

RUSSIAN MILITARY

By Tamar A. Mehuron, Associate Editor, with Harriet Fast Scott, William F. Scott, and David Markov

ORGANIZATION OF THE RUSSIAN ARMED FORCES

Several military structures, each subordinate to Russia's President, composed the nation's armed forces in 1995-96.

Heads of the seven most influential armed organizations sat on the Security Council. They were the Minister of Defense, Minister of Internal Affairs, Director of Federal Border Guards Service, Director of Federal Security Service, Director of Foreign Intelligence Service, Minister of Civil Defense and Emergency Situations, and Minister of Atomic Energy (who commands troops).

Less-prominent power centers, commanded by generals and filled with troops, reported to the President. They included the Presidential Security Service, Federal Agency of Government Communications and Information, Federal Service of Railroad Troops, and Federal Directorate of Special Construction.

Estimates of military forces outside of the Ministry of Defense (MOD) varied from 800,000 to nearly 2.3 million.

The MOD administered eight regular military districts. In addition, Russia had seven districts of Internal Troops, six districts of Border Guards, and seven regional centers of Civil Defense Troops. Each agency supported large local staffs with general officers in abundance. There was much overlapping and duplication in their work but little coordination.

Most of the organizations had their own schools for preparing officers. Advanced training often took place in Defense Ministry academies, with the most senior officers going to the Military Academy of the General Staff. These non-MOD centers were not paramilitary forces in any sense. With the treaty-driven downsizing of the MOD, many regular officers simply transferred to one of the other "power ministries."

Russia's conventional military capability had declined dramatically. Russia's defenses were based principally on nuclear weapons—tactical and strategic. First use of nuclear weapons, under certain conditions, was specified in Russia's new military doctrine, adopted in 1993. Emphasis was given to command and control of strategic forces, both offensive and defensive. Work appeared to continue on the massive, deep, underground battle station in the Ural Mountains.

Armed Forces under the Defense Ministry. These forces had primary responsibility for defending Russia against external threats. Despite talk of a major reorganization and abolition of the Troops of Air Defense, MOD

forces still were divided into five services, as in the Soviet era. Moreover, there were two smaller services: Military Space Forces and Airborne Forces, referred to as a "means of the Supreme Command." These latter forces were to be the basis of Mobile Troops, which would have their own air transport capability. This, however, appeared far from realization. Plans for regional theater commands likely have been temporarily shelved. Other considerations, such as the war in Chechnya and actions in the "near abroad," got priority.

The Defense Ministry. This once highly professional body has become politicized, rife with dissent and corruption. Troops went for months without being paid. Lack of housing remained an acute problem. The Chief of the Main Directorate of Military Budget and Finance was fired and tried, but not convicted, for investing funds intended for payment to troops. Even President Boris N. Yeltsin complained about the need for reform in the Armed Forces, a need that was supposed to have had high priority when the USSR disintegrated. In five years, little had been accomplished.

Gen. of the Army Mikhail P. Kolesnikov, chief of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces and First Deputy Minister of Defense, was bypassed on major decisions, such as operations in Chechnya. He sought to keep the General Staff out of politics. Dr. Andrei A. Kokoshin, first deputy minister of defense for Military-Technical and Economic Policy, appeared to provide effective leadership in his assigned area.

The Strategic Rocket Forces (RVSN) had first priority in personnel and equipment. According to Gen. Col. Igor D. Sergeiev, commander in chief, this service accounted for three-fourths of Russia's total nuclear potential and two-thirds of the nation's strategic nuclear forces. He further claimed that the RVSN requires the service of nine to ten percent of Russia's military personnel and five to six percent of its military budget.

Despite Russia's severe financial situation, the RVSN maintained a high state of combat readiness and training. A Topol ICBM of the RS-12M series was launched November 10, 1995, from the Plesetsk State Testing Ground in the final stage of the tactical exercise of a missile regiment. A newer Topol, the RS-12M2, flew its second test in September 1995; first flight had been in December 1994.

