

ANNEX ON INSPECTION ACTIVITIES TO THE PROTOCOL TO THE TREATY  
BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
AND THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON MEASURES FOR THE  
FURTHER REDUCTION AND LIMITATION OF STRATEGIC OFFENSIVE ARMS

Part One - Transportation Procedures

1. Each Party, no later than five days after entry into force of the Treaty, shall provide to the other Party notification containing the list of types of inspection airplanes that this Party intends to use for transportation of inspectors to the points of entry. A type of inspection airplane shall be considered agreed unless the other Party, within ten days after receipt of the notification, provides a notification objecting to the use of the type of inspection airplane. Agreed types of inspection airplanes shall be provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol. Each Party shall have the right to replace the types of airplanes specified in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol with other types of airplanes, as well as to add other types of airplanes after it has informed the other Party of such a replacement or addition. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, each such change shall become effective three months after a Party has provided such information to the other Party. If the other Party disagrees with a proposed replacement or proposed addition, such an issue shall be resolved within the framework of the BCC.
2. Each Party shall have the right to change a point of entry on its territory. Information on the change of a point of entry shall be included in the notification to be provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section II of Part Four of the Protocol. The change shall become effective three months after provision of such notification.
3. Each Party shall issue standing diplomatic clearance numbers for inspection airplanes of the other Party pursuant

to paragraph 1 of Section VI of Part Four and paragraph 2 of Section III of Part Five of the Protocol.

4. The inspected Party shall ensure approval of the flight plan of the inspection airplane, provided in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section VI of Part Four of the Protocol, and shall provide notification thereof in accordance with paragraph 3 of Section VI of Part Four of the Protocol, so that the inspection team may arrive at the point of entry by the estimated time of arrival. Each Party may change flight routes for inspection airplanes to and from points of entry established on its territory by providing the relevant notification.

5. The call sign "START-XXX" shall be assigned to inspection airplanes. Such an odd-hundred call sign shall be assigned to inspection airplanes of the United States of America (for example, 1XX, 3XX, 5XX). Such an even-hundred call sign shall be assigned to inspection airplanes of the Russian Federation (for example, 2XX, 4XX, 6XX).

6. The number of aircrew members for an inspection airplane shall not exceed ten. On a case-by-case basis with the permission of the inspected Party, for the purpose of making repairs on an inspection airplane located on the territory of the inspected Party, the number of aircrew members may be increased to no more than 15.

7. Movement and travel of inspectors and aircrew members within the territory of the inspected Party shall be at the discretion of the in-country escort. Situations that require an emergency evacuation of inspectors or aircrew members in the event of illness or other extraordinary circumstances shall be resolved by agreement between the in-country escort and the inspection team leader.

8. All costs related to the servicing of the inspection airplane provided for in paragraph 6 of Section III of Part Five of the Protocol shall be paid by the commander of the

inspection airplane, at the point of entry, upon receipt of such servicing.

Part Two - Procedures Relating to Unique Identifiers

1. A unique identifier shall be applied by the inspected Party, using its own technology, to each existing or newly-produced ICBM, existing or newly-produced SLBM, and existing or newly-produced heavy bomber, as provided for in paragraphs 3, 4, and 5 of this Part. Such a unique identifier shall not be changed. Each Party shall determine for itself the size of the unique identifier.
2. Each Party shall provide the other Party with unique identifier data for each ICBM, each SLBM, and each heavy bomber in accordance with Parts Two and Four of the Protocol.
3. For each ICBM or each SLBM that is maintained, stored, and transported in a launch canister, the unique identifier shall be applied to each first stage of such an ICBM or such an SLBM; the same unique identifier shall be replicated on each launch canister associated with such an ICBM or such an SLBM.
4. For each ICBM or each SLBM that is maintained, stored, and transported as an assembled missile without a launch canister or in stages, the unique identifier shall be applied to each first stage of such an ICBM or such an SLBM; the same unique identifier shall be replicated on each container associated with such an ICBM or such an SLBM.
5. For each heavy bomber, the unique identifier shall be applied directly to each heavy bomber.
6. The unique identifier of a deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM shall be replicated directly on the deployed launcher of ICBMs or near it, and directly on the deployed launcher of SLBMs, so as to be accessible for carrying out the procedures provided for in subparagraph 7(a) of this Part.

7. Inspectors shall have the right to read the unique identifier, which must be visible from a location designated by a member of the in-country escort:

(a) During Type One inspections, from a deployed ICBM designated for inspection of reentry vehicles, a deployed SLBM designated for inspection of reentry vehicles, or heavy bombers designated for inspection, as well as from each non-deployed ICBM or from each non-deployed SLBM, located at the inspection site at the time pre-inspection restrictions were implemented; and

(b) During Type Two inspections, from each non-deployed ICBM, non-deployed SLBM, eliminated solid-fueled ICBM, eliminated solid-fueled SLBM, or heavy bomber, as applicable, with the exception of ICBMs or SLBMs contained in test launchers and soft site launchers of ICBMs and SLBMs, located at the inspection site at the time pre-inspection restrictions were implemented.

Part Three - Additional General Rules for Conduct of  
Inspection Activities

1. In the event the inspected Party determines, subsequent to provision of notification of agreement to a proposed inspector, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Section VI of Part Four of the Protocol, that this individual is under indictment for a criminal offense on the territory of the inspected Party or has been convicted in a criminal prosecution or expelled by the inspected Party, or this individual has violated the conditions governing inspection activities, the inspected Party, having established that fact, may provide notification thereof to the inspecting Party in accordance with paragraph 7 of Section VI of Part Four of the Protocol. Upon receipt of such notification the inspecting Party shall promptly recall that individual from the territory of the inspected Party, if that individual is there at that time, and shall remove the individual from the list of inspectors.

In the event the inspected Party decides, subsequent to provision of notification of agreement to a proposed aircrew member, in accordance with paragraph 7 of Section VI of Part Four of the Protocol, that this individual is unacceptable, the inspected Party shall provide notification to the inspecting Party of the objection to the individual in accordance with paragraph 7 of Section VI of Part Four of the Protocol. Upon receipt of such notification the inspecting Party shall promptly recall that individual from the territory of the inspected Party, if that individual is there at that time, and shall remove the individual from the list of aircrew members.

2. If inspectors, in discharging their duties, take actions that are not in accordance with the rules and procedures governing the conduct of inspection activities, the in-country escort may so inform the inspection team leader, who shall take appropriate measures to prevent a repetition of such

actions. If the questions or ambiguities are not resolved on-site, the in-country escort may include a statement in the inspection activity report concerning such actions, and the inspection team leader may include in the report a response to such a statement.

3. If the in-country escort, in discharging its duties, takes actions that are not in accordance with the rules and procedures governing the conduct of inspection activities, the inspection team leader may so inform the in-country escort, which shall take appropriate measures to prevent a repetition of such actions. If the questions or ambiguities are not resolved on-site, the inspection team leader may include a statement in the inspection activity report concerning such actions, and the in-country escort may include in the report a response to such a statement.

4. At least two inspectors on each inspection team must speak the language of the inspected Party. An inspection team shall operate under the direction of the inspection team leader and deputy inspection team leader. There shall be no more than one inspection team at an inspection activity site at any one time. Throughout the in-country period, inspectors shall wear civilian clothes. During their stay at the inspection activity site and at other locations, as agreed by the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort, the inspectors shall wear unique badges to be provided by the inspecting Party.

5. For the goods and services to be provided by the inspected Party in accordance with paragraph 2 of Section V of Part Five of the Protocol, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) Meals for inspectors and aircrew members shall be provided by the inspected Party as agreed with the inspecting Party.

(b) The inspected Party shall provide, for inspectors and aircrew members, lodging of the following types:

(i) Lodging for inspectors and aircrew members to be provided at the point of entry shall be hotel-type accommodations.

(ii) Lodging for inspectors to be provided in all other cases shall be sufficient to provide adequate rest for the inspectors.

(c) For transportation of inspectors at the inspection activity site, the inspected Party shall provide a sufficient number of vehicles to transport the inspection team and to transport the subgroups that may be established by the inspection team leader.

6. For the purpose of storing equipment and supplies at the points of entry, the inspected Party may provide containers that are locked by locks and sealed by seals belonging to the inspecting Party, for storage of equipment and supplies within a secure structure or room. For access to such equipment, the presence of representatives of both Parties shall be required.

7. At any facility within the boundaries of which are located non-contiguous inspection sites, the roads that connect such non-contiguous inspection sites and are depicted on the simplified site diagram shall not be considered part of the inspection site. Containers, launch canisters, or vehicles located on such roads shall not be subject to pre-inspection restrictions or inspection until such containers, launch canisters, or vehicles arrive at the inspection site during the period of inspection. An item that is transported from one non-contiguous inspection site to another non-contiguous inspection site shall not be considered to be in transit provided it is transported directly on roads depicted on the simplified site diagram.

8. If the inspection team intends to conduct a sequential inspection, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) The inspection team leader, simultaneously with the notification that designates the type of inspection and



inspection site to be provided at the point of entry, no later than four hours after the arrival of the inspection team at the point of entry or no later than four hours after its return to the point of entry after the previous inspection, shall provide to the in-country escort, in writing, notification of the intent to conduct a sequential inspection, specifying therein whether the inspection team intends to return to the point of entry.

(b) If the inspection team intends to conduct a sequential inspection without returning to the point of entry, the inspection team leader shall provide to the in-country escort, in writing, notification designating the type of inspection and the inspection site. Such notification shall be provided prior to the completion of post-inspection procedures of the previous inspection.

(c) The inspected Party shall transport the inspection team to the inspection site no later than 24 hours after the time for the designation of the inspection site.

Part Four - Site Diagrams of Facilities and Coastlines and  
Waters Diagrams

1. For the purposes of the Treaty, the Protocol, and the Annexes, the term "site diagrams of facilities" means simplified site diagrams and inspection site diagrams. For facilities at which inspection activities are conducted, site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams, as applicable, shall be provided:

(a) For ICBM bases:

(i) For an ICBM base for silo launchers of ICBMs:

(A) A simplified site diagram of the entire ICBM base, on which shall be depicted the name or designation, and the location of each silo launcher group and of the maintenance facility. In addition, for each silo launcher group, the designation and location of each silo launcher of ICBMs and, for the maintenance facility, the reference point with geographic coordinates shall be depicted.

(B) An inspection site diagram of the maintenance facility, on which shall be depicted the name, the reference point with geographic coordinates of the maintenance facility, and the boundaries of the inspection site.

(ii) For an ICBM base for mobile launchers of ICBMs:

(A) A simplified site diagram of the entire ICBM base, on which shall be depicted the name or designation, and the location of each basing area and the maintenance facility. In addition, for the maintenance facility, the reference point with geographic coordinates shall be depicted.

(B) An inspection site diagram of each basing area, on which shall be depicted the name or designation of the basing area, the reference point with geographic

coordinates of the basing area, the boundaries of the inspection site, and the location and designation of fixed structures. In addition, the network of major roads that connect the fixed structures and non-contiguous inspection sites shall be depicted.

(C) An inspection site diagram of the maintenance facility, on which shall be depicted the name, the reference point with geographic coordinates of the maintenance facility, and the boundaries of the inspection site.

(iii) In addition, the name of the entire ICBM base, the reference point with geographic coordinates of the entire ICBM base, and the network of major roads that connect the maintenance facility with the silo launchers of ICBMs or with the basing areas shall be depicted on all simplified site diagrams of ICBM bases.

(b) For submarine bases:

(i) A coastlines and waters diagram, on which shall be depicted the coastline of the submarine base adjacent to the wharves and piers at which a ballistic missile submarine or an SSGN that is considered by the inspected Party to be located at the submarine base may be moored, to include such wharves and piers, and the waters within arcs with a radius of five kilometers from such coastlines. In addition, the name of the submarine base and the reference point with geographic coordinates of the submarine base shall be depicted.

(ii) A simplified site diagram of the entire submarine base, on which shall be depicted the coastline, the location at the submarine base at which non-deployed SLBMs are stored, and the network of major roads that connect the coastline and the location at the submarine base at which non-deployed SLBMs are stored. In addition, the name of the submarine base and the reference point with geographic coordinates of the submarine base shall be depicted.

(iii) An inspection site diagram of the location at the submarine base at which non-deployed SLBMs are stored. The name of the submarine base, the reference point with geographic coordinates of the submarine base, the boundaries of the inspection site, and the network of major roads that connect the structures in which non-deployed SLBMs are stored shall be depicted on such an inspection site diagram.

(c) For air bases, an inspection site diagram of the air base, on which shall be depicted the name of the air base, the reference point with geographic coordinates of the air base, the boundaries of the inspection site, runways and taxiways, parking areas, revetments, shelters, and hangers for heavy bombers, as well as all locations where heavy bombers may be parked or maintained.

(d) For other facilities:

(i) A simplified site diagram of the entire facility, if non-contiguous inspection sites are located at such a facility. The name of the facility, the reference point with geographic coordinates of the facility, the designation and location of each inspection site, and the network of major roads that connect non-contiguous inspection sites shall be depicted on such a simplified site diagram.

(ii) An inspection site diagram, on which shall be depicted structures and locations at which items of inspection may be located. The name of the facility and the inspection site, the reference point with geographic coordinates of the inspection site, the boundaries of the inspection site, and the network of major roads that connect such structures and locations at which items of inspection may be located shall be depicted on such an inspection site diagram.

(e) For formerly declared facilities, an inspection site diagram of the formerly declared facility. After the facility is declared to be a formerly declared facility, the inspection site diagram of such a formerly declared facility shall be the

inspection site diagram of the facility prior to its elimination.

The geographic coordinates of the entire facility, provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol, shall be specified in the title on all site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams.

2. For site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) All site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams shall be drawn to scale in the metric system and shall depict reference points with geographic coordinates. In addition, boundaries of the inspection sites, and road and rail entrances/exits at the boundaries of the inspection sites shall be depicted on inspection site diagrams.

(b) The title of site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams shall include the name and function of the facility in accordance with the database created pursuant to Article VII of the Treaty, the geographic coordinates for the entire facility provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol, as well as the day, month, and year that the site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams were prepared. If non-contiguous inspection sites are located at a facility, each such inspection site diagram shall include the title of the entire facility and an additional subtitle with similar information for each inspection site. The information shall be provided in the English and Russian languages.

(c) The reference point of the facility or inspection site, as specified using geographic coordinates provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol or as specified on site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams, shall be indicated on site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams by a "+" sign and by the letters "RP" ("Reference Point") next to that sign.

