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# Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty (INF)

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# Agenda



## ■ Overview

- Background
- Objectives
- Area of Application
- Signatories
- Major Provisions
- Inspections
- Current Status

## ■ Implementation and Compliance (I&C)

- Implementing Organization
- U.S. Army
- Semi-Annual Data Exchange

## ■ Current Issues

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# Background

## ■ Negotiations

- The U.S. and the USSR met in Geneva in 1981 to negotiate the elimination of intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF)
- The negotiations originated from a NATO decision to deploy U.S. INF in Europe to counter deployment of Soviet INF in Eastern Europe

## ■ Signature / Ratification

- Signed: 8 December 1987
- Ratified by U.S.: 27 May 1988
- Entry into Force (EIF): 1 June 1988

## ■ Duration

- Unlimited
- Inspection regime ended 1 June 2001





# Objectives

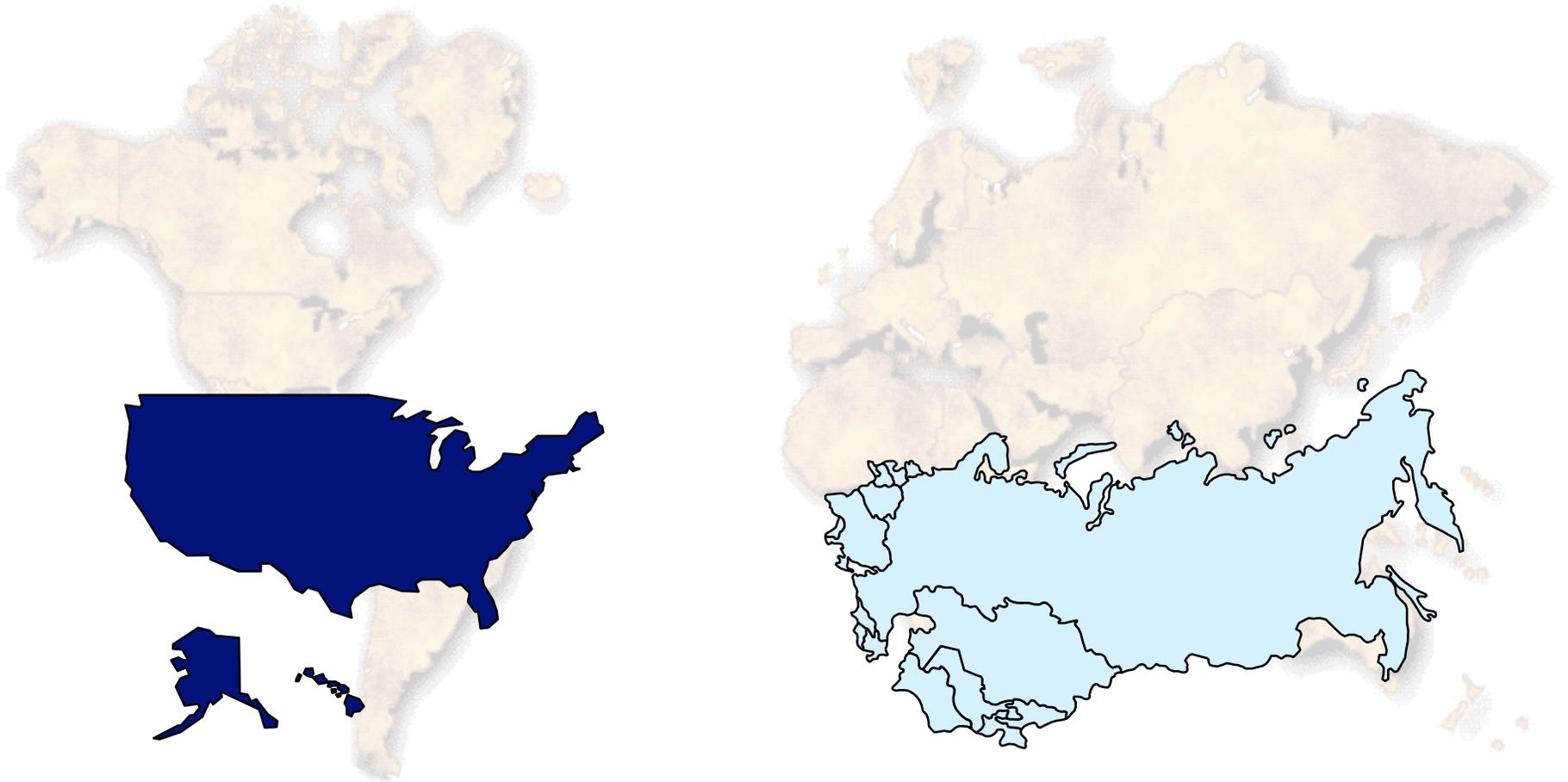
- To strengthen strategic stability by eliminating:
  - Intermediate-Range Missiles (IRMs) - 1,000-5,500 km
  - Shorter-Range Missiles (SRMs) - 500-1,000 km