The Troops of Air Defense (VPVO) remained the second largest MOD service, with

four major operational commands: missile-space defense troops, surface-to-air missile troops, air defense (aviation) troops, and radiotechnical (radar) troops. Aircraft of the air defense forces (PVO) consisted primarily of MiG-31s and Su-27s, the latter being shared with the Air Forces.

A new air defense agreement was signed for cooperation within the framework of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), recognizing that it took decades to create a single system of defense for air, sea, and land borders, using the PVO, PRO (antiballistic missile defense), PKO (antispaces defense), and control and communications. The ABM system around Moscow continued in operation. This ABM system, together with Russia's deep battle management complexes and shelters, has no counterpart in the United States.

The Air Forces (VVS) were divided into long-range (strategic), frontal (tactical), and transport aviation. Frontal and transport aviation played major roles in Chechnya. Chief of the Air Forces was Gen. Col. of Aviation Peter S. Deynekin. In October 1995, strategic-rocket carriers—Tu-160s, Tu-95MSs, and Tu-22M3s— took part in a live firing exercise. Progress on the Air Forces' new fighter project 1.42/1.44 appears to have stalled, but the MiG Design Bureau's efforts to revive it continue.

The withdrawal of Russian aircraft from eastern Europe and some areas of the "near abroad" overloaded the airfields in the central and eastern regions of Russia. Work to expand these airfields is under way.

For some time, Air Forces pilots in the rank of major received the equivalent of \$110 to \$155 per month, while pilots in the other power structures, such as Border Guards, Internal Troops, and Federal Agency of Government Communications and Information, were receiving \$320 to \$380 per month. This marked difference in pay was corrected in early 1996. Pilots averaged about thirty training hours per year. To ensure a continuing flow of pilots, the Air Forces advertised five boarding schools, featuring "primary flying" for fifteen-year-old cadets. These "prep" schools prepare young men for regular higher military pilot aviation schools.

The Ground Forces (SV) remained the largest MOD service, but their numbers were greatly reduced. Gen. Col. Vladimir M. Semenov, commander in chief of the Ground Forces, said that their strength would be dropped to 440,000. Neglect of the Ground

ALMANAC

Forces was reflected in their poor showing in Chechnya, where they were the worst trained, paid, clothed, and fed of all the troops engaged there. Teenagers with scarcely any military training were thrown into combat against an experienced foe.

Ground Forces' helicopter gunships, which previously had been part of the Air Forces, were used extensively in Chechnya. Because they attacked unarmed targets, mostly civilian, it was difficult to determine how effective they might be against an armed opponent.

The 2,000 Ground Forces helicopters are old, and replacements are scarce. Efforts are under way to remedy the helicopter shortage with an Mi-28 Havoc and a Ka-50 Hokum attack helicopter competition. The Mil Helicopter Design Bureau has proposed an extensive upgrade of the Mi-24 Hind, called the Mi-35.

The Navy (VMF) still maintained Black Sea, Baltic Sea, Northern, and Pacific Fleets, plus Caspian and Kamchatka Flotillas. Russia sought to keep its Black Sea Fleet port of

Sevastopol, located in Ukrainian Crimea, after the fleet had been divided between Russia and Ukraine. The best Baltic Sea ports now belong to Estonia and Latvia. The sole remaining aircraft carrier, the *Kuznetsov*, carried Su-27Ks and Ka-27 helicopters. The submarine fleet remained a vital part of Russia's strategic nuclear force. In early 1996, stepped-up activity from this force was noted, with some boats operating near the US. Work continues on a new multimission submarine, the first in the *Severodvinsk* class.

Lineup of Russian Aerospace Power, 1995

Strategic Forces

Includes Russia, Ukraine, and Belarus Strategic Forces. Russia had operational command and control of all three nuclear forces.

789—Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles. SS-18 (RS-20): 150. SS-19 (RS-18): 204. SS-24 (RS-22): 72 (36 silo-based, 36 rail-based). SS-25 (RS-12M): 363.

140—Strategic Rocket Force Helicopters. Mi-8 Hip: 140.

113—Long-Range Bombers. Tu-95MS6 Bear-H6: 31. Tu-95MS16 Bear-H: 57. Tu-160 Blackjack: 25.

