

## Chapter Four

# Russia

Fifteen years after the end of the Cold War, and following more than a decade of painful military reform, Russia's armed forces are becoming more capable in a number of key areas. Training across a wide spectrum has increased, particularly in joint-force activity focusing on readiness, deployability and interoperability (see Table 36, p. 440). The improving economic climate and declarations that more will be spent on national defence (see p. 209) have played their part in enabling this long-awaited rebirth which is, nonetheless, still in its early stages. The tense relationship that has developed between Russia and the US, as well as between Russia and NATO, is very much part of the process, with President Vladimir Putin strident in his declarations against US plans to extend its missile-defence infrastructure further into Europe, as well as NATO enlargement. His declared moratorium on future Russian involvement in the Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) Treaty was another sign of his determination to show that Moscow is no longer prepared to allow the perceived shift in the military balance on its Western borders to go unchallenged (see Europe, p. 101). Russia seeks a re-appraisal of the CFE Treaty, which it sees as being unfairly balanced in favour of NATO.

The resumption of strategic bomber sorties beyond Russian airspace (which had been suspended in the mid-1990s) and the developing military activity within the framework of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) (see p. 325), together with Putin's declared intent to increase defence-industrial production, are as much indications of an increasing ability to produce real military capability as they are the subjects of political speeches designed to portray Putin as the builder of Russia's military. The coincidence of the burgeoning Russian economy and the apparently confrontational posture of the US and NATO on Russia's borders has enabled Putin to boost his popularity and retain strength as he moves into the last months of his second presidential term. But, rather than having a confrontational relationship with the West, Putin is aiming to regain a form of strategic parity for Russia, with this aspiration now a realistic proposition.

Even though Putin would like to establish a balanced strategic relationship with Georgia, bilateral

relations have in fact deteriorated and become more complex. Tensions have risen around the unresolved separatist conflicts in Abkhazia and South Ossetia (see Europe p. 106), with a number of serious incidents threatening to worsen relations between Moscow and Tbilisi even further. Strong US support for Georgia in its drive for NATO membership is a source of anger for Russia and is a motivating factor behind its support for the regimes in Sukhumi and Tskhinvali. Despite these growing tensions, Russia has continued to meet its CFE obligations with its base-closure programme in Georgia. At the end of June, the Russian 62nd base at Akhalkalaki was handed over to the Georgian Ministry of Defence and withdrawal from the 12th base at Batumi has commenced, with a final closure date in 2008.

Training activity has underpinned this more confident posture and Russia's determination to display strength in defence. Not only has this been achieved through the Collective Security Treaty Organisation (CSTO) and high-level events organised by the SCO, but also at a national level, with large-scale manoeuvres in the Caucasus and air defence exercises involving significant resources.

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### INTERNATIONAL MILITARY COOPERATION

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Despite tension between Russia and the West there is a degree of pragmatism and cooperation in defence relations, with a number of bilateral and multilateral events taking place among Russia, the US and NATO. For example, in June, Russian ships took part in the NATO Partnership for Peace exercise *BALTOPS 2007* in the Baltic Sea, while in August two minesweepers from the Baltic Fleet took part in *Exercise Open Spirit 2007*, which included 17 ships from Lithuania, the UK, Latvia, Poland, France, Sweden, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. In the Pacific Ocean in September, ships from the US 7th Fleet and the Russian Pacific Fleet took part in *Exercise Pacific Eagle 2007*, the largest US–Russian naval exercise in the region since 1998. The USS *Lassen*, an *Arleigh Burke*-class guided-missile destroyer and the USS *Patriot*, a minesweeper, carried out joint training in

minesweeping and interception operations with the *Admiral Panteleyev*, an *Udaloy*-class destroyer, and a BT-100 minesweeper. Of note, given the poor Russia–US relationship, was the re-instatement of the *Torgau* exercise series. The most recent exercise took place from 14–16 September 2007. Also of note was the joint exercise, *Shared Purpose*, which ended in Moscow on 1 November, and which focussed on cooperative activities and responsibilities. A similar exercise took place one year earlier in Stuttgart.

In addition to Russia's extensive cooperative equipment programme with India, the two countries are also involved in military-to-military training activities. In September *Exercise Indra-2007* took place at the Pskov base of the 76th Airborne Division within an anti-terrorist scenario involving airborne forces. *Exercise Indra-2008* is planned for September 2008.

While pursuing its defence relationship with NATO and traditional defence partners, the CSTO and the SCO have provided the central framework for Russian international military cooperation. Putin's determination to reassert Russian influence in the South Caucasus and Central Asia has been underlined by the increasing commitment to military training through these two organisations, where the main priorities have been the practice of joint procedures in air defence and anti-terrorist operations (see Table 36). Events such as the CSTO air defence exercises and the SCO exercise *Peace Mission 2007* (see p. 325) serve the aims of improving interoperability between national forces, underscoring Russian influence within the alliances and providing a platform for showcasing Russian equipment.

Further to *Peace Mission 2007*, and serving as an indication of growing defence cooperation between Russia and China, joint training in the Moscow region in August saw the participation of interior and police forces from both countries. The scenario within which joint procedures were practised was based on the search for and destruction of illegal armed groups.

### Strategic defence

Against the background of a more assertive Russia trying to regain its position as a major military power, the modernisation of the strategic forces is a priority for President Putin and the Ministry of Defence (MoD). With more financial resources available, the past year has seen developments taking place across the entire spectrum of the strategic forces. The resumption in August of strategic bomber flights by long-range aviation aircraft, which had been suspended since the mid

1990s, served as an indication of Russia's improved financial position as much as its strengthening military power. A large-scale training exercise involving Tu-160, Tu-95 and Tu-22 strategic bombers took place over the Arctic, Atlantic and Indian Ocean regions during 18–21 September, with in-flight refuelling being carried out by Il-78 tanker aircraft. Other flights of a similar nature have taken place in the Asia-Pacific region. The capabilities of the Strategic Rocket Forces (SRF) were further developed with a battalion of the Teikovo Missile Division receiving its complement of three mobile *Topol-M* intercontinental ballistic-missile systems in late 2006. A second battalion is to be equipped with the mobile version this year. The deployment of the static silo-based *Topol-M* systems will be completed in the Saratov and Ivanovo regions in 2010. The intention is to include multiple independently targetable re-entry vehicle (MIRV) capability in the next two or three years. The MIRV will consist of 6–10 warheads, and each will reportedly have a yield of 550 kilotonnes. According to SRF Commander Colonel General Nikolai Solovtsov, there were 44 silo-based systems deployed by the end of 2006. A test of a missile with a MIRV warhead took place in May. A second test took place on 19 October with a missile fired from a mobile launcher in the Plesetsk cosmodrome at a target in the Kura test range in Kamchatka.

In June 2007 a successful test flight of a *Bulava* submarine-launched ballistic missile took place. The missile was fired from a Project 941 *Typhoon*-class submarine located in the White Sea at a target in Kamchatka. Reports indicated that the three-stage missile has a new type of solid propellant for improved thrust. Meanwhile, Project 955 *Borey*-class submarines designated to carry *Bulava* missiles remain in development. It is expected that development will be complete by 2010 with the first *Borey*-class, *Yuri Dolgorukiy*, entering service in 2009. The *Yuri Dolgorukiy*, *Alexander Nevskiy* and *Vladimir Monomakh* will be equipped with 12 launchers each.

### Strategic air defence enhancements

As well as enhancing strategic strike capability, the Russian MoD continues to upgrade national strategic air defences. The S-400 *Triumf* surface-to-air-missile air defence system has reportedly been upgraded with a new Kh-96 missile capable of withstanding the effects of jamming devices. The system was reportedly deployed around Moscow in July.

Since the collapse of the Soviet Union, Russia has relied on *Don*, *Daryal* and *Volga* strategic air-defence

radar systems with elements located outside its borders in Azerbaijan, Ukraine, Belarus and Kazakhstan. The development and deployment of a new radar, *Voronezh-M*, with a greater radius of action, allows missile defence forces to operate without being reliant on information from the other states as the new system can detect targets at the optimum range from within Russian borders. The deployment of the new system at Armavir will negate the need to use the Gaballa radar station in Azerbaijan and the two existing systems in Ukraine, while the new radar located at Lekhtusi near St Petersburg will fill the capability gap left by the loss of an old radar system located at Skrund in Latvia. Gaballa, meanwhile, has been offered to the US as a possible radar site instead of the contentious plan to locate an X-band radar in the Czech Republic – an offer which the US has yet to accept.

**REFORM**

**Selected aerospace capability enhancements**

Modernisation and the deployment of new equipment is most evident in the Russian Air Force. The aerospace dimension of non-strategic defence has received strong support from Putin, who stated publicly at the MAKS 2007 air show that the aerospace industry is to be a priority. Even though there is still an emphasis on the export market and less on near-term modernisation of the air force, the drive

to modernise is now clear. The continuing intention to develop a fifth-generation fighter has been highlighted by an announcement that tests on the aircraft will commence in 2009. There is a lack of clarity over whether it will be the joint-production Su-34, to be developed with India, or a wholly domestic product such as the proposed Su-50, developed under the Future Air Complex for Front or Tactical Air Forces.

With the financial allocation for the reconnaissance portion of the aerospace budget set to rise annually there are a variety of enhancements being made, and a number of new reconnaissance capabilities are coming into service. These are separate from the ongoing satellite deployment programme. The Tu-300 reconnaissance unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) is to have enhanced range and an increase in speed to approximately 950 kilometres per hour. It is believed that the intention is still to develop a UAV with an attack capability, which may have been the original vision for the Tu-300. In another novel move to further enhance its short-range, low-level aerial reconnaissance and observation capability, the air force has trained up to ten airship pilots and is testing *Aerostatika* airships.

To meet a capability gap in the transportation of rapid-deployment troops over distance, the MoD is examining the possibility of replacing Tu-134 aircraft with the new Tu-334. The Tu-334 can carry 102 passengers over a distance of 3,150km and may be used for special forces.

Russia

MAP 2 MODERNISING RUSSIA'S EARLY WARNING RADAR SYSTEM



### Personnel issues

The biggest problem facing the Russian MoD in its attempt to build modern armed forces seems to centre around personnel (see past issues of *The Military Balance*). The issue goes beyond official and media reports of welfare and morale problems. The downward national demographic trend has reduced numbers of personnel available for service. According to the Main Medical Department of the MoD, around a third of approximately two million candidates eligible by age for conscription service were rejected on health grounds. As an indication of the possible seriousness of the problem one report estimated that, on the basis of current planning, by 2011 there could be 712,000 18-year-old males and a need for 400,000 conscripts. But this forecast is at odds with the more optimistic statement of First Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev, who has claimed that Russia's birth rate has increased by 8.5% and the death rate has decreased by 9.5%.

Despite these difficulties, reports show that the target of 133,500 new recruits in the spring draft was achieved. 65% of conscripts in this draft were allocated to the MoD and 35% to other ministries with armed forces. For the first time, no conscripts were allocated to the Border Guard Service, which is now under the remit of the Federal Security Service, and which is to be staffed on a fully contractual basis by 2009.

Within the MoD's armed forces, it is hoped that by January 2008 124,000 servicemen will be volunteers. This would mean that 81 units of various types, the majority being strategic forces, special forces, naval personnel onboard vessels or forces designated for operations, would be fully professional by that date.

