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Nuclear weapons states

United States of America	
Number of nuclear warheads	<p>7,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4,500 nuclear warheads in the military stockpile • 1,930 of these deployed • 2,500 retired and awaiting dismantlement (due to be completed by 2023)
Nuclear weapon system details	<p>Submarines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 14 Ohio Class SSBN's with Trident II (D-5) missiles and W76 and W88 warheads. • Other submarines (some Los Angeles, Improved Los Angeles and Virginia class SSNs) with Tomahawk cruise missiles and W80-0 warheads (non-strategic). <p>Land based</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 450 Minuteman III intercontinental ballistic missiles with 550 W87 warheads. <p>Aircraft</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 18 B-2s and 76 B-52Hs bombers are nuclear capable with around 60 (16 B-2s and 44 B-52Hs) assigned to nuclear missions with around 300 nuclear weapons deployed with some free-fall but most nuclear-tipped cruise missiles.
Position on first use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2010 Nuclear Posture Review stated the fundamental role of nuclear weapons was to deter a nuclear attack on the United States and that the United States will not use or threaten to use nuclear weapons on any state that are party to the NPT and in compliance with their nuclear non-proliferation obligations. However, it still reserves the right of first-use.
Modernisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over the next decade the US government plans to spend \$350 billion modernising and maintaining its nuclear forces and the necessary infrastructure. • Produce adaptable warheads which can be used on both ICBMs and SLBMs • Nuclear Posture Review also stated that the United States will not develop new nuclear warheads but consider 'full-range' of life-extension programme options. • Planning to increase accuracy of nuclear weapons to reduce yield as well as use existing designs so not to resume nuclear testing in order to maintain adherence to the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test Ban Treaty. • Full-scale production of approximately 1200 W76-1 warheads for the Trident II (D5) SLBM is well under way, scheduled completion 2019. • Production of the B61-12 guided nuclear gravity bomb scheduled to be complete by 2025.

Disarmament initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New START treaty was signed and came into force in 2011 between the US and Russia. • The treaty aims to reduce deployed missiles and bombers to 700, deployed warheads to 1550 and deployed and non-deployed launchers to 800. An over-all reduction of approximately half of quantities recorded at beginning of first START treaty in 1994.
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed and ratified
Comprehensive Test Ban-Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed but not ratified

Russia

Number of nuclear warheads	<p>7,290</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4490 in the stockpile (1790 deployed) • 2800 warheads have been retired and are awaiting dismantlement
Nuclear weapon system details	<p>Submarines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 17 (3 Delta III class + 1 experimental, 6 Delta IV class, 1 Typhoon class, 3 Borei class SSBNs (further 7 either under construction or planned) with 16 intercontinental ballistic missiles (missiles can carry from 3-4 warheads) on each submarine. <p>Land based:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 304 intercontinental ballistic missiles of which there are 7 different types with 967 deployed nuclear warheads and 967 assigned nuclear warheads (2 types of missile can carry more than one warhead). <p>Aircraft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategic bombers of which 60 are deployed (Bear-H6, Bear-H16 and Blackjack) with free-fall bombs or nuclear-tipped cruise missiles. <p>Plus various non-strategic capabilities including depth bombs, torpedoes and sea-launched nuclear-capable cruise missiles. Currently all non-strategic nuclear warheads are in storage according to the Russian government.</p>
Position on first use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Russia's military doctrine states that Russia reserves the right to use nuclear weapons in a defensive posture and would conduct a retaliatory strike in any circumstances.
Modernisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continual overhaul and modernisation of the Delta III and Delta IV submarines with 7 further Borei class SSBN's either planned or under construction. A complete overhaul of all Soviet-era submarines. • By 2016 Russia is planning to have 80% of the ground based component of the nuclear triad composed from Torpol-M and RS-24 ballistic missiles, the two most modern designs. • 98% of Russia's nuclear deterrent forces will be armed with new weapons by 2020.
Disarmament initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The New START treaty was signed and came into force in 2011 between the US and Russia. • The treaty aims to reduce deployed missiles and bombers to 700, deployed warheads to 1550 and deployed and non-deployed launchers to 800. An over-all reduction of approximately half of quantities recorded at beginning of first START treaty in 1994. • Allows for satellite and remote monitoring as well as 18 inspections per year to verify limits.
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed and ratified
Comprehensive Test Ban-Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed and ratified

France	
Number of nuclear warheads	300
Nuclear weapon system details	<p>Submarines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 <i>Triomphant</i> class SSBNs, each equipped with 16 intercontinental ballistic missiles (<i>Terrible</i> and <i>Vigilant</i> equipped with advanced M-51 missile, <i>Triumphant</i> and <i>Temeraire</i> equipped with M-45) <p>Aircraft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40 warheads carried by 40 land-based aircraft (20 <i>Mirage</i> 2000N and 20 <i>Rafale</i> C F3 aircraft). • 10 warheads carried by 10 carrier-based aircraft (<i>Rafale</i> M F3).
Position on first use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France says it will use nuclear weapons against either nuclear or non-nuclear states in the case of invasion or other attack against their territory or against one of their allies.
Modernisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Triomphant</i> and <i>Temeraire</i> to be equipped with the advanced M-51 missiles by 2018 • Complete overhaul of the four submarines expected by 2019 • Developing the M51.3 missile for future use on the SLBMs • Preliminary work has begun to develop a third-generation SSBN to be operational by 2030 • <i>Mirage</i> 2000N's are scheduled to be replaced by <i>Rafale</i> B aircraft in 2019 • Mid-life refurbishment programme for the nuclear-tipped cruise missiles is to begin in 2022.
Disarmament Initiatives	N/A
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed and ratified
Comprehensive Test Ban-Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed and ratified

