

全球核态势评估报告

Global Nuclear Posture Review:2011/2012

(2011/2012)

中国国际问题研究所军控研究中心

The Centre of Arms Control Research, China Institute of International Studies

时事出版社

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目 录

前 言

评估 2011 年的全球核态势(代序) 曲 星(3)

摘 要

2011 年国际核态势简述 滕建群(13)

核战略

中美核领域对话的回顾与展望 滕建群(51)

核力量

2011 年美国核力量建设综述
..... 李联荣 戴艳丽 邹 懿(85)

2011 年俄罗斯核力量建设综述
..... 李文盛 陈 锋 张 颖(119)

2011 年英法核力量发展综述
..... 王延文 孙爱平 肖 红(152)

核安全

- 福岛核事故对世界核电产业的影响 郭晓兵(183)
东南亚核安全形势评估 刘 卿(216)

地区核问题

- 2011 年朝核形势评估 刘俊波(257)
对 2011 年伊朗核问题的评估 宫旭平(302)

国际条约

- 影响美俄下一步核裁军的主要因素 余小玲(331)

非政府组织

- 2011 年的国际非政府组织与核裁军 侯红育(357)

附 件

- 2011 年国际核军控与裁军大事记
..... 中国国际战略学会军控与裁军研究中心(403)

跋

- 评估还将继续 本中心(423)

Contents

Preface

Global Nuclear Posture Review: 2011/2012 (A Preface)	
.....	Qu Xing (7)

Executive Summary

A Brief Assessment of Global Nuclear Posture in 2011	
.....	Teng Jianqun (27)

Nuclear Strategy

Sino-U. S. Nuclear Dialogue: Retrospect and Prospect	
.....	Teng Jianqun (63)

Nuclear Forces

An Overview on U. S. Nuclear Forces Build-up in 2011	
.....	Li Liansheng, Dai Yanli, Zou Yi (99)
An Overview on Russia's Nuclear Forces Build-Up in 2011	
.....	Li Wensheng, Chen Feng, Zhang Ying (133)
An Overview of Nuclear Forces Build-up of the United Kingdom and	

France in 2011 ... Wang Yanwen, Sun Aiping, Xiao Hong (164)

Nuclear Security

The Implications of the Fukushima Accident on World Nuclear

Energy Development Guo Xiaobing (197)

An Evaluation of the Nuclear Security Situation in Southeast Asia

..... Liu Qing (231)

Regional Nuclear Issues

An Assessment of DPRK Nuclear Situation in 2011

..... Liu Junbo (274)

A Review on Iranian Nuclear Issue: 2011 ... Gong Xuping (314)

International Treaty

An Analysis on the Factors Influencing U. S. -Russia Next Steps

of Nuclear Disarmament Yu Xiaoling (341)

Non-Governmental Organizations

International NGOs and Nuclear Disarmament in 2011

..... Hou Hongyu (374)

Appendix

A Chronicle of Nuclear Affairs in 2011 CISS (403)

Postscript

The Review to Be Continued CACR (424)

前 言

Preface

评估 2011 年的全球核态势（代序）

中国国际问题研究所所长 曲 星

由我所军控研究中心编撰的《全球核态势评估报告（2011/2012）》业已成书，并即将付梓。这是我所第二次组织专家对过去一年国际核领域里发生的事件进行追溯与评估，在一定程度上反映了中国专家对相关事件的认识与看法。此次报告涉及核战略、核力量、地区核问题、核安全、国际条约、非政府组织与核裁军等内容，有一定的深度和广泛性。

