cooperation in the "peaceful utili[z]ation of nuclear technology." The Chinese fell under international criticism several years ago for aiding Algeria in the building of its 15-megawatt El Salam heavy water reactor, though the reactor is open to IAEA inspections.

— "China, Algeria Sign Agreement on Nuclear Technology," Agence France Presse, 18 October 1996, 18 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 October 1996

Official Chinese news sources declare that China has "mastered" the technology for the safe disposal of nuclear waste and is planning the construction of four sites for that purpose in the near future.

— "China to Set Up Four Radioactive Waste Dumps: Report," Agence France Presse, 15 October 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 October 1996

Beijing admits that Chinese entities sold sensitive nuclear technology to Pakistan, including ring magnets, a high-tech furnace, and testing equipment that can be used in the manufacture of nuclear weapons, but provides evidence to show that the sales were conducted before a May 1995 pledge not to do so. U.S. officials say they "are satisfied, without just taking their word for it, that the Chinese are making a real effort to comply with their commitment in May." The Clinton administration is also satisfied by China's efforts to investigate the matter.

— R. Jeffrey Smith, "China Sold Nuclear Items Before Vow; U.S. Officials Say Equipment Shipment to Pakistan

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Passes Muster," Washington Post, 10 October, p. A28, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "A US-Chinese Nuclear Coverup," Boston Globe, 15 October 1996, p. A14, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 September 1996

Sixteen countries, including China, sign the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty at the United Nations in New York. Signatory countries agree henceforth not to conduct any kind of nuclear testing, including underground tests, which were permitted by the previous Partial Test Ban Treaty signed in 1963. Nuclear threshold states India and Pakistan are notable holdouts from the treaty, which cannot enter into force until all 44 nuclear capable countries have signed. U.S. President Bill Clinton calls the CTBT, "the longest sought, hardest fought prize in arms control history." The Chinese government expresses its hope that the treaty will achieve "universal adherence and unlimited duration" and calls for nuclear powers to declare no-first-strike policies and to commit not to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear weapons states and nuclear weapons free zones.

— Waldmeir, "Top Powers Sign N-Test Ban Treaty," Financial Times, 25 September 1996, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Among 1st to Sign Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency, 24 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

12 September 1996

Chinese officials announce that China has acquired the ability to domestically build core components of nuclear power reactors. The Chinese official Xinhua News Service reports that the Chinese company Chongqing Chuanyi Co. Ltd. has now mastered the "design and manufacturing of the 'EX' section of the nuclear power process control instruments." The report claims that China has sought to master this technology because it is scarce and "developed countries prohibit the transfer of this technology to China."

— "China Claims it Has Mastered Technology for Nuclear Power Plants," Agence France Presse, 12 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 September 1996

After three years of operating on a trial basis, China's National Nuclear Safety Administration (NNSA) declares that the Daya Bay power station in southeast Guangdong province near Hong Kong may begin operating at full capacity. The Daya Bay plant is the first Chinese nuclear power plant to begin formal operations.

— "China's Daya Bay Nuclear Plant Begins Formal Operation," Agence Presse France, 9 September 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 August 1996

Chinese ambassador to CTBT negotiations at the UN Conference on Disarmament in Geneva Sha Zukang agrees to a U.S. proposal in which 30 out of 51 executive committee member countries must vote in favor of international challenge inspections in order for the inspections to take place, instead of the simple majority required by past drafts. China also agrees to put pressure on fellow treaty hold-out, Pakistan, to sign the global ban on nuclear testing.

— Jacques Boyer, "US, China Agree to Get Around Indian Opposition to CTBT," Agence France Presse, 9 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Accepts Draft Nuclear Test Ban Treaty: Sources," AFX News, 7 August 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 July 1996

One day after exploding its so-called "final" nuclear test, China rejects the latest draft of the CTBT currently under negotiations in Geneva. Chinese ambassador Sha Zukang states that the intrusive inspections of nuclear facilities as they are currently written into the treaty could pose a security threat to China. India also rejects the treaty on the

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grounds that it does not address nuclear disarmament and that the treaty must be ratified before entering into force. Proponents of the treaty fear that it might not be ready for signature in September at the UN General Assembly meeting in Manhattan, as was originally planned.

— Nicholas Doughty, "Chinese Object to Details of New Treaty in Geneva, as Anger Mounts Over 'Final' Test; Beijing Makes Nuclear Protest," *Herald*, 30 July 1996, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Teresa Poole, "China's Last Explosion Ends Nuclear Tests; Ban on The Bomb: World Relief as Peking Pledges to Honour Moratorium, but Hurdles Remain Before a Treaty Can be Signed," *Independent*, 30 July 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 July 1996

China conducts its 45th and supposed last nuclear test. The Australian Geological Survey Organization records a shock of 4.3 on the Richter scale generating from the Lop Nur testing ground in Xinjiang Province; the blast is estimated to have been between 1-5 kilotons. After declaring the test "successful," Beijing issues a statement saying, "The Chinese government solemnly declares it will start a moratorium on nuclear testing from July 30, 1996. Such an important decision by China is not only a response to the appeal of the vast number of non-nuclear weapon states, but also a concrete action to promote nuclear disarmament."

— Gabrielle Chan, "Downer Condemns Chinese N-Test on Moratorium Eve," *Australian*, 30 July 1996, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Renee Schoof, "China Tests its 'Last N-Bomb'," *Daily Telegraph*, 30 July 1996, p. 20, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 June 1996

China's latest nuclear tests are met with international condemnation. Greenpeace demonstrates outside the Chinese embassy in Seoul, Korea and announces plans to sail a protest ship into Shanghai harbor. Among other world leaders, Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto says he is "very disappointed" by China's nuclear testing and that he hopes for "no more tests." The White House issues a statement calling the tests "deeply regrettable" and demands that China "refrain from further tests." Australian Prime Minister John Howard calls China's behavior "particularly regrettable." Germany's Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel calls nuclear testing "a relic of the Cold War era that has now lost any justification." President of a Japanese anti-nuclear group Sakae Ito says, "Conducting tests itself shows the nation's intention to use nuclear weapons, and I cannot forgive it."

— "N-Tests Protest," *Australian*, 11 June 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Teresa Poole, "Greenpeace Challenges China on Nuclear Test," *Independent*, 10 June 1996, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China N-Test Incites Anger as World Ban Draws Closer," *Australian*, 10 June 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Outrage Over China's Blast," *Courier Mail*, 10 June 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8 June 1996

China conducts two simultaneous nuclear explosions of 20-80 kilotons at its Lop Nur testing ground in Western China. Seismological centers in Japan and Australia record a combined blast of 5.7 on the Richter scale. The Chinese Foreign Ministry announces plans to conduct one more test "to ensure the safety of its nuclear weapons" before signing a treaty banning nuclear testing in October. Western intelligence suspects China of attempting to master technology for the miniaturization of nuclear warheads before agreeing to the global ban.

— "China Sets Off Nuclear Bomb," *Sunday Mail*, 9 June 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Yomiuri Shimbun, "China Set Off 2 N-Devices at Once During Latest Test," *Daily Yomiuri*, 13 June 1996, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Only One More Test, says China," *Advertiser*, 10 June 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Teresa Poole, "China to End Nuclear Tests," *Independent*, 9 June 1996, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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7 June 1996

Chinese Ambassador to the UN Disarmament Conference in Geneva Sha Zukang announces that China is ready to compromise on its position that the CTBT permit "peaceful nuclear explosions" as long as other nuclear powers agree to consider the matter in treaty review conferences. Describing the shift in position as a "major concession" and a "major move of flexibility by the Chinese Government," Sha says, "the Chinese delegation is now ready to go along with a temporary ban on (peaceful explosions)."

— "10-year Test Ban Proposal Put Forward," South China Morning Post, 7 June 1996, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 May 1996

The Texas Thermonuclear Fusion Research Centre and the Chinese Academy of Sciences (CAS) announce plans to cooperate on building a nuclear fusion laboratory of unprecedented size in the Chinese city of Hefei in Anhui Province. The facility, called the HT-7U Super Conductive Tokamak Control Experimental Facility is expected to be completed by the year 2000 and will be used for conducting experiments on controlling fusion for the generation of nuclear power. According to CAS director Wan Yuanxi, construction will begin as soon as "final approval from the relevant authorities" is received.

— "China, US to Build World's Largest Nuclear Fusion Laboratory," Agence France Presse, 22 May 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Nuclear Fusion Plan Yet to be Approved: CAS Scientist," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency, 23 May 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 May 1996

Chinese military officer, Deputy Chief Lieutenant General Xiong Guangkai, stresses that the onus falls on the larger nuclear powers to take the lead on disarmament and the ceasing of nuclear testing. At a seminar at the Centre for Strategic Studies in Wellington, Xiong says, "China advocates the complete destruction of nuclear weapons, but since the reality is that there are five nuclear powers, we think it is quite reasonable to ask first the super-nuclear powers to take the first step. Our nuclear arsenal is small and completely defensive."

— "China Will Adhere to Test Ban Says General," Dominion, 17 May 1996, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 May 1996

During CTBT negotiations in Geneva, Chinese ambassador Sha Zukang expresses willingness to compromise on the issue of peaceful nuclear tests. "China is prepared to show a reasonable degree of flexibility on the peaceful nuclear explosion issue," says Sha, and "we expect other countries to reciprocate." When asked if China plans to conduct additional nuclear tests, Sha responds, "I do not rule out the possibility. China has never declared a moratorium (on nuclear testing). We may have a few more testings."

— "China Ready for CTBT Compromises, Official Says," Japan Economic Newswire, 14 May 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 May 1996

U.S. State Department official Nicholas Burns announces the Clinton Administration's decision not to place sanctions on China for nuclear technology sales to Pakistan. According to Burns, the decision against sanctions was reached after Chinese officials admitted that Chinese Nuclear Energy Industry Co. had transferred \$70,000 in ring magnets to Pakistan without government permission and that measures would be taken to stop such transfers in the future.

— "China Toes Nuclear Line," Sunday Mail, 12 May 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Barry Schweid,

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"No Sanctions for China on Pakistan Deal; U.S. Takes Beijing's Word," Chicago Sun-Times, 11 May 1996, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 April 1996

Chinese participants to CTBT negotiations argue that "peaceful nuclear explosions" might be necessary in the future to combat the "asteroid threat," meaning that nuclear weapons could play a role in deflecting or destroying giant asteroids that scientists predict might collide with the Earth in the next 300,000 years. Furthermore, Chinese officials maintain that peaceful nuclear blasts might also prove useful in the creation of mines, irrigation tunnels, reservoirs, and underground storage spaces for oil. China's insistence on allowing for peaceful nuclear testing is met with skepticism by U.S. and European delegates to CTBT negotiations.

— Patrick E. Tyler, "Chinese Seek Atom Option to Fend Off Asteroids," New York Times, 27 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 April 1996

China does not send delegates to a summit meeting in Moscow where Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, and the United States agree to sign a global ban on nuclear testing. Of China's absence, Russian President Boris Yeltsin says, "We all agreed that we must sign the treaty this year to ban all nuclear tests, but not all the nuclear weapons states were there." Yeltsin indicates that it will take "some work" to get China on board. U.S. President Bill Clinton says the "biggest issue" facing the ban at this time is "to persuade the Chinese to adopt this."

— "Russia and US Urge China to Adopt Nuclear Test Ban," Agence France Presse, 21 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 April 1996

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Shen Guofang issues a statement explaining why China would like to reserve the right to conduct "peaceful nuclear explosions" in the future. Referring to the global ban on nuclear testing currently under negotiations, Shen says, "We believe nuclear explosions are one of the ways mankind makes peaceful use of nuclear energy," therefore "the door to peaceful nuclear explosions should not be closed, at least not now."

— "Chinese Reject Ban as Yeltsin En Route," Moscow Times, 24 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 April 1996

Chinese nuclear scientists are scheduled to arrive in Esfahan, Iran this week to assist in the construction of a plant that will produce uranium hexafluoride gas, which can be used to enrich uranium for nuclear weapons. The Chinese decision to support the building of the facility concludes "long-term discussions" between the Chinese and Iranian governments.

— "China Assisting Iran's Nuclear Weapons Program," Armed Forces Newswire Service, 18 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 April 1996

Before signing a protocol in support of the African Nuclear Weapons Free Zone in Cairo, Egypt, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Li Zhaoxing reiterates China's nuclear no-first strike policy, saying, "at no time and under no circumstances [will] China be the first to use nuclear weapons."

— "Chinese Official Spells Out China's Stand on Nuclear Weapons," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency, 10 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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4 April 1996

Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Shen Guofang warns the U.S. that imposing sanctions on China for ring magnet sales to Pakistan "is not a wise choice." Shen elaborates: "China is a responsible state. We never have and never will transfer any equipment or technology that could be used for the production of nuclear weapons to any country." Shen implies that the move could jeopardize Sino-U.S. relations, saying "any sanctions imposed by the United States based on rumours is ill-advised."

— "China Warns U.S. Against Imposing Sanctions for Nuclear Technology Transfer," AFX News, 4 April 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 March 1996

The Clinton Administration sends senior State Department official Robert Einhorn to Beijing to meet with Chinese nuclear scientists and counterparts at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to discuss ways to improve China's nonproliferation record. "The purpose of this visit is to provide information to the Chinese on US export control policy and practice. It is our hope that we can work with the Chinese to help strengthen China's export control system," says Einhorn. Though Einhorn arrived in Beijing on Monday, 18 May, the intended meetings have not yet been scheduled or taken place.

— "US Nuclear Official Still Arranging Meetings With Beijing Officials," Agence France Presse, 21 May 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

19 March 1996

According to U.S. State Department official Winston Lord, lower-level Chinese officials have threatened to "rain nuclear bombs on Los Angeles" if the U.S. interferes in a military standoff between Taiwan and China. The Chinese military is currently conducting war drills on islands off of the southeastern Fujian Province near Taiwan. Lord labels China's threat against the U.S. "unhelpful-type rhetoric" and "not official."

— "US Plays Down Chinese Threats Nuclear Attack Warning; 'Unhelpful Rhetoric'," Advertiser, 19 March 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 March 1996

Chinese Premier Li Peng reminds his Japanese counterpart that China has pledged to stop nuclear testing as soon as the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) is drafted and signed by all nuclear powers. Li tells Japanese Prime Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto, "If this treaty is concluded, China will stop nuclear tests."

— "China Reiterates Plans to Halt Nuclear Testing," Agence France Presse, 02 March 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 March 1996

The U.S. decides to suspend \$10 billion in specialized loans to China over the next 30 days while allegations of Chinese nuclear technology transfers to Pakistan are investigated. Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Shen Guofang says of the action, "We regret the move. We believe it is unwise."

— Tony Walker, "China Irked by US Loan Curb," Financial Times, 1 March 1996, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 February 1996

U.S. White House officials ask China to discontinue selling ring magnets to Pakistan. Ring magnets are used in centrifuges for the enrichment of uranium necessary to build nuclear weapons. The Clinton Administration implies that sanctions placed on China for similar transfers last year could be lifted if China cancels future nuclear

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technology transfers to Pakistan.

— R. Jeffrey Smith and Ann Devroy, "U.S. Asks China to End Shipments; Nuclear Exchange With Pakistan at Issue," *Washington Post*, 28 February 1996, p. A23, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 February 1996

Pakistani Foreign Minister Assef Ahmad Ali calls U.S. allegations that China sold 5,000 ring magnets to Pakistan for the manufacture of nuclear weapons "entirely speculative" and lacking truth. Of Sino-Pakistan relations, Ali says, "there's nothing that should be of concern to the government of the U.S.A."

— "Chinese Nuclear Parts Deal 'Flatly Denied' by Pakistani," *Washington Post*, 10 February 1996, p. 18, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 February 1996

At the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, Chinese Ambassador Sha Zukang responds to U.S. criticism of China's nuclear testing and nuclear cooperation with Pakistan by saying, "Today the country that possesses the biggest and most advanced nuclear arsenals is precisely the United States," and "for this reason, we believe that the United States is not qualified to lecture China on the very limited amount of nuclear weapons that China possesses for its self-defen[s]e."

— "China in Feisty Mood, Slams U.S. on 4 Issues," *Record*, 9 February 1996, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 February 1996

A CIA report alleges that China has sold uranium enrichment technology to Pakistan for use in the country's nuclear weapons program. If substantiated, the sale would constitute a violation of the U.S. Arms Export Control Act, which forbids "transfers to a non-nuclear weapon state any design information or component" of nuclear weapons, and require the U.S. to cancel billion-dollar trade deals with China. Last year, the CIA reported that China sold 5,000 ring magnets, used in nuclear weapons manufacturing, to the A.Q. Khan Research Laboratory in Kahuta, Pakistan.

— Jeffrey Smith, "China's Nuclear Sale to Pakistan Puts Clinton on Spot," *Guardian*, 8 February 1996, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Transfer of Nuclear Weapons Know-How to Pakistan Under Review," *Armed Forces Newswire Service*, 5 February 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 February 1996

Chinese delegates negotiating the terms of the Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) in Geneva push for exemptions for "peaceful nuclear explosions" to be written into the language of the treaty. Critics, including Professor Andrew Mack of the Australian National University in Canberra, are suspicious of China's motives. "The idea of a peaceful nuclear explosion is an absolute nonsense," says Mack. "My guess is the Chinese armed forces want to use it as a cover for continued testing."

— Michael Richardson, "China seeks exemptions to stall nuclear test-ban implementation," *Australian*, 2 February 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 January 1996

Despite U.S. objections, Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Tian Zengpei visits Iran to discuss peaceful nuclear cooperation and the sale of two 300-megawatt nuclear reactors that China hopes to conduct with IAEA backing.

— "News: China Wants to Help Iran Build Nuclear Power Stations," *FT Energy Newsletters*, 22 January 1996, p. 23, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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9 January 1996

Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Chen Jian announces that China will not sell two nuclear reactors to Iran. "On these specific cases, the implementation of the agreements between China and Iran on nuclear cooperation has ceased," Chen says. However, China retains its right to cooperation with Iran on nuclear energy for civilian purposes. The U.S. has pressured China to cancel the sales because of suspicion that the reactors will be used by Iran to make nuclear weapons.

— "China Says Deals to Sell Iran Nuclear Reactors Scrapped," Associated Press, 9 January 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

6 January 1996

Russia's atomic energy minister Viktor Mikhailov announces \$2 billion deal to help China develop civilian nuclear power plants. "It is a very important agreement, setting guidelines for bilateral cooperation in the field of converting the nuclear arms complex," Mikhailov tells Interfax news agency.

— "Russia, China to Sign Nuclear Energy Pact," Associated Press, 6 January 1996, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1995

19 December 1995

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng reiterates China's promise to stop nuclear testing after a global ban on nuclear testing is drafted and signed by all nuclear powers. "China hopes to see the CTBT signed by the end of 1996," Li tells Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono during a meeting in Beijing. In separate talks with U.S. officials, however, China insists that the treaty allow for "peaceful" nuclear blasts.

— Yomiuri Shimbun, "Li: China May End Nuclear Tests in '96," Daily Yomiuri, 20 December 1995, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "U.S. Hopes to Conclude Nuclear Test Ban Treaty by April," Japan Economic Newswire, 13 December 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 December 1995

China agrees "in principle" but refuses to sign a document in support of the Southeast Asian Nuclear Weapons Free Zone (SEANWFZ) Treaty. The Treaty, signed by Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Vietnam, Cambodia, Laos, and Burma during the ASEAN summit meeting in Bangkok, creates the largest NWFZ in the world. The treaty forbids any "possession, manufacture and acquisition" of nuclear weapons in any of the above-mentioned territories, which would include nuclear testing. The NWFZ Treaty is seen as a protest against French and Chinese nuclear tests in the region and an assertion of independence of ASEAN from the nuclear powers.

— Ruriko Hatano, "ASEAN Endorses Nuclear-Free Zone Draft Treaty," Daily Yomiuri, 26 November 1995, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Tony Gillotte, "'No Nukes in Our Backyard' Stance By Southeast Asia Riles US, China," Christian Science Monitor, 26 December 1995, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Keith B. Richburg, "Southeast Asia's Leaders Vote for Nuclear-Free Zone; 10 Nations Take Defiant, Symbolic Stand," Washington Post, 16 December 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Supports S.E. Asia Nuke-Free Zone 'In Principle'," Japan Economic Newswire, 7 December 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 November 1995

U.S. Westinghouse Electric and China Research Institute for Nuclear Service Operation agree to set up a joint venture called the Wuhan Huixin Engineering Technology Co. Ltd., which will be dedicated to enhancing safety and

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providing maintenance to civilian nuclear power plants. China will provide 52% of the \$5.2 million investment required for the project.

— "Westinghouse in China Venture - Contracts and Ventures," *Financial Times*, 29 November 1995, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Westinghouse Sets Up Nuclear-Equipment Venture in China," *Agence France Presse*, 28 November 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 November 1995

Director of China's National Nuclear Corporation Jiang Xinxiong announces plans to strengthen nuclear cooperation with Indonesia, starting with his country's purchase of Indonesian radio-isotopes. During a visit to a nuclear reactor in West Java, Jiang says, "Nuclear scientists of the two countries have exchanged visits, which are expected to promote and expand the existing co-operation." China's quest for assistance from nuclear power capable countries is fueled by rapidly rising energy demands, especially in the south, and limited coal supplies in the north.

— "China and Indonesia Hope for Closer Nuclear Relationship," *Agence France Presse*, 29 November 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 November 1995

A Chinese government-issued document harshly criticizes the other nuclear powers for their arms control policies. According to the statement issued by state-run news agency Xinhua, the United States, France, Russia, and the United Kingdom "on the one hand, vie with one another in dumping their advanced weapons on the international market, even using weapons transfers as a means to interfere in other nations' domestic affairs. On the other hand, they resort to discriminative anti-proliferation and arms control measures, directing the spearhead of arms control at the developing countries."

— Patrick E. Tyler, "China Rebukes Four Other Nuclear Powers on Arms Control," *New York Times*, 17 November 1995, p. 14, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

25 October 1995

French companies GEC-Alsthom, Framatome, and Electricite de France sign a \$1.93 billion contract to build two 985 megawatt nuclear reactors in China's southern Guangdong province. The reactors will be part of the LingAo power station, located one kilometer east of the existing Daya Bay plant, which was built by the same French companies two years ago.

— Tony Walker and David Buchan, "French-led Consortium in Dollars 2bn Chinese Nuclear Power Deal," *Financial Times*, 26 October 1995, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Crothall G, "France in \$2b Nuclear Power Deal," *Courier-Mail*, 27 October 1995, p. 30, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 September 1995

At the UN General Assembly in NY, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen promises Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velyati that the sale of two 300-megawatt nuclear reactors to Iran will go through as planned, despite assuring U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher the day before that the sales would be "suspended for the time being." Qian tells an Iranian reporter, "There is no sign of any changes in the position of the Chinese Government on peaceful nuclear co-operation with the Islamic republic," and, "no country or international law could prevent peaceful nuclear co-operation."

— "Iran: China Nukes Sale to go Ahead," *Courier-Mail*, 30 September 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "World News in Brief: China Halts Sale," *Guardian*, 30 September 1995, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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26 September 1995

Chinese Foreign Ministry official Chen Jian defends his country's nuclear cooperation with Iran, saying that all sales have been in the realm of peaceful nuclear technology. "China has never exported any sensitive technology or equipment concerning reprocessing and enrichment of uranium and production of heavy water," says Chen. He also reminds critics that China's sales of nuclear facilities to Iran are all under IAEA safeguards.

— "China Denies Supplying Nuclear Technology to Iran," Agence France Presse, 26 September 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 September 1995

Citing "confidential reports," British newspaper The Telegraph reports that China has provided nuclear expertise and equipment to Iran for the purposes of building a nuclear weapon. The article states that Chinese nuclear scientists are currently employed at a clandestine facility in Karaj, near Tehran, and that Iran has also bought Chinese-made calutrons after an order of gas centrifuges from Russia was cancelled at the White House's request. Referring to the effects of Chinese assistance, an anonymous British nuclear expert is quoted as saying, "We know the Iranians have the technical expertise and now they have the material. If they want to build a bomb, they can do so."

— "Iran Getting Bomb Help?" Gazette, 25 September 1995, p. B1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>;
"China Helps Iran Enrich its Uranium: Report," Agence France Presse, 24 September, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

25 August 1995

A Chinese foreign ministry spokesperson calls allegations by the CIA that China aided Pakistan's nuclear weapons program "completely groundless." The intelligence report alleges that China began lending scientific support to Pakistan in 1974, and that this assistance played a key roll in Pakistan's eventual attaining of nuclear weapons in 1983. The Chinese foreign ministry denies the claims.