524—Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles. SS-N-8 (RSM-40): 100. SS-N-18 (RSM-50): 192. SS-N-20 (RSM-52): 120. SS-N-23 (RSM-54): 112.

33—Strategic Ballistic Missile Submarines. Delta I-class (Murena): 7. Delta II-class (Murena-M): 1. Delta III-class (Kalmar): 12. Delta IV-class (Delfin): 7. Typhoon-class (Akula): 6.

Air Defense Forces

1,029—Interceptors. MiG-23 Flogger: 300. MiG-25 Foxbat: 84. Su-27 Flanker: 325. MiG-31 Foxhound: 320.

16—Airborne Early Warning and Control Aircraft. A-50 Mainstay: 16.

100—Strategic Antiballistic Missile Launchers. ABM-3 (SH-11) Gorgon: 36. ABM-3 (SH-08) Gazelle: 64.

2,825—Strategic Surface-to-Air Missile Launchers. SA-2 (S-75): 150. SA-3 (S-125): 100. SA-5 (S-200): 500. SA-10 (S-300P): 2,075.

Air Forces

130—Medium-Range Theater Bombers. Tu-22M Backfire: 130.

898—Tactical Counterair Interceptors. MiG-23 Flogger: 251. MiG-25 Foxbat: 21. MiG-29 Fulcrum: 433. MiG-31 Foxhound: 57. Su-27 Flanker: 136.

965—Ground-Attack Aircraft. MiG-27 Flogger: 189. Su-17/22 Fitter: 230. Su-24 Fencer: 367. Su-25 Frogfoot: 179.

551—Reconnaissance/ECM Aircraft. MiG-25 Foxbat: 40. Su-24 Fencer: 80. Su-17 Fitter: 30. Il-22 Coot: 20. An-12 Cub: 125. An-26 Curl: 250. Tu-134 Crusty: 6.

40—Tanker Aircraft. Tu-16 Badger: 20. Il-78 Midas: 20.

1,352—Aircraft of Military Transport Aviation. An-2 Colt: 300. An-12 Cub: 320. An-22 Cock: 40. An-24 Coke: 100. An-32 Cline: 50. An-72/74/79: 20. An-124 Condor: 26. An-225: 1. Il-76 Candid: 300. Tu-134/154 Careless: 20. Yak-40 Codling: 25. L-410VP Turbolet: 150.

Naval Aviation

1—Aircraft Carrier. *Kuznetsov*-class CTOL ship: 1.

130—Bombers and Strike Aircraft. Tu-22M Backfire: 130.

93—Fighter/Interceptors. MiG-25 Foxbat: 8. MiG-29 Fulcrum: 35. Su-27 Flanker: 30. Su-33 Flanker: 20.

147—Fighter/Attack Aircraft. Su-24 Fencer: 70. Su-25 Frogfoot: 50. MiG-27 Flogger: 27.

49—Reconnaissance/Electronic Warfare Aircraft. Tu-95 Bear: 24. Su-24 Fencer: 25.

335—Antisubmarine Warfare Aircraft. Tu-142 Bear-F: 58. Il-38 May: 36. Be-12 Mail: 65. Ka-25 Hormone-A: 25. Ka-27 Helix-A: 88. Mi-14 Haze-A: 63.

205—Helicopters. Ka-25 Hormone: 75. Ka-29 Helix: 25. Mi-6 Hook: 10. Mi-8 Hip: 70. Mi-14 Haze: 25.

Note: Increases in some categories from 1995's military aircraft lineup reflect equipment changes to maintain minimal readiness and force levels or internal shifting of assets. In addition, new information on some aircraft types is also reflected in changes to inventory data.

