

Russia Military Power



The overall classification is

UNCLASSIFIED

Joint Learning Outcomes

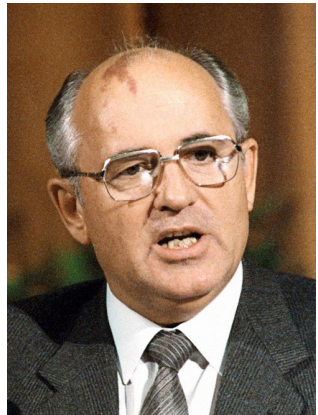
- **5.1** Understand fundamentals of both traditional/irregular warfare and great power competition in a joint environment.
- **6.1** Understand key elements of the dominant culture(s) in each of the world's regions.
- **6.2** Understand how international organizations and other non-state actors influence the world's major regions.
- **6.3** Comprehend the importance of regional and cultural awareness in a JIIM environment to include its influence on Joint Operations.
- **6.4** Comprehend the influence of international organizations and other non-state actors on military operations.
- **6.5** Understand how security cooperation programs and initiatives influence major regions and individual countries.

Overview

- Historical Overview
- Russian National Military Overview
 - Russia's Threat Perception
 - External Defense Relations
- Russian Military Capabilities
 - Military Districts/OSKs
 - Ground Forces
 - Navy
 - Aerospace Forces
 - Anti-Access / Area Denial
 - Strategic Forces
- Ukraine Conflict 2022



Historical Overview

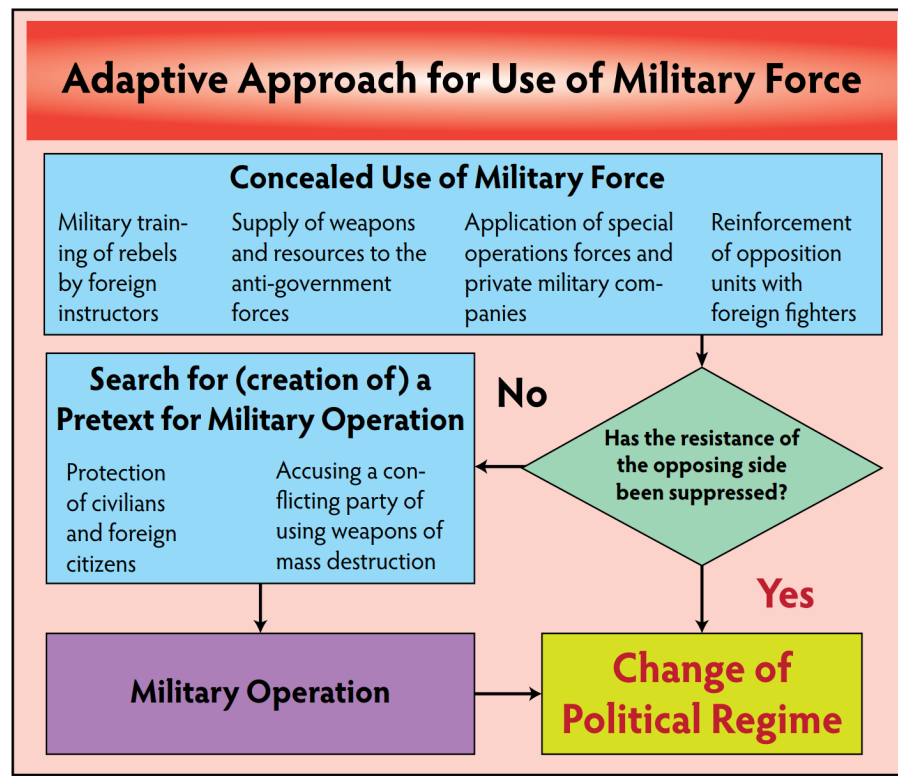
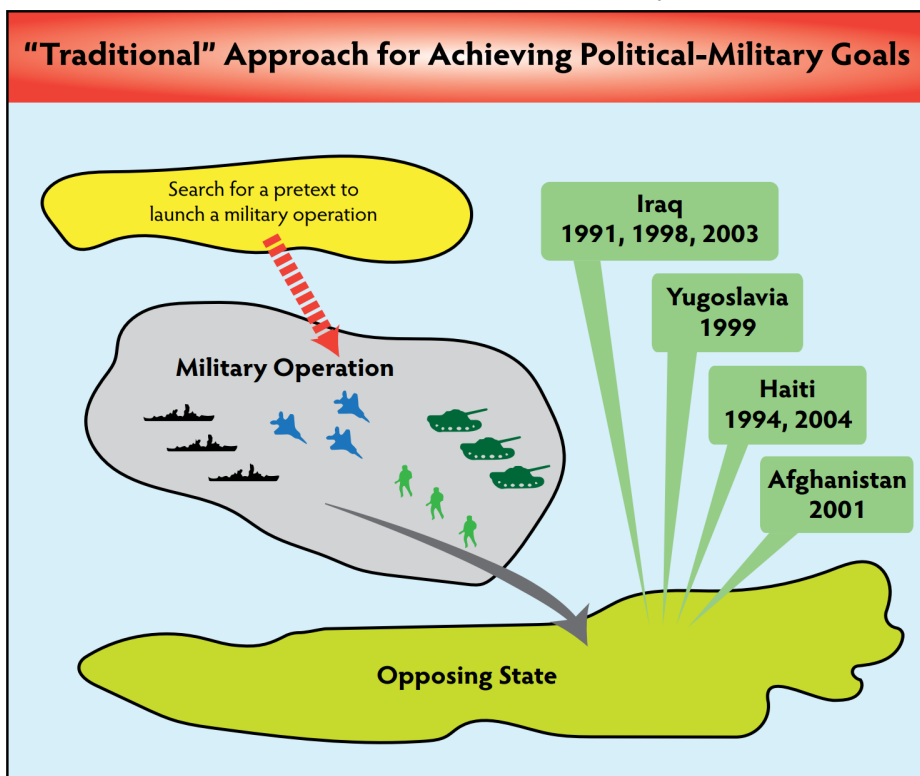


