

# FROM HAND GRENADES TO MULTIPLE NUCLEAR WARHEADS

Instruments for nuclear and conventional disarmament, by year of entry into force (selected)

- expired
- not in force
- cancelled
- limited effectiveness

## Agreements within the United Nations

**Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT):** prohibits nuclear weapon states from proliferation, non-nuclear states from acquiring or producing nuclear weapons, allows the peaceful use of nuclear energy

**Biological Weapons Convention:** prohibits biological warfare agents and weapons systems

**Convention on the Prohibition of Particularly Inhumane Weapons (Convention on Certain Conventional Weapons, CCW):** standards for smaller weapons, e.g. blinding and incendiary weapons, no agreement on anti-personnel mines and cluster munitions

**Convention on the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (Chemical Weapons Convention, CWC):** basis of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW), which monitors the ban

**Ottawa Convention:** Convention on the Prohibition of Anti-Personnel Mines (Mine Ban Treaty)

**Programme of Action on Small Arms (PoA)**

**Convention on Cluster Munitions (CCM)**

**Arms Trade Treaty (ATT):** sets standards for arms exports and their transparency, without control and sanction mechanisms

**Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons (TPNW):** prohibits development, production, testing, acquisition, stockpiling, transport, deployment and use of nuclear weapons, without nuclear states and stationing countries

**Political Declaration on the Use of Explosive Weapons in Populated Areas (EWIPA)**

**New global framework on ammunition:** with 15 goals, including the containment of international ammunition flows

## Agreements outside the United Nations

 bilateral between USA and Soviet Union/Russia

**Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT):** prohibits nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in space and under water. France and China continued testing.

**Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I):** limits on the number and quality of long-distance strategic weapons, not battlefield weapons

**Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty (ABM Treaty):** to prevent effective nationwide missile defence and thus increase mutual vulnerability

**SALT II:** includes maximum limits for bombers with cruise missiles and missiles with multiple warheads

**Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF Treaty):** provided for destruction of all ground-based medium- and short-range nuclear missiles; after mutual allegations of violations, the USA withdrew in 2019

**Threshold Test Ban Treaty (TTBT):** limits the explosive power of underground nuclear weapons tests

**Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE Treaty):** 30 states agreed on upper limits for aircraft and tanks, among other things; with monitoring visits. 2023 withdrawal of Russia, then suspension by NATO countries

**Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I):** authorized on-site inspections to ensure that, for example, a limit of 6,000 nuclear warheads per side is not exceeded

**Comprehensive Nuclear Test Ban Treaty (CTBT):** prohibits nuclear tests and explosions, comes into force only when all countries with nuclear weapons or nuclear power plants have acceded

**START II:** further reduction, including to 3,500 warheads each

**Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty, SORT Treaty:** further reduction to 1,700–2,200 deployed strategic nuclear weapons each

**START III (New START):** further reduction to 1,550 nuclear warheads, among others

