

## 1: 11 Strongest Navies in The World: Rankings - Insider Monkey

*This is a list of navies, present and historical. Current naval status, by country. Navies for all present countries are shown below. Countries without navies are.*

This article, which is part one in a series, will focus on these quantitatively superior second and third sea forces. The CCG is an actual threat to both the U. Viewed through this unforgiving comparative lens, the PAFMM is at best a harassing force with questionable legal authority. Yet it has already killed Vietnamese citizens, helped to seize Vietnamese- and Philippine-claimed features, and harassed U. Photo via Chinese Internet All three sea forces are useful tools for Beijing, when employed against different opponents and in different ways. This is no theoretical abstraction. China has already used its second and third sea forces in manifold gray-zone operations against vessels from its maritime neighbors, as well as the United States. Harry Harris, commander of the U. Routine patrols and exercises ensure Chinese forces are in and around all the features, not just the ones they occupy. China routinely challenges the presence of non-Chinese forces, including other claimant nations and especially the U. Meanwhile, according to its official website, as of Feb. Navy it will be the focus of a follow-on article. Depending on what capabilities are under discussion, making ship-by-ship tallies can be an apples-to-mandarin-oranges comparison. While the capability gap is narrowing rapidly in some warfare areas, for example, Chinese navy and coast guard ships lag behind their American counterparts in overall individual capabilities. Whether or not a coast guard vessel has a helicopter deck makes a big difference. And there remain some specific areas where China does not lead in numbers, let alone capabilities. The CCG lags its American and Japanese counterparts badly in both quality and quantity of air assets. With only plus helicopter-capable ships, and far fewer helicopters and fixed-wing aircraft, the CCG lags far behind in aviation although it will likely acquire additional maritime patrol aircraft and helicopters to remedy this. Chinese outposts in the South China Sea. Over the past two decades, has replaced rudimentary Soviet-style rust buckets with far more sophisticated models. Even so, recently developed classes of CCG vessels have also grown markedly in size and speed; as well as firepower, with many armed with millimeter and millimeter guns. Chinese CCG vessel construction is thus both economical and efficient. Commercial off-the-shelf drivetrains and electronics, together with lack of complex combat systems and weapons, facilitate rapid assembly, with multiple units built simultaneously. According to contract and media details, typical total construction time from start to commissioning is 12 to 18 months for a large patrol ship over 1, tons, and nine to 12 months for a smaller patrol craft or patrol combatant under 1, tons. When it comes to deployment, even the most advanced ship simply cannot be in more than one place at once. Numbers matter significantly when it comes to maintaining presence and influence in vital seas. This is particularly true regarding the growing U. Navy is dispersed around the world, much of its fleet separated from maritime East Asia by responsibilities, geography and time. Beyond strength in numbers, China is pursuing synergy in numbers. Even if capabilities remain modest in certain areas, the sheer number of platforms offers the possibility of a formidable sensor network dispersed across critical areas of the Near Seas. It has leveraged massive capacity for building all sizes of patrol ships, cost relief from commercial construction profits, and domestic production of most systems including engines and electronics to field an impressive number and variety of ships specialized for different roles and operating areas. New CCG ships capable of long-distance operations in higher seas, the largest capable of operating globally, could permit extended deployments beyond East Asia e. CCG modernization and expansion affords China presence and influence to further its East and South China Sea sovereignty claims, while maintaining both domestic and international law enforcement capability regionally. Because vessels can be shifted among different MLE organizations, it is best to take a broad approach in calculating CCG force size. In , the CCG is projected to have a total of 1,plus ships: From 20, this represents a year net increase of total coast guard ships; and among them of additional ships capable of operating offshore, representing percent growth in the latter category. In terms of qualitative improvement, China has now replaced virtually all its older, less capable large patrol ships. The resulting new ship features include helicopters, interceptor boats, deck guns, high-capacity water cannons and improved seakeeping.