Russian and US Grades

Naval grades in italics

Russia US

Five Stars

Marshal of the Russian Federation General of the Army
General of the Air Force
Admiral of the Fleet

Four Stars

General of the Army General (USA)
Marshal of Aviation General (USAF)
Admiral of the Fleet Admiral (USN)

Three Stars

General Colonel Lieutenant General
Admiral Vice Admiral

Two Stars

General Lieutenant Major General
Vice Admiral Rear Admiral (Upper Half)

One Star

General Major Brigadier General
Rear Admiral Rear Admiral (Lower Half)

O-6

Colonel Colonel
Captain (1st Class) Captain

O-5

Lieutenant Colonel Lieutenant Colonel
Captain (2d Class) Commander

O-4

Major Major
Captain (3d Class) .. Lieutenant Commander

O-3

Captain Captain
Captain Lieutenant Lieutenant

O-2

Senior Lieutenant First Lieutenant
Senior Lieutenant Lieutenant Jr. Grade

O-1

Lieutenant Second Lieutenant
Lieutenant Ensign

No Russian officer currently holds the rank of "Marshal of the Russian Federation." Four "Marshals of the Soviet Union" are alive today: S. L. Sokolov, V. G. Kulikov, V. I. Petrov, and D. T. Yazov. The first three are officially listed as "advisors to the Minister of Defense of the Russian Federation." Marshal Yazov was imprisoned for his role in the August 1991 coup attempt in Moscow but was released under the parliamentary amnesty granted in February 1994 to numerous political plotters.

RUSSIAN MILITARY EMBLEMS

In December 1995, *Krasnaya Zvezda* published the twenty-one new emblems of the Russian Armed Forces. They depict four of the five services: Strategic Rocket Troops, Ground Troops, Troops of Air Defense, and Air Forces, plus service branches and rear services.



RUSSIAN DEFENSE MINISTRY As of May 1, 1996

Gen. of the Army Pavel Sergeievich Grachev



Born 1948. Russian. Russian Federation Minister of Defense since May 1992. Member of Security Council (October 1993). President Yeltsin appointed him leader of group to disarm the Chechens (December 1994). Offered resignation in July 1995 over

failure to end conflict in Chechnya. Yeltsin refused it. Chairman of Council of Ministers of Defense, Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Ryazan Higher Airborne Command School (1969). Frunze Military Academy (1981). Military Academy of the General Staff (1990). Airborne Division Commander in Afghanistan. More than five years in two tours in Afghanistan (1981-83, 1985-88). First Deputy Commander, then Commander of Airborne Troops (December 1990-August 23, 1991). Supported Yeltsin during August 1991 coup attempt. First Deputy Minister of Defense, USSR, and Chairman of the State Committee, Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic (RSFSR), for Defense Questions (August 23, 1991). First Deputy Commander in Chief, Joint Armed Forces, CIS, (January-April 1992). First Deputy Minister of Defense, Russian

Federation (April-May 1992). Backed Yeltsin in October 1993 during a confrontation between the President and Parliament. Hero of the Soviet Union (1988). Promoted May 1992. Married, two sons.

Dr. Andrei Afanasievich Kokoshin



Born 1945. Russian. First Deputy Minister of Defense since April 3, 1992. In January 1996, given title of State's Secretary. The only civilian in the top echelons of the Ministry of Defense. Deals with the State Duma and Federation Council and

the military-industrial complex. Promotes arms sales abroad. On Council for the Military-Technical Policy of the Ministry of Defense Russian Federation, where he focuses attention on development of military technology. Graduated from the Moscow Bauman Institute of Technology (1969). Was Deputy Director of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the Russian Academy of Sciences, specialist for military-political questions and national security. Doctor of Sciences (History, 1982). Professor. Corresponding member, Russian Academy of Sciences. Author of many articles and books on military policy, disarmament, and conversion. Reserve officer. Married, two children.

Gen. of the Army Mikhail Petrovich Kolesnikov



Born 1939. Russian. Chief of the General Staff and First Deputy Minister of Defense since December 1992. Author of 1996 book, *Strategic Nuclear Rocket Weapons*. Omsk Tank-Technical School (1959). Malinovsky Military Academy of Armored Forces (1975). Military

Academy of the General Staff (with gold medal, 1983). Served thirteen years in the Far East. Corps commander (1983). Army commander in the Transcaucasus Military District. Chief of Staff and First Deputy Commander of the Siberian Military District (1987). Chief of Staff and First Deputy Commander in Chief of the Southern Theater of Military Operations, USSR (1988). Chief of the Main Staff and First Deputy CINC, Ground Forces, USSR, (1990). Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Chief of the Main Organization and Mobilization Directorate (1991). Same for Joint Armed Forces, CIS (April-June 1992). First Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Armed Forces, Russian Federation (June-December 1992). Promoted May 1995. Married, son and daughter.

