



第3回核兵器禁止条約フォーラム

## 核兵器のない東アジアへ —中国・北朝鮮との対話の道を探る—

広島市立大学広島平和研究所  
准教授 孫 賢鎮

# World Nuclear Forces, 2026 (SIPRI)



## World nuclear forces, January 2026

| Country        | Deployed warheads <sup>a</sup> |              | Stored warheads <sup>b</sup> |              | Military stockpile <sup>c</sup> |                    | Retired warheads <sup>d</sup> |              | Total inventory <sup>e</sup> |                 |
|----------------|--------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|--------------|---------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------|--------------|------------------------------|-----------------|
|                | 2025                           | 2026         | 2025                         | 2026         | 2025                            | 2026               | 2025                          | 2026         | 2025                         | 2026            |
| United States  | 1 770                          | 1 770        | 1 930                        | 1 930        | 3 700                           | 3 700              | 1 477                         | 1 342        | 5 177                        | 5 042           |
| Russia         | 1 718                          | 1 796        | 2 591                        | 2 604        | 4 309                           | 4 400 <sup>f</sup> | 1 150                         | 1 020        | 5 459                        | 5 420           |
| United Kingdom | 120                            | 120          | 105                          | 105          | 225                             | 225                | –                             | –            | 225                          | 225             |
| France         | 280                            | 280          | 10                           | 10           | 290                             | 290                | ..                            | 80           | 290                          | 370             |
| China          | 24                             | 34           | 576                          | 586          | 600                             | 620                | –                             | –            | 600                          | 620             |
| India          | –                              | 12           | 180                          | 178          | 180                             | 190                | –                             | –            | 180                          | 190             |
| Pakistan       | –                              | –            | 170                          | 170          | 170                             | 170                | –                             | –            | 170                          | 170             |
| North Korea    | –                              | –            | 50                           | 60           | 50                              | 60 <sup>g</sup>    | –                             | –            | 50                           | 60 <sup>g</sup> |
| Israel         | –                              | –            | 90                           | 90           | 90                              | 90                 | –                             | –            | 90                           | 90              |
| <b>Total</b>   | <b>3 912</b>                   | <b>4 012</b> | <b>5 702</b>                 | <b>5 733</b> | <b>9 614</b>                    | <b>9 745</b>       | <b>2 627</b>                  | <b>2 442</b> | <b>12 241</b>                | <b>12 187</b>   |

.. = not available; – = nil or a negligible value.

Notes: All estimates are approximate. SIPRI revises its world nuclear forces data each year based on new information and updates to earlier assessments. The data for Jan. 2026 replaces all previously published SIPRI data on world nuclear forces. Countries are ordered by date of first known nuclear test; however, there is no conclusive open-source evidence that Israel has tested its nuclear weapons. Russia and the USA no longer publish aggregate numbers for strategic nuclear forces that were limited by the 2010 Treaty on Measures for the Further Reduction and Limitation of Strategic Offensive Arms (New START), which expired in Feb. 2026 without a follow-on treaty.

<sup>a</sup> 'Deployed warheads' refers to warheads placed on missiles or located on bases with operational forces.

<sup>b</sup> 'Stored warheads' refers to stored or reserve warheads that would require some preparation (e.g. installation of certain components, transport and loading on to launchers) before they could be deployed.

<sup>c</sup> 'Military stockpile' refers to all deployed warheads as well as warheads in central storage that could potentially be deployed.

<sup>d</sup> 'Retired warheads' refers to warheads that have been retired from the military stockpile but have not yet been dismantled.

<sup>e</sup> 'Total inventory' refers to both stockpiled and retired warheads.

<sup>f</sup> The year-on-year increase in SIPRI's estimate of Russia's stockpile was largely due to a reassessment by SIPRI of the number of warheads assigned to non-strategic (tactical) nuclear forces.

<sup>g</sup> Information about the status and capability of North Korea's nuclear arsenal comes with significant uncertainty. North Korea might have produced enough fissile material to produce up to 90 nuclear warheads; however, it is likely that it has assembled fewer warheads, perhaps up to 60.

# 北朝鮮の体内政策の変化



- ◉ 「敵対的 2 国家政策」：韓国との平和統一を目指す方針を完全に放棄し、韓国を同族ではなく「交戦中の敵対的な別個家」とみなす方針
  - － 統一路線撤廃、制度的な整備：憲法改正、鉄道や道路破壊など、北朝鮮内の統一概念削除など
- ◉ 「朝鮮民主主義人民共和国核戦力政策について」（「核武力政策法」）採択（2022. 9. 8）  
核保有国を再確認し、核兵器政策を法制化
  - － 「核保有国」（2013）→ 「核武力政策法」（2022）→ 核武力政策が法的に国家基本法として公式化
- ◉ 自力更生と国産化
- ◉ 反社会主義文化の取締り強化



# 北朝鮮の体内政策の変化



## ◎ 核兵器使用の条件（第6条1項～5項）

- ① 核兵器また大量殺傷兵器による攻撃が強行されたり、差し迫ったと判断される場合
- ② 国家指導部と国家核戦力指揮機構に対する敵対勢力の核及び非核攻撃が強行されたり、差し迫ったと判断される場合
- ③ 国家の重要戦略的対象に対する致命的な軍事的攻撃が強行されたり、差し迫った場合
- ④ 戦争拡大防止や長期化を防ぎ、戦争の主導権を掌握するための作戦上の必要が避けられない場合
- ⑤ 国家の存立と人民の生命の安全に破局的な危機を招く事態が発生した場合



# 北朝鮮の体内政策の変化



- ◉ 「反動思想文化排撃法」：韓国映画や音楽、ドラマ、出版物など外部の文化・思想の流入を厳しく取り締まるために制定した法律。
  - － 5年以上10年以下の‘労働教化刑’、流入・流布に加担は最高‘死刑’



- ◉ 「青年教養保障法」：若者層への思想統制を強め、韓国ドラマや外国文化などの流入を防ぐことを目的
- ◉ 「平壤文化語保護法」：韓国風の言葉遣いや外国風の外来語を排除し、平壤中心の規範的な言葉を守るために制定



# 今後の課題



- ◉ 米中競争の在り方
- ◉ 北朝鮮の非核化問題
- ◉ 段階的アプローチ
  - － 対話チャンネル構築
  - － 危機管理
  - － 2国間信頼回復 → 多国間信頼関係構築
  - － 多者間戦略対話

