

h the air force in 1975. Along with upgraded ke variants, a dedicated reconnaissance del, the Su-24MR, was produced in considerable numbers. An EW variant, the Su24MP, ever, proved less successful, with only und a dozen manufactured.

customers: Algeria 10, Russia 500+ (Ukraine 1), Belarus 30), Iraq 24, Libya 15, Syria 20.

-25 FROGFOOT

THE LATEST version of the Su-25, the Su-25TM (Su-39), is now under development, and further modification of the Su-25T. Three prototype Su-25TM aircraft have so far been completed. These aircraft are believed to have modified Su-25Ts, some 12 of which be built. The Su-25TM is being used for Kopyo-25 air trials at the Ahktubinsk test centre. The aircraft is carried in a pod under the fuselage centreline. Sukhoi is also looking at modifying the aircraft to accommodate a radar.

customers: CIS 250+, Czech and Slovak Republics 50+, Hungary 50+, Iraq 25+, North Korea 20+, Syria 60+.

-27 FLANKER

CHINA HAS ordered 50 Su-27s and has reached an outline agreement with Russia on actual licence production of the aircraft. The first two batches of aircraft have been delivered and are in service. China and Russia are also on the brink of announcing a third batch procurement, although rather than the basic Su-27SK, more advanced variant of the Flanker is likely to be offered.

The Russian navy's carrier air arm is equipped with Su-27Ks (T-10K), with modified foreplanes, folding wings and tailplane, strengthened landing gear and an arrestor hook. These aircraft provide the *Kuznetsov* aircraft carrier with air defence, although without radar modifications, cannot be used in the maritime-strike role.

customers: CIS 350+, China 50. Vietnam 60.

-27M (SU-35)

SUKHOI'S SU-27M (T-10M) programme is intended effectively as a mid-life update to the current Flanker. The latest prototype to be shown



Sukhoi continues to test the Su-27M (Su-35), but to what end?

publicly, aircraft 711, is fitted with thrust-vectoring nozzles. The VVS has so far failed to place an order for the Su-27M, and despite the aircraft's presence at air shows, the pace of development has been leisurely. At least two pre-production models of the aircraft are at the air force's Ahktubinsk test centre. The Su-27M is intended to be fitted with an NIIP phased-array radar.

SU-30/SU-30MK

THE SU-30 (T-10PU) WAS intended to provide the Su-27 with a fighter-controller aircraft, capable of handing off targets to other aircraft via a datalink.

The Su-30 was designed for the air-defence forces, and a handful of the aircraft have been delivered to Savotslayka air base. Eight Su-30s have been delivered to India as the first of the country's four-phase Su-30MKI programme. The full MKI specification, with thrust-vector control and a phased-array radar, is more akin to the thrust-vectoring variant of the Su-27M than the basic Su-30.

SU-27IB (SU34/SU-32FN)

THE SUKHOI Su-27IB (Istrebitel-bombardirovshchik-fighter bomber), the side-by-side two-seat strike variant of the Flanker Interceptor, was first exhibited at Minsk in February 1992. At least five aircraft are being

flown, with several more under construction. The airframe is also likely to form the basis of both Su-27R reconnaissance and Su-27IBP fighter-bomber/jammer projects.

S-32

SUKHOI FLEW the prototype of a forward-swept-wing canard fighter in September 1997. The company has declined to discuss what remains a classified project. The development of the S-32 may have been carried out under the auspices of a technology-demonstrator project, rather than as a fighter project for the Russian air force.

With the MIG MAPO Article 1.42 reduced at best to a demonstrator project, should it fly, Sukhoi is pushing its S-32 as a candidate to meet any air force requirement.

T-60S

SUKHOI HAS been working on an intermediate-range bomber design for over two decades. The T-60S, the latest iteration of this project, is a design for an 80-100t-class aircraft. As with the S-32, the design bureau declines to discuss this programme.

S-54/S-55

SUKHOI CONTINUES to offer the S-54 advanced jet-trainer design, as well as the S-55 lightweight fighter design.

SUKHOI

Aircraft	kW/kN	Thrust		Span m	Length m	Max range km	Max speed kt	Hardpoints	Ceiling ft	Payload kg	Crew	Pax	Warload kg	Endurance h/min	Combat radius km
		dry	re-heat												
24M Fencer D Bomber/interdictor Lyulka Saturn AL 21F3A turbojet	-	76kN	11kN	10.37	24.59	-	1.35M	9	57,400	-	2	-	8,000	-	950
25 Frogfoot Attack Aero-engine Scientific Technical Complex Soyuz R195 turbojet	-	44.2kN	-	14.36	15.53	-	0.8M	10	22,965	-	2	-	19,200	-	-
27P Flanker B Interceptor/air superiority Lyulka Saturn AL 31F turbojet ge max fuel	-	79.4kN	123kN	14.7	21.93	3,680/1350kt	2.35M	-	59,055	-	1	-	-	-	1,500
34 Bomber/interdictor Salyut AL-31F turbojet ge max int fuel	-	150kN	245kN	14.7	22.5	4,000	1.8M	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-