- 1991 Collapse of USSR
- 1994-1995 First Chechen Conflict
- 1999-2004 Second Chechen Conflict
- 2003 Invasion of Iraq
- 2004 Orange Revolution
- 2007 Munich Speech
- 2008 “Five-Day War” in Georgia
- 2008 New Look Program
- 2014 Seizure of Crimea and Donbas
- 2015 Syrian Intervention



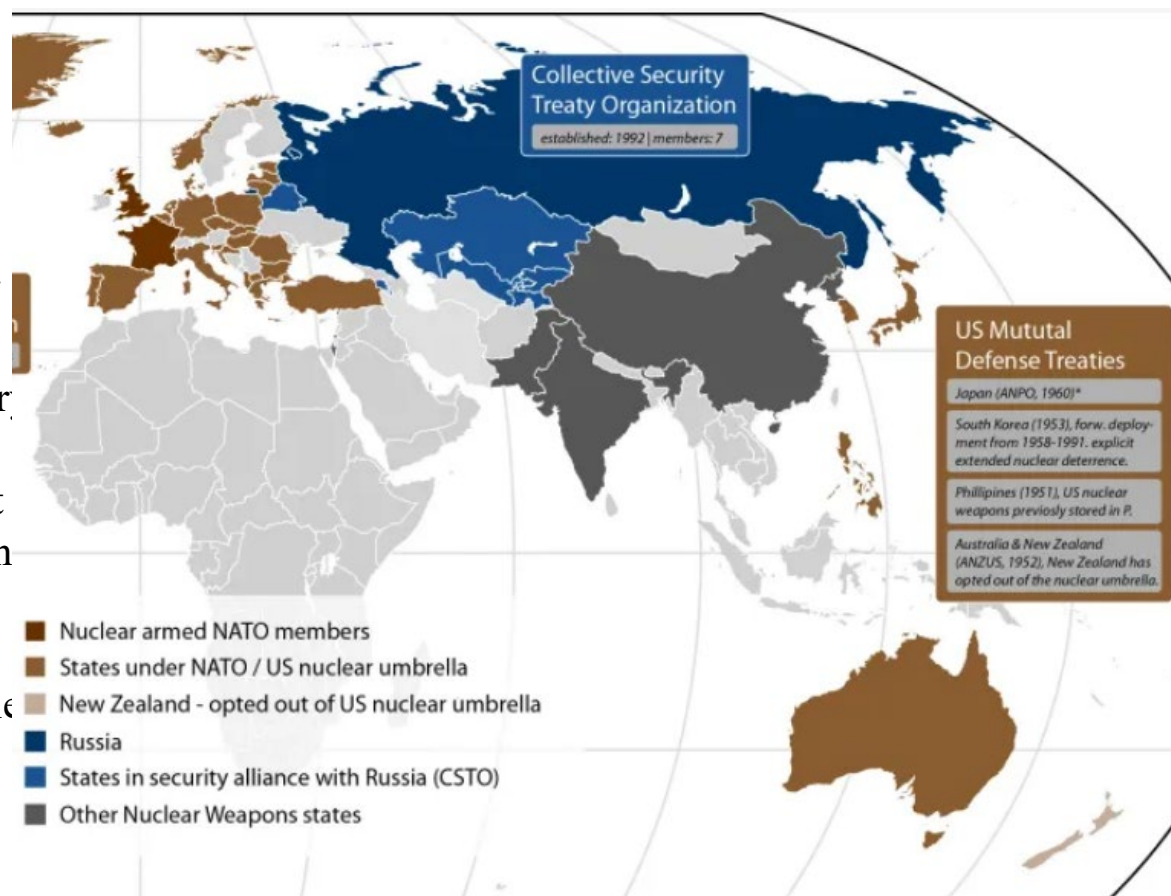
Russia's Threat Perception

- United States and NATO partners (principle threat).
- NATO buildup of military capabilities closer to the Russian border.
- U.S. efforts to promote democracy around the world – “Color Revolutions”.
- Some Russians are keenly aware of the growing power disparity between Russia and an ascendant China and worry that Moscow is at risk of becoming Beijing's junior partner.