# Area of Application (AOA)



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# Signatories

- United States and Soviet Union - 1987
- Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan signed as USSR successor states
- Separate Memorandums of Understanding (MOUs) signed with basing countries

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Germany (West)  
United Kingdom  
Belgium  
Netherlands  
Italy

USSR

Germany (East)  
Poland  
Czech Republic  
Hungary





# Major Provisions

- Eliminates all deployed and non-deployed ground-launched ballistic missiles (GLBM) and ground-launched cruise missiles (GLCM) with ranges between 500 and 5,500 km
- Eliminates INF launchers and designated equipment and structures consisting of:
  - Intermediate-Range Missiles (IRM) ← **Phased elimination over 3 years**
    - U.S.: Pershing II and BGM-109G
    - USSR: SS-4, SS-5, and SS-20
  - Shorter-Range Missiles (SRM) ← **Elimination within 18 months**
    - U.S.: Pershing 1A
    - USSR: SS-23 and SS-12
  - Systems tested but not deployed ← **Elimination within 6 months**
    - U.S.: Pershing 1B
    - USSR: SSC-X-4





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# Major Provisions

- Established an inspection regime
  - Baseline
    - Verify number of missiles, launchers, support structures and support equipment provided in initial update of MOU
  - Annual Quota
    - Ascertain number of missiles, launchers, and support structures and equipment at a base or facility
  - Close-Out
    - Verify elimination of missile operating bases and missile support facilities
  - Elimination
    - Observe elimination by launch or physical destruction and confirm completion of process for elimination *in situ*, by static display, by loss, or by accidental destruction
  - Portal Monitoring
    - Provide continuous monitoring of selected GLBM final assembly and former production facilities
- ***Period for conducting inspections expired 1 June 2001***



# Current Status



- All INF missiles eliminated by 31 May 1991
- Period for conducting Portal and Quota Inspections expired 1 June 2001
- Other Treaty requirements have unlimited duration
  - R&D Booster design limitations and launch notification





