

IMPORTANT NUCLEAR ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS

Limited Test Ban Treaty (LTBT)

August 5, 1963

This prohibits nuclear weapons tests in the atmosphere, in outer space, under water, and in any other environment if the explosions cause radioactive debris to be present outside the territory of a responsible state.

- Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT)

July 1, 1968

This treaty is the basis of international cooperation on stopping the spread of nuclear weapons by promoting disarmament, nonproliferation, and peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

- Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM) Treaty

May 26, 1972

The United States and the Soviet Union agreed to each have only two ABM deployment areas so restricted and located that the ABM areas cannot provide a nationwide defense or become the basis for developing one.

- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT I)

July 1, 1972

These negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union slowed the arms race in strategic ballistic missiles armed with nuclear weapons by curbing the manufacture of strategic missiles capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

- Strategic Arms Limitation Talks II (SALT II)

June 18, 1979

This treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union replaced the Interim Agreement with a long-term comprehensive treaty that provided broad limits on strategic offensive weapons systems.

- Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty

December 8, 1987

This treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union requires destruction of ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles with certain ranges, and associated equipment within three years of the Treaty entering into force.

- Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty I (START I)

July 31, 1991

This treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union/Russian Federation was the first to call for reductions of U.S. and Soviet/Russian strategic nuclear weapons and served as a framework for future, more severe reductions.

