

# Disarmament Measures Taken by NPT Nuclear Weapon States

	United States	Russia	United Kingdom	France	China
<b>Current Arsenal Size</b>	Approximate arsenal size: 8,500 (operational: 2,150 & inactive:6,350) <sup>1</sup>	Approximate arsenal size: 11,000 (operational: 2,427 [strategic]) <sup>2</sup>	Approximate arsenal size: 225 (operational: fewer than 160) <sup>3</sup>	Approximate arsenal size: 300 (operational 290) <sup>4</sup>	Approximate arsenal size: 240 <sup>5</sup>
<b>Overview of Reduction / Disarmament Activities</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dismantled more than 13,000 nuclear weapons since 1988.<sup>6</sup></li> <li>- Eliminated over 1,000 strategic missiles and bombers and 450 silos for ICBMs.<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>	<p><i>No detailed information available.</i></p> <p><i>Estimated numbers:</i>                      Dismantled about 34,000 nuclear weapons since 1986.</p> <p>(In 1993, then Minister of Atomic Energy announced that nearly half of the peak of 45,000 warheads in 1986 was dismantled. According to CIA estimates, slightly more than 1,000 warheads were dismantled per year during the 1990s.)<sup>8</sup></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dismantled about 150 nuclear weapons since the 1970s.<sup>9</sup></li> <li>-Withdrew and dismantled maritime tactical nuclear capability, RAF's WE 177 nuclear warheads, and terminated nuclear Lance missile and artillery roles.<sup>10</sup></li> <li>-In the 2010 Strategic Defence and Security Review, the U.K. announced reductions in the number of launch tubes and total warhead capacity for its new submarine-based nuclear deterrent, as well as cuts to its total inventory.<sup>11</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Presumably dismantled approximately 240 nuclear weapons since 1992. (Reduced from a peak of some 540 in 1992, the current stockpile is about 300.)<sup>12</sup></li> </ul>	<p><i>No information on the number of dismantled nuclear weapons.</i></p> <p>(Estimated to have about 240 warheads, with 175 active; continues to modernize its nuclear forces.)<sup>13</sup></p>

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	United States	Russia	United Kingdom	France	China	
<b>Strategic Warheads</b>	<p>-Dismantled the last W56 warhead for the Minuteman II ICBM in June 2006.<sup>14</sup></p> <p>- Cancelled W-89, W-91 nuclear warheads in 1991.<sup>15</sup></p> <p><i>START I counting rules indicated the following reduction has taken place since September 1990.</i></p> <p>- Retired 100 W 87 warheads for MX Peacekeeper ICBMs.<sup>16</sup></p> <p>- Retired 300 W62 warheads for Minuteman III ICBMs.<sup>17</sup></p> <p>- Completed dismantlement of W68 warheads for retired Poseidon C-3 SLBMs in 1995.<sup>18</sup></p> <p>- Retired 2,208 W 76 warheads for Trident I C-4 ICBMs.<sup>19</sup></p> <p>- Retired 1,018 warheads for B-52 (ALCM) and 243 warheads for B-52 (non-ALCM) bombers.<sup>20</sup></p> <p><i>New START limits each</i></p>	<p>No detailed information available on warhead dismantlement.</p> <p><i>START I counting rules indicated the following reduction has taken place since September 1990.</i></p> <p>- Retired 326 warheads for SS-11, 40 for SS-13, 188 for SS-17, 560 for SS-24 (Silo) &amp; 330 for SS 24 (rail).<sup>23</sup></p> <p>- Retired 2,040 warheads for SS-18 &amp; 984 warheads for SS-19, 45 warheads for SS-25.<sup>24</sup></p> <p>- Retired 192 warheads for SS-N-6, 280 for SS-N-8, 12 for SS-N-17, 384 for SS-N-18, 600 for SS-N-20, 64 for SS-N-23.<sup>25</sup></p> <p>- Retired 160 warheads for Bear (ALCM), 63 for Bear (non-ALCM), and 8 for Blackjack bombers.<sup>26</sup></p> <p><i>New START limits each side to no more than 1,550 deployed warheads by 2017.<sup>27</sup></i></p> <p>- Potential deployed nuclear force structure in 2017 will be reduced to: ~630 ICBMs (SS-18, SS-27 &amp; RS-24), ~640 SLBMs and ~80 nuclear-capable bombers.<sup>28</sup></p>	<p>-Dismantled the last of 120 Chevaline SLBM warheads removed from dismantled Polaris missiles in 2002.<sup>29</sup></p> <p>-Dismantled all remaining (72) WE177 nuclear gravity bombs by August of 1998.<sup>30</sup></p>			<p>Roughly 40 fewer warheads from 1999 stockpiles due to the withdrawal of DF 3s and conversion of some DF-21s to non-nuclear missions.<sup>31</sup></p>