# Implementing Organization

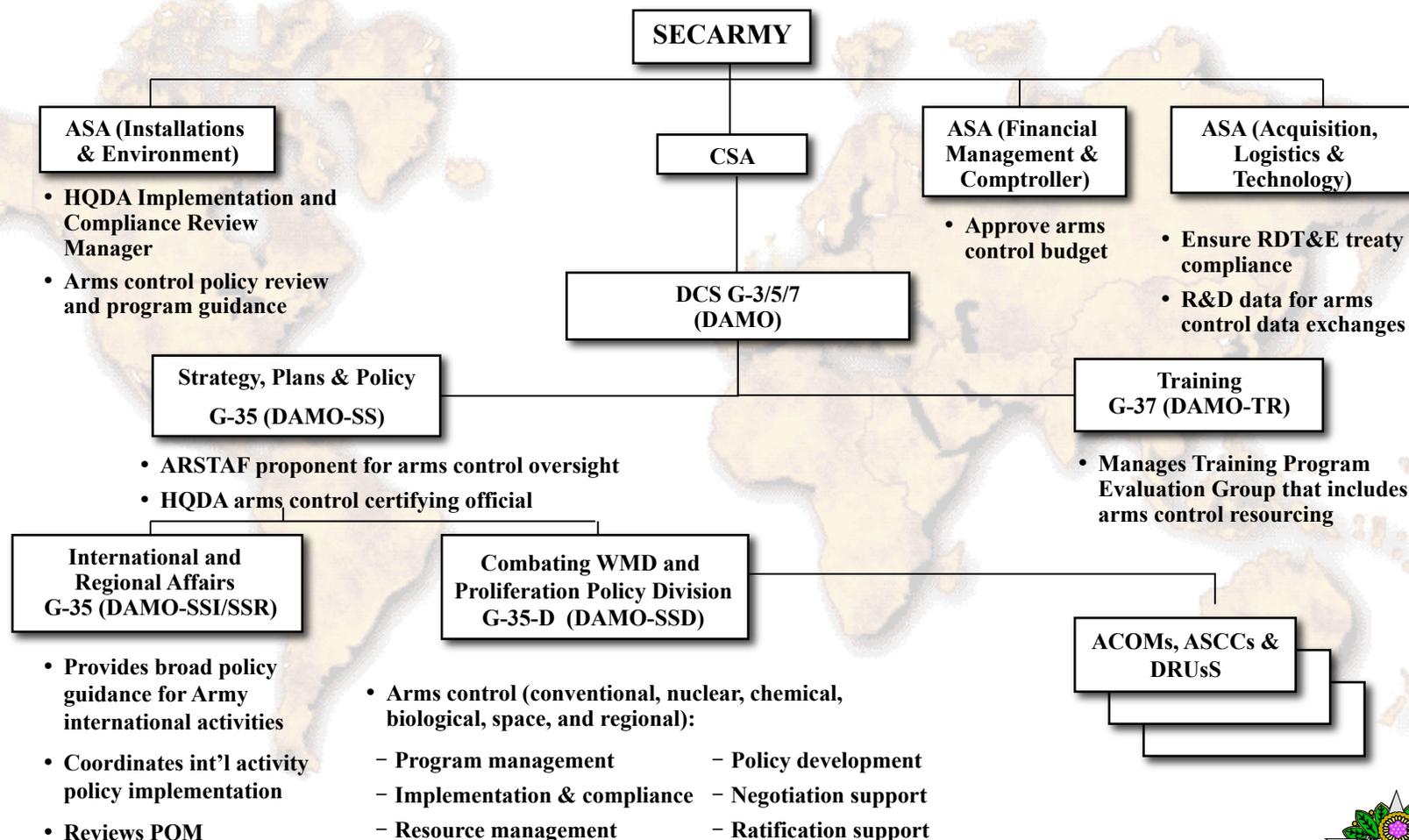
- Special Verification Commission (SVC)
  - Official members are United States and Russia (successor state to Soviet Union)
    - Ukraine, Belarus, and Kazakhstan participate in the SVC, but are not official members
  - Meets at the request of either party
  - Resolves compliance issues
  - Agrees in measures to improve the INF Treaty



# Army Organization for INF Implementation & Compliance



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# Army Organization for INF Implementation & Compliance



- Semi-annual data exchange on former INF sites
- Annual Compliance Certification
- R&D Booster System Launch Notification

