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Nuclear Testing and Comprehensive Test Ban: Chronology Starting September 1992

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Summary

The Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) bans “any nuclear weapon test explosion or any other nuclear explosion.” It was opened for signature in September 1996. In September 1997, President Clinton submitted it to the Senate, which rejected it in October 1999. The Bush Administration has not requested Senate consideration of the treaty. This report details actions on nuclear testing and the treaty starting with the most recent U.S. test in September 1992. It complements CRS Issue Brief IB92099, *Nuclear Weapons: Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and Nuclear Testing*, which discusses earlier history, issues, and current developments, and CRS Report RS20351, *Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty: Pro and Con*, which presents arguments for and against the treaty. This report will be updated; see the issue brief for interim updates.

- 09/23/92** — The United States conducted its most recent nuclear test, “Divider.”
- 10/02/92** — President Bush signed the FY1993 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (P.L. 102-377); sec. 507 restricted U.S. nuclear testing.
- 10/13/92** — Russia announced an extension of its test moratorium at least to mid-1993.
- 01/13/93** — President François Mitterrand said France would extend its test moratorium as long as the United States and Russia did.
- 04/24/93** — At the Vancouver summit, Presidents Clinton and Yeltsin agreed that negotiations on a multilateral test ban should begin soon.
- 07/03/93** — President Clinton announced his plan to continue the test moratorium through September 1994 as long as no other nation tests.
- 08/10/93** — The Conference on Disarmament (CD) gave its Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban a mandate to negotiate a CTBT.
- 10/05/93** — China held the world’s first nuclear test since September 1992.
- 01/25/94** — The Conference on Disarmament opened its 1994 session in Geneva, with negotiation of a CTBT its top priority.
- 03/15/94** — The United States extended its test moratorium through September 1995.
- 06/10/94** — China conducted an underground nuclear test.

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- 09/26/94** — President Yeltsin, in an address to the U.N. General Assembly, said, “Russia favors signing this treaty [the CTBT] next year.”
- 10/07/94** — China conducted an underground nuclear test.
- 01/24/95** — President Clinton said in his State of the Union address, “The United States will lead the charge to extend indefinitely the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty [and] to enact a comprehensive nuclear test ban.”
- 01/30/95** — President Clinton continued the U.S. moratorium until a CTBT enters into force, assuming it is signed before September 30, 1996.
- 05/11/95** — The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty Review and Extension Conference agreed to extend that treaty indefinitely, and by reference called for completing CTBT negotiations not later than 1996.
- 05/15/95** — China conducted a nuclear test, its fourth since September 1992.
- 06/13/95** — President Jacques Chirac announced that France would conduct eight nuclear tests in the South Pacific between September 1995 and May 1996.
- 08/04/95** — The Senate tabled, 56 to 44, an amendment by Senator Exon and others to delete \$50 million for conducting hydronuclear tests (those producing extremely low nuclear yield). The amendment was to S. 1026, the FY1996 National Defense Authorization Bill.
- 08/10/95** — France announced that once it completed its nuclear test program, it would support a CTBT that bans all nuclear tests of any yield.
- 08/11/95** — President Clinton announced his decision to pursue a “true zero yield” CTBT, banning all nuclear tests regardless of yield, accompanied by six “safeguards” to assure confidence in U.S. nuclear weapons under a CTBT.
- 08/17/95** — China conducted a nuclear test, its fifth since September 1992.
- 09/05/95** — France conducted a nuclear test, its first since 1991.
- 12/13/95** — A U.N. General Assembly resolution, passed 85-18, “strongly deplores” current nuclear testing and “strongly urges” an immediate end to testing.
- 01/23/96** — In his State of the Union Address, President Clinton stated, “We must end the race to create new nuclear weapons by signing a truly comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty — this year.”
- 01/27/96** — France held the sixth nuclear test in its test series.
- 01/29/96** — President Jacques Chirac announced “the final end to French nuclear tests.”
- 03/07/96** — The *Washington Times* reported U.S. intelligence agencies have ambiguous evidence that Russia may have conducted a nuclear test in January 1996.
- 04/19/96** — President Yeltsin formally endorsed a zero-yield CTBT and reserved the right to resume testing if Russia’s supreme interests are threatened. The next day, the Group of Seven plus Russia expressed their commitment to complete and sign a zero-yield CTBT by September 1996.
- 05/28/96** — Ambassador Jaap Ramaker of the Netherlands, Chairman of the Conference on Disarmament’s Ad Hoc Committee on a Nuclear Test Ban, tabled a draft text of a CTBT incorporating compromises on key outstanding issues.
- 06/04/96** — France and the United States signed an agreement to share information relevant to maintaining nuclear weapons.
- 06/08/96** — China held a nuclear test and declared that after one more test it would join an international moratorium on nuclear explosions.

