

# New START

## What is it?

2010 treaty between the United States and Russia

Succeeds 1991 START Treaty and replaces 2002 Strategic Offensive Reductions Treaty (SORT)

Limits **deployed** and **non-deployed** strategic nuclear delivery vehicles and **deployed** nuclear warheads

## Why is it important?

Strong **verification and confidence building** measures:

- **Notifications** on location, movement, and disposition of strategic nuclear weapons
- 18 **on-site inspections** per year
- Annual data exchange on ICBM and SLBM launches
- Use of **national technical means** for monitoring

Aggregate limits are lowest to-date:

- **700** deployed ICBMs, SLBMs, and nuclear-capable heavy bombers
- **800** total deployed and non-deployed ICBMs, SLBMs, and nuclear-capable heavy bombers
- **1,550** deployed nuclear warheads

## What should I know?

U.S. and Russia met the Treaty's **central limits** on February 5, 2018, seven years after entry into force

New START was extended and will remain in effect until 5 February 2026 . Despite this extension, Russia **suspended** its participation in the New START on 21 February 2023

If it expires in 2026, there will be **no binding limits** on the world's largest nuclear arsenals