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Instructions to the USSR and U.S.A. Delegations
with respect to the Treaty on the Reduction and
Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and an
accord on compliance with the ABM Treaty

As a result of their discussions in Washington from
December 7 to 10, 1987, M.S. Gorbachev, General Secretary of
the Central Committee of the CPSU, and Ronald Reagan, President
of the United States of America, have approved the following
instructions to the Delegations of the USSR and the U.S.A. at
the Geneva Negotiations on Nuclear and Space Arms.

1. The sides agree to reduce and limit their ICBM
launchers, SLBM launchers, heavy bombers, ICBM and SLBM
warheads and heavy bomber armaments in such a way that five
years after entry into force of the Treaty Between the USSR and
the U.S.A. on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic
Offensive Arms, and thereafter, the aggregate numbers not
exceed for each side:

(a) 1600 ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers and heavy bombers;

(b) 6000 warheads on ICBMs, SLBMs and heavy bombers;

(c) within the framework of 6000 warheads the relative
proportion between warheads on ICBMs, SLBMs and heavy bombers
will be as follows for each side:

ICBMs - from 3000 to 3300 warheads;

SLBMs - from 1800 to 2000 warheads;

Heavy bombers - from 800 to 900 warheads, including ALCMs
and other nuclear arms, with heavy bombers
equipped only for bombs or missiles with a
range under 600 km. being counted as one
warhead.

Within the limits of the above aggregate numbers the USSR will reduce its heavy ICBM launchers to a level not to exceed 154, which means a limit of 1540 warheads for heavy ICBMs.

The aggregate throwweight of ICBMs and SLBMs in the USSR will be reduced by approximately 50 percent and will not be built up after reductions during the duration of the Treaty. This will be recorded in a unilateral statement of the Soviet side.

Outside the limits of the above aggregate numbers each side will limit the number of deployed nuclear-armed sea-launched cruise missiles with a range above 600 km. to a level of 400. The sides shall assume the obligation to deploy such SLCMs only on two types of submarines and not to deploy them on any surface ships.

Verification measures of strategic offensive arms reductions and limitations will guarantee full confidence of the sides that the obligations assumed by them under the Treaty are strictly observed. These include the use of national technical means, on-site inspections and cooperative measures.

2. The sides agree to record in the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Arms or in a protocol thereto the obligation not to use the right of withdrawal from the ABM Treaty during at least ten years. In any event, this obligation should have the same legal status as the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Arms itself.

In this connection, the ABM Treaty will continue to be of unlimited duration, and will remain in force after the aforementioned ten-year period, unless the sides decide otherwise.

In the event of concerns on the part of one of the sides that an action of the other side might be inconsistent with the provisions of the ABM Treaty, as it was signed and ratified in 1972, the sides shall consider and settle these concerns in the Standing Consultative Commission. In this regard, an exchange of information could be provided for, as well as inspections in connection with those facilities and systems which give rise to suspicion that they might be inconsistent with the provisions of the ABM Treaty.

If in the course of implementation of the 50-percent reductions of strategic offensive arms, or after completion of those reductions, one of the sides begins practical development of an ABM system for the defense of its country or engages in some other obvious violation of the provisions of the ABM Treaty, and the use of agreed procedures does not lead to correcting the situation on a mutually acceptable basis, the other side will be released from compliance with its obligations regarding the reduction and limitation of strategic offensive arms.

Upon completion of the 50-percent reductions of strategic offensive arms, two to three years before the end of the agreed ten-year period, the sides shall begin negotiations with respect to their future obligations in the ABM area, having in mind ensuring predictability with respect to the development of the Soviet-U.S. strategic relationship under conditions of strategic stability and a lesser threat of outbreak of nuclear war. If the sides deem it advisable, such an accord could enter into force before expiration of the ten-year period.

In order to establish in a more precise way the joint approach to compliance with the Treaty, the sides may agree upon a list of devices (with specific maximum characteristics) which it would be prohibited to put into space. This would mean that both sides would have the right to develop and test, including in space, those devices which are enumerated in such a list, provided that their characteristics are below the agreed parameters.

3. The aforementioned provisions will form the basis for the Treaty on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms and an accord on compliance with the ABM Treaty; the sides shall undertake to complete their preparation as soon as possible and in any event in such a way that the Treaty could be signed during the visit of President Ronald Reagan to Moscow in 1988.