### Basing and redeployment

In anticipation of the expiry of its lease of the Stavropol base from Ukraine in 2017, Russia has begun the construction of a new base at Novorossiysk. This will be ready for use by the Black Sea Fleet by 2012. The base will have capacity for up to 100 vessels, with infrastructure for the fleet's land-based elements such as aviation and logistics to be added later.

The 33rd and 34th independent motorised mountain brigades (see *The Military Balance 2007*, p. 187) will be fully deployed in their new bases at Botlikh, Dagestan and Zelenchukskaya, Karachaevo-Cherkessia by the end of 2007. According to Defence Minister Anatoly Serdyukov, the brigades will be manned entirely by contract officers and soldiers.

### North Caucasus and conflict

The North Caucasus region remains unstable, with high levels of violent extremism, as well as crime fuelled by poverty and unemployment. Chechnya may no longer be Moscow's main area of concern. Dagestan, with deep-rooted Salafism and Wahhabism, suffered from a high level of violence in 2007, with some 80 terrorist attacks in the first half of the year; and Ingushetia has also proved increasingly troublesome for the Kremlin. The nationalist sentiment that existed in all North Caucasian republics in the past has given way to tendencies which are more akin to radical Islam in nature. Salafism, with its promise of equality, is increasingly attractive to young disaffected Muslims across the region. At the same time, organised crime of a particularly violent nature plays its part in creating instability. In this volatile environment, the federal authority seeks to exert some level of control but shows no sign of attempting any regional integration, which leaves a collection of semi-autonomous entities on the border with the problematic South Caucasus.

In Chechnya, the general level of violence has reduced under the stringent regime of President Ramzan Kadyrov, who maintains control through his armed police and military forces, the large majority of whom were formerly rebels. However, the south of the republic remains an area subject to insurgent activity. The total number of troops in the republic is reported as being approximately 30,000. Rising violence in neighbouring Ingushetia led to the deployment in July of 2,500 troops from the Interior Ministry, but with little significant impact. The high degree of anti-Russian feeling among the ethnic Ingush population has led to growing concern that the crisis will only deepen. The so-called 'Ingush Jamaat' are at the heart of the anti-government movement and are gathering increasing support from young disaffected Ingush.

Against this complex background, Moscow appears to be attempting to exert control using its military forces as the main instrument of containment. Aside from the deployment of Interior Ministry troops to Ingushetia and the creation of mountain brigades at bases in Dagestan and Karachaevo-Cherkessia, there has been large-scale training activity focused on the security of Russia's southern border. *Exercise Caucasian Border 2007* took place in July and included more than 400 sorties by Il-76, Su-24, Su-25 and Su-27 aircraft, and helicopters. Airborne and air-landing operations were practiced, and aircraft carried out live-firing on the Tsarskoye and Daryal ranges.

## RUSSIA – DEFENCE ECONOMICS

The Russian economy continued its impressive performance of recent years, growing by 7% in 2007 compared to 6.7% in 2006 and 6.4% in 2005. In its 2007 Article IV consultation with Russia, the International Monetary Fund (IMF) commended this strong economic performance, noting that it had been due not only to high oil prices and large capital inflows, but also to good macroeconomic management. In particular it noted that the policy of saving a large proportion of the oil revenue windfall had provided a considerable measure of stability. Growth has also been underpinned by a rise in investment and domestic consumption, spurred by real income growth of over 10%.

On the fiscal front, the non-oil budget deficit continues to grow. Having been as low as 2.9% of GDP in 2004, current projections suggest it will have increased to 7.0% of GDP by 2009. International agencies have warned that this planned increase will lead to upward pressure on inflation and the rouble at a time when the economy is already growing at close to potential. In light of this, the IMF has urged the authorities to adopt a more cautious fiscal policy and delay planned spending increases until the economy can absorb the extra money without putting undue pressure on prices.

Nonetheless, with commodity prices likely to remain at elevated levels, and widely held expectations of policy continuity after the presidential elections suggesting a relatively stable environment, the medium-term economic outlook appears favourable.

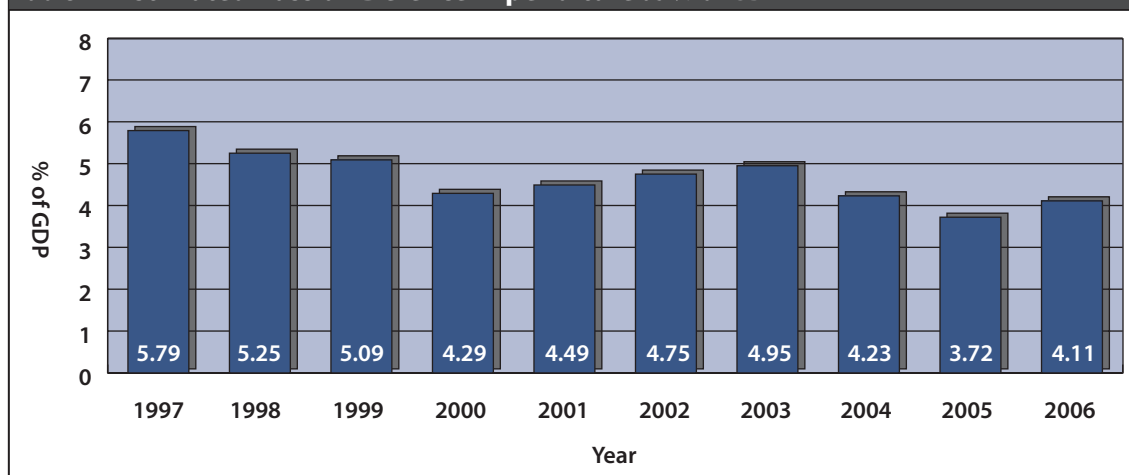
Furthermore, despite fears in recent years that the slowing momentum of reform and a lack of clarity regarding the government's role in strategic industries might lead to excessive caution among investors, investment growth has in fact risen, suggesting that investor sentiment is relatively robust and that downside risks to the near-term outlook, in particular from lower oil prices, are limited.

## THE 2008 DEFENCE BUDGET

In recent years it has become increasingly difficult to collect and analyse meaningful data on Russia's federal budget, and particularly the finances of Russian national defence, owing to a number of presentational changes. In 2005, federal budget classifications were revised and the chapter entitled 'National Defence' was broadened to include certain military-related expenditures that had previously been allocated under different chapter headings. Then in 2006 and 2007, details of the State Defence Order, comprising procurement, research and development (R&D) and maintenance expenditure, which had been available in 2005, were classified. Unfortunately, in 2008 this trend has continued. There have been widespread changes to the presentation of federal and national defence budget data, not least the switch to a new three-year budget framework, which has been interpreted in some quarters as an attempt by the outgoing Putin administration to impose limits on the freedom of action of its successor.

In March 2007, a draft version of the new three-year budget (2008–10) was presented by the Ministry

Table 17 **Estimated Russian Defence Expenditure** as % of GDP



of Finance, which included a summary of spending intentions under the standard functional chapters (National Defence, Education, Social Policy, etc.) and in a format consistent with previous years. However, in April a revised draft was approved by the government, before passing through the Duma and the Council of the Federation, and being signed into law by Putin in July 2007. The later version of the budget had been significantly altered to exclude all classified spending, thereby making it impossible to discern what planned expenditure totals on various chapters were finally approved. Due to the opacity of the second set of data, the figures in Table 18 refer to the original draft budget as presented in March 2007 in which the chapter heading National Defence was allocated R956 billion in 2008, compared to the final outlay of R959.9bn that was eventually signed into law. Of the final outlay some 46.9%, or R450bn, was eventually classified.

Despite the lack of transparency in the budget data it is possible to draw some conclusions. In the past few years, it has been a stated policy that military R&D, alongside improvements in pay and other benefits for service personnel, would be a major budget priority before attention switched to the procurement of new equipment. In 2002, R&D expenditure amounted to R31bn and, in line with medium-term goals, by 2007 this had grown to R120bn. However, the 2008–10 budget indicates that R&D spending will now remain broadly unchanged at around R125bn for the coming three years, suggesting that, as scheduled, more money will now be allocated to the procurement of new weapons systems. In February 2007, then Defence Minister Sergei Ivanov told the State Duma that the 2007–15 State Armament Programme would amount to R5,000bn and that these funds would be used to ‘modernise’ rather than ‘reform’ the Russian military. The programme lists a number of new acquisition proposals including 50 *Topol*-M missile systems, 34 new strategic bombers, two multi-purpose nuclear submarines and four diesel submarines, as well as 12 warships. In total the plan envisages the replacement of around 45% of existing military hardware, while a fifth of the total amount is due to be allocated to strategic armaments.

While the trend in Russian national defence spending appears to have shown a rapid increase in recent years, once inflation is factored in the actual rate of growth has broadly matched growth in the economy at large. Since 2000, national defence spending has fluctuated between 2.5–2.8% of GDP

and the new three-year budget appears to maintain this trend, aiming to keep national defence spending at around 2.7% of national output. Indeed, in May 2007 Sergei Ivanov suggested that Russia had no intention of significantly changing the level of defence funding and that the military budget would not become a burden on the economy or social policy.

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## ARMS TRADE

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Russian arms manufacturers enjoyed another successful year in 2006. The US Congressional Research Service (CRS) estimates that actual deliveries of Russian military equipment amounted to US\$5.8bn, of which Rosoboronexport (the state arms-export agency) accounted for 80%, while other independent estimates suggest total exports reached as much as US\$6.4bn. In terms of new contracts signed, the CRS estimates that Russia achieved sales of US\$8.7bn in 2006, 21% of the global market and second only to the US.

Aerospace platforms accounted for 50% of deliveries in 2006, with naval deliveries reaching 27% of the total, while land forces and air defence accounted for 11% and 9% respectively. Major aerospace deliveries included 15 kits to India for the assembly of Su-30MKI aircraft, two Su-30MK2V aircraft to Venezuela (the first of 24), two MiG-29SMT and two MiG-29UBT to Algeria and up to 70 Mi-8/17 helicopters to Venezuela and China. There were two major naval deliveries, both to China: a second Project 956EM destroyer and a Project 636M *Kilo*-class submarine. The most controversial export during the year was the delivery of 29 *Tor*-M1 surface-to-air missile systems to Iran.

While China and India remain Russia’s largest trading partners for military equipment, the Kremlin has successfully diversified the range of customers buying Russian-made weapons systems. In 2006, China and India accounted for 62% of business, down from 74% the previous year, while the share of exports to the Middle East and North Africa grew to 22%, and Latin America jumped from 0.5% to 7.7% of total exports. In all, Russia exported arms to 64 countries in 2006, up from 57 in 2004. Key to the success of the Kremlin’s diversification policy has been an innovative approach to alternative financing arrangements. In March 2006, for example, Russia secured a US\$7.5bn arrangement with Algeria under which it will supply 40 T-90 main battle tanks, eight S-300 missile systems, 16 Yak-130 advanced jet trainers, 40 MiG-29SMT fighters and 30 Su-30MK interdiction

aircraft. Under the terms of the deal, Moscow will write off around US\$5bn in debt incurred by Algeria during the Soviet era and Russian energy companies Lukoil and Gazprom will be granted access to Algeria's natural hydrocarbon reserves. More recently, Russia and Indonesia entered into a major arms deal covering aircraft, helicopters and submarines that will be financed by a US\$1bn export credit arrangement. Observers also believe that Russia and Libya are close to agreeing a major multi-billion-dollar deal comprising fighter aircraft, submarines and air defence systems that will be financed in part by a debt write-off similar to that agreed with Algeria.

