

COLOR LEGEND

Negotiations and Agreements
Agreements Break
Nuclear Program Development
Nuclear Test
Sanctions
Military Action



Year	Type	Title	Description
1959	Negotiations and Agreements	Nuclear Cooperation Agreement	The Soviet Union agrees to help North Korea establish the Yongbyon nuclear research complex.
Early 1960s	Nuclear Program Development	Installs IRT-2000 Research Reactor	This Soviet reactor helps North Korea to create radioisotopes and educate North Korean nuclear researchers.
Late 1960s	Nuclear Program Development	Expands Nuclear Program	North Korea changes the intentions of its nuclear program to include both peaceful and military use.
Early 1970s	Nuclear Program Development	Expands IRT-2000 and Adds Plutonium Reprocessing	North Korea begins to use own technology to expand the reactor's functions and receives Soviet plutonium reprocessing technology.
July 1977	Negotiations and Agreements	Safeguard Agreement	North Korea signs safeguard agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and the Soviet Union to comply with international nuclear standards at the time.
Early 1980s	Nuclear Program Development	Nuclear Expansion Period	North Korea builds nuclear institutions, Magnox fuel rod facility, uranium milling complexes, and 5 MW(e) nuclear reactor. The nation also conducts explosive tests for nuclear bomb mechanisms and attempts to acquire light water reactor (LWR) technology.
Mid-1980s	Nuclear Program Development	Constructs 50 MW(e) Nuclear Reactor	North Korea begins building 50 MW(e) nuclear reactor and expands uranium processing operations.
December 1985	Negotiations and Agreements	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	North Korea agrees to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) as a non-nuclear weapons state for Soviet help in construction of four light water reactors (LWRs).
January 20th, 1992	Negotiations and Agreements	Joint Declaration on the Denuclearization of the Korean Peninsula	Under this Declaration, North and South Korea can not "test, manufacture, produce receive, possess, store, deploy, or use nuclear weapons" or possess "nuclear reprocessing and uranium enrichment facilities." The two countries plan to institute a bilateral inspections regime.
April 9th, 1992	Negotiations and Agreements	IAEA Safeguard Agreement	North Korea ratifies the Agreement, which forces North Korea to declare its nuclear facilities and materials to the IAEA and for the IAEA to verify their claims through inspections. In February 1993, after finding inconsistencies in the amount of plutonium found and declared by the North Korean governments, the IAEA requests access to two nuclear waste sites, but are denied.
March 12th, 1993	Agreements Break	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) - Almost Withdrawal	North Korea announces its withdrawal from the NPT after the IAEA asks the United Nations Security Council to authorize inspection of North Korean nuclear waste sites. There is a 90-day period before the withdrawal becomes official. One day before the end of this period, June 9th, 1993, North Korea announces that it will suspend its withdrawal from the NPT and allow safeguards without inspections to verify after bilateral negotiations with the United States.
October 1994	Negotiations and Agreements	Agreed Framework	North Korea agrees to follow steps towards fulfilling the 1992 Joint Declaration with South Korea and for the IAEA to oversee the halt the production of the reactors. In return, the United States agrees to help construct two light water reactors and provide heavy fuel oil until 2003.
December 2002	Agreements Break	Agreed Framework - Falls Apart	In the summer of 2002, the United States finds an undisclosed North Korean highly enriched uranium (HEU) program. By December, the United States stops sending oil shipments, and North Korea begins production in its nuclear facilities again.
January 10th, 2003	Agreements Break	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) - Withdrawal	North Korea withdraws from NPT.
August 2003 to June 2004	Negotiations and Agreements	Six Parties - Talks	China, Japan, North Korea, Russia, South Korea, and the United States begin talks to end North Korea's nuclear weapons program. The six countries meet again on February 2004 and June 2004. Negotiations halt until July 2005 due to disagreements between North Korea and the United States.
April 2005	Nuclear Program Development	Shuts Down 5 MW(e) Reactor	North Korea removes spent fuel from this reactor, which had been operational since February 2003. During that time, the reactor produced enough plutonium for one to three nuclear weapons.
July 2005	Nuclear Program Development	Restarts 5 MW(e) Reactor Operations	The reactor begins producing plutonium again.