2011 年，国际社会在推进核军控与裁军方面未取得突破性进展。联合国、日内瓦裁军谈判会议、国际原子能机构继续发挥它们所具有的平台作用。非政府组织一如既往把推进国际核裁军和确保核安全当成其义不容辞的责任，从国际法和道义两个层面积极敦促相关国家进一步削减核武器。美国和俄罗斯签署的战略武器条约生效，一年里对各自核弹头和运载工具数量进行了削减。尽管双方都表现出进一步谈判达成新条约从而进行深度核裁军的意向，但围绕战术核武器、导弹防御、快速打击武器等涉及双方战略稳定的议题仍争执不休。同时，美国和俄罗斯的核力量现代化仍在继续，并未受条约的影响。两国除保持现有核力量安全可靠外，两国均把目光瞄向新型战略武器平台的

立项和研发，核威慑仍是两国国家安全的重要支柱之一。

地区核问题仍困扰国际社会，朝鲜和伊朗核问题尽管各有演进特点，但国际社会的困境犹在：金正恩接任朝鲜最高领导人后认为，核武器是其先父留给朝鲜最为重要的遗产之一。尽管各方在过去一年中接触不断，但“六方会谈”的恢复无望。朝鲜2012年4月进行的“光明星3号”卫星发射活动虽然失败，但美韩日仍反应强烈，联合国安理会发表了谴责性主席声明。关于朝鲜准备进行第三次核试验的传闻使半岛局势更加紧张和敏感。伊朗核问题先冷后热，伊朗核电站并网发电，并高调宣布已制造出浓度达到20%的浓缩铀，伊朗铀浓缩设施也在不断扩大，国际原子能机构发表伊朗“有可能从事核武器研究”的报告，伊朗与美国在内的有关国家制裁与反制裁的斗争轮番进行。不论是朝鲜核问题，还是伊朗核问题，国际社会都无法仅用技术手段加以解决，而演变成有关国家争夺国际事务和地区主导权的斗争，从这一点来看，破解地区核问题的答案必须在国际政治领域里寻找。

发生在日本福岛地区的核事故是继美国三哩岛和前苏联切尔诺贝利核电站事故后人类社会经受的又一场核灾难，受影响的不仅是日本。这场灾难既是地区性的，也是国际性的，它所带来的污染需要久远的时间加以清除。更重要的是核事故给人们心理带来的冲击，若干国家已决定关闭核电站，已立项的核电工程也下马或放慢速度。面对经济快速发展、能源价格飞涨和环保压力，核电在在可预见的将来不可能退出我们的视野，关键是建立安全可靠的核电产业，为人类现代化提供动力保障。

核能，不论军用，还是民用，都不可能万无一失。在当前不公正国际秩序和强权政治及双重标准大行其道的历史时期，我们需要有越来越多的智者参与到维护国际核能秩序、确保核能安全的队伍中。中国国际问题研究所，作为有着悠久历史的研究机构，需要发挥其应有的作用，这是我们编辑出版此报告的初衷：组织我们的专家追溯和评估过去一年国际核领域里的事件，提出他们的看法，这有助于增进对相关问题的理解。

中国国际问题研究所发布年度全球核态势评估报告，是想为本领域研究过去，展望未来提供一个重要平台。当然，这项工作仍在尝试中，随着研究的不断深入，相信其质量、时效性和权威性都会有大幅度提高，这一提高需要广大读者的鼎力相助。如果此报告能对认识当前全球核领域的相关问题有所帮助的话，我们的作者和编辑人员定会感到欣慰，定会加倍努力，做好来年全球核态势的评估。

Global Nuclear Posture Review: 2011/2012 (A Preface)

President of China Institute of International Studies

Qu Xing

With the editing work coming to an end, *The Global Nuclear Posture Review: 2011/2012* compiled by the Centre of Arms Control Research, China Institute of International Studies will soon be published. This is the second time for our Institute to invite Chinese experts in this area to trace and assess what happened in the international nuclear field over the past year, which to some extent will reflect the understanding and views of Chinese experts on related events. This report shows a certain depth and breadth in its contents which covers the nuclear strategy, nuclear forces build-up, regional nuclear issues, nuclear security and safety, international treaties, NGO and nuclear disarmament, etc.