— Kyodo, "China Denies Nuclear Claim," Financial Times, 25 August 1995, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 August 1995

Multiple countries once again condemn China for conducting its 43rd nuclear test. Japanese Foreign Minister Yohei Kono announces a further reduction in grant-aid to China, though yen loans and emergency humanitarian assistance will continue. A White House representative says, "We regret [the test] and we urge the Chinese to refrain" from further testing. A Russian Foreign Ministry representative urges China to "reconsider its current policy concerning nuclear tests." Greenpeace hangs banners on the Chinese Embassy in Paris saying, "No to Chinese or French nuclear tests." Activists that unfurl a similar banner in Beijing's Tiananmen Square are arrested and deported. Chen Jian, of the Chinese Foreign Ministry, responds by saying, "China has all along exercised utmost restraint on nuclear testing, and the tests it has conducted are extremely limited in number."

— Yomiuri Shimbun, "Japan to Restrain Grant Aid to China," Daily Yomiuri, 18 August 1995, p.1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Stages Nuclear Test, Incurs Global Criticism," Washington Post, 18 August 1995, p. A29, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 August 1995

China tests its second nuclear device of the year at its Lop Nur testing ground in western Xinjiang Province. Geologists in Canberra, Australia record a seismic shock measuring 5.6 on the Richter scale and estimate the yield of the explosion to be between 20 to 80 kilotons. After the test, Chinese Ambassador to the International Conference on Disarmament in Geneva Sha Zukang says, "Once the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty enters into

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force, China will abide by the treaty and stop forever nuclear tests." The test marks China's fourth nuclear explosion in 14 months and 43rd total.

— "Beijing Pledges to Stop Forever All Tests," Business Times, 18 August 1995, p. 19, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Joe Tabacca, "China Defies Critics, Goes Ahead With Nuclear Test," Chicago Sun-Times, 18 August 1995, p. 2962, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Stages Nuclear Test, Incurs Global Criticism," Washington Post, 18 August 1995, p. A29, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 June 1995

Japanese government officials suspect that Beijing is misallocating grant aid in order to build a nuclear bomb shelter. Japan has allocated part of its development assistance budget to help China build a Sino-Japanese environmental conservation center that is supposed to help China mitigate environmental damage. The shelter, being built underground with 60-centimeter thick concrete walls, was not in the original building plan that was agreed upon by Beijing and Tokyo.

— "China Builds N-Shelter in Japan-Funded Project," Jiji Press Ticker Service, 30 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 June 1995

Russia agrees to assist China in the building of a new nuclear power plant in Liaoning province, in the northeast of China. The deal is struck by Chinese and Russian premiers Li Peng and Viktor Chernomyrdin during a meeting in Moscow. The leaders also discuss cooperation on projects involving hydro-electric power, commerce, and crime fighting.

— "Russia to Help Build Nuclear Plant in China," Agence France Presse, 26 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

25 June 1995

A report in the Chinese government-run newspaper China Daily announces plans to build seven new nuclear power plants within the next 15 years. The new plants are necessary in order to achieve the government's target energy output of 20 million kilowatts by 2010, ten times what the Daya Bay power plant currently produces. Stressing the country's need for new energy sources, the report reads: "Policies worked out by the State Planning Commission stress that nuclear energy is the most promising source for the country's energy needs."

— "China Plans More Nuclear Power Stations," United Press International, 25 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 June 1995

Opponents of nuclear testing protest in front of the Chinese embassy in Kyrgyzstan, demanding that Beijing stop exploding nuclear devices at its Lop Nur testing site in western China for environmental and health reasons. In response, the Chinese Ambassador extends invitations to two of the protestors to visit Lop Nur "to study whether the explosions are really having a destructive effect on nature and on the health and gene fund of the many millions of people in the Central Asian states and the Xinjiang-Uighur Autonomous Region of China."

— "Kyrgyz Anti-Nuclear Protesters Picket Chinese Embassy," Kyrgyz Television first channel via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 26 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 June 1995

A Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesperson comments on France's announcement to conduct eight additional nuclear tests starting in September, saying, "We have already taken note of the announcement of the French government... At the moment, the parties concerned are working actively in Geneva to reach a good treaty on a

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comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, no later than the end of 1996. We hope that France will work with other countries, including China, in continuing making concerted efforts to realize such objective."

— "China Takes 'Note' of French Nuclear Test Decision," Agence France Presse, 15 June 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 May 1995

Chinese Ambassador to the UN Disarmament Commission Sha Zukang calls for a treaty banning nuclear testing and expresses his hope that it be completed by 1996. On China's continuing nuclear testing, Sha points out that "the number of China's nuclear tests is quite limited compared with that of the big nuclear power, which owns the largest and most advanced nuclear arsenal after conducting more than a thousand nuclear tests."

— "Top Negotiator Airs China's Views on Disarmament," Xinhua Overseas News Service, 30 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 May 1995

Japanese government and media sources report that China has tested a new, mobile ICBM capable of reaching targets in Europe and North America. On acquiring the new missile, Japanese newspaper Sankai quotes a Chinese government attaché as saying, "Chinese nuclear capabilities will be significantly improved," and "China makes no bones about wanting to moderniz[e] its nuclear arsenal, and I think it's clear that this test is linked to the nuclear-testing programme, and the development of a multiple-warhead missile."

— "China Fires New Mobile ICBM; Able to Strike Europe, US," Agence France Presse, 31 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 May 1995

Chinese Ministry of Foreign Affairs spokesman Shen Guofang announces that Beijing will no longer discuss nuclear and missile nonproliferation issues with the United States unless Washington rescinds an invitation for Taiwanese president Lee Teng-hui to attend a reunion at his alma-mater, Cornell University. In an additional move to persuade the Clinton Administration to reevaluate its Taiwan policy, Beijing rescinds invitations for director of US Arms Control and Disarmament Agency John Holum and Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Political and Military Affairs Thomas McNamara to visit China in June and July.

— Tony Walker, "China Halts US Nuclear Talks: Anger Over Washington's Invitation to Taiwan's President," Financial Times, 29 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Steven Mufson, "China Halts Missile Talks With U.S.; Beijing Delays Visits In Taiwan Visa Feud," Washington Post, 29 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Hits Back over Lee Visit," Australian, 29 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 May 1995

Japanese government spokesperson Kozo Igarashi announces that Japan will cut grant aid to China as a result of its 15 May nuclear test. Though yen loans will not be affected, officials estimate that the grant aid package was to equal approximately ¥7.8 billion (\$126 million). "China's nuclear test immediately after the extension of the treaty and after Prime Minister (Tomiichi) Murayama urged China to stop testing was extremely regrettable and shocking to our country," adds Igarashi. Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesperson Shen Guofang criticizes the cut in aid, saying, "We are always against politicizing economic issues and linking economic cooperation with political issues as a means to exert pressure, this move by the Japanese side is insensible and detrimental to the healthy development of Sino-Japanese relations."

— "Japan Cuts Aid to China Over N-test," Australian, 23 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>;

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"China Criticizes Japan's Grant Aid Cut," Japan Economic Newswire, 24 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 May 1995

China's sale of two nuclear reactors to Iran has been stalled due to "economic, business and commercial" differences as well as "technical problems and lots of conditions on which both sides have not reached agreement," states a senior official from the China National Nuclear Corporation. Opposed by the Clinton Administration, China views peaceful nuclear trade with Iran as within its rights as an NPT signatory country. — Patrick E. Tyler, "China Reports New Problems in Atom Deal with Teheran," New York Times, 18 May 1995, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 May 1995

China conducts its 42nd nuclear test 48 hours after approving indefinite extension of the NPT. The 95-kiloton blast occurs underground at the Lop Nur testing site in the dessert of China's western Xinjiang province. — "China's Nuclear Tests: Dates, Yields, Types, Methods, and Comments," Nuclear Threat Initiative website, <http://www.nti.org/db/china/testlist.htm>; "China Attacked Over Nuclear Test," Financial Times, 16 May 1995, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

12 May 1995

A Chinese foreign ministry representative summarizes his country's position on the indefinite extension of the NPT, saying that the decision was "in the interests of all the signatory states," but that the move should not enable "nuclear weapon states to keep forever the privilege of possessing nuclear arms." The spokesperson indicates that disarmament is still a priority for China, saying, "we call on the relevant countries to make concerted efforts to reali[z]e the target of eliminating nuclear weapons at an early date." — "China Says NPT Extension Not an End in Itself," Agence France Presse, 12 May 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 May 1995

NPT review conference ends in New York with 170 countries agreeing to extend the NPT indefinitely. The five nuclear powers, China, Britain, France, Russia, and the U.S., agree to take further steps towards disarmament and to negotiate a comprehensive test ban treaty within the year. — Ian Black, "170 Countries Vote to Extend Nuclear Treaty," Guardian, 12 May 1995, p. 16, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8 May 1995

China finalizes plans to spend \$3.23 billion building its 3rd nuclear power plant, which will be located southeast of Beijing. The plant will comprise four 1,000-megawatt reactors. — "World Wire: Third Nuclear Plant for China," Wall Street Journal, 8 May 1995, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 April 1995

A report by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace warns that instability caused by the impending death of Deng Xiaoping could lead to security lapses and proliferation of China's nuclear materials. Deng is 90 and experiencing health problems; his death is expected to "greatly increase the possibility of unauthorized transfers of sensitive nuclear materials and technology and could conceivably result in fragmentation of the country's nuclear arsenal among competing factions or, in an extreme case, new splinter states."

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— "China Could Be Next Nuclear 'Leaker,' Says Carnegie Report," Associated Press, 27 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 April 1995

Chinese vice-premiere and foreign minister Qian Qichen says that extension of the NPT "will contribute to the maintenance of international peace, security and stability." Qian also points out that the treaty "is unbalanced in certain aspect as it sets out different rights and obligations for different states parties...such limitations and defects could be gradually redressed and corrected through continued progress in nuclear disarmament and enhanced cooperation between countries for the peaceful uses of nuclear energy."

— "NPT Contributes to Int'l Peace: Qian Qichen," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 18 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 April 1995 - 12 May 1995

At the NPT review conference in New York, 178 nations convene to discuss extension of the NPT, which is scheduled to expire this year after 25 years. Four of the five nuclear powers, United States, Britain, France, and Russia, favor unlimited extension and reinforcement of the treaty. China, along with other non-nuclear powers, prefers limited extension of the treaty, hoping to address problems such as discrimination against non-nuclear states and lack of disarmament among the nuclear powers.

— "UN in Bid to Banish Nuclear War Threat," Courier-Mail, 18 April, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Jack R. Payton, "Meeting Will Decide Future of Nuclear Treaty," St. Petersburg Times (Florida), 18 April 1995, p. 2A, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Juan J. Walte, "U.S., China Have Words as Nuclear Summit Opens," USA Today, 18 April 1995, p. A9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 April 1995

Hours before the start of the NPT review conference at the United Nations in New York, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen rejects a warning from U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher that Iran is "too dangerous a country" for nuclear technology. Qian responds, saying "there is no international law or international regulation or international agreement" that forbids China from selling civilian nuclear technology to Iran.

— "China Rejects U.S. Appeal to Ban Nuclear Sale to Iran," Houston Chronicle, 18 April 1995, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Elaine Sciolino, "Beijing Rebuffs U.S. on Halting Iran Atom Deal," New York Times, 18 April 1995, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 April 1995

The Chinese nuclear reactor at Daya Bay is closed for maintenance and refueling. Huang Qitao, director general of China's National Nuclear Safety Commission (NNSA), says there is "no question" of safety with the reactor, though drop times for control rods have been slower than expected. The French-made reactor began full-scale operation in February 1994 and will remain closed until the control rods are operating according to standards.

— "No Safety Concerns in Closure of China's Nuclear Plant: Official," Agence France Presse, 13 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Chinese Reactor to Stay Closed," Financial Times, 12 April 1995, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 April 1995

Zhang Huazhu, corporate vice president of China's National Nuclear Development Corporation, announces plans to develop plutonium-producing breeder reactors for civilian use. The goal is to be able to reprocess 400-800 tons of spent fuel annually by 2001. His company is currently researching options for consumer uses of plutonium

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extracted from breeder and light-water reactors.

— "China to Step up N-Programme," *Financial Times*, 13 April 1995, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

6 April 1995

Chinese military officials, quoted in *Jane's Defense Weekly*, claim that China is planning to conduct five additional nuclear weapons tests before signing the comprehensive test ban treaty at the end of 1996.

— "Jane's Weekly Says China Plans More Nuclear Tests," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 6 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

6 April 1995

Military experts from Russia, Japan, the U.S., China, and South Korea draft plans for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free zone in Northeast Asia. The zone would encompass all territory within a 2,200km radius around an as-of-yet unspecified point on the 38th parallel. Contributor Toshiyuki Shikata, former vice president of Japan's National Defense Agency Academy, expects an official draft to be ready to present to the five participating governments soon.

— Andrei Varlamov, "A Far Eastern Nuclear-Free Zone Suggested," *TASS*, 6 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 April 1995

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Chen Jian calls once more for an international nuclear no-first-strike agreement 12 days before the start of NPT renewal talks at the UN. "China undertakes not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time or under any circumstances," says Chen. He invites other nuclear powers to do the same, urging for the "early conclusion of an international convention on no-first-use of nuclear weapons."

— "China Reaffirms Commitment to Avoid Nuclear Weapon First Strike," *Agence France Presse*, 05 April 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 March 1995

China's Ambassador to the United Nations Li Zhaoxing gives no definitive answer to reporters on whether or not his country plans to renew the NPT next month, saying, "We have our own position." The U.S., Britain, France, and Russia, all support unconditional renewal of the NPT, which has been in effect since 1970 and has 172 signatories.

— "China Not Being Pinned Down on NPT Stance," *Agence France Presse*, 30 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 March 1995

Responding to accusations that China has exported nuclear weapons-technology to Iran, a Chinese government official says, "It's completely groundless to allege that China and Iran are engaging in transactions of nuclear and chemical weapons." He describes his country's nuclear assistance to Iran as "normal and peace-intended."

— "China Rejects Allegations of Nuclear, Chemical Deals with Iran," *Agence France Presse*, 29 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 March 1995

The five declared nuclear powers, the United States, Britain, China, France, and Russia, collectively agree to provide security assurances to non-nuclear NPT member states in the event of an attack. The pledge is presented in the form of a draft resolution in preparation for the NPT review conference scheduled to take place from 17 April to 12 May.

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— Rene Slama, "The Five Nuclear Powers Offer Non-proliferation Guarantees," Agence France Presse, 24 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 March 1995

Using hydrogen fluoride which it bought from Germany and China, Iran now has the ability to produce uranium hexafluoride gas, an ingredient necessary in the production of weapons-grade uranium. Iran claims that the uranium hexafluoride gas is intended for uranium enrichment in its civilian nuclear power plants.

— "Iran Now Capable of Producing Nuclear Weapons Material," Iran Brief, 15 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 March 1995

Japan will assist China in extracting plutonium from spent reactor fuel. Japanese officials speculate that in five years, China will possess a reactor capable of producing 100 tons of plutonium per year. Japan hopes to use the plutonium for peaceful purposes in its own nuclear reactors; opponents fear that China will use the fuel in its nuclear weapons program.

— Kozo Mizoguchi, "Japanese Official: China to Produce Plutonium from Spent Fuel," Associated Press, 13 March 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 February 1995

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official cautions the U.S. against developing a high-tech missile shield and sharing it with its Asian allies. Any "Star Wars"-like missile defense system "will increase the danger of nuclear war" as well as "trigger an arms race in outer space," the official comments. "If a country with nuclear weapons has a spear and then gets a shield, you can imagine what would happen."

— Patrick E. Tyler, "China Warns Against 'Star Wars' Shield for U.S. Forces in Asia," New York Times, 18 February 1995, p. A4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 February 1995

A Chinese government official, speaking under the condition of anonymity, expresses China's intention to sign the CTBT by 1996, but urges other nuclear states to sign a no-first strike agreement. Believing that the CTBT does not go far enough in decreasing WMD, the official tells foreign media representatives, "It is necessary to strive for the complete liquidation of this type of mass annihilation weapons." He also denounces "stellar wars" and any kind of anti-missile system in outer space.

— Grigor Yarlanov and Pavel Spirin, "China Offers the West Not to Use Nuclear Weapons First," TASS, 17 February 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 January 1995

China, along with the four other recognized nuclear weapons states, Britain, France, Russia, and the U.S., pushes for permanent and unlimited extension of the NPT. Opponents claim the NPT is flawed because it has failed to achieve disarmament among the nuclear powers and lacks a ban on nuclear testing. The Chinese delegate to the U.N. panel meeting expresses that his country is in favor of the NPT, but will not re-sign unless the treaty allows for civilian nuclear blasts, which China plans to conduct in the coming years.

— "Nuke and Nonnuke Powers Apart on Extension of NPT," Japan Economic Newswire, 24 January 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 January 1995

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher sharply criticizes Russia and China for recent deals selling nuclear

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reactors to Iran. Speaking of the two countries, Christopher says, "We are deeply concerned that some nations are prepared to cooperate with Iran in the nuclear field...The United States places the highest priority on denying Iran a nuclear weapons capability."

— Steven Greenhouse, "Russia and China Pressed Not to Sell A-Plants to Iran," *New York Times*, 14 July 1995, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 January 1995

Sha Zukang, head of the Chinese delegation at the Fourth Preparatory Committee for the 1995 NPT Review and Extension Conference, describes nuclear disarmament, the NPT, and other arms control treaties as "all steps toward the realization of the ultimate goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world." Sha also suggests the drafting of a new treaty that prohibits "all nuclear weapon test explosions that release nuclear energy at any time and in any place," but allows for civilian nuclear testing.

— "China Reiterates Position on NPT Treaty," *Xinhua General Overseas News Agency*, 23 January 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 January 1995

China intends to continue testing nuclear weapons, despite Japanese objections. Chinese government officials tell their Japanese counterparts in a meeting that they will continue "limited" nuclear tests for the time being, but that China intends to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty in 1996.

— "China Indicates Plan to Continue Nuclear Tests," *Agence France Presse*, 14 January 1995, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 January 1995

India's decision to buy enriched uranium from China to fuel its Tarapur reactor has surprised many experts, because India has traditionally cited China's "burgeoning nuclear arsenal" as one of its greatest threats. India, a non-NPT signatory country, found no other country willing to sell it nuclear fuel. The transaction is a sign of normalizing relations between India and China.

— Brahma Chellaney "Indian-Chinese Deal Startles Analysts," *Washington Times*, 11 January 1995, p. A15, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 January 1995

China Nuclear Energy Corporation begins supplying enriched uranium to India's Tarapur nuclear reactor, though the country is not a member of the NPT. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) approved the sale when India agreed not to reprocess the spent fuel bought from China.

— "World News Briefs; India Turns to China to Fuel Nuclear Plant," *New York Times*, 8 January 1995, p. A11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1994

15 December 1994

At the 49th Session of the U.N. General Assembly, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen presents China's nuclear disarmament proposal, which includes negotiations to set up a convention on unconditional no-first-use declarations, security assurances toward non-nuclear-weapon states and Nuclear Weapons Free Zones, a CTBT no later than 1996, implementation of current nuclear disarmament treaties, further reductions in existing nuclear

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arsenals, a fissile material cut-off treaty, and a convention prohibiting nuclear weapons similar to the CWC and BWC.

— "China: Arms Control And Disarmament," Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, November 1995, Beijing Review, 27 November - 3 December 1995, pp. 22-23.

11 December 1994

Viktor Slavgorodsky, head of the radiation department at the Ecology and Biological Resources Ministry of Kazakhstan, calls upon China to halt nuclear tests at the Lop Nur testing site in Xinjiang Province. Slavgorodsky claims the tests send dangerous fallout across Kazakh territory.

— Reuters, "China Pressed on A-Tests," New York Times, 12 December 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 November 1994

During a visit to Beijing, Canadian Prime Minister Jean Chretien signs a nuclear-cooperation agreement with Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng, thereby facilitating the sale of Canadian Candu nuclear reactors to China. Responding to past proliferation concerns related to Candu reactors, Robert Nixon, head of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., states, "We are confident that all the necessary safeguards are built into this deal."

— "Canada, China Sign Pact on Nuclear Cooperation," Wall Street Journal, 8 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Clyde Farnsworth, "Canada's Trade Efforts Raise Hackles at Home," New York Times, 25 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 October - 3 November 1994

Chinese Premier Li Peng visits South Korea. He is expected to sign an agreement allowing South Korea to bid for nuclear-power construction projects in China.

— Sheila Tefft, "Chinese Leader Aims to Console Seoul on N. Korea-US Pact," Christian Science Monitor, 31 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 October 1994

In an address at the National Defense University in Beijing, Defense Secretary William Perry calls upon greater transparency in Chinese defense spending and strategic planning. He also calls upon China to do more to restrain its sales of missile and nuclear technology, warning that an arms race between India and Pakistan could lead to catastrophic war. "With so much at stake, it is essential that countries with influence in South Asia try to stop the potential arms race before it gathers momentum." Perry also offers to provide computers to China to verify the reliability of China's nuclear weapons if China agrees to halt nuclear testing. Perry is the first Defense Secretary to visit China since 1988.

— Michael Gordon, "U.S. to China: Be More Open on Arms Plan," New York Times, 19 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Sheila Tefft, "US Defense Chief Forges Close Ties to China's Veiled Military," Christian Science Monitor, 19 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Patrick Tyler, "Pentagon Aide on Secret Visit to Tour China," New York Times, 9 November 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 October 1994

China performs its 41st nuclear test. The underground explosion has a yield estimated between 40 and 50 kilotons. Speaking out against the test, U.S. State Department spokesperson Michael McCurry says, "We continue to urge China to consider the changed circumstances of global security affecting the role of nuclear weapons."

— Patrick Tyler, "Chinese Test Atomic Bomb Underground," New York Times, 8 October 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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4 October 1994

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen and US Secretary of State Warren Christopher sign the "Joint United States-People's Republic of China Statement On Stopping Production Of Fissile Materials For Nuclear Weapons," in which both countries agree to "work together to promote the earliest possible achievement of a multilateral, non-discriminatory, internationally and effectively verifiable convention banning the production of fissile materials for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices." Chinese opposition to a cut-off is reportedly reduced in part by U.S. promises of advanced military technology transfers. China agrees to participate in the cut-off negotiations to take place at the Conference on Disarmament.

— Jon B. Wolfsthal, "US, China Reach New Accords on MTCR, Fissile Cutoff Issues," *Arms Control Today*, November 1994, p. 28; Banning N. Garrett and Bonnie S. Glaser, "Chinese Perspectives On Nuclear Arms Control," *International Security*, Winter 1995/96, p. 47; Robert Shuey and Shirley A. Kan, "Chinese Missile And Nuclear Proliferation: Issues For Congress," CRS Issue Brief, 16 November 1995, p. 12; Wenguang Shao, "WMD Proliferation in Asia: A Chinese Perspective"; in Lewis and Johnson, eds., *Weapons of Mass Destruction: New Perspectives on Counterproliferation*, April 1995, p. 138; J. Mohan Malik, "China's Policy Towards Nuclear Arms Control in the Post-Cold War Era," *Contemporary Security Policy*, August 1995, p. 28.

20-21 September 1994

China joins 39 other nations in signing the International Convention on Nuclear Safety. Under the Convention, nations must shut down nuclear power plants if they are unable to implement necessary safety measures.

— Reuters, "40 Nations Agree to Shut Down Nuclear Plant Deemed Unsafe," *New York Times*, 22 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 September 1994

Chinese President Jiang Zemin and Russian President Boris Yeltsin sign a joint statement agreeing to "consistently fulfill their obligations not to target strategic nuclear weapons against the other and not to use force against the other, in particular, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against the other." Additionally, the accord legally settles almost all border disputes along 2,700 mile border between the two countries.

— "Statements and Agreements; Sino-Russian Joint Statement," Xinhua General Overseas News Agency via BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 5 September 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 August 1994

In an interview with *The New York Times*, Mohammed A. al-Khilewi, formerly the second ranking official for the Saudi Mission to the United Nations, announces that Saudi Arabia had attempted to purchase a nuclear research reactor from China in 1989. According to a letter dated 10 January 1994, the China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation agreed to sell a miniature neutron source reactor to Saudi Arabia, providing Prince Abdel Rahman with 5% of the profits from the sale.

— Paul Lewis, "Defector Says Saudis Sought Nuclear Arms," *New York Times*, 7 August 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 June 1994

The Chinese Foreign Ministry issues a statement calling for the "other nuclear-weapon States to give up their policy of nuclear deterrence and commit themselves explicitly to the complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons."

— "Statement of the Spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of The People's Republic of China," 10 June 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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10 June 1994

China explodes a hydrogen bomb at its Lop Nur testing site. The 40-50 kiloton blast, conducted underground, is China's 40th overall nuclear test. In response to widespread criticism of the test, a Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson reassures the international community that China is still "actively taking part in negotiations on a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty and supports the conclusion of such a treaty no later than 1996 after negotiations."

— Patrick Tyler, "China Explodes H-Bomb in Underground Test," *New York Times*, 11 June 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 June 1994

A Clinton administration official reports that China will likely conduct a nuclear test within days. According to the official, a nuclear device has already been lowered into a shaft at the Lop Nur testing site in Xinjiang Province.

— "China's Nuclear Test," *Pittsburgh Post-Gazette*, 9 June 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 April 1994

During a visit to Almaty, Kazakhstan, Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng states that China hopes to end underground nuclear testing within two years. "Our government is actively participating in negotiations to abolish nuclear testing by 1996," says Li.

