

Design Characteristics of China's Ballistic and Cruise Missile Inventory¹

Last update: June 2012

Chinese Name	NATO Name	Length (m)	Diameter (m)	Warhead	Range	Propellant	Type	Status
DF-3/3A	CSS-2	21.2	2.25	Single HE/ Nuclear 1-3 MT	2,400 – 3,300[2]	Liquid	IRBM	Deployed Exported
DF-4	CSS-3	28.0	2.25	Single Nuclear 1-3 MT	4,750 – 5,400+[3]	Liquid	ICBM	Deployed
DF-5/5A	CSS-4	36.0	3.35	Single Nuclear 1-3 MT/ 4-6 MIRV 150-350 kT	12,000 – 13,000+[4]	Liquid	ICBM	Deployed
DF-21/21A	CSS-5 Mod 1&2	12.3	1.4	Single Nuclear 90 kT/ Selectable 20-150 kT/ Single HE/ Chemical	1,750 – 2,150+ [5]	Solid	MRBM	Deployed
DF-21C	CSS-5 Mod 3	14.0	1.4	Single HE/ Single Nuclear 1-3 MT/ Selectable Nuclear 20-150 kT [6]	1,700	Solid	MRBM	
DF-21D	CSS-5 Mod 5	14.0	1.4	Maneuverable warhead [7]	1,500+ [8]	Solid	ASBM	Under Development
DF-15 (M-9)	CSS-6	9.1	1.0	Single HE/ Nuclear 90 kT/ Chemical/ EMP	600 – 900	Solid	SRBM	Deployed Exported
DF-11 (M-11)	CSS-7	7.5	0.8	Single HE/ Selectable Nuclear 2-20 kT/ Chemical	280 - 350	Solid	SRBM	Deployed Exported
M-7/8610	CSS-8	10.8	0.65	Single HE/ Chemical	150	Solid	SRBM	Deployed Exported
DF-31	CSS-10 Mod 1	13.0 or 16.0	2.0	Single Nuclear 1-3 MT/ 3-5 MIRV selectable 20-150 kT	7,200 – 8,000 [9]	Solid	ICBM	Deployed

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DF-31A	CSS-10 Mod 2	18.7	2.0	Single Nuclear 1-3 MT/ 3-5 MIRV selectable 20-150 kT	11,200+ [10]	Solid	ICBM	Deployed
DF-41		21.0	2.2	Single Nuclear 1-3 MT/ Up to 6 MIRV selectable 20-150 kT	10,000 – 14,000	Solid	ICBM	Under Development
JL-1/1A	CSS-N-3	12.3	1.4	Single 200 or 500 kT	1,000 – 2,500 [11]	Solid	SLBM	Operational
JL-2	CSS-N-5	13.0 or 13.6	1.8 – 2.0	Single 1-3 MT/ 3-4 MIRV selectable 20-150 kT	7,400+ [12]	Solid	SLBM	Under Development
HN-1		6.4	0.5	Single HE/ nuclear	600 – 650	Turbojet	Cruise	Deployed
DH-10 (CJ-10) [13]		6.4	0.7	Single HE/ nuclear	1,500+ [14]	Turbofan	LACM	Deployed
YJ-62 (C-602)		6.1	0.54	Single HE/ nuclear	290 or 600	Turbojet	ASCM	Deployed

Notes:

"DF" stands for "Dong Feng" ("East Wind")

"JL" stands for "Julang" ("Great Wave")

"CSS" stands for "Chinese Surface-to-Surface"

"CSS-N" stands for "Chinese Surface-to-Surface Naval"

"CSST" stands for "Chinese Surface-to-Surface Tactical"

*Under development

**Probably Cancelled Ballistic Missile

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Sources:

- [1] Except where indicated otherwise, information is from “Weapon Inventories – Offensive/Defensive Weapons Tables, China” Jane’s Strategic Weapon Systems, 6 February 2012
- [2] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov; Robert S. Norris and Hans M. Kristensen, “Chinese Nuclear Forces, 2011,” *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 67(6), p. 81-87, <http://bos.sagepub.com>.
- [3] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov; Robert S. Norris and Hans M. Kristensen, “Chinese Nuclear Forces, 2011,” *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 67(6), p. 81-87, <http://bos.sagepub.com>.
- [4] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov; Robert S. Norris and Hans M. Kristensen, “Chinese Nuclear Forces, 2011,” *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 67(6), p. 81-87, <http://bos.sagepub.com>.
- [5] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov; Robert S. Norris and Hans M. Kristensen, “Chinese Nuclear Forces, 2011,” *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 67(6), p. 81-87, <http://bos.sagepub.com>.
- [6] Dual capable, normally considered conventional <http://bos.sagepub.com>.
- [7] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov.
- [8] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov.
- [9] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov.
- [10] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov.

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[11] U.S. National Air and Space Intelligence Center, “Ballistic and Cruise Missile Threat,” NASIC-1031-0985-0, April 2009, via: www.fas.org; and Robert S. Norris and Hans M. Kristensen, “Chinese Nuclear Forces, 2011,” *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, 66(7), p. 81-87, <http://bos.sagepub.com>.

[12] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov.

[13] The DH-10 is the ground-launched version, while the CJ-10 is air-launched; “Land Attack Cruise Missiles,” GlobalSecurity.org, www.globalsecurity.org.

[14] U.S. Department of Defense, “Annual Report to Congress: Military and Security Developments Involving the People’s Republic of China,” 2012, www.defense.gov.

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