According to the Federal Agency for Military Technical Cooperation, Russia is set to export over US\$7bn worth of arms in 2007, with the delivery of at least 50 aircraft to Malaysia, Venezuela, Algeria and India accounting for the bulk of transfers.

### Estimating Russian military expenditure

As ever, estimating the real scale of Russian military spending is fraught with difficulty, not least as a result of the recent changes in the presentation of budget data. When taken at face value, the official National Defence chapter heading for 2006 (R666bn) corresponds to 2.50% of GDP, however, as noted above, this figure excludes funds made available to other military-related expenditures such as pensions and paramilitary forces.

Including these additional budget allocations brings overall defence-related expenditure to around R1,052bn, or 3.95% of 2006 GDP. On top of this, there is the revenue from Russian arms exports to consider, approximately US\$5.8bn in 2006, a proportion of which is directed to national defence – further inflating the total.

Translated into dollars at the market exchange rate, Russia's official 2006 National Defence chapter heading amounts to US\$24.5bn – roughly the equivalent of South Korea's annual defence expenditure. If the additional defence-related items listed in Table 18 are included then this boosts the figure to US\$38.8bn, which still appears to be lower than the size of the Russian armed forces and the structure of the military-industrial complex might suggest; thus neither of these figures is particularly useful for comparative analysis.

When assessing macroeconomic data from developing countries where the exchange rate does not fully reflect the purchasing power of the domestic currency,

**Table 18 March 2007 Draft Russian National Defence Expenditure 2008–10 (Rbm)**

Chapter 2 'National Defence'	2008	2009	2010
Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (including State Defence Order)	698.1	791.8	908.3
Mobilisation of external forces	5.2	5.7	6.2
Mobilisation of the economy	3.5	3.5	3.7
Collective peacekeeping	0.08	0.08	0.12
Military nuclear programmes	17.1	19.8	25.2
International treaty obligations	6.1	6.2	6.2
Applied research and development (R&D)	127.8	124.9	124.9
Other questions of defence	97.9	101.7	109.6
<b>Total Draft National Defence</b>	<b>955.9</b>	<b>1,053.9</b>	<b>1,184.5</b>
<b>Additional defence-related security expenditure</b>			
Internal troops	51.4	57.4	58.2
Security organs	135.3	152.7	162.4
Border troops	65.5	80.0	87.5
Subsidies to closed towns	18.5	19.3	20.4
Ministry of Emergencies	47.0	54.3	55.5
Military pensions	95.0	105.0	118.0
<b>Total Defence-related Expenditure</b>	<b>1,368.6</b>	<b>1,522.6</b>	<b>1,686.5</b>
Total Federal Budget Expenditure	6,500.0	7,177.9	7,598.8
Total Defence-related Expenditure as % of Federal Budget	21.1	21.2	22.2

economists use an alternative methodology known as Purchasing Power Parity (PPP). For example, in 2006 Russian GDP measured US\$982bn when converted at market exchange rates, however the World Bank also calculated that in PPP terms, Russia's GDP was equivalent to US\$1,704bn. Given that total defence-related expenditure in 2006 amounted to approximately 3.95% of GDP, then this suggests that in PPP terms defence spending measured US\$67bn. With the addition of revenue from international arms exports, it is possible that the total may have reached approximately US\$70bn.

*Note: Although PPP rates may be a useful tool for comparing the macroeconomic data, such as GDP, of countries at different stages of development, as there exists no specific PPP rate to apply to the military sector its use for this purpose should be treated with caution. In addition, there is no definitive guide as to which elements of military spending should be calculated using available PPP rates.*

## Russia RF

Russian Rouble r		2006	2007	2008
GDP	r	26.6tr	31.3tr	
	US\$ <sup>a</sup>	1.7tr	2.0tr	
per capita	US\$ <sup>a</sup>	11,994	14,189	
Growth	%	6.7	7.0	
Inflation	%	9.7	8.1	
Def exp	US\$ <sup>a</sup>	70.0bn		
Def bdgt	r	666bn	821bn	956bn
	US\$	24.57bn	32.99bn	

US\$1=r 27.1 24.9

<sup>a</sup> PPP estimate

Population 141,377,752

Ethnic groups: Tatar 4%; Ukrainian 3%; Chuvash 1%; Bashkir 1%; Belarussian 1%; Moldovan 1%; Other 8%;

Age	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-64	65 plus
Male	7%	4%	4%	4%	22%	4%
Female	7%	4%	4%	4%	25%	10%

## Capabilities

**ACTIVE 1,027,000 (Army 360,000 Airborne 35,000 Navy 142,000 Air 160,000 Strategic Deterrent Forces 80,000 Command and Support 250,000) Paramilitary 418,000**

**RESERVE 20,000,000 (all arms)**

some 2,000,000 with service within last 5 years; Reserve obligation to age 50

## ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

**Strategic Deterrent Forces** €80,000 (includes personnel assigned from the Navy and Air Force)

### Navy

**SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN 15:** 6 *Delta III+* (4 based in Pacific Fleet, 2 based in Northern Fleet) (96 msl) each with 16 RSM-50 (SS-N-18) *Stingray* strategic SLBM; 4 *Delta IV* based in Northern Fleet (80 msl) each with 16 RSM-54 (SS-N-23) *Skiff* strategic SLBM; 2 *Delta IV* in refit in Northern Fleet (16 msl) with 16 RSM-54 (SS-N-23) *Skiff* strategic SLBM; 2 *Typhoon* based in Northern Fleet (40 msl) each with 20 RSM-52 (SS-N-20) *Sturgeon* strategic SLBM; 1 *Typhoon+* in reserve based in Northern Fleet with 20 RSM-52 (SS-N-20) *Sturgeon* strategic SLBM and 1 *Bulava* (SS-N-30) strategic SLBM; 1 *Yury Dolgoruky* (limited OC undergoing sea trials '08; 2 additional units in build)

### Strategic Missile Force Troops

3 Rocket Armies operating 284 silo and 258 mobile missile launchers with 508 missiles and 1600 nuclear warheads organised in 12 divs. Launcher gps normally with 10 silos (6 for SS-18) and one control centre

### MSL • STRATEGIC 508

ICBM 508: 80 RS-20 (SS-18) *Satan* (at 16 launch gps; mostly mod 4/5, 10 MIRV per msl.); 254 RS12M (SS-25) *Sickle* at 30 op bases (mobile single warhead); 126 RS18 (SS-19) *Stiletto* (at 14 launch gps; mostly mod 3, 6 MIRV per msl.); 48 *Topol-M* (SS-27) silo-based/road mobile single warhead (5 regts) – to be MIRVed during next 2–3 yrs

### Long-Range Aviation Command • 37th Air Army

#### FORCES BY ROLE

Bbr 2 heavy div with 4 regt at 3 air bases operating 79 bbr

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

**AIRCRAFT • LRSA 89:** 15 Tu-160 *Blackjack* each with up to 12 KH-55SM/RKV-500B (AS-15B *Kent*) nuclear ALCM; 32 Tu-95MS6 (*Bear* H-6) each with up to 6 Kh-55/RKV-500A (AS-15A *Kent*) nuclear ALCM; 32 Tu-95MS16 (*Bear* H-16) each with up to 16 Kh-55/RKV-500A (AS-15A *Kent*) nuclear ALCM

Test ac 10: 5 Tu-95, 5 Tu-160

### Warning Forces

**ICBM/SLBM launch-detection capability.** Limited number of satellites serviceable

**RADAR 1** ABM engagement system located at Pushkino (Moscow). Russia leases ground-based radar stations in Baranovichi (Belarus); Sevastopol and Mukachevo (Ukraine); Balkhash (Kazakhstan); Gaballa (Azerbaijan). It also has radars on its own territory at Lekhtusi, (St. Petersburg); Armavir, (southern Russia); Olenegorsk (northwest Arctic); Pechora (northwest Urals); Mischelevka (east Siberia).

**DEFENSIVE ABM 100:** 64 9M96 (S-400)/SH-08 *Gazelle*; 36 SH-11 *Gorgon*

### Space Forces 40,000

Formations and units withdrawn from Strategic Missile and Air Defence Forces to detect missile attack on the RF and its allies, to implement BMD, and to be responsible for military/dual-use spacecraft launch and control.

**Army** €205,000 (incl 35,000 AB); €190,000 conscript (total 395,000)

#### FORCES BY ROLE

6 Mil Districts (MD), 1 Special Region; 8 Army HQ, 1 Corps HQ, 7 District trg centre (each = bde – 1 per MD except NC)

TK 3 div (each: 3 tk regt, 1 MR regt, 1 armd recce bn, 1 arty regt, 1 SAM regt, spt units); 3 reserve div

MR 16 div (each: 3 MR regt, 1 tk regt, 1 recce bn, 1 arty regt, 1 AT bn, 1 SAM regt, 1 tk bn, spt units); 10 indep bde; 4 indep regt 8 (reserve) div; 6 (reserve) bde

SF 9 (Spetsnaz) bde

Air Aslt 2 bde



AB	4 div (each: 2 para regt, 1 arty regt); 1 bde (trg centre); 3 indep bde (2 under GF control)
Arty	2 div HQ; 16 arty bde ; 3 AT regt
MRL	2 bde; 11 regt
SSM	10 bde each. with 18 SS-21 <i>Scarab (Tochka)</i> (replacement by <i>Iskander-M</i> missile system began during 2005 with 12 per bde)
MGA	5 div (all will be converting to motor rifle)
SAM	12 bde; 1 regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**MBT** 23,000: 250-300 T-90 (by end 2008); 4,500 T-80/T-80UD/T-80UM/T-80U; 9,500 T-72L/T-72M; 3,000 T-72; 4,000 T-64A/T-64B; 150 T-62, 350 in store; 1,200 T-55

**LT TK** 150 PT-76

**RECCE** 2,000+ BRDM-2

**AIFV** 15,140+: 1,500+ BMD-1/BMD-2/BMD-3; 8,100 BMP-1; 4,600 BMP-2; 240 BMP-3; 700 BRM-1K; BTR-80A

**APC** 9,900+

**APC (T)** 4,000: 700 BTR-D; 3,300 MT-LB

**APC (W)** 5,900+: 1,000 BTR-50; 4,900 BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80; BTR-90

**ARTY** 26,121+

**SP** 6,010: **122mm** 2,780; 2,780 2S1 *Carnation*; **152mm** 3,100: 550 2S19 *Farm*; 1,600 2S3; 950 2S5; **203mm** 130: 130 2S7

**TOWED** 12,765: **122mm** 8,350; 4,600 D-30; 3,750 M-30 M-1938; **130mm** 650 M-46; **152mm** 3,725: 1,100 2A36; 750 2A65; 1,075 D-20; 700 M-1943; 100 ML-20 M-1937; **203mm** 40 B-4M