— Patrick Tyler, "China Ready for a New Hydrogen Bomb Test," *New York Times*, 26 May 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 April 1994

A senior official in the Clinton administration reports that China is preparing for another nuclear test at its Lop Nur testing ground in Xinjiang Province.

— AP, "Chinese A-Test Expected," *New York Times*, 28 April 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 March 1994

The Clinton administration drops export controls on almost all telecommunications and computer equipment to China, Russia and most of the NIS, but maintains a ban on dual-use WMD technology, such as supercomputers. The plan will go into effect on 1 April 1994. Industry representatives project the plan will lead to increased sales of at least \$150 billion over the next decade.

— Thomas Friedman, "U.S. Ending Curbs On High-Tech Gear to Cold War Foes," *New York Times*, 31 March 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 February 1994

The Chinese government announces that it will build four nuclear reactors in Guangdong Province in the next two years.

— "Beijing Picks Nuclear Sites," *Wall Street Journal*, 24 February 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 February 1994

Sig Hecker, director of the Los Alamos National Laboratory, holds a first-of-its-kind meeting in Santa Fe, New Mexico with six high-level officials from China's nuclear weapons program. Among the issues being discussed are the future of nuclear testing and the security of Chinese nuclear bombs. The Chinese express their desire to obtain permissive access links (PALs) from the US as a means to secure their bombs from unauthorized use in the event of a government coup or citizen uprising.

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— Steve Coll, David B. Ottaway, "Will the United States, Russia and China be Nuclear Partners or Rivals in the 21st Century?; Secret Visits Helped Define 3 Powers' Ties" Washington Post April 11, 1995, pA1 in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 February 1994

Chinese Premier Li Peng opens the nuclear power plant at Daya Bay in Shenzhen which currently has the first of two 900 megawatt reactors operational at the site. The second reactor is expected to be operational by the middle of 1994.

— Peter Nordahl, "Events," Christian Science Monitor, 7 February 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

January 1994

The Chinese government publishes a draft treaty on the no-first-use (NFU) of nuclear weapons and invites the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, and France to begin negotiations in Beijing. On the NFU treaty, head of the Chinese delegation to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva Hou Zhitou says, "It is the view of the Chinese government that under the present international situation, the condition is ripe for the five nuclear weapon states to negotiate and conclude such an international treaty."

— White Paper, "China: Arms Control And Disarmament," Information Office of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, November 1995, Beijing; "China Reiterates Stand on Nuclear Disarmament," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 24 March 1994, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 December 1993

During a meeting with UN Secretary General Boutros-Ghali in Beijing, Prime Minister Li Peng states that China is opposed to any pressure or sanctions placed on North Korea over its refusal to admit international inspectors to its nuclear facilities. "China favors a proper settlement of the issue through dialogues and consultations, instead of imposing pressure and sanctions." Peng also calls for the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula, implicitly suggesting that U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea are complicating the issue.

— "China Says It Opposes Steps Against North Korea," New York Times, 27 December 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 December 1993

A Chinese government spokesperson calls for five-party talks aimed at creating treaties to establish certain nuclear norms among the nuclear powers, saying, "We strongly call upon all the nuclear-weapon states to undertake the same commitment as China and to conduct parallel negotiations aimed at early conclusion of an international convention on unconditional non-first-use of nuclear weapons and non-use and non-threat-of-use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states and nuclear-free zones."

— Li Daoyu, "Foreign Policy and Arms Control: The View From China," Arms Control Today, December 1993, p. 9.

23 November 1993

The Chinese Xinhua News Agency reports that China has achieved "satisfactory results" for its first controlled thermo-nuclear fusion. A spokesperson states, "This has prepared China to catch up with countries most developed in the nuclear sciences in searching for the source of energy after the 21st century."

— Terri Theiss, "Events," Christian Science Monitor, 24 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 November 1993

Besides the sales of supercomputers to China, the U.S. also approved sales of power turbines for nuclear generators, and in discussion are sales of seven satellites. The satellites were previously withheld because of

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Chinese sales of M-11 missile components to Pakistan. Sales and future access to U.S. market hinge upon improvements in China's human rights record.

— Barry Schweid, "Supercomputer, Nuclear Reactor Turbines Cleared For Beijing," Associated Press Worldstream, 19 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 November 1993

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher informs China's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen that the U.S. Commerce Department will lift the ban on exports of certain WMD dual-use technology and components for nuclear power plants. Specifically, the Clinton administration will allow Cray Research Inc. to sell an \$8 million supercomputer (with a processing speed of 958 million calculations per second) to China, to be used for weather prediction by China's State Meteorological Administration. Critics in the Departments of Defense and Energy raise concerns that the supercomputer will be diverted to nuclear-weapons uses.

— Elaine Sciolino, "U.S. Will Allow Computer Sale to Court China," New York Times, 19 November 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 October 1993

The Clinton administration expresses worry over Chinese recruitment of Russian WMD scientists and also transfers of nuclear and ballistic missile technology from the former Soviet Union to China. U.S. officials predict that, with Russian assistance, the Chinese military could soon have the ability to reach U.S. soil with a WMD attack.

— John Fialka, "US Fears China's Success in Skimming Cream of Weapons Experts From Russia," Wall Street Journal, 14 October 1993, p. A12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 October 1993

The International Institute for Strategic Studies in London reports that China has more than 100 ballistic missiles capable of carrying nuclear warheads, nearly twice as many as was previously estimated. The Institute's report says this does not reflect an expansion of China's nuclear arsenal, but rather the secrecy in which its original forces were shrouded.

— David White, "China missile total is revised upwards," Financial Times, 13 October 1993, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 October 1993

China conducts its 39th nuclear test. The underground explosion had a yield around 80-90 kilotons. The New China News Agency issues a statement, saying, "It is entirely for the purpose of self-defense that China develops and possesses a small number of nuclear weapons." This is the first nuclear test conducted by any country in a year and threatens President Clinton's 3 July 1993 moratorium on U.S. nuclear tests. Under the moratorium, Clinton reserved the right to resume U.S. tests if any other country performed a nuclear test. Just hours after China's test, President Clinton orders the Energy Department to prepare for a possible resumption of nuclear tests.

— Robert Burns, "Chinese Nuclear Blast Spurs U.S. Test Plans," Philadelphia Inquirer, 6 October 1993, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Steven Holmes, "World Moratorium on Nuclear Test is Broken by China," New York Times, 6 October 1993, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 October 1993

The Washington Post publishes an article expressing concern that China's nuclear weapons could be used as bargaining chips between Chinese provincial leaders in the event of a power struggle to succeed Deng Xiaoping. The article cites the possibility that China's more independent provinces, such as Guangdong, could seek autonomy and control over nuclear weapons infrastructure. Nuclear power plants are estimated to be dispersed throughout

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11 of China's 27 provinces.

— Leonard Spector and Evan Medeiros, "Question Mark; If China Breaks Up, Who Controls the Nuclear Weapons?" Washington Post, 3 October 1993, p. C1, in Proquest, <http://proquest.umi.com>.

30 September 1993

U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher meets with Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen at the United Nations, but is unable to win assurances that China will not proceed with a nuclear test at Lop Nur.

— Elaine Sciolino, "U.S. Warns Beijing As Problem Grows," New York Times, 1 October, 1993, p. A10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 September 1993

China plans build a nuclear reactor at Daqing, located 120 miles northwest of Beijing. The reactor is the country's largest effort to date that provides nuclear power for urban areas.

— "China to Build a Reactor," Wall Street Journal, 28 September 1993, p. A14, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17-18 September 1993

Reconnaissance satellite photography shows Chinese engineers lowering a weapon into a shaft at the Lop Nur nuclear weapons test site. In response, President Clinton urges China not to go forward with a nuclear test, saying, "There is no reasonable threat to China from any other nuclear power. Every other nuclear power has forsworn the use of testing." The Chinese Foreign Ministry responds to President Clinton's remarks by saying that China maintains a "very restrained attitude" toward nuclear testing, however, does not deny plans for a nuclear test.

— Eric Schmitt, "Clinton Asks China to Halt Atom Test," New York Times, 18 September 1993, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China: Nuke Test 'Very Restrained'," Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, 19 September 1993, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 September 1993

A U.S. administration official says that intelligence information suggests that China is planning a nuclear test explosion. According to the source, satellite information and seismic monitors indicate that China could be preparing for a test at its Lop Nur nuclear test site in Xinjiang Province.

— AP, "U.S. Official Says China May Set off Nuclear Test," New York Times, 17 September 1993, p. A3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 September 1993

China begins trial operations at the Daya Bay nuclear power plant near Hong Kong. The plant is one of China's largest and most important, since it helps power the burgeoning industrial region of the Pearl River Delta.

— "Postscripts," Wall Street Journal, 2 September 1993, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 August 1993

China publishes its first regulations on managing a nuclear power plant accident, earning IAEA praise. The new regulations give the military control of the comprehensive action plan to prevent, control, and mitigate the damage from a nuclear disaster. IAEA officials have not evaluated the new Chinese regulations, however IAEA coordinator Dr Bernard Weiss calls the move a "positive development" for China, and especially for Hong Kong, which would be directly affected by a nearby Chinese nuclear accident.

— "Rules On Nuclear Accidents," Wall Street Journal, 19 August 1993, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



nexis.com; Mathew Loh and Chris Yeung, "Praise for Nuclear Safety Plan," South China Morning Post, 19 August 1993, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

25 July 1993

At the ASEAN Post Ministerial Conference in Singapore, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen tells U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher that China is willing to discuss a proposal by President Clinton to suspend all nuclear testing.

— Steven Holmes, "China Denies Violating Pact By Selling Arms to Pakistan," New York Times, 26 July 1993, p. A2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 July 1993

Chinese officials mark "the dawn of a new era of commercial and technical cooperation" with Iran by signing an agreement to build a 300-megawatt nuclear power plant near Teheran, according to Iran's official press agency, IRNA. Iran first sought the deal from other countries, such as Germany, Argentina, and Brazil, but was turned down as a result of US pressure. Iran will not pay China in hard currency, but in oil, steel, and other Iranian-made products.

— "China in Pact to Help Iran Build A-Plant," New York Times, 7 July 1993, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 July 1993

In a move to persuade China to cancel suspected plans for future nuclear tests, President Clinton announces a 15-month moratorium on U.S. nuclear testing. Via radio address, Clinton stresses the importance of halting nuclear testing, but conditionally states, "If, however, this moratorium is broken by another nation, I will direct the Department of Energy to prepare to conduct additional tests while seeking approval to do so from Congress." Russia and Great Britain also agree to halt testing.

— Eric Schmitt, "Clinton Asks China to Halt Atom Test," New York Times, 18 September 1993, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 May 1993

Responding to President Clinton's 27 May announcement that the renewal of China's MFN trading status in 1994 would be contingent upon improvements in human rights, trade practices, and WMD nonproliferation, the Chinese Foreign Ministry says, "The Chinese Government hereby expresses its strong opposition to the U.S. move and lodges a protest with the U.S. Government." The MFA spokesperson cautions the U.S. against insisting on its way, saying Sino-U.S. relations would suffer as a result, though specific actions that China would take if MFN status was not renewed are not mentioned.

— Sheryl WuDunn, "China Denounces Terms of Clinton's Trade Deal," New York Times, 30 May 1993, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 May 1993

Iranian dissident Mohammad Mohaddessin reports to Western intelligence agencies that Chinese and Russian experts are training Iranian nuclear scientists in Tehran. Mohaddessin is a member of the People's Mojahedin of Iran, an opposition group that closely follows Iran's nuclear efforts. Mohaddessin also claims that China has sold Iran calutrons, previously used by Iraq to refine highly-enriched uranium for use in nuclear weapons.

— John Fialka, "Iran Nuclear Power Effort Hides Drive for Weapons, Some US Analysts Say," Wall Street Journal, 11 May 1993, p. A14, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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20 April 1993

Xinhua News Agency announces that China and Russia will cooperate on peaceful nuclear research. According to the report, 10 Russian scientists will visit China and assist with the development of a more efficient civilian nuclear reactor, called a "hybrid fusion-fission reactor." The assistance marks the first joint cooperation between Russian and Chinese nuclear scientists since the Soviet Union pulled its support from China's nuclear program under Mao Zedong in 1960.

— "World Wire: Postscripts," Wall Street Journal, 20 April 1993, p. A16, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Uli Schmetzer, "Russia, China Plan Joint Nuclear Research," Journal of Commerce, 23 April 1993, p. 7b, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 April 1993

The Washington-based International Campaign for Tibet releases a report detailing Chinese nuclear-weapons research on the Tibetan plateau. The report accuses the Northwest Nuclear Weapons Research and Design Academy, also known as the Ninth Academy, of disposing nuclear waste in a 'roughshod and haphazard manner' in Qinghai Province. The report also attributes the death of 50 Tibetans to poisonous waste released into the water system from uranium mining in Gansu Province.

— Sheryl WuDunn, "Nuclear Dump Site Reported in Tibet," New York Times, 19 April 1993, p. A13, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 March 1993

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen announces that China will oppose sanctions in order to get North Korea to cease building nuclear weapons and that China does not wish to involve the UN Security Council. Qian says "We support patient consultations to reach an appropriate solution. If the matter goes before the Security Council that will only complicate things." On the same matter, Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng says, "North Korea is clearly a sovereign nation and it takes patience to solve this problem. If this case is presented to the Security Council, I don't think it will solve this problem."

— Nicholas Kristof, "China Opposes U.N. Over North Korea," New York Times, 24 March 1993, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Sheila Tefft, "China's Premier Urges UN to Go Slow on North Korea," Christian Science Monitor, 1 April 1993, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 March 1993

In a statement to the UN Conference on Disarmament, Chinese Disarmament Ambassador Hou Zhitong praises START 1 & 2 as "steps in the right direction" and expresses the hope that "these treaties can be put into full implementation at an early date in order to reduce the danger of nuclear war." However, Hou maintains that the United States and the Soviet Union bear a greater responsibility to cut their nuclear arsenals past the START 1 & 2 goals, because "these two countries will still possess over 90 per cent of the total nuclear arsenals of the world, sufficient to destroy the globe several times over." Hou also calls for a moratorium on all WMD-related activities in outer space.

— Chinese plenary statement to the Conference on Disarmament, 4 March 1993, China Profiles- Nuclear Arms Control/Disarmament, Nuclear Threat Initiative, NTI website, <http://www.nti.org/db/china>; "China Says All Space Weapons Should be Destroyed," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 4 March 1993, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 February 1993

CIA Director James Woolsey testifies before Congress that China continues to be a "major proliferation concern" to the United States. Woolsey is particularly concerned with Chinese nuclear assistance to Pakistan and to Middle

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Eastern countries with nuclear and ballistic missile programs. Such activity would violate the terms of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, to which China acceded in March 2002.

— Leonard Spector, "China's Nuclear Factor," *Christian Science Monitor*, June 11, 1993, p. 18, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Lora Lumpe, "Woolsey on Proliferation," *Arms Sales Monitor*, Iss. 19, March 2003, in Federation of American Scientists website, www.fas.org.

18 February 1993

Reza Amrollahi, head of Iran's Organization for Atomic Energy, tells *Christian Science Monitor* that the United States did not block the sale of Chinese nuclear technology to Iran. Amrollahi says that Iran has already signed a contract with China for the purchase of a research nuclear reactor.

— Claude van England, "Iran Defends its Pursuit of Nuclear Technology," *Christian Science Monitor*, 18 February 1993, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

12 February 1993

A Russian Energy Ministry spokesperson says that Russia plans to supply Iran and China with nuclear reactors.

— "Russia Set to Supply Iran, China with Nuclear Plants," *Wall Street Journal*, 12 February 1993, p. A10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1992

26 December 1992

Pakistan begins excavation for a Chinese-supplied 300-megawatt nuclear power plant at Chashma in Punjab, Pakistan.

— Reuters, "Pakistan Builds 2d A-Plant," *The New York Times*, 27 December 1992, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8 December 1992

Tan Aixing, senior official of the Ministry of Energy, announces China's plans to develop a nuclear reactor suitable for export to developing countries. "The reactor would be based on a simpler design and greater safety provisions," Tan explains. "You simply push a button, as in the case of the poor man's camera which can be operated even by a foolish person." Chinese officials hope to begin construction on the 600-megawatt reactor by 1995. Plans for U.S.'s Westinghouse to assist in the developing of the reactor are in the "discussion phase."

— Shahid-ur-Rehman Khan, "Official Says China Will Develop 600-MW Reactor for Third World," *Nucleonics Week*, 17 December 1992, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 October 1992

In a speech to the first committee of the U.N., Chinese Ambassador Hou Zhitong outlines a proposal to speed up international nonproliferation efforts. The proposal consists of an appeal to all nuclear weapons states to commit not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, especially against non-nuclear weapons states, to support nuclear weapons free zones, to withdraw nuclear arms deployed in foreign territories, and to keep weapons of all kinds out of outer space. Hou also calls for "hegemonic" states not to use nonproliferation as justification to interfere in the internal affairs of sovereign states.

— "China Puts Forward Proposal for Nuke Disarmament," *Xinhua General Overseas News Service*, 21 October 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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18 October 1992

Bush administration officials request that Russia stop selling advanced weapons and equipment that can be used for uranium enrichment to China. One Pentagon official expresses concern, saying, "Re-export is a big problem. You don't know what the Chinese will do with the stuff once they get the high-tech capabilities." So far, the U.S. has been unsuccessful in curbing Russian military sales since the break-up of the Soviet Union last year.

— Michael Gordon, "Moscow is Selling Weapons to China, U.S. Officials Say," *The New York Times*, 18 October 1992, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 October 1992

China plans to begin construction on its second nuclear power plant in Guangdong Province, near Hong Kong, by the year 1995. The 4 million kilowatt reactor at Dongping will be built by Framatome SA of France and General Electric Co. of Britain. Safety concerns have been raised by local residents because Guangdong province is a high-risk area for earthquakes and typhoons.

— P.T. Bangsberg, "China to Build Nuclear Plant on Southern Guangdong Site," *Journal of Commerce*, 14 October 1992, p. 7B, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 October 1992

U.S. strongly opposes a plan, announced by Tehran, to buy a 300-megawatt power plant from China, similar to one that the Chinese are currently building in Pakistan. The Bush administration declares China's assistance to Iran "imprudent," expressing its view that Iran's nuclear program poses a threat to international security.

— "Iran Plans Purchase of Chinese Reactor," *FT Energy Newsletters*, 5 October 1992, p. 22, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 September 1992

British scientists at the Imperial College in London detect seismic activity which they believe to be China's 38th nuclear test. They estimate the yield to be between one and 20 kilotons, placing it within the tactical nuclear weapons category. The test follows China's one megaton-yield test, conducted in May 1992.

— Susan Watts, "China Runs New Nuclear Test," *The Independent*, 30 September 1992, p. 13, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China's Nuclear Tests: Dates, Yields, Types, Methods, and Comments," *Resources on China*, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, June 1998, from CNS website, <http://cns.miis.edu>.

23 September 1992

In an interview with *Nucleonics Week*, Deputy Director General of the Ministry of Energy and Bureau of International Cooperation at the China National Nuclear Corp. Liu Xuehong says that China has denied Iran the purchase of a 25-30 megawatt nuclear reactor due to "technical difficulties." Western authorities speculate that Beijing cancelled the sale to Iran as a means of securing MFN trading status from the U.S. Liu denies that the reactor would have posed a threat to international security, saying that the yield of weapons-grade plutonium - 6 kilograms per year - would be too low to make a nuclear weapon. "Such a facility would not be interesting to parties who have non-peaceful intentions," Liu says.

— Mark Hibbs, "Sensitive Iran Reactor Deal May Hinge on MFN for China," *Nucleonics Week*, 1 October 1992, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 September 1992

The IAEA passes a resolution condemning Chinese and French nuclear tests in the face of international efforts to pass a ban nuclear testing. Without directly naming China and France, the resolution expressed "great anxiety over the resumption of nuclear testing" and "called urgently on countries that have nuclear program[s] to abandon

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them." China conducted its most recent nuclear test on 21 May at the Lop Nur testing site in Xinjiang Province. France's most recent test was on 5 September on Mururoa Atoll in the South Pacific.

— "IAEA Closes Conference with Resolution Condemning Nuclear Tests," Agence France Presse, 22 September 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China's Nuclear Tests: Dates, Yields, Types, Methods, and Comments," Resources on China, Center for Nonproliferation Studies, June 1998, from CNS website, <http://cns.miis.edu>.

9 September 1992

During a two-day visit to Beijing, Iranian President Hashemi Rafsanjani and Defence Minister Akbar Korkan discuss nuclear cooperation with their Chinese counterparts, including plans underway to acquire a 300-megawatt nuclear reactor from China. The U.S. has expressed concern that China is enabling Iran, and other countries, to enrich uranium that could be used to make nuclear weapons. The accusation is supported by the Iranian opposition, who maintains that China secretly supplied Iran with a calutron and a 23-30-megawatt research reactor in 1991. Both China and Iran deny the claims, saying that their nuclear collaboration is strictly for civilian purposes.

— Elaine Sciolino, "China Will Build A-Plant for Iran," The New York Times, 11 September 1992, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Yvonne Preston, "Rafsanjani China Visit Reises N-Arms Fears," Financial Times, 10 September 1992, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Mark Hibbs, "IAEA Inspectors to Revisit Iran; 'Nothing on the Ground,' U.S. Says," Nucleonics Week, 20 August 1992, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 June 1992

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Jianmin announces that China is pleased with the new pledge issued by the United States and Russia to cut their strategic nuclear arsenals. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Jianmin says, "We hope they will implement this treaty in earnest." Wu does not express Chinese plans to follow suit.

— "China Welcomes Russo-US Pledge On Missiles," Reuters (Beijing), 18 June 1992.

21 May 1992

China conducts its 37th nuclear test at the Lop Nur test site in Xinjiang Province. This test is China's largest underground nuclear explosion with an estimated one-megaton yield. U.S. State Department spokesperson Richard Boucher responds, "We regret that the Chinese have conducted this test and that they are not demonstrating the same restraint as shown by Russia, ourselves, or the other nuclear weapons states."

— Barabara Crossette, "Chinese Set Off Their Biggest Nuclear Explosion," The New York Times, 22 May 1992, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Malcolm Browne, "Nuclear Test Illuminates Earth's Interior," The New York Times, 11 February 1993, p. B16, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 April 1992

In a working paper to the United Nations, China states that "even after cutting their nuclear arsenals in accordance with their agreements and announcements, [the United States and the USSR] will still possess the largest number of nuclear weapons in the world." Both countries should therefore: (1) "take the lead in halting the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons"; (2) "drastically cut all types of nuclear weapons deployed at home and abroad"; and (3) "major space powers should halt the arms race in outer space and the development of space weapons, especially nuclear-related space weapons."

— J. Mohan Malik, "China's Policy Towards Nuclear Arms Control in the Post-Cold War Era," Contemporary Security Policy, August 1995, p. 7.

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27 March 1992

Syria's legislature approves draft of a bill permitting the purchase of two 24 MW(e) nuclear reactors from China. Damascus receives IAEA approval for the reactors after promising to accede to the NPT. The reactors will operate under IAEA safeguards.

— Laura Marlowe, "Syria to Buy Chinese Nuclear Reactors," *Financial Times*, 27 March 1992, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 March 1992

China accedes to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). During a meeting with British Prime Minister John Major in London, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen submits formal NPT accession papers, saying, "China has all along stood for a complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons...China does not advocate, encourage or engage in the proliferation of nuclear weapons, nor does it help other countries to develop nuclear weapons."

— "China Hands Over Non-Proliferation Document to Britain," *Xinhua General News Service*, 9 March 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

31 January 1992

In his first speech before the United Nations, Russian President Boris Yeltsin calls for China, France and the United Kingdom to mirror US and Russian moves to reduce nuclear arms. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Duan Jin states, "China will naturally take part in the process of nuclear disarmament and join efforts for the complete destruction of nuclear weapons once the United States and Russia reduce their nuclear capacity to a level matching that of China."

— "Yeltsin Can't Persuade Britain To Cut Nukes," *Washington Times*, 31 January 1992, p. A1, A9; Banning N. Garrett and Bonnie S. Glaser, "Chinese Perspectives On Nuclear Arms Control," *International Security*, Winter 1995/96, p. 47; Roxane D. V. Sismanidis, "China and the Post-Soviet Security Structure," *Asian Affairs*, Spring 1994, p. 44; "China Sets Condition for Atom-Arms Cuts," *The New York Times*, 31 January 1992, p. A2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 January 1992

Since 1990, French intelligence has been tracking Chinese nuclear specialists stopping over in Paris on their way to Algiers. According to the French data, in the first year of surveillance, 150 to 200 Chinese scientists traveled to the Ain Oussera nuclear facility just south of the Algerian capital; authorities expect that a similar number made the trip in 1991. U.S. intelligence sources have determined that a large number of the Chinese technicians traveling to Algiers specialize in "warhead miniaturization" and have experience attaching warheads to SCUD missiles. IAEA officials have expressed concern that the Ain Oussera reactor is being used to produce plutonium.