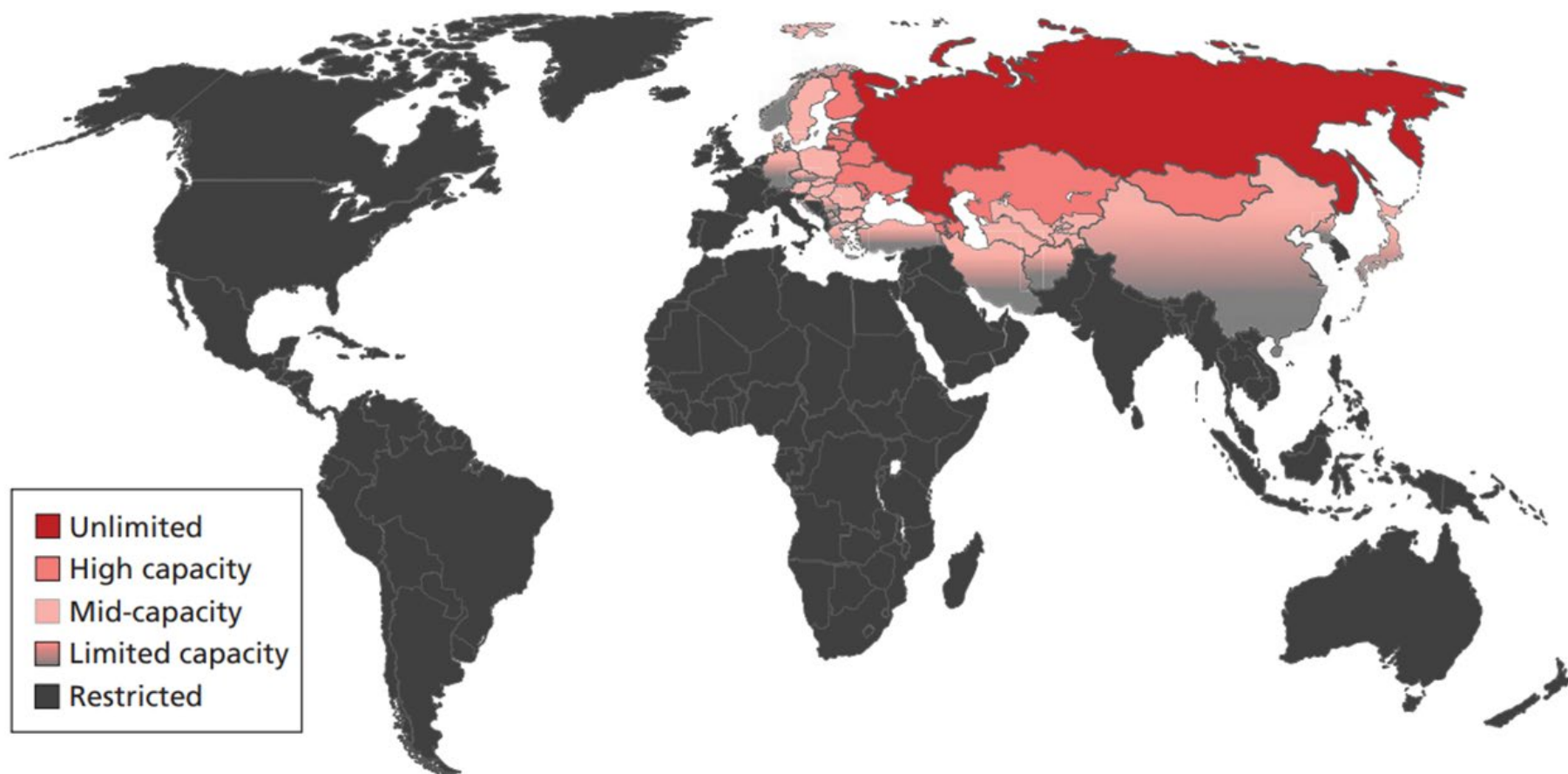


External Defense Relations

- Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)/ 2002 Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO).
- CSTO has a bureaucratic staff and rapid reaction force for security of the member states.
- CSTO conducts yearly joint military exercises
- CSTO suffers from differing threat perceptions, funding, distrust among members.
- Russia builds cooperative defense relationships throughout the Middle East, Latin America, Africa, and Asia, but far less than the Soviet Union.
- Russian policy is largely transactional, expanding arms sales and Russian economic interests.



