



Combined Arms Army in a Positional Defense

Russian Armed Forces

LEGEND	
AAG	Army Artillery Group
CAR	Combined Arms Reserve
CP	Command Post
GLCM	Ground-Launched Cruise Missile
SRBM	Short-Range Ballistic Missile

This template describes a combined arms army (CAA) in a positional defense as part of a front, military district, or joint strategic command (or OSK - *Ob'edinennoe Strategicheskoye Komandovanie*).

The total defensive width of a CAA is approximately 120 to 150 kilometers, and the total defensive depth is approximately 100 to 200 kilometers.

In a positional defense, a CAA's first echelon typically consists of two or three motorized rifle or tank divisions and/or motorized rifle or tank brigades and their attachments.

The second echelon typically consists of a motorized rifle or tank division and/or one motorized rifle or tank brigade.

The combined arms reserve typically consists of a motorized rifle or tank division or a motorized rifle or tank brigade/regiment.

The antitank reserve, usually one or two regiments, is an army-level asset that can attach to the first or second echelon but is typically committed separately based on the tactical situation.

The forward and rear CAA command posts are

located where directed by the CAA commander.

In a positional defense, a CAA may detach regiments from first echelon divisions to conduct security operations in the security zone.

The CAA's AAG typically consists of the artillery in the artillery brigade (except the antitank artillery), along with any assets allocated from the military district, minus any artillery units the CAA has assigned to subordinate units.

The Iskander SRBM/GLCM brigade is not part of the AAG and is considered a special reserve of the CAA commander.

Source Note: Analysis derived from multiple Soviet and Russian military documents including training and educational material.

THREAT TEMPLATE

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