

# **RUSSIA MILITARY** Quick Reference Guide

#### <u>T-72</u>

Combat Weight (tons): 44.5

Max Speed (km/h): 60

Main Armament (mm): 125

Max Effective Range (km): 2-3



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**U.S. Army Training and Doctrine Command** 



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### **Russian Military Districts Overview**



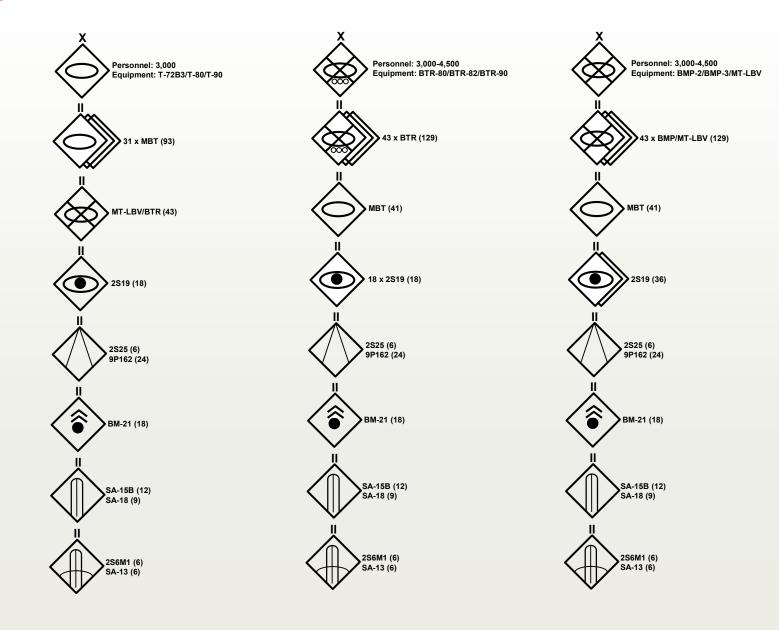
Moscow implemented a new Joint Strategic Command (OSK) structure in 2010 to better facilitate joint military operations. Russia converted its six military districts into four OSKs. In 2015, Russia created a fifth OSK, the Northern Fleet, to improve its capability to project military power into the Arctic and to take advantage of the opening of the Russia's Northern Sea Route.

### **Russian Military Headquarters Overview**

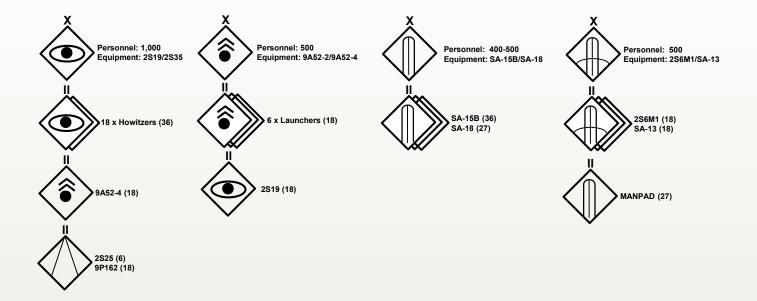


Since 1862, Russian military forces have aligned under military districts based off territorial association. Territorial divisions are utilized to provide more efficient management of units, their training, and activities related to combat readiness. A military district command has units of all military branches (Ground Forces, Air Force and Air Defenses, Navy) under their supervision.