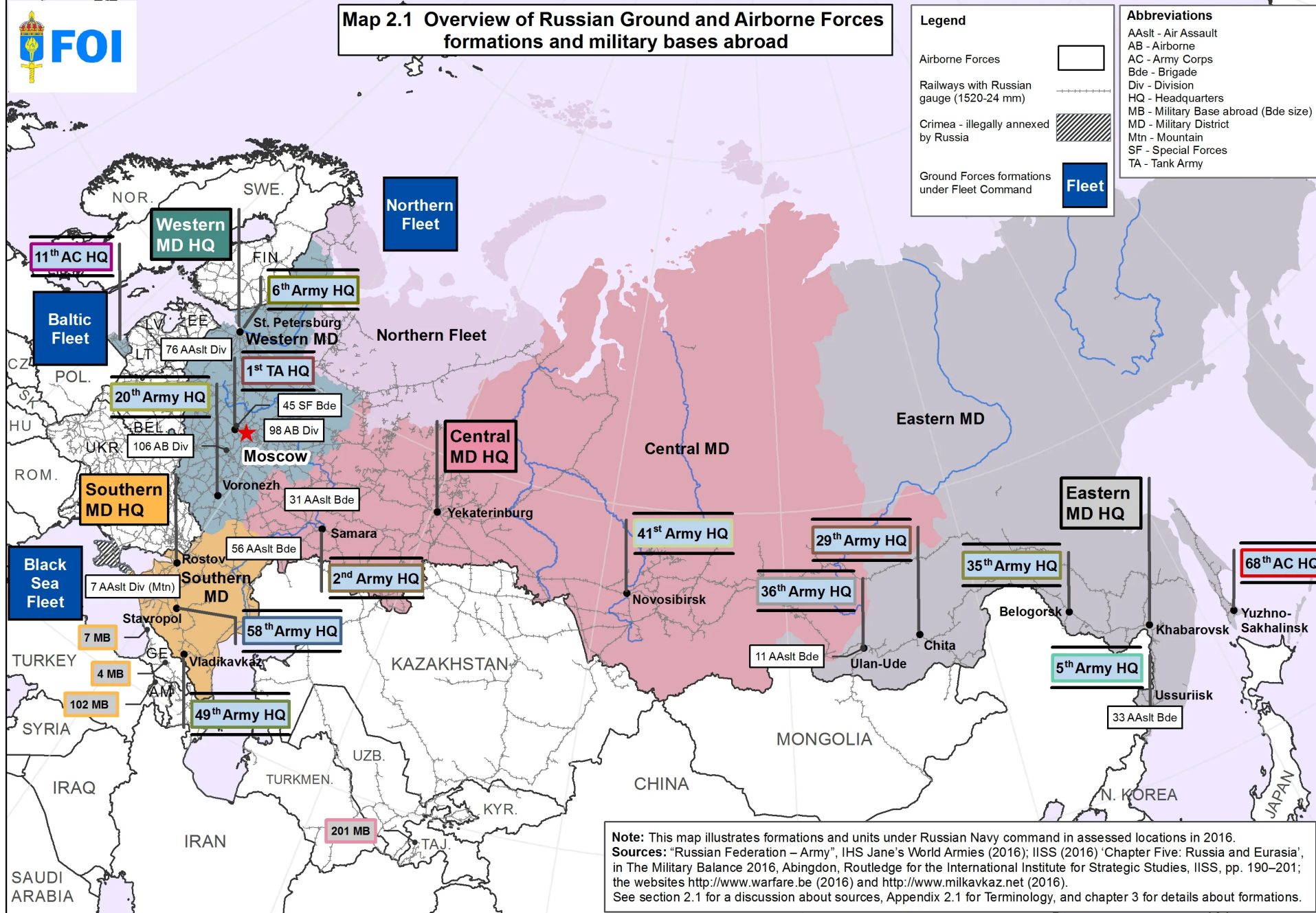
Russian Military Capability



Russian Joint Strategic Commands

1612-11168





Russian Fleets



Russian Surface Fleet

RUSSIAN FEDERATION NAVY SURFACE COMBATANT RECOGNITION AND IDENTIFICATION GUIDE



MAJOR COMBATANTS

Units undergoing a modernization



KUZNETSOV CV
302.3 meters (991.8 feet)



Admiral Kuznetsov



KIROV CGN
252.0 meters (826.8 feet)



Petr Velikiy



Admiral Nakhimov



SLAVA CG
186.4 meters (611.5 feet)



Marshal Ustinov



GRIGOROVICH FFG
124.8 meters (409.4 feet)



Admiral Grigorovich



SOVREMENNYI DDG
156.0 meters (511.8 feet)



Nechayev



UDALOY I DD
163.5 meters (536.4 feet)



Vitor-Admiral Kulakov



Admiral Vinogradov



Admiral Levchenko



Severomorsk



UDALOY II DD
163.5 meters (536.4 feet)



Admiral Chabankin



Admiral Chabankin



BYKOV FFLG
94.0 meters (308.4 feet)



Vasily Bykov



Dmitry Rogachev



STEREGUSHCHIY I FF
104.5 meters (342.8 feet)



Steregushchy



STEREGUSHCHIY II FFG
104.5 meters (342.8 feet)



Admiral Tyndzhapov



Grankly



Severcheny



Stolyky



STEREGUSHCHIY III FFG
106.0 meters (347.8 feet)



