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## The Asian Conventional Military Balance in 2006:

The South Asian Military Balance

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## Introduction

The rise of China as a major power has triggered a new debate over the military balance in Asia, but it is only one of the trends shaping regional military forces. Taiwan's faltering military development has helped destabilize the Taiwan Straits. Japan is reasserting its strategic role in the region, causing tension with both China and South Korea. North Korea's persistence in creating nuclear forces is changing the balance on the Korean Peninsula, as are cuts in US forces. The shift in US forces from Okinawa to Guam, and increased US reliance on long-range strike forces is also affecting the balance.

There are fewer signs of significant shifts in the balance in Southeast Asia. The major change in the threat has been the emergence of transnational threats from neo-Salafi Islamist extremists, and continuing internal ethnic, sectarian, and tribal tensions. The main concern is internal security and not the military balance.

In the case of South Asia, Indian and Pakistan continue to build-up their nuclear and missile forces, and India is seeking to expand its strategic reach in the Indian Ocean area. Kashmir remains a potential military fault line. Once again, however, the emergence of transnational threats from neo-Salafi Islamist extremists, and continuing internal ethnic, sectarian, and tribal tensions dominates the security problems in the region. Like the rest of Asia, internal security has become a dominant concern.

The following analysis of quantitative force strength and trends can only address some of these issues. It focuses on conventional and nuclear forces, military spending, and other quantifiable aspects of the military balance. As such, it can only touch on a few aspects of force quality, and cannot begin to address the problem of internal security. There is no way to portray the relative strength of ideology and religion, and counts of the manpower strength of non-state actors are virtually meaningless.

It is important, however, to look beyond debates over strategy and possible intentions and to consider those facts that can actually be measured. Far too often analysts pick key trends out of context, and exaggerate the overall presence or build-up of opposing military forces. Data on military spending are taken out of context, as are arms purchases that may introduce important new military technologies and capabilities but only have a limited impact on overall force modernization.

Accordingly, the tables and charts that follow are not intended to provide a comprehensive picture of military capability or effort. They are only intended to be a tool that provides perspective. It is also important to recognize that they do have significant uncertainties. The sources they are drawn from are unclassified, and have many gaps and contradictions. The authors have had to extrapolate in some cases, and use a mix of sources in others. The data and trends shown are almost certainly broadly correct, but there is no way to create such an analysis that is precise and certain.

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Figure 1: South Asian Military Forces in 2006: Part 1

	<u>India</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	Bangladesh	<u>Afghanistan</u>	Myanmar	Sri Lanka
Manpower (1,000s) Total Active Regular National Guard & Other Reserve Paramilitary	1,325 1,325 - 1,155 1,293.3	619 619 - - 302	125.5 125.5 - 126.2	27 27 - -	428 428 - - 107.25	111 111 - 5.5 30.4
Strategic Missile Forces (1,000s) ICBM IRBM SSBN/SBLM	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Army and Guard Manpower (1,000s) Regular Army Manpower Reserve (1,000s)	1,100 1,100 960	550 550 -	110 110 -	27 27 -	350 350	78.1 78.1 39.9
Total Main Battle Tanks Active AIFV/Lt. Tanks Total APCs	3,978 1,900 817	2,461 - 1,266	180 40 180	some some some	150 105 325	62 62 192
Self-Propelled Artillery Towed Artillery MRLs Mortars	150 5,625 180 6,720	260 1,629 52 2,350	- 140 - 50	some some some	278 30 80	157 22 784
SSM Launchers Light SAM Launchers AA Guns	some 3,500 2,339	14,200 2,990 1,900	some 16	some some	some 46	- - 27
Air Force Manpower (1,000s)	170	45	6.5	-	12	18
Total Combat Aircraft Bombers	852	331	83	5	125	21
Fighter/ Ground Attack Fighter Recce/FGA Recce COIN/OCU AEW C4I/BM/EW	380 386 9 -	51 143 15	34 29 - -	5	22 58 - -	13 - - -
MR/MPA	2	-	-	-	-	-
Transport Aircraft Tanker Aircraft	288 6	27 -	3	-	15 -	16 -
Total Helicopters Armed Helicopters	296 60	25	29	13 5	66 -	49 14
Major SAM Launchers Light SAM Launchers AA Guns	some some	144 6 -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