### **Typical TO&E**

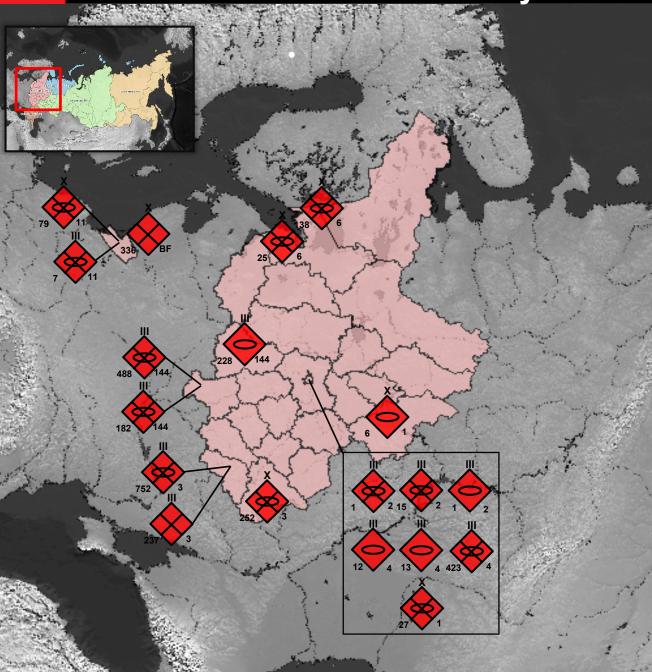


### Typical TO&E



# Military Districts & Order of Battle

# Western Military District

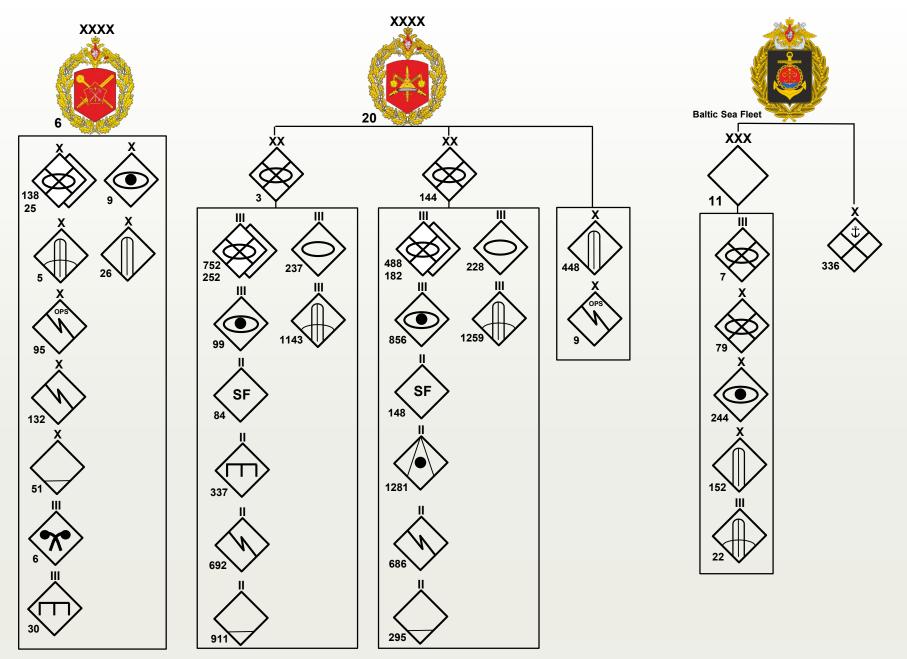


**COMMAND:** The Western Military District is headquartered in St Petersburg, Russia

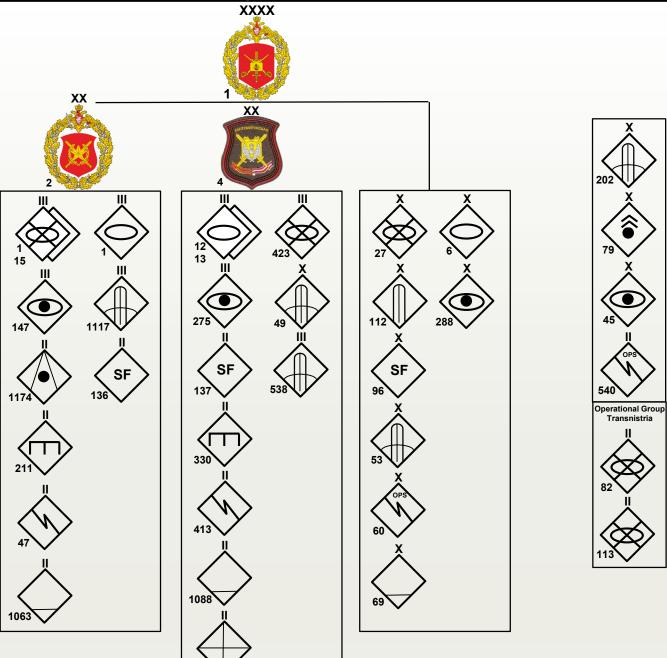
Personnel (active): 150,000



### Western Military District Order of Battle

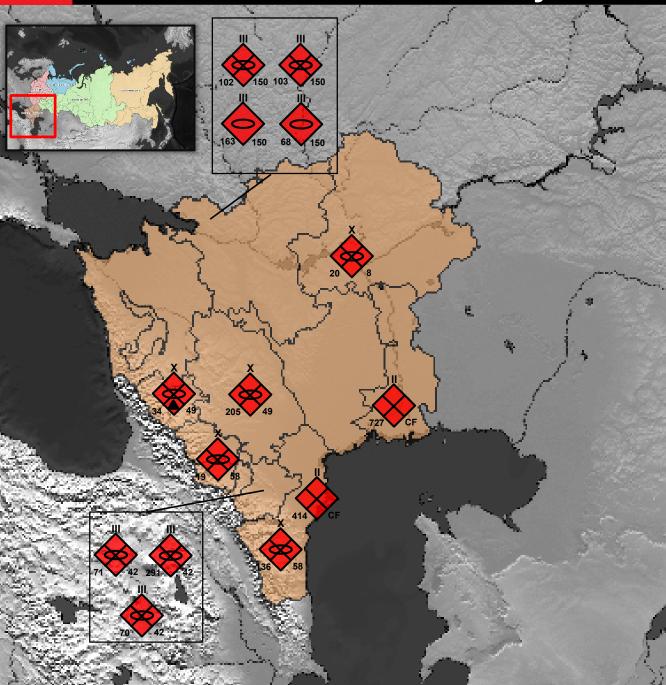


# Western Military District Order of Battle



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### **Southern Military District**