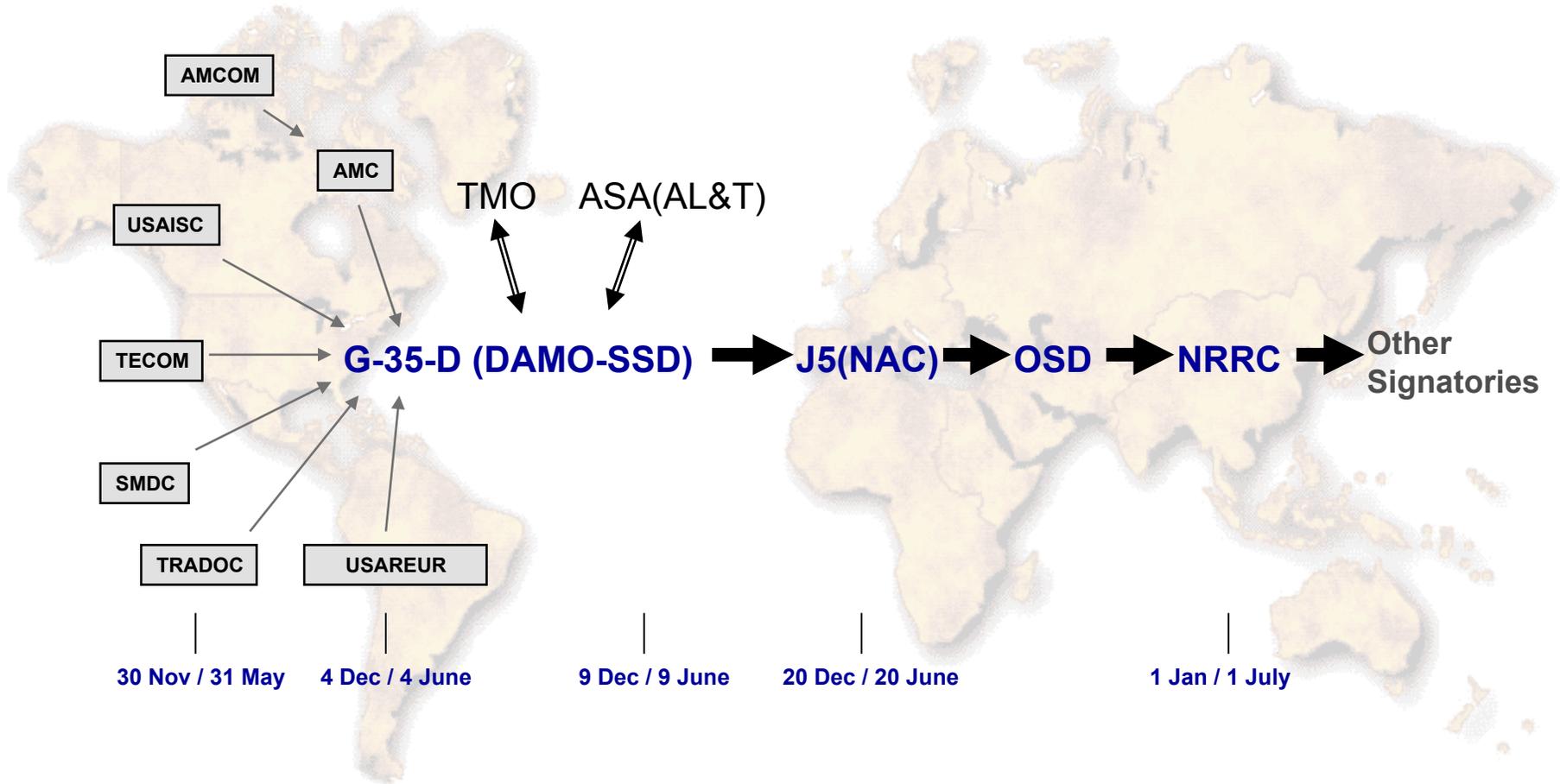
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# Semi-Annual Data Exchange



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# Current Issues



## ■ Arming Unmanned Aerial Systems (UAS)

- CRGs review UAS programs to ensure treaty compliance
- 2007 INF I&C Plan includes guidance for INF compliance review as part of UAS development cycle



# Current Issues



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- Compliance issues with BMD testing
  - Ground Launched Cruise Missiles (GLCMs) and Ground Launched Ballistic Missiles (GLBMs) used in BMD testing that have a “demonstrated” range greater than 500 km are captured by the INF Treaty
    - Launched from designed R&D launcher
    - Each party is allowed 35
    - Updated bi-annually by providing 8 digit grid coordinates
    - No DEMIL requirements for removing or adding launchers to the list
    - U.S. Army has administrative control of 10 total launchers at White Sands Missile Range, Ft. Wingate, Kwajalein Atoll
  - Once a GLBM or GLCM has flown greater than 500 km it is permanently captured by the INF Treaty regardless if flies less than 500 km in another test
    - Cannot be launched from ship, submarine, barge, or mobile transporter
  - 10-day launch notification requirement
  - No Telemetry requirements

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# Current Issues



- Russian threat to withdraw from Treaty
  - 15 February 2007 statement by Chief of the Russian General Staff
  - U.S. extension of missile defense into Eastern Europe
  - Growing number of states on Russia's periphery producing medium range missiles seen as threat