(d) An arrow indicating the orientation of the facility or inspection site relative to geographic (true) north shall be depicted on all site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams.

(e) The cartographic projection system used as the basis for site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams shall provide an undistorted view of the facility or inspection site.

(f) Site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams shall be drawn so that each facility or inspection site depicted on them fills approximately 80 percent of either the vertical or horizontal dimension of a page. At a minimum, a page must be 21 x 27.9 centimeters. Site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams shall include a bar scale depicting the scale of the site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams in meters or kilometers, and a numerical ratio of 1:S, where "S" is the number indicating the factor of reduction used in depicting on site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams the actual measurements taken in the field.

(g) Symbols shall be used to draw site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams to depict, for example, the boundaries of the inspection site, roads and railways, road and rail entrances/exits, and structures. A list of the symbols used, with a clear explanation of their meaning, shall be provided on the front or reverse side of site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams or one copy of such a list shall be provided with the first exchange of site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams, as provided for in Part Two of the Protocol, and shall be updated as required.

(h) The boundaries of the inspection site shall be depicted on inspection site diagrams that, at a minimum, enclose the structures intended for items of inspection declared for that facility. The boundaries of the inspection

site shall be clearly delineated by using, where possible, local features such as roads, fences, or railroad tracks.

(i) The network of major roads located within the inspection site shall be depicted on inspection site diagrams. If two or more non-contiguous inspection sites are located at the facility, the network of major roads that connect these separate inspection sites shall also be depicted on the simplified site diagram of the facility.

(j) At a minimum, all structures intended for items of inspection declared for that facility shall be depicted on the inspection site diagram within the boundaries of the inspection site. If such structures are below ground, the vehicular entrances/exits, as well as outlines of such below-ground structures, shall be depicted on the inspection site diagram. Structures depicted on the inspection site diagram shall be in the shape of the area they occupy or the area covered by the roofs of these structures and shall be accurately depicted in the appropriate scale and proper orientation to other structures and local features depicted on such an inspection site diagram. Notwithstanding the provisions of this subparagraph or of subparagraph (h) of this paragraph, silo training launchers and silo test launchers of ICBMs shall be depicted on the inspection site diagram of the facility at which they are declared, regardless of whether they are located outside or within the boundaries of the inspection site.

3. For each new facility, of which a Party has provided notification in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol, no later than 72 hours after provision of such a notification, such a Party shall provide site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams, in accordance with this Part, through diplomatic channels.

4. In the event of construction within the boundaries of the inspection site of additional structures intended for items of inspection declared for a facility, or of the elimination of structures, a member of the in-country escort shall, during

pre-inspection procedures, provide the inspection team leader with one copy of the updated inspection site diagram of such an inspection site, specifying the changes relating to such structures. Such a change to the inspection site diagram shall become effective as of the date of provision of the updated inspection site diagram to the inspection team leader during pre-inspection procedures. The fact that the updated inspection site diagram has been provided shall be recorded in the inspection activity report.

5. For each change to the boundaries of an inspection site depicted on an existing inspection site diagram that does not result in the exclusion of any portion of the inspection site from within such boundaries, or, for each change to an existing simplified site diagram of a facility, or for each change to the coastlines or waters within arcs with a radius of five kilometers from the coastlines depicted on an existing coastlines and waters diagram that does not result in the exclusion of any portion of the coastlines or waters within arcs with a radius of five kilometers from such coastlines depicted on an existing coastlines and waters diagram, notification of such a change shall be provided in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol and, no later than 72 hours after provision of such notification, the updated site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams shall be provided to the other Party through diplomatic channels. Such a change to site diagrams of facilities and coastlines and waters diagrams shall become effective as of the date specified in the notification of such a change.

6. For each change to the coastlines or waters within arcs with a radius of five kilometers from the coastlines depicted on an existing coastlines and waters diagram that results in the exclusion of any portion of the coastlines or waters within arcs with a radius of five kilometers from such coastlines depicted on an existing coastlines and waters diagram, such a change to the coastlines and waters diagram shall be discussed by the Parties within the framework of the BCC. If the Parties reach an agreement on such a change, it



shall become effective as of the date specified in the notification provided in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol.

7. For each change to the boundaries of an inspection site depicted on an existing inspection site diagram that results in the exclusion of any portion of the inspection site from within such boundaries, the following provisions shall apply:

(a) If structures intended for items of inspection depicted within the inspection site boundaries have been demolished or dismantled, the Party shall provide notification of such a change to the inspection site diagram in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol, and, no later than 72 hours after provision of such notification, shall provide to the other Party the updated inspection site diagram through diplomatic channels. Such a change to the inspection site diagram shall become effective as of the date specified in the notification of such a change; or

(b) If structures intended for items of inspection depicted within the boundaries of the inspection site are no longer used for such purposes, such a change shall become effective:

(i) Following implementation of the provisions of Part Three of the Protocol with respect to the portions of the inspection site to be excluded from within the boundaries of such an inspection site.

(ii) For all structures that were depicted on the existing inspection site diagram, in accordance with subparagraph 2(j) of this Part, within the boundaries of the inspection site and that would be excluded from within the boundaries of such an inspection site, after the Party changing the boundaries of such an inspection site has provided information, within the framework of the BCC or through diplomatic channels, on its intent with regard to the structures that will be changed in a manner so that they are not large enough to contain items of inspection or so that

their vehicular entrances/exits are not large enough to permit passage of items of inspection.

(iii) After agreement has been reached within the framework of the BCC on:

(A) The new boundaries of such an inspection site; and

(B) Inspections of portions of such an inspection site to be excluded from within the boundaries of the inspection site. The procedures for such inspections shall be agreed taking into account the intent of the Party referred to in subparagraph (ii) of this paragraph for each structure. Such procedures and such intent of the Party shall be recorded in the agreement reached within the framework of the BCC. Unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, the procedures for such inspections shall be based on the provisions relating to Type One and Type Two inspections, as applicable.

If the Parties reach an agreement regarding such a change, it shall become effective as of the date specified in the notification provided in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol.

Part Five - Inspection Equipment and Electronic Equipment  
Necessary for Inspectors

Section I. General Provisions

1. During Type One and Type Two inspections, as well as during exhibitions, inspection teams shall have the right to use inspection equipment listed in Section II of this Part. Such equipment shall include instruments and devices for making linear measurements, determining geographic coordinates, taking photographs, carrying out radiation detection, and conducting other inspection activities. Such equipment shall be used in accordance with the procedures specified in Sections III, IV, V, and VI of this Part.
2. Inspection equipment that the inspecting Party brings onto the territory of the inspected Party shall be subject to examination in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of Part Five of the Protocol.
3. Upon agreement between the Parties, inspection equipment brought into the country may be stored at the point of entry and may be sealed by the inspecting Party. The number of items of inspection equipment for each type of equipment delivered to the inspection site may not exceed the number specified in Section II of this Part.
4. If, in the opinion of the inspected Party, an item of equipment can perform functions unconnected with the requirements of inspection activities, the inspected Party shall have the right to impound that item of equipment at the location of its examination and to not permit its use. Such equipment shall remain in storage at the point of entry in accordance with the conditions provided for in Part Three of this Annex. Impounded equipment shall be removed by the inspection team that brought such equipment upon its departure from the country. The Parties shall resolve questions

associated with such impounded equipment within the framework of the BCC or by other means agreed by the Parties.

5. During its stay at the inspection site, the inspection team shall have the right to store equipment in the inspectors' work area. Throughout the in-country period, inspectors shall provide the in-country escort the opportunity to observe such equipment.

6. The inspecting Party shall have the right, upon agreement with the inspected Party, to replace equipment provided for in Section II of this Part, subject to the following conditions:

(a) If the equipment intended for replacement is identical to the equipment provided for in Section II of this Part, the inspecting Party shall provide to the inspected Party, simultaneously with a notification of intent to conduct an inspection or participate in an exhibition, a list of the equipment to be replaced, indicating the manufacturer's name and the model, if known.

(b) If the equipment intended for replacement has a purpose and characteristics that correspond to the purpose and characteristics of the equipment provided for in Section II of this Part, the list of such equipment shall be agreed through diplomatic channels prior to the delivery of such equipment onto the territory of the inspected Party.

(c) If the equipment intended for replacement has a purpose or characteristics that differs from the purpose and characteristics of the equipment provided for in Section II of this Part, the issue of using such equipment shall be agreed within the framework of the BCC.

7. During their stay on the territory of the inspected Party, inspectors shall have the right to use personal electronic equipment upon agreement with the inspected Party, subject to the following conditions:

(a) Personal electronic equipment shall be subject to examination each time it is brought to the point of entry. The purpose of such an examination shall be to ascertain, to the satisfaction of each Party, that such equipment cannot be used for purposes inconsistent with the Treaty.

(b) In the event that the inspected Party decides that such personal electronic equipment can be used for purposes inconsistent with the Treaty, the inspected Party shall have the right to impound that item of equipment at the location of its examination and to not permit its use. Such equipment shall remain in storage at the point of entry subject to the conditions provided for in Part Three of this Annex. Impounded personal electronic equipment shall be removed by the inspection team that brought such equipment upon its departure from the country.

(c) Such personal electronic equipment may not be used at the inspection site and shall be under the control of the in-country escort.

8. Equipment for photography and printing of photographs shall be provided by the inspected Party at the request of the inspecting Party during inspection activities at any facility subject to inspection activities. The inspected Party shall ensure the operability of all sets of such equipment.

## Section II. Characteristics of Equipment for Inspection Activities

1. List of equipment for making linear measurements and additional equipment to be provided by the inspecting Party (quantity for one inspection team):

- (a) 2 30-meter measuring tapes;
- (b) 3 3-meter or 5-meter measuring tapes;
- (c) 2 Rolls of adhesive tape;
- (d) 1 Inspection suitcase;

- (e) 2 Pocket calculators with spare batteries;
- (f) 2 Magnetic compasses;
- (g) 3 Rolls of tamper-indicating tape seals;
- (h) 100 Unique tamper-proof seals;
- (i) 2 Sets of tools for applying unique tamper-proof seals;
- (j) 10 Flashlights (safety approved) with spare batteries and spare bulb; and
- (k) 10 Dosimeters.

2. List of equipment to be provided by the inspected Party at the request of the inspecting Party for making linear measurements (quantity for one inspection team):

- (a) 1 3-meter range pole;
- (b) 4 Plumb bobs;
- (c) 2 Plumb bob cords;
- (d) 6 Plumb bob targets;
- (e) 1 Hand level; and
- (f) 1 String line level.

3. List of equipment to be provided by the inspected Party for photography and printing of photographs (quantity for one inspection team):

- (a) 1 Digital camera with charger and lens (minimum 10 megapixel resolution and of a commercially available make and type);
- (b) 1 Flash;
- (c) 1 Memory card;
- (d) 1 Portable color printer with charger (of a commercially available make and type); and
- (e) 1 Tripod.

4. The inspected Party shall provide two sets of satellite system receivers for determining geographic coordinates, each of which shall include equipment according to the following list:

- (a) 1 Portable receiver;
- (b) 1 Direct current adapter (external);
- (c) 1 Spare battery set for the portable receiver;
- (d) 1 Battery holder;
- (e) 2 Instruction manuals, one copy in English and one copy in Russian;
- (f) 1 Container; and
- (g) 1 Equipment bag.

5. List of radiation detection equipment and technical requirements for such equipment:

(a) For the United States of America, a set of radiation detection equipment consists of the following:

- (i) 2 Neutron detectors, including preamplifiers with signal and power cables, counting time from 5 to 150 seconds, Helium-3 system custom-built by Sandia National Laboratories;
- (ii) 2 Electronic counters, modified Eberline ESP-2, with instruction manual;
- (iii) 10 Plastic bags for weather protection;
- (iv) 1 Americium-241-Lithium neutron source for calibration, emitting approximately 3000 neutrons per second, pre-calibrated by the inspecting Party;
- (v) 1 Tool kit;
- (vi) 30 Spare batteries, miscellaneous sizes;
- (vii) 1 Stand for neutron detector;
- (viii) 2 Measuring tapes;
- (ix) 2 Battery-powered lights;
- (x) 3 Programmable calculators, with instruction manual;
- (xi) 2 Thermometers;
- (xii) 1 Stand for calibration source; and
- (xiii) 4 Instruction manuals, two copies in English and two copies in Russian.

(b) For the Russian Federation, a set of radiation detection equipment consists of the following:

- (i) 2 Neutron detectors, including preamplifiers with signal and power cables, counting time from 5 to 150 seconds;
- (ii) 2 Electronic counters with instruction manual;
- (iii) 1 Americium-241-Lithium or Curium-244 neutron source for calibration, emitting approximately 3000 neutrons per second, pre-calibrated by the inspecting Party;
- (iv) 2 Measuring tapes;
- (v) 2 Battery-powered lights;
- (vi) 1 Stand for neutron detector;
- (vii) 30 Spare batteries, miscellaneous sizes;
- (viii) 2 Programmable calculators, with instruction manual;
- (ix) 1 Stand for calibration source;
- (x) 10 Plastic bags for weather protection;
- (xi) 1 Tool kit;
- (xii) 2 Thermometers;
- (xiii) 2 Network Adapters;
- (xiv) 1 Charging stand;
- (xv) 2 RS-232 cables;
- (xvi) 2 RS-232 USB UPORT 1110 transformers;
- (xvii) 2 Equipment bags;
- (xviii) 2 Service software on CD; and
- (xix) 4 Instruction manuals, two copies in English and two copies in Russian.

(c) Minimum requirements for technical characteristics of radiation detection equipment of the Russian Federation:

(i) Sensitivity of the device to neutron radiation - no less than  $20 \text{ s}^{-1}$  per  $\text{n/cm}^2$ ;

(ii) Frequency of misfiring for neutron channel (in standard neutron background radiation) - less than one in 10 minutes;



(iii) Uninterrupted internal battery life - no less than 16 hours;

(iv) Range of operable temperatures - from minus 20 degrees to plus 50 degrees Celsius;

(v) Level of dust and moisture protection - IP54;

(vi) Dimensions - 300x200x150 mm; and

(vii) Mass - no more than 5 kg.

(d) Requirements for software for radiation detection equipment of the Russian Federation:

(i) Installed software permits operation in SEARCH or TIMER-COUNTER modes;

(ii) SEARCH mode determines the amount by which the neutron count exceeds the background value, with account taken of the statistical significance of obtained values; and

(iii) TIMER-COUNTER mode conducts a count of the total number of neutrons in an exposure time set by the operator.