— "Chinese Nuclear Technicians to Algeria," *Mednews*, 20 January, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

19 January 1992

The Dalai Lama tells the Press Trust of India in Bangalore, where he is living in exile, that China is discarding nuclear waste in Tibet and planning to establish a nuclear weapons plant there.

— "Dalai Lama Says China Dumping Nuclear Waste in Tibet," *Agence France Presse*, 19 January 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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1991

31 December 1991

After a year of negotiations, China agrees to sell a "300 MWe pressurized water reactor" to Pakistan. The reactor will be subject to IAEA inspections and is said to be for peaceful purposes only. The US accuses Pakistan of operating a clandestine nuclear weapons program.

— "Deal Closed with China for 300-MWe PWR Import," Nuclear News, February 1992, p. 40, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 December 1991

Chinese legislators ratify the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The decision marks a change from the previous session of the National People's Council, when the Standing Committee voted against ratification. China becomes the last of the five nuclear powers to accept the terms of the NPT.

— "Legislators Approve China's Decision to Join Nuclear Treaty," Agence France Presse, 29 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 December 1991

China's first nuclear power plant, the 300 megawatt pressurized-water reactor at the Qinshan plant south of Shanghai in Zhejiang Province, begins trial operations. After inspections by the IAEA, the plant is expected to go into full operation by June 1992. The plant was built at a cost of \$650 million and will serve as a base to train nuclear technicians. Included in the installation of the plant are a U.S. turbine control system, a Swiss steam bypass system, a West German cooling pump, a Japanese reactor-containment vessel, a French reactor-display instrument, and Swedish heat-transfer equipment. China is the sixth nation to design and build a nuclear reactor.

— AP, "China Begins Trial Operation of Its First Atomic Power Plant," New York Times, 19 December 1991, p. A12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; James Tyson, "China Turns on to Nuclear Power," Christian Science Monitor, 25 March 1992, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 December 1991

The IAEA denies a request by Syria to purchase a civilian nuclear reactor from China. A delegate to the IAEA board of governors meeting that made the decision says, "This reflects the pressure that Non-Proliferation Treaty states are applying on those that are party to the treaty but haven't completed safeguards agreements." The IAEA board of governors approves China's request to sell the same reactor to Ghana.

— Michael Wise, "Nuclear Sale to Syria Blocked," Independent, 7 December 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 December 1991

Chinese Vice Minister Tian Jiyun makes China's first official statement opposing a nuclear North Korea. During a visit in Tokyo, Tian tells Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe that his country will not provide support to North Korea's nuclear weapons program under any circumstances. Tian also expresses China's willingness to cooperate with Japan on a system for registering conventional arms.

— "Chinese Official: China Opposed to Nukes in N. Korea," Report from Japan, 9 December, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 November 1991

Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Wu Jianmin seeks IAEA approval for China to sell a small, civilian nuclear reactor to Syria. According to Wu, the reactor is "a miniature neutron source reactor with the power of 30

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kilowatts used for neutron activation analysis and isotope production." The reactor is considered to be harmless by nuclear scientists. "The safeguards agreement concerning this reactor is yet to be ratified by IAEA's board of directors," comments Wu. China has sold the same kind of reactor to Pakistan in the past and plans to transfer one to Ghana in the future.

— "China to Give Syria Nuclear Reactor," *Hamilton Spectator*, 29 November 1991, p.c16, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China to Supply Syria with Miniature Nuclear Reactor," *Agence France Presse*, 28 November 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 November 1991

In accordance with nuclear safeguard regulations, China submits a letter to the IAEA, promising to provide required reports about peaceful nuclear exports to non-nuclear weapon states. The letter details the kind of information China will provide, including what materials are being exported, which companies are preparing the materials for export, and to whom the materials are being exported. The letter also details the schedule for reporting information.

— "Notification to the Agency of Exports and Imports of Nuclear Material," International Atomic Energy Agency, INFIRC/207/Add.2, December 1991, IAEA, www.iaea.org.

19 November 1991

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen says that China will not pressure North Korea to give up its weapons program nor participate in any international agreement to isolate North Korea, despite U.S. pressure. Chinese officials have indicated that it is in China's interest for North Korea to remain non-nuclear; however, China has not stopped providing technical support for North Korea's nuclear program, as Russia has, nor made diplomatic relations with North Korea conditional upon the dismantling of its nuclear weapons plant, as Japan has.

— "A Nuclear Leash for North Korea," *Atlanta Journal and Constitution*, 19 November 1991, p.22, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15-17 November 1991

Secretary of State James Baker visits Beijing. During a meeting with Foreign Minister Qian Qichen, Baker calls upon China to halt its transfers of nuclear weapons technology to third world countries such as Algeria and Iran. Chinese officials respond by reiterating their commitment to accede to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty by March 1992, but make no commitment to stop exporting nuclear technologies ostensibly for civilian use. Chinese officials also claim France had bid for the same Algerian nuclear contract and had lost to Beijing. Although agreeing on the need to address the North Korea nuclear problem, Chinese officials say they have to deal with the problem in their own way and that they want to maintain close ties to North Korea. This is the highest level visit from the U.S. since Tiananmen.

— Thomas Friedman, "Baker Asks China to Free Prisoners," *New York Times*, 16 November 1991, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Thomas Friedman, "Baker's China Trip Fails to Produce Pledge on Rights," *New York Times*, 18 November 1991, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Peter Grier, "Baker's China Trip Effects No Change on Human Rights," *Christian Science Monitor*, 20 November 1991, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Flora Lewis, "Beijing's Subtle Nuclear Diplomacy," *New York Times*, 29 November 1991, p. A35, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

31 October 1991

The National People's Congress fails to ratify China's signing of the NPT. The decision occurs after the U.S. accuses China of selling nuclear items to Iran. "We believe there is some form of nuclear cooperation between China and Iran," says US State Department official Richard Solomon. Chinese Foreign Ministry representative Wu Jianmin

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responds by saying that his country "has cooperated with many countries, including Iran," but that the cooperation is strictly "in the field of the peaceful use of nuclear energy."

— "China Fails to Ratify Nuclear Treaty," Agence France Presse, 31 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

31 October 1991

Iranian officials acknowledge that Iran has purchased nuclear technology from China for peaceful purposes but deny attempting to develop nuclear weapons. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Wu Jianmin states that all nuclear cooperation programs adhere to three principles: the programs must be for peaceful purposes only; nuclear installations must be open to international inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency; and the recipient country must receive Chinese permission before transferring nuclear technology received from China to other countries.

— "Iran Denies Deals Tied to Atom Arms," New York Times, 1 November 1991, p. A13, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

31 October 1991

U.S. nuclear watchdogs report that China is supplying Iran with M-9 and M-11 ballistic missiles and equipment to produce fissile material. The official visit of Chinese President Yang Shangkun to Tehran raises suspicions among Washington experts that military nuclear technology is being transferred. "There is no question that the supplies far exceed the needs of Iran's civilian nuclear industry," explains Gary Milhollin, head of the Wisconsin Project on Nuclear Arms. Milhollin also accuses China of training Iranian nuclear scientists and assisting in the building of a new nuclear reactor at Esfahan.

— Simon Tisdall, "China 'Helps Iran to Make N-Bombs,'" Guardian, 31 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 October 1991

The U.S. government is concerned by reports that China sold Iran a calutron, a primitive piece of equipment that can be used in the uranium-enrichment process. A calutron cannot, as is, produce weapons-grade uranium, although Iran might be able to alter the device to make it do so. Bush administration officials allege that the calutron sale is part of an overall effort by the Chinese to help Iran overcome difficulties in the development of its nuclear weapons program.

— Elaine Sciolino, "Report Says Iran Seeks Atomic Arms," New York Times, 31 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Iran N-Arms Fear," Financial Times, 31 October 1991, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Mark Hibbs, "IAEA Inspectors to Revisit Iran; 'Nothing on the Ground,' U.S. Says," Nucleonics Week, 20 August 1992, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 October 1991

Chinese scientists have figured out a way to enrich uranium using lasers, Xinhua News Service reports. The laser technique is supposedly more efficient than traditional methods of diffusion and centrifugal enrichment. Laser separation is also useful for "the re-enrichment of exhaust uranium discharged from nuclear reactors and low-quality uranium as well as for purifying plutonium and mercury isotopes." It took scientists five years to refine the technique at China's research institute in Tianjin.

— "China Separates Uranium by Laser," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 28 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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25 October 1991

The National People's Congress convenes to debate China's signing of the NPT. In its 22nd session, expected to last six days, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Liu Huaqiu tells the Standing Committee, "The NPT, a popular international treaty in the field of arms control and reduction, has played an important role in curbing the proliferation of nuclear weapons. Though it still has some weak points, the treaty is beneficial to world peace and stability." The Standing Committee must ratify the treaty in order for it to go into effect in China.

— "Legislators Hear Report on China's Accession to NPT," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 25 October 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 October 1991

Chinese nuclear scientist Hua Tingqiang disappears while taking a nature walk on Emei Mountain in Sichuan Province. Hua serves as senior engineer and director of intelligence at the nuclear research institute of Shanghai Academy of Sciences and has access to highly sensitive information, including details about China's nuclear program. Authorities speculate that Hua was either kidnapped or killed in a nature accident, possibly by a wild animal.

— Sheryl WuDunn, "Disappearance of Atomic Official Stirs Beijing," The New York Times, 26 January 1992, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 September 1991

Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman Wu Jianmin dismisses a report in South Korea's Joongang Daily News accusing China of approving of North Korea's nuclear weapons program. According to the report, Pyongyang officials alerted Beijing that North Korea sought a nuclear deterrent against Western powers that were planning to topple its government. Wu denies that China had prior knowledge of North Korea's nuclear program, though he admits that North Korea and China enjoy good relations. "There are frequent exchanges (of visits) between the leaders," Wu says.

— "China Denies Knowledge of North Korean Nuclear Arms Programme," Agence France Presse, 26 September, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 September 1991

U.S. President Bush imposes limited trade sanctions against China. Administration officials say that the sanctions are "a means of convincing the Chinese that it is not in their interest to be selling ballistic missiles and nuclear technology." Of particular concern to the U.S. government is suspected Chinese weapons exports to Middle Eastern countries, such as India, Iran, Iraq, Pakistan, and Syria. The sanctions have two goals: 1) to limit China's access to foreign satellite technology and 2) to penalize Chinese companies that manufacture weapons and weapons technology for export.

— "Bush Imposes China Sanctions," Mednews, 15 September 1991, p. 23, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 August 1991

Former ambassador to Beijing and Seoul James Lilly tells Seoul newspaper Hanguk Ilbo that China will urge North Korea to give up its nuclear program. The announcement comes after Jane's Intelligence Review reports that North Korea possesses the ability to make a nuclear bomb. Lilly claims it is in China's interest for North Korea to remain a benign, non-nuclear neighbor. "China is pressing the North to stop developing nuclear weapons," says Lilly. In the past, the U.S. has had limited success in convincing North Korea to conform to international nonproliferation law. North Korea accuses the U.S. of deploying nuclear weapons in South Korea.

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— "China Pressing N. Korea to End its Nuclear Program: Lilley," Agence France Presse, 29 August 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 August 1991

Talks between China and Pakistan on the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in South Asia are scheduled to take place on August 12 in Beijing. The announcement of the talks comes directly after China's announcement that it will sign the NPT. Pakistan says it will consider joining the NPT if India also signs.

— "Sino-Pakistan Talks on De-Nuclearising Asia Begin Monday," Agence France Presse, 11 August 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 August 1991

During a visit from Japanese Prime Minister Kaifu to Beijing, Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Wu Jianmin announces China's intention "in principle" to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). China will be the last of the admitted five nuclear powers to sign the international nuclear arms control treaty. "On many occasions in the past, China made clear its reasons for not acceding to the treaty. Now things have changed. This is for the purpose of attaining the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons," Wu says. White House spokesperson Martin Fitzwater responds, "We welcome this development and we look forward to early ratification by China of the treaty." The decision is part of China's efforts to normalize relations after the Tiananmen Square massacre of student protestors in 1989.

— Sheryl WuDunn, "China Backs Pact on Nuclear Arms," New York Times, 11 August 1991, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 July 1991

Western intelligence agencies suspect that China is sending experts to Iran to help build a nuclear bomb. The Chinese scientists are believed to be working at a nuclear weapons facility northwest of Tehran. The U.S. Senate has also accused China of agreeing to build a nuclear research reactor in Iran.

— Marie Colvin, "Secret Iranian Plans for a Nuclear Bomb," Sunday Times, 28 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

25 July 1991

Responding to the U.S.-Soviet Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty that proposes to reduce nuclear arsenals on each side by 35%, the Chinese Foreign Ministry releases a statement encouraging the two superpowers to make further cuts. Singling out the US and USSR, the statement says, "We hope that these two countries will take the lead in stopping the testing, production and deployment of nuclear weapons and drastically reduce all the nuclear weapons they have deployed in every region of the world, so that conditions can be created for a widely representative international conference on nuclear disarmament." The statement echoes comments made by Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen last year at the UN Disarmament Conference, when Qian implied that China would consider participating in international disarmament talks if the US and USSR could reduce their nuclear arsenals by fifty percent.

— "China Urges Deeper Nuclear Arms Cuts by U.S., Soviets," Associated Press, 25 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 July 1991

Mednews reports that Chinese enterprises have sold a long list of nuclear-related equipment and materials to Middle Eastern countries, including "hot isostatic presses, high-speed streaking cameras, neutron generators, accelerometers and gyros, high-vacuum valves and pumps, inverters, frequency converters, gas flowmeters, hot

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cells, remote manipulators, precision instrumentation, and cobalt magnets for centrifuge enrichment" as well as "zirconium metal and alloys, nickel powder, lithium metal, hafnium metal, beryllium metal and alloys, depleted uranium, uranium deuteride (heavy water), uranium hexafluoride, titanium, calcium metal, graphite, tributyl phosphate, maraging steel, tritium, spherical aluminum powder, and ion exchange resins." The sale of these items is forbidden under the rules of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) and other nuclear export regimes.

— "Nuclear Wares From China," Mednews, 22 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 July 1991

Despite threat of a presidential veto, the U.S. House of Representatives votes against renewing China's MFN trading status with a vote of 223-204. A second resolution also passes, with a vote of 313-112, making the renewal of MFN trading status in 1992 conditional upon changes in Chinese policy, including the cessation of missile and nuclear technology exports to countries with suspected nuclear weapons programs.

— Paul Clancy, "House Votes to Strip China of Trade Status," USA Today, p. 4a, 11 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8-9 July 1991

After two days of negotiations in Paris, the United States, Soviet Union, China, Britain and France agree to develop specific guidelines and mechanisms to restrict arms sales to the Middle East. The five nations also agree to develop and maintain "stringent national and, as far as possible, harmonized controls" on the transfer of WMD with the aim of achieving a WMD-free zone in the Middle East.

— Alan Riding, "5 Powers Will Seek Ban on Major Mideast Arms," New York Times, 10 July 1991, p. A9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 July 1991

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng demands international cooperation for disarmament and nonproliferation in the Middle East. After a diplomatic meeting with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, Peng says, "All parties should reduce their weapons in a balanced way and ban the use of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons and destroy all they hold." The statement comes at a time when the U.S. is accusing China of selling nuclear-capable missiles to Pakistan.

— "China calls for Middle East weapons ban," Herald Sun, 4 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 July 1991

A recently declassified U.S. Army report states that China had considered supplying Iraq with a nuclear reactor in the 1980s, despite suspicions that the reactor was to be part of Iraq's nuclear weapons program. The document became available to experts at the Nuclear Control Institute as a result of the Freedom of Information Act. Experts cannot conclude whether or not China actually sold and delivered the reactor to Iraq.

— "Group Says U.S. Knew China Was Negotiating Nuclear Deal With Iraq," Associated Press, 2 July 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 June 1991

Iranian opposition members tell Congress that Tehran has attempted to buy nuclear weapons from China. U.S. government officials say there is no evidence to support the claim, denied by both China and Iran. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Wu Jianmin says, "That is a totally groundless report and a sheer fabrication...The position China adheres to is that it does not advocate, encourage or practice nuclear proliferation. Nor does it help other countries to develop nuclear weapons."

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— Mary Curtius, "Dissidents Say Tehran is Pursuing Nuclear Arms," Boston Globe, 30 June 1991, p. 21, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 June 1991

The U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee passes a resolution demanding that China cease exporting "missiles and unsafeguarded nuclear equipment, materials, and technology." Congress is especially concerned with recent Chinese weapons sales to Syria, Pakistan, Algeria and other suspicious countries. The resolution warns that China's continued transfer of missiles and nuclear components will result in a worsening of relations between the two countries.

— "US House Committee Wants Peking to Restrict Weapons Transfers," Central News Agency - Taiwan, 27 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 June 1991

During his visit to Japan this week, Foreign Minister Qian Qichen is expected to discuss plans to sign the NPT, among other things, in light of France's recent decision to sign the treaty.

— Naoaki Usui, "China to Discuss NPT and North Korea with Japan," Nucleonics Week, p.10, 27 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

25 June 1991

Chinese Premiere Li Peng expresses his country's willingness to enter into discussions with the United States about curbing weapons exports. Peng says that he believes the two countries can come to a "fair and reasonable" agreement. The US has encouraged China to exercise "collective self-restraint" especially in its arms exports to Middle Eastern countries. Peng urges the U.S. to renew China's MFN trading status in exchange for joint arms control efforts.

— Kathy Wilhelm, "Premier Says China Ready to Talk About Limiting Arms Sales," Associated Press, 25 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

19 June 1991

Chinese weapons manufacturers market their "smart bomb" at a commercial air show in Paris. According to a brochure, detonation of the Z501KG, or Fuel Air Targo Bomb, produces an explosion five times the size of its equivalent in TNT and the after-effects are similar to that of nuclear explosion. "When it is exploded, the bomblets release new kinds of high energy fuel which absorb hydrogen in the air, gasify into clouded mist and then ignite to produce a strong shock wave," the brochure says. While fuel air bombs were used by America during Operation Dessert Storm, China is the first country to sell them on the open market.

— Peter Goodspeed, "China's Arms Sales Boom," Toronto Star, p. A1, 19 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17-18 June 1991

U.S. Undersecretary of State for International Security Affairs Reginald Bartholomew visits Beijing for two days of talks on nuclear and missile proliferation. Beijing indicates that it will consider signing international agreements limiting nuclear proliferation and sales of missile technology.

— James Tyson, "US Seeks to Curb China's Trade in Ballistic Missiles," Christian Science Monitor, 17 June 1991, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; AP, "China Said to Weigh Signing International Arms Accords," The New York Times, 19 June 1991, p. A4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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9 June 1991

France pledges to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT), leaving China as the only confirmed nuclear weapons state - and only permanent member of the UN Security Council - to not commit to the arms treaty. France's decision ends 23 years of withholding from the NPT since the treaty was first signed in 1968.

— "Two countries that have seen the light," Atlanta Journal and Constitution, p.4, 9 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 June 1991

A Chinese Foreign Ministry official accepts Pakistan's invitation to attend five-nation nonproliferation talks in South Asia. The Soviet Union, India, and the U.S. are also invited but have not yet responded.

— "China Agrees to South Asian Nuclear Non Proliferation Talks," Agence France Presse, 7 June 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 May 1991

When asked why China continues to export weapons and technology to the Middle East, a Chinese military officer answers, "Why for money, of course." A recent DIA study cites financial gain as the motivation behind China's weapons sales to states of proliferation concern. A Bush administration official says, "It is the conscious policy of the Chinese to covertly sell missiles to whoever can pay for them." The U.S. has decided to place trade restrictions on China because of its arms export policies.

— Bill Gertz, "China Can't Say No to Arms Buyers," Washington Times, p. A1, 28 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 May 1991

China is the only country in 1990 to increase its nuclear testing, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI). Overall, nuclear testing hits a 30-year low in 1990, with the United States performing eight tests, France six, China two, and the Soviet Union and Britain each performing one test. SIPRI notes that the reduction in tests in countries besides China is the first move towards nuclear disarmament since the beginning of the Cold War.

— "Nuclear Testing and Arsenals Decline, SIPRI Reports," Agence France Presse, 23 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 May 1991

European government and nuclear industry representatives refuse to limit nuclear commerce with China, despite U.S. pressure. Although China is not a member of the NPT and is suspected of providing weapons assistance to Algeria, Pakistan, North Korea, Syria, and possibly even Iran and Iraq, European leaders still see China as an important long-term trading partner. According to French Foreign Minister Roland Dumas, France wants to "reassure China that it will continue to have access" to French nuclear support and that France will supply China with a nuclear power plant in the near future. An official from German company Siemens AG says that China "has not been written off" as a business partner. A British industry official says that his company plans to "keep its hand" in the Chinese nuclear industry and plans to keep supplying equipment to China's Daya Bay power station.

— Mark Hibbs, "Despite U.S. Alarm Over Algeria, Europeans Won't Blacklist China," Nucleonics Week, p.1, 23 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

12 May 1991

In response to U.S. State Department efforts to dissuade China from exporting nuclear materials, Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Wu Jianmin says, "China's policies ... will not be changed by external pressure." A Washington

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Post study shows that U.S. diplomacy has had little effect on Chinese nuclear behavior, saying that China has sold nuclear-ready missiles to Pakistan, a plutonium-producing reactor to Algeria, bomb designs and fuel to Pakistan, unsafeguarded "heavy water" reactors to India, uranium to South Africa, "heavy water" reactors Argentina, and uranium to Brazil.

— Gary Milhollin and Gerard White, "A New China Syndrome: Beijing's Atomic Bazaar," Washington Post, 12 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 May 1991

The Algerian government defends its secret nuclear reactor purchase from China and denies accusations that the facility is part of a nuclear weapons program. An official statement issued by the Algerian Ministry of Information says, "It's true that there's scientific cooperation between China and Algeria in the nuclear sphere, but only for peaceful purposes."

— Eldad Beck, "An Islamic Bomb in Algeria," Jerusalem Report, p.30, 9 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 May 1991

In response to Chinese weapons exports to third world countries, including the secret sale of a nuclear reactor to Algeria, U.S. President George Bush blocks a deal to sell parts for a communications satellite to China. Whitehouse spokesman Mark Fitzwater says the U.S.'s decision to withhold the components "underscores the importance attached to nonproliferation."

— Clyde H. Farnsworth, "Bush Denies Satellite Parts to China," New York Times, p.15, 1 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 April 1991

The Chinese Foreign Ministry issues a statement admitting to clandestine nuclear cooperation with Algeria. The statement reads, "In February 1983, China and Algeria signed a protocol agreement on nuclear cooperation by which China accepted to supply Algeria with a heavy water research reactor." The statement claims that the reactor is "of a very low power" and intended only for civilian use. A Chinese Foreign Ministry official stated that the protocol was signed before China had joined the IAEA, "so the question of asking the Agency to apply safeguards and verification procedures was never brought up."

— "China-Algeria Nuclear Surprise," Mednews, p. 16, 13 May 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 April 1991

U.S. Undersecretary of State Robert M. Kimmitt is scheduled to travel to Beijing next week to discuss strained relations between the U.S. and China brought about by Chinese nuclear exports to Algeria, missile exports to Pakistan and Syria, and the Tiananmen Square massacre.

— Al Kamen, "U.S. to Discuss Worsening Relations With China; Rights Violations, Prospective Weapons Sales, Retaining Trade Status Likely Agenda Items," Washington Post, p. A19, 26 April 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 April 1991

The Chinese government blocks the sale of a secret nuclear reactor to Algeria. The U.S. CIA alleges that Algeria is constructing the Chinese-supplied reactor on its Mediterranean coast, despite not being a party to the NPT and therefore not being entitled to receive nuclear power technology from NPT member states. The Algerian Foreign Ministry admits to having a nuclear program, but insists that it is strictly for civilian purposes.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



— Mark Hibbs, "Cooling Towers Are Key to Claim Algeria is Building Bomb Reactor," Nucleonics Week, p. 7, 18 April 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 March 1991

Speaking at the 30th session of the U.N. legal sub-committee of outer space, head of the Chinese delegation He Qizhi announces China's vision for nuclear power in outer space. "China does not deny the advantages and feasibility of the use of nuclear power sources in outer space," says He. "However, it must be based on the principle that security is assured so that no damage is caused." He calls for international cooperation and mutual understand in drafting outer space legislation while emphasizing the safe use of nuclear power sources in outer space.

— "China Pledges to Promote Outer Space Development," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 27 March 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 February 1991

China accedes to the Seabed Arms Control Treaty after thirty years of withholding. The Treaty was first signed on February 11, 1971 in Washington, London, and Moscow. Officially named the "Treaty on the Prohibition of the Emplacement of Nuclear Weapons and Other Weapons of Mass Destruction on the Seabed and the Ocean Floor and in the Subsoil Thereof," the agreement declares that the ocean floor is to be used for peaceful purposes only and excluded from arms races of any kind.