Gromyashchy



GORSHKOV FFG
135.0 meters (442.9 feet)



Admiral Gorchkov



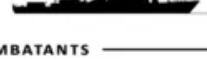
Admiral Kuznetsov



GEPARD I FF
102.1 meters (335.0 feet)



Tatarstan



GEPARD II FF
102.1 meters (335.0 feet)



Dagestan



KRIVAK I FF
123.5 meters (405.2 feet)



Krivak



KRIVAK II FF
123.5 meters (405.2 feet)



Pytlivy



NEUSTRASHIMYY FF
129.8 meters (425.2 feet)



Neustrashimyy



Yaroslav Mudryy



GRISHA III FFL
71.2 meters (233.6 feet)



Khoinak



Aleksandrovets



GRISHA V FFL
71.2 meters (233.6 feet)



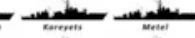
Murmansk



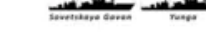
Sudalots



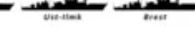
MPE-107



Kozlov



MPE-222



Eysk



MPE-42



Naryn-Mor



Pervinsk



Koryevets



Metal



Sovetskaya Gavan



Tunga



Ust-Luga



Brest

MINOR COMBATANTS



DERGACH PGGA
64.5 meters (211.6 feet)



Bora



Samum



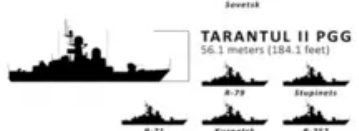
URAGAN PGG
67.0 meters (219.8 feet)



Mytishki



Odintsovo



TARANTUL II PGG
56.1 meters (184.1 feet)



R-79



Stupinets



R-237



NANUCHKA III PGG
59.3 meters (194.6 feet)



Rasko



Apsherg



Zyk

Geyser

Pasat

Moro



SVIYAZHSK PGG
74.1 meters (243.1 feet)



Grad Svirskiy



Uglich



Sergukhov



Vyshny Volochek



Veliky Otyeg



Zeleny Dol



Grayvoron



Orehov-Zapov



Ingusheta



TARANTUL III PGG
56.1 meters (184.1 feet)



R-60



Zvezdnyy



R-24



Chuvashiya



Naberezhnyye Chelny



Ivenets



R-11



R-20



R-237



R-109



R-262



Dnestrovgrad



R-14



R-18



R-19



SMOLNYY PST
138.0 meters (452.8 feet)



Smolnyy



Perekop



PARCHIM II PG
75.2 meters (246.7 feet)



Urengay



Koznets



Khabardino-Balkariya



Kalmykiya



ASTRAKHAN PG
61.5 meters (201.8 feet)



Astrakhan



Valgodunsk



Makhachkala



NANUCHKA IV PGG
59.3 meters (194.5 feet)



Smorch



Smorch

Russian Submarines

Severodvinsk nuclear attack submarine

K-329 Severodvinsk - 4th-generation Project 885 Yasen/Graney class nuclear sub

Graney class submarines are designed to launch a variety of long-range cruise missiles. Russia plans to build at least 6 vessels of this class

Designer: Malakhit Design Bureau
Manufacturer: Sevmash Shipyard in the northern Russian city of Severodvinsk

Construction began in 1993
Expected to be floated out and pass sea trials in 2010

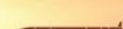
Armament:



Long-range nuclear-capable cruise missiles (up to 3,100 miles or 5,000 km)



Anti-ship cruise missiles



Torpedoes



Mines

Displacement:
surfaced/submerged -
8,600/13,800 tons

Advanced noise-reduction and electronic

Hull is made of

Crew: 90

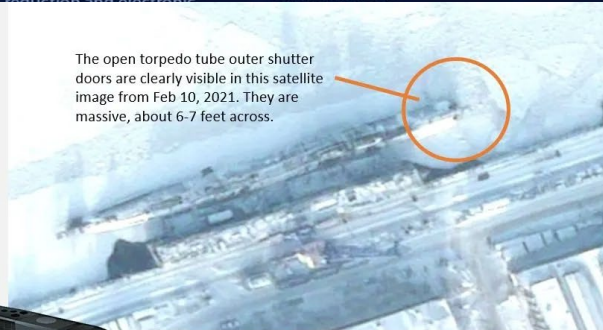
New-generation nuclear reactor

Maximum speed (submerged) - 35 knots

Dimensions and draught



The open torpedo tube outer shutter doors are clearly visible in this satellite image from Feb 10, 2021. They are massive, about 6-7 feet across.