Many new also have quick-launch boat ramps on the fantail, allowing for rapid deployment of interceptor boats. These include roughly meter-long fast interceptor boats with twin outboard engines enabling high speeds for VBSS visit, board, search and seizure law enforcement against fishing vessels or other ships. A number of new ships have millimeter guns mounted, with a few of the larger ships carrying millimeter main guns. Most recently constructed CCG ships now have high-output water cannons mounted high on their superstructure. The HYSY oil rig standoff demonstrated their utility as they damaged bridge-mounted equipment on Vietnamese vessels and forced water down their exhaust funnels—although the Vietnamese have since modified their own ships to protect from such actions and installed their own high-capacity water cannons. Older CCG ships are now being retrofitted with them. One hallmark of CCG modernization in recent years has been the clear specialization of ships and craft toward particular missions. However, all these ships and craft remain highly capable of acting in other roles, particularly those related to promoting sovereignty in disputed South and East China Sea areas. These CCG details come from in-depth open-source research by the author and U. Navy analysts Joshua Hickey and Henry Holst. This length demarcation of roughly 20 meters also mirrors international norms. For the USCG, cutters 87 feet long or longer—from patrol cutters to ice breakers—conduct offshore missions. Coast Guard patrolling waterways in America. Rounding out the fleet are a variety of specialized ships: It is virtually the only one charged with involvement in sovereignty disputes: This is arguably a product of its their political system: Those with vessels operating at sea shall organize marine self-defense squads, platoons, flotillas or fleets. In doing so, China is taking its third sea force to a level unmatched by any other country—even Vietnam. That top-level officials from both countries have visited their respective leading sovereignty-supporting fishing groups demonstrates the importance that they accord these forces. The context in which they have done so, however, suggests Chinese qualitative and quantitative superiority. Coast Guard boarding detachment approaches a Chinese fishing vessel in Available Chinese and Vietnamese sources agree that the latter was badly overmatched by a two-to-one ratio. It mustered and maintained roughly twice the maritime presence of Vietnam, leaving the latter no way to penetrate the defensive layers enveloping the rig without the use of deadly force, at least. These days, in an important and apparently growing Sino-Vietnamese disparity, maritime militia development and employment appears to be less important to Vietnamese than Chinese maritime doctrine. Like China, Vietnam is rapidly expanding its official Fisheries Resource Administration and coast guard fleets. Additionally, it is receiving U. In addition to the 31 units identified, there are also many other smaller militia elements on Hainan Island and stationed at outposts and PRC-occupied features in the South China Sea. Fishing boats in Sansha, Hainan. Chinese government photo PAFMM units from more economically developed provinces with large-scale fishing industries may be comparatively greater in number and scale than those in Hainan, which lags some other coastal provinces economically. In addition to Hainan and Zhejiang, China has six other maritime provinces: The province-sized Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region, and the tier-one municipalities of Shanghai and Tianjin, round out the mainland coastline. Situated atop this enormous pyramid, the leading PAFMM units matter most, since they are the ones developed for, and entrusted with, participation in international sea incidents. There is nothing advanced about them compared to any other modern fishing boats operated anywhere else in the world. Indeed, many actual fishing boats in other countries are far more technologically advanced than any of the PAFMM boats, in terms of drivetrain, hull design and seakeeping—let alone actual fishing capabilities. What distinguishes leading PAFMM vessels are their water cannons and sovereign employment, aspects that could be added to most fishing boats around the world. As shiny new fishing boats with strong spraying and ramming capability, however, they nevertheless improve upon the smaller, wooden, less electronically equipped vessels that even the most advanced PAFMM units previously possessed. While their designs are similar to those of many other similar fishing boats worldwide, they are purpose-built for the PAFMM. As such, they have powerful water cannons. They also have prominent hull side-ribbing for protection when coming alongside other boats. As online photos reveal, PAFMM boats often berth in large groups tied to each other, during which hull ribbing protects them from damaging each other. These large purpose-built vessels thus have water cannons and external rails ideal for spraying and ramming interlopers. Ultimately, how and to what extent numbers matter is specific to context. Navy in any

physical sense. A Vietnamese Gepard-class frigate could do the same. Numbers matter greatly as long as nobody is shooting, but firing on the PAFMM would deprive it of much of its ability to harass. And it has even gotten away with harassing U. Navy vessels in the East and South China Seas without penalties of any kind. In peacetime today, therefore, numbers matter at sea. And China has the numbers on its side. Understanding this challenge confronting maritime East Asia is a crucial first step in addressing it. But far more is needed, and fast. The waves of history are relentless, and wait for no one. This article originally appeared at The National Interest. If you have any problems viewing this article, please report it here. This site is owned and operated by Bright Mountain Media, Inc.