<sup>\*</sup> Total SAM Launchers

Figure 1: South Asian Military Forces in 2006: Part 2

	I <u>ndia</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	Bangladesh	<u>Afghanistan</u>	Myanmar	Sri Lanka
Total Naval Manpower (1,000s)	55	24	9	-	13	15
Major Surface Combatants						
Carriers	1	-	-	-	-	-
Destroyer-Guided Missile	8	-	-	-	-	-
Other Destroyer	-	-	-	-	-	-
Frigate-Guided Missile	9	6	2	-	-	-
Other Frigate	8	1	3	-	-	-
Corvettes	28	-	-	-	4	-
Patrol Craft						
Missile	8	6	10	-	11	2
Torpedo and Coastal	6	3	14	-	13	10
Inshore, Riverine	10	1	9	-	47	46
Submarines						
SLBN	-	-	_	-	-	_
SSN	-	-	-	-	-	-
SSG	-	-	-	-	-	_
SS/SSK	19	8	-	-	-	-
Mine Vessels	18	3	4	-	-	-
Amphibious Ships	7	-	-	-	_	4
Landing Craft	10	-	14	-	11	5
Support Ships	32	9	8	-	15	-
Marines (1,000s)	1.2	1.4	-	-	.8	-
Naval Air	7,000	-	-	-	-	-
Naval Aircraft	34	9	-	-	-	-
Bomber	-	-	-	-	-	-
FGA	15	-	-	-	-	-
Fighter	-	-	-	-	-	-
MR/MPA	20	9	-	-	-	-
Armed Helicopters	34		-	-	-	-
ASW Helicopters	17	12	-	-	-	-
SAR Helicopters	6	-	-	-	-	-
Mine Warfare Helicopters	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Helicopters	51	14	-	-	-	-

<sup>\*\*\*</sup> Includes both ASW and SAR Helicopters

Figure 2: South Asian Military Manpower in Key Powers: 2006 (In thousands)