6 x Poseidon Intercontinental Nuclear-Powered Nuclear-Armed Autonomous Torpedoes



The inner hull is based on the OSCAR-II Class cruise missile submarine

A deep-diving midget nuclear-powered submarine such as Project 10831 'Losharik' can be docked to the underside. This required the submarine to be lengthened.

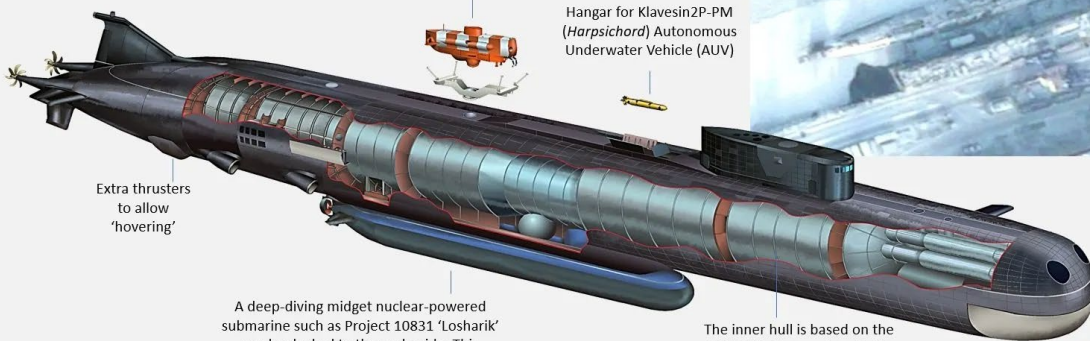
Extra thrusters to allow 'hovering'

Hangar for Klavessin 2P-PM (Harpichord) Autonomous Underwater Vehicle (AUV)

A Project 18270 "Beste" Deep-Submergence Rescue Vehicle (DSRV) can be carried in a cradle on the back

Cutaway of Russian Navy Submarine, Belgorod

Unofficial



Russian Aerospace Forces

*Russian Air Forces Order-of-Battle*⁴³⁶

1612-11136

Aircraft Type	Total Number	Most Capable
Bomber	141	Tu-160
Fighter	420	MiG-29
Fighter Ground Attack	345	Su-35S
Attack	215	Su-25SM
ELINT	32	Il-22M
Airborne Warning and Control	22	A-50
C2	6	Il-86VKP
Tanker	15	Il-78M
Heavy Transport	122	An-124
Training	198	Yak-130



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Russian Anti-Access / Area Denial





STRATEGIC NUCLEAR FORCES OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Priorities:

- Replacing RS-18B i RS-12M Topol with RS-24 Jars and RS-12M1/2 Topol-M.
- Modernization of Tu-160 i Tu-95MS aircraft.
- Construction of the Borei-class submarines (3 units completed; 5 additional are under construction - 955A variant).