**GUN/MOR** 820+

**SP 120mm** 820: 30 2S23 *NONA-SVK*; 790 2S9 *NONA-S*

**TOWED 120mm** 2B16 *NONA-K*

**MRL** 3,976+: **122mm** 2,970; 2,500 BM-21; 50 BM-16; 420 9P138; **132mm** BM-13; **140mm** BM-14; **220mm** 900 9P140 *Uragan*; **300mm** 106 9A52 *Smerch*

**MOR** 2,550

**SP 240mm** 430 2S4

**TOWED** 2,120: **120mm** 1,820: 920 2S12; 900 PM-38; **160mm** 300 M-160

**AT**

**MSL • MANPATS** AT-2 3K11 *Swatter*; AT-3 9K11 *Sagger*; AT-4 9K111 *Spigot*; AT-5 9K113 *Spandrel*; AT-6 9K114 *Spiral*; AT-7 9K115 *Saxhorn*; AT-9 9M114M1 *Ataka*; AT-10 9K116 *Stabber*

**RCL 73mm** SPG-9; **82mm** B-10

**RL 64mm** RPG-18 *Fly*; **73mm** RPG-16/RPG-22 *Net/RPG-26/RPG-7 Knout*; **105mm** RPG-27/RPG-29

**GUNS** 526+

**SP 57mm** ASU-57; **85mm** ASU-85; D-44/SD44

**TOWED** 526 **100mm**T-12A/M-55; T-12

**AD**

**SAM** 2,465+

**SP** 2,465+: 220 SA-4 A/B *Ganef (twin)* (Army/Front wpn – most in store); 225 SA-6 *Gainful* (div wpn); 550 SA-8 *Gecko* (div wpn); 350 SA-11 *Gadfly* (replacing SA-4/-6); 800 SA-9 *Gaskin*/SA-13 *Gopher* (regt wpn); 200 SA-12A (S-300V) *Gladiator*/SA-12B *Giant (twin)*; 120 SA-15 *Gauntlet* (replacing SA-6/SA-8); SA-19 *Grison* (8 SAM, plus twin 30mm gun); SA-20 (S-400) *Triumph*  
**MANPAD** SA-7 *Grail* (being replaced by -16/-18); SA-14 *Gremlin*; 9K310 (SA-16) *Gimlet*; SA-18 *Grouse (Igla)*

**GUNS**

**SP 23mm** ZSU-23-4; **30mm** 2S6; **57mm** ZSU-57-2

**TOWED 23mm** ZU-23; **57mm** S-60; **85mm** M-1939 KS-12; **100mm** KS-19; **130mm** KS-30

**UAV** BLA-06; BLA-07; Tu-134 *Reys*; Tu-243 *Reys*/Tu-243 *Reys-D*; Tu-300 *Korshun*; *Pchela-1*; *Pchela-2*

**MSL • SSM** €200+: 200 SS-21 *Scarab (Tochka)*; SS-26 *Iskander (Stone)*; FROG in store; *Scud* in store

**FACILITIES**

**Bases** 2 (each = bde+; subord. to North Caucasus MD) located in Georgia, 1 located in Tajikistan, 1 located in Armenia

**Training centres** 6 (District (each = bde – 1 per MD)), 1 (AB (bde))

**Reserves**

Cadre formations, on mobilisation form

**Tk** 2 div; 2 bde

**MRR** 13 div; 6 bde

**Arty** 1 div; 4 indep bde

**Hy arty** 1 bde

**Navy 142,000****FORCES BY ROLE**

4 major Fleet Organisations and Caspian Sea Flotilla

**Northern Fleet****FORCES BY ROLE**

1 Navy HQ located at Severomorsk

**FACILITIES**

**Bases** Located at Severodvinsk and Kola Peninsula

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**SUBMARINES** 42

**STRATEGIC** 11: 8 **SSBN**; 1 in reserve

**TACTICAL** 23: 13 **SSN**; 3 **SSGN**; 7 **SSK**

**SUPPORT** 8: 3 **SSAN** (other roles); 5 in reserve (other roles)

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS** 10: 1 **CV**; 2 **CGN** (1 in reserve); 1 **CG**; 6 **DDG**

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** €14

**MINE WARFARE** 11 **MCMV**

**AMPHIBIOUS** 6

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** 130+

**Naval Aviation****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**AIRCRAFT**

**BBR** 38 Tu-22M *Backfire C*

**FTR** 20 Su-27 *Flanker*

**FGA** 10 Su-25 *Frogfoot*

**ASW** 31: 17 Il-38 *May*; 14 Tu-142 *Bear*

**TPT** 27: 2 An-12 *Cub* (MR/EW); 25 An-12 *Cub*/An-24 *Coke*/An-26 *Curl*

**HELICOPTERS**

**ASW** 42 Ka-27 *Helix A*

**ASLT** 16 Ka-29 *Helix B*

**SPT** 15 Mi-8 *Hip* (TPT)

**Naval Infantry**

Naval inf 1 regt with 74 MBT; 209 ACV; 44 arty

**Coastal Defence**

Coastal def 1 bde with 360 MT-LB; 134 arty  
SAM 1 regt

**Pacific Fleet****FORCES BY ROLE**

Fleet HQ located at Vladivostok

**FACILITIES**

Bases located at Kamchatsky, Fokino, Magadan, Petropavlovsk, Gavan, Sovetskaya and Vladivostok

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****SUBMARINES 23**

STRATEGIC • SSBN 4: 3 and 1 in reserve

TACTICAL 19: 4 SSN/SSGN and 6 in reserve; SSK 6 and 3 in reserve

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 9: 1 CG; 7 DDG; 1 FFG

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε25

MINE WARFARE 8 MCMV

AMPHIBIOUS 4

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 57

**Naval Aviation****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT**

BBR 14 Tu-22M *Backfire A*

FTR 30 MiG-31 *Foxhound A*

ASW 36: 24 Il-38 *May*; 12 Tu-142 *Bear*

TPT 10 An-12 *Cub* (MR/EW); An-26 *Curl*

**HELICOPTERS**

ASW 31 Ka-28 (Ka-27) *Helix*

ASLT 6 Ka-29 *Helix*

SPT 26 Mi-8 *Hip* (TPT)

**Naval Infantry**

Inf 1 div HQ (Pacific Fleet) (1 arty bn, 1 tk bn, 3 inf bn)

**Coastal Defence**

Coastal Def 1 div

**Black Sea Fleet**

The RF Fleet is leasing bases in Sevastopol and Karantinnaya Bays, and is based, jointly with Ukr warships, at Streletskaia Bay. The Fleet's overall serviceability is low.

**FORCES BY ROLE**

1 Navy HQ located at Sevastopol, Ukr

**FACILITIES**

Bases located at Sevastopol, Novorossiysk and Temryuk

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 1 SSK

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 12: 2 CG; 3 DDG; 7 FFG/FS

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε8

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES MCMV 9

**AMPHIBIOUS 2**

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 90+

**Naval Aviation****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT**

FGA 18 Su-24 *Fencers*

ASW 14 Be-12 *Mail*

TPT 4 An-12 *Cub* (MR/EW); An-26

**HELICOPTERS**

ASW 33 Ka-28 (Ka-27) *Helix*

SPT 9: 1 Mi-8 *Hip* (TPT); 8 (MR/EW)

**Naval Infantry**

Naval inf 1 regt with 59 ACV; 14 arty

**Baltic Fleet****FORCES BY ROLE**

1 Navy HQ located at Kaliningrad

**FACILITIES**

Bases located at Kronstadt and Baltiysk

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 2 SSK

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 5: 2 DDG; 3 FFG some FS

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS ε18

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES MCMV 15

AMPHIBIOUS 5

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT ε130

**Naval Aviation****EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT**

FTR 23 Su-27 *Flanker*

FGA 26 Su-24 *Fencer*

TPT 14: 12 An-12 *Cub*/An-24 *Coke*/An-26 *Curl*; 2 An-12 *Cub* (MR/EW)

**HELICOPTERS**

ATK 11 Mi-24 *Hind*

ASW 19 Ka-28 (Ka-27) *Helix*

ASLT 8 Ka-29 *Helix*

SPT 17 Mi-8 *Hip* (TPT)

**Naval Infantry**

Naval inf 1 regt with 26 MBT; 220 ACV; 52 MRL

**Coastal Defence****FORCES BY ROLE**

Arty 2 regt with 133 arty

SSM 1 regt with 8 SS-C-1B *Sepal*

AD 1 regt with 28 Su-27 *Flanker* (Baltic Fleet)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AD 50 SAM

**Caspian Sea Flotilla**

The Caspian Sea Flotilla has been divided between Az (about 25%), RF, Kaz, and Tkm, which are operating a joint flotilla under RF command, currently based at Astrakhan.

**FACILITIES**

Base located at Astrakhan

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES**  
FFG 1

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS** 6

PFM 3; PHM 3

**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES**  
5MCMV 5

**AMPHIBIOUS** 6

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT** ε15

**NAVY EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****SUBMARINES** 67**STRATEGIC** 15

**SUBMARINES • STRATEGIC • SSBN** 15: 6 *Delta* III (4 based in Pacific Fleet, 2 based in Northern Fleet) (96 msl) each with 16 RSM-50 (SS-N-18) *Stingray* strategic SLBM; 4 *Delta* IV based in Northern Fleet (80 msl) each with 16 RSM-54 (SS-N-23) *Skiff* strategic SLBM; 2 *Delta* IV in refit in Northern Fleet (16 msl) with 16 RSM-54 (SS-N-23) *Skiff* strategic SLBM; 2 *Typhoon* based in Northern Fleet (40 msl) each with 20 RSM-52 (SS-N-20) *Sturgeon* strategic SLBM; 1 *Typhoon*† in reserve based in Northern Fleet with 20 RSM-52 (SS-N-20) *Sturgeon* strategic SLBM and 1 *Bulava* (SS-N-30) strategic SLBM; 1 *Yury Dolgoruky* (limited OC undergoing sea trials '08; 2 additional units in build)

**TACTICAL** 52**SSGN** 7:

5 *Oscar* II each with 2 single 650mm TT each with T-65 HWT, 4 single 533mm TT with 24 SS-N-19 *Shipwreck* tactical USGW

2 *Oscar* II (1 in reserve, 1 in refit), with 2 single 650mm TT each with T-65 HWT, 1 VLS with 24 SS-N-19 *Shipwreck* tactical USGW

**SSN** 17:

2 *Akula* II each with 4 single 533mm TT each with SS-N-21 *Sampson* tactical SLCM, 4 single 650mm TT each with single 650mm TT

5 *Akula* I each with 4 single 533mm TT each with SS-N-21 *Sampson* tactical SLCM, 4 single 650mm TT each with T-65 HWT; 3 *Akula* I in reserve

1 *Sierra* II with 4 single 533mm TT each with, SS-N-21 *Sampson* tactical SLCM, 4 single 650mm TT each with T-65 HWT/T-53 HWT; 1 *Sierra* II in reserve

1 *Sierra* I in reserve†

4 *Victor* III (1 in reserve) each with 4 single 533mm TT each with SS-N-21 *Sampson* tactical SLCM, T-65 HWT

**SSK** 20:

15 *Kilo* each with 6 single 533mm TT each with T-53 HWT; 4 *Kilo* in reserve

1 *Lada* (Undergoing sea trials)