— "Seabed Arms Control Treaty," Federation of American Scientists (FAS), www.fas.org.

28 February 1991

China denies loans to Pakistan and delays delivery of a 300-megawatt nuclear reactor in response to U.S. allegations that Islamabad is conducting a clandestine nuclear weapons program...

— Rauf Siddiqi, "Delay in Reactor Supply Angers Pakistanis; Nuclear Test Pushed," Nucleonics Week, p.14, 28 February 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 February 1991

China is included in a list of countries whose companies have supplied Iraq with "nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, ballistic missile, or weapons manufacturing technology." The list is compiled using data provided by the US Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the Simon Wiesenthal Center, and Mednews. China appears at the bottom of the list, with only one company in violation; West Germany tops the list with 134 companies.

— "Saddam's Foreign Suppliers," MedNews, 18 February 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 January 1991

A Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman denies allegations made in the British Magazine Foreign Report on January 10 that China sold 12 nuclear warheads to Saudi Arabia, calling the report "totally groundless."

— "China Denies Shipping of Nuclear Warheads to Saudi Arabia," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 14 January 1991, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1990

28 December 1990

A team of nuclear experts from the International Atomic Energy Agency visits the Chinese nuclear facility at Daya Bay in Guangdong Province for three weeks. They report good quality control but raise concerns about operating

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measures, lax safety procedures, and lack of an off-site emergency plan. The inspectors recommend the recruitment and training of more than 400 technicians and craftsmen to run the plant.

— Ann Scott Tyson, "China's Nuclear Plan-On the Line," *Christian Science Monitor*, 28 December 1990, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 December 1990

China undertakes more than 100 uranium-mining projects, becoming one of the largest uranium producers in the world. The increase in production is part of the seventh five-year plan (1986-90).

— "China's Nuclear Industry Meets Target," *Xinhua General Overseas News Service*, 10 December 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 December 1990

During the 45th UN General Assembly, China abstains from voting on a resolution calling for the conclusion of a comprehensive nuclear-test-ban treaty. The treaty seeks to ban nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, under water, and in outer space. The resolution passes with 140 votes in favor, two votes against (U.S. and France), and six abstentions.

— "U.N. Adopts Resolution on Nuke Test," *Xinhua General Overseas News Service*, 4 December 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 November 1990

China hosts talks in Beijing between North Korea, the United States, and the IAEA, addressing the issue of international nuclear safeguards and inspections of North Korea's nuclear facilities.

— "N. Korea Likely to Sign Nuclear Inspection Pact," *Japan Economic Newswire*, 15 November 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

12 November 1990

A Chinese-submitted draft on nuclear disarmament is approved by the UN General Assembly. The draft calls on the world's superpowers to halt the nuclear arms race and to reduce nuclear arsenals.

— "U.N. Committee Approves Draft on Nuke Disarmament," *Xinhua General Overseas News Service*, 12 November 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

November 1990

American intelligence uncovers long-term espionage and theft of nuclear material by Chinese workers at the Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory. F.B.I. spokesperson Duke Diedrich says that the Chinese government has "both openly and covertly sought information at Lawrence Livermore." Chinese nuclear scientists reportedly used the stolen information to construct an experimental neutron bomb that they tested in September 1988. (A neutron bomb is a device that deals a deadly dose of radiation to humans but leaves infrastructure in place). Although most details are classified, an anonymous U.S. official attributed the security leak to a "total, complete lack of management oversight" at Lawrence Livermore. It is also suspected that the Chinese passed knowledge and materials on to other countries, including Pakistan.

— Michael Wines, "Chinese Atom-Arms Spying in U.S. Reported," *New York Times*, 22 November 1990, p. A5; in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China May Have Neutron Bomb," *Toronto Star*, 25 November 1990, p. A18, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 October 1990

In a speech to the UN General Assembly, Chinese Ambassador Hou Zhitong reiterates China's commitment to the

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NPT goals of nuclear weapons nonproliferation, nuclear disarmament, and the spread of nuclear energy for civilian purposes. Hou expresses a desire to cooperate with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in the future and calls for all international efforts to be based on the principles of "mutual respect for sovereignty," "non-interference," "equality," and "mutual benefit."

— "China Reiterates Position on Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 23 October 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 October 1990

Chinese Ambassador to the UN Hou Zhitong calls on the world's superpowers to work towards complete elimination of WMD, especially nuclear weapons. He adds that disarmament should not serve as a ploy to deny countries the right to peaceful nuclear energy.

— "China Calls for an End to Nuclear Weapons," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 17 October 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 October 1990

According to Chinese state run Xinhua News Service, Chinese delegate to the UN, Liu Shaodong, pledges his government's participation in a UN campaign to determine the effect of radiation on people and the environment surrounding nuclear testing sites. Liu says that Beijing will provide the UN with data and scientific reports and hopes that information provided by other countries will be made available to all member nations.

— "China Backs UN Resolution on Atomic Energy Radiation," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 15 October 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

7 October 1990

The United States and the United Kingdom pressure Beijing to explain charges that China Wanbao Engineering Company, a subsidiary of China North Industries Corporation (NORINCO), sold nuclear materials to Iraq in violation of the UN embargo. Chinese government officials claim that the sales took place without government knowledge.

— Tim Kelsey and Andrew Higgins, "Pressure Grows on China Over Nuclear Sale to Iraq," *The Independent* (London), 7 October 1990, p.1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 September 1990

A Chinese state company is reported to have sold large amounts of lithium hydride to Iraq. The rare chemical is a key component in making nuclear weapons and missile fuel. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen denies the report, calling it "totally groundless." The sale would put China in violation of the UN embargo against Iraq, imposed by UNSCR 661 on 6 August 1990.

— Tim Kelsey, "Crisis in the Gulf: China Ships Vital Nuclear Cargo to Iraq; Chinese Arms Dealers Flaunt UN Embargo," *The Independent* (London), 30 September 1990, p.1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Andrew Higgins, "Crisis in the Gulf: China 'Has Not Broken Embargo'," *The Independent* (London), 1 October 1990, p.10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 September 1990

In a speech to the UN General Assembly, Chinese foreign minister Qian Qichen says that the United States and the Soviet Union have a "special responsibility" to disarm. Qian calls on the two superpowers to make drastic nuclear and conventional arsenal reductions, reject a space arms race, destroy all chemical munitions, and withdraw all weapons and troops deployed abroad. Qian reiterates China's nuclear no first-use policy, saying, "all nuclear states should undertake not to be the first to use nuclear weapons at any time and under any circumstances and unconditionally not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states and nuclear-

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free zones."

— "Chinese Foreign Minister's Speech at U.N. General Assembly," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 28 September 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 September 1990

In a position paper to the fourth NPT Review Conference, the Chinese government says the "main flaw" in the NPT is that "it lacks provisions banning deployment of nuclear weapons on the territories of the non-nuclear-weapon countries."

— "Basic Position Paper Presented by China to the Fourth Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons," 11 September 1990, www.nti.org.

29 August 1990

China exports low-level uranium to Pakistan, demonstrating highly-advanced, first-rate nuclear fuel production technology.

— "Pakistan - Uranium exports," Text: Zhongguo Tongxun She, BBC Summary of World Broadcasts, 29 August 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 August 1990

The fourth NPT Review Conference opens in Geneva, Switzerland. Chinese and French representatives attend as observers. Both are nuclear weapons states that have not signed the NPT.

— "Late News in Brief," American Nuclear Society Nuclear News, September, 1990 (Mid-September, 1990), p.18a, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 August 1990

China conducts its 36th nuclear test. The Australian Seismological Centre in Canberra, part of the Federal Bureau of Mineral Resources, detects the blast and estimates that it had a yield between 40-150 kilotons. The underground test was conducted at the Lop Nor testing facility in central China.

— "China Blast Detected in Australia," The Advertiser, 18 August 1990 in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 May 1990

The Chinese conduct their 35th nuclear test. The Hagfors Observatory Research Institute in Stockholm, Sweden detects the blast, which most likely took place in the Xinjiang-Uyghur Autonomous Region in northwestern China, and estimates the yield to be between 40-50 kilotons. The last recorded Chinese nuclear test took place on 29 September 1988 and had a yield of less than 10 kilotons.

— "Chinese Nuclear Blast," Washington Post, 31 May 1990, p. A35, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 May 1990

After searching approximately one-third of the country, 200 sites containing natural uranium are discovered in south-east China, the Qinling-Qilian mountain range, the Tianshan-Jungar mountain range, eastern Liaoning, and western Yunnan. The deposits are believed to be useful for short-term nuclear energy projects.

— "Industrial Production; China Discovers 200 Uranium Deposits," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 30 May 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8 May 1990

During the annual session of the UN Disarmament Commission, Chinese Ambassador Hou Zhitong calls on the world's two superpowers to take their disarmament commitments seriously. He accuses the United States and

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Soviet Union of threatening world security by "constantly upgrading their conventional armaments," and "replenishing their already huge nuclear arsenals with a new generation of nuclear weapons of improved accuracy, penetration and mobility." On Chinese nuclear proliferation and nuclear testing, Hou says, "China does not advocate, encourage or engage in nuclear proliferation."

— "China Urges Superpowers to Halt Arms Race, Realize Disarmament," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 8 May 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 April 1990

During a visit to Moscow, Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng and Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov sign a ten year agreement on economic and scientific cooperation, which includes plans for the construction of a nuclear power station in China. The agreement marks the first sign of cooperation between the Beijing and Moscow governments in thirty years.

— Francis Clines, "Soviets and Chinese Sign Broad Pact," New York Times, 25 April 1990, p. A3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 March 1990

China's Foreign Minister Qian Qichen expresses China's willingness to contribute to global disarmament, including attending nuclear disarmament conferences alongside other nuclear powers.

— "China Willing to Join in Disarmament Efforts, Minister Says," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 28 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 March 1990

The Chinese government's Radiation Sanitary Protection Supervision Institute in Xinjiang Province claims that three decades of nuclear testing in western China has not harmed residents or the environment. In a six-year study, the Institute concluded that radiation generated by the tests has not had an adverse effect on the local environment or residents and "has had no bad influence on their health."

— "Study: Little Radiation in Area Where Nuclear Weapons Tested," United Press International, 13 March 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

27 February 1990

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen urges the United States and the Soviet Union to cut their nuclear arsenals by 50 percent. China also encourages all other nuclear weapon states to adopt a nuclear no-first-use policy.

— "All Kinds of Arms Race Should be Halted, Chinese Foreign Minister Urges," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 27 February 1990, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 January 1990

Prime Minister of Pakistan, Benazir Bhutto, signs an agreement with China for a 300-megawatt nuclear power station. Western countries suspect the Chinese-built facility to be part of Pakistan's quest for a nuclear weapon. China is accused of cooperating closely with Pakistan in its development of a nuclear weapons program.

— Sheila Tefft, "Pakistan's Nuclear Program Picks Up Pace," Christian Science Monitor, 4 January 1990, p.5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 January 1990

Chinese government officials announce that the country's first big nuclear power plant will be up and running by 1993. In an Anglo-French brokered deal, France will supply the pressurized water reactors, and Britain will supply

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the turbine and other non-nuclear components.

— Philippe de Corre, "China's Nuclear Plant on Course," *Journal of Commerce Special*, 2 January 1990, p.7b, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1989

15 September 1989

In an article in *Renmin Ribao*, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen states: "Our country has resolutely opposed every kind of armaments race and advocated overall prohibition and complete destruction of nuclear weapons, chemical weapons, biological weapons, and outer space weapons, as well as large-scale reductions of regular weapons and military personnel. Our country thinks that both the United States and Soviet Union, possessing the largest arsenal of nuclear weapons and regular weapons in the world, have special responsibility in disarmament; they should play an exemplary role in stopping testing, producing, and deploying every kind of nuclear weapons, greatly reduce their storage on nuclear weapons, and cut their regular weapons on a large scale..." "China does not advocate, or encourage, or engage in nuclear proliferation and would only cooperate with other countries in the peaceful application of nuclear energy."

— *Renmin Ribao*, 15 September 1989; in FBIS Special Memorandum, 18 December 1991.

5 August 1989

China Daily reports that 20 people have been killed and over 1,200 injured in accidents involving the handling of radioactive materials between 1980 and 1985. None of the casualties were directly attributed to the operation of nuclear reactors.

— "China Lists 20 Deaths in Nuclear Accidents," *New York Times*, 6 August 1989, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

May 1989

The Commerce Department withdraws an export license for \$500 million in nuclear power plant parts to China after the Nuclear Regulatory Commission and Senator John Glenn sent letters protesting the sale. Glenn argues that the shipment violates a 1985 Congressional resolution that requires the President to certify that China is not helping other nations build nuclear weapons.

— AP, "License Lost for China Sale," *New York Times*, 13 June 1989, p. D11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 May 1989

Fang Yushu, vice-director of Liaoning province's office of administration, announces that the Soviet Union will help construct a 2,000 megawatt pressurized water reactor at Jinzhou in the early 1990s. The Soviet Union was successful in winning this bid to build a nuclear reactor because it is willing to accept barter trade in goods instead of hard currency.

— James Tyson, "Moscow Beats Out West in Chinese Nuclear Deal," *Christian Science Monitor*, 17 May 1989, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1989

China presents a working paper to the United Nations, outlining three principles on nuclear disarmament: (1) "the United States and the Soviet Union must take the lead in halting the testing, production and deployment of all

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types of nuclear weapons, and drastically reduce their nuclear arsenals;" (2) "vigorous measures must be taken to avert an arms race in outer space, check new tendencies in the arms race such as qualitative improvements in weapons, and the extension of weapons technology to new fields;" and (3) "no bilateral agreements on disarmament should jeopardize the interests of other states."

— J. Mohan Malik, "China's Policy Towards Nuclear Arms Control In The Post-Cold War Era," *Contemporary Security Policy*, August 1995, p. 6.

1988

Late 1988

Richard Kennedy, U.S. State Department special ambassador on nonproliferation, receives a report detailing Chinese-Algerian nuclear cooperation, including the text of the contract. China has agreed to help Algeria build a nuclear reactor. The information is not passed on to other members of the State Department or the Pentagon.

— Elaine Sciolino with Eric Schmitt, "Algerian Reactor Came from China," *New York Times*, 15 November 1991, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

29 September 1988

China conducts its 34th nuclear test, reported to be a 1-5 kT enhanced radiation weapon ("neutron bomb"). This bomb was reportedly constructed with data stolen from the U.S. government's Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory.

— Michael Wines, "Chinese Atom-Arms Spying in U.S. Reported," *New York Times*, 22 November 1990, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 September 1988

Zhou Ping, head of the Chinese delegation to the annual conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, signs an agreement with the IAEA to open up China's non-military nuclear facilities to international inspection.

— "China to Allow Inspectors to Check its Nuclear Plants," *Christian Science Monitor*, 21 September 1988, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 September 1988

Responding to an announcement the previous day by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev calling for full normalization of ties with China, Chinese Premier Li Peng states, "We would like very much to normalize our relations with the Soviet Union." However, Li discounts the possibility of returning to an alliance with the USSR. He reiterates China's demand that Moscow discontinue support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia as a condition for holding a summit meeting.

— Ann Scott Tyson, "China Lukewarm on Soviet Bid for Better Ties," *Christian Science Monitor*, 19 September 1988, p. 7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

31 May 1988

During a speech before the U.S. Council on Foreign Relations in New York, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen states that China welcomes the signing of the INF treaty, but that even with 50% reductions by both the U.S. and the USSR, the superpowers would still hold 90% of the world's strategic arsenal of nuclear weapons. "The danger of war has not been eliminated and the task for disarmament remains arduous."

— James Tyson, "China Sees Summit As Boost to Mid-Level Powers," *Christian Science Monitor*, 3 June 1988, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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7 January 1988

A PLA officer tells Chinese journalists that the Chinese strategic missile force has developed a nuclear counterattack capability. "After many test firings it is now certain that China already has reliable nuclear counterattack potential."

— Reuters, "China Claims Nuclear Counterattack Power," *New York Times*, 10 January 1988, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1988

China ratifies protocols 2 and 3 of the Treaty of Rarotonga, which issues specific legally-binding NSAs to the signatories of the South Pacific Nuclear Weapons Free Zone

— Yan Xuetong, *Xiandai Guoji Guanxi* (Beijing), 20 August 1995, pp. 23-38; *Reuters* (Beijing), 8 February 1995; in Executive News Service, 8 February 1995; Walter C. Clemens, Jr., "China," in Richard Dean Burns, ed., *Encyclopedia of Arms Control and Disarmament*, vol. 1, p. 62.

1988

China proposes the "Three Halts and One Reduction" formula for nuclear disarmament. In this position, China proposes that the United States and the USSR should: (1) agree not to test, produce, or deploy such weapons ("three halts"); and (2) reduce their nuclear weapons well below levels currently being discussed ("one reduction").

— J. Mohan Malik, "China's Policy Towards Nuclear Arms Control In The Post-Cold War Era," *Contemporary Security Policy*, August 1995, p. 6.

1987

8 December 1987

In response to the signing of the Intermediate Nuclear Forces (INF) Treaty by the U.S. and USSR, spokesperson for the Chinese Foreign Ministry Li Jinhua states that China welcomes the signing as a first step toward nuclear disarmament, but expects both countries to continue talks that will lead to greater cuts in nuclear weapons. An editorial in the official Communist Party newspaper *People's Daily* notes, "The signing of the INF agreement is far from reducing the risk of nuclear war and cannot fundamentally reduce international tensions."

— Edward Gargan, "The Summit; From Chinese, Tempered Praise," *New York Times*, 10 December 1987, p. A20, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

6 December 1987

Commenting on the upcoming visit by Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev to the United States, the Xinhua News Agency discounts any agreement that might emerge between the two superpowers on limiting nuclear weapons, as these agreements "served either to help consolidate their nuclear monopoly or just to lay down certain regulations for their nuclear arms race." The U.S. and Soviet Union are expected to sign a treaty banning medium and short range missiles from Europe (INF Treaty).

— Reuters, "China Has Pessimistic View of Summit Impact on Arms," *New York Times*, 7 December 1987, p. A20, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 June 1987

China conducts its 33rd nuclear test, an underground explosion with an unknown yield.

— Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical

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Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

3 April 1987

According to a budget document for the Defense Advance Research Projects Agency, the United States is using seismic monitoring devices, originally intended to predict earthquakes, to improve the estimates of the size of Soviet underground nuclear tests. One monitoring station is located at Urumchi in the Chinese Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, just 600 miles from the Soviet test site in Semipalatinsk.

— Michael Gordon, "China Helping U.S. on Soviet A-Tests," *The New York Times*, 4 April 1987, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 March 1987

At the UN Regional Conference on the World Disarmament Campaign in Beijing, Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Qian Qichen stated: "China has consistently opposed the arms race and will never take part in it. We stand for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of all nuclear, chemical, biological, and space weapons and for a drastic reduction of conventional weapons. As early as 1964, China declared explicitly on the very first day when it came into possession of nuclear weapons that at no time and under no circumstances will it be the first to use nuclear weapons. China has also undertaken not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear states or nuclear-free zones." "China does not advocate or encourage nuclear proliferation, nor does it help other countries develop nuclear weapons. China supports whatever actions and initiatives that are conducive to the realization of disarmament and elimination of the threat of nuclear war."

— *Beijing Review*, 30 March 1987, in FBIS Special Memorandum, 18 December 1991.

1986

5-11 November 1986

The USS Reeves, the USS Oldendorf and the USS Rentz make port calls at the Chinese port of Qingdao.

— Julian Baum, "Washington's Patience Pays Off; US Ships Call at Chinese Port," *Christian Science Monitor*, 5 November 1986, p. 10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 October 1986

During his visit to China, Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger announces in Beijing that a destroyer, a cruiser and a frigate from the U.S. Navy will visit Qingdao November 5-11. This will mark the first visit by American warships to China since 1949.

— "3 U.S. Navy Ships to Visit a Chinese Port," *New York Times*, 10 October 1986, p. A7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 September 1986

Chinese Defense Minister Zhang Aiping announces that U.S. naval vessels will visit Qingdao as early as October. He states that an agreement has been reached between the U.S. and China on the question of the visiting vessels are nuclear-armed, but gave no details. China has a policy of not permitting visits by foreign ships armed with nuclear weapons, while the United States has a policy of not confirming which ships are nuclear-armed.

— AP, "U.S. Warships to Visit China for First Time," *New York Times*, 1 October 1986, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Warships to Pay Call on China, US Confirms," *Christian Science Monitor*, 2 October 1986, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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23 September 1986

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng observes the signing of contracts and loan agreements for the Daya Bay nuclear power plant project. A consortium of European banks will provide financing for the \$3.5 billion project. The French firm Framatome will supply two pressurized 900-megawatt water reactors while Electricite de France will design the plant. General Electric Company of Britain will supply two 985,000-kilowatt turbine generators.

— Julian Baum, "China OKs A-Plant Near Hong Kong," *Christian Science Monitor*, 24 September 1986, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Signs British Loan to Finance Nuclear Plant," *Wall Street Journal*, 25 September 1986, p. 49, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 July 1986

China issues safety regulations for the location, design and operation of nuclear power plants and promises severe punishments for officials breaking the rules.

— "China Issues Regulations for Safe Nuclear Plants," *Christian Science Monitor*, 18 July 1986, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 July 1986

Legislators in Hong Kong begin debating the Chinese Daya Bay nuclear power plant project. Under a 1983 agreement, Hong Kong will help finance the project and agree to purchase 70 percent of the energy produced. A coalition of more than 100 unions, professional groups, and associations have gathered 700,000 names in a signature drive protesting the project. According to opponents, the proposed location just fifty miles from Hong Kong is too close. In the aftermath of the April Chernobyl disaster, opponents hope to convince Beijing to either move the facility further away, or to use conventional fuel to fire the facility.

— Patrick Smith, "China Gets Hong Kong Flak Over Nuclear Plant," *Christian Science Monitor*, 17 July 1986, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 April 1986

Vice-Premier Li Peng announces that Chinese officials have discussed nuclear power cooperation with Soviet officials and that a delegation will go to the Soviet Union to research nuclear power stations.

— Reuters, "Chinese Aides to Study Soviet Nuclear Plants," *New York Times*, 4 April 1986, p. A2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "China Says It's Discussing A-Power Pact with Soviets," *Christian Science Monitor*, 4 April 1986, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 April 1986

A spokesperson for the Chinese Foreign Ministry denies reports that China and the U.S. have been discussing possible cooperation on performing seismic monitoring of Soviet underground nuclear tests.

— "China Denies it Might Join US in Soviet A-Test Vigil," *Christian Science Monitor*, 3 April 1986, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 March 1986

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang proposes that "as the countries having the largest nuclear weapons stockpiles, the United States and the USSR should take the lead in halting the testing, production, and deployment of all types of nuclear weapons, and they should make tremendous reductions and destroy locally all types of nuclear weapons anywhere in their own countries or abroad. This would create positive conditions for the possible convening of a broadly representative international arms reduction conference of all nuclear countries for the purpose of further discussion and agreement on steps for nuclear arms reduction and total destruction of nuclear weapons." This

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statement reflects a return to China's 1979 position, calling for substantial reductions as opposed to reductions of 50 percent. This reportedly remains China's requirement to enter into multilateral nuclear arms control discussions.

— J. Mohan Malik, "China's Policy Towards Nuclear Arms Control In The Post-Cold War Era," *Contemporary Security Policy*, August 1995, p. 5; Liu Huaqiu, "Analysis of Nuclear Arms Control Policy," *Xiandai Junshi* (Conmilit), 11 November 1995, in FBIS-CHI-95-246.

4 March 1986

According to the German firm Kraftwerk Union AG, China has dropped plans to purchase two nuclear power plants after months of bidding. China appears not to have enough foreign currency and capital reserves to finance the project.

— Peter Gumbel, "Peking Drops Plans to Purchase Nuclear Plants, Siemens Unit Says," *Wall Street Journal*, 4 March 1986.

8 February 1986

U.S. envoy Edward Rowny meets with Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Qian Qichen to discuss the American response to a proposal by Mikhail Gorbachev to eliminate all nuclear weapons by 2000.

— AP, "U.S. Consults China on Reply to Soviet Disarmament Plan," *New York Times*, 9 February 1986, p. 15, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 January 1986

China agrees to purchase turbine generators for the Daya Bay nuclear power plant from the General Electric Company of Britain for \$362 million.

— "GEC, China Agree to Price for Nuclear Plant's Turbines," *Wall Street Journal*, 3 January 1986, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1985

30 December 1985

Chinese Assistant Foreign Minister Zhu Qizhen and U.S. Ambassador Winston Lord exchange diplomatic notes formally putting the U.S.-China Nuclear Cooperation Agreement into effect.

— "China, US Implement Pact on Nuclear Cooperation," *Christian Science Monitor*, 31 December 1985, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 December 1985

The Chinese Foreign Ministry issues a response to the anti-nuclear protest on 22 December. "In the present international situation, it is necessary to conduct a small number of nuclear tests to safeguard China's security. This is endorsed and supported by the great masses of the Chinese people."

