



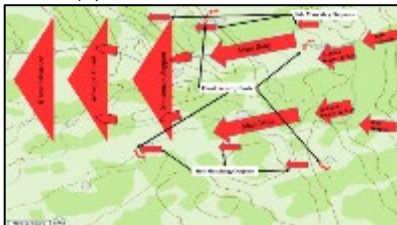
(U) RUSSIA: SV OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS

(U) This infographic describes and depicts SV offensive operations. Although Russia announced a new military doctrine in 2014 that emphasizes defensive preparations and actions, the military and the SV still consider the offensive as the decisive battlefield action and the ultimate means of defeating an aggressor. The Russian General Staff makes it clear that victory in a ground war can only be achieved through offensive actions.

(U) Russia's understanding of new generation warfare includes the concept of non-linear, no-contact war where it is necessary to use all forces and effects to set the conditions for successful direct offensive engagement. This condition setting includes using proxy forces, rapid automation-supported decision making, precision targeting and fires for near real-time strikes, using simultaneous attacks throughout the depths of an aggressor's formation, and battle management complexes that integrate all forces and effects. Use of these capabilities effectively results in a disorganized and disrupted aggressor force incapable of defending or counterattacking against an SV offensive action.

- Tank Brigade**
~3,000 Troops
- Per BN
151pax, 31 – T72B3/T80/T90/T14
- BMP – 461pax, 49 BMP-2/BMP-3
- Per BN
211 pax, 18 SP Howitzer (152mm)
- 12 SA-15
6 SA-13, 6 SA-19, 27 SA-18
- 3 – BRM-3K
- Construction & Mobility – TMM-3,
BAT-2, UR-77, GMZ-3, UR-83 and
PP-91 bridge.
- Satellite, HF, VHF
- Construction & Mobility – TMM-3,
BAT-2, UR-77, GMZ-3, UR-83 and
PP-91 bridge.
- BMO-T
- Sniper teams equipped with
laser sights, ballistic
computers, automatic rifles,
and long-range rifles of foreign
manufacture
- 100pax, Jamming of HF,
Ground & Air VHF, GMRS,
GPS
- ~70pax, 1 TOS-1A, 60 RPO
Strel
- 1,000 pax – Evacuation, Transport Fuel,
Ammo-Supply-Material, Supply &
Maintenance

(U) MARCH FORMATIONS



(U) The march plan defines the routes, rest or halt areas, as well as the concentration area for the attack. It defines the rate of advance between rests as well as the control lines to maintain synchronized movement. It also defines the areas of responsibility for flank guards and fixed positions during the passage of the main force.

(U) PURSUIT



(U) A frontal pursuit is an attack along the aggressor's withdrawal route. The parallel pursuit is designed to outdistance the aggressor and perform a close or deep envelopment intended to firmly block and attack the retreating aggressor.

(U) ENVELOPMENT (DEEP DOUBLE)



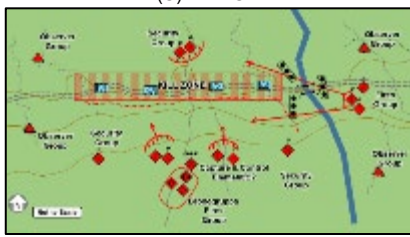
(U) There are several common tactical maneuvers the SV uses either singularly or together: close envelopment, deep envelopment, and double envelopment. Close and deep envelopments involve indirect fires placed on the defending aggressor force often in barrage lines or moving barrage lines.

(U) ASSAULT



(U) An assault is an attack that destroys a specified aggressor unit or stronghold through firepower and the physical occupation and/or destruction of the unit or position by a designated assault group.