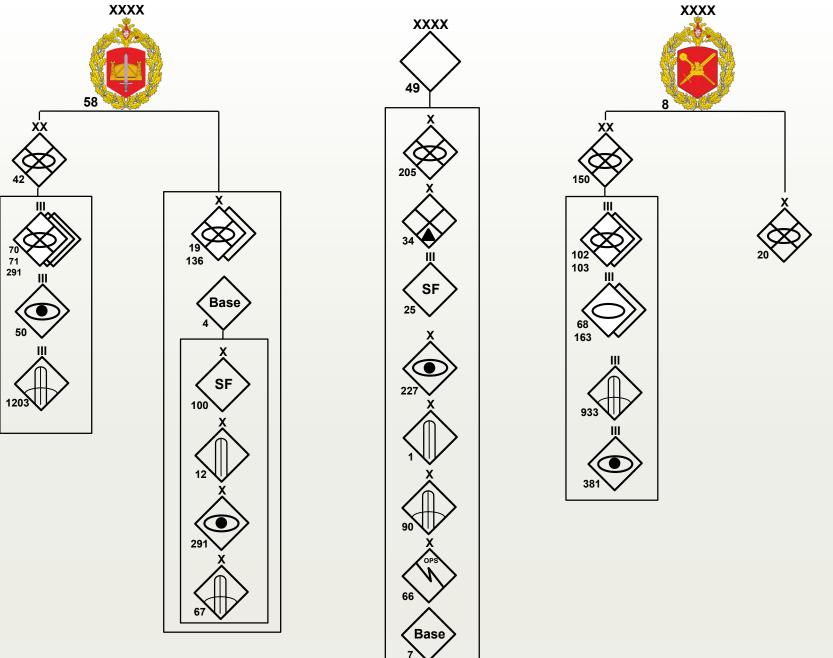


**COMMAND:** The Southern Military District is headquartered in Rostov-On-Don, Russia

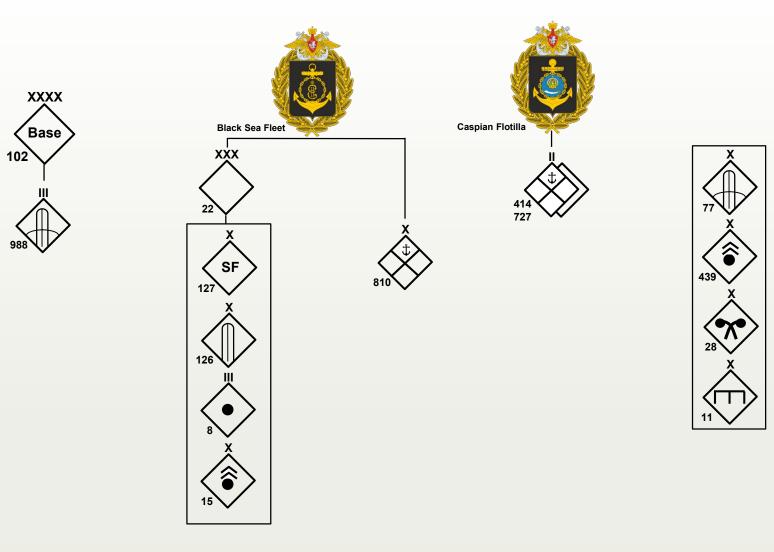
#### Personnel (active): 100,000



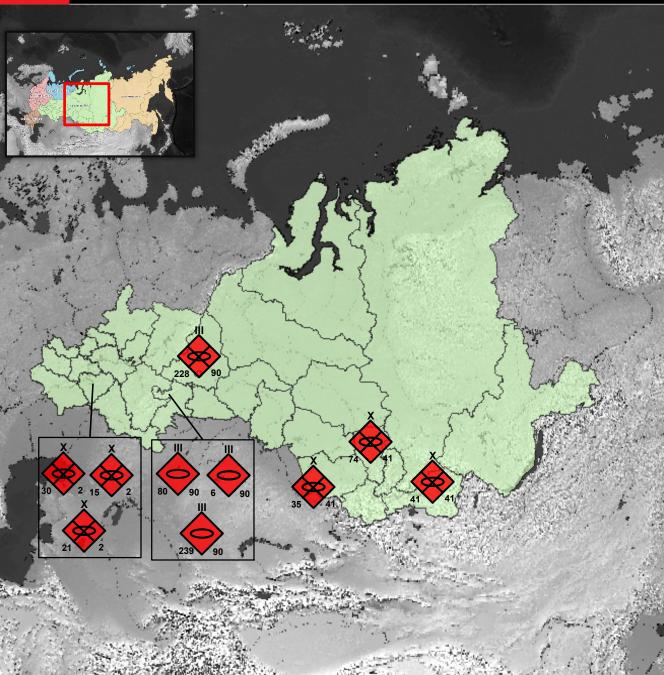
### **Southern Military District Order of Battle**



# **Southern Military District Order of Battle**