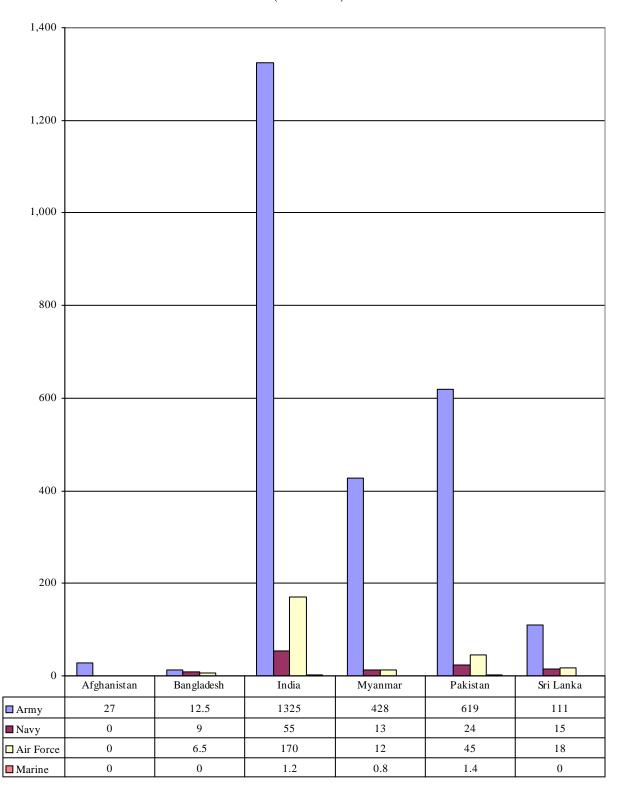


Figure 3: South Asian Main Battle Tanks: 2006

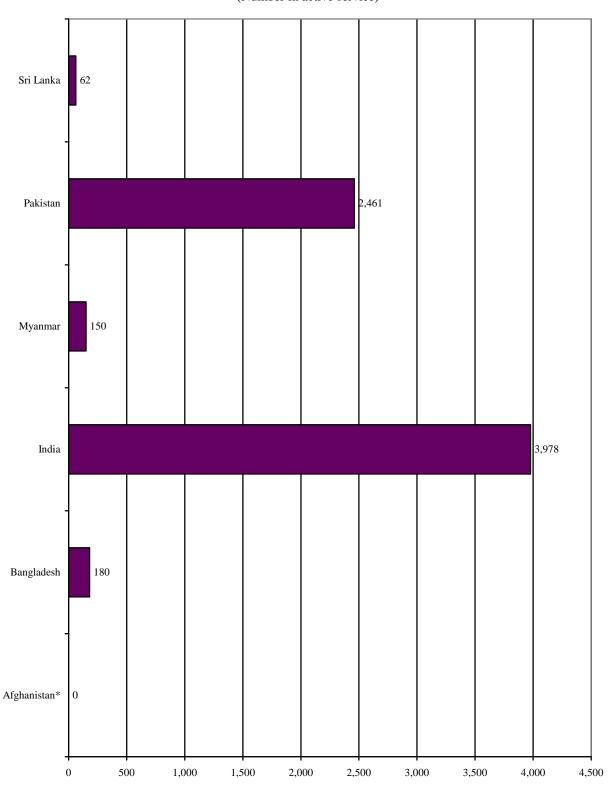


Figure 4: South Asian Modern Main Battle Tanks versus Total Holdings: 2006 (Number in active service)

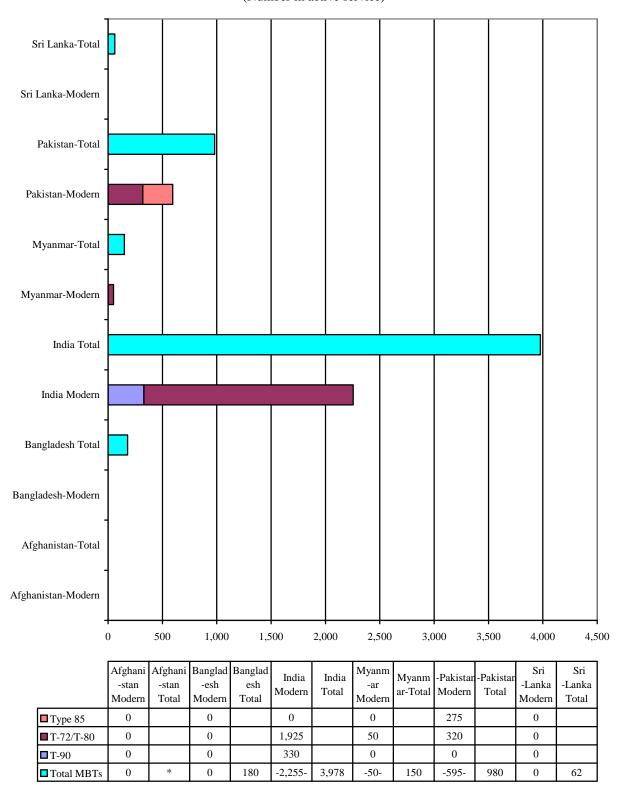
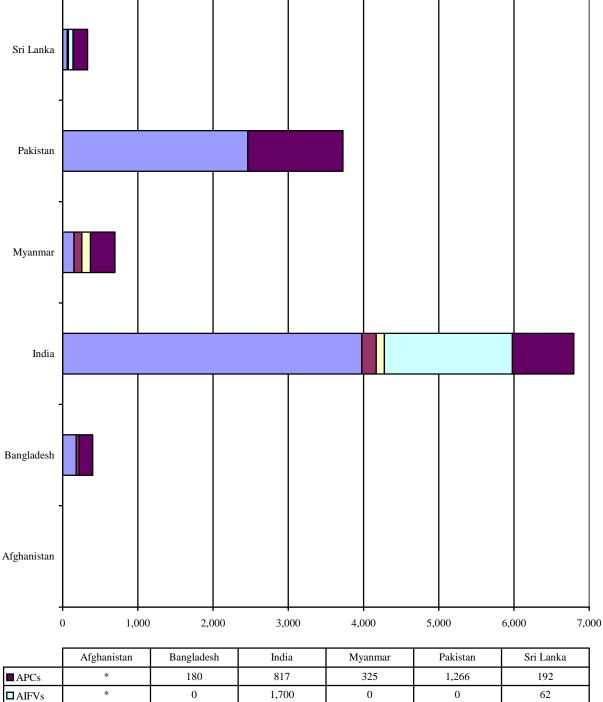


