

TABLE 1

Year signed	Agreement (common name)	Major prohibition	Verification provisions in agreement	U.N. role in implementation ^a
1925	Geneva Protocol	Use of chemical and biological weapons	No provisions	Under General Assembly resolutions (incl. 42/37 C of 1987) ^b , Secretary-General is given mandate to conduct investigations in response to allegations made by any Member State
1959	Antarctic Treaty	Any measures of a military nature in Antarctica	Qualified parties may carry out on-site inspections and aerial observation any time, anywhere in Antarctica	Parties encouraged to develop cooperative working relations with U.N. specialized agencies having interest in Antarctica
1963	Partial Test Ban Treaty	Nuclear weapons testing in the atmosphere, in outer space and under water	No provisions	No provisions
1967	Outer Space Treaty	Nuclear weapons in outer space. Military use of celestial bodies	Parties may request to observe flights of space objects and may carry out on-site inspections on the Moon and other celestial bodies on basis of reciprocity	Parties to Inform Secretary-General of their activities in outer space
1967	Treaty of Tlatelolco	Nuclear weapons in Latin America	Special regional organs created. IAEA ^c safeguards applied to nuclear activities. Special inspections may be carried out by IAEA or by regional organs	Reports may be submitted to Security Council and General Assembly through Secretary-General, in connection with inspections and in the event of violations
1968	Non-Proliferation Treaty	Wider dissemination of nuclear weapons	IAEA safeguards applied to non-nuclear-weapon state parties	IAEA reports regularly to General Assembly, and is to report to Security Council and General Assembly in case of violations re. safeguards ^d
1971	Sea-Bed Treaty	Nuclear weapons on ocean floor	Parties may observe activities on the sea-bed using own means or with the assistance of another party or "through international procedures within the framework of the United Nations"	Any party may refer matters of non-compliance to Security Council. In review conference declarations, nations are requested to provide U.N. Secretariat with information, incl. on the regulatory measures taken (e.g., legislation).
1972	Biological Weapons Convention	Production and stockpiling of biological and toxin weapons	Security Council may initiate an investigation and each state party is obliged to cooperate	Any party may lodge a complaint with Security Council