### **Central Military District**

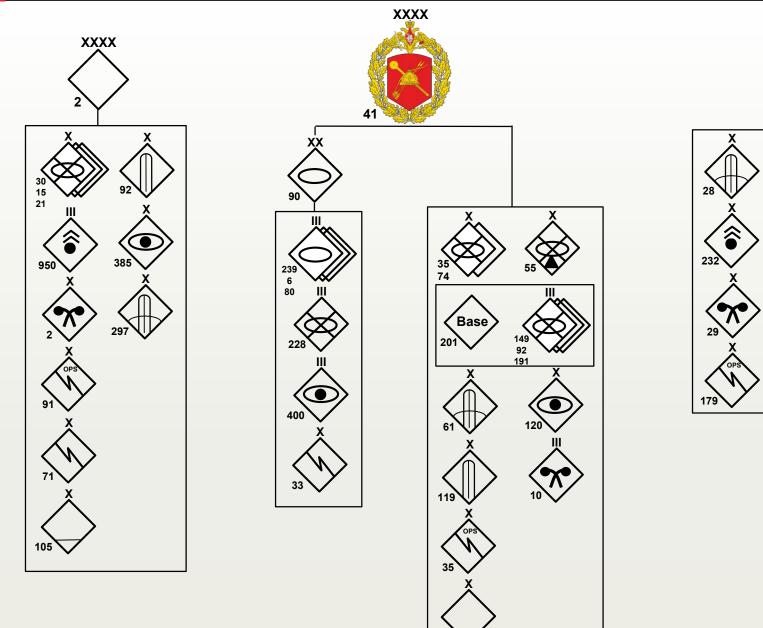


**COMMAND:** The Central Military District is headquartered in Khabarovsk

Personnel (active): 200,000

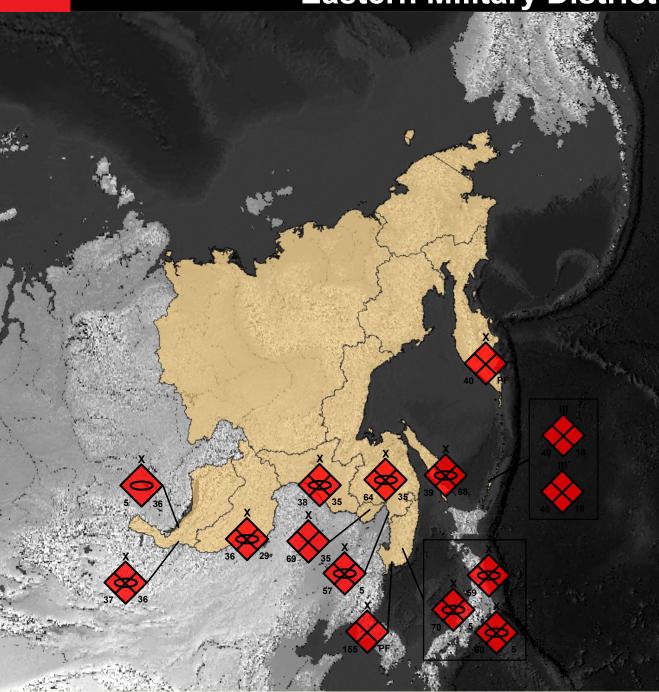


### **Central Military District Order of Battle**



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# **Eastern Military District**

