



## New START Treaty

The New START Treaty is a treaty **between** the **United States of America** and the **Russian Federation** on measures for the further reduction and limitation of **strategic offensive arms**.

- It entered into force on 5<sup>th</sup> February, 2011.
- It is a **successor to the START framework of 1991** (at the end of the Cold War) that limited both sides to 1,600 strategic delivery vehicles and 6,000 warheads.
- It continues the bipartisan process of verifiably reducing U.S. and Russian strategic nuclear arsenals by limiting both sides to 700 strategic launchers and 1,550 operational warheads.
- It will lapse in February 2021 unless extended for a five-year period.

## Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty

- **INF Treaty** is another treaty that was signed during the Cold War.
- It was a nuclear arms-control accord reached by the United States and the Soviet Union in 1987 in which the two nations agreed to **eliminate their stocks of intermediate-range and shorter-range (or “medium-range”) land-based missiles** (which could carry nuclear warheads).
- The **United States withdrew** from the Treaty on 2<sup>nd</sup> August 2019.

### Note:

- The term ‘strategic offensive arms’ applies to **nuclear warheads** deployed by Strategic Nuclear Delivery Vehicles (‘SNDVs’).
- **SNDVs** are Inter-Continental Ballistic Missiles (‘ICBMs’) with a range exceeding 5,500 kilometres, strategic bombers, warships (including strategic submarines) and cruise missiles, including air and sea-launched cruise missiles.