China	
Number of nuclear warheads	260 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1600 operational strategic warheads, 2300 strategic warheads assigned and 2000 assigned non-strategic warheads (according to the Russian government these are all in storage).
Nuclear weapon system details	<p>Submarines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 (Xia class SSBN) with 12 intermediate range ballistic missiles (JL-1) each with one nuclear warhead (but sub not thought to be fully operational) <p>Land based:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intercontinental, intermediate and medium range ballistic missiles • Consists of 140 missiles of seven types <p>Aircraft:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Likely to be H-6 bombers with small number of free-fall bombs or nuclear-tipped cruise missiles (DH-10)
Position on first use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Re-affirmed its no first use policy in 2011

Modernisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Modernising its land-based ballistic missiles and replacing ageing-fuelled missiles with newer road-mobile and solid-fuelled models. • 4 more Shang-class submarines to enter service, however, not clear whether these would be armed with nuclear weapon capabilities.
Disarmament initiatives	N/A
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed and ratified
Comprehensive Test Ban-Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed but not ratified

United Kingdom	
Number of nuclear warheads	<p>215</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 120 operationally available
Nuclear weapon system details	<p>Submarines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4 (Vanguard class SSBNs) each carrying up to 8 Trident II (D-5) intercontinental ballistic missiles ('lease-purchased' from the US pool of Trident missiles). Up to 5 nuclear warheads on each missile.
Position on first use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UK says it will use nuclear weapons against either nuclear or non-nuclear states in the case of invasion or other attack against their territory or against one of their allies. • Policy of no first use is incompatible with NATO commitments as they are assigned under the NATO alliance
Modernisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government currently plans to replace the four Vanguard class SSBNs which will reach end of their service life in 2024 • New submarines to be equipped with modified Trident II (D5) SLBMs
Disarmament initiatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current nuclear stockpile will decrease from 215 to no more than 180 by mid 2020s.
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed and ratified
Comprehensive Test Ban-Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signed and ratified

Israel	
Number of nuclear warheads	80 • (The Israeli government still refuses to confirm or deny that they have nuclear weapons)
Nuclear weapon system details	Submarines • 3 (Dolphin class) thought to be equipped with cruise missile. Rumours persist Israel may be equipping its current fleet with nuclear-armed sea launched cruise missiles. Land based: • Intermediate range (Jericho II) believed to contain 50 nuclear capable missiles and intercontinental ballistic missiles (Jericho III), operational status is unknown. Aircraft: • F-16, delivery of approximately 30 gravity bombs.
Position on first use	Not stated
Modernisations	Possibility of arming its 3 dolphin class submarines with nuclear weapons capabilities
Disarmament initiatives	N/A
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	• Not signed
Comprehensive Test Ban-Treaty	• Signed but not ratified

India	
Number of nuclear warheads	100-120
Nuclear weapon system details	Land based: • Nuclear capable ballistic missiles – short range (Prithvi I and Agni I) and medium range (Agni II). Aircraft: • Mirage 2000H Vajra and possibly Jaguar IS Shamsher with free-fall bombs Sea-based • Dhanush – launched from a surface ship has been ‘inducted’ but not yet operational
Position on first use	• In April 2013 Shyam Saran, convener of the National Security Advisory Board, affirmed that in the event of a nuclear attack against India, it will retaliate.
Modernisations	• Agni III, has range to reach Beijing and is expected to operational shortly • Agni IV, a variant of Agni II has been tested and is ready for serial production • Developing a longer-range submarine-launched ballistic missile (SLBM), confirmed test in 2014. • Construction of a naval base for the Arihant submarines has started.
Disarmament initiatives	N/A
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	• Not signed or ratified
Comprehensive Test Ban-Treaty	• Not signed or ratified

Pakistan	
Number of nuclear warheads	110-130 Widely believed that in peacetime Pakistan stores its nuclear weapons separate from their delivery vehicles, maybe even in disassembled form.
Nuclear weapon system details	Land-based: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Short range ballistic missiles (Ghaznavi, Shaheen and possibly Abdali) and medium range ballistic missiles (Ghauri). Aircraft: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • F-16, A-5 or Mirage V) with free-fall bombs.
Position on first use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pakistan refuses to use a 'no first use' policy stating it would use nuclear weapons even if India did not use them against it.
Modernisations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shaheen ballistic missile being upgraded to make it intermediate-range. • Short range land-based cruise missiles (Babur) being developed. Version is also being developed to be launched from aircraft and Agosta class submarines. • Short range nuclear-capable cruise missile being developed (Ra'ad) to be launched from aircraft.
Disarmament initiatives	N/A
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not signed or ratified
Comprehensive Test Ban-Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not signed or ratified

North Korea	
Number of nuclear warheads	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates say North Korea may have 10 rudimentary nuclear weapons. In 2013 North Korea claimed to have detonated a miniaturised device, meaning it may now be capable of fitting on a long-range ballistic missile.
Platforms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Aim of the programme is to develop a nuclear warhead that can be delivered by a long-range missile, the full range of capabilities in order to do this has not yet been demonstrated. • Possible missile types Nodong – 50 launchers first deployed in 1990 Musudan – under development, not test launch yet Hwasong-13 – under development. Not launched yet Taepodong-2 – under development, failed test launch in 2006, 2009 and 2012, 3-stage test launch vehicle variant Successfully launched a satellite into space with three-stage separation, analysts' state that
Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Withdrew from treaty in 2003
Comprehensive Test Ban-Treaty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not signed or ratified



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