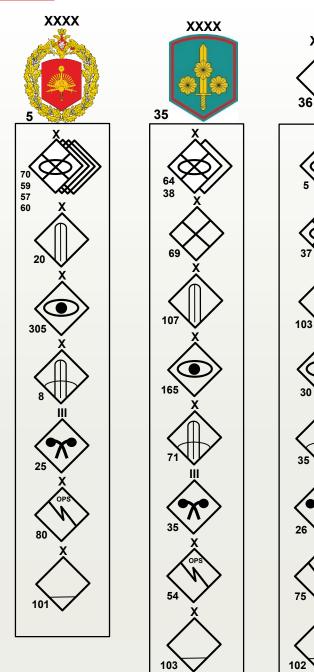


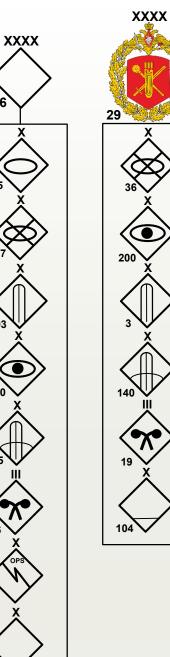
**COMMAND:** The Eastern Military district is headquartered in Khabarovsk, Russia

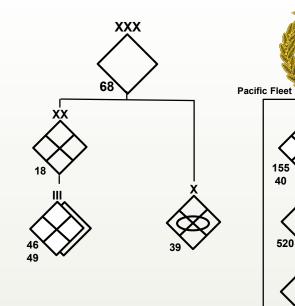
Personnel (active): 200,000



# Eastern Military District Order of Battle

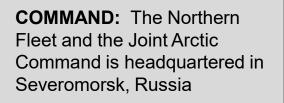






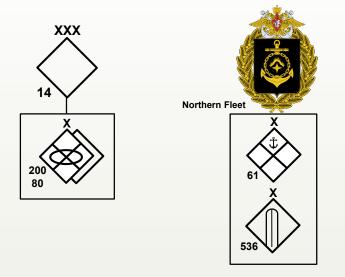


### Northern Fleet and Arctic Joint Strategic Command



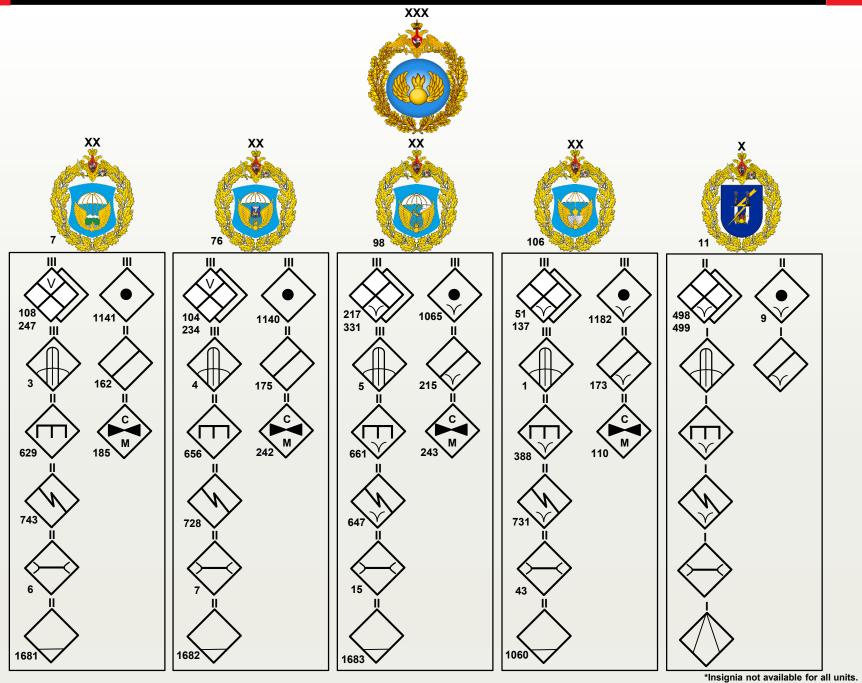
#### Personnel (active): 50,000





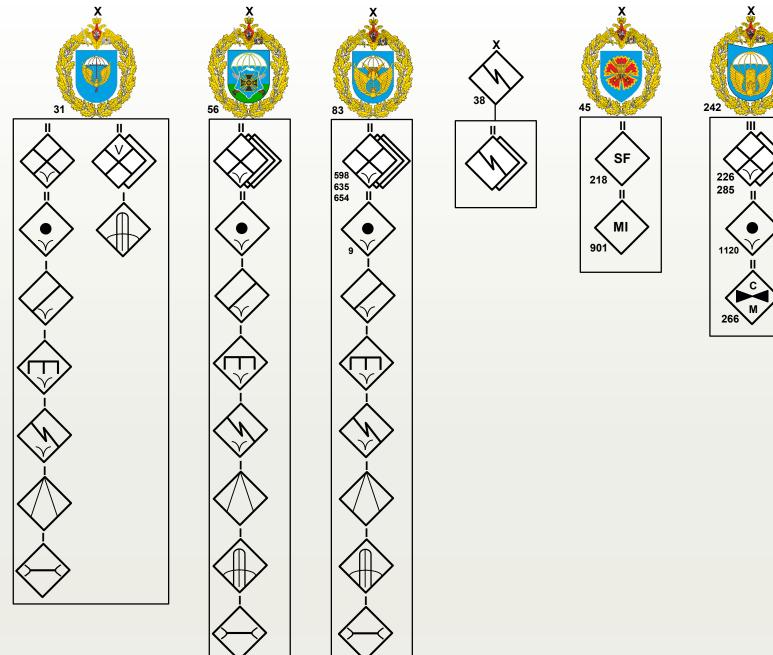
# "VDV" Airborne Forces

### **Airborne Forces Order of Battle**



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# **Airborne Forces Order of Battle**



# *Ratnik* Combat Kit

### Ratnik Russian Military Combat Kit



The Russian military issues *Ratnik* as load-bearing equipment and combat gear. *Ratnik* is meant to provide all Russian soldiers a combat kit suited for future combat environments. The total kit is over forty pieces and worn with an all-season camouflage uniform that includes body armor (6B45) and a lightweight helmet (6B47) that can be fitted with advanced vision gear. Modular elements include additional armored thigh and shoulder trauma plates for infantry, and the modern Strelets voice, data, and video communications system with a GLONASS satellite navigation module.