### Section III. Methods and Procedures for Use of Equipment for Making Linear Measurements

1. Linear measurement devices shall be used to determine length, width, and height of objects and items of inspection by measuring the straight-line distance between the extreme points of these objects or, if required, between tangents drawn perpendicular to the direction of measurement from the outside points of curved surfaces.

2. The diameter of any cylindrical object shall be determined by measuring the circumference, by directly measuring the diameter, or by measuring the distance between parallel lines

that are vertical tangents to the cylindrical surface of the object and that lie in a plane perpendicular to the axis of the object.

3. In determining the dimensions of an object, each dimension shall be measured at least two times. The results of these measurements shall be averaged to determine the dimension of the object.

4. A result of each measurement that deviates by no more than three percent from the corresponding technical data provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol shall be considered acceptable.

5. For each measurement of the dimensions of items specified in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol, each Party shall specify all values, to the nearest 0.01 meter if the value of the dimension being measured is less than two meters and to the nearest 0.1 meter if the value of the dimension being measured is two or more meters.

6. During inspection activities, for confirmation of a type of Classification A ICBM or SLBM, the length of the assembled ICBM or SLBM in a launch canister without front section shall be the distance between the extreme points of the launch canister without protruding elements.

7. During inspection activities, for confirmation of a type of Classification B ICBM or SLBM, the length of the assembled ICBM or SLBM without front section shall be the distance from the edge of the main engine nozzle of the first stage to:

(a) The place where the missile joins the front section;  
or

(b) The forward point of the missile if the front section is inside the missile airframe or its reentry vehicles are inside the missile airframe.

8. During inspection activities, for confirmation of a type of Classification C ICBM or SLBM, the length of the first stage of the ICBM or SLBM shall be:

(a) The distance from the edge of the main engine nozzle to the place where the first stage, in the form in which it exits the production facility, joins the rest of the missile airframe; or

(b) The distance from the extreme point of the edge of the aft end dome of the motor case to the extreme point of the edge of the forward end dome of the motor case, without taking into account protruding elements attached to such end domes of the motor case if the nozzle is not attached.

9. During exhibitions, the Parties shall have the right to make additional measurements of the length of the first stage or the assembled missile pursuant to paragraphs 7 and 8 of this Section.

10. During inspection activities, for confirmation of a type of ICBM or SLBM, the diameter of an ICBM or SLBM shall be:

(a) For types of Classification A ICBMs and SLBMs, the maximum external diameter of the launch canister without protruding elements; or

(b) For types of Classification B and C ICBMs and SLBMs, the maximum external diameter of the first stage without protruding elements.

11. During inspection activities, for the measurement of items of inspection located in a container or in a vehicle, indirect measurement procedures may be used with additional equipment to be provided by the inspected Party.

Section IV. Methods and Procedures for Use of Equipment for Photography and Printing of Photographs

1. During inspection activities, the inspected Party shall, at the request of the inspecting Party, use a digital camera on a tripod to photograph an object or building about which a question or ambiguity has arisen, using the following procedures:

(a) The inspectors and in-country escort shall agree on perspective, view, and angle on the object or building to be photographed, using the viewfinder or digital camera screen.

(b) The in-country escort shall place a measuring stick perpendicular to the ground and directly against the object or building to be photographed. Inspectors shall have the right to record the scale or length of such a measuring stick in the inspection activity report.

(c) The in-country escort shall take the photograph.

(d) Digital photographs shall be printed using a color printer.

(e) Inspectors shall have the right to confirm that the photographed object or building, as depicted on the color print, is in focus and of sufficient resolution.

(f) Having received such a confirmation from the inspectors, the in-country escort shall print two additional photographs for inclusion in the inspection activity report. If the photographs cannot be printed at the location where they were taken, the inspectors and the in-country escort shall agree on a time and location for the printing of such photographs.

(g) Each photograph included in the inspection activity report shall be annotated with a description in the English and Russian languages of the object or building photographed

and shall be signed by the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort.

2. The following requirements shall apply to all photographs:

(a) All photographs shall be in color, except for those previously taken in black-and-white in connection with fulfilling the requirements of the START Treaty.

(b) All photographs shall be taken with adequate lighting.

(c) The object to be photographed shall contrast with the background against which it was photographed.

(d) All photographs shall be of high resolution and in focus.

(e) Each photograph taken during a Type One or Type Two inspection shall be at least 10 by 15 centimeters in size and the photographed object shall fill at least 80 percent of the photograph in either horizontal or vertical aspect.

(f) For all photographs, the camera shall be placed perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the object to be photographed and level with the object.

3. Additional requirements for photographs:

(a) ICBMs, SLBMs, first stages of ICBMs, first stages of SLBMs, mobile launchers of ICBMs, and heavy bombers shall be photographed without tarpaulins or covers.

(b) A mobile launcher of ICBMs shall be photographed both with and without a missile, in a transport position.

(c) Heavy bombers shall be photographed from the front right-hand side, at an angle of 30-45 degrees to the longitudinal axis of the heavy bomber.

(d) The Party conducting an exhibition shall take photographs to demonstrate the distinguishing features of a strategic offensive arm equipped for nuclear armaments and additional photographs of the same type of strategic offensive arm equipped for non-nuclear armaments. The photographs shall be taken in such a manner and from such a perspective as to provide inspectors the opportunity to identify each of such distinguishing features during an inspection.

(e) Each photograph taken during an exhibition shall be at least 18 by 24 centimeters in size and the photographed object shall fill at least 80 percent of the photograph in either horizontal or vertical aspect.

#### Section V. Methods and Procedures for Use of Equipment for Determining Geographic Coordinates

1. During Type One or Type Two inspections, the inspecting Party shall use satellite system receivers (SSR) to be provided by the inspected Party in order to confirm the geographic coordinates of silo launchers of ICBMs using the navigation system of the inspected Party's choice. Use of SSRs for other purposes shall not be permitted.

2. The provisions of this Section shall apply to the use of SSRs at the points of entry with which at least one facility with silo launchers of ICBMs subject to Type One or Type Two inspections is associated, and at such facilities.

3. No later than 30 days after entry into force of the Treaty, the Parties shall exchange for each point of entry the geographic coordinates and physical description of the four reference points for confirming the operability of an SSR in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol. These reference points shall be within 20 kilometers of the location where the examination of inspection equipment is conducted, and shall be separated from each other by a distance of at least two kilometers.

4. In the event that a Party considers it necessary to change one or more agreed reference points, the Party shall provide notification to the other Party of one or more new reference points specifying the new geographic coordinates and describing such reference points in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol.

5. For the purposes of confirming the operability of an SSR at the point of entry, the term "agree with" means that the SSR reading differs from the agreed geographic coordinates of the reference point by no more than 12 seconds in both latitude and longitude.

6. For the purposes of comparing an SSR reading with the geographic coordinates of a designated silo launcher of ICBMs, the term "agree with" means:

(a) If the geographic coordinates are expressed to the nearest second, an SSR reading differs from the geographic coordinates provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol by no more than 12 seconds in both latitude and longitude; or

(b) If the geographic coordinates are expressed to the nearest minute, an SSR reading differs from the geographic coordinates provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol by no more than one minute in both latitude and longitude.

7. The term "navigation system" means one of the following navigation systems in use by the Parties:

(a) For the Russian Federation, GLONASS; and

(b) For the United States of America, NAVSTAR.

8. For each reference point, information for which has been provided in accordance with paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Section, and the geographic coordinates of which have not been previously agreed with the inspecting Party, the procedures

for reaching agreement on the coordinates of such a reference point shall be as follows:

(a) A member of the in-country escort shall deliver inspectors to that reference point, where they shall be given the opportunity to evaluate the layout of such a point locally.

(b) Using two SSRs that have previously been checked against an agreed reference point using no more than two navigation systems, three separate determinations of the coordinates of such a point shall be conducted with each SSR using no more than two navigation systems. Each such determination shall include a deactivation and subsequent reactivation of the SSR. The six obtained values of the determination of coordinates shall be averaged individually by degree, minute, and second.

(c) In the event that the averaged values of the coordinates of the evaluated point agree with the declared coordinates, such a reference point shall be considered agreed. The inspection team leader shall record the geographic coordinates of this reference point in the inspection activity report.

(d) In the event that the averaged values of the coordinates of the evaluated point do not agree with the declared coordinates, the coordinates of such a reference point shall not be considered agreed, about which the inspection team leader shall verbally declare to a member of the in-country escort, and such a point shall not be used for reference thereafter.

9. After the examination of inspection equipment, the inspection team leader or designated inspector shall have the right to confirm the operability of two SSRs provided by the inspected Party using the navigation system chosen by the inspected Party in accordance with the following procedures:



(a) The operability of each of the inspected Party's SSRs intended for use during an inspection shall be tested at two reference points selected from the agreed reference points for this point of entry, using no more than two navigation systems. The first reference point shall be selected by a member of the in-country escort, and the second reference point shall be selected by an inspector.

(b) In order for an inspected Party's SSR to be confirmed to be operable, at each of the two reference points the SSR reading for each navigation system chosen by the inspected Party must agree with the agreed geographic coordinates of those reference points.

(c) If, during the check at the reference point, an SSR is unable to establish connection with three or more satellites of the chosen navigation system within 30 minutes, or, if the geographic coordinates determined using an SSR do not agree with the agreed geographic coordinates of that reference point, the inspected Party shall replace such an SSR prior to the departure of the inspection team for the inspection site.

(d) The operability check of the SSR provided to replace a defective one shall be conducted at reference points. In the event that use of a reference point is difficult, such a check shall be conducted at any point chosen by a member of the in-country escort, by determining the coordinates of such an arbitrary point, using the SSR previously checked at the reference point and confirmed to be operable and the SSR provided for replacement. The geographic coordinates determined at such a point by both SSRs must not differ by more than 12 seconds in both latitude and longitude. The inspection team leader shall include comments on the fact that the coordinates have been checked and on the coordinates themselves in the inspection activity report.

(e) If the inspected Party is unable to provide two SSRs whose operability has been confirmed, this fact shall be

recorded in the inspection activity report and the inspection shall continue.

10. After confirming the operability of the SSRs, such SSRs shall be sealed in a case or container by the inspection team and shall remain in the custody of the in-country escort until the arrival of the inspection team at the silo launcher of ICBMs designated by the inspection team leader.

11. Geographic coordinates at the inspection site shall be determined using one of the two navigation systems. A member of the in-country escort shall designate which navigation system of those that were used to confirm the operability of the SSRs at the point of entry shall be used to determine the geographic coordinates at the inspection site. If geographic coordinates must be determined for more than one silo launcher of ICBMs at the inspection site, such determinations shall be made using the same navigation system, unless otherwise agreed by the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort.

12. Upon arrival of the inspection team or subgroup of the inspection team at a silo launcher of ICBMs designated for inspection, the geographic coordinates of such a silo launcher of ICBMs shall be determined in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) The specific location where the geographic coordinates are determined shall be chosen by a member of the in-country escort in such a manner that, if possible, the designated silo launcher of ICBMs can be seen from such a location.

(b) The inspectors shall examine the container with the SSR and the seal placed on the container for signs of unauthorized access to the SSR. If there is evidence that the seal has been broken or that the container has been tampered with, this fact shall be recorded in the inspection activity report and the inspection shall continue.

(c) The in-country escort shall, in the presence of inspectors, open the container, remove the SSR, and, with participation of an inspector, determine the geographic coordinates.

(d) If the SSR readings agree with the geographic coordinates for the location of the designated silo launcher of ICBMs, provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol, the silo launcher of ICBMs shall be considered to be the designated silo launcher of ICBMs and the geographic coordinates determined by the SSR shall be recorded in the inspection activity report despite the fact that the SSR readings may also agree with geographic coordinates for the locations of other nearby silo launchers of ICBMs, provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol.

(e) If the SSR readings at the location chosen by a member of the in-country escort do not agree with the geographic coordinates for the designated silo launcher of ICBMs provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol, a member of the in-country escort shall select another location, in accordance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph.

(f) If, after using the SSR at any location chosen by a member of the in-country escort, inspectors establish that none of the SSR readings agrees with the geographic coordinates of the designated silo launcher of ICBMs, the in-country escort shall provide the other SSR which was checked at the point of entry, and use the procedures specified in this paragraph. In the event that such an SSR is with another subgroup of inspectors, it shall be delivered by the in-country escort before the departure of the inspectors from the designated silo launcher of ICBMs. In this event, the inspection shall continue and the geographic coordinates shall be confirmed during the inspection.

(g) If, after carrying out the procedures specified in subparagraphs (e) and (f) of this paragraph, inspectors establish that none of the SSR readings agrees with the geographic coordinates of the designated silo launcher of

ICBMs, that fact shall be recorded in the inspection activity report and the inspection shall continue.

13. If the inspection team intends to conduct a sequential inspection, the procedures provided for in paragraph 10 of this Section shall be carried out after using the SSR.

14. The Parties shall not deliberately interfere with the operation of the navigation system, shall not introduce special modes of transmission of the navigation system, and shall not undertake other actions to prevent valid determination of the geographic coordinates while using the SSR at the reference points and at the inspection site.

#### Section VI. Methods and Procedures for Use of Radiation Detection Equipment

1. During Type One inspections, the inspected Party shall have the right to use radiation detection equipment in order to:

(a) Demonstrate to inspectors that an object located on the front section of a deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM and declared by a member of the in-country escort to be a non-nuclear object, is, in fact, non-nuclear; and

(b) Demonstrate to inspectors that an object located on a designated heavy bomber and declared by a member of the in-country escort to be a non-nuclear object, is, in fact, non-nuclear.

For these purposes, the inspected Party shall have the right to use radiation detection equipment provided by the inspected Party, if agreed by the Parties within the framework of the BCC, or radiation detection equipment provided by the inspecting Party.

For the purposes of this Section, the term "measurement" means a value obtained as the result of taking a measurement.

2. The Parties shall discuss and decide upon, within the framework of the BCC, the use of radiation detection equipment provided by the inspected Party during inspections on the territory of the inspected Party.

