

Russia's evolution toward a unified strategic operation

Type de contenu : Texte

Type de médiation : sans médiation

Type de support : Volume

Titre(s) : Russia's evolution toward a unified strategic operation : the influence of geography and conventional capacity / Clint Reach, Alyssa Demus, Michelle Grisé,... [et al.]

Auteur(s) : Reach, Clint (19..-....)

Autre(s) auteur(s) : Demus, Alyssa (19..-....)

Grisé, Michelle

Ho?y?ska, Khrystyna

Lynch, Christopher

Massicot, Dara (19..-....)

Woodworth, David

États-Unis

International security and defense policy Center

Rand corporation

Publication : Santa Monica (Calif.) : Rand

Date de copyright : C 2023

Description matérielle : 1 vol. (XII-147 p.) : ill., cartes, graph., tabl. ; 28 cm

Collection : Research report RR-A1233-8

ISBN : 1-977409-35-0

978-1-977409-35-5

EAN : 9781977409355 br.

Appartient à la collection : Research report RR-A1233-8

Classification décimale Dewey : 355.033 047

Note(s) : La p. de titre porte en plus : "Prepared for the United States European Command"

Note sur la responsabilité : Autres contributeurs : Khrystyna Holynska, Christopher Lynch, Dara Massicot, David Woodworth (coauteurs)

Note sur les bibliographies et les index : Bibliogr. p. 129-147

Note sur le contenu : Chapter One: Introduction Chapter Two: Russia's Evolution Toward a Unified Strategic Operation Chapter Three: Russia's Conventional Precision Strike Assets in a Notional Unified Strategic Operation Chapter Four: Russian Electronic Warfare Capabilities for Countering NATO C4ISR and a Massed Aerospace Attack Chapter Five: Russian Capabilities for Functional Suppression and Destruction of Space-Based Assets Chapter Six: Russian Cyber Operations to Attack Critical Infrastructure Chapter Seven: Conclusion

Résumé ou extrait : For decades, the Russian military has been faced with the same problem: how to overcome the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's (NATO's) strategic depth in a time of strategic nuclear parity. In the late Soviet era, this was done by building up massive numbers of ground forces to overcome prepared defenses. In 2008, Russia drastically reduced its land forces in the hopes that long-range strike could compensate for a lack of mass on the ground in a regional war. Russian strategists have since focused on the ways and means through which Russia can conduct offensive actions throughout the entire depth of NATO without large numbers of ground forces. As of 2021, Russia was still reliant to some degree on nonstrategic nuclear weapons (NSNW) for regional warfighting. Recent evidence suggests that Russian planning for regional war is trending toward a unified strategic operation. This notional concept is intended to more effectively organize and allocate Russia's conventional strike and nonkinetic attack capacity as it fills the role of Russian NSNW in regional war over the coming decades. To understand why this trend is occurring, this report examined Russia's evolution toward a unified strategic operation and associated capability development, focusing on four areas: long-range conventional strikes against critical military and civilian targets; electronic warfare (EW) to disrupt NATO command, control, communications, computers, intelligence, surveillance, and reconnaissance; counterspace actions; and cyberattacks against critical infrastructure.

Sujet - Nom commun : Planification militaire -- Russie

Missiles balistiques

Armes nucléaires

Guerre de l'information

Guerre spatiale

Opérations combinées (science militaire)

Politique militaire -- Russie