Gen. of the Army Konstantin Ivanovich Kobets



Born 1939. Russian. Deputy Minister of Defense since June 1993 and Chief Military Inspector of the Armed Forces Russian Federation since September 1992. Kiev Military Signals School (1959). Military Signals Academy (1967). Military

Academy of the General Staff (1978). Doctor of Military Sciences, Professor. Chief of Signal Troops, USSR, and Deputy Chief of the General Staff (1987-91). In 1991-92, Chairman of the State Committee, RSFSR, for Defense and Security; State Advisor, RSFSR, on Defense; and in September 1991, simultaneously Chairman of the Committee on Military Reform. Promoted 1991. Married, one son.

Gen. of the Army Vladimir Mikhailovich Toporov



Born 1946. Russian. Deputy Minister of Defense, Russian Federation, since June 1992. Odessa Artillery School (1968). Frunze Military Academy (1975). Military Academy of the General Staff (1984). Twenty years in Airborne Troops. Chief of Staff and

First Deputy Commander Far East Military District (1989-91). Commander of Moscow Military District (September 1991). Was coordinator for sales of military equipment through *Voentekh* (1992-95). Promoted 1996. Married, two sons.

Gen. Col. Vladimir Timofeievich Churanov



Born 1945. Deputy Minister of Defense since January 1995 and Chief of Logistics of the Armed Forces since July 1992. Volsk Military School (1966). Military Academy of Logistics and Transport (1979). Military Academy of the General Staff (1987). Served in

Soviet Forces Germany (1966-71), Transbaikalian Military District (1972-76), Kiev Military District (1979-84). From chief of logistics of an army, became Deputy District Commander for Logistics. Chief of Logistics of the Moscow Military District. Promoted 1993. Married, son and daughter.

Gen. Col. Anatoly Vasilievich Solomatn



Born 1939. Deputy Minister of Defense since January 1995 and Chief of Construction and Billeting of Troops since December 1993. Pushkino Military Construction and Technical School (1962). Leningrad Higher Military Engineering-Technical

School (1969). Started service in the Main Directorate of Naval Construction. Later assigned to the Main Military-Construction Directorate. After 1969, served in the Far East Military District, from chief of a construction

directorate to Deputy Commander for Construction and Billeting (1983-87). Chief of the Main Engineering Directorate of Air Defense Troops (1987-91). Deputy Chief of

UNIFORMED CHIEFS OF THE MILITARY SERVICES

Gen. Col. Igor Dmitrievich Sergeiev



Born 1938. Russian. Commander in Chief, Strategic Rocket Forces, Russian Federation, since August 1992. Black Sea Higher Naval School (1960). Dzerzhinsky Military Engineering Academy (with distinction, 1973). Military Academy of the General Staff

(1980). Transferred from coastal artillery to Strategic Rocket Forces in 1960. Chief of staff, then division commander (1975). Chief of staff and first deputy commander of a rocket army (1980-83). Deputy Chief of Main Staff of Strategic Rocket Forces (1983), then First Deputy (1985). Deputy Commander in Chief, Rocket Troops, USSR, for Combat Training (1989-December 1991). Deputy Commander, Strategic Forces, Joint Armed Forces, CIS, and Deputy Commander, Strategic Rocket Troops for Combat Training (January-August 1992). Promoted 1991. Married, one son.

Gen. Col. Vladimir Magomedovich Semenov



Born 1940. Karachai-evets. Commander in Chief of the Ground Forces since August 1992. Baku Higher Combined Arms Command School (1962). Frunze Military Academy (1970). Military Academy of the General Staff (with distinction, 1979). Chief

of staff and deputy division commander (1975-76), then commander (1979). Army corps commander (1982) and army commander (1984). First Deputy Commander, Transbaikalian Military District (1986-88), then Commander (1988-91). Commander in Chief of the Ground Forces and Deputy Minister of Defense, USSR (August 31-December 31, 1991). Commander of General Purpose Forces, Joint Armed Forces, CIS (March 1992). Promoted 1989. Two daughters.

