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Presentation to

Short Course on Nuclear Weapons issues in the 21st Century

Elliott School of International Affairs

George Washington University

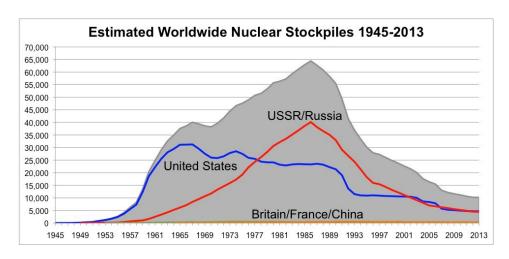
Washington, D.C.

November 3, 2013





### Status of nuclear forces



Today: ~ 10,200 warheads in stockpiles (17,200 if counting retired intact warheads awaiting dismantlement)

US and Russia possess 90% of global inventory (94% if counting retired intact warheads): each has 4 times more warheads than rest of world combined; 15 times more than third-largest stockpile (France)

Decreasing: US, Russia, Britain, France

Increasing: China, Pakistan, India

Israel relatively steady; North Korea trying

More than 125,000 warheads produced since 1945

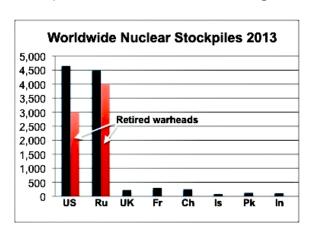
Peak of 64,500 stockpiled warheads in 1986 (70,300 if including retired)

- US stockpile peaked early (1967)
- Russian stockpile peaked late (1986)

Enormous progress since 1986 peak:

- ~54,000 warhead stockpile reduction
- ~47,000+ warheads dismantled

Trend: pace of reductions slowing





### **ICBM**

- · Minuteman III life-extension fielding
- GBSD replacement ICBM planning
- W78 warhead life-extension/upgrade planning

### SSBN / SLBM

- · Ohio SSBN life-extension fielding
- · Trident II SLBM life-extension planning
- SSBN(X) planning (12)
- W76-1 warhead life-extension fielding
- W88 warhead life-extension planning

### **Bombers**

- B-2 upgrade planning
- B-52 upgrade planning
- LRS-B next-generation bomber planning
- B61 bomb life-extension/upgrade planning
- LRSO (ALCM) replacement planning

### **Tactical**

- F-35 nuclear capability planning
- B61 life-extension/upgrade planning

### Infrastructure

- Uranium Processing Facility (secondaries) planning
- Plutonium production facility (primaries) planning
- National Ignition Facility planning