— Julian Baum, "Minority Students Stage Peking's First Antinuclear Demonstration," *Christian Science Monitor*, 24 December 1985, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 December 1985

Several hundred students from the Xinjiang Uigur Autonomous Region hold a march in Beijing protesting atmospheric nuclear tests conducted at the Lop Nur Nuclear Testing Site over the last twenty years. The students, mostly Turkish-speaking Muslims from Xinjiang, came from the Institute of Cultural Minorities. This appears to be

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the first public anti-nuclear protest in China.

— John Burns, "Students in Peking Protest Atom Arms Tests," *New York Times*, 24 December 1985, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Julian Baum, "Minority Students Stage Peking's First Antinuclear Demonstration," *Christian Science Monitor*, 24 December 1985, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 December 1985

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— John Burns, "Students in Peking Protest Atom Arms Tests," *New York Times*, 24 December 1985, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Julian Baum, "Minority Students Stage Peking's First Antinuclear Demonstration," *Christian Science Monitor*, 24 December 1985, p. 9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 December 1985

China concludes an accord with France agreeing in principle to buy two 900-megawatt nuclear reactors from the French firm Framatome at a cost of at least \$1.3 billion. China also agrees in principle to purchase turbine generators from the General Electric Corporation of Britain. The equipment will be used in China's first nuclear power plant, currently being built in Daya Bay in Guangdong province.

— UPI, "China Agrees to Buy French and British Gear," *New York Times*, 16 December 1985, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 December 1985

The House adopts a resolution endorsing the U.S-China Nuclear Cooperation Agreement by a vote of 307 to 112.

— "House Joins Senate on Pact Permitting A-Sales to China," *Christian Science Monitor*, 13 December 1985, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 November 1985

The Senate adopts a resolution to approve the U.S-China Nuclear Cooperation Agreement.

— AP, "China Nuclear Accord Approved By the Senate," *New York Times*, 22 November 1985, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 November 1985

Senate and House Committees vote to approve the U.S.-China Nuclear Cooperation Agreement after imposing greater restrictions. Under the current legislation, the President must certify to Congress that he has "additional information" from Beijing that China is not helping other countries acquire nuclear weapons before nuclear material and equipment can be provided to China.

— AP, "Panels Restrict China Atom Pact," *New York Times*, 14 November 1985, p. A3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 October 1985

Responding to Senator Cranston's accusations that China had been exporting nuclear technology to five "nuclear outlaw" nations, the Chinese Foreign Ministry denies that it had offered nuclear assistance to Iran and South Africa and asserts that any nuclear cooperation with Brazil and Pakistan has been peaceful.

— AP, "China Denies Atom Aid to Iran and South Africa," *New York Times*, 25 October 1985, p. A7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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21 October 1985

Senate Democratic Whip Alan Cranston asserts that China is exporting nuclear technology to Brazil, Argentina, Pakistan, South Africa, and Iran, the five countries with "the most dangerous nuclear programs." "My information is that China has either engaged in serious nuclear trade negotiations with or actually has continued a series of nuclear export to each and every one of these five 'nuclear outlaw' nations." Congressional sources say that individuals in the Pentagon opposed to the U.S.-China Nuclear Cooperation Agreement gave the Senator the intelligence information. Cranston also accuses State Department official Richard Kennedy of systematically withholding, suppressing, and covering up information about the Chinese violations. State Department spokesperson Charles Redman responds by stating, "The department has taken every appropriate step to keep the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee currently, accurately and fully informed on nonproliferation issues."

— Bernard Gwertzman, "Cranston Assails U.S.-China Accord," *New York Times*, 22 October 1985, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

9 October 1985

As Congress reviews the U.S.-China Agreement for Nuclear Cooperation, a coalition of conservatives and liberals are trying to close two important loopholes. First, the U.S. Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act of 1978 requires that all nuclear materials and equipment exported have appropriate safeguards against military use. However, the U.S.-China Nuclear Cooperation Agreement only calls for "diplomatic channels to establish mutually acceptable arrangements for exchange of information and visits..." Second, the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Act requires U.S. approval for the separation of plutonium from spent fuel derived from U.S. exports. The U.S.-China Agreement provides no enforceable rights to the U.S., and only requires an agreement to discuss Chinese plans for reprocessing materials. Senator John Glenn introduces legislation to require China to abide by safeguards consistent with IAEA standards before exporting nuclear materials and technology, and to require China to obtain U.S. consent before extracting plutonium from spent fuel, or using U.S. supplied reactors to produce plutonium.

— Joseph Clifford, "Nuclear Issue: Time Bomb in US-China Relations," *Christian Science Monitor*, 9 October 1985, p. 14, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; George Moffett III, "Closing Loopholes in US-China Nuclear Pact," *Christian Science Monitor*, 9 October 1985, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 October 1985

Deng Xiaoping reportedly tells Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss that Gorbachev's proposal that the United States and Soviet Union both cut their nuclear arsenals in half is not substantial. As long as the two superpowers have the capability to destroy the world, "a 50 percent reduction does not mean any substantial change."

— Reuters, "Deng Skeptical on Soviet Offer," *New York Times*, 6 October 1985, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 September 1985

During a speech at the UN General Assembly, China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian reiterates China's call for all nuclear powers to make no first-use pledges. Wu also calls upon both the U.S. and USSR to halt the arms race in outer space and states that a treaty for the "complete prohibition and destruction of outer-space weaponry should be concluded as soon as possible."

— Elaine Sciolino, "Chinese Official Asks End to Arms Race in Space," *New York Times*, 1 October 1985, p. A10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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24 September 1985

During a speech at the 29th conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Zhou Ping, Deputy Minister of China's Ministry of Nuclear Industry, announces that China will open some of its civilian nuclear plants to international inspection and safeguards. "We wish to state here that the Chinese Government has decided to voluntarily offer to place some of its civilian nuclear installations under IAEA safeguards at an appropriate time and will have consultations with the agency on this matter." Zhou also states that this decision was reached independently and is not the result of any bilateral negotiations.

— UPI, "Peking, in a Surprise, Agrees to Nuclear-Plant Inspections," *New York Times*, 25 September 1985, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 August 1985

In a telegram reply to the chairman of the Japanese Council of Organizations of Victims of Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs, Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang states: "Our only purpose in developing a small number of nuclear arms is to resist nuclear blackmail. China has repeatedly declared to the world that it will never use nuclear weapons first, never sell or give nuclear weapons to other countries and never deploy nuclear weapons abroad...At present, the threat of nuclear war and obstacles to nuclear disarmament come from the two nuclear giants who possess more than 95 percent of the world's nuclear weapons." Zhao calls upon the two superpowers to respect the world's desire to abolish nuclear weapons and the threat of nuclear war, to stop their nuclear arms race, to conduct sincere negotiations, to take the lead in halting testing, improving and manufacturing nuclear weapons, and to reach agreement on substantially reducing their nuclear arsenals. Once the two countries have fulfilled these conditions, China will support the convening of an international conference of all nuclear-weapon states to discuss nuclear weapons reductions and the complete prohibition and destruction of nuclear weapons. Zhao says that "China is ready to shoulder its due responsibility" in this area.

— Lai Yali, "The United Nations and the Third World," *Beijing Review*, 21 October 1985, p. 17.

23 July 1985

During a visit to Washington by Chinese President Li Xiannian, President Reagan concludes the nuclear cooperation agreement with China, originally initialed in Beijing on 30 April 1984. The accord is signed by U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington and Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng. The agreement will now go before Congressional review to ensure that it meets the requirements of the U.S. Nuclear Nonproliferation Act. The agreement will go into effect after 90 legislative days, unless it is rejected by both houses. The agreement opens up the possibility for U.S. nuclear companies to export nuclear power stations and nuclear technology to China. Industry officials estimate that orders could reach \$8 billion over the next 15 years.

— Bernard Weinraub, "Reagan Welcomes Peking President; Atom Pact Signed," *New York Times*, 24 July 1984, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Charlotte Saikowski, "Nuclear Power Industry Delighted Over US-China Pact," *Christian Science Monitor*, 25 July 1985, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 July 1985

The U.S. Departments of State and Energy send formal written recommendations to President Reagan asking for approval of the nuclear cooperation agreement with China. Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, also sends a statement affirming that the agreement is consistent with U.S. nonproliferation policy. These recommendations are necessary before President Reagan can sign the agreement.

— Bernard Gwertzman, "U.S.-China Pact on Nuclear Aid Said to be Near," *New York Times*, 21 July 1985, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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5 July 1985

China and Japan initial an agreement on cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy that will allow Japanese firms to compete for contracts to build nuclear power plants in China. The agreement is expected to be signed in Tokyo later in July 1985.

— Reuters, "China and Japan Initial Pact on the Use of Nuclear Energy," *New York Times*, 7 July 1985, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

13 May 1985

State Department spokesperson Edward Djerejian announces that a proposed 18 May visit by a U.S. warship to Shanghai has been postponed due to a dispute over whether the vessel will be carrying nuclear weapons. In April, Chinese party leader Hu Yaobang had stated that the U.S. agreed not to send a nuclear-armed vessel. However, U.S. officials deny giving such assurances, since under U.S. policy, the government refuses to specify which ships carry nuclear weapons.

— Reuters, "Visit by a U.S. Warship to China is Postponed," *New York Times*, 14 May 1985, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8 May 1985

U.S. Energy Secretary John Herrington tells American nuclear power industry officials that he will do everything he can to promote foreign sales of U.S. reactors and nuclear technology, especially to China.

— "Energy Secretary Pledges Aid for Export of US Reactors," *Christian Science Monitor*, 10 May 1985, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

15 April 1985

China and Argentina sign an agreement on the peaceful use of nuclear energy. Under the agreement, both parties are obliged to place their mutual nuclear imports under IAEA safeguards to verify their peaceful use. The agreement is signed by Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and Argentine Foreign Minister Dante Caputo.

— Xinhua News Agency, 15 April 1985, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 February 1985

For the first time, China offers to participate in a group working to develop a worldwide nuclear test ban in disarmament talks in Geneva.

— "China Offers to Join Group discussing Nuclear Test Ban," *Christian Science Monitor*, 21 February 1985, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

February 1985

China extends invitations to Germany and France to bid for the construction of its third nuclear power plant, the Sunan project in Jiangsu province. The Sunan Project calls for two 900-megawatt nuclear reactors and is expected to be the pilot project for the long-term development of China's civilian nuclear program. The United States is conspicuously left out of the invitations due to delays in finalizing the U.S.-China nuclear cooperation pact.

— Charlotte Saikowski, "Reagan Under Pressure to OK Reactor Pact With China: US Industry Concerned Congress May Not Ratify Nuclear Partnership," *Christian Science Monitor*, 4 March 1985, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 January 1985

Chinese Vice-Premier Li Peng declares that China has no intention "at present or in the future" to help non-nuclear

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countries develop or acquire nuclear weapons. This speech is timed for President Reagan's second inauguration and seeks to allay concerns that have stalled the conclusion of the nuclear cooperation pact between the U.S. and China.

— Charlotte Saikowski, "Reagan Under Pressure to OK Reactor Pact With China: US Industry Concerned Congress May Not Ratify Nuclear Partnership," *Christian Science Monitor*, 4 March 1985, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1984

19 December 1984

The Swedish Defense Ministry reports that the Hagfors observatory has detected a Chinese underground nuclear test of a weak nuclear device at the Lop Nur testing ground in Xinjiang. This turns out to be China's 32nd nuclear test, which had a blast yield between 5-50 kilotons.

— Reuters, "Chinese Nuclear Test," *New York Times*, 22 December 1984, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

16-20 December 1984

Representatives from the Japanese Foreign Ministry meet with Chinese officials to discuss a long-term nuclear cooperation accord. However, no agreement is reached due to differences on the wording of a clause defining the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

— Reuters, "China-Japan Nuclear Talks," *New York Times*, 21 December 1984, p. A3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

3 October 1984

China conducts its 31st nuclear test, almost exactly one year to the day of its last test. This test was conducted underground and the explosion had a yield between 15-70 kilotons.

— Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

1 October 1984

In honor of the 35th year of Communist rule, military forces take part in a parade through Tiananmen Square and downtown Beijing for the first time in twenty-five years. The parade includes two intercontinental ballistic missiles capable of delivering nuclear warheads, seen publicly for the first time. One of the missiles appears to be a CSS-4, China's largest ICBM that is capable of delivering a 50-megaton warhead over 8,000 miles.

— Christopher Wren, "China Displays its Big Missiles On Anniversary," *New York Times*, 2 October 1984, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 September 1984

Speaking before the UN General Assembly, China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian calls upon all nuclear weapon states to make a no-first-use pledge as the first step toward complete disarmament. The pledge should be followed by an end to nuclear testing, a reduction in nuclear arsenals and finally an international conference to

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establish nuclear disarmament. According to Wu, the primary responsibility falls upon the United States and the Soviet Union. "They possess over 95 percent of the world's total nuclear weaponry, and they alone are in a position to fight a nuclear war."

— James Feron, "China Calls on Nuclear Powers to Pledge on First Use of Weapons," *New York Times*, 27 September 1984, p. A4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 August 1984

China Daily reports that China has signed a contract to purchase equipment to monitor combustible elements in nuclear reactors from the West German firm Kraftwerk Union. This agreement was reached after negotiations with the French firm Framatome had failed.

— UPI, "Peking Reported to Buy Items for Nuclear Plants," *New York Times*, 19 August 1984, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

28 July 1984

Li Yimang, head of the Chinese Association for International Understanding, states at a world peace forum in Beijing that China will reduce its nuclear arsenal if both the U.S. and the USSR agree to take the lead in doing the same. "The small, limited number of nuclear weapons China has to keep at present is solely aimed at resisting nuclear blackmail and intimidation by the superpowers and at helping the struggle for the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons."

— UPI, "China Calls for Nuclear Cuts," *New York Times*, 29 July 1984, p. 14, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 July 1984

A consortium of three West German companies, Nukem, Alfred Hempel, and Transnuclear, are expected to sign an agreement with China allowing the consortium to act as an agent to ship up to 5,000 tons of spent nuclear fuel from Western Europe for storage in China until 2000. The deal could be worth up to \$6 billion in storage fees for China. However, industry officials note that about 50 tons of weapons-grade plutonium could be extracted from the spent fuel.

— Gary Yerkey, "W. Germans Clear Way to Store Europe's Nuclear Wastes in China," *Christian Science Monitor*, 24 July 1984, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 July 1984

A commentary in the Chinese newspaper *People's Daily* offers China's first reaction to the June announcement that the United States and the Soviet Union would upgrade the hotline between Moscow and Washington. Denouncing the move as "a cheap trick to cheat the peace-loving peoples of the world," the commentary questions the hotline's ability to prevent a nuclear war. According to the article, "To lessen truthfully the danger of nuclear annihilation...all [the United States and Soviet Union] have to do is stop producing and testing nuclear weapons, and gradually reduce the number of nuclear weapons, and the danger of nuclear catastrophe will clearly diminish."

— "China Calls Hot Line a 'Cheap Trick,'" *New York Times*, 23 July 1984, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5-6 July 1984

A U.S. government delegation led by the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Kenneth Adelman, meets with Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Han Xu to discuss arms control. The Chinese newspaper *People's Daily* accuses both the United States and the Soviet Union of trying to score propaganda points with such meetings without seriously attempting to discuss reducing nuclear arsenals or preventing the weaponization of

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space.

— "US Arms-Control Team See Officials in Peking," *Christian Science Monitor*, 6 July 1984, p.2 in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 June 1984

The New York Times reports that China will offer no additional assurances beyond its publicly stated pledges against nuclear proliferation. Chinese officials state that China must take a "stand of principle" as the public word of Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang is at stake. As one official stated, "Either you believe us or you don't." White House spokesperson Larry Speakes says that the Reagan administration is "hopeful" that Beijing will satisfy U.S. concerns about nuclear proliferation, but that the pact will not be submitted to Congress until "we are satisfied there's a mutual understanding between us and the Chinese, and we are able to meet the requirements of our law." [U.S. law requires countries that seek to buy U.S. nuclear technology to first agree to guarantees and procedures that will prevent the transfer of nuclear technology and materials to other countries.]

— Leslie Gelb, "Peking Said to Balk at Nuclear Pledges," *New York Times*, 23 June 1984, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 June 1984

White House spokesperson Larry Speakes announces that the Reagan administration remains concerned about the unsafeguarded nuclear activities in Pakistan and acknowledges that U.S. officials have spoken to China about "the outstanding issues." According to Speakes, "We have made clear throughout the negotiations [over U.S.-China nuclear cooperation] that peaceful nuclear cooperation has to rest on basic, shared nonproliferation principles and practices." Administration officials interviewed by *The New York Times* stress that the information on Chinese nuclear assistance to Pakistan is not conclusive.

— Leslie Gelb, "Pakistan Tie Imperils U.S.-China Nuclear Pact," *New York Times*, 22 June 1984, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 June 1984

Democratic Senator Alan Cranston from California delivers a speech declaring that Pakistan has achieved the ability to produce nuclear weapons. He bases his conclusions on a study submitted by the Defense Nuclear Agency that also outlines Chinese nuclear cooperation with Pakistan since 1980. In particular, China is accused of assisting Pakistan in developing centrifuges for the enrichment of uranium at the Pakistani enrichment plant in Kahuta.

— Leslie Gelb, "Pakistan Tie Imperils U.S.-China Nuclear Pact," *New York Times*, 22 June 1984, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Cranston Says Pakistan Can Make A-Bomb," *New York Times*, 21 June 1984, p. A14, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

20 June 1984

Deputy Prime Minister Li Peng, responding to the hold-up of the nuclear cooperation pact, says that the United States will be the first to suffer a financial loss if the pact is delayed or blocked by Congress. Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesperson Yu Zhizong reiterates Chinese pledges against the spread of nuclear weapons and expresses regret that Washington was raising unnecessary new issues after the nuclear cooperation agreement had been worked out through long negotiations.

— Reuters, "China Criticizes U.S. On Nuclear Pact Delay," *New York Times*, 21 June 1984, p. A11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Peking Says US Violates Pledge With Sale of Planes," *Christian Science Monitor*, 21 June 1984, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Leslie Gelb, "Pakistan Tie Imperils U.S.-China Nuclear Pact," *New York Times*, 22 June 1984, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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15 June 1984

U.S. officials announce that a nuclear cooperation agreement with China is unlikely to be completed by the end of the year. China has yet to provide sufficient guarantees that appropriate safeguards will be in place to prevent U.S. nuclear technology and fuel from being diverted to Chinese military use or transferred and used by other nations to develop a nuclear weapons program. U.S. officials are especially concerned about intelligence that shows Chinese nuclear assistance to Pakistan has continued since 1980, despite Chinese claims to the contrary. The nuclear cooperation pact continues to undergo review by several agencies including the Nuclear Regulatory Commission before going before Congress and the President for final approval.

— Richard Halloran, "U.S.-China Nuclear Pact Hits Snags," *New York Times*, 16 June 1984, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 June 1984

Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang announces that China and France are close to concluding an agreement on a contract to construct a nuclear power plant in Guangdong Province. However, some differences remain on the financing of the contract.

— E.J. Dionne Jr., "China and France Near Nuclear Accord," *New York Times*, 3 June 1984, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 May 1984

Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang addresses a joint session of the French National Assembly and Senate, calling again for an international conference on disarmament to discuss ways for the superpowers to reduce their nuclear stockpiles.

— Reuters, "Zhao Presses Soviet and U.S. on Arms Talks," *New York Times*, 31 May 1984, p. A9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 May 1984

In a change from earlier policy statements, China's working paper (A/CN.10/62) to the UN Conference on Disarmament calls upon the United States and the Soviet Union to undertake "tremendous (substantial) reduction" in their respective arsenals. This wording diverges from the previous insistence of a 50 percent reduction of the U.S. and Soviet arsenals as a condition for Chinese participation in nuclear disarmament [talks?]. China reportedly sees a reduction to around 1,000 warheads as the threshold needed for its participation in any multilateral nuclear disarmament process. According to Chinese academic Liu Huaqiu, in light of the 1983 U.S. Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI) proposal, this revision is justified in order to ensure China's limited deterrent capability.

— Banning N. Garrett and Bonnie S. Glaser, "Chinese Perspectives On Nuclear Arms Control," *International Security*, Winter 1995/96, p. 47; Liu Huaqiu, "Analysis of Nuclear Arms Control Policy," *Xiandai Junshi* (Conmilit), 11 November 1995, in FBIS-CHI-95-246.

1 May 1984

China and Germany sign an agreement for developing peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

— *Wall Street Journal*, 1 May 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 April 1984

Coinciding with President Reagan's visit to Beijing, the United States formally announces the conclusion of initial negotiations for a nuclear cooperation agreement for peaceful uses of nuclear energy with China. The U.S.-China agreement will create a framework under which U.S. companies can sell nuclear reactors, components, materials and related technology. After the agreement is formally signed, various U.S. agencies will still examine it, including

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the Departments of State and Energy, the Nuclear Regulatory Commission, and the Arms Control Disarmament Agency. When announcing the agreement, U.S. officials focus not only on the economic benefits to accrue from the deal, but also see it as an indication of Chinese willingness to follow international norms in the nonproliferation field.

— Christopher Wren, "Chinese Concessions Permits U.S. Accord on Atom Power," *New York Times*, 27 April 1984, p. A4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Bernard Gwertzman, "China's Signing of Atom Pact Seen as a Major Policy Change," *New York Times*, 3 May 1984, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 April 1984

China announces it is set to sign contracts this summer with French and British firms for the construction of a 1.8 million kilowatt nuclear power plant in Guangdong province.

— *Wall Street Journal*, 26 April 1984, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

23 April 1984

Officials in the Reagan administration announce that a nuclear cooperation agreement with China has been reached. The official announcement and signing will take place when President Reagan reaches Beijing on April 26, 1984. The agreement was reached after China conceded not to reprocess or store spent fuel without the U.S. prior consent. In return, the U.S. will not use safeguards to impede Chinese development of its nuclear industry.

— Steven Weisman, "U.S. Said to Reach Pact With Chinese on Nuclear Power," *New York Times*, 24 April 1984, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Christopher Wren, "Chinese Concessions Permits U.S. Accord on Atom Power," *New York Times*, 27 April 1984, p. A4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 April 1984

U.S. officials raise concerns about whether a nuclear cooperation agreement with China can be completed in time for signing during President Reagan's visit to Beijing on April 26, 1984. The agreement has snagged due to Chinese opposition to U.S. congressional requirements that the U.S. has the right to approve the uses for spent fuel from U.S. built nuclear power reactors regardless of the source of the original uranium fuel. In response, Beijing calls for another round of negotiations.

— Daniel Southerland, "US-China Nuclear Pact May Be Out of Reagan's Reach," *Christian Science Monitor*, 10 April 1984, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Clyde Farnsworth, "Nuclear Talks with Chinese," *New York Times*, 16 April 1984, p. D2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 April 1984

Peng Zhen, chairman of China's National People's Congress, tells a visiting delegation from the European Parliament that China supports a Western European nuclear deterrent against the Soviet Union. "If a lion is going to attack you, you've got to be in a position to frighten it away." This is the first time a high-level Chinese official has endorsed nuclear weapons in Western Europe.

— AP, "Chinese Back Nuclear Arms," *New York Times*, 3 April 1984, p. A2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

2 March 1984

Japan and China announce that a partial nuclear cooperation agreement has been reached that will allow Mitsubishi Heavy Industries to export a pressure vessel component for China's first commercial nuclear power plant. Japan agreed after China committed itself "to a peaceful utilization of nuclear energy" and agreed to allow 'good-will visits' of Japanese scientists to the power plant upon request.

— AP, "Japan-China Nuclear Talks," *New York Times*, 3 March 1984, p. 35, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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nexis.com; Clyde Haberman, "Japan's Premier Starts China Visit Today With Loan Pledge," *New York Times*, March 23, 1984, p. A10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 January 1984

Chinese Prime Minister Zhao Ziyang addresses the Canadian Parliament and praises the efforts of Prime Minister Trudeau to contain the nuclear arms race. "We [the Chinese government] support his appeal for participation from all political leaders of the world in the cause of safeguarding peace. There are hot spots in the world, and the nuclear arms race is becoming white hot." Zhao expresses his hope that all "peace-loving nations go into action to urge the two major nuclear powers, who represent 90 percent of the world's nuclear weapons, to stop the nuclear arms race, resume disarmament talks and agree on measure to drastically reduce nuclear arms to create conditions for joint disarmament by all nuclear countries."

— Michael Kaufman, "Zhao Addresses Canada Assembly," *New York Times*, 18 January 1984, p. A7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 January 1984

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang states during a White House state dinner: "We [the Chinese government] are critical of the discriminatory treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons, but we do not advocate or encourage nuclear proliferation. We do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons. We actively support all proposals that are truly helpful to realizing nuclear disarmament, terminating the nuclear arms race, and eliminating the threat of nuclear war."

— Xinhua News Agency, 11 January 1984, in FBIS Special Memorandum, 18 December 1991.