3. If agreement is reached by the Parties within the framework of the BCC on the use of radiation detection equipment provided by the inspected Party, the Parties shall use the procedures set forth in paragraphs 3-6 of this Section for the examination, operability check, and storage of such radiation detection equipment at the point of entry. In order for the inspecting Party to be certain of the operability of the radiation detection equipment and the validity of its readings when used during inspections, prior to using its radiation detection equipment during the first inspection conducted using radiation detection equipment, the inspected Party shall provide to the inspecting Party for purchase or examination one item of equipment for each model included in a set of radiation detection equipment specified in paragraph 5 of Section II of this Part, as well as provide documentation describing the physical principles and the operational design features of the radiation detection equipment. No later than 30 days after receipt by the inspecting Party of such items of radiation detection equipment and documentation, the inspecting Party shall inform the inspected Party whether it agrees that such radiation detection equipment may be used during inspections. If the inspecting Party agrees to the use of such radiation detection equipment, the procedures specified in paragraphs 4-6 of this Section shall apply.

4. For points of entry associated with inspection sites at which radiation detection equipment may be used, the inspected Party, within time frames agreed with the inspecting Party, shall bring to each point of entry on the territory of the inspected Party no less than one and no more than three sets of radiation detection equipment for use during inspections.

(a) Each such set of radiation detection equipment shall be subject to examination by representatives of the inspecting Party in the presence of representatives of the inspected Party and stored at the point of entry.

(b) The examination and operability check of such sets of radiation detection equipment shall be completed within the time frame agreed by the Parties after the date on which these sets of radiation detection equipment are brought to the point of entry. During the examination and operability check of the radiation detection equipment, the inspected Party shall provide, at the request of the inspecting Party, a neutron radiation source that has agreed characteristics.

Representatives of the inspecting Party shall have the right to ascertain, using individual dosimeters or other agreed items, that the source provided to check the radiation detection equipment emits neutrons. In the presence of representatives of the inspected Party, representatives of the inspecting Party shall be permitted to partially disassemble such equipment and examine it using non-damaging methods. Such examination must not impair the capability of the radiation detection equipment to perform functions connected with the purposes of inspections. Upon completion of the examination, the inspecting Party shall have the right to seal the radiation detection equipment cases with its unique tamper-proof seals. Prior to departure of representatives of the inspecting Party from the point of entry, the inspected Party shall have the right to confirm the operability of the radiation detection equipment in accordance with the procedures set forth in subparagraph 6(d) of this Section.

(c) Upon completion of the examination, the sets of radiation detection equipment shall be stored at the point of entry in tamper-proof containers to be provided by the inspected Party, and shall be located within a secure structure or room in accordance with paragraph 6 of Part Three of this Annex. The containers shall be sealed with unique tamper-proof seals of the inspecting Party.

(d) Reimbursement of costs associated with transportation and support for the stay of representatives of the inspecting Party during delivery of such radiation detection equipment and its examination on the territory of the inspected Party shall be subject to agreement within the framework of the BCC.

5. All spare batteries and rechargeable batteries brought to the point of entry by the in-country escort for the sets of radiation detection equipment stored at the point of entry shall be subject to viewing by inspectors.

6. Upon arrival at the point of entry, inspectors shall have the right to examine, in the presence of the in-country escort, the tamper-proof containers in which the radiation detection equipment is stored and the radiation detection equipment in such containers. Inspectors shall have the right to select one or more sets of radiation detection equipment from among the sets of such equipment stored at the point of entry in accordance with subparagraph 4(c) of this Section and to confirm the operability of the selected sets in accordance with the procedures set forth in subparagraph (d) of this paragraph, for no more than four hours.

(a) For radiation detection equipment, the counting time for each individual measurement shall be the counting time agreed by the Parties within the framework of the BCC from the range of times specified in paragraph 5 of Section II of this Part for neutron detectors included in radiation detection equipment sets of each Party.

(b) The operability of each neutron detector included in a set of radiation detection equipment shall be confirmed.

(c) The neutron detector shall be placed in an agreed location.

(d) During the first examination and operability check of radiation detection equipment at the point of entry, an operability check of the radiation detection equipment shall be conducted using a neutron radiation source. Unless

otherwise agreed by the Parties, subsequent operability checks of radiation detection equipment using a neutron radiation source shall be conducted no more than once every two years in order to confirm the stability of the characteristics of the neutron detector and, as necessary, the electronic counter. All other operability checks of the radiation detection equipment shall be conducted without a neutron radiation source. For operability checks of radiation detection equipment, the following procedures shall apply, as applicable:

(i) For operability checks of radiation detection equipment without using a neutron radiation source, inspectors shall take two measurements of the background radiation. If the difference between these two measurements is less than or equal to 30 percent of their average, this shall be sufficient confirmation of the operability of the radiation detection equipment. The average of these two measurements shall be recorded as the average background radiation value. If the difference between these two background radiation measurements is more than 30 percent of their average, a third background radiation measurement shall be taken. The third background radiation measurement shall be compared with the previously taken background radiation measurement that is closest to the third background radiation measurement. If the difference between the third background radiation measurement and the closest previous background radiation measurement is less than or equal to 30 percent of the average of these two measurements, this shall be sufficient confirmation of the operability of the radiation detection equipment. The average of these two measurements shall be recorded as the average background radiation value. Otherwise, the results of all three background radiation measurements shall be recorded and the radiation detection equipment shall not be considered to be operable.

(ii) For operability checks of radiation detection equipment using a neutron radiation source, inspectors shall first conduct an operability check of the radiation detection



equipment using background radiation in accordance with subparagraph (i) of this subparagraph. If the operability of the radiation detection equipment is confirmed, inspectors shall, with the neutron detector in the same position, place the neutron radiation source at an agreed distance from the sensitive surface of the neutron detector and take two measurements either of the amount by which the neutron count exceeds the background value or of the total number of neutrons in the exposure time agreed by the Parties within the framework of the BCC, or both. The distance from the sensitive surface of the neutron detector to the neutron radiation source shall be one meter, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties.

(iii) The average of these measurements taken in accordance with the procedures set forth in subparagraph (ii) of this subparagraph shall be calculated and recorded as the operability indicator of the neutron detector and the electronic counter and shall thereafter be used during periodic checks of the radiation detection equipment, in accordance with subparagraph (d) of this paragraph.

(iv) The average of the amount by which the neutron count exceeds the background value, or the total number of neutrons in the exposure time agreed by the Parties within the framework of the BCC, or both, that are obtained during measurements using the neutron radiation source, shall be compared during periodic checks of the radiation detection equipment. If the difference between the values obtained during the previous and current periodic checks is less than or equal to 15 percent, this shall be sufficient confirmation of the operability of the radiation detection equipment.

(v) The results of the measurements obtained during the operability check of the radiation detection equipment at the point of entry, in accordance with subparagraph (d) of this paragraph, shall be recorded in the inspection activity report or in another form agreed by the Parties.

(e) If the inspection team determines that the containers for at least one set of radiation detection equipment have not been tampered with and that the set of radiation detection equipment therein is operable in accordance with subparagraph (d) of this paragraph, such a set of radiation detection equipment shall be used during the inspection.

(f) If the inspection team or the in-country escort determines that the containers for all the sets of radiation detection equipment have been tampered with, the inspection team shall have the right to examine one or all sets of radiation detection equipment in accordance with subparagraph 4(b) of this Section. In this event, the time for the designation of the type of inspection and the inspection site shall be delayed, if necessary, until the inspection team has completed the examination and operability check of such radiation detection equipment, and the inspected Party has confirmed the operability of such radiation detection equipment in accordance with subparagraph (d) of this paragraph. In any case, such a delay shall not exceed 12 hours.

(g) If there are no signs that the containers have been tampered with and none of the sets of radiation detection equipment stored in such containers is operable, this fact shall be recorded in the inspection activity report and the inspection shall continue. The inspected Party shall inform the inspecting Party of the possible cause of the malfunction of such radiation detection equipment and of measures taken to preclude such malfunctions in the future.

(h) During an inspection, at the discretion of the inspected Party, several sets of radiation detection equipment from among those stored at the point of entry, the operability of which has been confirmed in accordance with subparagraph (d) of this paragraph, may be used.

7. If agreement is not reached by the Parties within the framework of the BCC on the use of radiation detection equipment provided by the inspected Party, the Parties shall

use the radiation detection equipment provided by the inspecting Party. For purposes of the examination, operability check, and storage at the point of entry of the radiation detection equipment provided by the inspecting Party, the procedures set forth in paragraphs 8-12 of this Section shall be used.

8. The inspecting Party, prior to using its radiation detection equipment during the first inspection conducted using radiation detection equipment, shall provide to the inspected Party, for purchase or examination, one item of equipment for each model included in a set of radiation detection equipment specified in paragraph 5 of Section II of this Part, except for the calibration source. No later than 30 days after the inspected Party has received such items of radiation detection equipment, the inspected Party shall inform the inspecting Party whether the inspecting Party is permitted to use such radiation detection equipment. Until permission for the use of such radiation detection equipment is given by the inspected Party, the inspecting Party shall not bring any such radiation detection equipment to a point of entry on the territory of the inspected Party.

9. For points of entry associated with inspection sites at which radiation detection equipment may be used, the inspecting Party, within the time frames agreed with the inspected Party, shall bring to each such point of entry on the territory of the inspected Party no less than one and no more than three sets of radiation detection equipment for use during inspections:

(a) Each such set of radiation detection equipment shall be subject to examination and stored at the point of entry in accordance with this paragraph.

(b) The examination of such sets of radiation detection equipment shall be completed no later than eight hours after arrival at the location at the point of entry where procedures for the examination of equipment are carried out. During the examination of the radiation detection equipment, the

representatives of the inspected Party shall be permitted, in the presence of the representatives of the inspecting Party, to partially disassemble such radiation detection equipment and examine it using non-damaging methods. Such an examination must not impair the capability of the radiation detection equipment to perform functions connected with the purposes of inspections. Upon completion of the examination and prior to departure from the point of entry, the representatives of the inspecting Party shall have the right to confirm the operability of the radiation detection equipment in accordance with paragraph 12 of this Section.

(c) Upon completion of the examination, the sets of radiation detection equipment shall be stored at the point of entry in tamper-proof containers to be provided by the inspecting Party, and shall be located within a secure structure or room in accordance with paragraph 6 of Part Three of this Annex.

10. An inspection team shall be permitted to bring to a point of entry calibration sources that are part of the sets of radiation detection equipment stored at the point of entry, spare batteries and rechargeable batteries, and an additional set of radiation detection equipment, as well as to remove and replace inoperable radiation detection equipment. All such equipment brought to the point of entry shall be subject to examination in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of Part Five of the Protocol.

11. Upon arrival at the point of entry, an inspection team shall have the right, in the presence of the in-country escort, to examine the tamper-proof containers in which the radiation detection equipment is stored and the radiation detection equipment in such containers. The inspection team shall have the right, in accordance with the procedures set forth in this paragraph, to select one set of radiation detection equipment for use during the inspection from among the sets of such equipment stored at the point of entry in accordance with subparagraph 9(c) of this Section or an additional set of radiation detection equipment brought to the

point of entry by the inspection team, and to confirm the operability of the selected set in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph 12 of this Section, for no more than four hours:

(a) If the inspection team determines that the containers for at least one of the sets of radiation detection equipment have not been tampered with, and that the set of radiation detection equipment therein is operable, such a set of radiation detection equipment shall be used during the inspection.

(b) If the inspection team or the in-country escort determines that the containers for all the sets of radiation detection equipment have been tampered with, the inspection team shall have the right, during the inspection, to use an additional set of radiation detection equipment brought to the point of entry by the inspection team and examined in accordance with paragraph 4 of Section IV of Part Five of the Protocol, the operability of which has been confirmed in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph 12 of this Section.

(c) For containers that have not been tampered with, if the inspection team or the in-country escort determines that all the sets of radiation detection equipment stored in such containers are not operable, the inspection team shall have the right, during the inspection, to use an additional set of radiation detection equipment brought to the point of entry by the inspection team. The radiation detection equipment shall be examined in accordance with the procedures set forth in subparagraph 9(b) of this Section and the operability of such radiation detection equipment shall be confirmed in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph 12 of this Section.

(d) If there are no signs that the containers have been tampered with and any one of the sets of radiation detection equipment stored in such containers is not operable, the inspection team shall remove inoperable items of radiation detection equipment from the territory of the inspected Party.

The inspecting Party shall inform the inspected Party of the possible cause of the malfunction of such radiation detection equipment.

(e) If an additional set of radiation detection equipment is brought to the point of entry by the inspection team and is not used during the inspection, such radiation detection equipment shall be stored at the point of entry in tamper-proof containers and removed from the territory of the inspected Party by the inspection team when it departs the territory of the inspected Party.

(f) In all cases, only one set of radiation detection equipment the operability of which has been confirmed in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraph 12 of this Section shall be used during an inspection. The operability of the radiation detection equipment at the point of entry shall be confirmed immediately after the examination of other inspection equipment.

12. Before taking measurements using radiation detection equipment, inspectors and the in-country escort shall have the right to confirm the operability of the radiation detection equipment using the following procedures:

(a) The operability of each neutron detector included in a set of radiation detection equipment shall be confirmed.

(b) The neutron detector shall be placed in an agreed location.

(c) The inspecting Party shall take two background radiation measurements with the calibration source located at a distance of at least three meters from the neutron detector. If the difference between these two measurements is less than or equal to 30 percent of their average, the average of these measurements shall be recorded as the average background radiation value for the purposes of the operability check. If the difference between these two background radiation measurements is more than 30 percent of their average, a third

background radiation measurement shall be taken. The third background radiation measurement shall be compared with the previously taken background radiation measurement that is closest to the third background radiation measurement. If the difference between the third background radiation measurement and the closest previous background radiation measurement is less than or equal to 30 percent of the average of these two measurements, the average of these two measurements shall be recorded as the average background radiation value for the purposes of the operability check. Otherwise, the results of all three background radiation measurements shall be recorded and the radiation detection equipment shall not be considered to be operable.

(d) With the neutron detector in the same location, inspectors shall place the calibration source in contact with the neutron detector at the center of its sensitive surface as indicated by the markings on the neutron detector.

(e) Inspectors shall take two measurements of the neutron radiation level from the calibration source. The average of these two measurements shall be recorded as the average calibration measurement value.

(f) The following values shall be calculated:

(i) The calculated calibration measurement value, which is the difference between the average calibration measurement value determined in accordance with subparagraph (e) of this paragraph and the average background radiation value determined in accordance with subparagraph (c) of this paragraph;

(ii) The product of the counting time for each measurement and the equivalent flux of the calibration source, which is a fixed value indicated on the calibration source; and

(iii) The sensitivity of the neutron detector, which is the ratio of the values obtained in accordance with subparagraphs (i) and (ii) of this subparagraph.