## 2: List of countries by level of military equipment - Wikipedia

*In addition to ships, the U.S. Navy has 3, aircraft, making it the second largest air force in the world. At , active and , personnel, it is also the largest navy in terms of manpower.*

It includes anything conducted by surface ships, amphibious ships, submarines, and seaborne aviation, as well as ancillary support, communications, training, and other fields. Ever wondered which countries have the largest navies in the world? The navy defends by frustrating the seaborne foreseen attack from or by the enemies. The navies task also may include prevention by use of submarine-launched ballistic missiles. Also, the navy attacks are the deployment of force into areas that surpass the countries shores or borders i. The operation of Navy can be divided largely between riverine and littoral applications brown-water navy , open-ocean applications blue-water navy , and something in between green-water navy , although these differences are more about strategic scope than tactical or operational division. In regards to this write-up, the list of each navy is rated only on the crude size of their vessel and numbers, and in no way is address is by the operational capacity of any nation. Here we will be listing 10 countries that are regarded to have the largest naval force in the world. They are so large that they also send some of their troops to intervene in the discrepancies among other nations. The US Navy currently operates 11 large aircraft carriers that are used to project power; these include a single Ford class carrier and a total of 10 Nimitz and Improved Nimitz class aircraft carriers. These warships are larger than most aircraft carriers. In addition to the aforementioned arsenals possessed by the US Navy, there are 11 San Antonio class large amphibious transports that also provide the long-range amphibious capability. In addition to their ballistic artifacts, there are 22 Ticonderoga class missile cruisers. There is an ongoing construction of 3 extremely advanced and stealthy Zumwalt class destroyers. The earlier destroyers are the world most deadly and giant craft ever built, to add more there are about 64 Arleigh Burke class general-purpose destroyers that embedded a highly sophisticated system and weaponry, and in total 3 highly sophisticated Sea-wolf class nuclear-powered attack submarines which are operated by the US Navy, there are also a total of 14 active Ohio class boats that house nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles, the US Navy is in charge of over 3, aircraft. They also own about 15 destroyers, including Udaloy class anti-submarine warfare destroyers and Sovremenny class general-purpose destroyers. In addition, there are about 9 frigates and 24 corvettes, the Russian Navy infantry has only around 12, personnel. Russia The Russian navy operates a number of nuclear-powered attack submarines. Presently, the Russian navy is heavily investing in its new Borei class ballistic missile submarines. A total of 3 of these boats are in service while another 5 are being constructed at a rather fast pace. CHINA The Republic of China, a country that has the fastest rise in the ranking of technological, mechanics, and engineering advanced countries. Now, is currently ranked third among countries with the largest naval force in the world this is for the reason that they possess: It is mainly used as a training vessel, there are about 30 destroyers, 50 frigates, and 40 corvettes. The Chinese amphibious assault forces operate 4 amphibious transport docks, 32 tank landing ships and 31 medium landing ships. The Chinese navy has 10, marines that can be landed on hostile shores. There are over multi-role fighters. Naval aviation in China also operates a series of JH-7 maritime attack aircraft and over 30 of H-6 medium-range bombers. It operates technologically advanced warships and submarines. The JMSDF has got no aircraft carriers, however there 2 large Izumo class and 2 Hyuga class helicopter carriers, they operate 26 destroyers, including 2 Atago class large anti-air warfare destroyers and 4 Kongou class large general-purpose destroyers these warships are nearly as large as cruisers. Also, there are 4 Aikizuki class general purpose destroyers. Recently following the reduction of fund there is relatively reduction in the number of warships and the seize likewise. Currently, the Royal Navy has around 33, personnel. The British Navy operates a just one Queen Elizabeth class aircraft carrier, they operate 6 Daring class anti-air warfare destroyers. The patrol of large areas and also secure air attack is made possible by these vessels. In addition to the arsenal of the country, frigates Duke class that also function also as a Daring destroyer class. C This brigade has around 7, personnel. The Royal Marines is the strongest naval infantry force in European Union. There are 3 active Astute class nuclear-powered attack submarines. In construction is 5 type of this boat class. Also, there are

