

OPERATION ALEPPO

Russia's War in Syria

**The Inside Story of
Putin's Military
Intervention in the
Syrian War**

TIM RIPLEY

OPERATION ALEPPO:

RUSSIA'S WAR IN SYRIA

TIM RIPLEY

Operation Aleppo

Back Ground Material

Related to Chapters 3, 4, 5. 6 and 8

On Russian operations in Syria 2015-16

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Operation Damascus

Russian Intervention in Syria - 2015



RT RUSSIAN DEF. MIN.: RAIDS CARRIED OUT IN AREAS FREE OF CIVILIANS **LATAKIA, SYRIA**



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Operation Damascus
Russian Intervention in Syria 2015



Russia's Objective in Syria

Russian President Vladimir Putin has set the objective of the Russian intervention as:
Defeating “terrorism” in Syria by restoring the legitimate government’s (of President Bashar al Assad) control of the country’s territory.

Putin laid out his aims at the UN General Assembly on 28th September and then to the Russian State Duma (parliament) on 30th September when it approved the intervention

Putin told the UNGA that the world should come together to fight Islamic State in the same way as it joined forces to fight Hitler in the Second World War. He insisted that defeat of Isis and other “terrorists” can only be achieved by support of the “legitimate government” of Syria.

Putin said the Assad regime was “fighting valiantly against terror face to face in Syria”. Up to now the Syrian forces had been struggling almost alone, said Putin.



1st October 2015

Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov defined

“terrorist groups” as:

“If it looks like a terrorist, if it acts like a terrorist, if it walks like a terrorist, if it fights like a terrorist, it's a terrorist, right?”



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Putin Makes his Move -Strategic Preparation

May 2015

ISIS take Palmyra airbase and threaten regime control of strategic gas fields and the distribution pipe network that supplies Damascus

June 2015

During build up to Iran-US nuclear agreement, Iran's Supreme Leader, Ayatollah Ali Khamenei meet Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov to discuss worsening situation in Syria

July 2015

Syrian Army Offensives in Hama Province fails to dislodge rebel gains

Bashar al Assad requests additional military assistance from Russia and Iran

Russian President Vladimir Putin meets with envoy from Iranian Supreme Leader to discuss situation and agree to launch intervention

Iranian Revolutionary Guards Corps Quds Force Commander, Major General Qassem Soleimani, dispatched to Moscow on 21st July to meet Russian defence minister and senior Russian generals to plan operation

August 2015

Plan agreed and first Russian supply ships start sailing from Russian Black Sea Fleet ports with first material to begin building airbase and other logistic facilities in Syria

September 2015

Russian air force opens "air-bridge" to Latakia airbase in north west Syria and deployment of Russian air group begins

28th September – Putin attends UN General Assembly in New York and meets US President Barack Obama

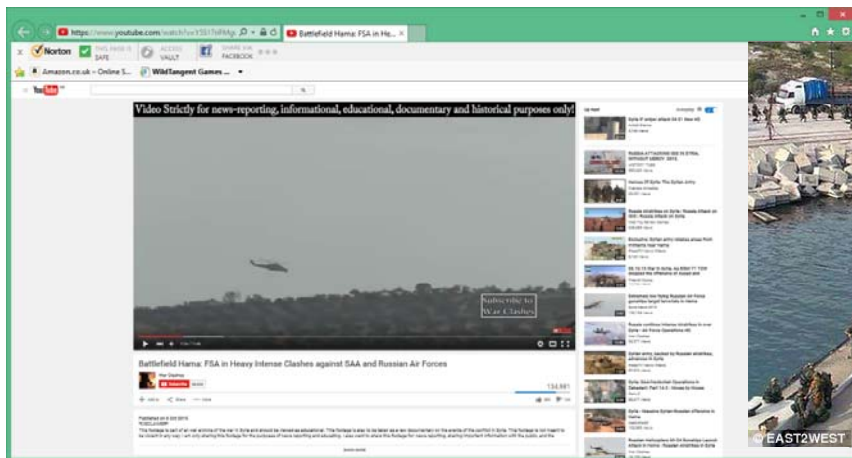
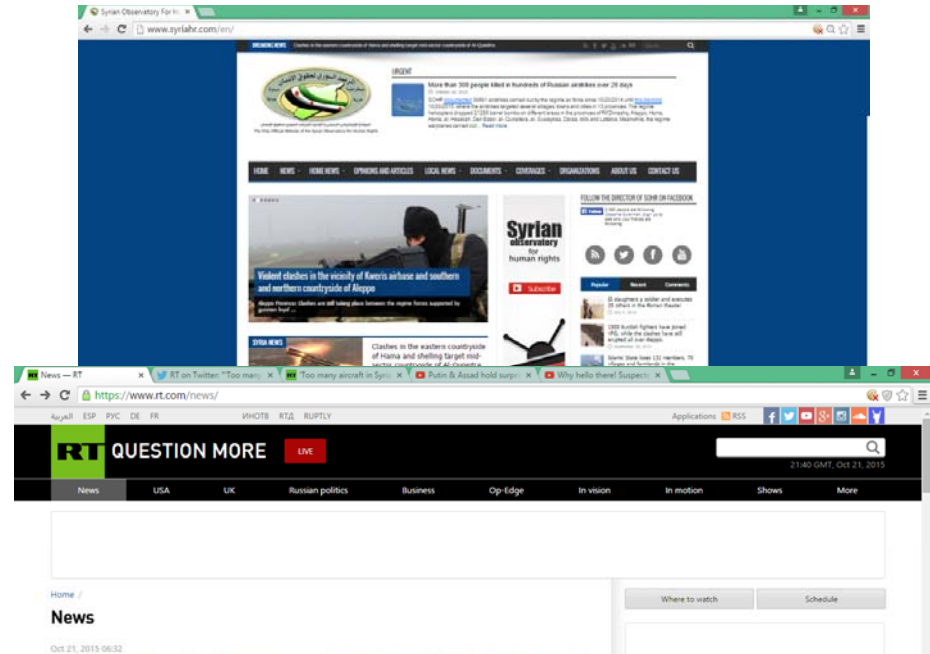
30th September -Russia offensive air strikes begin