- 06/20/96** — India stated it would not sign a CTBT unless the five declared nuclear weapon states agreed to a timetable to give up their nuclear weapons.
- 06/26/96** — The Senate tabled, 53-45, an amendment by Senators Kyl and Reid to the FY1997 National Defense Authorization Bill to permit U.S. nuclear testing after September 30, 1996, under certain conditions if the Senate had not given its advice and consent to ratification of a CTBT.
- 07/23/96** — The United States and Russia announced their joint support for the existing draft CTBT. While this draft did not fully satisfy either nation, they viewed it as acceptable and the only route to achieving a CTBT in 1996.
- 07/29/96** — China conducted what it said would be its last nuclear test, and pledged to begin a moratorium on testing on July 30.
- 08/07/96** — China and the United States reportedly reached an agreement on modifying the draft treaty so as to resolve China's concerns over CTBT verification, clearing the way for China to support the treaty.
- 08/20/96** — India vetoed the draft CTBT in the CD, barring the treaty from going to the U.N. General Assembly as a CD document.
- 08/23/96** — Australia asked the U.N. General Assembly to begin consideration of the draft CTBT on September 9.
- 09/10/96** — The U.N. General Assembly adopted, 158 to 3 (with 5 abstentions and 19 nations not voting), the draft CTBT negotiated at the CD.
- 09/24/96** — The CTBT was opened for signing; President Clinton and others signed it.
- 11/20/96** — The Preparatory Commission for the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization began its first meeting.
- 07/02/97** — The Department of Energy conducted its first subcritical experiment, "Rebound," at the Nevada Test Site. It conducted one more in 1997.
- 08/28/97** — The *Washington Times* reported Administration officials as saying Russia may have conducted a nuclear explosion on August 16.
- 09/22/97** — President Clinton submitted the CTBT to the Senate for its advice and consent to ratification.
- 11/04/97** — The *Washington Post* reported that the Administration formally dropped its claim that a seismic event of August 16, 1997, was a Russian nuclear test.
- 01/21/98** — Senator Jesse Helms, in a letter to President Clinton, stated that "the CTBT is very low on the [Senate Foreign Relations] Committee's list of priorities."
- 01/27/98** — In his State of the Union address, President Clinton asked the Senate to approve the CTBT this year and announced that four former Chairmen of the Joint Chiefs of Staff had endorsed the treaty.
- 03/25/98** — The Department of Energy conducted its third subcritical experiment, "Stagecoach," at the Nevada Test Site. It conducted two more in 1998.
- 04/06/98** — Britain and France became the first declared nuclear weapon states to ratify the CTBT, depositing instruments of ratification with the United Nations.
- 05/11/98** — Prime Minister Vajpayee announced India conducted three nuclear tests.
- 05/13/98** — India announced that it conducted two nuclear tests.
- 05/28/98** — Pakistan announced that it conducted five nuclear tests.
- 05/30/98** — Pakistan announced that it conducted one nuclear test.

- 06/05/98** — The foreign ministers of China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States, in a joint communique, condemned the Indian and Pakistani nuclear tests, urged India and Pakistan to refrain from weaponizing or deploying nuclear weapons, and called on them to adhere to the CTBT “immediately and unconditionally.”
- 09/23/98** — Pakistan’s Prime Minister, Nawaz Sharif, in an address to the U.N., said his nation would adhere to the CTBT if other nations lifted economic sanctions, as long as India refrained from testing.
- 12/00/98** — Secretary of Energy Bill Richardson and Secretary of Defense William Cohen submitted the third annual nuclear stockpile certification memorandum to the President stating, “The nuclear stockpile has no safety or reliability concerns that require underground testing at this time.”
- 02/09/99** — The Department of Energy conducted its sixth subcritical experiment, “Clarinet,” at the Nevada Test Site. It conducted two more in 1999.
- 05/25/99** — The Cox Committee, in its report, stated its belief that China may be continuing to conduct underground nuclear tests.
- 07/20/99** — In separate press conferences, President Clinton and nine Senators urged the Senate to consider the CTBT. A new survey found 82% of Americans want the treaty approved. All 45 Democratic Senators wrote to Senator Helms urging him to hold hearings on the treaty and to report it to the Senate.
- 07/26/99** — Responding to the July 20 letter, Senator Helms stated that “I do not share your enthusiasm for this treaty” and that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee would consider it after amendments to the ABM Treaty and the Kyoto Protocol.
- 09/30/99** — Senator Lott proposed a unanimous-consent request that would bring the CTBT to the Senate floor for ten hours of debate beginning October 6, and then to a vote.
- 10/08/99** — (1) States that had ratified the CTBT ended a three-day conference on expediting entry into force. (2) The Senate began debate on the treaty.
- 10/11/99** — President Clinton wrote to Senators Lott and Daschle to request that a vote on the CTBT be delayed.
- 10/13/99** — The Senate rejected the CTBT on a vote of 48 for, 51 against, and 1 present.
- 01/28/00** — Secretary of State Albright announced that Gen. John Shalikashvili (ret.) would head the Administration’s effort to achieve bipartisan support for CTBT ratification, but the State Department indicated that the Administration did not expect to seek Senate approval of the treaty in 2000.
- 02/04/00** — DOE conducted the ninth U.S. subcritical experiment, “Oboe 3.” It held four more in 2000.
- 02/04/00** — Russia announced that it conducted seven subcritical experiments between September 23, 1999, and January 8, 2000.
- 06/30/00** — Russia ratified the CTBT.
- 11/03/00** — Russia announced that it completed its fifth and final series of subcritical experiments for 2000 at Novaya Zemlya during the week of October 30.
- 01/17/01** — Colin Powell, as nominee for Secretary of State, said the Administration would not ask for CTBT ratification in this session of Congress.