Gen. Col. of Aviation Viktor Alexeievich Prudnikov



Born 1939. Russian. Commander in Chief of the Air Defense Troops since August 1992 and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth Joint Air Defense Force since February 1995. Armavir School for Pilots (1959). Gagarin Military Air Academy (1967). Military Academy of the General Staff (1981). More

Construction and Billeting Troops of Armed Forces (October 1991-93). Distinguished Builder award. Promoted 1994. Married, one daughter.

Commanders in chief are listed in the same order of service precedence as applied in the days of the Soviet Ministry of Defense. However, these commanders are no longer deputy ministers of defense.

than two years as commander of a fighter aviation regiment (1971). Deputy air defense division commander (1973), commander (1975); first deputy commander of a detached air defense army (1978-79 and 1981), then commander (1983). Deputy commander of a district for Troops of Air Defense. Commander of the Moscow Air Defense District (1989-91). Commander in Chief of the Troops of Air Defense and Deputy Minister of Defense, USSR (August 25-December 31, 1991). Commander, Troops of Air Defense, Joint Armed Forces, CIS (January 1992). Military Pilot First Class. Promoted 1989. Married, two sons. (Younger son died in 1991.)

Gen. Col. of Aviation Peter Stepanovich Deynekin



Born 1937. Russian. Commander in Chief of the Air Forces since October 1992. Balashov Military Aviation School for Pilots (1957). Gagarin Military Air Academy (1969). Military Academy of the General Staff (with gold medal, 1982). Bomber pilot. Deputy air

army commander (1982), then commander (1985). Long-Range Aviation Commander (1988). First Deputy Commander in Chief, Air Forces (1990-91). Commander in Chief of the Air Forces and Deputy Minister of Defense, USSR (August 31-December 31, 1991). Commander, Air Forces, Joint Armed Forces, CIS (January-July 1992). Distinguished Military Pilot (1984). Promoted 1991. Married, three children.

Adm. Felix Nikolayevich Gromov



Born 1937. Russian. Commander in Chief of the Navy since August 1992. Active in celebrating the 300th anniversary of the Russian Navy in 1996. Pacific Ocean Higher Naval School (1959). Naval Academy (1983, by correspondence). Military Academy

of the General Staff (1991, by examination). Pacific Fleet (1967-76). Chief of staff of a training division, Leningrad Naval Base (1977-81). Chief of staff, then commander of an operational squadron (1981-84). First Deputy (1984-88), then Commander of the Northern Fleet (1988-92). First Deputy Commander of the Navy, CIS (March 1992). Promoted 1988. Married, daughter and son.

Moscow's Active-Duty Military Forces, 1989-95: USSR and Russian Federation

Force element	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995
Theater forces—ground, air, naval	2,690,000	2,187,000	2,150,000	1,205,000	1,082,000	1,045,000	923,500
Strategic forces—offensive/defensive	890,000	876,000	755,000	366,000	230,000	245,000	279,200
Command and rear services	1,450,000	925,000	650,000	180,000	100,000	105,000	176,000
Total forces	5,030,000	3,988,000	3,555,000	1,751,000	1,412,000	1,395,000	1,378,700

The active military population of the Soviet Union peaked in 1989, the year the Berlin Wall fell and the Warsaw Pact collapsed. Moscow initiated major force reductions. In late 1991, the USSR itself collapsed, leaving Russia with a portion

