

TABLE 11.2 Selected Arms Control Treaties

Treaty	Provisions	Date Signed	Number of Parties
Treaties in Force			
Geneva Protocol	Bans using gas or bacteriological weapons	1925	133
Limited Test Ban	Bans nuclear tests in the atmosphere, space, or underwater	1963	124
Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)	Prohibits selling, giving, or receiving nuclear weapons, materials, or technology for weapons. Made permanent in 1995	1968	189
Biological Weapons	Bans the production and possession of biological weapons	1972	162
Strategic Arms Limitation Talks Treaty (SALT I)	Limits U.S. and USSR strategic weapons	1972	2
Threshold Test Ban	Limits U.S. and USSR underground tests to 150 kt	1974	2
SALT II	Limits U.S. and USSR strategic weapons	1979	2
Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF)	Eliminates U.S. and USSR missiles with ranges between 500 km and 5,500 km	1987	2
Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)	Limits transfer of missiles and missile technology	1987	33
Conventional Forces in Europe Treaty (CFE)	Reduces conventional forces in Europe	1990	30
Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I)	Reduces U.S. and USSR/Russian strategic nuclear forces	1991	2
Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC)	Bans the possession of chemical weapons after 2005	1993	182
Anti-Personnel Mine Treaty (APM)	Bans the production, use, possession, and transfer of land mines	1997	155
Strategic Offensive Reduction Treaty (SORT)	Reduces U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear forces	2002	2
Treaties Not in Force			
Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty	U.S.-USSR pact limits anti-ballistic missile testing and deployment. U.S. withdrew in 2002	1972	1
START II	Reduces U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear forces. Not ratified by Russia	1993	1
Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Bans all nuclear weapons tests. Not ratified by U.S., China, Russia, India, and Pakistan	1996	138

Notes: The date signed indicates the first date when countries whose leadership approves of a treaty can sign it. Being a *signatory* is not legally binding; becoming a *party* to a treaty then requires fulfilling a country's ratification procedure or other legal process to legally adhere to the treaty. Treaties to which the Soviet Union was a party bind its successor state, Russia.

Data sources: Numerous news and Web sources, including the United Nations Treaty Collection at <http://untreaty.un.org/>.

Progress toward controlling arms has been slow and often unsteady, but each agreement listed here represents at least an attempted step down the path of restraining the world's weapons.

such as the Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America (1989).

- *Transfer restrictions.* This method of arms control prohibits or limits the flow of weapons and weapons technology across international borders. Under the NPT, for example, countries that have nuclear weapons or nuclear weapons technology pledge not to supply nonnuclear states with weapons or the technology to build them.