- 03/04/01** — The *New York Times* reported U.S. intelligence experts were divided on whether Russia had conducted clandestine tests over the past several years.
- 06/26/01** — The House Appropriations Committee declined to add funds to the FY2002 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Bill to increase nuclear test readiness, arguing the Secretary of Defense, President, Armed Services Committees, and Congress must first request or approve these funds.
- 09/26/01** — The National Nuclear Security Agency (NNSA) held the 14th U.S. subcritical experiment, “Oboe 8.” It conducted one more in 2001.
- 11/11/01** — The Conference on Facilitating the Entry into Force of the CTBT began on this date at U.N. headquarters in New York and ended November 13.
- 02/15/02** — NNSA held the 16th U.S. subcritical experiment, and the first with U.K. participation, “Vito.” It conducted three more subcritical experiments, without U.K. participation, in 2002.
- 05/10/02** — The House passed H.R. 4546, as amended, the Bob Stump National Defense Authorization Act for FY2003; it called for DOE to achieve the ability to conduct a nuclear test within a year of a presidential direction to test.
- 07/31/02** — The National Academy of Sciences issued a report asserting that the main technical concerns raised in regard to the CTBT are manageable.
- 09/26/02** — NNSA held the 19th U.S. subcritical experiment, “Rocco.”
- 02/00/03** — A House Policy Committee report recommended “a test readiness program that could achieve an underground diagnostic [nuclear] test within 18 months”; the Bipartisan Congressional Task Force on Nonproliferation urged President Bush “not to resume nuclear weapons testing.”
- 05/22/03** — The Senate passed, 98-1, S. 1050, the FY2004 National Defense Authorization Bill. Sec. 3132 directed the Secretary of Energy to achieve by October 1, 2006, and to maintain thereafter, the ability to conduct a nuclear test within 18 months of a decision to test, unless the Secretary determines that a different number of months is preferable.
- 09/00/03** — A conference on facilitating the CTBT’s entry into force was held in Vienna, Austria, September 3-5.
- 09/19/03** — NNSA held the 20th U.S. subcritical experiment, “Piano.”
- 10/30/03** — The First Committee (Disarmament and International Security) of the U.N. General Assembly approved a draft resolution, “A Path to Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons,” 146-2, with 16 abstentions. A provision of the draft resolution stressed the importance of achieving the early entry into force of the CTBT. The United States and India voted no; the U.S. representative stated that he did so because of U.S. opposition to the CTBT. (See also 12/08/03.)
- 11/00/03** — The 21st meeting of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission was held November 10-13 in Vienna, Austria.
- 12/08/03** — The U.N. General Assembly adopted, 164-2, with 2 abstentions, a resolution, “A Path to Total Elimination of Nuclear Weapons.”
- 01/06/04** — Libya became the 109th nation to ratify the CTBT.
- 05/25/04** — NNSA held the 21st U.S. subcritical experiment, “Armando.”

- 06/20/04** — In a joint statement, India and Pakistan agreed to reaffirm their unilateral moratoria on nuclear testing, barring extraordinary events, and to establish a dedicated and secure hotline between the two foreign secretaries.
- 06/00/04** — The 22nd meeting of the CTBTO Preparatory Commission was held June 22-24 in Vienna, Austria.
- 09/24/04** — Foreign ministers from 42 nations issue a statement calling entry into force of the CTBT “more urgent today than ever before.”
- 09/30/04** — The United Republic of Tanzania became the 119th nation to ratify the CTBT and the 173rd to sign it.
- 12/03/04** — The U.N. General Assembly adopted, 177-2, with 4 abstentions, a resolution, “Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.”
- 3/10/05** — The European Parliament passed a resolution that, among other things, “reiterates its call for the USA ... to sign and ratify the CTBT.”
- 5/00/05** — At the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty Review Conference, held May 2 to 27, some nations criticized the United States for not ratifying the CTBT.
- 5/16/05** — The *New York Times* reported that on May 15, National Security Advisor Stephen Hadley stated, “Action would have to be taken” if North Korea conducted a nuclear test, and that Secretary General Shinzo Abe of Japan’s Liberal Democratic Party said if North Korea “conducts nuclear testing, for instance, Japan will naturally bring the issue to the U.N. and call for sanctions against North Korea.”