three 3 energetic Trafalgar class nuclear-powered attack boats, The Royal Navy also operates four 4 Vanguard class ballistic missile submarines each of these boats can carry a maximum of nuclear warheads. These sophisticated loads carrying capacity of this craft made it possible to be able to wipe out a whole country also they have a single Vanguard-class boat which is on deterrence patrol at every time. Currently, it has around 36, personnel. It has a total naval asset of The French Navy operates a single Charles de Gaulle aircraft carrier. It is the flagship of the French navy. It is the only nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, built outside the United States. It has 10 Submarines, 11 Frigates, 4 Destroyers, no Corvettes 17 Patrol vessels, 3 Amphibious assault ships, and 18 Mine warfare vessels. It is a formidable force in South Asia. It has Total naval assets of and Total personnel of 67, They have in their naval arsenal 1 Aircraft carrier, 15 Submarines, 14 Frigates, 11 Destroyers, 23 Corvettes, Patrol vessels 1 Amphibious assault ships, and 6 Mine warfare vessels. The Total naval assets are and Total personnel strength of 70, 9. The Italian navy operates warships of every type. They have in their possession 2 Aircraft carriers, 7 Submarines, 14 Frigates, 4 Destroyers, 4 Corvettes, 10 Patrol vessels, 3 amphibious assault ships and 10 Mine warfare vessels. The following are in their arsenal no Aircraft carriers, 4 Submarines, 20 Frigates, 4 Destroyers, 1 Corvettes, 51 Patrol vessels, Amphibious assault ships, Mine and 8 warfare vessels.

### 3: TOP 10 LARGEST NAVIES IN THE WORLD - [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The naval power of a country was historically one of the most important aspects of a nation's strength, back in the day when exploring and conquering were still on the to-do list of the world's leading powers.*

Email Copy Link Copied Way back in flamboyant pop superstars the Village People informed us that "in the navy, yes you can sail the seven seas". Sadly, the boys dressed as builders and cowboys may have been exaggerating, as not every navy in the world has blue-water capability. A blue-water navy is one that can commit its vessels to locations around the world, thousands of miles from home bases. So which countries stake the greatest claim over the waters? For example, the Mexican Navy employs 56, people but only has two destroyers. If this list was ordered by numbers of personnel, the Mexican Navy would be the seventh biggest in the world despite its diminutive equipment. North Korea would be the sixth largest navy in the world by number of vessels, but 20th by tonnage. Taiwan has four small destroyers and a handful of frigates to help keep potential invaders at bay. The Marina Militare has a mixed fleet consisting of destroyers, frigates, corvettes, submarines and amphibious warfare ships. Considering Italian bases are dotted around the sunny Mediterranean coastline, who can blame them for not being concerned about blue-water capability? Thanks to joint agreements with the USA, the Asian nation is on a fast-track toward this goal, with its navy already boasting a dozen hefty destroyers and a small fleet of attack submarines. The Indians frequently join in with international maneuvers and have been observers at Rim of the Pacific RIMPAC Exercises, which in involved 42 naval vessels from all around the world. The French navy has an illustrious history dating back to and was of vital importance during the period of the French colonial empire, when the interests of France ranged from North America to South-East Asia. Nowadays, the French Navy is more concerned with peacekeeping missions and maintaining a global presence. This blue-water force is headed by the massive aircraft carrier Charles de Gaulle, which has a full load displacement of 42, tons. Having the largest and most powerful navy meant that Britain could sail around the globe almost with impunity. The modern Royal Navy may not be as crucial as it once was, but it proves its blue-water capability frequently by cropping up at hotspots around the globe. These ships will be around 70, tons and will help keep the UK at the vanguard of naval operations throughout the first half of the 21st century. The British also maintain a strong submarine presence which also includes the Vanguard-class submarines, which can launch nuclear missiles. The Japanese have a couple of helicopter carriers and a lot of destroyers for tactical power projection. The JMSDF has been expanding its submarine force and its vessels are considered to be some of the most modern of their kind in the world.