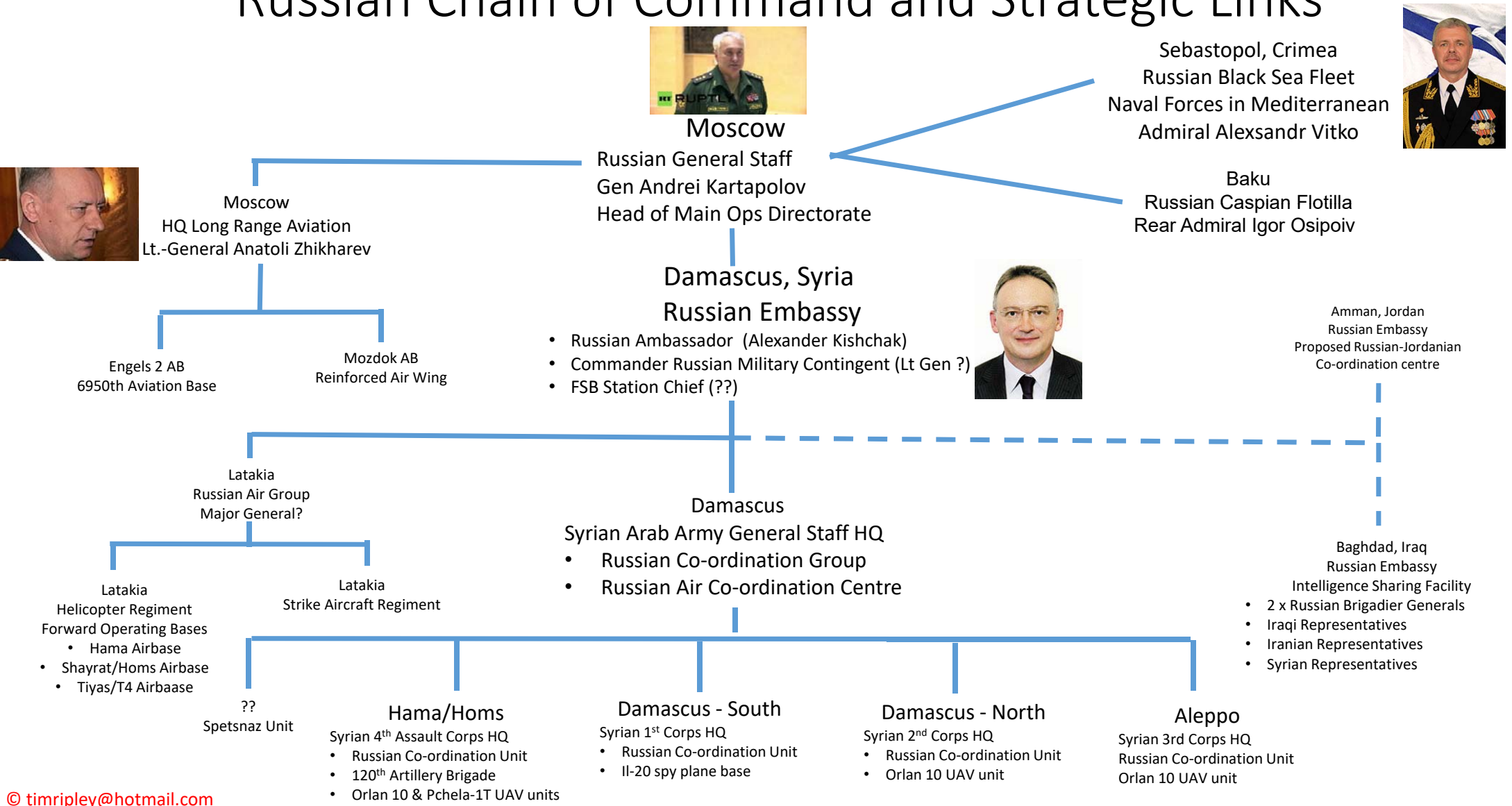
Sources and Methods

This Briefing has been compiled from multiple sources, including:

1. Open source web-based tracking of aircraft and ships
2. Analysis of news media still and video imagery
3. Analysis of social media still and video imagery from Syria, Turkey and Russia
4. Syrian and Russian government news products
5. Google Earth and other commercial satellite imagery
6. Geo-location and comparison of above



Russian Chain of Command and Strategic Links



Russian Air Group in Syria – November 2015

Offensive Operations Begin 30th September
Daily strike sortie rate: 30-50 (by Air Group in Syria)
25 (by aircraft based in Russia)
Targets hit per day: 50 to 80 during October
125+ in November



Su-34 Strike Bomber
4 deployed
KAB-500S GLONASS-guided bomb



Su-25SM/UB Attack Jet
960th Attack Aviation Regiment
12 deployed
Unguided bombs and rockets



Su-30SM Fighter Jet
120th Aviation Regiment
4 deployed
Air-to-Air Missiles



Su-24M Strike bomber
6980th Guards Air Base
12 deployed
Laser guided/Unguided bombs



Il-76 transport Aircraft
2 deployed
Intra-theatre Transport

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Mi-17AMShT Armed Utility
562nd Army Aviation Base
Helicopter
4 deployed
Rockets and guns



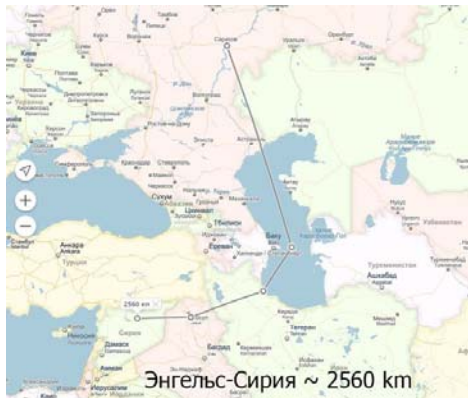
Mi-24P Attack Helicopter
562nd Army Aviation Base
12 deployed
Anti-Tank Guided Missiles
Rockets and guns

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Russian Intervention in Syria 2015

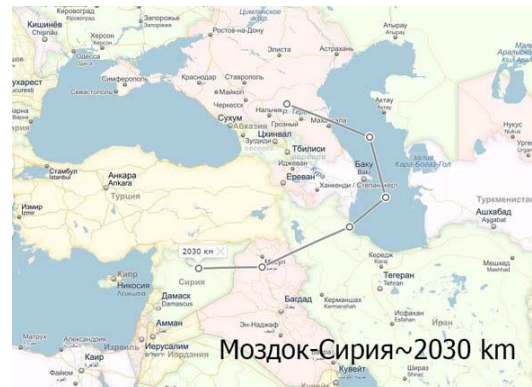


Russia-based Strike Aircraft committed to Operations in Syria

On 17th November 2015 Russian launched a long bomber strike on Syria



Route from Engels Airbase to Syria by Tu-95 and Tu-160s



Route from Mozdok Airbase to Syria by Tu-22M3 bombers and Su-27SM



12 x Tu-22M3 bombers armed with "iron" bombs and Kh-55 cruise missiles and 4 x Su-27SM strike jets with laser guided bombs



6 x Tu-95 Bombers Armed with Kh-55 cruise missiles



5 x Tu-160 Bombers Armed with Kh-55 cruise missiles



Route from Kola to Syria by 2 x Tu-160 bombers on 20th November

From 17th November The Russian Air Force committed to launching 34 aircraft on each day into Syria from Mozdok and Engels airbases. These are a mix of 25 Tu-22M3s, Tu-95, Tu-160s bombers, as well as 4 x Su-27SM and 8 x Su-34 strike jets. These aircraft participated in four days of strikes between 17-20th November. Then the bomber operations paused

Russian Group of Forces in Syria – November 2015

The main elements of the Russian Group of Forces in Syria, include

- Command Group and co-ordination teams (based in Russian Embassy in Damascus and with Syrian Arab Army Headquarters in Damascus, Homs, Hama and Aleppo)
- Air Group (with 4 x Su-34, 4 x Su-30SM, 12 x Su-24 and 12 x Su-25 combat aircraft)
- Helicopter Group (12 x Mi-24 attack, 4 x Mi-17 utility helicopters)
- Airlift Contingent (An-124, Il-76 and Tu-154 aircraft)
- Air Base Protection Force (army troops from 74th Separate Motorised Rifle Regiment with 7 x T-90 tanks, 35 x BTR armoured troop carriers)
- Tartus Port Protection Force (Guard troops drawn from 810 Separate Naval Infantry Brigade)
- S-400 Air Defence Regiment (based at Latakia, from 25th November)
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle Units (1 x Pchela-1T UAV, 3 x Orlan 10 UAV)
- 120th Guards Artillery Brigade (6-12 x D30 122mm howitzers, 6+ x 2A65 Msta-B 152-mm, ?x Smersh MLRS, ? x TOS-1A)
- Logistic Support Group (operating ammunition and fuel stores)
- Black Sea Fleet contingent in Eastern Mediterranean (providing logistic sealift and air defence “umbrella” over Latakia and Tartus regions)
- Caspian Sea Flotilla (cruise missile strike support)

