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**Preparatory Committee for the 2005 Review  
Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the  
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

30 April 2003

ORIGINAL: English and Russian

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**Second Session**

Geneva, 28 April–9 May 2003

**Joint Statement by the Russian Federation and the United States of America  
on the Moscow Treaty (SORT) to the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee  
for the 2005 Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the  
Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**

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**Joint Statement by the Russian Federation and the United States of America on the  
Moscow Treaty (SORT) to the Second Session of the Preparatory Committee for the 2005  
Review Conference of the Parties to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear  
Weapons**

The United States of America and the Russian Federation have the honor to present to the participants of the NPT Preparatory Committee session the text of the Treaty on Strategic Offensive Reductions (Moscow Treaty), signed by the presidents of the U.S. and Russia on May 24, 2002. Under the Treaty, this United States and Russia will reduce their strategic nuclear warheads to a level of 1,700 to 2,200 by December 31, 2012.

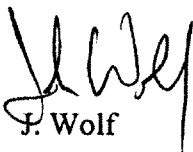
The conclusion of the Moscow Treaty represents significant progress by the U.S. and Russia toward the goals of Article VI of the NPT. The Treaty's reduction in the strategic nuclear arsenals of the two countries by two-thirds from the levels existing today is a major contribution to the case of nuclear disarmament.

The Moscow Treaty is an important link in the chain of agreements in the area of strategic offensive arms reductions. Reaffirming the significance of the START Treaty, it will bring both countries' nuclear arsenals down to the lowest levels in decades. In the Joint Declaration on the New Strategic Relationship signed by the presidents of our two countries in May 2002, the U.S. and Russia declared their intention to carry out strategic offensive reductions to the lowest possible levels, consistent with their national security requirements and alliance obligations, and reflecting the new nature of their strategic relations.

The U.S. Senate has given its unanimous advice and consent to the Moscow Treaty. The ratification process is also close to completion in Russia. The U.S. and Russia believe that the earliest entry into force of the Moscow Treaty will contribute to strengthening international security and stability, and they will apply all their efforts to this end.

The Consultative Group for Strategic Security established by the presidents of the U.S. and Russia has been called upon to play a role in the field of disarmament. This permanently functioning mechanism, chaired by Foreign and Defense Ministers, is already working actively conducting work to strengthen mutual trust, expand transparency, share information and plans, and discuss strategic issues of mutual interest. Other practical measures are being considered as well.

Head of the Delegation of the  
United States of America  
To the Second Session  
Of the Preparatory Committee for  
The 2005 Review Conference  
Of the Parties to the Treaty  
On the Non-Proliferation of  
Nuclear Weapons



J. Wolf

Head of the Delegation of the  
Russian Federation  
To the Second Session  
Of the Preparatory Committee for  
The 2005 Review Conference  
Of the Parties to the Treaty  
On the Non-Proliferation of  
Nuclear Weapons



A. Mostovets

## TEXT OF THE TREATY BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE REDUCTIONS

The United States of America and the Russian Federation, hereinafter referred to as the Parties,

Embarking upon the path of new relations for a new century and committed to the goal of strengthening their relationship through cooperation and friendship,

Believing that new global challenges and threats require the building of a qualitatively new foundation for strategic relations between the Parties,

Desiring to establish a genuine partnership based on the principles of mutual security, cooperation, trust, openness, and predictability,

Committed to implementing significant reductions in strategic offensive arms,

Proceeding from the Joint Statements by the President of the United States of America and the President of the Russian Federation on Strategic Issues of July 22, 2001 in Genoa and on a New Relationship between the United States and Russia of November 13, 2001 in Washington,

Mindful of their obligations under the Treaty Between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms of July 31, 1991, hereinafter referred to as the START Treaty,

Mindful of their obligations under Article VI of the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons of July 1, 1968, and

Convinced that this Treaty will help to establish more favorable conditions for actively promoting security and cooperation, and enhancing international stability,

Have agreed as follows:

#### Article I

Each Party shall reduce and limit strategic nuclear warheads, as stated by the President of the United States of America on November 13, 2001 and as stated by the President of the Russian Federation on November 13, 2001 and December 13, 2001 respectively, so that by December 31, 2012 the aggregate number of such warheads does not exceed 1700-2200 for each Party. Each Party shall determine for itself the composition and structure of its strategic offensive arms, based on the established aggregate limit for the number of such warheads.

#### Article II

The Parties agree that the START Treaty remains in force in accordance with its terms.

#### Article III

For purposes of implementing this Treaty, the Parties shall hold meetings at least twice a year of a Bilateral Implementation Commission.

#### Article IV

1. This Treaty shall be subject to ratification in accordance with the constitutional procedures of each Party. This Treaty shall enter into force on the date of the exchange of instruments of ratification.
2. This Treaty shall remain in force until December 31, 2012 and may be extended by agreement of the Parties or superseded earlier by a subsequent agreement.
3. Each Party, in exercising its national sovereignty, may withdraw from this Treaty upon three months written notice to the other Party.

#### Article V

This Treaty shall be registered pursuant to Article 102 of the Charter of the United Nations.

Done at Moscow on May 24, 2002, in two copies, each in the English and Russian languages, both texts being equally authentic.

FOR THE UNITED STATES OF  
AMERICA:

FOR THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION: