Table 6

Soviet Submarine-launched Cruise Missiles

Missile	First Year Deployed	Launchers	Range (km)	Yield (Kt)	Carrier	Power
SS-N-3	1962	244-264	450	350	Echo II	Nuclear
SS-N-7	1968	80-96	45-55	200	Charlie I & II	Nuclear
SS-N-9	1968/69	218-224	280	200	Charlie II	Nuclear
SS-N-12	1976	120	500-1,000	350	Echo II	Nuclear
SS-N-19	1980	88-112	460-500	500	Oscar	Nuclear
SS-N-21	1986?	?	3,000	200	Victor	Nuclear
		750-816				

Sources: W. Arkin and J. Sands. *The Soviet Nuclear Stockpile* May 1985
J. Collins and P. Cronin *US/Soviet Military Balance* CRS Report No-83F, January 1985
IISS *The Military Balance* 1986-1987.
Barton Wright, *Soviet Missiles* World Weapon Database, vol. 1

Notes

1. A new, long-range SLCM, the SS-NX-24 was expected to be operational in 1986 (CIA National Intelligence Estimate NIE-II-E-885), although this now seems premature. It is currently deployed on a converted Yankee submarine test platform.
2. Approximately 85% of SLCMs have a range below 600 km, and would not, therefore, have been banned under the original Soviet proposal of 30 September 1985.
3. Some sources credit the SS-N-21 with a c.e.p. of 150 feet. For comparison, DoD spokesmen have claimed a c.e.p. of 25 ft. for the sea-launched Tomahawk.