# Equipment

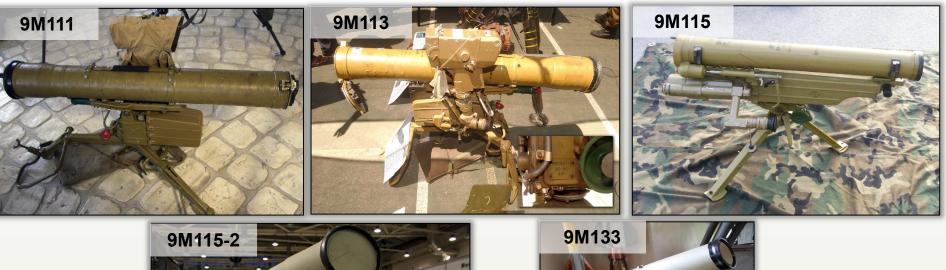
### **Russian Small Arms and RPGs**





Weapon System	Makarov (Pistol)	AK-74 (Automatic Rifle)	RPK (Machinegun)	PKM (Machinegun)	<b>RPG-7</b> (Grenade Launcher)	SPG-9 (Recoilless Rifle)	AGS-17 (Grenade Launcher)
Caliber (mm)	9	5.45	7.62	7.62	40	73	30
System Weight (kg)	.81	3.6	6.8	15.5	6.3	47	31
Max Effective Range (m)	50	500	1000	1500	300	1300	800
Rate of Fire (per min)	30	650	600	650	4-6	6	350-400
Rounds per magazine	8	30	40/75	100-200	3	6	29
Armor Penetration (mm)	-	-	-	-	260	400	-
Crew	-	-	-	-	2	4	2 26

### Russian Anti-Tank Guided Missiles (ATGM)







Weapon System	<b>9M111</b> (Fagot)	9M113 (Konkurs)	9M115 (Metis)	9M115-2 (Metis-M)	9M133 (Kornet)
Caliber (mm)	120	135	93	130	152
Max Effective Range (m)	2000	4000	1000	2000	5500
Min Effective Range (m)	70	70	40	80	100
Armor Penetration (mm)	400	600	460	1000	1300
Guidance System	SACLOS	SACLOS	SACLOS	SACLOS	SACLOS
System Weight with Rocket (kg)	34	37.1	16.5	24.3	55
Crew	2	2-3	2	3	2 27