Figure 5: South Asian Armored Fighting Vehicles: 2006

(Number of Tanks, AIFVs, APCs, Recce in active service)



	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Myanmar	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
■ APCs	*	180	817	325	1,266	192
■AIFVs	*	0	1,700	0	0	62
Recce	*	0	110	115	0	15
■ Lt. Tanks	*	40	190	105	0	0
■ Tanks	*	180	3,978	150	2,461	62

Figure 6: South Asian Modern AFVs versus Total Holdings of Other Armored Vehicles: 2006

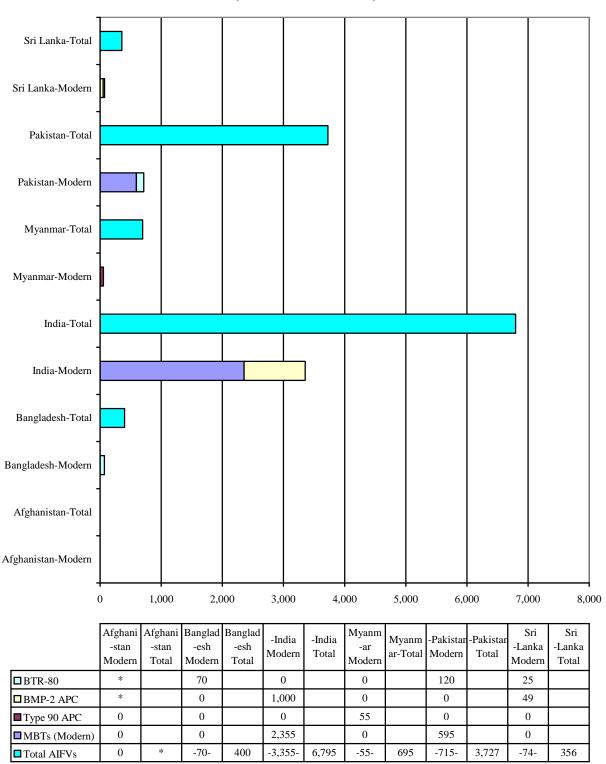


Figure 7: South Asian Artillery Weapons in Key Powers: 2006 (Number in active service)