September 19th, 2005	Negotiations and Agreements	Six Parties - Talks and Statement of Principles	After the conclusion of the fourth set of talks between the six parties, under a Statement of Principles, North Korea agrees to rejoin the NPT and follow IAEA safeguards. The United States expresses that it has no intentions of attacking North Korea. Disagreements between North Korea and the United States stall the implementation of the Statement.
October 2006	Nuclear Test	First Nuclear Test	North Korea conducts its first nuclear test with an estimated yield range of .5 to 2 kilotons.
October 2006	Sanctions	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	Through the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1718, the United Nations security council imposes sanctions on North Korea.
February 2007	Negotiations and Agreements	Six Parties - Initial Actions for the Implementation of the Joint Statement	The six parties meet again, and North Korea agrees to dismantle its nuclear program, rejoin NPT, and follow IAEA safeguards. In return, North Korea receives energy assistance from the other five countries in the agreement.
July 2007	Nuclear Program Development	Begins Yongbyon-kun Nuclear Facility Shut Down	Following the Joint Statement between the six nations, North Korea allows the IAEA to reenter the country and observe the shut down of the nuclear facility.
October 3rd, 2007	Negotiations and Agreements	Six Parties - Second Action Plan	The six countries agree that North Korea will declare the complete dismantlement of its nuclear program by the end of the year.
August 2008	Nuclear Program Development	Reestablishes Yongbyon-kun Nuclear Facility	After disagreements between the United States and North Korea, the Yongbyon-kun facility becomes operational again.
March 2009	Nuclear Program Development	Rebuilds 5 MW(e) Reactor and IAEA and Removes US Inspectors	North Korea rebuilds 5 MW(e) reactor and expels IAEA and official inspectors.
May 25th 2009	Nuclear Test	Second Nuclear Test	North Korea conducts its second nuclear test with an estimated yield range of 2 to 4 kilotons.
May 2009	Sanctions	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	Through the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 1874, the United Nations security council imposes sanctions on North Korea.
2010-2011	Military Action	Aggressions Against South Korea	North Korea threatens South Korea militarily through torpedoes and shelling.
February 29th, 2012	Negotiations and Agreements	Six Parties - Leap Day Agreement	After North Korea agrees to meet for six party talks again, the United States and North Korea meet and agree that North Korea will halt its nuclear testing, uranium enrichment, and long-range missile tests, and the United States will provide food to North Korea.
April 12th, 2012	Agreements Break	Unha Rocket Launched	North Korea launches an Unha rocket, violating the Leap Day Agreement, leading the United States to withdraw its food aid.
December 2012	Sanctions	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	Through the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 2087, the United Nations Security Council imposes sanctions on North Korea.
February 12th, 2013	Nuclear Test	Third Nuclear Test	North Korea conducts its third nuclear test with an estimated yield range of 6 to 9 kilotons.
January 6th, 2016	Nuclear Test	Fourth Nuclear Test	North Korea conducts its fourth nuclear test with an estimated yield range of 7 to 10 kilotons.
March 2016	Sanctions	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	The United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposes sanctions on North Korea.
September 9th, 2016	Nuclear Test	Fifth Nuclear Test	North Korea conducts its fifth nuclear test with an estimated yield of 10 kilotons.
September 2016	Sanctions	UNSC Imposes Sanctions	Through Resolution 2321, the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) imposes sanctions on North Korea.
September 3rd, 2017	Nuclear Test	Sixth Nuclear Test	North Korea conducts its sixth nuclear test, which the government claims could reach the entirety of the United States mainland. The estimated yield for the test is 140 kilotons or greater.
April 27th, 2018	Negotiations and Agreements	Panmunjom Declaration for Peace, Prosperity, and the Unification of the Korean Peninsula	The leaders of North and South Korea meet for a historic summit that outlines "the common goal of realizing, through complete denuclearization, a nuclear-free Korean Peninsula."
June 12th, 2018	Negotiations and Agreements	U.S.-North Korea Summit	The United States and North Korea meet for a historic summit in Singapore, where North Korea agrees to work towards "complete denuclearization."