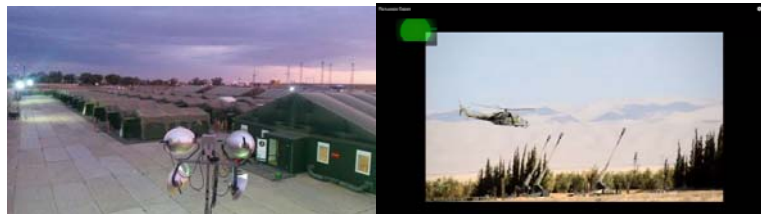
TOTAL PERSONNEL COMMITTED

In Syria: 2,500 air force, 3,000 naval infantry and army personnel. Total 5,500+

(this up by 2,000 since the start of the operation in September)

In Support: Crews of navy vessels, 3,000. Air force & logistics, 5,000

TOTAL: 13,000+ in Syria and in support



Russian Naval Forces in Syria Theatre, October 2015



Source: Russian Defence Ministry, ISW



Russian Navy
 Caspian Sea Flotilla
 7th October 2015
 Cruise Missile Strike
 26 x 3M-14T Kaliber NK
 20th November 2015
 18 x 3M-14T Kaliber NK

Caspian Sea Flotilla

Tatarstan	frigate
Dagestan	frigate
Astrakhan	corvette
Volgodonsk	corvette
Mahachkala	corvette
Grad Sviyazhsk	corvette
Uglich	corvette
Veliky Ustyug	corvette
MAK-160	corvette

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 Russian Intervention in Syria 2015



Russian Naval Forces in Syria Theatre, November 2015



Smetlivy
Kashin Class Guided
Missile Destroyer



Ladnyy
Krivak Class Frigate



Pytlivyy
Krivak Class Frigate



Donuzlav
Survey Ship

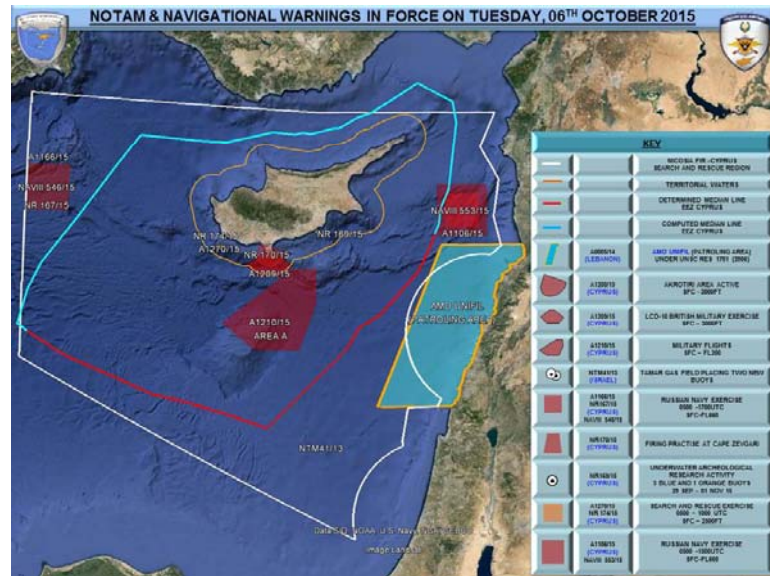


Nanuchka-III
Guided Missile
Corvette
Mirazh



Moskva
Slava Class Guided Missile
Cruiser
24th November deployed to
Syrian coast to provide air
defence coverage of Russian air
operations over Syria

Black Sea Fleet deployed Naval Force off Syria in last week of
September to conduct missile firing exercise and air defence
“umbrella” for forces ashore at Latakia and Tartus



Rostov-on-Don
Kilo class diesel Submarine
(3M-14T Kaliber NK capable)
Reportedly participated in 17th
November mass missile strike
on Syria. Not confirmed by
Russian MOD.

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Russian Intervention in Syria 2015



Russian/Iranian Intelligence Gathering Assets in Syria Theatre

Iranian Mohajer 4 UAV & Ababil-3 UAV Operational level drones 150km range



Russian Orlan 10 Tactical UAV Up to 140km range



Russian Auxiliary Intelligence Gathering Ship Kildin



Iranian UAV base inside Lebanon Be'eka Valley



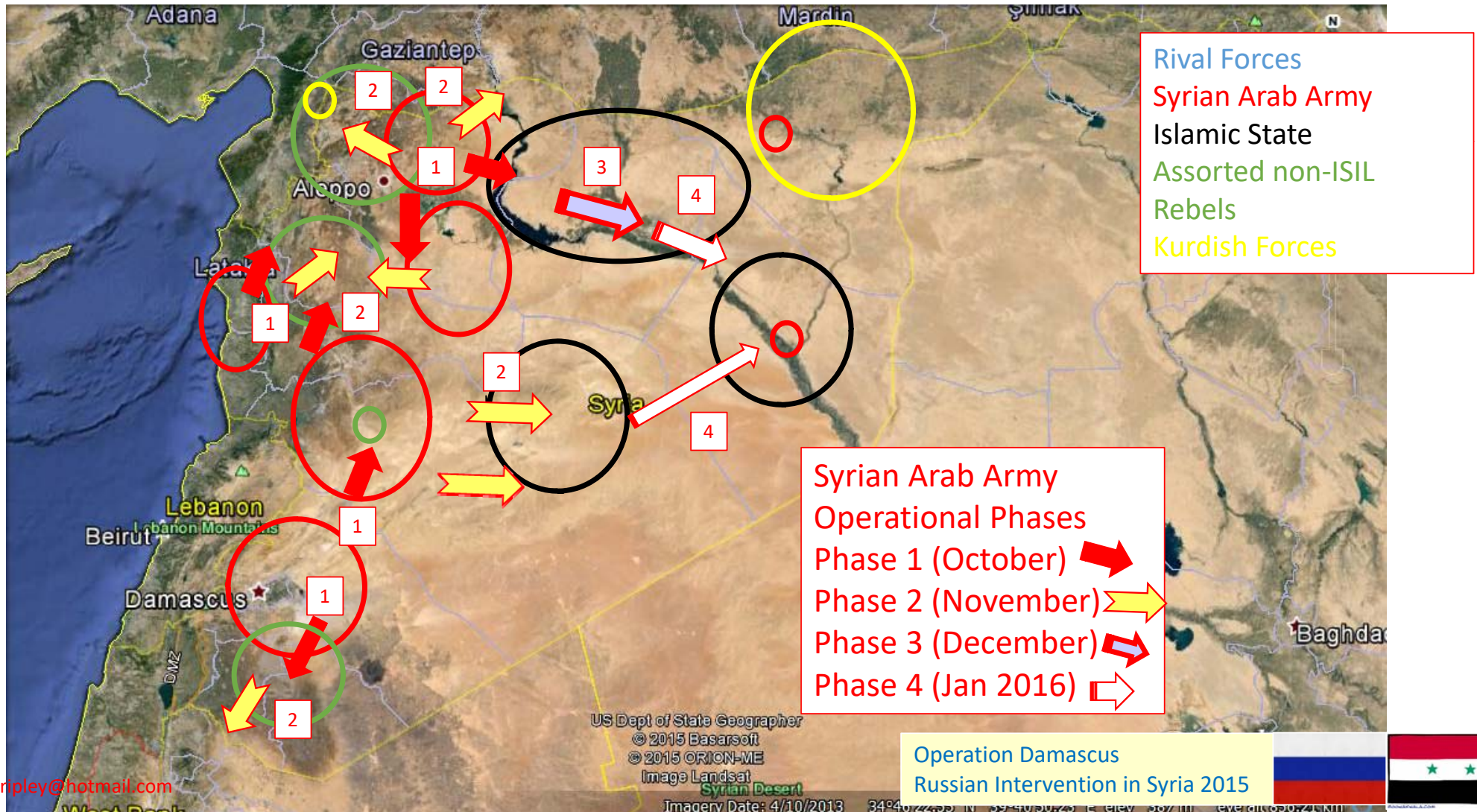
Russian Yakovlev Pchela-1T Tactical UAV 60km range