## 4: Jane's World Navies | IHS Markit

*A few of the countries that made the list are surprising, and represent naval power all over the world. Check out the 10 biggest navies below: 1 / Indonesia - ships.*

Which are the top 10 strongest navies? Out Top 10 ranking of navies is based on their fleet surface combatants and submarines. This analysis considers offensive power of the world navies. Currently top 10 strongest navies in the world are these: In the early s, after the end of the Cold War, the US Navy has shifted its focus from large-scale war scenario with the Soviet Union to regional conflicts. The US fleet continues to shrink due to decreasing funding and lack of proper threat, however mainly at a cost of smaller ships, rather than major surface combatants and deadliest submarines. The US fleet is being well maintained. New ships and weapons continue to emerge. The US Navy has nearly personnel. The US Navy operates 11 large aircraft carriers that are used to project power. These include a single Ford class carrier and a total of 10 Nimitz and Improved Nimitz class aircraft carriers. Each of these aircraft carriers has aircraft. It is larger and more powerful force than complete air force of many nations. The aircraft carriers are deployed in carrier battle groups alongside a host of escorting warships and attack submarines. These escorting vessels and boats provide protection for the carriers from air-, missile-, sea- and underwater threats. Also these escorts provide additional strike capabilities themselves. The US Navy has a significant amphibious assault capabilities. The so called "gator navy" operates America class and Wasp class amphibious assault ships. Each of these warships carry around 1 marines, as well as their armored vehicles, and deliver them ashore by tiltrotors, helicopters and hovercraft. These warships are larger than most aircraft carriers. Additionally there are 11 San Antonio class large amphibious transports that also provide long-range amphibious capability. The US Marine Corps has more than personnel and their own naval aviation, even though this service is not directly related to the US Navy. There are 22 Ticonderoga class missile cruisers. These were the first surface combatant ships equipped with the AEGIS weapon system, the most sophisticated air defense system in the world. These cruisers are designed to protect battle groups from missile attacks. The US Navy is building 3 extremely advanced and stealthy Zumwalt class destroyers. These are the largest destroyers ever built. Actually in terms of size, displacement and armament the Zumwalt class ships are closer to cruisers rather than destroyers. These warships are focused on land attack, but can also perform anti-aircraft and naval fire support. Also there are 64 Arleigh Burke class general-purpose destroyers that incorporate highly advanced weaponry and systems. There are no frigates in service with the US Navy. Instead these were recently replaced by Freedom and Independence class littoral combat ships. These small vessels carry little weapons at all and are not designed to combat equal warships. The US Navy operates a total of 3 extremely advanced Seawolf class nuclear-powered attack submarines. These boats are much more advanced than the boats other countries operate. Also there are 14 state-of-the-art Virginia class and 35 older Los Angeles class boats in service. There are a total of 14 active Ohio class boats that carry nuclear-tipped ballistic missiles. The US Navy operates over 3 aircraft. Since the early s with the end of the Cold War and constant funding problems the Russian fleet has been significantly reduced in size. Most of its vessels are Cold War era relics. During the last two decades the Russian navy faces constant problems maintaining its major combatants due to limited funding. Still though it remains an exceptionally formidable force with around personnel, numerous warships and submarines. The Russian navy operates a single Admiral Kuznetsov aircraft carrier. It is not as capable as the American carriers and carries less aircraft. Still though it remains a formidable and fearsome vessel. Service of the Admiral Kuznetsov in the Russian navy is plagued with various accidents and plane crashes. Russia definitely struggles maintaining its only aircraft carrier and keeping it operational. There are no immediate plans in Russia to construct successor for this ship. The Russian navy operates a single Petr Veliky battlecruiser, but apparently struggles to maintain this massive warship. Also there are 3 smaller Slava class missile cruisers that have great anti-ship, anti-aircraft and anti-submarine capabilities. There are around 15 destroyers, including Udaloy class anti-submarine warfare destroyers and Sovremenny class general-purpose destroyers. Also there are around 9 frigates and 24 corvettes. Russian naval infantry is not that numerous and has only around 12 personnel.