(g) The radiation detection equipment shall be considered to be operable, provided:

(i) The difference between the two calibration measurements taken in accordance with subparagraph (e) of this paragraph is less than or equal to 30 percent of the average calibration measurement value;

(ii) The difference between the value of the sensitivity of the neutron detector, determined in accordance with subparagraph (f)(iii) of this paragraph, and the laboratory value of the sensitivity of the neutron detector, as indicated on the neutron detector, is less than or equal to 15 percent of the average of these two sensitivity values; and

(iii) The results of the measurements to be used to confirm the operability of the radiation detection equipment at the point of entry, obtained in accordance with subparagraphs (c) and (e) of this paragraph shall be recorded in the inspection activity report or in another form agreed by the Parties.

13. Notwithstanding paragraphs 3-12 of this Section, during Type One inspections radiation detection equipment shall be used in accordance with the procedures set forth in paragraphs 14-16 of this Section.

14. At the inspection site radiation detection equipment shall be used in accordance with the following procedures:

(a) The counting time for each individual measurement shall be determined as follows:

(i) If the radiation detection equipment is provided by the inspected Party, the counting time shall be determined



by the Parties within the framework of the BCC from the range of times specified in paragraph 5 of Section II of this Part.

(ii) If the radiation detection equipment is provided by the inspecting Party, the counting time shall be selected by the inspecting Party from the range of times specified in paragraph 5 of Section II of this Part.

(b) Inspectors shall have the right to observe the use of radiation detection equipment in order to confirm that the procedures provided for in paragraphs 14-16 of this Section are being carried out.

(c) Upon arrival at the inspection site before taking radiation measurements, inspectors shall confirm that at least one neutron detector from the set of radiation detection equipment is operable, in accordance with the procedures set forth in subparagraph 6(d) of this Section if the radiation detection equipment is provided by the inspected Party, or in paragraph 12 of this Section if the radiation detection equipment is provided by the inspecting Party. If inspectors are unable to confirm the operability of any of the neutron detectors, this fact shall be recorded in the inspection activity report and the inspection shall continue without using radiation detection equipment.

(d) Measurements of the neutron radiation level of an object designated by the inspection team for radiation measurement in accordance with paragraph 13 of Section II and paragraph 5 of Section VI of Part Six of this Annex, shall be carried out at a location selected for these purposes by the in-country escort, using a neutron detector, the operability of which has been confirmed pursuant to subparagraph 6(d) of this Section if the radiation detection equipment is provided by the inspected Party, or pursuant to paragraph 12 of this Section if the radiation detection equipment is provided by the inspecting Party.

(e) Measurements of background radiation shall be taken by the in-country escort at a distance of no less than 50

meters from the front section of a deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM or from a heavy bomber. Such measurements of background radiation shall be taken in accordance with the following procedures:

(i) Inspectors shall specify to the in-country escort how to position the neutron detector with respect to the object designated for measurement of the neutron radiation level. The sensitive surface of the neutron detector shall be placed vertically at the approximate height at which measurements of the designated object shall be taken.

(ii) Two background radiation measurements shall be taken. The average of these two measurements shall be calculated and recorded in the inspection activity report as the average background radiation value.

(iii) If the average background radiation value is greater than 450 counts, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, another location for taking the background radiation measurements shall be selected by the in-country escort. Background radiation measurements shall be taken until an average background radiation value is obtained that is less than 450 counts, unless otherwise agreed by the Parties, at a selected location.

(iv) The square root of the average background radiation value shall be calculated to two decimal places and the result multiplied by four. This number shall be added to the average background radiation value and the result shall be rounded up to the next whole number. This number shall be recorded in the inspection activity report as the comparison number to be used in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16 of this Section.

15. For inspections of deployed ICBMs and deployed SLBMs:

(a) The in-country escort shall place, for radiation measurements, an object located on the front section and declared by the in-country escort to be a non-nuclear object,

hereinafter referred to as the inspected object, at a distance of no less than 50 meters from the front section, or shall provide for radiation measurements of the inspected object to be taken while it is located on the front section. If radiation measurements of the inspected object are taken while it is located on the front section, the in-country escort shall have the right to use special shields that prevent neutrons from a reentry vehicle or reentry vehicles remaining on the front section from striking the neutron detector but that do not block the inspected object from the neutron detector, or to remove the reentry vehicle or reentry vehicles from the front section to a distance of no less than 50 meters from the front section.

(b) The process of removing the inspected object from the front section and moving it to a location where radiation measurements are to be taken or the process of removing a reentry vehicle or reentry vehicles from the front section, shall be carried out outside the field of view of inspectors but in such a manner as to permit inspectors to ascertain that the inspected object is the same inspected object. Before the inspected object or the reentry vehicle or reentry vehicles are removed from the front section, inspectors shall have the right to view the specially allocated site inside a room or within a portion of the site for viewing the front section in order to ascertain that the site does not contain other objects similar to the inspected object. Throughout the process of removing the inspected object or the reentry vehicle or reentry vehicles from the front section, inspectors shall have the right, at their own choice, either to observe all exits of the site in order to ascertain that no objects that are similar to the inspected object are delivered to that site, or to seal all the exits with seals.

(c) Inspectors shall select the point on the inspected object where radiation measurements are to be taken. A description of the inspected object shall be recorded as a diagram in the inspection activity report. The approximate dimensions of the inspected object, determined visually

without taking linear measurements, and the approximate location of the measurement point on the inspected object, shall be indicated on this diagram.

(d) The in-country escort shall position the neutron detector in a location specified by inspectors, no less than seven centimeters and no more than two meters from the surface of the inspected object, with a maximum permissible deviation from these established distances not to exceed 20 percent, so that the neutron detector is at the same level as the measurement point, with the sensitive surface of the neutron detector facing the measurement point on the inspected object.

(e) The in-country escort shall take two measurements of the neutron radiation level at the selected point. The average of the two measurements shall be calculated, and if the result is not a whole number, it shall be rounded up to the next whole number. This average shall be recorded in the inspection activity report as the average measurement at that point.

(f) If the average measurement of the neutron radiation level at the selected point is less than or equal to the comparison number calculated in accordance with subparagraph 14(e)(iv) of this Section, the inspected object is, in fact, a non-nuclear object. This fact shall be recorded in the inspection activity report.

(g) If the average measurement of the neutron radiation level at the selected point is greater than the comparison number calculated in accordance with subparagraph 14(e)(iv) of this Section, this fact shall be recorded in the inspection activity report.

(h) During the radiation measurements of the inspected object while it is located on the front section, in order to obtain the value of the comparison number calculated in accordance with subparagraph 14(e)(iv) of this Section, inspectors shall use one of the multipliers to the square root of the average background radiation value, the values of which

have been agreed by the Parties within the framework of the BCC.

(i) The calculations specified in subparagraphs 14(e)(ii) and 14(e)(iv) of this Section may be made automatically by an electronic radiation detection equipment counter. These results shall be displayed on the screen of the electronic radiation detection equipment counter. Inspectors shall record such results in the inspection activity report and shall indicate whether the inspected object is, in fact, a non-nuclear object.

(j) At the request of the inspected Party, the result obtained in accordance with subparagraph (i) of this paragraph shall be verified by the calculations made manually in accordance with subparagraphs 14(e)(ii) and 14(e)(iv) of this Section.

16. For inspections of deployed heavy bombers:

(a) The in-country escort shall place, for radiation measurements, an object located on or in the heavy bomber and declared by the in-country escort to be a non-nuclear object, hereinafter referred to as the inspected object, at a location specified by the in-country escort, at a distance of no less than 50 meters from the heavy bomber, or shall provide for radiation measurements of the inspected object to be taken while it is located on or in the heavy bomber. If radiation measurements of the inspected object are taken while it is located on or in the heavy bomber, the in-country escort shall have the right to use special shields that prevent neutrons from nuclear armaments located on the heavy bomber from striking the neutron detector but that do not block the inspected object from the neutron detector.

(b) The process of removing the inspected object from the heavy bomber and moving it to a location where radiation measurements are to be taken shall be carried out outside the field of view of inspectors but in such a manner as to permit inspectors to ascertain that the inspected object is the same

inspected object. Before the inspected object is removed from the heavy bomber, inspectors shall have the right to view the specially allocated site inside a room or within a portion of the site for the inspection of the inspected object in order to ascertain that the site does not contain other objects similar to the inspected object. Throughout the process of removing the inspected object from the heavy bomber, inspectors shall have the right, at their own choice, either to observe all exits of the site in order to ascertain that no objects that are similar to the inspected object are delivered to that site, or to seal all the exits with seals.

(c) Inspectors shall select the point on the inspected object where radiation measurements are to be taken. A description of the inspected object shall be recorded as a diagram in the inspection activity report. The approximate dimensions of the inspected object, determined visually without making linear measurements, and the approximate location of the measurement point on the inspected object, shall be indicated on this diagram.

(d) The in-country escort shall position the neutron detector in a location specified by the inspectors, no less than seven centimeters and no more than two meters from the surface of the inspected object, with a maximum permissible deviation from these established distances not to exceed 20 percent, so that the neutron detector is at the same level as the measurement point, with the sensitive surface of the neutron detector facing the measurement point on the inspected object.

(e) The in-country escort shall take two measurements of the neutron radiation level at the selected point. The average of the two measurements shall be calculated, and if the result is not a whole number, it shall be rounded up to the next whole number. This average shall be recorded in the inspection activity report as the average measurement at that point.

(f) If the average measurement of the neutron radiation level at the selected point is less than or equal to the comparison number calculated in accordance with subparagraph 14(e)(iv) of this Section, the inspected object is, in fact, a non-nuclear object. This fact shall be recorded in the inspection activity report.

(g) If the average measurement of the neutron radiation level at the selected point is greater than the comparison number calculated in accordance with subparagraph 14(e)(iv) of this Section, this fact shall be recorded in the inspection activity report.

(h) During the radiation measurements of the inspected object while it is located on or in the heavy bomber, in order to obtain the value of the comparison number calculated in accordance with subparagraph 14(e)(iv) of this Section, inspectors shall use one of the multipliers to the square root of the average background radiation value, the values of which have been agreed by the Parties within the framework of the BCC.

(i) The calculations specified in subparagraphs 14(e)(ii) and 14(e)(iv) of this Section may be made automatically by an electronic radiation detection equipment counter. These results shall be displayed on the screen of the electronic radiation detection equipment counter. Inspectors shall record such results in the inspection activity report and shall indicate whether the inspected object is, in fact, a non-nuclear object.

(j) At the request of the inspected Party, the result obtained in accordance with subparagraph (i) of this paragraph shall be verified by the calculations made manually in accordance with subparagraphs 14(e)(ii) and 14(e)(iv) of this Section.

(k) If, during an inspection of a designated deployed heavy bomber, it is necessary to take radiation measurements of several inspected objects located on or in the heavy

bomber, upon agreement between the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort, radiation measurements of several inspected objects may be taken simultaneously. Inspectors shall record such results in the inspection activity report and shall indicate whether the inspected objects are, in fact, non-nuclear objects.

(1) Prior to taking radiation measurements of an inspected object removed from a heavy bomber, such an inspected object may be covered with an individual soft cover that is incapable of masking the neutron radiation level of such an inspected object. The use of containers shall not be permitted while conducting the procedures set forth in this paragraph.



Part Six - Type One Inspection Procedures

Section I. Pre-inspection Restrictions at the Inspection Site

1. No later than one hour after the time for the designation of the inspection site, the inspected Party shall, at the designated ICBM base, submarine base, or air base, implement the following pre-inspection restrictions, which shall remain in effect until completion of the procedures for designation of ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, or deployed heavy bombers for inspection:

(a) The inspected Party shall not remove from the inspection site ICBMs or SLBMs, first stages of ICBMs or SLBMs, and mobile launchers of ICBMs; containers and closed vehicles large enough to contain an item of inspection; and covered objects large enough to contain or to be an item of inspection.

(b) The inspected Party shall not remove heavy bombers from the inspection site.

(c) The inspected Party shall not open silo doors of silo launchers of ICBMs, hatches of SLBM launchers, hatches of converted launchers of SLBMs, or hatches of launchers installed on SSGNs that were closed at the time pre-inspection restrictions were implemented.

(d) The inspected Party shall not begin any work associated with the removal of ICBMs or SLBMs from ICBM launchers or SLBM launchers.

(e) The inspected Party shall not begin any work associated with the installation or removal of reentry vehicles or front sections on deployed ICBMs or deployed SLBMs.

(f) The inspected Party shall not remove mobile launchers of ICBMs from basing areas.

(g) The inspected Party shall not move ballistic missile submarines or SSGNs from within the waters depicted on the coastlines and waters diagram of the submarine base, and shall not move such submarines into dry dock.

(h) The inspected Party shall not begin any work associated with the installation or removal of armaments on heavy bombers.

2. Upon arrival of the inspection team at the inspection site, the inspected Party shall not move, within the boundaries of the inspection site, mobile launchers of ICBMs located in basing areas at the time pre-inspection restrictions were implemented, or ballistic missile submarines, SSGNs, or heavy bombers located at the inspection site at the time pre-inspection restrictions were implemented.

3. Upon completion of procedures for designation of ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers, converted launchers of SLBMs, fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs, or deployed heavy bombers for inspection in accordance with Part Five of the Protocol, the restrictions provided for in paragraph 1 of this Section shall remain in effect for such designated items until inspectors have arrived at such designated items. Upon completion of the procedures for designation, the pre-inspection restrictions shall cease to be in effect with respect to all other submarines, launchers, heavy bombers, and fixed structures located at the designated inspection site at the time pre-inspection restrictions were implemented.

4. The pre-inspection restrictions provided for in this Section shall not apply to work conducted in order to resolve an emergency involving a submarine, launcher, missile, or heavy bomber.

Section II. Inspection Procedures for Reentry Vehicles  
Emplaced on Deployed ICBMs and Deployed SLBMs

1. For a deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM designated for inspection of reentry vehicles, the inspected Party shall have the right to prepare the front section for viewing in the deployed launcher of ICBMs or deployed launcher of SLBMs, or outside such a launcher in close proximity to it, in a vehicle, or at a specially allocated site.

2. The inspected Party shall not remove any reentry vehicles from the front section of an ICBM or SLBM to be inspected throughout the period of time from the time of arrival of the inspection team at the launcher designated for inspection to the completion of the inspection of such a front section.

