

Gorbachev's report on the Soviet steps in response to Bush's September 27, 1991 Nuclear Initiative presented to Bush during their first meeting in Madrid on October 29, 1991.

- Five-hundred-three ICBMs, equipped with 1154 warheads all together, are to be taken off combat alert.
- Six SSBNs and 92 SLBMs have been decommissioned.
- All heavy bombers have been taken off combat alert.
- All 36 rail-based ICBM launchers have been permanently stationed.
- The following development programs have been discontinued: compact mobile ICBMs, modified nuclear short range missiles for Soviet heavy bombers, modernization of ICBMs for rail missile systems.
- The timetable for reducing strategic offensive arms has been adjusted to the total level of 5000 nuclear warheads (instead of 6000 units according to the Treaty).
- We are starting to withdraw the following types of weapons from their places of permanent deployment: nuclear warheads of the atomic artillery, nuclear warheads from tactical ground-based missiles, nuclear bombs and nuclear warheads for anti-aircraft missiles.
- Tactical nuclear weapons are being removed from ships and attack submarines, as well as naval aircraft for their accommodation in central storage sites in ground-based facilities. As in the U.S., the withdrawal of tactical nuclear weapons from the fleet will take us approximately 8-9 months.
- The following deadlines have been established for the completion of the liquidation: tactical nuclear weapons of the naval forces—1995; nuclear warheads of anti-aircraft rockets—1996; nuclear mines—1998; nuclear warheads of tactical missiles and nuclear artillery projectiles—2000. It should be noted that the scope of our work surpasses the U.S.' efforts.
- We declared a moratorium for one year (from ~~October~~<sup>the</sup> present year) on nuclear testing.
- We developed a timetable to downsize the USSR Armed Forces by 700 thousand people in 5 years.
- We are creating a special coordination committee involving ministries and republics (RSFSR, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Belarus) to oversee the implementation of the program of unilateral measures and to develop positions for negotiations and consultations.

The program has been approved by the State Council.

[Source: Anatoly S. Chernyaev Diary (manuscript donated to the National Security Archive),  
Translated by Anna Melyakova]