In 2011, the international community did not witness any new breakthrough in promoting nuclear arms control and disarmament. The United Nations, the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva, and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) continued to play the role of international platforms. Non-government organizations, burde-

ning themselves with responsibility to promote the international nuclear disarmament and ensure nuclear safety, actively urged relevant countries to further reduce nuclear weapons as usual, based upon the principles of international law and morality. The new START Treaty signed by the United States and Russia entered into force, in accordance with which, the two countries respectively reduced the number of their nuclear warheads and delivery vehicles. Although both parties revealed their intention to move their negotiations to reach a new treaty and carry out an in-depth nuclear disarmament, the two countries still wrangled on issues involving bilateral strategic stability like tactical nuclear weapons, missile defense, and prompt global strike weapons (PGS). Meanwhile, the modernization of U. S. and Russian nuclear forces moved on without any restraints by the treaty. In addition to maintain the safety and reliability of their existing nuclear arsenals, both countries set their sights on the project and development of new strategic weapon platforms, and nuclear deterrence remained an important pillar of their national security.

The international community was still troubled by regional nuclear issues. Some progress was made on North Korea and Iran nuclear issues, but the international community did not get out of their plights. Kim Jong-un took over the DPRK supreme leadership with the belief that nuclear weapons were the most important legacy left by his father for North Korea. The relevant parties contacted constantly in the past year, but no hope arose for the resumption of the Six-Party Talks. The North Korean launch of Kwangmyŏngsŏng - 3 in April 2012 failed in the end, but the United States, South Korea and Japan still made strong reactions, and the UN Security Council issued a

Presidential Statement condemning North Korea's launch. The situation on the Korea peninsula became more strained and sensitive as rumors went around that North Korea has been preparing for its third nuclear test. The Iranian nuclear issue cooled at the beginning but warmed up later in the year. Iran's nuclear power plant was combined to the grid to produce electricity. Iran also made a high-profile announcement that it began to produce uranium enriched to 20% and its uranium enrichment facilities continued to expand, as a result of which the International Atomic Energy Agency issued a report claiming that Iran may still be engaged in developing nuclear weapons. At the same time, the struggle between Iran and the United States including other related countries on the issues of sanctions repeated round after round. The international community could not address these problems merely in a technical way whether it was about Iran or North Korea nuclear issues which have already evolved into a struggle for dominance in international and regional affairs. From this point of view, it is necessary to find the solution to regional nuclear issues in the fields of international politics.

The Fukushima nuclear accident in Japan was the third nuclear disaster the human society ever experienced after the Three Mile Island accident in United States and the Chernobyl nuclear accident of the former Soviet Union, which not only affected Japan but also brought some regional and international consequences. It will take a long time to clean up the pollution it brought about, and its psychological effects may be more serious, for which several countries have decided to close their nuclear power plants, cancel or slow down their nuclear power projects. In the face of rapid economic develop-

ment, the soaring energy prices, and the environmental pressure, nuclear power will not go out of our vision in the foreseeable future, and the key is to build a safe and reliable nuclear power industry to secure the energy supply for human modernization.

Nuclear power, whether it is for military or civilian purpose, is not foolproof. In the current era when unfair international order, power politics and double standards are commonly seen, we need more and more wise men to join to maintain the international order of nuclear power and ensure the safety of nuclear energy. As a research institute with long history, China Institute of International Studies needs to play its due role, at which anchored the original intention to compile and publish this report: to organize our experts to trace and evaluate the events took place in international nuclear fields in the past year and put forward their views to enhance the understanding of the relevant issues.

China Institute of International Studies issues *Global Nuclear Posture Review* annually with a mind to provide an important platform to review the past and look into the future in the field of nuclear power. Of course, this job is still at its very beginning, with the researching work continuing, there will be substantial improvement in quality, timeliness, and authoritativeness, which calls for the generous help from readers. If this report can be helpful to understand the current issues in global nuclear field, the authors and editorial staffs will be gratified and redouble their efforts to do a good job in coming years' review.