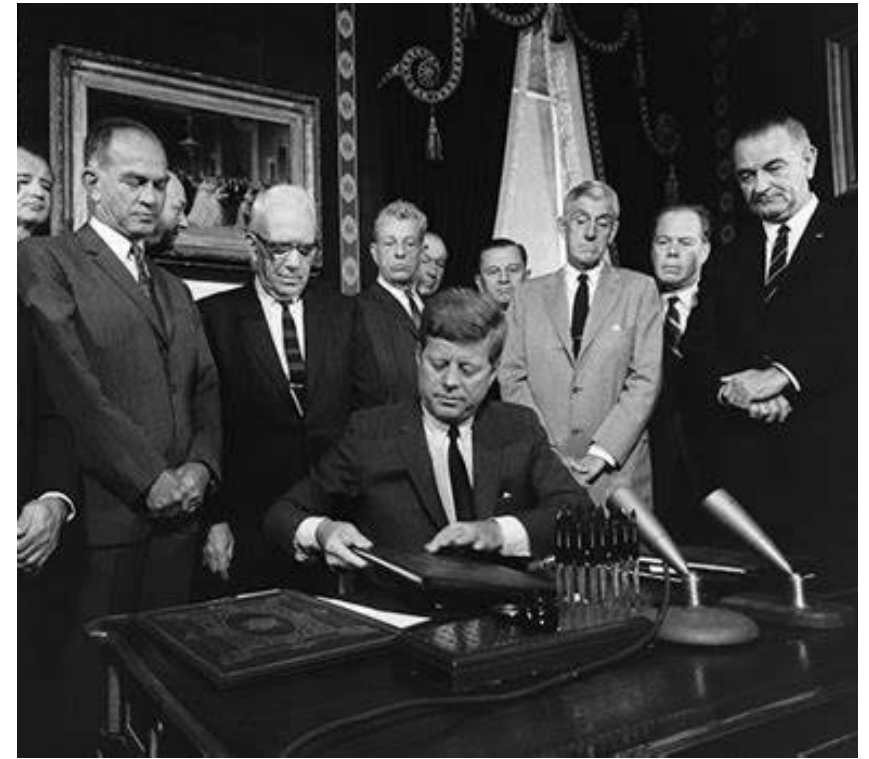


The Evolution of Arms Control from the 1800s to 2010

Olivia Ibbotson^{1,2} , Don MacRaild ^{2,3} Malcolm Dando²,
Lijun Shang ^{1,2}

1 School of Human Sciences, 2 Biological Security Research
Centre, 3 Vice-Chancellor's Office London Metropolitan
University, London, N7 8DB, UK



St. Petersburg Declaration 1868

- Bans the use of explosive projectiles weighing less than 400 grams.
- Serves as the first international agreement for arms control



Tsar Alexander II of Russia

The Hague Conventions of 1899 and 1907

- 1899 – Relates to the discharge of projectiles and explosives, use of asphyxiating gases and use of expanding bullets.
- 1907 – Expands on the laws and customs of war.
- Example: Restrictions regarding the rights of capture in naval wartime (XI), establishment of an international prize court (XII), the rights and duties of neutral powers in naval war (XIII) etc.



The Geneva Conventions 1949

- Focused on the protection of armed forces, armed forces at sea, prisoners of war (POW), and civilians.
- Recognized emblems and model identity cards for religious, medical personnel and POW



Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty 1968

- Signatories agreed to not transfer nuclear weapons/technology, cooperate to develop peaceful nuclear technology, and submit to safeguards against proliferation established by the International Atomic Energy Agency.



Biological and Toxic Weapons Convention 1975

Prohibition of the use, development, production, stockpiling, and transfer of biological or toxin weapons

Chemical Weapons Convention 1997

Prohibition of the use, development, production, stockpiling and transfer of chemical weapons



Convention on Certain
Conventional Weapons
1983



Anti-Personnel
Landmine Convention
1999

Convention on Cluster
Munitions 2010



Conclusions

Control of the
amount of armed
forces



Control of types of
weapons and
treatment of
civilians



Control of
weapons of mass
destruction



Control of
humanitarian
consequences