10-12 January 1984

Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang visits Washington, D.C. for three days, seeking an agreement for U.S.-China nuclear cooperation. At the end of the trip, U.S. officials say that great progress was made on the nuclear accord and that President Reagan is expected to sign the accord when he visits China in April.

— Bernard Gwertzman, "U.S. Seeks Treaty with the Chinese on Nuclear Ties," *New York Times*, 10 January 1984, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Maureen Dowd, "U.S. and China Sign Technology Pacts," *New York Times*, 13 January 1984, p. A3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1 January 1984

China's membership in the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) becomes official. China is the IAEA's 112th member.

— AP, "China Becomes Member of World Atom Agency," *The New York Times*, 7 January 1984, p. 5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

January 1984

The China Nuclear Energy Industry Corporation signs a letter of intent with three German companies to provide storage space for 4,000 tons of nuclear waste from European nuclear reactors for approximately \$5.45 billion. China has also approached the Swiss government to arrange waste storage deals.

— Paul Lewis, "China Bids to Store Radioactive Waste," *New York Times*, 8 February 1984, p. D1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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1983

30 December 1983

China accedes to the Outer Space Treaty (OST), under which members of the treaty agree not to place in orbit, install on the moon or any other celestial body, or otherwise station in space, nuclear or other weapons of mass destruction. The OST also limits the use of the moon and other celestial bodies exclusively to peaceful purposes and prohibits their use for establishing military installations or fortifications; testing weapons; or conducting military maneuvers.

— Roland M. Timerbaev and Meggen M. Watt, *Inventory of International Nonproliferation Organizations and Regimes*, 1995 edition, p. 53; Walter C. Clemens, Jr., "China," in Richard Dean Burns, ed., *Encyclopedia of Arms Control and Disarmament*, vol. 1, p. 67.

8 December 1983

China and Great Britain sign agreements to clear the way for the formation of a joint venture company which will build and run a nuclear power plant in Guangdong province.

— *Wall Street Journal*, 8 December 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 November 1983

The Hong Kong government approves a plan for a local power company to jointly build and run a \$4.6 billion nuclear power plant with China in Guangdong Province.

— *Wall Street Journal*, 10 November 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

6 November 1983

Deng Xiaoping says he believes the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe is inevitable.

— Reuters, "Chinese Says the Deployment of U.S. Missiles is Inevitable," *New York Times*, 6 November 1983, p. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 October 1983

China's application for the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) is unanimously approved by the IAEA General Conference. Wang Shu, the head of the Chinese delegate to the IAEA, states that China will seriously consider the agency's safeguards and inspection system, but that China will not sign the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). China's membership will become official on 1 January 1984.

— Reuters, "China Joins Agency that Inspects Reactors," *New York Times*, 12 October 1983, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; David Willis, "Some Progress is Seen on Containing the Spread of Nuclear Weapons," *Christian Science Monitor*, 25 October 1983, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

6 October 1983

China conducts its 30th nuclear test, an underground explosion that had a blast yield between 20 and 100 kilotons.

— Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

6 -29 October 1983

China and the Soviet Union hold the third round of talks in Beijing to discuss normalizing their relations. China raises its concerns about the Soviet deployment of SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles next to China's northern border. China has set three conditions for improving relations between the two countries: (1) Soviet troops should

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withdraw from Afghanistan; (2) The Soviet Union should discontinue support for the Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia; and (3) Soviet border forces should be sharply reduced. None of these issues are resolved, but both sides agree to meet again in Moscow in March 1984.

— "China Makes Issue of Soviet Missiles," *New York Times*, 7 October 1983, p. A3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Christopher Wren, "Soviet-China Talks End with Little Progress," *New York Times*, 30 October 1983, p. 6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

30 September 1983

China applies for membership with the International Atomic Energy Agency.

— Yan Kong, "China's Nuclear Bureaucracy," *Jane's Intelligence Review*, July 1993, p. 326.

September 1983

During a speech to the United Nations General Assembly, Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian calls for an international conference on disarmament for all states possessing nuclear weapons after the Soviet Union and the United States reduce their nuclear arsenals by 50 percent.

— "China Makes Issue of Soviet Missiles," *New York Times*, 7 October 1983, p. A3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 August 1983

According to the publication *Jane's Fighting Ships*, China has developed a nuclear-powered submarine, the Xia-class, which can fire nuclear missiles at targets 1,800 miles away. There are at least one or two more that are operational with a total of five expected to join the Chinese navy in the near future. China joins the other four nuclear weapons states and becomes the fifth country to have a strategic missile submarine force after the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, and France. China already possesses two nuclear-powered hunter-killer submarines.

— AP London, "Peking Deploys a Missile-Firing Nuclear Sub," *New York Times*, 23 August 1983, p. A10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

17 August 1983

After a visit from the International Atomic Energy Agency Director-General Hans Blix, China announces that it is considering an early application for membership, taking over the seat left vacant when Taiwan was expelled from the agency in 1971 after the U.N. General Assembly recognized Beijing as the legitimate government of China.

— Reuters, "China Considers Joining World Nuclear Agency," *New York Times*, 18 August 1983, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 July 1983

A Chinese delegation, including officials from the Foreign Ministry, meet with officials in the U.S. State Department to discuss the possibility of purchasing U.S. nuclear reactors. Despite having already signed a letter of intent with France, Beijing has reportedly indicated a preference for U.S. technology and plants. The Reagan administration has been reluctant to discuss the sales because of U.S. suspicions that China has provided nuclear assistance to Pakistan and South Africa. However, the Chinese State Commission for Science and Technology issued a statement that the U.S. has already drafted a proposed agreement for "the peaceful use of nuclear energy."

— Richard Halloran, "Weinberger Planning to Visit China in the Fall," *New York Times*, 12 July 1983, p. A10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; "Peking May Soon Buy U.S. Nuclear Technology," *Christian Science Monitor*, 12 July 1983, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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July 1983

China announces that it is ready to take up the seat in the International Atomic Energy Agency left vacant when Taiwan was expelled in 1971 after the U.N. General Assembly recognized Beijing as the legitimate government of China.

— Reuters, "China Considers Joining World Nuclear Agency," *New York Times*, 17 August 1983, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

4 May 1983

China conducts its 29th nuclear test, an underground explosion with a yield of about 1 kiloton.

— Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

24 June 1983

Richard Kennedy, the U.S. representative to the International Atomic Energy Agency, says that the potential of countries such as China, Brazil, Argentina, and South Africa to become suppliers of nuclear fuel is becoming a factor in attempts to curb the proliferation of nuclear weapons and technologies.

— AP, "U.S. and Soviet Discuss Spread of Nuclear Arms," *New York Times*, 25 June 1983, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

8 June 1983

China joins the Antarctic Treaty, which internationalized and demilitarized the Antarctic continent and provided for its cooperative exploration and future use. The treaty served as a model for later "nonarmament" treaties— the treaties that excluded nuclear weapons from outer space, from the seabed, and from certain geographic regions.

— Roland M. Timerbaev and Meggen M. Watt, *Inventory of International Nonproliferation Organizations and Regimes*, 1995 edition, p. 53; Walter C. Clemens, Jr., "China," in Richard Dean Burns, ed., *Encyclopedia of Arms Control and Disarmament*, vol. 1, p. 67.

5 May 1983

France and China sign a Memorandum of Understanding for the sale of four 900-megawatt nuclear reactors to China.

— Reuters, "Reactors for China," *New York Times*, 6 May 1983, p. D12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

April 1983

China's Minister of External Trade and Economic Relations, Chen Muhua, visits Paris, raising hopes that the French company Framatome will win the bid to assist in the construction of China's first nuclear power plant.

— Reuters, "French and Chinese Discuss Nuclear Plant," *New York Times*, 12 April 1983, p. A6, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 March 1983

China and Britain agree to study Hong Kong's participation in the Chinese-proposed nuclear power station to be located in Guangdong Province, 40 miles east of the Shenzhen special economic zone that borders Hong Kong.

— Reuters, "Chinese Nuclear Plant Pact," *New York Times*, 27 March 1983, p. 4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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3 March 1983

China's Defense Minister Zhang Aiping writes in the journal *Red Flag* that China should use the current peaceful international atmosphere to develop new weapons and technologies in order to modernize the national defense. "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 centers for producing nuclear fuel and bombs."

— Reuters, "China is Urged to Make Missiles and Bombs," *New York Times*, 4 March 1983, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

26 February 1983

A senior Nuclear Industry official quoted by the Xinhua News Agency says that China has enough uranium to meet all military and civilian needs for thirty years. The official states that China's present reserves are sufficient for its nuclear weapons program and for nuclear power stations with 15,000 total megawatts of generating capacity.

— "Uranium Deposits in China," *New York Times*, 27 February 1983, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1982

27 December 1982

French officials announce that France and China have concluded a preliminary agreement to help China develop peaceful nuclear technology. The two countries will embark on a joint program of nuclear research that will include an exchange of scientists between the two countries. The deal marks the beginning of a framework that could include a separate agreement on reactor safety.

— Reuters, "Paris-Peking Nuclear Accord," *New York Times*, 28 December 1982, p. A7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

22 November 1982

China announces that it will break ground early in 1983 on its first nuclear power station. The station is expected to be completed within seven years. In December, crews will begin laying out roads, water and power lines and building the foundation for the plant at Hangzhou Bay, about 80 miles southwest of Shanghai.

— AP, "China Plans to Start Building Its First Atomic Power Plant," *New York Times*, 23 November 1982, p. 8, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 November 1982

China announces that its first nuclear power plant will be built near Hangzhou in Zhejiang Province and not in Shanghai as previously reported.

— AP, "An A-Plant Switch by China," *New York Times*, 12 November 1982, p. B7, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 October 1982

China conducts its 28th nuclear test. It is conducted underground and yields an explosion of between 3 to 15 kilotons of TNT.

— Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

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29 September 1982

China announces that it has started construction on its first nuclear power station near Shanghai. The \$290 million station will have two 300 megawatt reactors and is expected to be operational by 1988. The equipment is being designed and made in Shanghai.

— Christopher Wren, "China is Building Atom Power Plant," *New York Times*, 30 September 1982, p. A5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

25 September 1982

The Chinese government officially denies U.S. claims that China sold reactor-grade uranium to South Africa, claiming the report is "sheer fabrication."

— Christopher Wren, "China Denies Selling Uranium to South Africa," *New York Times*, 26 September 1982, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

24 September 1982

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher discusses potential nuclear cooperation with China during her visit to the PRC. China has approached Britain (and the United States) about purchasing technology needed for two 900-megawatt heavy-water reactors that China plans on building in Guangdong Province.

— Christopher Wren, "China Denies Selling Uranium to South Africa," *New York Times*, 26 September 1982, p. 12, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 September 1982

U.S. officials suggest that the nuclear cooperation agreement with China is being held up due to U.S. suspicions that China has provided nuclear assistance to Pakistan, Argentina, South Africa, and possibly India. Western intelligence reports suggest that China has assisted Pakistan in acquiring the capability to enrich uranium. Low-enriched uranium from China has ended up in South Africa and Chinese-produced heavy water has reached Argentina and possibly India.

— Judith Miller, "U.S. is Holding Up Peking Atom Talks," *New York Times*, 19 September 1982, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

5 August 1982

French nuclear power company Framatome announces that it will bid on construction of China's first nuclear power station originally planned near Shanghai. Framatome will compete with West Germany's Rheinisch-Westfälisches Elektrizitätswerk, the U.S. based Westinghouse Electric Corporation and the General Electric Company of Britain.

— Reuters, "French Bid in China," *New York Times*, 5 August 1982, pg. D10, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

21 June 1982

At the second UN Special Session on Disarmament (SSOD), Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua presents a statement entitled "Recommendations for the Immediate Halt to the Arms Race and Principal Actions for Disarmament." In this statement, China presents its six basic principles on nuclear disarmament:

- (1) Disarmament and international security are inseparable;
- (2) The two superpowers should take the lead in reducing their arsenals and destroying all nuclear weapons, and should commit themselves to the no-first-use of nuclear weapons;
- (3) Nuclear and conventional disarmament should go hand-in-hand;

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- (4) Small and medium-sized countries have the right to maintain the defense capability necessary for defending against aggression and protecting their independence;
- (5) Any disarmament agreement should provide strict and effective measures for international verification;
- (6) All nations, big or small, nuclear or non-nuclear, are entitled to take part in deliberations or talks on disarmament issues and to supervise the implementation of related agreements.

Huang also states that the United States and Soviet Union should halt nuclear weapon testing, improvement, and production, and take the lead in drastically reducing their nuclear weapons and delivery systems. Huang states that "the Soviet Union and the United States should...reduce by 50 percent all types of their nuclear weapons and means of delivery. Thereafter, China would join all other nuclear states [in the reduction] of their respective nuclear arsenals according to agreed levels and procedures."

— Lai Yali, "The United Nations and the Third World," *Beijing Review*, 21 October 1995, p. 17; Robert Karniol, "China Conducts Nuclear Test Amid Controversy," *Jane's Defence Weekly*, 26 August 1995, p. 14; J. Mohan Malik, "China's Policy Towards Nuclear Arms Control In The Post-Cold War Era," *Contemporary Security Policy*, 8/95, p. 5; Liu Huaqiu, "Analysis of Nuclear Arms Control Policy," *Xiandai Junshi (Conmilit)*, 11 November 1995, in FBIS-CHI-95-246; "China: Arms Control And Disarmament," Information Office of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China, November 1995.

17 June 1982

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua accuses the Soviet Union of merely paying lip service to the ideal of disarmament while promoting rapid all-around development of its military strength. Moscow's Tass News Agency attacks Huang for his remarks, which were made at the UN General Assembly, accusing China of trying to disarm Moscow and Washington while building up its own nuclear forces.

— "Peking and Moscow Spar Over Nuclear Disarmament," *Christian Science Monitor*, 17 June 1982, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

11 June 1982

Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua announces to the United Nations General Assembly that China will undertake to "stop the development and production of nuclear weapons and to further reduce and ultimately destroy them altogether," provided that the United States and the Soviet Union reduce their nuclear stockpiles by 50 percent.

— Philip Boffey, "China Offers to Join Disarmament Move," *New York Times*, 12 June 1982, p. 3.

2 June 1982

U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel, Jr. announces that the U.S. government has been conducting discussions with Beijing to examine the possibility of reaching an agreement for peaceful nuclear cooperation. This would allow U.S. companies to assist in the development of the fledgling Chinese nuclear power industry. However, China must allow international inspections to verify the peaceful use of the technology and equipment.

— Bernard Gwertzman, "U.S. and China Discussing Export of Nuclear Technology," *New York Times*, 2 June 1982, p. A1. in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

June 1982

During a training exercise held in Ningxia Province focusing on a mock Soviet invasion, the Chinese military simulates a tactical nuclear weapon explosion.

— AP, "China Simulates Atomic blast in War Games Aimed at Soviet," *New York Times*, 14 July 1982, p. A3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

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16 April 1982

China presents a working paper entitled "On Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons" to the Conference on Disarmament.

— Working Paper by the Chinese Delegation to the Conference on Disarmament, "On Effective International Arrangements to Assure Non-Nuclear-Weapon States against the Use or Threat of Use of Nuclear Weapons," CD/278, 16 April 1982, www.nti.org.

1981

8 November 1981

Following the intrusion of a Soviet submarine into Swedish territory, the official Xinhua News Agency accuses the Soviet Union of duplicity for supporting West European nuclear disarmament activities. The Soviet submarine was widely suspected of carrying nuclear weapons. "To seek Soviet good will by declaring a neutral status for Europe or unilateral disarmament could only fall into the Russian trap of taking Europe without firing a shot."

— UPI, "Peking Accuses Moscow of Nuclear Duplicity," *New York Times*, 9 November 1981, pg. 5; Christopher Wren, "China Taunts Soviets on Submarine Stranding," *New York Times*, 11 November 1981, pg. 3, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

Fall 1981

James Malone, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for Oceans and International Environmental and Scientific Affairs, makes an unpublicized trip to China to discuss the possibility of reaching an agreement on nuclear cooperation. The United States position requires that China provide assurances that the nuclear technology and nuclear fuel will only be used for peaceful purposes and that they will not be re-exported to other countries. Chinese authorities have stated that they have problems with allowing international inspections.

— Bernard Gwertzman, "U.S. and China Discussing Export of Nuclear Technology," *New York Times*, 2 June 1982, p. 1, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

6 August 1981

China presents a working paper entitled "On the Question of Security Assurances" to the Conference on Disarmament.

— Working Paper by the Chinese Delegation to the Conference on Disarmament, "On the Question of Security Assurances," CD/207, 6 August 1981.

4 August 1981

Yu Peiwen, the head of China's delegation to the Conference on Disarmament, states: "China is opposed to major power nuclear monopoly. Like many other peace-loving countries, China does not advocate or encourage nuclear proliferation, and we are emphatically opposed to any production of nuclear weapons by racists and expansionists such as South Africa and Israel...The nuclear-weapons states should recognize the fact that the non-nuclear-weapon states find themselves menaced by the danger of nuclear war and nuclear threat and that it is the strong demand of the peoples of the world that the superpowers halt the arms race and carry out nuclear disarmament. The nuclear weapons states should unconditionally guarantee not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against the non-nuclear-weapon states without further delay, and at the same time, they should take effective measures to carry out nuclear disarmament until the ultimate goal of complete prohibition and total destruction of nuclear weapons is achieved. China has unilaterally undertaken the unconditional commitment not to use or threaten to use nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states and suggests that, when an international

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convention on security assurances is elaborated, the inclusion of such commitments should be taken into consideration."

— Xinhua News Agency, 4 August 1981; in FBIS Special Memorandum, 18 December 1991.

10 April 1981

China presents two statements, one entitled "Halting the Nuclear Arms Race and Nuclear Disarmament," and the other, "A Comprehensive Arms Reduction Plan." Yu Peiwen, head of the Chinese Delegation to the UN Conference on Disarmament, states that "countries having the largest nuclear weapons arsenals must take action first to halt the nuclear arms race, halting the testing, development, and production of all types of nuclear weapons, and greatly reducing nuclear weapons...other nuclear countries also have a certain responsibility. At a certain stage in nuclear arms reduction, they must also take action."

— Liu Huaqiu, "Analysis of Nuclear Arms Control Policy," *Xiandai Junshi* (Conmilit), 11 November 1995, in FBIS-CHI-95-246.

12 February 1981

Yu Peiwen, head of the Chinese delegation to the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, calls upon the United States and the Soviet Union to reduce their nuclear arsenals before other nuclear states should be expected consider a testing ban. According to Yu, such a ban on nuclear weapons testing "would only serve to maintain and consolidate the superiority of the super powers without reducing the danger of nuclear war."

— "China Calls For Reduction in Nuclear Weapons Stocks," *New York Times*, 13 February 1981, p. A4, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

10 February 1981

China announces that the first Chinese-made atomic reactor, a large, high-flux test and research atomic reactor, entered operation in December 1980 in Chengdu, Sichuan Province. The 125,000-kilowatt (kw) reactor was made entirely from domestically produced parts. The reactor is to be used for a wide range of tasks including testing the effects of neutrons on materials and the production of radioactive isotopes.

— "Chinese Report A-Reactor Made by Them is Working," *Christian Science Monitor*, 10 February 1981, p. 2, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>; Barry Kramer, *Wall Street Journal*, 11 February 1981, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1980

17 October 1980

French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing announces that Beijing pledges to purchase two 900-megawatt nuclear reactors from France. The reactors will cost \$1 billion each and will be China's first reactors used for electricity generation.

— AP, "Giscard Says the Chinese Agree to Buy 2 Power-Plant Reactors," *New York Times*, 18 October 1980, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

16 October 1980

China sets off an atmospheric nuclear explosion at 12:30 AM at the Lop Nur nuclear test site. U.S. officials estimate the yield is between 200 kilotons and 1 megaton. This is China's 27th nuclear test and the first atmospheric test since 1978.

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— AP, "China Sets Off A-Blast in Atmosphere, First of its Kind Since '78," *New York Times*, 17 October 1980, p. A9, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

18 September 1980

The United States and the People's Republic of China complete the process of normalizing relations by signing four agreements on trade, consulates, direct airline service and textiles.

— "Transcript of the President's News Conference on Foreign and Domestic Matters," *New York Times*, 19 September 1980, p. B5, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

14 September 1980

Deng Zefang, the son of Deng Xiaoping, claims to see Peng Jiamu at a restaurant in Washington, DC. Peng Jiamu, a Chinese nuclear scientist who had been the deputy chairman of the Academy of Sciences in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region, disappeared from the Lop Nur nuclear weapons facility on 17 June 1980.

— UPI, "Deng's Son Is Said to Have Seen Missing Chinese Scientist in U.S.," *New York Times*, 12 October 1980, p. 11, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

July 1980

President Carter meets with Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng in Tokyo, underscoring the importance of the quasi-alliance between the U.S., China, and Japan.

— Robert Manning, "Washington's Risky China Card," *Christian Science Monitor*, 17 July 1980, p. 23, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

May 1980

China successfully test-launches two intercontinental-range ballistic missiles from nuclear sites in Xinjiang Province into the Pacific Ocean, 6,250 miles away. Both shots landed on target in the South Pacific Ocean, about 700 miles from Fiji.

— Joseph Harsch, "Guns For China?," *Christian Science Monitor*, 3 June 1980, p. 23, in Lexis-Nexis, <http://web.lexis-nexis.com>.

1979

13 September 1979

China conducts its 26th nuclear test.

— Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

April 1979

At the UN Disarmament Commission (UNDC), China proposes a "Comprehensive Program for Disarmament," stating, "when substantial progress has been made in the destruction of the [US-Soviet] nuclear weapons...other nuclear states shall join them in negotiation for the total destruction of nuclear weapons."

— J. Mohan Malik, "China's Policy towards Nuclear Arms Control in The Post-Cold War Era," *Contemporary Security Policy*, August 1995, p. 5.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



14 February 1979

Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping tells Indian journalists, "We stand for destroying all nuclear weapons completely. However, the nuclear powers have no right to prevent non-nuclear countries from possessing nuclear weapons unless these powers commit themselves to destroy their nuclear weapons completely or guarantee not to be the first to use them."

— "Vice-premier Deng Xiaoping on Sino-Indian Relations," Xinhua General Overseas News Service, 14 February 1979; in Lexis-Nexis, <<http://www.lexis-nexis.com>>.

1978-1970

14 December 1978

China conducts its 25th nuclear test. The atmospheric of this fission device yields a blast of less than 20 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

14 October 1978

China conducts its 24th nuclear test. The underground test of this fission device yields an explosion of less than 20 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

15 March 1978

China conducts its 23rd nuclear test. The fission bomb is tested in the atmosphere and yields blast that is equivalent to less than 20 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

17 September 1977

China conducts its 22nd nuclear test. The atmospheric test yields a blast of less than 20 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

17 November 1976

China conducts its 21st nuclear test. The thermonuclear bomb is dropped by an H-6 bomber and yields about four megatons of TNT.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

17 October 1976

China conducts its twentieth nuclear test. The fission bomb is tested underground and yields a blast of between 10 kilotons and 20 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

26 September 1976

China conducts its nineteenth nuclear test. The fission is successful but the fusion partially fails. The bomb is tested in the atmosphere and yields 200 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

23 January 1976

China conducts its eighteenth nuclear test. The atmospheric test of this fission device yields less than 20 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

27 October 1975

China conducts its seventeenth nuclear test. The underground test of a fission device yields less than 10 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

17 June 1974

China conducts its sixteenth nuclear test. The atmospheric test of this thermonuclear bomb yields a blast of between 200 kilotons and one megaton of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

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April 1974

China agrees to provide training for North Korean nuclear scientists and engineers. During a visit to Beijing, North Korean leader Kim Il Sung asks for Zhou Enlai's assistance to establish a North Korean nuclear program. Kim also asks Chinese leaders to place North Korea under a Chinese nuclear umbrella.

— Joseph S. Bermudez, Jr., "North Korea's Nuclear Programme," *Jane's Intelligence Review*, Vol. 3, No. 9, September 1991, p. 408.

21 August 1973

China signs Protocol Number 2 to the Treaty of Tlatelolco for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America and the Caribbean.

— Mingquan Zhu, "The Evolution of China's Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy," *Nonproliferation Review*, Winter 1997, p. 43.

27 June 1973

China conducts its fifteenth nuclear test. The thermonuclear bomb is dropped by H-6 bomber and yield is greater than two megatons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

18 March 1972

China conducts its fourteenth nuclear test. The bomb contains plutonium and is possibly a trigger device for a thermonuclear bomb. The bomb is dropped by an H-6 bomber and the blast is equivalent to between 100 kilotons and 200 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

7 January 1972

China conducts its thirteenth nuclear test. The fission bomb possibly contains plutonium and is dropped by a Q-5 bomber. The yield is equivalent to less than 20 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

18 November 1971

China conducts its twelfth nuclear test. The fission bomb is tower-mounted and possibly contains plutonium. The blast is equivalent to about 20 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 245; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

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14 October 1970

China conducts its eleventh nuclear test. The three-megaton thermonuclear bomb is dropped by an H-6 bomber.
— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

1970

China completes construction of its plutonium reprocessing facility in Jiuquan.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 112.