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	United States	Russia	United Kingdom	France	China
<b>Strategic Delivery Systems</b>	<p>- MX Peacekeeper missiles were deactivated.<sup>32</sup></p> <p><i>START I counting rules indicated the following reductions have taken place since September 1990.</i></p> <p>- Minuteman II ICBMs were dismantled.</p> <p>- Retired Poseidon C-3 SLBMs.<sup>33</sup></p> <p>- Retired 240 Trident I (C-4) SLBMs.<sup>34</sup></p> <p>- Retired 94 B-52 (ALCM) and 243 B-52 (non-ALCM) bombers.<sup>35</sup></p> <p><i>New START limits each side to no more than 700 deployed delivery systems by 2017.</i><sup>36</sup></p>	<p><i>START I counting rules indicated the following reductions have taken place since September 1990.</i></p> <p>- Retired 326 SS-11, 40 SS-13, 47 SS-17, 56 SS 24 (silo), and 33 SS-24 (rail).<sup>37</sup></p> <p>- Retired 204 SS-18, 164 SS-19,<sup>38</sup> 45 SS-25, 192 SS-N-6, 280 SS-N-8, 12 SS-N-17 SLBMs,<sup>39</sup> 28 SS-N-18, 60 SS-N-20, and 16 SS-N-23 SLBMs.<sup>40</sup></p> <p>- Retired 20 Bear (ALCM), 63 Bear (Non-ALCM), 1 Blackjack bomber.<sup>41</sup></p> <p>- As of Jan. 1, 2010, eliminated about 1,600 launchers of ICBMs &amp; SLBMs, 3,100 ICBMs &amp; SLBMs, 47 nuclear submarines, and 67 heavy bombers.<sup>42</sup></p> <p><i>New START limits each side to no more than 700 deployed delivery systems by 2017.</i><sup>43</sup></p>		<p>- Dismantled the last of its surface-to-surface short range <i>Hades</i> missiles (approx. 20-25 missiles), 23 June 1997.<sup>44</sup></p> <p>- Dismantled the last of the S-3D ICBM's (18) at Plateau d'Albion.<sup>45</sup></p>	

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	United States	Russia	United Kingdom	France	China
<b>Non-Strategic</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Dismantled 3,000 non-strategic nuclear weapons.<sup>46</sup></li> <li>- Dismantled the last W-79 nuclear artillery shell in 2003 and cancelled B-90 nuclear bomb.<sup>47</sup></li> <li>- B61-10 bombs now inactive<sup>48</sup></li> <li>-As of 2011, 760 non-strategic warheads remained in the U.S. nuclear arsenal, including 200 B61 gravity bombs deployed in Europe.<sup>49</sup></li> </ul>	<p><i>No detailed information available.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- In 2010, the Russian government stated it had reduced its inventory of nonstrategic nuclear weapons by 75%.<sup>50</sup></li> <li>- According to the Russian government, all non-strategic nuclear warheads are in central storage.<sup>51</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- As of 1999 the UK has no tactical nuclear weapons. However it does maintain a "sub-strategic" capability through one of its SSBNs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Early phase out of Pluton tactical missiles and AN-52 gravity bombs.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Less is known about the quantity and the dismantlement of China's tactical weapons than its strategic nuclear weapons.</li> </ul>

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[1] Shannon N. Kile, Vitaly Fedchenko, Bharath Gopaldaswamy and Hans M. Kristensen, "World Nuclear Forces," in SIPRI Yearbook 2011: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011), pp. 320-359. SIPRI bases its figures on data provided by the US Department of Defense. The 6,350 inactive warheads (about) include some 2,850 held in reserve and 3,500 retired warheads awaiting dismantlement.

[2] Hans M. Kristensen and Robert S. Norris, "Russian nuclear forces, 2011," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 67:3 (May 2011), pp. 67-74; Shannon N. Kile, Vitaly Fedchenko, Bharath Gopaldaswamy and Hans M. Kristensen, "World Nuclear Forces," in SIPRI Yearbook 2011: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011), pp. 320-359. The estimate of 2,427 operational warheads derived by Kristensen and others takes into account the fact that the Russian government claims its 3,700-5,400 non-strategic warheads are located in central storage. In addition to its centrally stored non-strategic warheads, there are somewhere between 3170 and 4870 strategic warheads in reserve or awaiting dismantlement.

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[3] Prime Minister of the United Kingdom by Command of Her Majesty, "Securing Britain in an Age of Uncertainty: The Strategic Defence and Security Review," (London: Crown Copyright, 2010), pp. 37-38. The 2010 SDSR states the UK has a "nuclear warhead stockpile ceiling" at 225 warheads, with "fewer than" 160 as operational.

[4] Shannon N. Kile, Vitaly Fedchenko, Bharath Gopalaswamy and Hans M. Kristensen, "World Nuclear Forces," in SIPRI Yearbook 2011: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2011), pp. 320-359. SIPRI based its estimate of the French nuclear arsenal on the 2008 French White Paper on Defence and International Security, as well as speeches given by President Nicolas Sarkozy on security during the same year. While France claims to have no reserve warheads, SIPRI estimates that it may have 10 spare warheads.

[5] Robert S. Norris and Hans M. Kristensen, "Chinese nuclear forces, 2010," Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists 66:6 (November 2010), pp. 134-141. China does not release information on the size of its nuclear arsenal. Therefore, all estimates rely on open source information in the form of media reports and statements provided by Chinese government officials.

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[7] "Disarmament, the United States and the NPT," Statement by Christopher Ford at the Conference on "Preparing for 2010: Getting the Process Right," Annecy, France, March 17, 2007, [www.state.gov](http://www.state.gov).

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[10] "Working paper on disarmament submitted by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland," NPT/Conf/2010/PC.IWP.59.

[11] Prime Minister of the United Kingdom by Command of Her Majesty, "Securing Britain in an Age of Uncertainty: The Strategic Defence and Security Review," (London: Crown Copyright, 2010), pp. 37-39.

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