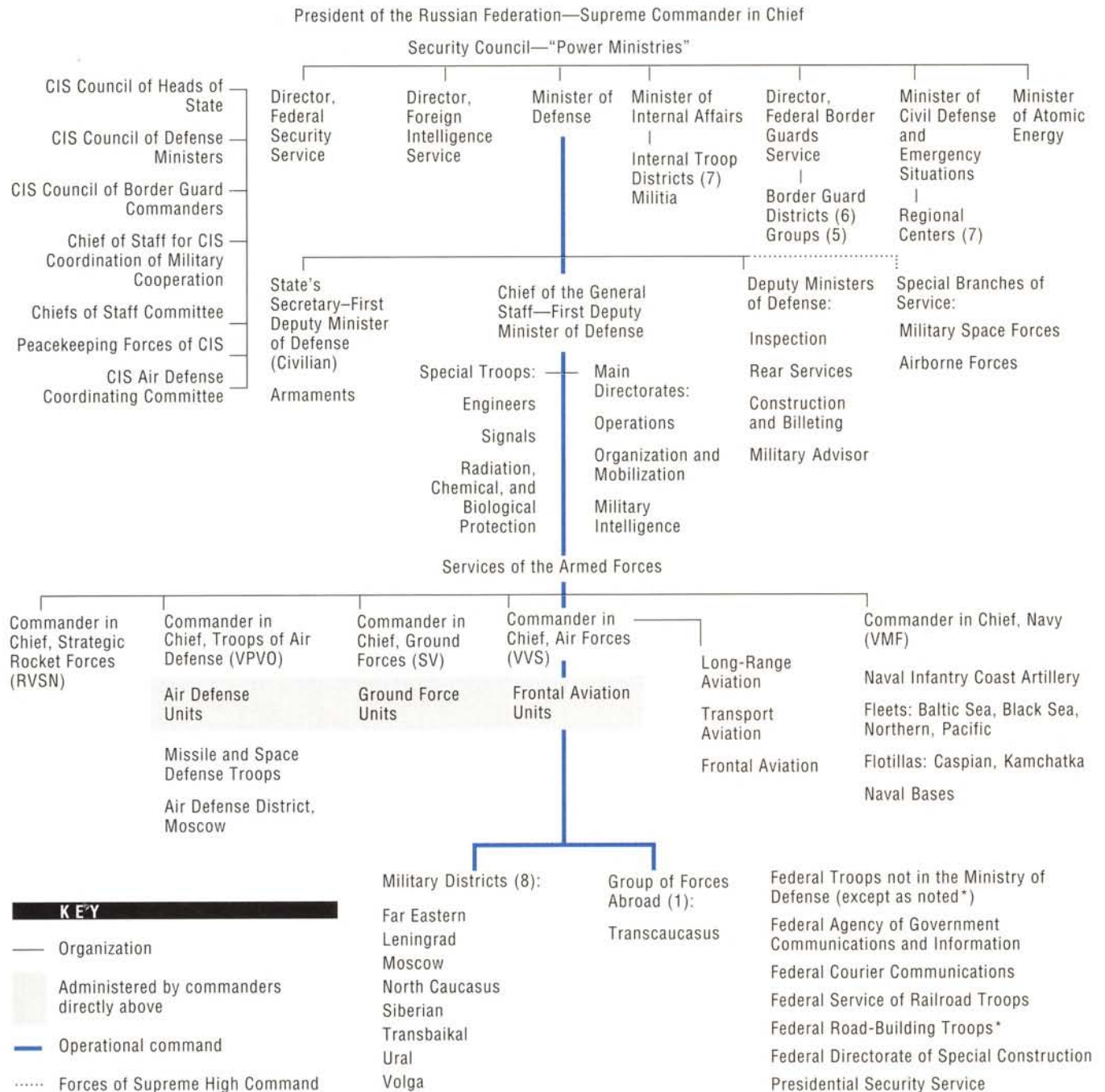
of Soviet forces while large numbers of troops stayed in newly independent nations, such as Ukraine and Kazakhstan. Moscow's active-duty forces continued to decline during the first four years of the Russian Federation.

In this table, and in the table at right, "strategic offensive forces" includes Strategic Rocket Forces and strategic nuclear elements of Air Forces and Navy.

These tables do not include Border Guards and other nontraditional uniformed services.