Russian II-20 Signals intelligence gathering aircraft



Operation Damascus – Russian/Syrian/Iranian Campaign Plan



Campaign Progress - 1

Week 1: 30 Sept to 6 Oct

- Russian air strikes against fixed targets
- Syrian artillery strikes on rebel positions

Week 2: 7 Oct to 14 Oct

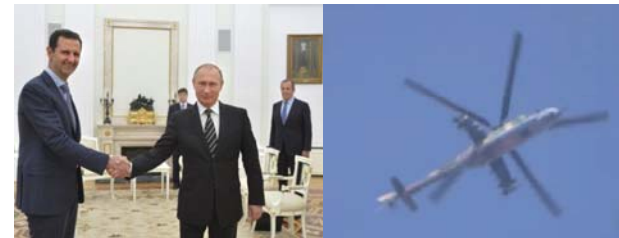
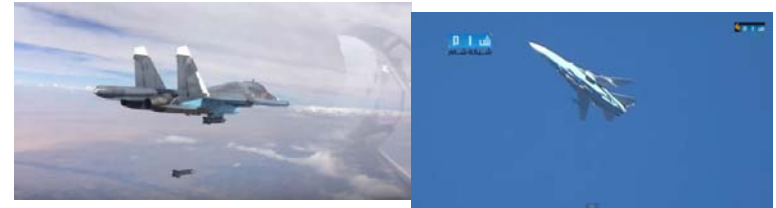
- Russian cruise missile strikes on north west Syria
- Low level Russian Mi-24 attack helicopter strikes on Shal al Ghab and Hama front line
- Syrian forces penetrate 5-6 km across Shal al Ghab and on Hama frontline

Week 3: 15 Oct to 22 Oct

- Syrian forces advance on Shal al Ghab and Rastan pocket, making limited gains
- Syrian troops push 6km south and 10km east from Aleppo
- Syrian troops, backed by Russian airstrikes in first battles against ISIS forces to east of Aleppo in attempt to break siege of Kweires airbase.
- President Assad travels to Moscow to meet President Putin

Week 4: 23 to 29 Oct

- Syrian forces continue to advance east and south of Aleppo
- ISIS fighters put in intense resistance, including widespread use of IEDs. Counter-attack south of Aleppo to cut Syrian Army's only supply route to Hama
- Intense fighting in Shal al Ghab, and on Homs and Hama fronts, including widespread use of airpower and artillery



Campaign Progress - 2

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Week 5: 30 Oct to 5 Nov

- Syrian forces re-open supply route to Aleppo
- Syrian and Hizbullah forces capture 10 villages and swing west to threaten main Idlib-Aleppo highway
- Rebel forces counter-attack south of Idlib toward Morek
- Intense fighting in northern mountains of Latakia province
- Russians establish Mi-24 helicopter base at Tiyas and launch intensified air offensive against Palmyra to support SAA advance
- Russian air force airlifts Christian militia from NE Syria to fight on Palmyra front
- ISIS plant bomb on Russian airliner over Sinai

Week 6: 5 Nov to 12 Nov

- Syrian and Hizbullah forces continue advance to south of Aleppo and then begins to swing west to drive towards Idlib
- Syrian troop with Russian Mi-24 support begin offensive against Palmyra
- Rebel forces continue local offensives in north Hama, taking back a number of villages
- Kweires Airbase relieved 11th November

Week 7: 12 Nov to 19 Nov

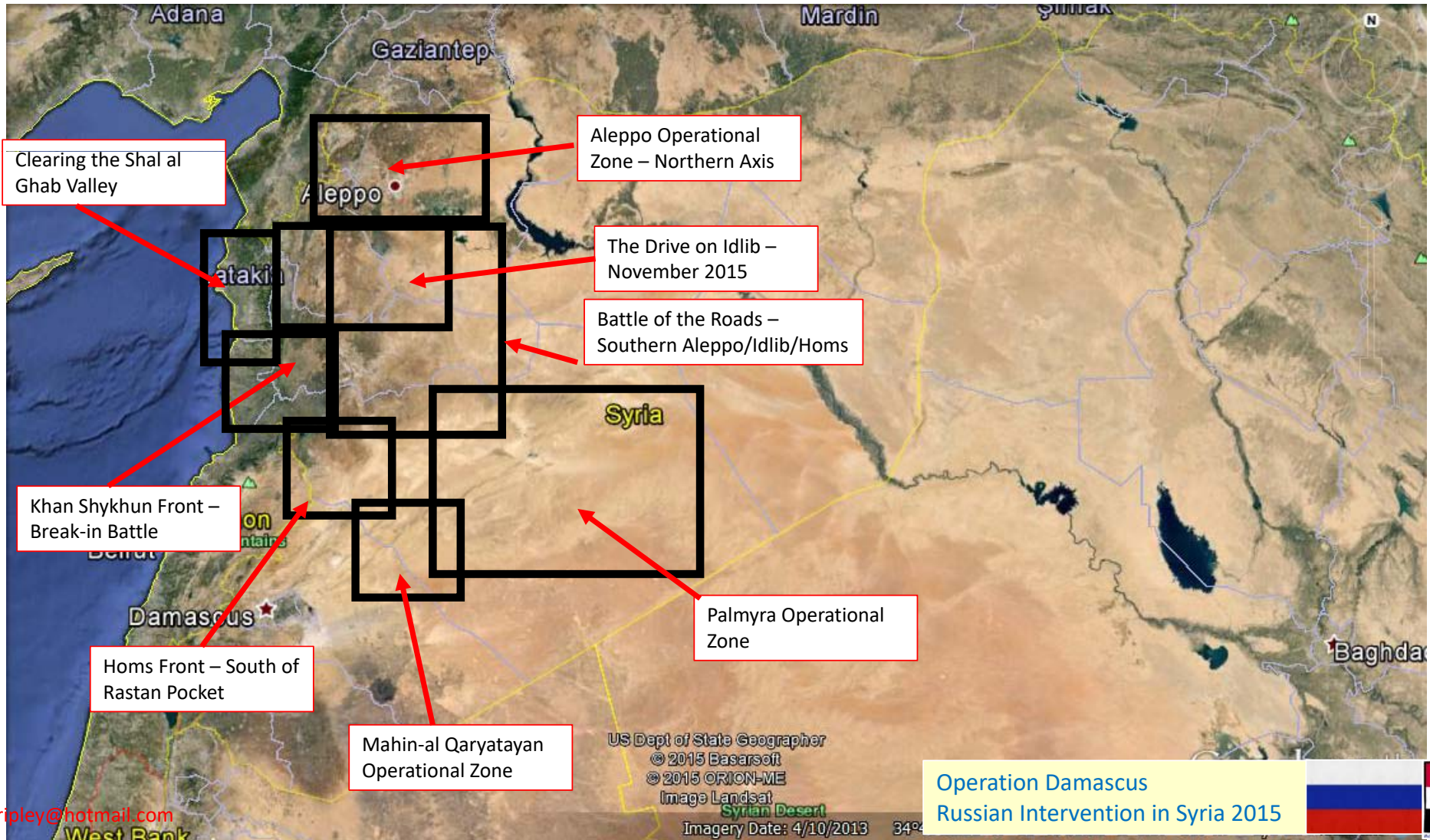
- Russia formally declares downing of airliner over ISIS attack to be terrorist bomb
- 30+ Russia bombers launch strike on Syria, for four days.
- Further Russian ship-launched cruise missile strikes
- Syrian troops continue offensives against ISIS east of Aleppo, around Palmyra and at Mehin.
- Russian artillery joins battle at Mehin