**SUPPORT • SSAN** 8: 1 *Delta Stretch*; 1 *Losharik*; 2 *Paltus*; 3 *Uniform*; 1 *X-Ray*

**PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS** 62

**AIRCRAFT CARRIERS • CV** 1 *Kuznetsov* (capacity 18 Su-33 *Flanker D* FGA ac; 4 Su-25 *Frogfoot* ac, 15 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel, 2 Ka-31 *Helix* AEW hel,) with 1 12 cell VLS (12 eff.) with 12 SS-N-19 *Shipwreck* tactical SSM, 4 sextuple VLS (24 eff.) each with 8 SA-N-9 *Gauntlet* SAM

**CRUISERS** 5

**CGN** 1 *Kirov* each with 10 twin VLS (20 eff.) each with 20 SS-N-19 *Shipwreck* tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 20 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 12 single VLS each with 8 SA-N-6 *Grumble* SAM, 10 single 533mm ASTT, 1 single ASTT with 1 SS-N-15 *Starfish* ASW, 1 twin 130mm gun (2 eff.), (capacity 3 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel) (2<sup>nd</sup> *Kirov* undergoing extensive refit currently non operational)  
**CG** 4:

1 *Kara*, each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-14 *Silex* tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 36 SA-N-3 *Goblet* SAM, 2 (4 eff.) each with 20 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 quad (4 eff.) ASTT (10 eff.), (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

3 *Slava* each with 8 twin (16 eff.) each with SS-N-12 *Sandbox* tactical SSM, 8 octuple VLS each with 8 SA-N-6 *Grumble* SAM, 8 single 533mm ASTT, 1 twin 130mm gun (2 eff.), (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

**DESTROYERS • DDG** 16:

1 *Kashin* (mod) with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-25 *Switchblade* tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with SA-N-1 *Goa* SAM, 5 single 533mm ASTT, 2 76mm gun

6 *Sovremenny* each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-22 *Sunburn* tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 22 SA-N-7 SAM, 2 twin 533mm TT (4 eff.), 2 twin 130mm gun (4 eff.), (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

8 *Udaloy* each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-14 *Silex* tactical SSM, 8 octuple VLS each with SA-N-9 *Gauntlet* SAM, 2 quad 533mm ASTT (8 eff.), 2 100mm gun, (capacity 2 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

1 *Udaloy* II with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with 1 SS-N-22 *Sunburn* tactical SSM, 8 octuple VLS each with SA-N-9 *Gauntlet* SAM, 8 SA-N-11 *Grisson* SAM, 10 single 533mm ASTT, 2 x2 CADS-N-1 CIWS (4 eff.), 2 100mm gun, (capacity 2 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

**FRIGATES** 14**FFG** 6:

1 *Gepard* with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-25 *Switchblade* tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) with SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 1 30mm CIWS, 1 76mm gun

2 *Krivak* I each with 1 quad (4 eff.) with SS-N-14 *Silex* tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) with 20 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 quad 533mm ASTT (8 eff.), 2 x12 RL (24 eff.), 2 100mm gun, 2 x2 76mm gun (4 eff.), (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW hel)

2 *Krivak* II each with 1 quad (4 eff.) with SS-N-14 *Silex* tactical SSM, 2 twin (4 eff.) each with 10 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 quad 533mm ASTT (8 eff.), 2 x12 RL (24 eff.), 2 100mm gun

1 *Neustrashimyy* with 4 octuple (32 eff.) each with 4 SA-N-9 *Gauntlet* SAM, 6 single 533mm ASTT, 1 RBU 12000 (10 eff.), 1 100mm gun, (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix* ASW)

**FF** 8 *Parchim* II each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with 1 SA-N-5 *Grail* SAM, 2 twin 533mm ASTT (4 eff.), 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 (24 eff.), 1 76mm gun

**CORVETTES** 26:

3 *Grisha* III with 1 twin (2 eff.) with 20 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 twin 533mm ASTT (4 eff.), 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 (24 eff.)

22 *Grisha V* each with 1 twin (2 eff.) with 20 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 2 twin 533mm ASTT (4 eff.), 1 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 (12 eff.), 1 76mm gun  
 1 *Scorpion* with 2 quad (8 eff.) with SS-N-26 *Yakhont* SSM, 1 100mm gun

**PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 74****PFM 41**

15 *Nanuchka III* each with 2 triple (6 eff.) each with 1 SS-N-9 *Siren* tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) eqpt with SA-N-4 *Gecko*, 1 76mm gun  
 1 *Nanuchka IV* with 2 triple (6 eff.) each with 1 SS-N-9 *Siren* tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) eqpt with SA-N-4 *Gecko*, 1 76mm gun  
 4 *Tarantual II* each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with SS-N-2C *Styx*/SS-N-2D *Styx* tactical SSM  
 20 *Tarantual III* each with 2 twin (4 eff.) each with SS-N-22 *Sunburn* tactical SSM  
 1 *Astrakhan* Project 21630 (First of 5–7 on order)

**PHM 6:**

2 *Dergach* each with 2 quad (8 eff.) each with SS-N-22 *Sunburn* tactical SSM, 1 twin (2 eff.) with 1 SA-N-4 *Gecko* SAM, 1 76mm gun  
 4 *Matka* each with 2 single each with SS-N-2C *Styx* tactical SSM/SS-N-2D *Styx* tactical SSM

**PHT 6:**

1 *Mukha* with 2 quad 406mm TT (8 eff.)  
 5 *Turya* each with 4 single 533mm ASTT

**PFC 21:**

1 *Pauk* each with 4 single 533mm ASTT, 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.)  
 20 *Stenka*

**MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 45**

**MCO** 2 *Gorya*  
**MSO** 12 *Natya*  
**MSC** 26 *Sonya*  
**MHC** 5 *Lida*

**AMPHIBIOUS: 45+****PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LPD**

1 *Ivan Rogov* (capacity 4–5 Ka-28 (Ka-27) *Helix* ASW hel; 6 ACV or 6 LCM; 20 tanks; 520 troops)

**LS 22****LSM 3:**

3 *Polnochnyyt B* (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops); (3 in reserve)

**LST 19:**

4 *Alligator* (capacity 20 tanks; 300 troops)  
 15 *Ropucha II* and *I* (capacity either 10 MBT and 190 troops or 24 APC (T) and 170 troops)

**CRAFT 23+****LCM 9 Ondatra****LCU 3 Serna** (capacity 100 troops)**ACV 11:**

3 *Aist* (capacity 4 lt tk)  
 3 *Lebed*  
 2 *Orlan*  
 3 *Pomornik (Zubr)* (capacity 230 troops; either 3 MBT or 10 APC (T))

**LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 370****AOR 5 Chilikin****AORL 3:** 1 *Kaliningradneft*; 2 *Olekma***AOL 12:** 2 *Dubna*; 5 *Uda*; 5 *mod Altay***AS 1 Malina** (Project 2020)**ASR 1 Elbrus****ARS 25:** 1; 10 *Goryn*; 14 *Okhtensky***AR 13 Amur****ARC 8:** 4 *Emba*; 4 *Klasma***AG 5:** 2 *Amga* (msl spt ship); 3 *Bolva* (barracks ship)**ATS 15:** 3 *Ingul*; 6 *Katun*; 2 *Neftegaz*; 1 *Prut*; 3 *Sliva***AH 3 Ob****AWT 2 Manych****AGOR 4:** 2 *Akademik Krylov*; 2 *Vinograd***AGI 14:** 3 *Alpinist*; 2 *Balzam*; 3 *Moma*; 6 *Vishnya***AGM 1 Marshal Nedelin****AGS 61:** 8 *Biya*; 19 *Finik*; 6 *Kamenka*; 7 *Moma*; 8 *Onega*; 2 *Sibiriyakov*; 11 *Yug***AGB 4 Dobrynya Mikitich****ABU 12:** 8 *Kashtan*; 4 *Sura***ATF 12 Sorum****TRG 12**

**AXL 10:** 10 *Petrushka* (possibly commercially owned)

2 *Smolny*

**YDG 27 YDT** €130**Naval Aviation €35,000**

4 Fleet Air Forces, each organised in air div; each with 2–3 regt with an HQ elm and 2 sqn of 9–10 ac each; configured recce, ASW, tpt/utl org in indep regt or sqn  
 Flying hours €40 hrs/year

**FORCES BY ROLE**

**Bbr** sqns with 58 Tu-22M *Backfire A*

**Ftr/FGA** sqn with 46 Su-27 *Flanker*; 10 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 58 Su-24 *Fencer*; 30 MiG-31 *Foxhound*

**ASW** sqns with 85 Ka-27 *Helix*; 50 Ka-25 *Hormone*; 20 Mi-14 *Haze-A*; sqn with 15 Be-12 *Mail*; 35 Il-38 *May*; 20 Tu-142 *Bear*

**MR/EW** sqns with 5 An-12 *Cub*; 2 Il-20 RT *Coot-A*; 8 Mi-8 *Hip*

**Tpt** sqns with 37 An-12 *Cub*/An-24 *Coke*/An-26 *Curl*

**ATK hel** sqns with 11 Mi-24 *Hind*

**ASlt hel** 30 Ka-29 *Helix*; 26 Mi-8 *Hip*

**Tpt hel** sqns with 22 Ka-25 PS *Hormone C*, Ka-27 PS *Helixe D*; 10 Mi-6 *Hook*; 40 Mi-14 PS *Haze C*

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE****AIRCRAFT 245** combat capable

**BBR** 58 Tu-22M *Backfire A*

**FTR** 49 Su-27 *Flanker*; 30 MiG-31 *Foxhound*

**FGA** 68: 10 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 58 Su-24 *Fencer*

**ASW** 20: 20 Tu-142 *Bear*\*

**MP** 50: 15 Be-12 *Mail*\*; 35 Il-38 *May*\*

**EW • ELINT** 2 Il-20 RT *Coot-A*

**TPT** 42: 37 An-12 *Cub*/An-24 *Coke*/An-26 *Curl*; 5 An-12 *Cub*

**HELICOPTERS**

**ATK** 11 Mi-24 *Hind*

**ASW** 155: 85 Ka-27 *Helix*; 50 Ka-25 *Hormone*; 20 Mi-14 *Haze-A*

**ASLT** 30: 30 Ka-29 *Helix*

**SAR** 62: 22 Ka-25 PS *Hormone C*/Ka-27 PS *Hormone-D*; 40 Mi-14 PS *Haze C*

**SPT** 53: 35 Mi-8 *Hip*; 8 more; 10 Mi-6 *Hook*

**MSL • TACTICAL**

ASM AS-10 *Karen*; AS-11 *Kilter*; AS-12 *Kegler*; AS-4 *Kitchen*; AS-7 *Kerry*; KH-59 (AS-13) *Kingbolt*

**Coastal Defence • Naval Infantry (Marines) 9,500****FORCES BY ROLE**

Naval inf 3 indep bde (*total*: 1 AT bn, 1 arty bn, 1 MRL bn, 1 tk bn, 4 naval inf bn); 3 indep bn; 3 regt; 1 indep regt;  
 Inf 1 div HQ (Pacific Fleet) (3 inf bn, 1 tk bn, 1 arty bn)  
 SF 3 (fleet) bde (1 op, 2 cadre) (*each*: 1 para bn, 1 spt elm, 2-3 underwater bn)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MBT 160 T-55M/T-72/T-80

RECCE 60 BRDM-2 each with AT-3 9K11 *Sagger*

AIFV 150+: ε150 BMP-2; BMP-3; BRM-1K

APC 750+

APC (T) 250 MT-LB

APC (W) 500+ BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80

ARTY 367

SP 113: 122mm 95 2S1 *Carnation*; 152mm 18 2S3

TOWED 122mm 45 D-30

GUN/MOR 113

SP 120mm 95: 20 2S23 *NONA-SVK*; 75 2S9 *SP NONA-S*

TOWED 120mm 18 2B16 *NONA-K*

MRL 122mm 96 9P138

AT • MSL • MANPATS 72 AT-3 9K11 *Sagger*/AT-5 9K113 *Spandrel*

GUNS 100mm T-12

AD • SAM 320

SP 70: 20 SA-8 *Gecko*; 50 SA-9 *Gaskin*/SA-13 *Gopher* (200 eff.)