Marines are delivered ashore by a single Ivan Gren class amphibious transport ship. However the Russian amphibious transports are much smaller and less capable than their US counterparts. Russian navy operates a number of nuclear-powered attack submarines. A couple of new Graney class nuclear-powered boats are being constructed. Also there are 3 Oskar II class cruise missile submarines. These are the largest attack submarines ever constructed and are intended to attack US aircraft carrier battle groups and coastal installations. Also there are Kilo class diesel-powered patrol submarines, used for defense of naval bases. It appears that the Russian navy is heavily investing in its new Borei class ballistic missile submarines. A total of 3 of these boats are in service while another 5 are being constructed at a rather fast pace. These boats carry nuclear-tipped intercontinental missiles. There are a couple of older Delta IV class ballistic missile boats that also pose a significant threat. Worth noting that older Russian submarines of all types might have lower readiness due to insufficient funding. On paper the Russian navy loses to Chinese navy in terms of warship number and tonnage. However the Russian navy operates a number of proven and extremely deadly ballistic missile submarines. Russian naval aviation operates around aircraft, including Tu long-range anti-submarine warfare aircraft, Il medium-range anti-submarine warfare aircraft, and Su tactical bombers. Until the late s it was largely a riverine and littoral force. Since the early s China began expanding its fleet and is currently building new warships and submarines at a rapid pace. The Chinese navy has around personnel. Currently it is the second largest navy after the US Navy in terms of tonnage. Furthermore it has the largest number of major combatants. By Chinese navy operated a single Liaoning aircraft carrier. It is mainly uses as a training vessel. However a similar carrier is being constructed and should become operational in There are around 30 destroyers, 50 frigates and 40 corvettes. Though some of the older warships are not as capable as their Western or even Russian counterparts. Chinese amphibious assault forces operate 4 amphibious transport docks, 32 tank landing ships and 31 medium landing ships. Chinese navy has 10 marines that can be landed on hostile shores. Chinese navy operates a fleet of 68 submarines. These are 4 Jin class nuclear-powered ballistic missile submarines, that carry nuclear-tipped intercontinental ballistic missiles. However so far these missile submarines have not conducted any operational deterrence patrols, possibly due to various problems and design flaws. Still though these ballistic missile boats have high probability of surviving the first strike, once the country has been attacked. Also there are 2 active Shang class nuclear-powered attack submarines, a single Qing class diesel-powered attack submarine, 15 Yuan class diesel-powered patrols submarines, as well as 13 Song class diesel-powered patrol submarines. The Chinese navy also operates more than aircraft. Its primary mission is to provide air defense for the fleet. There are over multi-role fighters. Chinese naval aviation also operates a number of JH-7 maritime attack aircraft and over 30 H-6 medium-range bombers. These are intended to engage US carrier battle groups. It operates technologically advanced warships and submarines. Also the Japanese navy is maintained in a high state of readiness and is extremely efficient. The Japanese navy has got no aircraft carriers, however there 2 large Izumo class and 2 Hyuga class helicopter carriers. These are multi-role ships that can conduct amphibious operations, anti-surface and anti-submarine warfare. These large helicopter carriers provide the Maritime Self-Defense Force with great force projection capability. Japanese navy operates 26 destroyers, including 2 Atago class large anti-air warfare destroyers and 4 Kongou class large general purpose destroyers. Actually these warships are nearly as large as cruisers. Also there are 4 Aikizuki class general purpose destroyers. There and around 10 frigates, plus 6 small destroyer escorts corvettes.

## 5: Let's Sea The 10 Biggest Navies In The World | TheRichest

*TOP 10 LARGEST NAVIES IN THE WORLD* Navy is the branch of the armed service of a state which conducts military operations on the sea. This is further elaborated as maritime force is the division of a nation's armed forces primarily saddled with the responsibility for naval and amphibious warfare; such as lake-borne war, riverine war, littoral war, or ocean-borne war and its related.

Tweet on Twitter Among the most crucial defense assets for any country lies within their navy. As a result, many nations field very large ships, with payloads that can adequately defend their country, or aid others in need. Here, we take a look at the ten largest navies in the world. For the purposes of this list, each navy is rated solely on the crude size of their vessel counts, and in no way is judged by the operational capabilities of any nation.

**Taiwanese Navy** Starting off our list of largest naval powers is Taiwan. To achieve these goals, the Taiwanese Navy has 4 Destroyers, 2 Submarines, and 22 Frigates alongside multiple patrol vessels frequently deployed.

**Italian Navy** After effectively being shut down after World War Two, the Marina Militare is now one of the largest naval powers on the planet. A member of the NATO since , the Italian Navy has greatly revamped their arsenal to include a total of 58 ships, including 6 Submarines and a pair of aircraft carriers. Currently, both the Italian Navy and Coast Guard have spent a significant portion of their time and resources in aiding the safe recovery of Syrian refugees from shores far south of the country.