Week 8: 19 Nov to 26 Nov

- Russian Bombers fly around British to attack Syria
- Syrian troops take Mahin from ISIS and advance from Kweires to cut Mare Line
- Heavy fighting in north Latakia between Syrian and rebel fighters
- Russian Su-24 shot down by Turkish F-16, pilot killed. Navigator rescued by CSAR
- Russian deploys S-400 air defence system to Latakia



Operation Damascus – Detailed Operational Maps



Syria Main Offensive Effort

October-November 2015

The Drive on Idlib

- This is aimed at liquidating the main enclave held by non-ISIS rebel groups
- Involves elite 4th Mechanised Division, which was redeployed from Damascus for operation
- Allegedly commanded by Iranian Revolutionary Guard Corps Major General Qassem Suleimani
- Significant Lebanese and Iraqi Hezbollah support, including T-72 tank units
- A high % of Russian Air Force support
- During October, the offensive pushed 25km south of Aleppo
- Since start of November, offensive has broaden and is now taking place across 10km front aimed at cutting Idlib-Aleppo Highway, before heading to Idlib
- 14-15th November, Offensive reaches Idlib-Aleppo and paused.
- Air strikes and artillery fire continue to hit targets around Idlib in preparation for renewed offensive. The liberation of two Shia enclaves north of Edlib will be the first objective.
- In mid November, Rebel forces mounted counter-attacks in southern flank of Syrian troops.

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Secondary and supporting Syrian Offensives

Aleppo Operational Zone – Northern Axis

- This is aimed at relieving Kweires airbase and breaking an ISIS siege
- Kweires airbase relieved 11th November
- Exploitation operations to north towards al Bab and eastwards to Dayr Hafer. Both operations aimed at cutting off ISIS from Turkey

Clearing the Shal al Ghab Valley

- This aimed at driving back rebel forces from Latakia province
- Also serves to ‘attract and fix’ rebel forces from elsewhere in Idlib

Palmyra/Mahin/Al Qaryatayn Operational Zone

- This opened in November, probably promoted by ISIS offensive aimed at cutting Homs/Damascus highway
- Offers potential to capture ISIS enclaves of Palmyra and Al Qaryatan and inflict first major psychological defeat on ISIS



Static and Stalemated Front Line Zones

Khan Shykhun Front – Break-in Battle

- Was first Syrian major offensive, in early October

Homs Front – South of Rastan Pocket

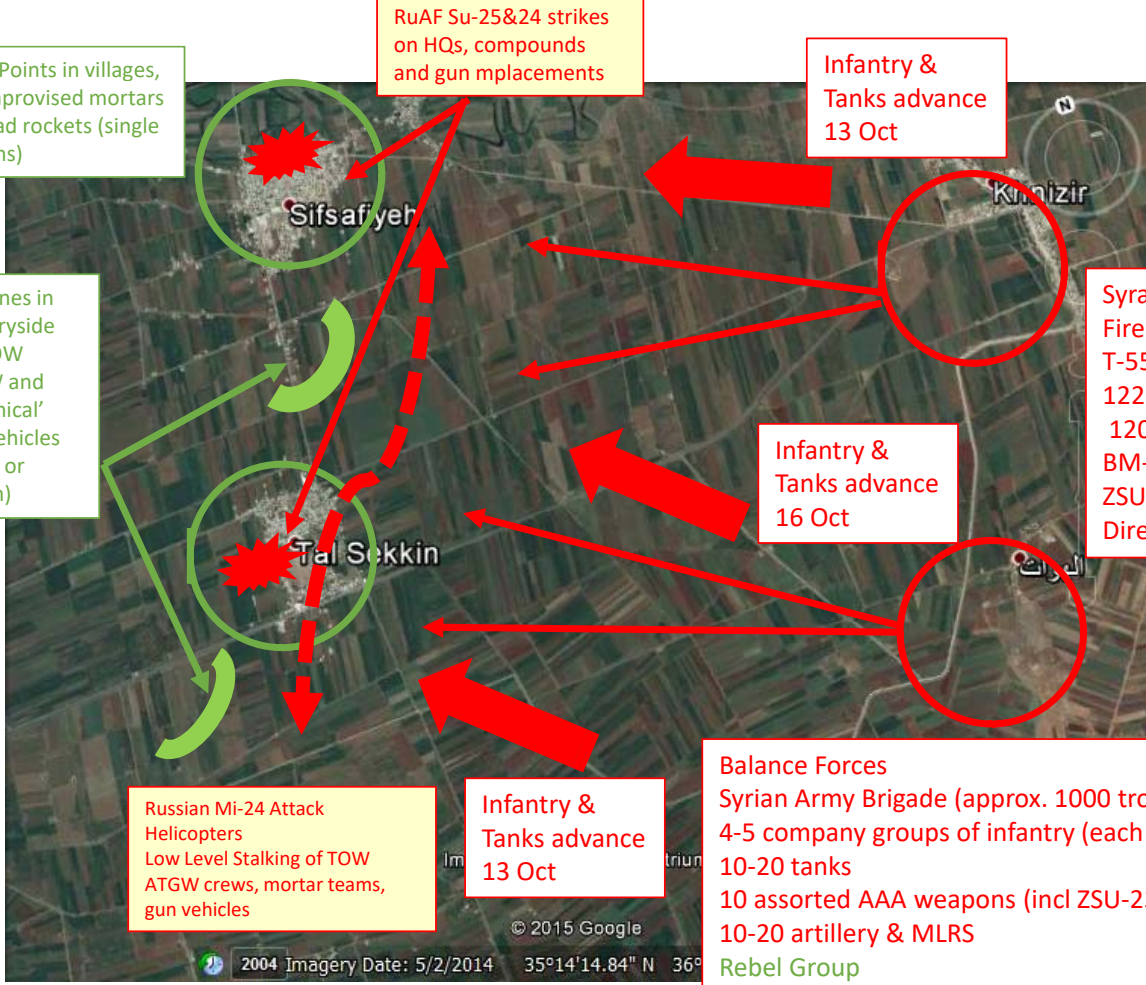
- Was second Syrian major offensive, in early October

Both operations now scaled back and rebel forces have counter-attacked

- ***They ran into heavy resistance from rebels armed with TOW anti-tank missiles***
- ***They now receive lower % of Russian air support***
- ***These operation have “pulled” rebel fighters away from Aleppo and defence of Idlib***