Structure of the Russian Armed Forces

As of May 1, 1996



Active-Duty Military Population, 1995

Force element	Authorized	Actual
Ground forces	850,000	637,500
Air forces	170,000	136,000
Naval forces	200,000	150,000
Strategic defensive forces	200,000	160,000
Strategic offensive forces	149,000	119,200
Command and rear services	220,000	176,000
Total	1,789,000	1,378,700

Strategic Nuclear Warheads, 1991-95

Nation	1991 USSR	1992	1993	1994	1995
Russia		7,644	6,766	6,902	5,961
Ukraine		1,408	1,264	1,594	1,056
Kazakhstan		1,360	1,260	1,040	0
Belarus		54	54	36	18
Total	11,159	10,466	9,344	9,572	7,035

Strategic Nuclear Weapons of Russia and the Other Nuclear-Armed Former Soviet Republics, 1995

	Russia	Ukraine	Kazakhstan	Belarus	Total
ICBMs	671	100	0	18	789
Warheads	3,085	704	0	18	3,807
Bombers	69	44	0	0	113
Warheads	552	352	0	0	904
SSBNs	33	—	—	—	33
SLBMs	524	—	—	—	524
Warheads	2,324	—	—	—	2,324
Total vehicles	1,297	144	0	18	1,459
Total warheads	5,961	1,056	0	18	7,035

All data are current as of December 31, 1995. In early 1996, Belarus and Ukraine were returning the remainder of their nuclear warheads to Russia, per agreement, and becoming nuclear weapons-free nations. Adjustments in Russian strategic forces also have taken place in 1996.

Russia has operational command and control of the nuclear weapons of Belarus. Ukraine has asserted administrative control of former Soviet nuclear forces on its territory.

Zero indicates that that particular nuclear weapon type was deployed in that country at one time but is not deployed there now; a dash indicates that a weapon was never deployed in that country.

Strategic Nuclear Forces, 1989-95: USSR and Russian Federation

Force element	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Difference 1989-95
ICBMs	1,378	1,373	1,393	1,031	884	773	671	-707
Long-Range Bombers	150	155	141	135	74	95	69	-81
Submarine-Launched Ballistic Missiles	954	924	912	864	788	732	524	-430
Ballistic Missile Submarines	70	61	59	57	52	47	33	-37

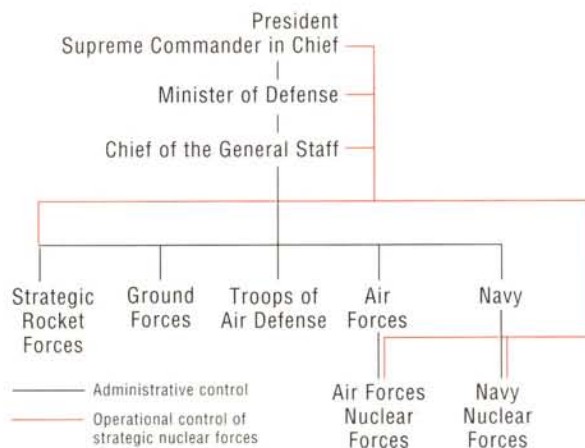
External Deployments and Peacekeeping Forces

As of May 1, 1996

Algeria	100	Iraq/Kuwait (peacekeeping)	14
Angola (peacekeeping)	15	Moldova/Dniester (peacekeeping)	6,400
Armenia (group of forces)	9,000	Mongolia	500
Bosnia-Herzegovina (peacekeeping)	491	Mozambique (peacekeeping)	25
Cambodia	500	Peru	10
Chechnya (occupation force)	38,000	Rwanda (peacekeeping)	17
Congo	20	Syria	500
Croatia (peacekeeping)	726	Tajikistan (peacekeeping)	12,000
Cuba	800	Turkmenistan (joint forces)	11,000
Georgia/South Ossetia (peacekeeping)	3,000	Vietnam	500
Georgia (group of forces)	22,000	Western Sahara (peacekeeping)	29
India	500	Yemen	300
Total	106,447		

Supreme High Command of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation

As of May 1, 1996



The USSR collapsed in late 1991. Russia retained all of the seabased strategic weapons. Russia also retained most of the ICBM and bomber forces, though a significant number of these weapons came under control of Ukraine, Kazakhstan, and Belarus. None of the forces of these nations is counted in this table after 1991.