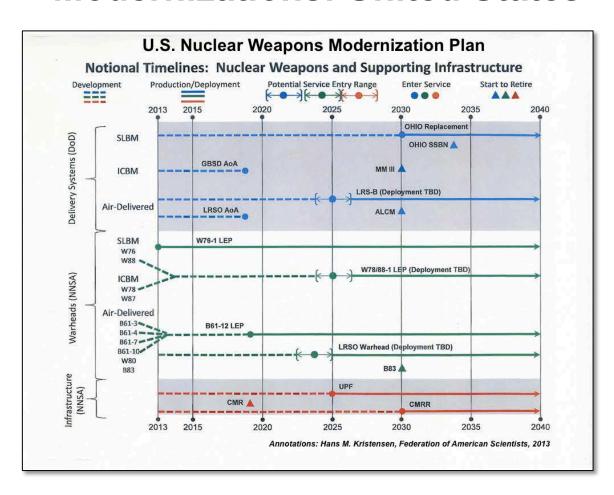












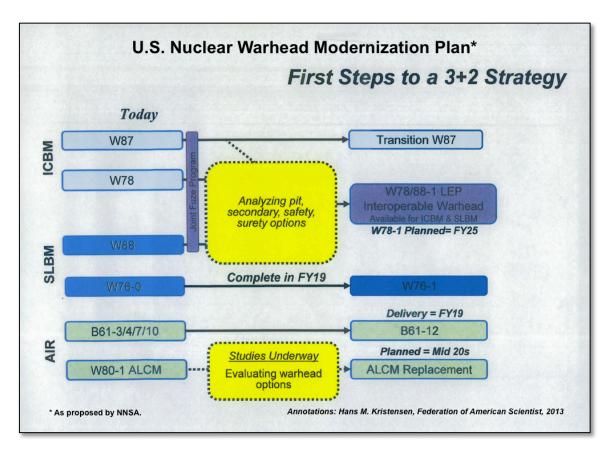
\$200 billion-plus modernization

- · All three legs of strategic triad
- Tactical dual-capable aircraft
- Warhead production complex

Consolidation and modification of warhead types

Extending nuclear deterrent through 2080





3+2 warhead strategy: reduction from 7 warhead types to 5 types:

- · 3 ballistic missile warheads
- 2 bomber warheads

W78/W88 interoperable warhead on ICBM and SLBM

B61-12: guided bomb with enhanced military capabilities

W80-1 and ALCM (LRSO)

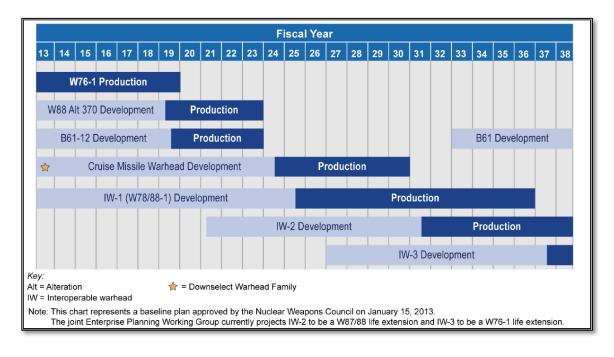
### Alleged advantages:

- Fewer warhead types allow reduction of hedge
- Modified warheads with increased safety, use control, and performance margin

#### Possible risks:

- Modified warheads further from tested designs; reliability issues?
- Reduced stockpile diversity
- Complex and expensive programs prone to delays and cost overruns
- Modified warheads "new"?





NNSA warhead schedule envisions 3 interoperable warheads

• IW1: W78/W88-1

IW2: W61/W80-1?

IW3: W87/W76-1?

Expensive and complex programs

Unrealistic budget estimates

Technology risks

Interoperable warheads essentially Reliable Replacement Warheads

Contradicts pledge not to produce "new" nuclear warheads



# **Modernizations: NATO**

### Belgium

- F-35 replacement of F-16 planning?
- B61 bomb life-extension/upgrade planning

### Germany

- Tornado bomber life-extension planning?
- B61 bomb life-extension/upgrade planning

### The Netherlands

- F-35 replacement of F-16 planning
- B61 bomb life-extension/upgrade planning

### Italy

- F-35 replacement of Tornado planning
- B61 bomb life-extension/upgrade planning

### Turkey

- F-35 replacement of F-16 planning
- B61 bomb life-extension/upgrade planning



















### **Modernizations: France**

### SSBN / SLBM

- M51.1 SLBM (TN75) fielded
- M51.2 SLBM (TNO) planning
- M51.3 SLBM (TNO) planning

### **Bombers**

- Mirage 2000NK3 fielded
- · Rafale K3 fielded
- Rafale MK3 fielded
- ALCM (ASMPA/TNA) fielded

### Infrastructure

- · Megajoule at CESTA planning
- Airix/Epure hydrodynamic test center at Valduc planning (partly Joint French-UK warhead surveillance testing center)











# **Modernizations: Britain**

### SSBN / SLBM

- SSBN (Vanguard replacement) planning (3+)
- SLBM (Trident II D5LE) planning
- Mk4A/W76-1 type warhead fielding