MANPAD 250 SA-7 *Grail*

GUNS 23mm 60 ZSU-23-4

**Coastal Defence Troops 2,000****FORCES BY ROLE**

(All units reserve status)

Coastal Def 1 div; 1 bde

Arty 2 regt

AD 1 regt with 28 Su-27 *Flanker*

SAM 2 regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MBT 350 T-64

AIFV 450 BMP

APC 320

APC (T) 40 MT-LB

APC (W) 280 BTR-60/BTR-70/BTR-80

ARTY 364

SP 152mm 48 2S5

TOWED 280: 122mm 140 D-30; 152mm 140: 50 2A36; 50 2A65; 40 D-20

MRL 122mm 36 BM-21

AIRCRAFT • FTR 28 Su-27 *Flanker*

AD • SAM 50

**Military Air Forces 160,000 reducing to 148,000 (incl conscripts)**

4,000+ ac, 833 in reserve

HQ at Balashikha, near Moscow. The Military Air Forces comprise Long Range Aviation (LRA), Military Transport Aviation Comd (VTA), 5 Tactical/Air Defence Armies comprising 49 air regts. Tactical/Air Defence roles includes air defence, interdiction, recce and tactical air spt. LRA (2 div) and VTA (9 regt) are subordinated to central Air Force comd. A joint CIS Unified Air Defence System covers R, Arm, Bel, Ga, Kaz, Kgz, Tjk, Tkm, Ukr and Uz.

**Long-Range Aviation Command • 37th Air Army**

Flying hours: 70-80hrs/yr

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Bbr 2 heavy bbr div; 4 heavy regt (non-strategic); 4 heavy regt (START accountable) with 116 Tu-22M-3/MR *Backfire C*

Tkr 1 base with 20 Il-78 *Midas*/Il-78M *Midas*

Trg 1 hvy bbr trg centre with 30 Tu-134 *Crusty*

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

AIRCRAFT 124 combat capable

BBR 124: 8 Tu-22M; 116 Tu-22M-3/Tu-22MR *Backfire C*

TKR 20 IL-78 *Midas* /Il-78M *Midas*

TPT 30 Tu-134 *Crusty*

**Tactical Aviation**

Flying hours 25 to 40 hrs/year

**FORCES BY ROLE**

Bbr/FGA 7 regt with 241 Su-25A/SM *Frogfoot*; 1 regt forming with 9 Su-34P *Fullback*; 1 bbr div plus 13 FGA regt with 550 Su-24 *Fencer*

Ftr 9 regt with 188 MiG-31 *Foxhound*; 9 regt with 226 MiG-29 *Fulcrum* (24 being upgraded); 6 regt with 281 Su-27 *Flanker* (incl 40 Su-27SM); trg units with 30 MiG-25 *Foxbat*

Recce 4 regt with 40 MiG-25R *Foxbat*; 5 regt with 79 Su-24MR *Fencer*

AEW 1 base with 20 A-50 *Mainstay*/A-50U *Mainstay*

ECM some sqn with 60 Mi-8(ECM) *Hip J*

Trg 2 op conversion centres with 92 trg ac

SAM 35 regt with 1,900+ S-300 (SA-10) *Grumble* (quad) (7,600 eff.). First SA-20/S-400 (*Triumph*) bn op Elektrostal in Moscow region.

**EQUIPMENT**

AIRCRAFT 1,736 combat capable

BBR/FGA 800: 241 Su-25A/SM *Frogfoot*; 550 Su-24 *Fencer*; 9 Su-34P *Fullback* (Su-27IB) (6-8 more to be delivered in 2008 - to replace Su-24)

FTR 725: 188 MiG-31 *Foxhound*; 226 MiG-29 *Fulcrum* (24 being upgraded); 281 Su-27 (18 upgraded to 27SM) incl 40 Su-27SMK *Flanker*; 30 MiG-25 *Foxbat*;

RECCE 119: 40 MiG-25R *Foxbat*\*; 79 Su-24MR *Fencer*\*

AEW 20 A-50 *Mainstay* AEW/A-50U *Mainstay*

TRG 92: 40 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*\*; 21 Su-27 *Flanker*\*; 15 Su-25 *Frogfoot*\*; 16 Su-24 *Fencer*\* (instructor trg)

#### HELICOPTERS 60 Mi-8(ECM) *Hip* J

UAV *Pchela*-1T; *Albatross*†; *Expert*†

AD • SAM • SP 1,900+ S-300 (SA-10) *Grumble* (quad) / S-400 (SA-20) *Triumph*

MSL • ARM AS-11 *Kilter*; AS-12 *Kegler*; AS-17 *Krypton*  
ASM AS-14 *Kedge*; AS-15 *Kent*; AS-16 *Kickback*; AS-4 *Kitchen*; AS-7 *Kerry*  
AAM R-27T (AA-10) *Alamo*; R-60T (AA-8) *Aphid*; R-73M1 (AA-11) *Archer*

#### BOMBS

Laser-guided KAB-500; KAB-1500L  
TV-guided KH-59 (AS-13 *Kingbolt*); KAB-500KR;  
KAB-1500KR; KAB-500OD  
INS/GPS/GLONASS guided KH-101; KH-555

### Military Transport Aviation Command • 61st Air Army

Flying hours 60 hrs/year

#### FORCES BY ROLE

Air 9 regt incl. 5 indep regt; 1 div with 12 An-124 *Condor*; 21 An-22 *Cock* (Under MoD control); 210 Il-76 *Candid*  
Civilian Fleet Some sqn (medium and long-range passenger)

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • TPT 293+: 50 An-12 *Cub*; 12 An-124 *Condor*; 21 An-22 *Cock* (Under MoD control); 210 Il-76M/MD/MF *Candid*

### Army Aviation Helicopters

Under VVS control. Units organic to army formations.  
Flying hours 55 hrs/year

#### FORCES BY ROLE

Atk hel 20 regt/sqn with 8 Ka-50 *Hokum*; ε620 Mi-24 *Hind*; 7 Mi-28N *Havoc* (300 by 2010)  
Tpt/ECM mixed regts with 35 Mi-26 *Halo* (hy); 8 Mi-6 *Hook*; ε600 MI-17 (Mi-8MT) *Hip* H/Mi-8 *Hip*

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS 128 atk hel  
ATK 635: 8 Ka-50 *Hokum*; 620 Mi-24 *Hind* D/V/P; 7 Mi-28N *Havoc* (300 by 2010)  
TPT/ECM ε643: 35 Mi-26 *Halo* (hy); 8 Mi-6 *Hook*; ε600 MI-17 (Mi-8MT) *Hip* H/Mi-8 *Hip* Spt

### Air Force Aviation Training Schools

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 980+  
FTR MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; Su-27 *Flanker*; MiG-23 *Flogger*  
FGA Su-25 *Frogfoot*  
TPT Tu-134 *Crusty*  
TRG 336 L-39 *Albatros*

#### FACILITIES

Aviation 5 sqn regt with MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; Su-27  
Institute *Flanker*; MiG-23 *Flogger*; Su-25 *Frogfoot*; Tu-134 *Crusty* tpt; L-39 *Albatros* trg ac

### Kaliningrad Special Region 10,500 (Ground and Airborne); 1,100 (Naval Infantry) (total 11,600)

These forces operated under the Ground and Coastal Defence Forces of the Baltic Fleet

#### Army

##### FORCES BY ROLE

MR 1 div (2 MR regt, 1 tk regt, 1 SP Arty regt, 1 MRL regt, 1 AT regt, 1 SAM regt, 1 indep tk regt, spt units) (cadre); 1 bde; 1 indep regt (trg)  
SSM 1 bde eqpt. with 18 SS-21 *Tochka* (*Scarab*)  
Arty 1 MRL regt  
Hel 1 indep regt  
SAM 1 regt

##### FACILITIES

Bases Located at Baltiysk and Kronstadt

##### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 811  
ACV 1,239: 865; 374 look-a-like  
ARTY 345 ARTY/MOR/MRL

### Navy • Baltic Fleet – see main Navy section

### Russian Military Districts

### Leningrad MD 28,700 (Ground and Airborne); 1,300 (Naval Infantry – subordinate to Northern Fleet) (total 30,000)

Combined Service 1 HQ located at St Petersburg

#### Army

##### FORCES BY ROLE

MR 2 indep bde, 1 naval bde  
SF 1 (Spetsnaz) bde  
AB 1 Air Asslt div (2 air asslt regt, 1 arty regt)  
Arty 1 bde, 1 MRL regt, 1 AT regt  
SSM 1 bde eq. with 18 SS-21 *Tochka* (*Scarab*)  
SAM 2 bde

##### Reserve

MR 4 Bde

##### FACILITIES

Training Centre 1 located at Sertolovo (District)

##### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 300  
ACV 2,350: 100; 2,250 look-a-like  
ARTY 690 MOR/MRL

### Navy • Northern Fleet – see main Navy section

#### Military Air Force

6th Air Force and AD Army

##### FORCES BY ROLE

PVO 2 corps  
Bbr 1 div with 56 Su-24M *Fencer*

Ftr	1 div with 30 MiG-31 <i>Foxhound</i> ; 55 Su-27 <i>Flanker</i>
Recce	1 regt with 20 Su-24MR <i>Fencer</i> ; 28 MiG-25R/U <i>Foxbat</i> ; some MiG-31
AEW/AWACS	A-50 <i>Mainstay</i>
Tpt	Sqns with An-12, An-24, An-26, Tu-134
Cbt sup	57 Mi-8 <i>Hip</i> (incl ECM), some Mi-8PPA, 38 Mi-24, 4 Mi-6

AD • SAM 525 incl S-300V

### Moscow MD 86,200 (Ground and Airborne)

Combined Service 1 HQ located at Moscow

#### Army

##### FORCES BY ROLE

Army	2 HQ
Tk	1 div (3 tk regt (2 cadre), 1 MR regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 MRL regt, 1 SAM regt, spt units); 1 div (2 tk regt (cadre), 2 MR regt, (some cadre), arty, MRL SAM,,, spt units cadre)
MR	1 div (3 MR regt, 1 tk regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 SAM regt, spt units); 1 div (2 MR regt, 2 tk regt, 1 SP Arty regt, 1 SAM regt, spt units); 1 indep bde
SF	1 (Spetsnaz) bde; 1 AB recce regt
AB	2 div (each: 2 para regt, 1 arty regt)
Arty	1 div HQ (3 arty bde), 1 arty bde, 1 MRL bde, 1 MRL regt, 1 AT regt)
SSM	2 bde each eqpt with 18 SS-21 <i>Scarab</i> ( <i>Tochka</i> )
AT	1 regt
Trg	1 HQ (1 AD arty regt, 2 tk regt, 2 MR regt)
SAM	3 bde

##### Reserve

Tk	1 div
MR	1 bde

##### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 2,500  
ACV 3,100: 2,100; 1,000 look-a-like  
ARTY 1,300 ARTY/MOR/MRL

#### Military Air Force

Moscow Air Defence and Air Army has 1 corps. Due to have additional AD regt (2 bn) equipped with S-400 SAM system.