1969-1960

29 September 1969

China conducts its tenth nuclear test. The thermonuclear bomb is dropped by an H-6 bomber and yields three megatons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

23 September 1969

China conducts its ninth nuclear test with a fission device. This is China's first underground test, yielding between 20 kilotons and 25 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

27 December 1968

China conducts its eighth nuclear test, and its first test using plutonium. The bomb core has U-235 and some plutonium. The test is conducted in the atmosphere with an H-6 bomber and has a yield of three megatons.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 113, 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

24 December 1967

China conducts its seventh nuclear test with a fission device (U-235 and U-238) boosted with lithium-6. The test is conducted in the atmosphere and the bomb is dropped by an H-6 bomber. The bomb yields between 15 kilotons and 25 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

17 June 1967

China conducts its sixth nuclear test. This atmospheric test is China's first full-yield multi-stage thermonuclear test (U-235). The bomb is dropped by an H-6 bomber and yields between 3.0 megatons and 3.3 megatons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 205-206, 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

Early May 1967

China's Nuclear Component Manufacturing Plant finishes assembling China's first thermonuclear bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 204-205.

28 December 1966

China conducts its fifth nuclear test. This boosted-fission atmospheric test is done with a tower-mounted device to confirm the design principles of a two-stage nuclear device. The explosive yield is between 300 kilotons and 500 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 201, 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

27 October 1966

China conducts its fourth nuclear test. This atmospheric test uses the Dongfeng-2, a medium-range ballistic missile, which is launched from Shuangchengzi to Lop Nur. The explosive yield is between 12 kilotons and 30 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 202-203, 209, 212, 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

9 May 1966

China conducts its third nuclear test. This is an atmospheric test of a boosted fission device (U-235 and Lithium-6) that is air-dropped by an H-6 bomber and has an explosive yield of between 200 kilotons and 300 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 201, 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

14 May 1965

China conducts its second nuclear test. This test is an atmospheric test of a fission (U-235) device, air-dropped by an H-6 bomber, and has an explosive yield of between 20 kilotons and 40 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p.

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244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

22 October 1964

A *Renmin Ribao* [People's Daily] editorial suggests that "as long as US imperialism possesses nuclear bombs, China must have them too."

— cited in John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 2.

16 October 1964

In the statement after its first nuclear weapon explosion, the Chinese government declares that: "The Chinese Government hereby solemnly proposes to the governments of the world that a summit conference of all the countries of the world be convened to discuss the questions of the complete prohibition and thorough destruction of nuclear weapons, and that as the first step, the summit conference conclude an agreement to the effect that the nuclear powers and those countries which may soon become nuclear powers undertake not to use nuclear weapons either against non-nuclear countries and nuclear-free zones or against each other."

— "Statement of the Government of the People's Republic of China," 16 October 1964, quoted in John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), Appendix A, pp. 241-243.

16 October 1964

China conducts its first nuclear explosion at 3:00 PM. The detonation of "Device 596" represents the year and month (June 1959) in which the Soviets refused to provide China with a prototype nuclear device. The enriched uranium bomb is tower-mounted, uses an implosive design and has a yield of between 20 kilotons and 22 kilotons of TNT.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 1, 150, 186-198, 244; Xiaoping Yang, Robert North and Carl Romney, "CMR Nuclear Explosion Database (Revision 3): CMR Technical Report CMR-00/16," August 2000, www.rdss.info; US Army Space and Missile Defense Command Monitoring Research Program "Nuclear Explosion Database," www.rdss.info.

29 September 1964

U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk publicly announces that a Chinese detonation of an atomic device is imminent. He downplays the effect of such a test on the American military posture and nuclear weapons program but deplores "atmospheric testing in the face of serious efforts made by almost all other nations to protect the atmosphere."

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 244.

22 August 1964

Mao Zedong tells a group of foreign visitors, "It is possible for our country to produce a few atom bombs, but we are not going to use them. Why do we want to produce them if we are not going to use them? We will use them as defensive weapons. Some nuclear powers, especially the United States, like to use atom bombs to threaten other countries."

— Mingquan Zhu, "The Evolution of China's Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy," *Nonproliferation Review*, Winter 1997, p. 44.

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1 May 1964

Chinese technicians complete the machining of the core for China's first atomic bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 168.

30 April 1964

Chinese technicians begin machining the uranium core for China's first atomic bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 167.

14 January 1964

The Lanzhou Gaseous Diffusion Plant succeeds in producing significant quantities of uranium enriched to 90 percent uranium-235.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 134-136.

Late December 1963

The Lanzhou Gaseous Diffusion Plant produces weapons-grade uranium hexafluoride.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 166.

19 November 1963

The Chinese government publishes an open letter to the leaders of the Soviet Union that includes, "We have consistently held that socialist countries have to get and maintain nuclear superiority."

— Mingquan Zhu, "The Evolution of China's Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy," *Nonproliferation Review*, Winter 1997, p. 43.

October 1963

Premier Zhou Enlai, in an interview with former Japanese Prime Minister Tanzan Ishibashi, says that China has faith that the USSR would assist China in the case of war.

— Alice Langley Hsieh, "The Sino-Soviet Nuclear Dialogue: 1963," *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol. 8, No. 2, June 1964.

1 September 1963

The Chinese government issues a statement that says, "The crucial point is, what should be the policy in face of US imperialist nuclear blackmail and threats— resistance or capitulation? We stand for resistance."

— Chinese government statement cited in Alice Langley Hsieh, "The Sino-Soviet Nuclear Dialogue: 1963," *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol. 8, No. 2, June 1964.

September 1963

China's Ninth Academy begins work on the design of a hydrogen bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 196.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



September 1963

China's Ninth Academy finishes its design work on China's first atomic bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 196.

15 August 1963

The Chinese government issues a statement that claims the United States "intends to use tactical nuclear weapons in local wars in order to deal with non-nuclear socialist and other peace-loving countries and people."

— Cited in Alice Langley Hsieh, "The Sino-Soviet Nuclear Dialogue: 1963," *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol.8, No. 2, June 1964.

5 August 1963

The United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom sign the Partial Test ban Treaty. China criticizes the Soviet Union for "switching sides" and "joining the imperialists to consolidate their nuclear monopoly." Chinese leaders viewed it as an attempt to bring diplomatic pressure against Beijing to halt its nuclear program.

— "Treaty Banning Nuclear Test in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space and Under Water (Partial Test Ban Treaty)," Center for Nonproliferation Studies, Inventory of International Nonproliferation Organizations & Regimes, www.nti.org; John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 192-193.

31 July 1963

China proposes a world summit conference to discuss nuclear disarmament. China proposes four steps toward complete disarmament: 1) dismantling all foreign bases and withdrawing all nuclear weapons from abroad; 2) establishing nuclear-free zones in Asia and the Pacific, Central Europe, Africa, and Latin America; 3) the non-export and non-import of nuclear weapons or the technical information for their production; and 4) a halt to all nuclear testing, including underground. The statement opposes the proposed partial test ban treaty.

— Walter C. Clemens, Jr., "China," in Richard Dean Burns, ed., *Encyclopedia of Arms Control and Disarmament*, Volume 1 (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1993) , p. 66; Alice Langley Hsieh, "The Sino-Soviet Nuclear Dialogue: 1963," *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol. 8, No. 2, June 1964.

14 June 1963

The Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party sends a letter to the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union mentioning the non-use of nuclear weapons in Korea, Vietnam, Algeria and Cuba. The letter asserts that "politically, recourse to this kind of weapon would place US imperialism in a position of extreme isolation, and, militarily, the massive destructiveness of nuclear weapons limits their use."

— Alice Langley Hsieh, "The Sino-Soviet Nuclear Dialogue: 1963," *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol. 8, No. 2, June 1964.

Late 1962

Chinese technicians successfully test the explosive assembly and initiator for China's first atomic bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 159.

Early September 1962

China's atomic bomb design team perfects the design of its first atomic bomb.

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— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 155.

July 1962

China begins sustained production of uranium hexafluoride at its Uranium Hexafluoride Plant in the Juiquan Atomic Energy Complex, Gansu Province.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 103.

Mid-1961

The Chinese military begins to plan on the assumption that it will have nuclear weapons within a few years.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 131.

1 September 1960

The Chenxian Uranium Mine in Hunan Province becomes partially operational.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 86.

12 August 1960

China establishes the Uranium Oxide Production Plant, which is also known as Plant Two. The plant later processes the uranium used in China's first atomic bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 91-92.

August 1960

The Soviet Union withdraws its support under the New Defense Technical Accord of 15 October 1957. Under the terms of the agreement, the Soviets were to supply China with an atomic bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 89.

21 April 1960

China makes the first 1,000 mock-ups of a test series for its first atomic bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 155.

April 1960

Chinese engineers begin design work on the weaponization of nuclear bombs.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 207.

April 1960

China begins construction of its Uranium Hexafluoride Plant in the Juiquan Atomic Energy Complex, Gansu Province.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 103.

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February 1960

China begins construction of its first nuclear reactor to produce plutonium for military use. [Note: The reactor begins full operation in early 1967].

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 111-112.

January 1960

The Chinese Communist Party Politburo decides to develop the atomic bomb without foreign assistance.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 121.

1959-1945

September 1959

China signs a nuclear cooperation agreement with North Korea.

— Harry Gilman and Norman Levin, *The Future of Soviet and North Korean Relations* (Santa Monica, CA: The RAND Corporation, October 1984), p. 2; (South) Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute, "Pukhanüi Haekkwallyöñ Yö'n'guhwaltong," www.kaeri.re.kr.

20 June 1959

The Soviet Communist Party Central Committee sends a letter to the Central Committee of China's Communist Party informing China that Moscow will not deliver a prototype atomic bomb to Beijing. The Soviets cite the ongoing negotiations in Geneva for a test ban treaty as the reason for renegeing on the agreement to provide an atomic bomb. [Note: China names its first atomic bomb "Device 596," which represents the year and month (June 1959) in which the Soviets refused to provide the bomb. Device 596 is detonated on 16 October 1964].

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 64-65.

October 1958

The Soviet government informs Beijing that it will deliver a prototype atomic bomb and technical data in November 1958. However, the bomb is never delivered. [Note: According to John Lewis and Xue Litai, the Soviet Communist Party Politburo probably decided in early 1958 to renege on its commitment to provide China with an atomic bomb].

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 60-61.

August 1958

According to Andrei Gromyko's memoirs, published in 1988, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko visits Beijing during escalating tensions over the islands of Quemoy and Matsu, which are occupied by the Republic of China on Taiwan. Mao Zedong reportedly formulates a plan to retreat to the interior of China drawing in American forces. He then calls for the Soviet Union to use "all its means" to attack the American troops. Mao argues that China can survive a nuclear war even if 300 million people are lost.

Related content is available on the website for the Nuclear Threat Initiative, www.nti.org.



— Philip Taubman, "Gromyko Says Mao Wanted Soviet A-Bomb Used on G.I.'s," *New York Times*, 22 February 1988, p. A1, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

August 1958

China begins construction of the Hengyang Uranium Hydrometallurgy Plant in Hunan Province.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 95.

June 1958

China begins operating its Soviet-supplied research reactor and cyclotron.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 99.

May 1958

China begins construction of its first uranium mine in Chenxian, Hunan Province.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 76-86.

May 1958

Soviet technicians begin to advise Chinese technicians on the design of a gaseous diffusion plant.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 118.

Early 1958

According to John Lewis and Xue Litai, the Soviet Communist Party Politburo probably decides by early 1958 to renege on its commitment to provide China with an atomic bomb.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 60-61.

1958

China's Second Ministry establishes the Sixth Institute, which is also known as the Uranium Mining and Metallurgical Processing Institute. [Note: The name is later changed to the Sixth Institute].

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 90-91.

17 October 1957

Song Renqiong, Third Machine Building Minister, approves the construction order for China's second nuclear power plant.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 52.

15 October 1957

Song Renqiong, Third Machine Building Minister, approves the construction order for China's first nuclear power plant.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 52.

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15 October 1957

China and the Soviet Union sign the "New Defense Technical Accord." Under the terms of the agreement, the Soviet Union will provide China with a prototype nuclear bomb, missiles, and related data. [Note: Moscow later reneges and refuses to provide Beijing with a nuclear device].

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 41, 62-64; Mingquan Zhu, "The Evolution of China's Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy," *Nonproliferation Review*, Winter 1997, pp. 41-42.

1957

Chairman Mao Zedong estimates that between one-third and one-half of the world's population would die in a nuclear war.

— Chinese Government Statement, 1 September 1963, cited in Alice Langley Hsieh, "The Sino-Soviet Nuclear Dialogue: 1963," *The Journal of Conflict Resolution*, Vol.8, No. 2, June 1964; Mingquan Zhu, "The Evolution of China's Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy," *Nonproliferation Review*, Winter 1997, p. 41.

16 November 1956

The State Council establishes the Third Ministry of Machine Building to direct the country's nuclear industry. The ministry replaces the Politburo's three-member group, which was responsible for China's nuclear weapons policy.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 48-49.

17 August 1956

China and the Soviet Union sign an agreement whereby Moscow will assist Beijing in building nuclear industry and research facilities.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 41.

1956

The United States begins to deploy nuclear weapons to bases in Guam, Hawaii, and Okinawa.

— Robert S. Norris, William N. Arkin and William Burr, "Where They Were," *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Vol. 55, No. 6, November/December 1999, p. 30.

November 1955

A second Chinese delegation visits the Soviet Union to study the theory and operation of nuclear reactors, cyclotrons and other nuclear-related hardware. However, the group does not get access to military-related research or facilities.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 106.

October 1955

A Chinese delegation visits the Soviet Union to study the theory and operation of nuclear reactors, cyclotrons and other nuclear-related hardware. However, the group does not get access to military-related research or facilities.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 106.

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4 July 1955

The Chinese Communist Party Politburo appoints a three-member group under its direct authority to direct policymaking for the nuclear weapons program. They are Chen Yun, Nie Rongzhen, and Bo Yibo.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 46-47.

1 July 1955

The State Council establishes the Bureau of Architectural Technology. The name is deceptive as the bureau will supervise the delivery and construction of a Soviet-supplied research reactor and cyclotron.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 47.

27 April 1955

China and the Soviet Union sign an agreement for Soviet assistance for research on nuclear physics and the peaceful use of atomic energy. The agreement also includes a provision for the Soviet Union to supply a nuclear reactor and a cyclotron.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 41, 105.

March 1955

China's State Council establishes the Third Bureau under the Ministry of Geology. The bureau is tasked with a national uranium prospecting program.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 76.

20 January 1955

China and the Soviet Union sign an agreement for joint surveys of uranium in China. China agrees to sell any surplus uranium to the Soviet Union.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 41, 76.

17 January 1955

The Soviet government announces that it will assist China and several Eastern European countries pursue "research into the peaceful uses of atomic energy."

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 41; Alice Langley Hsieh, *Communist China's Strategy in the Nuclear Era* (Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 1962), pp. 20-21.

January 1955

The senior leadership of the Chinese Communist Party decides to pursue a nuclear weapons program.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, "The Strategic Decision and Its Consequences," Chapter Three in *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 35-72.

7 January 1954

The U.S. State Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff send a memorandum to the National Security Council that recommends the use of nuclear weapons if communist forces renew military operations in Korea. The

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memorandum calls for the use of nuclear weapons in air operations against military targets in Korea, and against military targets in Manchuria and China that are in direct support of military operations in Korea.

— "For Eisenhower, 2 Goals if Bomb Was to Be Used," *New York Times*, 8 June 1984, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1954

A prospecting team discovers uranium deposits in Guangxi Province.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 75.

3 December 1953

During a National Security Council Meeting, President Eisenhower expresses his view that "if the Chinese communist forces attack us again, the United States should respond by hitting them hard" and initiating all-out war against China. This would involve air strikes from Shanghai all the way north.

— "For Eisenhower, 2 Goals if Bomb Was to Be Used," *New York Times*, 8 June 1984, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 July 1953

The Korean War Armistice is signed. Some people believe that President Eisenhower's implicit threats to use nuclear weapons result in the armistice.

— "Agreement between the Commander-in-Chief, United Nations Command, on the One Hand, and the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army and the Commander of the Chinese People's Volunteers, on the Other Hand, Concerning a Military Armistice in Korea," signed at Panmunjŏm, 27 July 1953; Rosemary J. Foot, "Nuclear Coercion and the Ending of the Korean Conflict," *International Security*, Vol. 13, No. 3, Winter 1988/1989, pp. 92-93; Rosemary J. Foot, *The Wrong War: American Policy and the Dimensions of the Korean Conflict, 1950-1953* (Ithaca: Cornell University Press: 1985), pp. 204-231; Peter Hayes, *Pacific Powderkeg: American Nuclear Dilemmas in Korea* (Lexington: Lexington Books, 1991), pp. 12-16.

21 May 1953

U.S. Secretary of State Dulles meets with Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. During talks, Dulles says that if the Korean armistice negotiations fail, "the United States would probably make a stronger, rather than a lesser military exertion, and that this might well extend the area of conflict." This veiled threat is expected to be relayed to the Chinese.

— Bernard Gwertzman, "U.S. Papers Tell of '53 Policy to Use A-Bomb in Korea," *New York Times*, 8 June 1984, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

20 May 1953

During a National Security Council Meeting, President Eisenhower concludes that if the U.S. wishes to pursue a more positive action on North Korea, the war would need to be expanded beyond Korea and it would be necessary to use atomic weapons. Eisenhower expresses concern about the Soviet response, but dismisses any Chinese retaliation as "the blow would fall so swiftly and with such force as to eliminate Chinese communist intervention."

— "For Eisenhower, 2 Goals if Bomb Was to Be Used," *New York Times*, 8 June 1984, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

13 May 1953

During a National Security Council Meeting, Generals Bradley and Hull recommend that the use of atomic weapons

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would be necessary if military operations are expanded outside of Korea. President Eisenhower expresses his belief that using tactical atomic weapons against Chinese communist forces in dugout bunkers would be more cost effective than current conventional weapons.

— "For Eisenhower, 2 Goals if Bomb Was to Be Used," *New York Times*, 8 June 1984, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

8 April 1953

According to a U.S. Special Intelligence Advisory Committee Estimate, the communist forces in Korea would recognize the use of atomic weapons as "indicative of Western determination to carry the Korean War to a successful conclusion." However, the report is unable to conclude whether or not this would be sufficient to coerce the communist forces to make the concessions necessary for reaching an armistice arrangement. The report says, "We believe the communist reaction would be in large part determined by the extent of damage inflicted."

— "For Eisenhower, 2 Goals if Bomb Was to Be Used," *New York Times*, 8 June 1984, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

31 March 1953

During a Special National Security Council Meeting, President Eisenhower outlines two goals if atomic weapons are to be used during the Korean War. Despite the lack of good tactical targets, using atomic weapons will be worth the cost if the U.S. can "achieve a substantial victory over the communist forces, and get to a line at the waist of Korea." President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles agree that the taboo surrounding nuclear weapons would have to be destroyed.

— "For Eisenhower, 2 Goals if Bomb was to be Used," *New York Times*, 8 June 1984, p. A8, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

Mid-1952

The Joint Chiefs of Staff ask President Truman to authorize the deployment of "non-nuclear components to forward areas" in Pacific theater bases under U.S. control (Alaska, Guam, Hawaii, and Okinawa) in case the security situation worsened in East Asia.

— Robert S. Norris, William N. Arkin and William Burr, "Where They Were," *The Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, Vol. 55, No. 6, November/December 1999, p. 30.

18 May 1952

In a private hand-written memorandum, President Truman addresses his concerns over the failure of the Korean truce talks. "Now do you want an end to hostilities in Korea or do you want China and Siberia destroyed? You may have one or the other; whichever you want, these lies of yours at this conference have gone far enough. You either accept our fair and just proposal or you will be completely destroyed." This memo becomes publicly available in 1972.

— "Truman, in 1952 Memos, Considered Nuclear Strike," *New York Times*, 3 August 1980, p. 22, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

27 January 1952

In a private hand-written memorandum, President Truman considers the possibility of using nuclear war to end the stalemate in the cease-fire talks in Panmunjom. "This means all-out war. It means that Moscow, St. Petersburg, Mukden, Vladivostok, Peking, Shanghai, Port Arthur, Darien, Odessa, Stalingrad and every manufacturing plant in China and the Soviet Union will be eliminated." The memo becomes publicly available in 1972.

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— "Truman, in 1952 Memos, Considered Nuclear Strike," *New York Times*, 3 August 1980, p.22, in Lexis-Nexis, web.lexis-nexis.com.

1952

China sends scientist Wang Ganchang to North Korea to "collect radioactive material."

— Joseph S. Bermudez, Jr., "N Korea— Set To Join the 'Nuclear Club'?" *Jane's Defence Weekly*, Vol. 12, No. 12, 23 September 1989, p. 594; John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 146.

1951

China sends scientist Wang Ganchang to North Korea to "collect radioactive material."

— Joseph S. Bermudez, Jr., "N Korea— Set To Join the 'Nuclear Club'?" *Jane's Defence Weekly*, Vol. 12, No. 12, 23 September 1989, p. 594.

24 December 1950

General Douglas MacArthur sends a list of targets to the Pentagon and asks for 34 atomic bombs to create "a belt of radioactive cobalt across the neck of Manchuria so that there could be no land invasion of Korea from the north for at least 60 years."

— Stanley Weintraub, *MacArthur's War: Korea and the Undoing of an American Hero* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000), pp. 263-264; Bruce Cumings, *The Origins of the Korean War: Volume II, The Roaring of the Cataract 1947-1950* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1990), p. 750; Peter Hayes, *Pacific Powderkeg: American Nuclear Dilemmas in Korea* (Lexington: Lexington Books, 1991), pp. 9-10.

9 December 1950

General Douglas MacArthur "requests commander's discretion to use atomic weapons."

— Bruce Cumings, *The Origins of the Korean War: Volume II, The Roaring of the Cataract 1947-1950* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1990), p. 750.

30 November 1950

During a press conference, President Truman is asked if the United States would consider using the atomic bomb in Korea, and he replies, "There has always been active consideration of its use. I don't want to see it used. It is a terrible weapon, and it should not be used on innocent men, women and children who have nothing to do with this military aggression— that happens when it's used." The statement is very controversial, and draws strong international criticism, even from U.S. allies.

— Stanley Weintraub, *MacArthur's War: Korea and the Undoing of an American Hero* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000), pp. 257-259; Roger Dingman, "Atomic Diplomacy During the Korean War," *International Security*, Vol. 13, No. 3, Winter 1988/1989, pp. 65-66; Peter Hayes, *Pacific Powderkeg: American Nuclear Dilemmas in Korea* (Lexington: Lexington Books, 1991), p. 11.

October 1950

China enters the Korean War.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), pp. 7-8; Stanley Weintraub, "To the Yalu," Chapter 11 in *MacArthur's War: Korea and the Undoing of an American Hero* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 2000), pp. 196-220.

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17 July 1950

General Douglas MacArthur tells U.S. Army Department officials in Tokyo about his plan for an amphibious invasion behind enemy lines and to "destroy North Korea." MacArthur also says he sees "a unique use of the atomic bomb— to strike a blocking blow" in case China entered the war.

— Bruce Cumings, "Introduction: The Course of Korean-American Relations, 1943-1953," in Bruce Cumings, ed., *Child of Conflict: The Korean-American Relationship 1943-1953* (Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1983), p. 53.

14 February 1950

China and the Soviet Union sign the "Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and mutual Assistance."

— Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the People's Republic of China, "Conclusion of the 'Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Alliance and Mutual Assistance'," 17 November 2000, www.fmprc.gov.cn; John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 7.

1 November 1949

China establishes the Chinese Academy of Sciences by merging the Academia Sinica in Nanjing and the Beiping Academy in Beijing.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 43.

1 October 1949

The Chinese Communist Party establishes the People's Republic of China in Beijing.

— John Wilson Lewis and Xue Litai, *China Builds the Bomb* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1988), p. 5.

August 1945

In a discussion with American reporter Louis Strong, Mao Zedong says, "the atomic bomb is a paper tiger that the U.S. reactionaries use to scare people. It looks terrible, but in fact it isn't. Of course, the atom bomb is a weapon of mass destruction, but the outcome of war is decided by the people, not by one or two new types of weapons."

— Mingquan Zhu, "The Evolution of China's Nuclear Nonproliferation Policy," *Nonproliferation Review*, Winter 1997, p. 41.

9 August 1945

Bock's Car, a U.S. Army Air Corps B-29 bomber, drops the atomic bomb "Fat Man" on Nagasaki.

— Richard Rhodes, "Tongues of Fire," Chapter 19 in *The Making of the Atomic Bomb* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1986).

6 August 1945

The Enola Gay, a U.S. Army Air Corps B-29 bomber, drops the atomic bomb "Little Boy" on Hiroshima.

— Richard Rhodes, "Tongues of Fire," Chapter 19 in *The Making of the Atomic Bomb* (New York: Simon & Schuster, 1986).

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