Syrian-Russian – Assault Tactics in Shal al Ghab



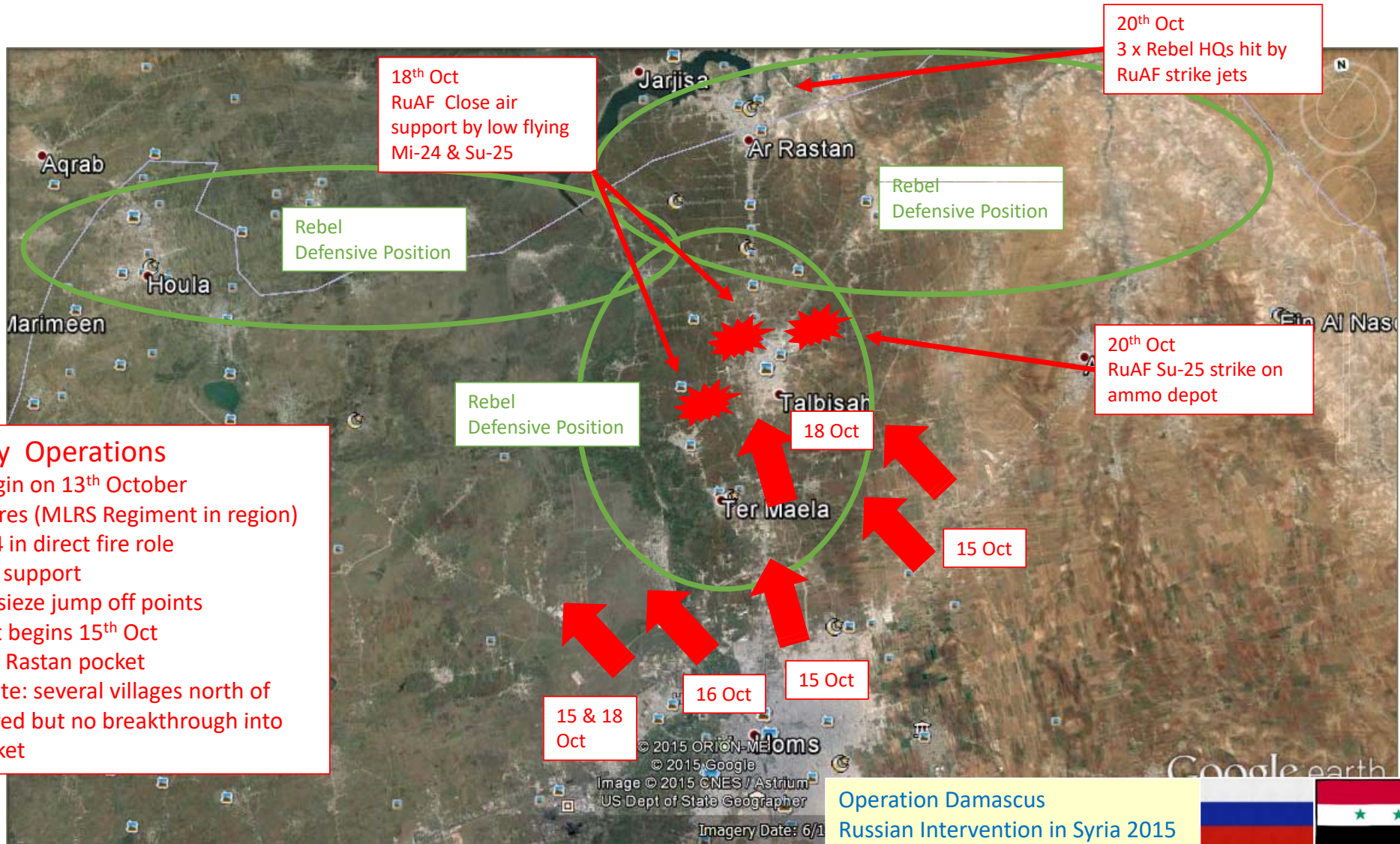
- 30 Sept – 7 Oct**
Phase 1 – Preparation
- Fixed wing air strikes on fixed positions
 - UAV reconnaissance of rebel firing positions
 - Harrassing fire
- 7 -13 Oct**
Phase 2 – Suppression
- Tanks and infantry manoeuvre in front of rebel villages to draw fire and make rebels break cover to man defences, exposing them to air attack and ground fire, exposing them to air surveillance by UAV and helicopters
 - UAV close reconnaissance of rebel positions
 - RuAF low level (under 100ft) Mi-24 “stalks” over frontline to hunt down and kill TOW crews, mortar teams and ‘technical’ gun vehicles, when they break cover
 - Direct fire from tanks and ZSU-23-4s
- 13-16 Oct**
Phase 2 – Assault
- Tanks lead infantry assault up to edge of villages
 - Infantry clear houses and secure villages
 - Clean up after battle, collecting weapons, bodies and intelligence
 - RT News team invited to film “liberation”

- ASSESSMENT**
- Syrian forces – dependent on firepower and air support
 - Syrian forces have heavy ammunition (of all types) consumption rates
 - Russian helicopters only able to operate at low level due to rebels lack of MANPAD SAM
 - To date no Syrian breakthrough of rebel defences
 - Syrian/Russian tactics essentially attritional in nature

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Homs Front – South of Rastan Pocket



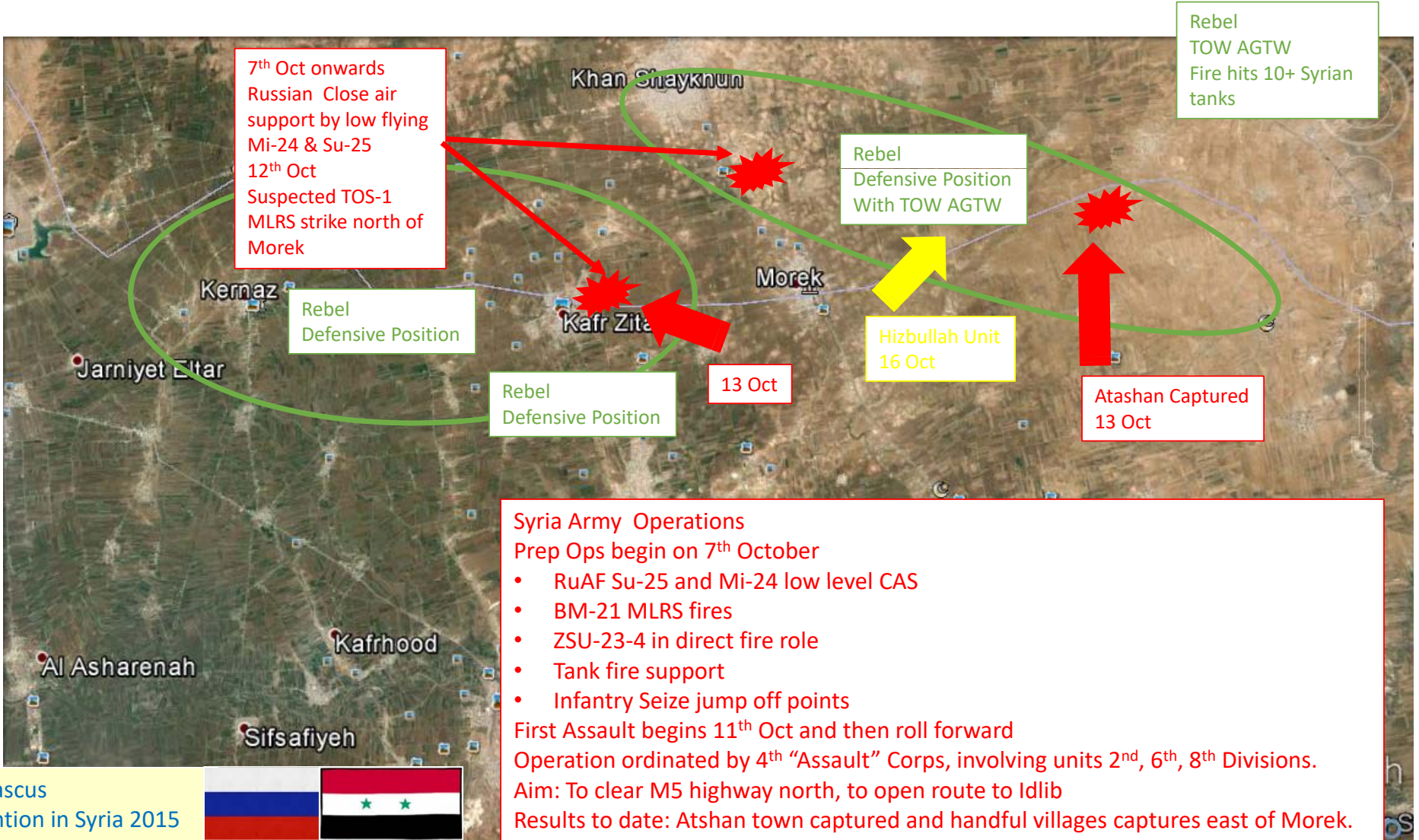
Syria Army Operations
 Prep Ops begin on 13th October