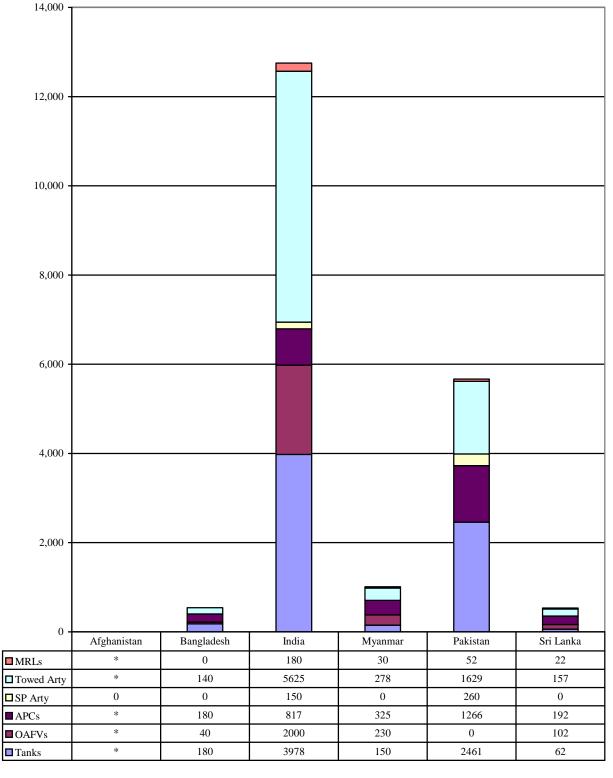


Figure 8: South Asian Artillery Strength: 2006

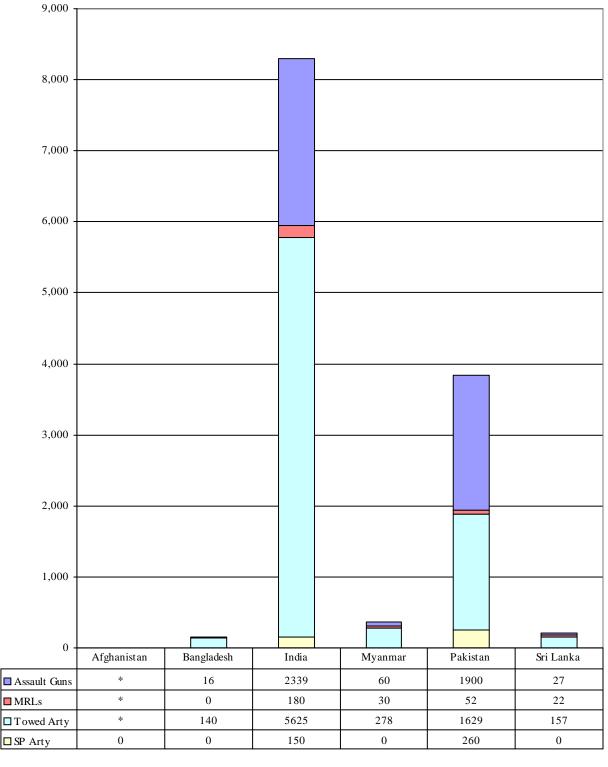
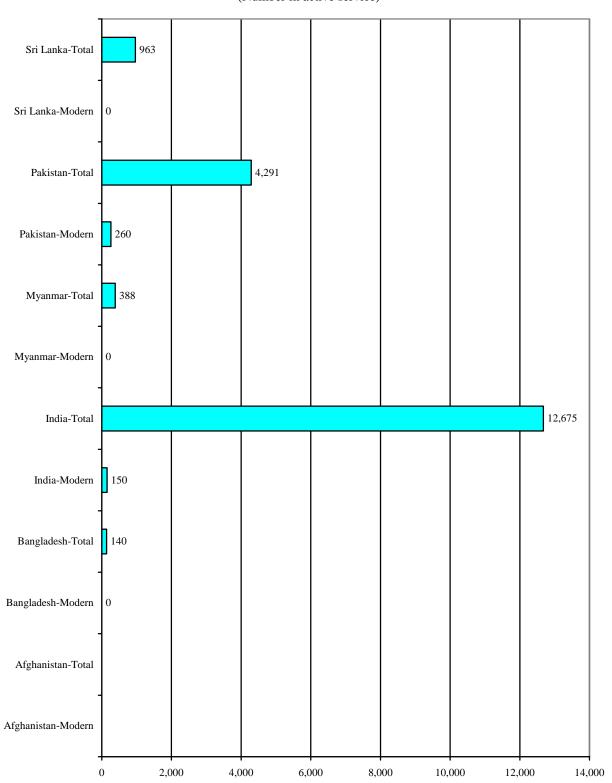