3. During the inspection of reentry vehicles emplaced on a deployed ICBM or a deployed SLBM, inspectors shall have the right to view the interior of vehicles, objects, containers, and structures used to remove a front section, ICBM, or SLBM, or used to prepare a front section for viewing, in order to confirm that such vehicles, objects, containers, or structures do not contain another ICBM, SLBM, front section, or other reentry vehicles.

4. For deployed silo launchers of ICBMs and deployed launchers of SLBMs:

(a) Upon arrival of the inspection team at a designated silo launcher of ICBMs, inspectors shall have the right to confirm that the silo launcher of ICBMs is the silo launcher of ICBMs designated for inspection by comparing its geographic coordinates, determined using a satellite system receiver and the procedures provided for in Part Five of this Annex, with the geographic coordinates provided for that silo launcher of ICBMs in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol.

(b) Upon arrival of inspectors at the designated deployed silo launcher of ICBMs or designated deployed launcher of SLBMs, a member of the in-country escort shall designate one

or more locations where inspectors are permitted to be present. This location or these locations shall be determined in a manner that provides inspectors the opportunity to observe the upper silo edge of such a silo launcher of ICBMs or the upper tube edge of such an SLBM launcher as well as to observe any vehicles, containers, or objects that enter or leave the vicinity of the silo launcher of ICBMs or SLBM launcher. The boundaries of that vicinity shall be determined by a member of the in-country escort. The location or locations from which inspectors shall have the right to observe the upper silo edge of such a silo launcher of ICBMs or the upper tube edge of such an SLBM launcher shall be located at a distance of no more than 50 meters from that launcher. In cases where a clear view cannot be provided within a 50-meter distance, the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort may agree to a location or locations that provide a clear view of the upper edge of the launcher from a distance greater than 50 meters.

(c) Prior to the time of the opening of the silo door of the designated deployed silo launcher of ICBMs or hatch of the designated deployed launcher of SLBMs, a member of the in-country escort shall inform the inspection team leader of its opening. Inspectors shall have the right to observe the opening of the silo door of the silo launcher of ICBMs or hatch of the SLBM launcher. The time of the opening of such a silo door or such a hatch shall be determined by the inspected Party.

(d) Inspectors shall have the right to maintain uninterrupted visual contact with the upper silo edge of the designated silo launcher of ICBMs or the upper tube edge of the designated launcher of SLBMs or with vehicles, devices, or structures used to remove the missile or the front section from the launcher or to prepare the front section for viewing throughout the period of time from the opening of the silo door of the silo launcher of ICBMs or hatch of the SLBM launcher to the completion of the preparation of the front section for viewing or the removal of the missile or front

section from the ICBM launcher or SLBM launcher, whichever occurs first.

(e) For any vehicles, containers, or objects that enter or leave the vicinity of the designated silo launcher of ICBMs or launcher of SLBMs throughout the period of time from the opening of the silo door of the silo launcher of ICBMs or hatch of the SLBM launcher to the completion of the preparation of the front section for viewing or the removal of the missile or front section from the silo launcher of ICBMs or SLBM launcher, whichever occurs first, a member of the in-country escort shall demonstrate, to the satisfaction of inspectors, that such vehicles, containers, or objects do not contain reentry vehicles.

5. At the choice of the inspected Party, a designated deployed mobile launcher of ICBMs or a submarine on which is installed a designated deployed launcher of SLBMs may proceed to a specially allocated site, where the viewing of the front section of such an ICBM or such an SLBM is to be carried out, or where an SLBM is to be removed from its launcher, or where the front section is to be separated from an ICBM or SLBM. In that event, inspectors shall have the right to maintain uninterrupted visual contact with such a deployed mobile launcher of ICBMs or such a submarine during its movement to a specially allocated site. The submarine shall proceed to such a specially allocated site while surfaced.

6. If the viewing of the front section is carried out directly in the deployed launcher of ICBMs or deployed launcher of SLBMs, the inspected Party shall prepare the front section for viewing in accordance with paragraph 8 or paragraph 11 of this Section and shall provide the inspection team with an opportunity to view such a front section of an ICBM or SLBM. Inspectors shall have the right to view the interior of vehicles and devices used to prepare the front section for viewing, prior to their use and upon completion of viewing the front section. This viewing shall be carried out in order to confirm that such vehicles or devices do not contain another front section or other reentry vehicles. For

SLBMs, if the inspected Party places a temporary structure over an SLBM launcher that is specially intended to prepare the front section for viewing and to carry out the viewing of the front section, inspectors shall have the right to view the interior of this temporary structure before it is put in place and after the viewing of the front section is completed. This viewing of the temporary structure shall be carried out in order to confirm that it does not contain another front section or other reentry vehicles.

7. For viewing of the front section carried out outside a designated deployed launcher of ICBMs or deployed launcher of SLBMs, the inspected Party shall separate such a front section and remove it from such an ICBM launcher or SLBM launcher or remove the missile with its front section from an ICBM launcher or SLBM launcher:

(a) If the inspected Party separates the front section in the designated launcher of ICBMs or launcher of SLBMs and then removes it, the inspected Party shall determine the manner of carrying out the viewing of the interior of such a launcher. Such viewing shall be carried out by one subgroup of inspectors. Each inspector in such a subgroup shall have the right to view the top portion of the deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM in the launcher for no more than three minutes from a location designated by the in-country escort in order to confirm that the front section has been fully separated. The in-country escort shall designate this location in such a manner as to provide a clear view of the entire upper portion of the ICBM or SLBM.

(b) Inspectors shall have the right to view the interior of vehicles and devices used to remove or transport an ICBM, SLBM, or front section of an ICBM or SLBM from an ICBM launcher or SLBM launcher prior to their use. After the removal of the ICBM, SLBM, or front section of an ICBM or an SLBM from a vehicle or device, inspectors shall have the right to view them again.

(c) If the viewing of the front section is carried out at a specially allocated site, inspectors shall have the right to follow the vehicle in which the ICBM or SLBM with its front section or the front section of an ICBM or SLBM is transported to such a specially allocated site, in such a manner as to maintain uninterrupted visual contact with that vehicle.

8. Preparation of the front section for viewing may be carried out outside the field of view of inspectors.

9. If the viewing of the separated front section is carried out in a vehicle, inspectors shall have the right to observe the vehicle throughout the period of time from the time the front section is placed in the vehicle to the completion of the viewing of that front section.

10. If the viewing of the front section is carried out at a specially allocated site, the following procedures shall apply:

(a) Before the shroud is removed inspectors shall have the right to view the specially allocated site inside an enclosed space, in order to ascertain that such a site does not contain another front section or other reentry vehicles.

(b) During preparation of the front section for viewing inside an enclosed space, inspectors shall have the right to observe all accesses to this enclosed space or to seal by seals all accesses as agreed between the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort. During preparation of the front section for viewing, no vehicle, container, or object that is large enough to contain an ICBM or SLBM, front section of an ICBM or SLBM, or reentry vehicle shall leave such a site until inspected or until an inspector declares that there is no intent to inspect it.

11. The inspected Party shall have the right to cover reentry vehicles and other equipment, including the mounting platform, with individual covers, in such a manner that the covers shall not hamper inspectors in ascertaining that the front section

contains a number of reentry vehicles equal to the number of reentry vehicles declared for such a deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM. The inspected Party shall have the right to use hard, soft, and combined covers to cover reentry vehicles and other objects located on the front section of an ICBM or SLBM, based on the following:

(a) A hard cover is understood to mean a cover that has a fixed shape and consists entirely of structurally hard elements. The inspected Party shall have the right to use individual hard covers or a single hard cover consisting of a base portion, individual conically-shaped elements that cover each reentry vehicle, and individual elements that cover other objects located on the front section of a deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM. Inspectors shall have the right to view and measure such hard covers for reentry vehicles prior to their placement on the front section.

(b) A soft cover is understood to mean a cover for a reentry vehicle or other objects located on the front section that does not have a fixed shape or structurally hard elements except for hard elements that cover and protect only the reentry vehicle nose tip. Inspectors shall have the right to view soft covers for reentry vehicles prior to their placement on the front section in a manner that demonstrates the cover's general shape.

(c) A combined cover is understood to mean a cover, the structure of which has hard elements and a soft outer covering that, when assembled, has a fixed shape. Inspectors shall have the right to view the fully-assembled combined cover and measure the base diameter and height of the fully-assembled combined cover prior to its placement on the front section.

(d) The first time a Party uses a hard or combined cover for reentry vehicles, this Party shall conduct a one-time demonstration of that hard or fully-assembled combined cover during the first Type One inspection using that cover. During such a demonstration, inspectors shall have the right to view and make measurements of the hard cover for reentry vehicles



or view the fully-assembled combined cover for reentry vehicles and measure its base diameter and its height.

12. For designated deployed ICBMs or deployed SLBMs, upon completion of the preparation of the front section for viewing, the inspected Party shall determine the manner of carrying out the viewing of the front section. Such viewing shall be carried out by all inspectors as an inspection team or in subgroups. Each inspector shall have the right to view this front section for no more than 15 minutes. The viewing shall be carried out at a distance of no more than five meters from the front section, from a location or locations designated by the in-country escort providing a clear view of the covered reentry vehicles, in order to ascertain that the front section contains a number of reentry vehicles equal to the number of reentry vehicles declared for that deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM.

13. If a member of the in-country escort declares that non-nuclear objects other than reentry vehicles are located on the front section of the designated deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM equipped with no less than one nuclear-armed reentry vehicle, the inspection team leader shall have the right to designate all such non-nuclear objects for inspection. The in-country escort shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of the inspectors that such objects are non-nuclear. Radiation detection equipment provided for in Part Five of this Annex may be used, at the discretion of the inspected Party, to demonstrate to inspectors that the objects located on the front section of an ICBM or SLBM and declared by a member of the in-country escort as non-nuclear objects, are, in fact, non-nuclear. Radiation detection equipment shall be used in accordance with Part Five of this Annex.

14. If preparation of the front section for viewing has been carried out outside the field of view of inspectors, inspectors shall, upon completion of viewing of the front section and prior to the reinstallation of the shroud, if applicable, have the right to view the vehicle or specially allocated site where the viewing of the front section was

carried out, including, if applicable, the space under the shroud, in order to confirm the absence of reentry vehicles outside the front section.

15. For a designated deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM, declared during pre-inspection procedures not to contain a front section, the inspected Party shall determine the manner of preparing the ICBM or SLBM for viewing and carrying out the viewing of the interior of the launcher of such an ICBM or SLBM. Such viewing shall be carried out by all inspectors as an inspection team or in subgroups. Each inspector shall have the right to view the upper edge of the deployed ICBM or deployed SLBM in the ICBM launcher or SLBM launcher for no more than three minutes from a location designated by the in-country escort, in order to confirm the absence of the front section on an ICBM or SLBM. The in-country escort shall designate this location in such a manner as to provide a clear view of the interior of the ICBM launcher or SLBM launcher.

Section III. Inspection Procedures for a Designated Non-deployed Launcher of ICBMs or Launcher of SLBMs and a Designated Fixed Structure for Mobile Launchers of ICBMs Declared Not to Contain a Deployed Mobile Launcher of ICBMs

1. For a designated non-deployed silo launcher of ICBMs, upon arrival of the inspection team at such a silo launcher of ICBMs, inspectors shall have the right to confirm that the silo launcher of ICBMs is the silo launcher of ICBMs designated for inspection by comparing its geographic coordinates, determined using a satellite system receiver and the procedures provided for in Part Five of this Annex, with the geographic coordinates provided for that silo launcher of ICBMs in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol. After the inspected Party opens the silo door of such a silo launcher of ICBMs, inspectors shall have the right to view the interior of this silo launcher of ICBMs from a location designated by the in-country escort, in order to confirm that it does not contain an ICBM.

2. For a designated fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs declared not to contain a deployed mobile launcher of ICBMs, upon arrival of the inspection team at such a fixed structure, the inspected Party shall open the doors of the fixed structure. Inspectors shall have the right to view the interior of this fixed structure from a location designated by the in-country escort, in order to confirm that this fixed structure does not contain a deployed mobile launcher of ICBMs.

3. For a designated non-deployed launcher of SLBMs, upon arrival of the inspection team at such an SLBM launcher, the inspected Party shall open the hatch of the SLBM launcher. Inspectors shall have the right to view the interior of this SLBM launcher from a location designated by the in-country escort, in order to confirm that it does not contain an SLBM.

4. If an inspection team conducting an inspection of a designated non-deployed launcher of ICBMs, designated fixed structure for mobile launchers of ICBMs declared not to contain a deployed mobile launcher of ICBMs, or designated non-deployed launcher of SLBMs, discovers that such a launcher or such a fixed structure contains a deployed ICBM or a deployed SLBM, the inspection team shall have the right to inspect the discovered ICBM or SLBM in order to determine the number of reentry vehicles emplaced on such an ICBM or SLBM. The inspected Party shall prepare the front section of such an ICBM or SLBM for viewing using the procedures provided for in Section II of this Part.

#### Section IV. Inspection Procedures for a Designated Converted Launcher of SLBMs Installed on a Ballistic Missile Submarine

1. For a designated converted launcher of SLBMs installed on a ballistic missile submarine, upon arrival of the inspection team at such a converted launcher of SLBMs, the inspected Party shall prepare this launcher for viewing.

2. During preparation of the designated converted launcher of SLBMs for viewing, inspectors shall, upon arrival at the launcher, have the right to maintain uninterrupted visual contact with the converted launcher of SLBMs. During the inspection of a designated converted launcher of SLBMs, inspectors shall have the right to inspect all objects and equipment removed from that launcher in order to confirm that they are not a first stage of an SLBM and were not used to make such a launcher capable of launching an SLBM. The inspection shall begin when the hatch of the designated converted launcher of SLBMs is opened and shall end when the inspection procedures for such a converted launcher of SLBMs have been completed.

3. For a converted launcher of SLBMs designated for inspection, after completion of preparation of such a launcher for viewing, a subgroup consisting of no more than five inspectors shall have the right to:

(a) View the launcher from a location or locations designated by the in-country escort that provide a clear view of the interior of such a launcher;

(b) Confirm the presence of each of the distinguishing features demonstrated during the exhibition conducted by the inspected Party in accordance with Part Nine of the Protocol and recorded in the inspection activity report of such an exhibition; and

(c) Confirm, using the recorded distinguishing features for such a converted launcher of SLBMs, that such a converted launcher of SLBMs remains incapable of launching an SLBM.