(U) AMBUSH



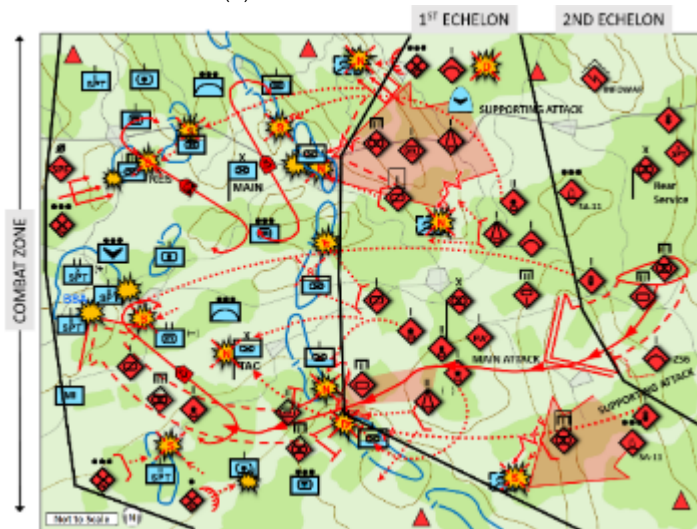
(U) An ambush is a surprise attack from a concealed position directed against a moving or temporarily halted target.

(U) RAID



(U) A raid is an attack to temporarily seize key terrain or strike a stationary or moving targets in order to capture or destroy personnel and/or equipment.

(U) SV ECHELONS ATTACKING FROM A POSITION IN DIRECT CONTACT



First echelon units attacking in the main direction receive a significant artillery allocation to accomplish mission objectives. As an example, a brigade on the main attack axis may receive reinforcement of 2 to 4 additional artillery battalions from the army artillery group (AAG).

Precision missile, long-range multiple rocket launches (MRL), and aerospace strikes controlled by the Army commander hit key aggressor targets such as bridges, airfields, and aggressor reserves. These strikes support not only army objectives but also tactical level offensive actions by integration within the Army commander's plan.

The SV senior commander at the brigade, division, and army levels plan the offensive in two echelons. In the offense, the first echelon is a combined arms force composed of one-half to two-thirds of the available combat power sufficient to find, fix, and destroy the first echelon aggressor units. The first echelon conducts the main attack to achieve the immediate mission objective set by the next higher level typically oriented on an aggressor unit.

The second echelon correspondingly has one-half to one-third of the available combat power with a specific mission objective as opposed to a reserve's mission. The reserve executes emerging missions directed by the commander as the battle develops. The second echelon may reorient from the original attack plan to take advantage of the first echelon's success in creating gaps or breaches in the aggressor defenses. The second echelon mission objective is usually oriented on penetrating an aggressor unit to strike into the depth and destroy C2, support, or reserves. Its mission remains the same even when taking the initiative to exploit success.

(U) Successful execution of an offensive mission is often followed by continued offensive action to exploit tactical opportunities. In some situations, the offense may temporarily transition to the defense in order to consolidate gains, defeat aggressor counterattacks, or avoid culmination. The intent is to rapidly reconstitute forces and continue offensive actions.

(U) Detachments, BTGs, battalions, and subordinate levels, are labeled subunits, while regiments are units and divisions and brigades are formations. An action subunit typically is an assault, ambush, or raid subunit. However, in a reconnaissance by battle the action subunit typically changes during the mission due to the multiple actions to find and fix selected aggressor elements and set conditions for a mission leader to order a decisive action such as an attack, assault, ambush, or raid.

(U) The types of tactical SV offensive actions guide decision making on how to best achieve a mission during large-scale war. An offensive mission typically includes subordinate units executing specified offensive and defensive actions within an overall offensive mission framework. In the SV tactical combat formations, both units and subunits are typically deployed in two echelons in both the offense and defense. On the offense, the second echelon is expected to take advantage of the success of the first echelon and, by maintaining the offensive, attain the subsequent objective of the parent organization.

(U) The SV continues to structure offensive actions based on three battlefield conditions relating to the state of the targeted aggressor unit. These include the attack against an aggressor unit in either a hasty or prepared defense, the meeting battle against a maneuvering aggressor, and the pursuit of a withdrawing aggressor.