Figure 9: South Asian Modern Self-Propelled Artillery versus Total Holdings: 2006 (Number in active service)



(Number in active service) Sri Lanka Pakistan Myanmar India Bangladesh Afghanistan 200 400 600 800 1,000 1,200 1,400

Figure 10: South Asian Fixed and Rotary Wing Combat Aircraft: 2006

	Afghanistan	Bangladesh	India	Myanmar	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
■ Air Force Hel	13	29	296	66	*	49
■ Navy Hel	0	0	91	0	26	0
☐ Army Hel	0	0	0	0	131	0
☐ Air Force Fixed Wing	5	83	852	125	331	21
■ Navy Fixed Wing	0	0	34	0	9	0
■ Army Fixed Wing	0	0	0	0	0	0

(Number in active service) Sri Lanka Pakistan Myanmar India Bangladesh Afghanistan 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 Afghanistan Bangladesh Pakistan India Myanmar Sri Lanka 5 83 852 125 331 21

Figure 11: South Asian Fixed Wing Combat Aircraft: 2006

 $Source: Based\ primarily\ on\ material\ in\ the\ \underline{IISS\ Military\ Balance\ 2005-2006}, Routledge,\ 2005\ plus\ data\ drawn\ from\ USPACOM\ sources\ and\ USpacom\ primarily\ data\ drawn\ from\ USPACOM\ sources\ and\ USpacom\ plus\ data\ drawn\ from\ USPACOM\ sources\ data\ drawn\ from\ uspacom\ data\ dra$ experts. Some data estimated or corrected by the author.

34

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9

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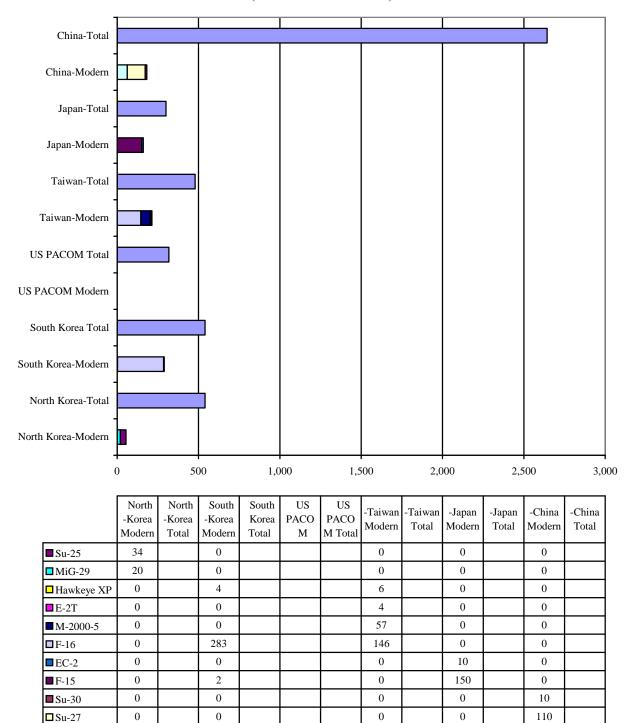
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☐ Air Force Fixed Wing

■ Navy Fixed Wing

■ Army Fixed Wing

Figure 12: Northeast Asian Modern Air Force Combat Aircraft versus Total Combat Aircraft: 2006



Source: Based primarily on material in the <u>IISS Military Balance 2005-2006</u>, Routledge, 2005 plus data drawn from USPACOM sources and US experts. Some data estimated or corrected by the author.

318

0

-213-

479

0

-160-

300

62

-182-

2643

**□** J-10

■ Total

0

-54-

540

0

-289-

(Number in active service) Sri Lanka Pakistan Myanmar India Bangladesh Afghanistan 50 100 150 200 250 300 350 400 Sri Lanka Afghanistan Bangladesh India Myanmar Pakistan ■ Air Force Hel 13 296 66 0 0 91 0 26 0 ■ Navy Hel

Figure 13: South Asian Rotary Wing Combat Aircraft: 2006

Source: Based primarily on material in the  $\underline{\text{IISS Military Balance 2005-2006}}$ , plus data drawn from USPACOM sources and US experts. Some data estimated or corrected by the author. \*indicates an unspecified number.