### Infrastructure

• Joint UK-French warhead surveillance testing technology center planning









### **Modernizations: Russia**

### **ICBM**

- SS-27 Mod 1 (silo) completed (Tatishchevo: 60) fielded
- SS-27 Mod 1 (mobile) completed (Teykovo: 18) fielded
- SS-27 Mod 2 (mobile: Teykovo (18); Novosibirsk; Irkutsk; Tagil) planning
- SS-27 Mod 2 (silo: Kozelsk; Dombarovsky) planning
- New ICBM ("heavy"; modified SS-27 (RS-26); or new) planning

### SSBN / SLBM

- Delta IV SSBN fielded
- SS-N-23 SLBM life-extension (Sineva/Layner) fielding
- Borei SSBN fielding (8)
- SS-N-32 (Bulava) fielding

### **Bombers**

- Tu-160 (Blackjack) upgrade planning
- Tu-95 (Bear) upgrade planning
- ALCM (Kh-102) fielding?
- New bomber (PAK PA) planning

### **Tactical**

- Tu-22M (Backfire) life-extension
- Su-34 (Fullback) fielding
- Yasen (Sverodvinsk) SSGN planning
- SLCM (SS-N-30, Kaliber) planning
- SSM (SS-26, Iskander) fielding
- SAM (S-400/SA-21) fielding
- ABM (A-135) planning

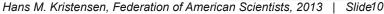






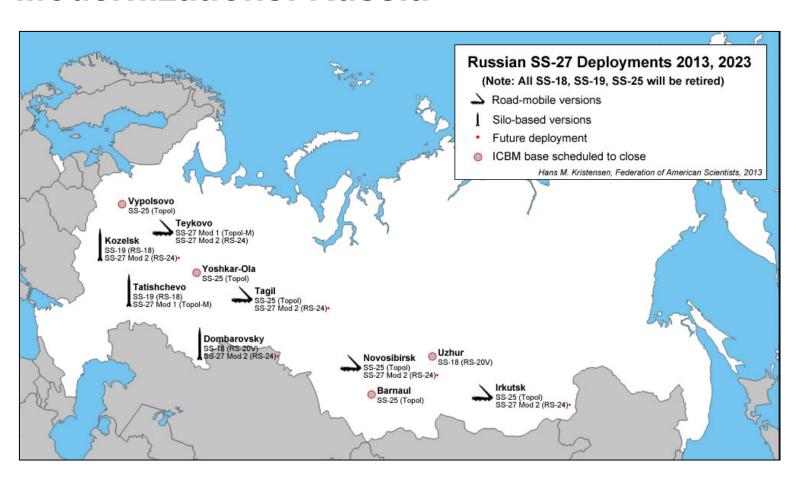








# **Modernizations: Russia**





### **Modernizations: Russia**



Novosibirsk: Replacement of SS-25 with SS-27 Mod 2 (RS-24). 2008 image (left) shows old garrison layout with SS-25 TEL garages. 2013 image (right) shows TEL garages removed, upgrade of service buildings, and expansion of fence perimeter. Third of 7 missile divisions to receive SS-27 by mid-2020s.



# **Modernizations: China**

### ICBM / MRBM

- DF-31 (CSS-10 Mod 1) ICBM fielding
- DF-31A (CSS-10 Mod 2) ICBM fielding
- DF-21 (CSS-5 Mod 1/2) MRBM fielding
- DF-41 ICBM planning (MIRV)?

#### SSBN / SLBM

- Jin (Type-094) SSBN fielding (3+)
- Type-096 SSBN planning
- JL-2 (CSS-N-14) SLBM fielding

### Cruise Missiles:

- ALCM (CJ-20 on H-6 bomber) planning\*
- GLCM (DH-10/CJ-10) fielding











<sup>\*</sup> Listed in 2013 AFGSC briefing but not in 2013 NASIC report.



## **Modernizations: Pakistan**

### MRBM / SRBM

- Shaheen II MRBM (Hatf-6) planning
- NASR SRBM (Hatf-9) planning
- Abdali SRBM (Hatf-2) planning\*

### Cruise Missiles

- GLCM (Babur/Hatf-7) planning
- ALCM (Ra'ad/Hatf-8 on Mirage) planning
- SLCM (naval version of Babur) planning?