##### FORCES BY ROLE

	352 cbt ac
PVO Air	1 (32 PVO) corps 1 16 <sup>th</sup> Air Army
Ftr	regts with 41 MiG-31 <i>Foxhound</i> , 45 MiG-29 <i>Fulcrum</i> ; 30 Su-27
FGA	regts with 52 Su-25 <i>Frogfoot</i> , 80 Su-24 <i>Fencer</i>
Recce	regt with 55 Su-24MR
Tpt	regt with An-12, An-24, An-26, An-30, Tu-134
Cbt Spt sup	sqns with 98 Mi-8/ Mi-8PPA/sMV (incl 46 Mi-8(ECM))

Util	sqns with Mi-8
Trg	30 MiG-29*, 18 Su-27*, 1 Su-25*
	UAV Pchela-1T at Combat Training Centre, Egor'evsk, Moscow

##### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AD • SAM 600

### Volga-Ural MD 55,000 (Ground and Airborne)

Combined Service 1 HQ located at Yekaterinburg

#### Army

1 Army HQ

##### FORCES BY ROLE

Army	1 HQ
MR	1 div (3 MR regt, 1 tk regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 SAM regt, spt units); 1 div (2 MR regt, 2 tk regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 SAM regt, spt units); 1 Mil Base (div) (3 MR regt) in Tajikistan; 1 indep PK bde;
SF	2 (Spetsnaz) bde
AB	1 bde, 1 trg centre
Arty	2 bdes, 1 MRL regt
SSM	2 bde each eqpt with 18 SS-21 <i>Tochka</i> ( <i>Scarab</i> )
SAM	2 bde

##### Reserve

Tk	1 div
MR	1 div

##### FACILITIES

Training Centre 1 located at Kamshlov (district)

##### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 3,000  
ACV 2,300  
ARTY 2,700 ARTY/MOR/MRL

### Navy • Caspian Sea Flotilla see main Navy section

#### Military Air Force

5<sup>th</sup> AF and AD Army has no ac subordinated, incl storage bases

##### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

##### AIRCRAFT •

FTR 34 MiG-31  
FGA Su-25 *Frogfoot*  
TPT An-12; An-26

##### COMMS Mi-14

HELICOPTERS • SPT: Mi-6, 25 Mi-8 *Hip* (comms); Mi-24, 24 Mi-26e  
TRG MiG-25U, MiG-29, Su-25, Su-27; 300 L-39 *Albatros*, Mi-2 *Hoplite*

### North Caucasus MD 88,600 (Ground And Airborne); €1,400 (Naval infantry) (total 90,000)

including Trans-Caucasus Group of Forces (GRVZ)  
Combined Service 1 HQ located at Rostov-on-Don

**Army****FORCES BY ROLE**

Army 1 HQ  
 MR 1 div (2 MR regt, 1 tk bn, 1 air aslt regt, 1 SP arty regt, 1 SAM regt);  
 1 div (4 MR regt, 1 tk bn, 1 SP arty regt, 1 SAM regt, spt units);  
 1 div (4 MR regt, 1 SP arty regt);  
 1 Mil Base (div) 3 MR regt, 1 SAM regt, 1 tk bn (Armenia)  
 3 indep bde;  
 SF 2 (Spetsnaz) bde  
 AB 1 Air Asslt (mtn) div (2 air asslt regt, 1 arty regt)  
 Arty 2 bde, 1 MRL bde, 1 MRL regt  
 SSM 2 bde each eqpt with 18 SS-21 *Tochka (Scarab)*  
 CW 1 (flame thrower) bn  
 SAM 2 bde; 1 regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MBT 800  
 ACV 2,000  
 ARTY 900 ARTY/MOR/MRL

**Navy • Black Sea Fleet – see main Navy section****Military Air Force**

6th AF and AD Army

**FORCES BY ROLE**

360 cbt ac  
 Bbr 1 div with 62 Su-24 *Fencer* (some 32 likely to be disbanded)  
 Ftr 1 corps (4 regt with 105 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 59 Su-27 *Flanker*)  
 FGA 1 div with 98 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 36 L-39  
 Recce 1 regt with 30 Su-24MR *Fencer*  
 ECM 1 sqn with 52 Mi-8(ECM) *Hip J*  
 Tpt Sqns with An-12, An-24, An-26, Tu-134  
 Cbt Sup regts with 58 Mi-8PPA/sMV, 75 Mi-24,  
 Utl 4 Mi-6, 10 Mi-26  
 Trg tac aviation regt

**Siberian MD 52,000 (Ground and Airborne)**

Combined Service 1 HQ located at Chita

**Army****FORCES BY ROLE**

Army 2 Army HQ (36<sup>th</sup> and 41<sup>st</sup>)  
 Tk 1 div (3 tk regt, 1 MR regt, 1 armd recce bn, 1 arty regt, 1 SAM regt, spt units)  
 MR 3 div(85<sup>TH</sup>, 122<sup>ND</sup>, 131<sup>ST</sup>) (each: 3 MR regt, 1 tk regt, 1 indep tk bn, 1 armd recce bn, 1 arty regt, 1 AT bn, 1 SAM regt, spt units);  
 1 indep bde  
 SF 2 (Spetsnaz) bde  
 Air aslt 1 bde  
 Arty 1 div Hq, 3 arty bde, 3 MRL regt  
 SSM 1 bde each eq. with 18 SS-21 *Tochka (Scarab)*  
 SAM 2 bde

**FACILITIES**

Training Centre 1 located at Peschanka (district)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MBT 4,000  
 ACV 6,300  
 ARTY 2,600 MOR/MRL

**Military Air Force**

14th AF and AD Army (HQ Novosibirsk)

200 cbt ac

FGA/bbr some sqn with 30 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 56 Su-24M *Fencer*

Ftr some sqn with 39 MiG-31 *Foxhound*; 46 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*

Recce some sqn with 29 Su-24MR *Fencer-E*; MiG-25R/MiG-25U

Tpt sqns with An-12, An-26

Cbt Sup sqns with Mi-8PPA/sMV; Mi-24

Utl/Comms sqns with Mi-8

AD • SAM S-300O

**Far Eastern MD 72,500 (Ground and Airborne); 2,500 (Naval infantry) (total 75,000)**

Incl Pacific Fleet and Joint Command of Troops and Forces in the Russian Northeast (comd of Pacific Fleet)

Joint Forces Command 1 HQ located at Petropavlovsk

Combined Service 1 HQ located at Khabarovsk

**Army****FORCES BY ROLE**

Army 2 HQ; 1 corps  
 MR 5 div (each: 3 MR regt, 1 tk regt, arty regt, 1 SAM regt, spt units);  
 1 div (formally MGA) (21<sup>st</sup>, 35A) (1 MR regt, 2 MGA regt, def units, spt units)  
 MGA 5 div (Converting MR) most (1 tank regt, 2 MR or MGA regt, arty regt, SAM regt)  
 SF 1 bde  
 AB 1 bde  
 Arty 4 arty bde, 3 MRL bde, 1 AT bde  
 SSM 2 bde each eq. with 18 SS-21 *Scarab (Tochka)*  
 SAM 3 bde

**FACILITIES**

Training Centre 1 located at Khabarovsk (district)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

MBT 3,000  
 ACV 6,000  
 ARTY 4,100 MOR/MRL

**Navy • Pacific Fleet see main Navy section****Military Air Force**

11th AF and AD Army (HQ Khabarovsk)

361 cbt ac

FGA/bbr 1 regt with 23 Su-27SM; 97 Su-24M *Fencer*



Ftr	sqn with 26 MiG-31 <i>Foxhound</i> ; ≤100Su-27 <i>Flanker</i> ;
Recce	sqns with 51 Su-24MR <i>Fencer</i>
Tpt	regts with An-12, An-26
Cbt sup	regts with Mi-8PPA/sMV
Comms	sqns with Mi-8; Mi-24, Ka-50
UAV	1 sqn with Pchela-1 (Arseniev, Primorsky)
<b>AD • SAM S-300P</b>	

## Paramilitary 419,000

### Federal Border Guard Service €160,000 active

Directly subordinate to the President

#### FORCES BY ROLE

10 regional directorates

Frontier 7 gp

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIFV/APC (W) 1,000 BMP/BTR

ARTY • SP 90: 122mm 2S1 *Carnation*; 120mm 2S12; 120mm 2S9 *Anona*

#### PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS 14

##### FRIGATES 13

##### FFG 7:

7 *Krivak III* (capacity 1 Ka-27 *Helix A* ASW hel; 1 100mm) each with 1 twin (2 eff.) with SA-N-4 *Gecko* naval SAM, 2 quad 533mm TT (8 eff.), 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch 2* (24 eff.), 1 twin 100mm (2 eff.)

FFL 6: 3 *Grisha II*; 3 *Grisha III*

##### CORVETTES • FS 1 *Grisha V*

#### PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 180

##### PFM 22:

2 *Pauk II* each with 1 quad (4 eff.) with SA-N-5 *Grail* naval SAM, 2 twin 533mm TT (4 eff.), 2 RBU 1200 (10 eff.), 1 76mm

20 *Svetlyak* each with 1 quad (4 eff.) with SA-N-5 *Grail* naval SAM, 2 single 406mm TT, 1 76mm

PFT 17 *Pauk I* each with 1 quad (4 eff.) with SA-N-5 *Grail* naval SAM, 4 single 406mm TT, 1 76mm

PHT 3: 3 *Muravey*

PSO 12: 8 *Alpinist*; 4 *Komandor*

PFC 15: 15 *Stenka*

PCC 36: 9 *Mirazh*; 27 *Type 1496*

PCI 12: 12 *Zhuk*

PCR 32: 3 *Ogonek*; 7 *Piyavka*; 15 *Shmel*; 5 *Vosh*; 2 *Yaz*

PBF 31: 1 *A-125*; 1 *Mangust*; 1 *Mustang (Project 18623)*; 15 *Saygak*; 12 *Sobol*; 1 *Sokzhoi*

#### LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 24: 1 AO

AK 10: 10 *Neon Antonov*

AKSL 6: 6 *Kanin*

AGS 2: 2 *Yug* (primarily used as patrol ships)

AGB 5: 5 *Ivan Susanin* (primarily used as patrol ships)

**AIRCRAFT • TPT €86: 70 An-24 *Coke*/An-26 *Curl*/An-72 *Coaler*/Il-76 *Candid*/Tu-134 *Crusty*/Yak-40 *Codling*; 16 SM-92**