### **Russian Combat Vehicles**



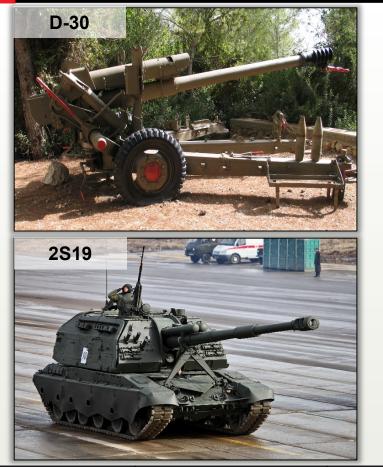






Weapon System	T-90A	BTR-90	BMP-3U	BMD-4
Combat Weight (tons)	46.5	20.9	18.7	13.4
Max Speed (km/h)	60	100	70	70
Main Armament (mm)	125	30	30	100/30
Basic Load	HE / AP AT-5 Spandrel PKT coax	2A42 30mm AT-5 Spandrel AGS-17D PKT Coax	500 x 30mm 22 x 100mm 3 x GLATGM PKT Coax	100mm 2A70 2A42 30mm PKT Coax
Max Effective Range (km)	5	4.5	5	7
Rate of Fire (per min)	5	50	50	12 28

### **Russian Indirect Fire Key**







Weapon System	D-30	TOS-1	2S19	9A52-2
Combat Weight (tons)	2.8	45.3	42	43.7
Max Speed (km/h)	60	60	60	60
Main Armament (mm)	122	220	152.4	300
Basic Load	50	30	50	12
Rate of Fire (per min)	10-12	120	6-8	24-26
Max Effective Range (km)	30	17	60	90 29

### **Russian Air Defense**





Weapon System	SA-17	ZSU-23	SA-21	SA-22
Combat Weight (tons)	35	19	20	30
Max Speed (km/h)	80	50	60	50
Main Armament (mm)	400	4×23 2A7	40N6E	2A38M 30mm 23YA6 missile
Basic Load or Stowage	4	2000	4	12x23Ya6 2000x30mm
Rate of Fire (per min)	24	4,000	17-20	4,000
Max Effective Range (km)	40	20	200	50 30

### **Russian Helicopters in Western District**







Weapon System	Ka-52A (Attack)	Mi-28N (Attack)	Mi-35 (Attack)	Mi-26 (Utility/Transport)
Combat Weight (tons)	10.8	11.5	11.5	56
Max Speed (km/h)	310	320	310	295
Armaments	1x30mm Cannon (460 Rounds)	1x30mm Cannon (300 Rounds)	Two-barrel 23mm cannon	-
	12 x Vikhr AT 4 x Igla-V AA	16 x Ataka	Ataka-V AT/Shturm-V AT/ Igla AA	-
Crew/Troops	2	2	2/8	5/80
Max Effective Range (km)	520	460	435	1,952 31