4. If a member of the in-country escort declares that an object contained in such a launcher is not a first stage of an SLBM, the in-country escort shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of inspectors that such an object is not a first stage of an SLBM including, if necessary, removing that object from the launcher.

Section V. Inspection Procedures for Designated Launchers Installed on SSGNs

1. For a designated launcher installed on an SSGN, upon arrival of the inspection team at such a launcher, the inspected Party shall prepare the launcher for viewing by inspectors.
2. If necessary, at the discretion of the inspected Party, the SSGN containing launchers designated for inspection may proceed to a specially allocated site depicted on the coastlines and waters diagram of the submarine base where the viewing of these designated launchers is to be carried out, located within the waters depicted on such a coastlines and waters diagram of the submarine base. In this event, the submarine shall proceed to such a site while surfaced, and inspectors shall have the right to maintain uninterrupted visual contact with this submarine.
3. During preparation of the designated launcher for viewing, the inspected Party shall open the hatch of that launcher. Inspectors shall have the right to view the interior of that designated launcher, from a location designated by the in-country escort, in order to confirm that it does not contain an SLBM.
4. During preparation of the designated launcher for viewing, inspectors shall have the right to maintain uninterrupted visual contact with the upper tube edge of such a launcher. During the inspection of a designated launcher, inspectors shall have the right to inspect all objects and equipment removed from that launcher in order to confirm that they are not a first stage of an SLBM and were not used to make such a launcher capable of launching an SLBM. Inspectors shall also have the right to inspect all objects and equipment, prior to their installation, that are to be installed on that launcher during preparation of that launcher for inspection, in order to confirm that they are not used to make such a launcher incapable of launching an SLBM. The inspection shall begin when the hatch of the designated launcher is opened and shall

end when the inspection procedures for such a launcher are completed.

5. For a launcher designated for inspection, after the launcher has been prepared for viewing, inspectors shall have the right to:

(a) View the launcher from a location or locations designated by the in-country escort that provide a clear view of the interior of such a launcher in order to confirm that such a launcher does not contain an SLBM. If a member of the in-country escort declares that an object that is contained in such a launcher is not a first stage of an SLBM, the in-country escort shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of inspectors that such an object is not a first stage of an SLBM including, if necessary, removing the object from the launcher; and

(b) Confirm that such a launcher has not been reconverted and remains incapable of launching an SLBM, by ascertaining the absence of critical components, as demonstrated during the exhibitions of converted launchers on SSGNs in accordance with Part Nine of the Protocol.

#### Section VI. Inspection Procedures for Deployed Heavy Bombers

1. The inspection team shall have the right to view designated deployed heavy bombers from a location designated by the in-country escort in order to confirm their types, read their unique identifiers, and, if applicable, view declared distinguishing features associated with such heavy bombers, as well as to confirm the number of nuclear armaments declared to be located on such heavy bombers.

2. The inspected Party shall prepare designated deployed heavy bombers for inspection at a location designated by the in-country escort and shall have the right to cover nuclear armaments and other objects located on such heavy bombers with

soft covers in such a manner that these covers allow inspectors to confirm the number of nuclear armaments located on such heavy bombers. If it is necessary to relocate a designated deployed heavy bomber during the inspection, inspectors shall have the right to maintain uninterrupted visual contact with such a deployed heavy bomber.

3. The inspected Party shall not remove any armaments or other objects located on designated deployed heavy bombers from such heavy bombers throughout the period of time from arrival of inspectors at such heavy bombers to the completion of the inspection of such heavy bombers.

4. The inspected Party shall determine the manner of carrying out the viewing of a designated heavy bomber. Such a viewing shall be carried out by all inspectors as an inspection team or in subgroups. Each inspector shall have the right to view a designated deployed heavy bomber for no more than 15 minutes. Inspectors shall have the right to view the weapons bay from a location or locations designated by the in-country escort, in order to confirm the number of nuclear armaments declared to be located on such a heavy bomber.

5. If a member of the in-country escort declares that objects located on a designated deployed heavy bomber are non-nuclear objects, the inspection team leader shall have the right to designate all such objects located on each designated deployed heavy bomber for further inspection. The in-country escort shall demonstrate to the satisfaction of inspectors that such designated objects are non-nuclear objects. Radiation detection equipment provided for in Part Five of this Annex may be used, at the discretion of the inspected Party, in order to demonstrate to inspectors that an object located on the designated deployed heavy bomber and declared by a member of the in-country escort to be a non-nuclear object, is, in fact, non-nuclear. Radiation detection equipment shall be used in accordance with Part Five of this Annex.

Section VII. Inspection Procedures at ICBM Bases and Submarine Bases

1. For an ICBM base, inspectors shall have the right to inspect the maintenance facility within the boundaries of the inspection site in order to confirm the accuracy of the declared data on the number, unique identifiers, types, and, if applicable, variants or versions of items of inspection declared for the inspection site.
2. For a submarine base, inspectors shall have the right to inspect the inspection site within the boundaries of the inspection site, in order to confirm the accuracy of the declared data on the number, unique identifiers, types, and, if applicable, variants of items of inspection declared for the inspection site.
3. At ICBM bases and submarine bases, inspectors shall, within the boundaries of the inspection site, have the right to inspect items of inspection, as well as objects, covered objects, containers, vehicles, and structures large enough to contain or to be an item of inspection that are located within the boundaries of such an inspection site as provided for in Part Nine of this Annex.



Part Seven - Type Two Inspection Procedures

Section I. Pre-inspection Restrictions at the Inspection Site

1. No later than one hour after the time for the designation of the inspection site, the inspected Party shall implement the following pre-inspection restrictions at the designated inspection site, which shall remain in effect until the pre-inspection procedures have been completed:

(a) For ICBM loading facilities; SLBM loading facilities; storage facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, and mobile launchers of ICBMs; repair facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, and mobile launchers of ICBMs; test ranges; training facilities; and formerly declared facilities other than formerly declared facilities at which heavy bombers converted for non-nuclear armaments are based, the inspected Party shall not remove from the inspection site non-deployed ICBMs and non-deployed SLBMs, first stages of ICBMs and SLBMs, mobile launchers of ICBMs, containers and closed vehicles large enough to contain an item of inspection and covered objects large enough to contain or to be an item of inspection.

(b) For formerly declared facilities at which heavy bombers converted for non-nuclear armaments are based, the inspected Party shall not remove any such heavy bombers from the inspection site and shall not install or remove any equipment on such heavy bombers.

(c) For submarine bases, the inspected Party shall not move ballistic missile submarines, on which are installed converted launchers of SLBMs that are subject to inspection in accordance with Part Three of the Protocol, from within the waters depicted on the coastlines and waters diagram of the submarine base, shall not move such submarines into dry dock, and shall not install or remove equipment on such converted launchers of SLBMs.

(d) For conversion or elimination facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, or mobile launchers of ICBMs, the inspected Party shall not remove from the inspection site eliminated solid-fueled ICBMs, eliminated solid-fueled SLBMs, or eliminated mobile launchers of ICBMs that are subject to inspection in accordance with Part Three of the Protocol.

(e) For conversion or elimination facilities for heavy bombers, the inspected Party shall not remove from the inspection site converted heavy bombers that are subject to inspection in accordance with Part Three of the Protocol.

(f) For storage facilities for heavy bombers, the inspected Party shall not remove any heavy bombers from the inspection site and shall not locate or remove armaments on heavy bombers.

2. Upon arrival of the inspection team at a formerly declared facility at which heavy bombers converted for non-nuclear armaments are based, the inspected Party shall not move, within the boundaries of the inspection site, heavy bombers located at the inspection site at the time pre-inspection restrictions were implemented.

3. Upon completion of procedures for designating converted heavy bombers for inspection in accordance with Part Nine of the Protocol, the pre-inspection restrictions provided for in subparagraph 1(b) of this Section shall remain in effect with respect to such designated heavy bombers until inspectors have arrived at such heavy bombers. Upon completion of the procedures for designation, these pre-inspection restrictions shall cease to be in effect with respect to all other heavy bombers located at the inspection site at the time pre-inspection restrictions were implemented.

4. The pre-inspection restrictions provided for in this Section shall not apply to work conducted in order to resolve an emergency involving a submarine, launcher, missile, or heavy bomber.

Section II. Inspection Procedures at ICBM Loading Facilities; SLBM Loading Facilities; Storage Facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, and Mobile Launchers of ICBMs; Repair Facilities for ICBMs, SLBMs, and Mobile Launchers of ICBMs; Test Ranges; Training Facilities; and Formerly Declared Facilities Other Than Formerly Declared Facilities at Which Heavy Bombers Converted For Non-nuclear Armaments Are Based

1. Within the boundaries of the inspection site, inspectors shall have the right to read unique identifiers and to confirm the accuracy of declared data on the number, types, and, if applicable, variants or versions of items of inspection specified for the designated inspection site as provided for in Parts Five and Nine of this Annex.

2. For test ranges, inspectors shall have the right to inspect a silo test launcher of ICBMs declared not to contain an ICBM or a training model of a missile in order to confirm that it does not contain an ICBM or a training model of a missile. Upon arrival of the inspection team at such a silo test launcher of ICBMs, inspectors shall have the right to confirm that this silo test launcher of ICBMs is the silo test launcher of ICBMs designated for inspection by comparing its geographic coordinates, determined using a satellite system receiver and the procedures provided for in Part Five of this Annex, with the geographic coordinates provided for that silo test launcher of ICBMs in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol. After the in-country escort opens the silo door of such a launcher of ICBMs, inspectors shall have the right to view the interior of such a launcher from a location designated by the in-country escort in order to confirm that it does not contain an ICBM or a training model of a missile.

Section III. Inspection Procedures for Deployed Heavy Bombers at Storage Facilities for Heavy Bombers

1. Within the boundaries of the inspection site, inspectors shall have the right to confirm the accuracy of declared data

on the number, types, and, if applicable, variants of all deployed heavy bombers specified for the designated inspection site as provided for in Part Nine of this Annex, as well as to confirm the number of nuclear armaments located on designated deployed heavy bombers in accordance with the Fourth Agreed Statement contained in Part Nine of the Protocol.

2. If it is necessary, in accordance with Part Nine of the Protocol, to relocate or prepare for inspection a designated deployed heavy bomber, inspectors shall have the right to maintain uninterrupted visual contact with such a heavy bomber.

3. Inspectors shall have the right to view all deployed heavy bombers, including environmentally-sealed deployed heavy bombers in accordance with the Fourth Agreed Statement contained in Part Nine of the Protocol, from a location designated by the in-country escort in order to confirm their types, to read the unique identifiers on them, as well as to verify that unique tamper-proof seals have not been damaged on the weapons bays of all environmentally-sealed deployed heavy bombers.

4. Except for the three deployed heavy bombers designated for further inspection in accordance with the Fourth Agreed Statement contained in Part Nine of the Protocol, inspectors shall not have the right to inspect the interior portions of other heavy bombers located at the storage facility for heavy bombers.

5. In the event that the unique tamper-proof seals on any environmentally-sealed deployed heavy bomber have been damaged, inspectors shall have the right to inspect by viewing the interior of the weapons bay of such a heavy bomber and to re-apply unique tamper-proof seals to its weapons bay in accordance with the Fourth Agreed Statement contained in Part Nine of the Protocol.

6. For structures within the boundaries of the inspection site large enough to contain a heavy bomber, inspectors shall

have the right to ascertain whether the structure contains a deployed heavy bomber. If a heavy bomber is discovered in such a structure, inspectors shall have the right to inspect all of the distinguishing features of that heavy bomber.

Section IV. Inspection Procedures in Order to Confirm That Solid-Fueled ICBMs, Solid-Fueled SLBMs, Mobile Launchers of ICBMs, and Silo Launchers of ICBMs Have Been Eliminated

1. For eliminated solid-fueled ICBMs, eliminated solid-fueled SLBMs, and eliminated mobile launchers of ICBMs, inspectors shall have the right to:

(a) Confirm the accuracy of declared data on the number, types, and, if applicable, variants and versions of eliminated solid-fueled ICBMs and solid-fueled SLBMs, eliminated first stages of ICBMs and SLBMs, and eliminated mobile launchers of ICBMs by viewing and measuring such items in accordance with Parts Five and Nine of this Annex and, if applicable, read the unique identifiers on eliminated solid-fueled ICBMs and solid-fueled SLBMs and on eliminated first stages of ICBMs and SLBMs; and

(b) View such items in order to confirm that they have been eliminated in accordance with Part Three of the Protocol.

2. For eliminated silo launchers of ICBMs, upon arrival of the inspection team at each such silo launcher of ICBMs, inspectors shall have the right to:

(a) Confirm that the silo launcher of ICBMs is the declared eliminated silo launcher of ICBMs by comparing its geographic coordinates, determined using a satellite system receiver and the procedures provided for in Part Five of this Annex, with the geographic coordinates provided for that silo launcher of ICBMs in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol; and

(b) After confirmation of coordinates, view the eliminated silo launcher of ICBMs from a location designated by the in-country escort in order to confirm that it has been eliminated in accordance with Part Three of the Protocol.

Section V. Inspection Procedures for Converted Launchers of SLBMs and Converted Heavy Bombers

1. For a converted launcher of SLBMs, upon arrival of the inspection team at a declared converted launcher of SLBMs, the in-country escort shall prepare the converted launcher of SLBMs for viewing. During the period of preparation for viewing, inspectors shall have the right to maintain uninterrupted visual contact with the declared converted launcher of SLBMs. Inspectors shall, as applicable, have the right to:

(a) View and make measurements of the interior of the converted launcher of SLBMs;

(b) Ascertain the absence of critical components of the launcher that are required to launch an SLBM in order to confirm that the procedures provided for in Part Three of the Protocol have been carried out in full; and

(c) While confirming that the SLBM launcher has been converted, confirm the presence of each of the distinguishing features recorded during the initial exhibition conducted in accordance with the Ninth Agreed Statement contained in Part Nine of the Protocol.

2. For converted heavy bombers at conversion or elimination facilities for heavy bombers, inspectors shall have the right to:

(a) Read the unique identifiers on the converted heavy bombers declared during pre-inspection procedures;

(b) View such converted heavy bombers in order to confirm that they have been converted in accordance with Part Three of the Protocol; and

(c) View such converted heavy bombers and confirm the presence of each of the distinguishing features recorded during the initial exhibition.