Older Missiles (ICBM) - 58%



Modern Missiles (ICBM) - 42%



**STRATEGIC ROCKET
FORCES**
332

54 RS-20 MISSILES (NATO: SS-18 SATAN)
- 10 WARHEADS EACH

108 RS-12M (SS-25 SICKLE)
- MOBILE LAUNCHERS

30 RS-18 (SS-19 STILETTO)
- 6 WARHEADS EACH

60 RS-12M2 TOPOL-M (SS-27M1) - SILO; 18 RS-12M1
- MOBILE LAUNCHERS

58 RS-24 JARS (MOBILE); 4 RS-24 (SILO)
- 3 WARHEADS EACH



**NUCLEAR
SUBMARINES**
13

3 KALMAR-CLASS SUBMARINES (NATO: DELTA III) WITH 16 SLBM RSM-50 (NATO: SS-N-18 STINGRAY)

6 DELFIN-CLASS SUBMARINES (NATO: DELTA IV) WITH 16 SLBM R-29RMU SINEVA (SS-N-23 SKIFF)

1 AKULA-CLASS SUBAMRINE (NATO: TYPHOON, IN RESERVE) ABLE TO CARRY 20 SLBM BULAVA (SS-N-32)

3 BOREI-CLASS SUBMARINES WITH 16 SLBM BULAVA



**LONG RANGE
AVIATION**
76

16 BTU-160 BLACKJACK BOMBERS EQUIPPED WITH CH-55 SM CRUISE MISSILES (NATO: AS-15A/B KENT)

60 TU-95MS/MSM BEAR H BOMBERS; WITH 6 (TU-95MS6) OR 16 (TU-95MS16) CH-55/SM CRUISE MISSILES

CH-102 CRUISE MISSILE HAS BEEN INTEGRATED WITH TU-95MSM, TU-160 AND SU-34

to: Tu-160 – Aleksandr Markin Flickr.com; SS-18 – ISC Kosmotras.

RAZNIERZ

Russian Invasion of Ukraine

- Timeline
 - 1991: Ukraine declares independence from Moscow.
 - 2004: Viktor Yanukovich is declared president but allegations of vote-rigging trigger protests, forcing a re-run of the vote. Pro-Western former prime minister, Viktor Yushchenko, is elected president.
 - 2005: Yushchenko takes power with promises to lead Ukraine towards NATO and the EU.
 - 2008: NATO promises Ukraine it will one day join the alliance.
 - 2010: Yanukovich wins a presidential election.
 - 2013: Yanukovich's government suspends trade and association talks with the EU.
 - February 2014: Parliament votes to remove Yanukovich. Moscow later annexes Crimea.



Russian Invasion of Ukraine

- April 2014: Pro-Russian separatists in the eastern region of Donbass declare independence.
- 2017: Agreement between Ukraine and the EU opens markets for free trade.
- 2019: Volodymyr Zelenskiy is elected president.
- ★ Jan. 2021: Zelenskiy cracks down on Russian propaganda outlets, openly appeals to join NATO
- Spring 2021: Russia begins massing troops near Ukraine's borders.
- Nov. 2021: Russian forces near Ukraine with estimates soon surpassing 100,000 troops deployed.

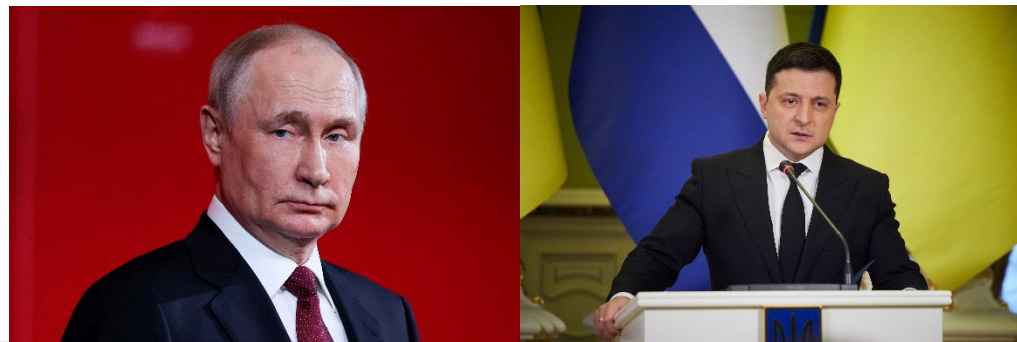


Figure 2a: Russian Seizure of Ukraine up to the Dnepr River



The War In Ukraine: Russia's Peak Territorial Gains 1 Month Into War (Russia held about 30% of Ukraine) vs Today after 6 months on 1 Sept as Russia holds only about 20%