**South Korean Navy** The oldest branch of the South Korean military, the Republic of Korea Navy is in many ways the first line of deterrence and defense for this country. With a fleet that includes 25 Corvettes and 13 Assault Submarines, the primary function is to deter aggression from North Korea, though sailors have often participated in rescue operations, training exercises alongside the international community for search and rescue, and is one of the larger forces participating in the anti-piracy operations off the coast of Somalia.

**French Navy** Having originated in , the French Navy is among the oldest naval power with seaworthy vessels continually. Historically a military branch full of innovation, including the first Seaplane Carrier in the First World War, France has continued to revise their forces over the centuries to maintain itself as one of the foremost powers in the open ocean. Currently holding 68 vessels to their name, the French Navy contains a fairly even mix of Patrol Boats and Frigates, with 10 Submarines also present among the force.

**The Royal Navy of the United Kingdom** A rival for the oldest navy on this list, the forces of the United Kingdom have been setting sail since . It is also the only one on this group to still have a Ship-Of-The-Line stated as being in commission. The HMS Victory sporting cannons and first launched in , though still technically registered under the navy as ready to sail in defense of the crown, is most likely permanently dry docked for historical purposes. Its 82 younger counterparts however, including 11 Submarines and 13 Frigates, are mostly state of the art. As a result, the sun never truly sets on the Royal Navy.

**Japanese Maritime Force** A bit of a surprise of an entry, the Japanese Maritime Force makes it to the middle spot in the largest navy countdown. After having any standing military forces disassembled after World War Two, Japan was allowed to have forces for use in self-defense. Among these is the ship strong JMF, which while mostly maintaining the defense of Japan and nearby waters, has seen some foreign action as well. Primarily, the JMF has been deployed as auxiliary support in naval exercises alongside allies, or as direct protection of merchants near the Somali coast. As a result of the latter, Japan has been considering the formation of a permanent naval base in the nearby country of Djibouti as a means of deterring kidnappings and thefts. That being said, this is likely to change in the coming decades as India has put significant funding into the research and manufacturing of new vessels, particularly those with stealth capabilities. With over active ships, the Indian Navy is involved with many peacekeeping operations around the world, and is also one of the very few military branches in the world to have both voyaged to the North Pole with the blessing and help of Greenland as well as had an expedition to Mount Everest. Among the vessels are over 50 Assault Submarines and 51 frigates, making their underwater fleet second in the world in terms of size.

**Russian Navy** The runner up for the largest navy in the world goes to the long time superpower, Russia. Nearly half the fleet has been rearmed or improved upon, as a result of major investment since , as well as an implied need due to the Ukrainian Conflict. While most of the naval forces of Russia are focused in

the Baltic, performing support operations for the Syrian government, or engaging in anti-piracy in Somali waters, ships bearing the flag of the Russian Federation have been seen in support roles for the Venezuelan military. Likewise there have been multiple reports of Russian submarines skirting the Gulf of Mexico and the Eastern Seaboard of the United States. United States Navy Topping the list for largest navies in the world, the United States has over ships available for deployment at any point in time. With 60 Destroyers, Patrol Vessels, and 53 Submarines, this navy has seen deployment around the globe, for both combat and humanitarian aid missions. Divided into 6 distinct fleets, the USN often works alongside NATO member forces and advises allied militaries when not in active combat operations, including the aforementioned Korean Navy. With a personnel count of nearly 350,000, this navy is also among the most well-staffed.

### 6: 10 Largest Navies in the World | REALITYPOD

*The second oldest battlefield on earth - the sea - pushes the need for leading military powers to field a strong, capable navy. OVERVIEW For thousands of years, strength at sea has been one of the defining military factors of any world power.*

### 7: Top Ten Naval Forces in the World » [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The United States Navy is the world's most powerful and capable navy in the world. It is also the world's largest navy, with the highest combined battle fleet tonnage. It is also the world's largest navy, with the highest combined battle fleet tonnage.*

### 8: Top ten most powerful navies in the world - Naval History Forums

*Jane's World Navies Calculate the naval threat This intelligence resource compares military capabilities of global navies by country, with data and information on naval procurement, inventory, deployment command and operating structure.*

### 9: Top 10 Navies in the World | [www.enganchecubano.com](http://www.enganchecubano.com)

*The US Navy is currently the most capable navy in the world. In the early 1990s, after the end of the Cold War, the US Navy has shifted its focus from large-scale war scenario with the Soviet Union to regional conflicts.*

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