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131

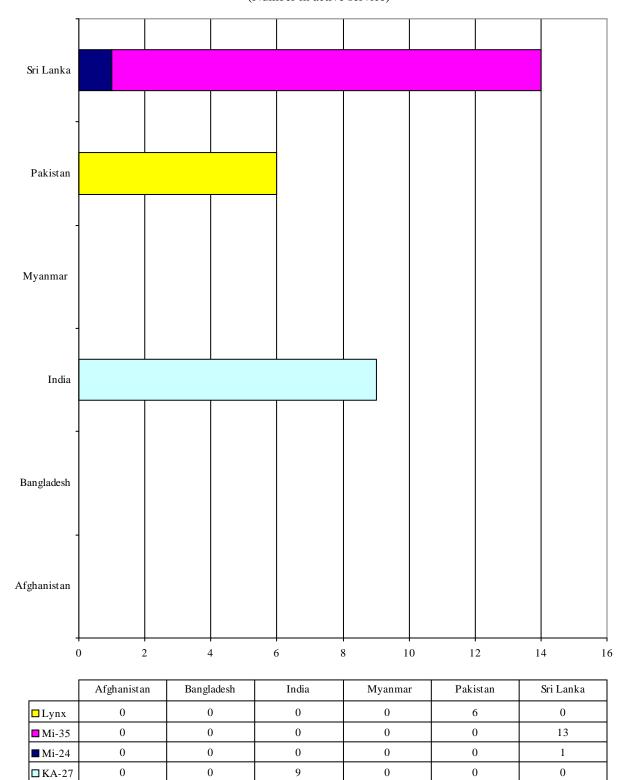
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☐ Army Hel

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Figure 14: South Asian Modern Attack and Armed Helicopters by Type: 2006 (Number in active service)



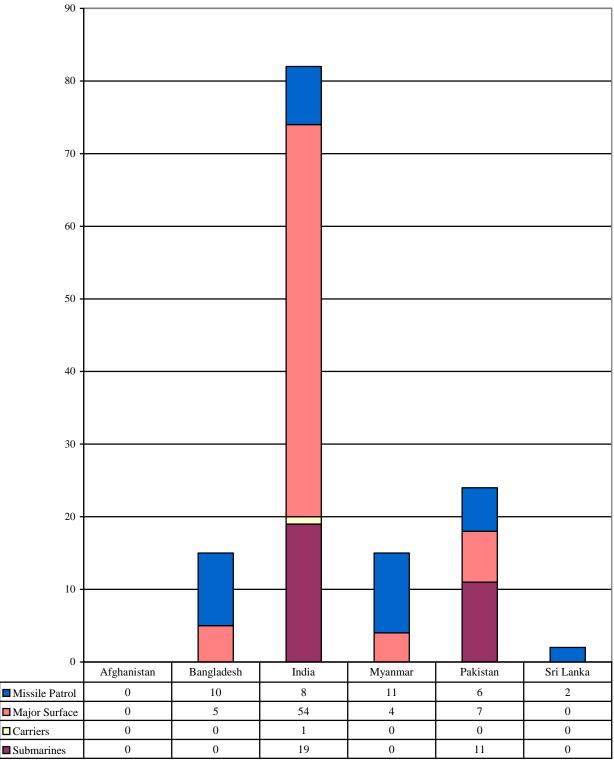
Source: Based primarily on material in the  $\underline{\text{IISS Military Balance 2005-2006}}$ , plus data drawn from USPACOM sources and US experts. Some data estimated or corrected by the author.