- BM-21 fires (MLRS Regiment in region)
- ZSU-23-4 in direct fire role
- Tank fire support
- Infantry sieze jump off points

Main Assault begins 15th Oct
 Aim: to clear Rastan pocket
 Results to date: several villages north of Homms captured but no breakthrough into heart of pocket



Khan Shykhun Front – Break-in Battle



7th Oct onwards
 Russian Close air support by low flying Mi-24 & Su-25
 12th Oct
 Suspected TOS-1 MLRS strike north of Morek

Rebel TOW AGTW
 Fire hits 10+ Syrian tanks

Rebel Defensive Position With TOW AGTW

Hizbullah Unit 16 Oct

Atashan Captured 13 Oct

13 Oct

Syria Army Operations
 Prep Ops begin on 7th October

- RuAF Su-25 and Mi-24 low level CAS
- BM-21 MLRS fires
- ZSU-23-4 in direct fire role
- Tank fire support
- Infantry Seize jump off points

First Assault begins 11th Oct and then roll forward
 Operation ordinated by 4th "Assault" Corps, involving units 2nd, 6th, 8th Divisions.
 Aim: To clear M5 highway north, to open route to Idlib
 Results to date: Atshah town captured and handful villages captures east of Morek.

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Clearing the Shal al Ghab Valley

11th Oct onwards
Russian Close air support by low flying Mi-24 & Su-25
18th Oct
Su-24 strike mission
20th Oct
RuAF strike in region

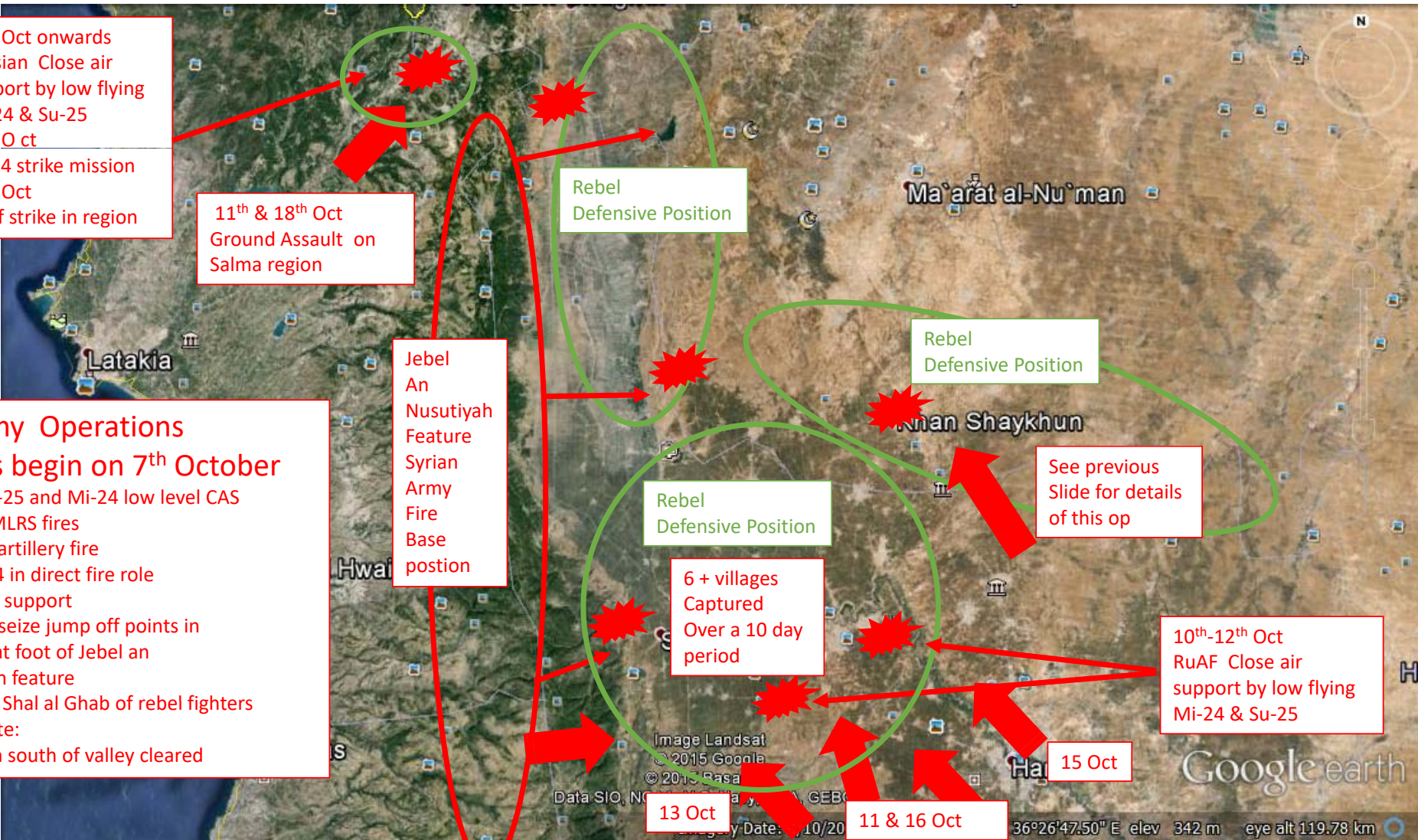
11th & 18th Oct
Ground Assault on Salma region

Jebel An Nusutiyah
Feature
Syrian Army Fire Base position

Syria Army Operations Prep Ops begin on 7th October

- RuAF Su-25 and Mi-24 low level CAS
- BM-21 MLRS fires
- 122mm artillery fire
- ZSU-23-4 in direct fire role
- Tank fire support
- Infantry seize jump off points in villages at foot of Jebel an Nusutiyah feature

Aim: To clear Shal al Ghab of rebel fighters
Results to date:
6-8 villages in south of valley cleared



