

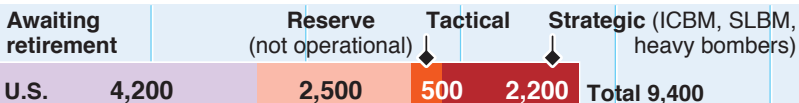
# New START for nuclear arms reduction

Presidents Barack Obama and Dmitry Medvedev have agreed to reopen negotiations on nuclear weapons controls to replace the 1991 Strategic Arms Reduction Treaty (START I) which is due to expire in December.

A new treaty is seen as essential to reduce nuclear proliferation

## NUCLEAR WARHEAD COUNT

*Russian estimates based on Cold War levels and rates of dismantlement*



Total 13,000



## ARMS CONTROL TREATY

## SIGNATORIES

## STATUS

<b>1972</b> Anti-Ballistic Missile (ABM)	U.S., Soviet Union. Restricts missile sites to two per nation	<i>U.S. withdraws in 2002</i>
<b>1987</b> Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces (INF)	U.S., Soviet Union. Bans ground-launched ballistic and cruise missiles in 500-5,500km range	<i>U.S. missile shield in Europe could reverse past gains</i>
<b>1990</b> Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE)	NATO, former Warsaw Pact. Limits ground and air forces	<i>Suspended by Russia in 2007</i>
<b>1991</b> Strategic Arms Reduction (START I)	U.S., Soviet Union. Nuclear arsenals cut by 9,000 warheads	<b>Expires 2009</b>
<b>1993</b> START II	U.S., Russia. Nuclear forces cut by 5,000 warheads. Use of land-based multiple warheads banned	<i>Russia withdraws in 2002</i>
<b>2002</b> Strategic Offensive Reductions (SORT)	U.S., Russia. Limits nuclear arsenal to 1,700-2,200 operationally deployed warheads	<i>Expires 2012</i>