### Infrastructure

· Khushab-IV reactor planning











<sup>\*</sup> Listed by Pakistani ISPR but not by 2013 NASIC report.



# **Modernizations: India**

### ICBM / IRBM / MRBM

- Agni VI ICBM planning (MIRV)?
- Agni V ICBM planning
- · Agni IV IRBM planning
- · Agni III IRBM planning
- Agni II MRBM fielding

### SSBN / SLBM

- Arihant SSBN planning (3+)
- Sagarika/K-15 SLBM planning
- · Dhanush SLBM planning

### Cruise Missiles

GLCM (Nirbhay) planning\*

### Infrastructure

• Two plutonium production reactors planning















<sup>\*</sup> Reported by news media but not listed in 2013 NASIC report.



# **Modernizations: Israel**

### **IRBM**

• Jericho III IRBM planning?

### SSG / SLBM

- Dolphin SSG fielding
- SLCM (Popeye Turbo/Harpoon) fielding?\*

### Bomber

• F-35 acquisition?

· Reported by news media but denied by officials.





## **Modernizations: North Korea**

### ICBM / IRBM / MRBM

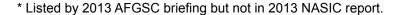
- · No Dong MRBM planning?
- Musudan IRBM planning?
- Hwasong-13 (KN-08) ICBM planning?
- Taepo Dong 2 SLV/ICBM planning?

### Cruise Missiles

KN-09 coastal defense cruise missile?\*

### Infrastructure

- Yongbyon plutonium production reactor re-start
- Uranium enrichment production



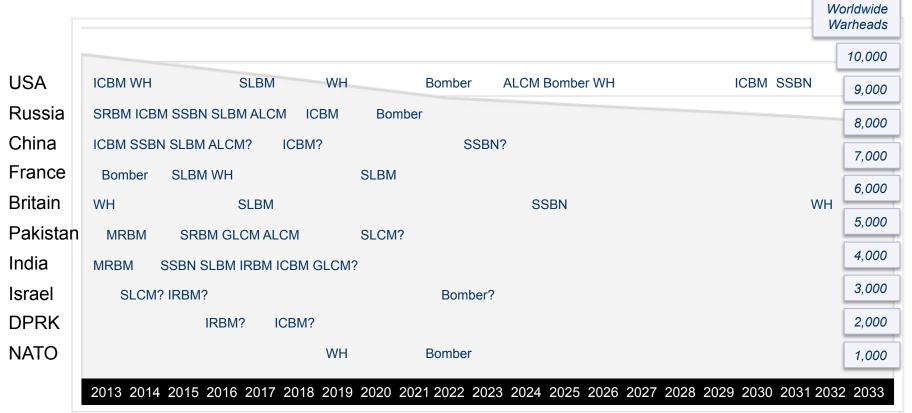








## **Modernizations: Outlook**



Key: ALCM = Air-Launched Cruise Missile; GLCM = Ground-Launched Cruise Missile; ICBM = Intercontinental Ballistic Missile; IRBM = Intermediate Range Ballistic Missile; SLBM = Sea-Launched Ballistic Missile; SLCM = Sea-Launched Cruise Missile; SRBM = Short Range Ballistic Missile; SSBN = Nuclear-Powered Ballistic Missile Submarine; WH = warhead



## **Conclusions**

- All nuclear weapon states have extensive and expensive nuclear weapons modernization programs underway spanning next two decades
- Programs underway include at least: 27 ballistic missiles, 8 warships, 5 bombers, 9 cruise missiles, 8 warheads, 8 factories
- Warhead inventories are decreasing in US, Russia, France and Britain but increasing in China, Pakistan, India and North Korea
- Modernizations drive suspicion, worst-case planning, and nuclear competition
- Modernizations slow or hinder nuclear disarmament efforts
- Continued modernizations contradict NPT Article VI
- Numerical warhead reductions have served primary role until now, but constraints on modernizations are needed to avoid undercutting arms control process