**HELICOPTERS: €200 Ka-28 (Ka-27) *Helix* ASW/Mi-24 *Hind* Atk/Mi-26 *Halo* Spt/Mi-8 *Hip* Spt**

## Interior Troops 170,000 active

### FORCES BY ROLE

7 districts

Paramilitary 5 (special purpose) indep div (ODON) (*each*: 2–5 paramilitary regt); 6 div; 65 regt (bn – incl special motorised units); 10 (special designation) indep bde (OBRON) (*each*: 1 mor bn, 3 mech bn); 19 indep bde

Avn gp

### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 9

AIFV/APC (W) 1,650 BMP-1 /BMP-2/BTR-80

ARTY 35

TOWED 122mm 20 D-30

MOR 120mm 15 PM-38

HELICOPTERS • ATK 4 Mi-24 *Hind*

## Federal Security Service €4,000 active (armed)

Cdo unit (incl Alfa, Beta, Zenit units)

## Federal Protection Service €10,000–30,000 active

Org include elm of ground forces (mech inf bde and AB regt)

Mech inf 1 bde

AB 1 regt

Presidential Guard 1 regt

## Federal Communications and Information Agency €55,000 active

### MOD • Railway Troops €50,000

Paramilitary 4 (rly) corps; 28 (rly) bde

### Special Construction Troops 50,000

## DEPLOYMENT

### ARMENIA

Army 3,170

#### FORCES BY ROLE

1 tk bn; 3 MR regt; 1 avn gp; 1 SAM regt

#### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

TK 74 MBT

ACV 330

APC 14 APC (T)/APC (W)

ARTY 70 arty/mor/MRL

#### FACILITIES

Base 1 located in Armenia

#### Military Air Forces • Tactical Aviation

##### FORCES BY ROLE

1 AD sqn with 18 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*; 2 SAM bty with S-300V (SA-12A) *Gladiator*; 1 SAM bty with SA-6 *Gainful*

##### EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT • FTR 18 MiG-29 *Fulcrum*

AD • SAM • SP S-300V (SA-12A) *Gladiator*; SA-6 *Gainful*

**BELARUS****Military Air Forces • Tactical Aviation****FORCES BY ROLE**4 SAM units with S-300 (SA-10) *Grumble (quad)***EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**AD • SAM • SP some S-300 (SA-10) *Grumble (quad)***CÔTE D'IVOIRE**

UN • UNOCI 9 obs

**DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO**

UN • MONUC 28 obs

**ETHIOPIA/ERITREA**

UN • UNMEE 3 obs

**GEORGIA**

Army 1,000

**FACILITIES**

Bases 1 located at Batumi, Ga (subord. to North Caucasus MD) withdrawing 2008

Peacekeeping Forces

3 MR Bn, CIS Abkhazia peacekeeping Force

1 MR bn joint peacekeeping Force South Ossetia

**Military Air Forces • Tactical Aviation****HELICOPTERS:** 5 atk

UN • UNOMIG 4 obs

**KYRGYZSTAN****Military Air Forces** €500

Tactical Aviation

20+ Mi-8 spt hel/ Su-24 *Fencer* FGA ac/ 5 Su-25 *Frogfoot*FGA ac/ Su-27 *Flanker* ftr ac**LIBERIA**

UN • UNMIL 4 obs

**MEDITERRANEAN SEA**NATO • *Active Endeavour* RFS Ladniy FF**MIDDLE EAST**

UN • UNTSO 3 obs

**MOLDOVA/TRANSNISTR**

Army 1,199

**FORCES BY ROLE**

1 (op) army gp (subord. to Moscow MD) 2 MR bn

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

ACV 214

**Military Air Forces • Tactical Aviation****HELICOPTERS** 7 Mi-8/Mi-24**NEPAL**

UN • UNMIN 8 obs

**SERBIA**

UN • UNMIK 1 obs

**SIERRA LEONE**

UN • UNIOSIL 1 obs

**SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA**

Army 100

**SUDAN**

UN • UNMIS 122; 14 obs

**SYRIA**

Army and Navy 150

**TAJIKISTAN**

Army 5,500

**FORCES BY ROLE**

1 MR div (subord. Volga-Ural MD)

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

TK 120 MBT

ACV 350

ARTY 190 mor/MRL

**Military Air Forces • Tactical Aviation****AIRCRAFT • FGA** 5 Su-25 *Frogfoot*; 4 Mi-8**UKRAINE**

Navy • Coastal Defence • 13,000 including Naval Infantry (Marines) 1,100

**FORCES BY ROLE**

1 indep naval inf regt

**EQUIPMENT BY TYPE**

Arty: 24

AIFV /APC (T) / APC (W): 102

Navy • Black Sea Fleet

1 Fleet HQ located at Sevastopol, Ukr

**WESTERN SAHARA**

UN • MINURSO 25 obs

Table 19 Selected Arms Orders and Deliveries, Russia

	Country Supplier	Classification	Designation	Quantity	Order date	Original Delivery date	Comment
Russia (RF)	dom	FFG	Project 22350	1	2005	2009	Unit cost estimate USD400m. Navy estimates requirement for up to 20 vessels by 2015.
	dom	LCU	<i>Dyugon</i>	1	2005	2007	R200m (approx USD69m)
	UK	ROV	<i>Panther Plus</i>	1	2006	2006	Russian Navy. For submarine rescue operations
	dom	FGA	Su-34	24	2006	2006	To be delivered in batches – 2 ac in 2006, 7 ac in 2007, 10 ac in 2008 and 5 ac in 2009-10. First two del in Dec 2006
	dom	SSBN	Project 955 <i>Borey</i>	2	1996	2006	Lead boat in class, <i>Yuri Dolgorukiy</i> was launched on April 2007. Second boat, <i>Aleksandr Neveskiy</i> due to follow in 2007 but now unlikely to be ready before 2009. 3rd SSBN, <i>Vladimir Monomah</i> , ordered in 2006 and expected in 2011
	dom	ICBM	<i>SS-27 Topol-M</i>	6	2005	2006	–
	dom	MBT	T-90	31	2005	2006	Deliveries continuing
	dom	APC	–	125	2005	2006	–
	dom	Bbr	Tu-160 <i>Blackjack</i>	1	2005	2006	Still on order
	dom	Hel	Mi-28N	8	2005	2006	Still on order
	dom	Trg	Yak-130 Advanced Jet Trainer	12	2005	2007	Deliveries due from mid-2006 to end of 2007. The air force has further plans to equip two ftr pilot schools with Yak-130s by 2010, procuring a total of 48 ac to replace L-39s
	dom	MBT	–	139	2005	2006	Repair and modernisation programme
	dom	Arty	–	125	2005	2006	Repair and modernisation programme
	dom	Ac	–	104	2005	2006	Repair and modernisation programme
	dom	Hel	–	52	2005	2006	Repair and modernisation programme
	dom	SRBM	<i>Iskander-M (SS-26 Stone)</i>	–	–	2007	Five <i>Iskander-M</i> bde are due to be operational by 2015
	dom	Bbr	Tu-160	2	2007	2007	Modernisation programme
	dom	IFV	BMP-3	–	2007	–	USD250m

Aircraft (Fixed Wing & Rotary)	Air Force	Army	Maritime	Para-military	Total
LRSA	203	0	58	0	261
Tu-160 <i>Blackjack</i>	15				15
Tu-22M	8				8
Tu-22M-3/Tu-22MR <i>Backfire C</i>	116		58		174
Tu-95MS6 <i>Bear</i>	32				32
Tu-95MS16 <i>Bear</i>	32				32
RECCE	119	0	0	0	119
MiG-25R <i>Foxbat</i>	40				40
Su-24MR <i>Fencer</i>	79				79
COMD/AEW	20	0	37	0	57
Il-38 <i>May</i> (AEW)			35		35
A-50/A-50U <i>Mainstay</i>	20				20
Il-20 RT <i>Coot-A</i>			2		2
TAC	1617	0	192	0	1809
Be-12 <i>Mail</i>			15		15
Il-20 RT <i>Coot-A</i>			2		2
MiG-25 <i>Foxbat</i>	30				30
MiG-29 <i>Fulcrum</i>	266				266
MiG-31 <i>Foxhound</i>	188		30		218
Su-27 <i>Flanker</i> (CDT)*	302		77		379
Su-24 <i>Fencer</i>	566		58		624
Su-25 <i>Frogfoot</i>	256		10		266
Su-34P (Su-27IB) <i>Fullback</i>	9				9
TKR	20	0	0	0	20
Il-78 <i>Midas</i> /Il-78M <i>Midas</i>	20				20
TPT	323	0	68	86	477
An-12 <i>Cub</i>	50		42		92
An-124 <i>Condor</i>	12				12
An-22 <i>Cock</i>	21				21
An-24 <i>Coke</i>			3	some	3
An-26 <i>Curl</i>			3	some	3
Il-76M/MD/MF <i>Candid</i>	210			some	210
SM-92				16	16
Tu-134 <i>Crusty</i>	30			some	30
Tu-142 <i>Bear</i> (ASW)			20	some	20

Equipment is listed according to type

(CDT)\*: Of 77 Su-27 *Flanker* listed under Maritime Forces, 29 are under the command of the Russian Coastal Defence Troops

(\*): The total number is 980 aircraft. The exact number of each Russian aircraft belonging to the Air Force Aviation Training Schools is unknown (see Russian capability on page 212)

(\*\*): The current number of Russian UAVs is not known

(\*\*\*): The Russian combat capable total represents the sum of all LRSA, TAC and TRG ac. Attack helicopters are not counted

Aircraft (Fixed Wing & Rotary)	Air Force	Army	Maritime	Para-military	Total
TRG(*)	980	0	0	0	980
MiG-29 <i>Fulcrum</i>	some				some
Su-27 <i>Flanker</i>	some				some
MiG-23 <i>Flogger</i>	some				some
Su-25 <i>Frogfoot</i>	some				some
Tu-134 <i>Crusty</i>	some				some
L-39 <i>Albatros</i>	336				336
HEL	60	1278	394	200	1932
Ka-25 <i>Hormone</i>			50		50
Ka-25 PS <i>Hormone C/D</i>			22		22
Ka-27 <i>Helix A</i>			85		85
Ka-28 (Ka-27) <i>Helix</i>			83	some	83
Ka-29 <i>Helix</i>			30		30
Ka-50 <i>Hokum</i>		8			8
Mi-14 <i>Haze A</i>			20		20
Mi-14 <i>Haze C</i>			40		40
Mi-17 (Mi-8MT) <i>Hip H</i>		600			600
Mi-24 <i>Hind</i>			11	some	11+
Mi-24 <i>Hind D/V/P</i>		620			620
Mi-26 <i>Halo</i>		35		some	35+
Mi-28N <i>Havoc</i>		7			7
Mi-6 <i>Hook</i>		8	10		18
Mi-8 <i>Hip</i>			43	some	43+
Mi-8 <i>Hip J</i>	60				60
TEST	10	0	0	0	10
Tu-95 <i>Bear</i>	5				5
Tu-160 <i>Blackjack</i>	5				5
UAV(**)					
Air Force					
<i>Albatros</i> †, <i>Expert</i> †, <i>Pchela-1T</i> ,					some
Army					
BLA-06, BLA-07, <i>Pchela-1</i> , <i>Pchela-2</i> , Tu-134 <i>Reys</i> , Tu-243 <i>Reys/Reys-D</i> , Tu-300 <i>Korshun</i>					some
					<b>Total of Aircraft: 5665</b>
					<b>Combat Capable(***): 3169</b>