### **Russian Helicopters in Western District**



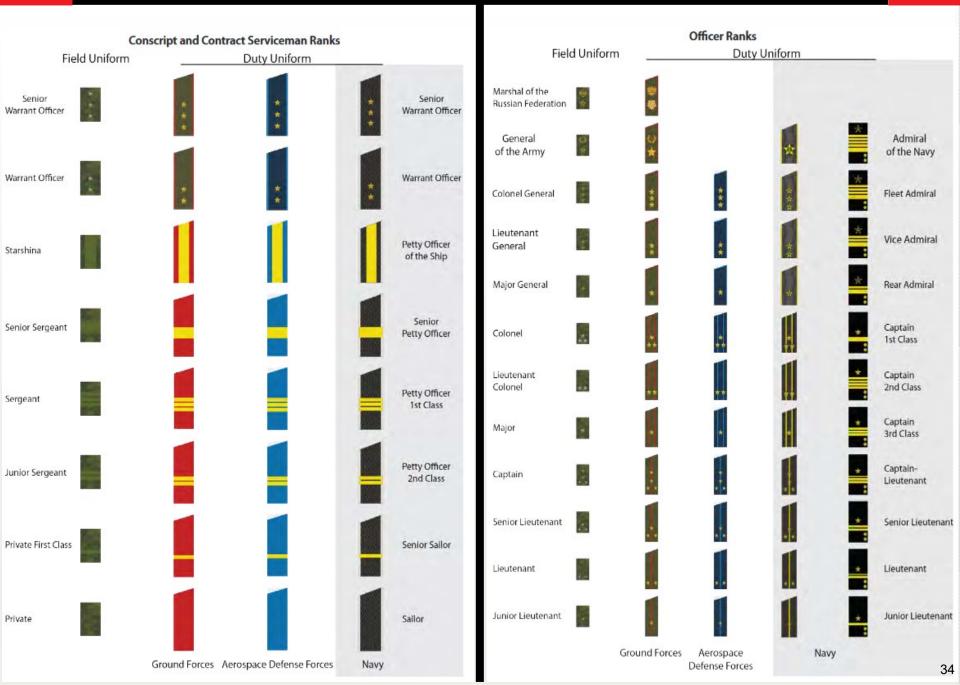




Weapon System	Mi-8MTV-5 (Attack/Utility)	Mi-24 (Attack)	Mi-8 (Utility/Transport)
Combat Weight (tons)	13	12.5	12
Max Speed (km/h)	250	310	250
Armaments	2 x 7.62 mm machine guns	23mm twin-barrel cannon	7.62mm and 12.7mm trainable machine guns
	Ataka-V AT/Shturm-V AT/ Igla AA	9M114 Shturm (AT-6 Spiral)	9M17P Skorpion/9M114 Shturm/9M120 Vikhr AT/Igla-V AA
Crew/Troops	3/26	3/8	3/24
Max Effective Range (km)	580	450	350 32

# **Rank Structure**

### **Russian Military Rank Structure**



# Appendix

### Appendix A "Symbology Key"



Air Assault Infantry

Airborne Infantry

Artillery

Anti-Aircraft Missile-Artillery

Anti-Tank

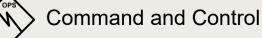


Anti-Tank Artillery



Cargo Medium Lift











Logistics

Maintenance

Medical

Base Military Base

Anti-Aircraft Missile



Mo

Mountain Motor Rifle

Mountain Infantry



> Naval Infantry



**Reactive Artillery** 

Reconnaissance



> Self-Propelled Artillery

Special Forces (Spetsnaz)



### **Appendix B "Quick Facts"**

**Ground Troops** or **Sukhoputniye Voyska** are the land warfighting component of the Russian Ministry of Defense. The Ground Troops constitute the largest component of the Russian Federation armed forces.

**Motorized Rifle Troops** units are the most abundant formations in Russia's Ground Troops. Essentially mounted infantry, these are highly mobile forces tasked with holding territory, repulsing enemy attacks, breaking through enemy defenses, capturing important areas, and defeating the enemy.

**Tank Troops** are the main strike component of the Ground Troops. They support Motorized Rifle Troop missions with direct fires during meeting engagements.

**Missile Troops and Artillery** are the main means of indirect fires for Russian combined arms operations. Missile Troops and Artillery forces are organized into missile, rocket-artillery, and combined artillery units. Missile units operate close/short-range ballistic missiles. Rocket-artillery units operate multiple rocket launchers (MLRs), and combined artillery units operate composite towed or self-propelled artillery and MLRs.

**Air Defense Troops** provide air defense for the Ground Troops. These units are equipped with anti-aircraft missiles, anti-aircraft artillery, anti-aircraft gun-and-missile systems, and portable anti-aircraft missile systems.

**Reconnaissance Troops** perform a wide range of tasks in order to provide decision makers with information about enemy strength, disposition, terrain, and weather conditions.

**Engineer Troops** perform a variety of specialized tasks, including the construction of fortifications, installation of obstacles (mine fields, etc.), the preparation of field deployment locations, the preparation and maintenance of deployment routes, the construction of bridges and ferry crossings, and water purification.

**Nuclear Biological Chemical Defense Troops** are specialized forces tasked with mitigating the effects of nuclear, biological, or chemical contamination.

**Signal Troops** are specialized forces designed for the deployment and maintenance of mobile redundant command, control, and communications systems.

### **Appendix B "Quick Facts"**

Since 2010, there have been significant improvements in the condition of Russian ground arms, including the modernization and upgrade of the main battle tank (MBT) inventory. The active inventory includes the T-72, T-80U, and T-90 MBTs.

The T-72 is one of Russia's oldest active MBTs and has been upgraded to include substantial enhancements in explosive reactive armor, electronic components, and enhanced navigation systems.

Russia remains the second largest arms exporter worldwide, in terms of the annual value of both its export contracts and equipment deliveries. Russia is an exporter of nearly every category of conventional military equipment, from small arms to long-range air defense systems and submarines.

**Russia's Airborne Troops** or **VDV (Vozdushno-Desantniye Voyska)** is an independent arm of service within the Russian Federation armed forces. In its role as rapid response or initial assault forces, the VDV may be used to achieve specific objectives that shape the battle space for follow-on ground forces.

These may include:

- -Seizing key terrain (i.e., bridges, airports, and seaports).
- -Establishing blocking positions and vertical envelopment of a retreating enemy.
- -Disrupting enemy logistical supplies, communications, and command centers.

-Destroying high value targets.

Notes	