Figure 15: South Asian Naval Combat Ships: 2006

140						
120						
120						
100						
80						
60				-		-
40				-		
20						
0						
Afg	hanistan	Bangladesh	India	Myanmar	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
☐ Landing Craft	0	14	10	11	0	5
■ Amphibious	0	0	7	0	0	4
■ Mine	0	4	18	0	3	0
Other Patrol	0	23	33	60	4	111
■ Missile Patrol	0	10	8	11	6	2
■ Frigates	0	5	17	0	7	0
■ Corvettes	0	0	28	4	0	0
□ Destroyers	0	0	8	0	0	0
□ Carriers	0	0	1	0	0	0
■ Submarines	0	0	19	0	11	0
■ SSNs	0	0	0	0	0	0

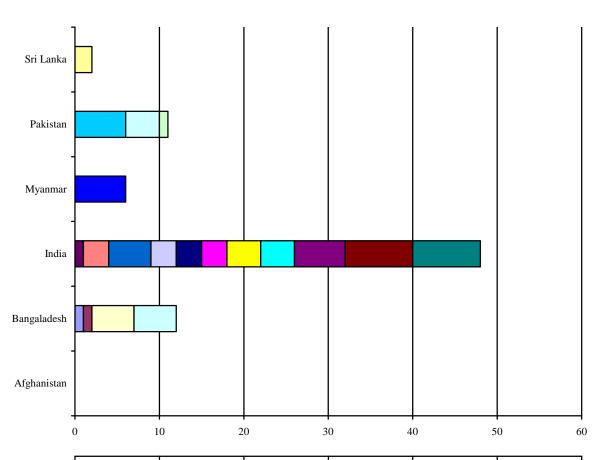
Source: Based primarily on material in the  $\underline{\text{IISS Military Balance 2005-2006}}$ , plus data drawn from USPACOM sources and US experts. Some data estimated or corrected by the author.

Figure 16: South Asian Major Naval Combat Ships in Key Powers: 2006 (Number in active service)



Source: Based primarily on material in the  $\underline{\text{IISS Military Balance 2005-2006}}$ , plus data drawn from USPACOM sources and US experts. Some data estimated or corrected by the author.

Figure 17: South Asian Modern Major Missile and ASW Surface Vessels by Type: 2006 (Number in active service)



	Afghanistan	Bangaladesh	India	Myanmar	Pakistan	Sri Lanka
■ Nandimithra PFM	0	0	0	0	0	2
■ Sabqat	0	0	0	0	1	0
□ Jalalat II	0	0	0	0	4	0
■ Tariq FFG	0	0	0	0	6	0
■ Houxin PFM	0	0	0	6	0	0
Osa II PFM	0	0	8	0	0	0
■ Vibhuti FSG	0	0	8	0	0	0
■ Veer FSG	0	0	6	0	0	0
■ Kora FSG	0	0	4	0	0	0
■ Khukri FSG	0	0	4	0	0	0
■ Talvar FFG	0	0	3	0	0	0
■ Godavari FFG	0	0	3	0	0	0
■ Brahmaputra FFG	0	0	3	0	0	0
■ Rajput DDG	0	0	5	0	0	0
■ Delhi DDG	0	0	3	0	0	0
■ Viraat CV	0	0	1	0	0	0
□ Durdarsha PFM	0	5	0	0	0	0
□ Durbar PFM	0	5	0	0	0	0
Osman FFG	0	1	0	0	0	0
■ Bangabandhu FFG	0	1	0	0	0	0

Figure 18: South Asian Submarines by Type: 2006 (Number in active Service)

6 5 3 2 1 New Australia Cambodia Indonesia Laos Malaysia Philippines Singapore Thailand Zealand 0 ■ Collins SSK 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Source: Based primarily on material in the <u>IISS Military Balance 2005-2006</u>, Routledge, 2005 plus data drawn from USPACOM sources and US experts. Some data estimated or corrected by the author.

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■ Cakra SSK

☐ Challenger SSK

Figure 19: Western Naval Combat Ships Affecting the Asian Balance: 2006