3. For converted heavy bombers at a formerly declared facility at which heavy bombers converted for non-nuclear armaments are based, during pre-inspection procedures, a member of the in-country escort shall provide to the inspection team leader, in writing, information on the number of converted heavy bombers located at the base and on their location depicted on the inspection site diagram of the formerly declared facility and shall provide, in writing, the tail number for each converted heavy bomber that corresponds to the designator for such heavy bomber depicted on the inspection site diagram of the formerly declared facility. Inspectors shall have the right to:

(a) Read the tail number of each converted heavy bomber designated for inspection in accordance with the First Agreed Statement contained in Part Nine of the Protocol;

(b) View such designated converted heavy bombers in order to confirm that such heavy bombers remain incapable of employing nuclear armaments; and

(c) View such designated converted heavy bombers and confirm the presence of each of the distinguishing features recorded during the initial exhibition.

## Part Eight - Exhibition Procedures

### Section I. General Provisions

Upon receipt of appropriate notifications of the intent to conduct an exhibition and of the intent to take part in such an exhibition in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol, the inspection team shall arrive at the point of entry on the territory of the Party conducting the exhibition no more than two days and no less than one day in advance of the exhibition date.

### Section II. Pre-Inspection Procedures for Exhibitions

1. During pre-inspection procedures for an exhibition, a member of the in-country escort shall provide the following information: the purpose of the exhibition; a list of the items to be exhibited, specifying their types, variants, and versions, as applicable; the technical data of the items to be exhibited and their distinguishing features using photographs and drawings, as applicable; procedures for conducting the exhibition; and additional information if necessary.

2. During pre-inspection procedures, a member of the in-country escort shall also provide, if applicable, one photograph of each distinguishing feature declared by the Party conducting the exhibition for the item to be exhibited. During the exhibition, inspectors shall have the right to use such photographs to make a comparison with the distinguishing features of the item to be exhibited. If during this comparison a photograph of a distinguishing feature proves to be unsatisfactory, the inspection team leader shall have the right to request, through a member of the in-country escort, that the inspected Party retake the photograph of the declared distinguishing feature. A list of such photographs shall be



recorded in the inspection activity report and such photographs shall be attached to this report.

Section III. Exhibition Procedures to Demonstrate Distinguishing Features and to Confirm Technical Characteristics of Each New Type, Variant, or Version of an ICBM, SLBM, ICBM Launcher, and Heavy Bomber Equipped for Nuclear Armaments

1. During an exhibition to demonstrate the distinguishing features and to confirm the technical characteristics of each new type or variant of an ICBM or SLBM or version of an ICBM launcher, as applicable:

(a) For a new type or variant of an ICBM or SLBM, the Party conducting the exhibition shall exhibit the following items in accordance with Part Five of this Annex:

(i) For an ICBM or SLBM that is maintained, stored, and transported as an assembled missile in a launch canister, a first stage of the ICBM or SLBM, an assembled missile, and a launch canister associated with the ICBM or SLBM. In order to confirm the technical data of such items, the Party conducting the exhibition shall provide inspectors with the opportunity to:

(A) View such items from locations designated by the in-country escort in order to confirm each of the declared distinguishing features of the exhibited items; and

(B) Make measurements of the exhibited first stage, assembled missile, and launch canister at locations designated by a member of the in-country escort in order to confirm the technical data provided in the notification in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol.

(ii) For an ICBM or SLBM that is maintained, stored, and transported as an assembled missile without a launch

canister, an assembled missile. In order to confirm the technical data of such an ICBM or SLBM, the Party conducting the exhibition shall provide inspectors with the opportunity to:

(A) View such an assembled missile from a location designated by the in-country escort in order to confirm each of the declared distinguishing features of the exhibited ICBM or SLBM; and

(B) Make measurements of the exhibited assembled missile at locations designated by a member of the in-country escort in order to confirm the technical data provided in the notification in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol.

(iii) For an ICBM or SLBM that is maintained, stored, and transported in stages, a first stage of the ICBM or SLBM, the self-contained dispensing mechanism, and an assembled missile. The self-contained dispensing mechanism may be exhibited separately or assembled with the ICBM or SLBM. In order to confirm the technical data of such an ICBM or SLBM, the Party conducting the exhibition shall provide inspectors with the opportunity to:

(A) View such items from locations designated by the in-country escort in order to confirm each of the declared distinguishing features of the exhibited items; and

(B) Make measurements of the exhibited first stage, self-contained dispensing mechanism, and assembled missile at locations designated by a member of the in-country escort in order to confirm the technical data provided in the notification in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol.

(b) The Party conducting the exhibition in order to confirm the technical data of an ICBM for mobile launchers of ICBMs may also exhibit the mobile launcher of ICBMs associated with that ICBM.

(c) Inspectors shall have the right to make measurements of each exhibited item at locations designated by a member of the in-country escort in accordance with Part Five of this Annex in order to confirm the technical data provided in the notification in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol. If necessary, the in-country escort shall use diagrams or drawings for designating points where measurements shall be made.

2. For new types or variants of heavy bombers equipped for nuclear armaments, the Party conducting the exhibition shall exhibit one such heavy bomber of each type and, if applicable, variant and provide inspectors with the opportunity to:

(a) View the exhibited heavy bomber equipped for nuclear armaments from a location designated by the in-country escort;

(b) Make measurements, if applicable, at locations designated by a member of the in-country escort in order to confirm the technical data for recognition of heavy bombers provided in the notification in accordance with Part Four of the Protocol; and

(c) View, confirm, and record each of the declared distinguishing features of such a heavy bomber, if applicable.

3. At the request of the inspection team leader, a member of the in-country escort shall photograph each exhibited item in order to obtain three photographs of each such item that satisfy the requirements provided for in Part Five of this Annex. A member of the in-country escort shall provide one copy of each such photograph to the inspection team leader prior to the completion of the exhibition.

4. Inspectors shall make measurements in accordance with Part Five of this Annex.

5. As applicable, distinguishing features, technical data, and measurements of each item for which an exhibition was conducted shall be recorded in the inspection activity report.

Section IV. Exhibition Procedures to Demonstrate the Results of Conversion of the First Item of any Type of ICBM Launcher, SLBM Launcher, or Heavy Bomber Equipped for Nuclear Armaments

1. The in-country escort, using the information provided during pre-inspection procedures, shall demonstrate the results of the conversion in order to confirm that the procedures provided for in Part Three of the Protocol have been carried out in full.

2. During such exhibitions, inspectors shall have the right to:

(a) View the exhibited converted item and, if applicable, an exhibited item of the same type that has not been converted, from a location designated by the in-country escort in order to confirm each of the declared distinguishing features which distinguish the converted item from an item that has not been converted; and

(b) If applicable, make measurements of the distinguishing features at locations designated by a member of the in-country escort.

Section V. Other Exhibitions to be Conducted in Accordance with Part Nine of the Protocol

Other exhibitions referred to in the First, Second, Fourth, Seventh, and Ninth Agreed Statements contained in Part Nine of the Protocol shall be conducted in accordance with this Part and with the procedures provided for in Part Nine of the Protocol.

Part Nine - Inspection Procedures for Items of Inspection,  
Objects, Covered Objects, Containers, Vehicles, and Structures  
During Type One and Type Two Inspections

1. Inspectors shall have the right, within the boundaries of the inspection site depicted on the inspection site diagram, to confirm the accuracy of declared data on the number, types and, if applicable, variants or versions of items of inspection subject to Type One or Type Two inspections in accordance with Part Five of the Protocol.
2. For the purposes of this Part, the term "item of inspection" means an item specified in paragraph 10 of Section V of Part Five of the Protocol.
3. During the conduct of inspection procedures provided for in Part Five of the Protocol, as well as in Parts Six and Seven of this Annex, inspectors shall use the following agreed size criteria to determine whether objects, covered objects, containers, vehicles, and structures are large enough to contain or to be an item of inspection:
  - (a) For ICBM bases, ICBM loading facilities, storage facilities for ICBMs, storage facilities for mobile launchers of ICBMs, repair facilities for ICBMs, repair facilities for mobile launchers of ICBMs, test ranges from which launches of ICBMs are conducted, training facilities associated with ICBMs and their launchers, and formerly declared facilities associated with ICBMs and their launchers:
    - (i) For inspections in the United States of America:
      - (A) Length (meters): 7.0
      - (B) Diameter (meters): 1.68
    - (ii) For inspections in the Russian Federation:

(A) Length (meters): 19.5

(B) Diameter (meters): 1.95

(b) For submarine bases, SLBM loading facilities, storage facilities for SLBMs, repair facilities for SLBMs, test ranges from which launches of SLBMs are conducted, training facilities associated with SLBMs and their launchers, and formerly declared facilities associated with SLBMs and their launchers:

(i) For inspections in the Russian Federation:

(A) Length (meters): 12.1

(B) Diameter (meters): 1.80

(ii) For inspections in the United States of America:

(A) Length (meters): 7.0

(B) Diameter (meters): 2.1

(c) For air bases and storage facilities for heavy bombers:

(i) For inspections in the United States of America:

(A) Length (meters): 20.0

(B) Width (meters): 41.0

(C) Height (meters): 5.0

(ii) For inspections in the Russian Federation:

(A) Length (meters): 49.0

(B) Width (meters): 50.0

(C) Height (meters): 13.0

(d) The size criteria specified in subparagraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this paragraph shall be derived using data for ICBMs, SLBMs, and heavy bombers existing as of the date of signature of the Treaty. In the event that a new type of ICBM, SLBM, or heavy bomber is deployed or in the event that any type of ICBM, SLBM, or heavy bomber is retired, these size criteria shall be changed, if necessary. The Parties shall propose any changes to the size criteria using data for the smallest ICBM, SLBM, or heavy bomber declared by the Parties and provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol.

4. For the purposes of this Part, the phrase "large enough to contain an item of inspection" or "large enough to be an item of inspection" means that each of the linear dimensions of the length, width, height, and diameter, as applicable, of an object, covered object, container, vehicle, or structure is no less than 97 percent of the corresponding linear dimensions of the size criteria specified in paragraph 3 of this Part.

5. In conducting Type One and Type Two inspections in accordance with Part Five of the Protocol, inspectors shall have the right, within the boundaries of the inspection site, to apply procedures of this Part to covered objects, containers, vehicles, and structures that are large enough to contain or to be an item of inspection, in order to determine the presence of an item of inspection in them.

6. For an item of inspection that is located outside a container and is not covered, inspectors shall have the right to confirm whether such an item is an item of inspection by viewing and making measurements of its external dimensions at locations designated by a member of the in-country escort.

7. For covered objects and containers, inspectors shall have the right to:

(a) If an object is covered or located in a container, view and make measurements of the dimensions of such a covered object or container to determine whether it is large enough to contain or to be an item of inspection by comparing its

dimensions to 97 percent of the applicable size criteria specified in paragraph 3 of this Part;

(b) If a covered object or container is determined to be large enough to contain or to be an item of inspection, view and make measurements of such an object after the in-country escort has partially uncovered it or view and make measurements of the object within a container to determine whether such an object is an item of inspection; and

(c) If, upon completion of the procedures specified in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph, inspectors are unable to determine whether the object is an item of inspection, view the object and make measurements of its external dimensions at locations designated by a member of the in-country escort after the in-country escort has fully uncovered the object or removed it from the container.

8. For a container known as a "loading tube" that is declared by the inspected Party to contain an SLBM of an existing type:

(a) The inspection team leader shall have the right to request the removal of an access hatch in the middle of the loading tube in addition to the two normally removed hatches located on the ends of the loading tube, on no more than two such loading tubes designated for inspection during each inspection.

(b) Inspectors shall have the right to use additional reference material provided by a member of the in-country escort together with indirect measurements of the first stage of the SLBM to confirm the type of SLBM declared to be contained within the loading tube.

(c) If, by means of external measurements of the loading tube and indirect measurements of the SLBM declared to be contained within the loading tube, as well as by additional means of identification, inspectors determine that the first stage of the SLBM is the first stage of an SLBM of the



declared type, the loading tube and the SLBM therein shall not be subject to further inspection.

(d) The inspection team leader shall have the right to request the removal of one SLBM designated for inspection from its loading tube no more than once each year in order to confirm the declared type of such an SLBM.

9. For objects that may be inside a vehicle or structure, inspectors shall have the right to:

(a) View and make measurements of the dimensions of any access to the vehicle or structure to determine whether such access is 97 percent or more of the diameter, width or height of the applicable size criteria specified in paragraph 3 of this Part.

(b) If such access is determined to be large enough to allow access, view and make measurements of the external dimensions of the vehicle or structure to determine whether such a vehicle or structure is large enough to contain an item of inspection by comparing such dimensions to 97 percent of the applicable size criteria specified in paragraph 3 of this Part.

(c) If the vehicle or structure is determined to be large enough to contain an item of inspection, inspect the interior of the vehicle or structure to determine the presence of an item of inspection in it.

(d) View and make measurements of the dimensions of any access to a partitioned or enclosed space within the vehicle or structure in accordance with subparagraph (a) of this paragraph and, if such access is determined to be large enough to allow access, inspect the interior of the partitioned or enclosed space to determine the presence of an item of inspection in it.

(e) For an object discovered inside a vehicle, structure or partitioned or enclosed space within such a vehicle or

structure, inspect it in accordance with paragraph 6 of this Part.

10. If, by viewing or measuring, inspectors confirm that an object or covered object is not an item of inspection or confirm that a container, vehicle, or structure does not contain an item of inspection, such an object, covered object, container, vehicle, or structure shall not be subject to further inspection.

11. For items of inspection located within the boundaries of the inspection site depicted on the inspection site diagram that are subject to inspection in accordance with Part Five of the Protocol, inspectors shall have the right, from a location designated by the in-country escort, to view such items and to make measurements of the dimensions at locations designated by a member of the in-country escort, in order to confirm that these items are items of inspection of the declared type and that their dimensions correspond to the technical data provided in accordance with Part Two of the Protocol. Upon completion of the viewing and measuring, such items shall not be subject to further inspection.

12. Inspectors shall have the right to use indirect measurement procedures, including the measurement of the distance between points designated by a member of the in-country escort on the item or container or in a vehicle containing such an item.

13. Inspectors shall have the right to request through a member of the in-country escort that the inspected Party provide additional equipment to make measurements in accordance with this Part.

14. Inspectors shall have the right to request through a member of the in-country escort that the inspected Party photograph an object, covered object, container, vehicle, or structure located within the boundaries of the inspection site, for which questions or ambiguities remain between the inspection team leader and a member of the in-country escort.

Such photographs shall be included in the inspection activity report. Any unresolved issues shall be discussed within the framework of the BCC.