13 Oct

11 & 16 Oct

15 Oct

6 + villages
Captured
Over a 10 day
period

See previous
Slide for details
of this op

10th-12th Oct
RuAF Close air support by low flying Mi-24 & Su-25

Aleppo Operational Zone

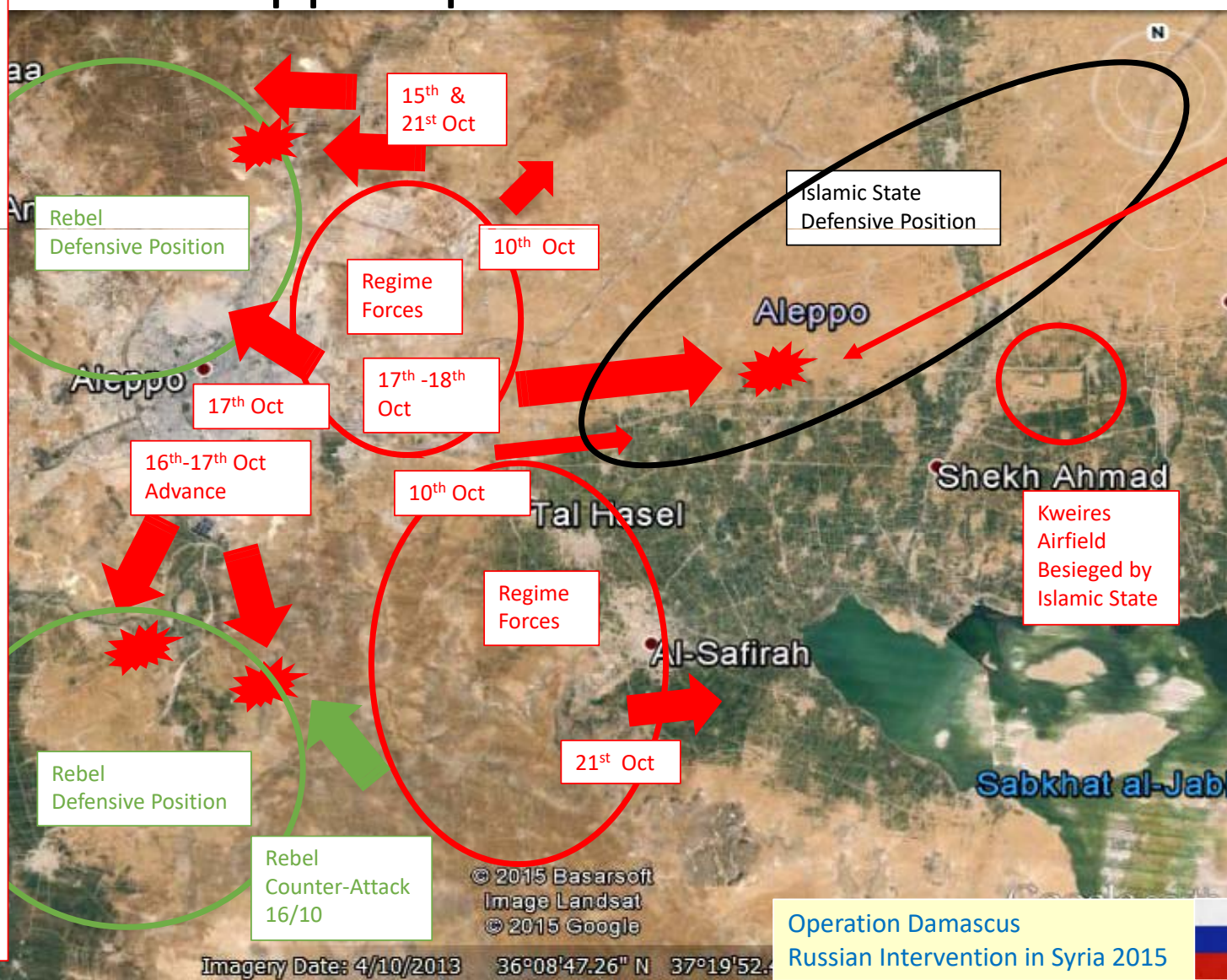
Syria Army Operations Prep Ops begin on 10th October

- RuAF Su-25 strike missions
- RuAF Su-24 strike missions
- BM-21 MLRS fires
- 122mm artillery fire
- ZSU-23-4 in direct fire role
- Tank fire support
- Mohajar UAV support
- Iranian and Hizbullah infantry reported around Aleppo

19th & 20th Oct – focus of RuAF air support south of Aleppo but all at medium altitude
 20th Oct – Syria AF Mi-24 medium altitude strikes

Aim: To break through to Kweires airfield and open road south to Idlib

Results to date:
 Syria Army units advance 6km east and 5-7km south of Aleppo



20th Oct
 RuAF Su-25 strike on Khan-al Assel 2 x tanks and 5 vehicles hit

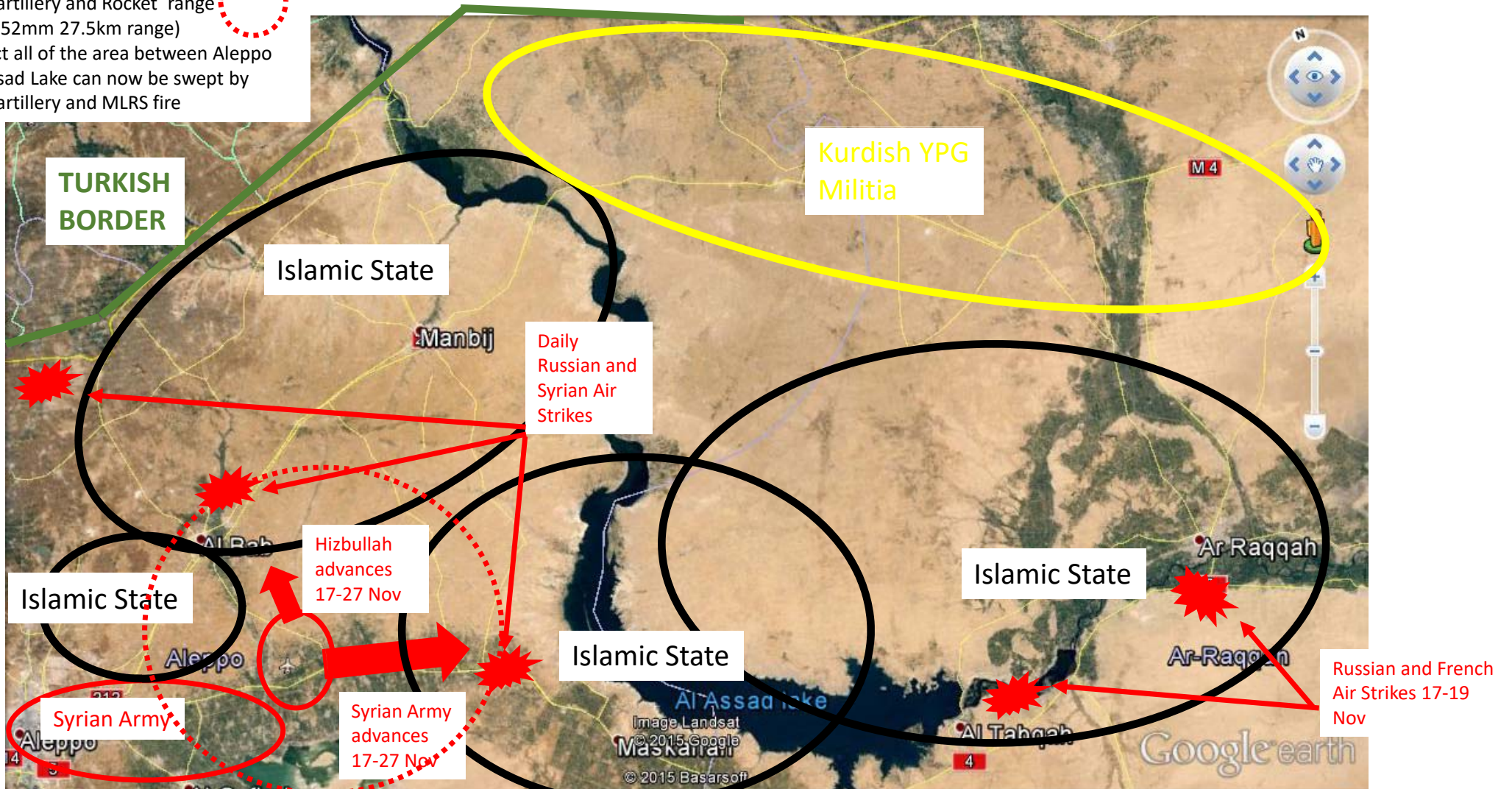
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Aleppo-Raqqa Front, November 2015

25 kilometre

Area now within
Syrian artillery and Rocket range
(M46 152mm 27.5km range)
In effect all of the area between Aleppo
and Assad Lake can now be swept by
Syrian artillery and MLRS fire

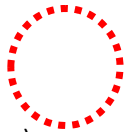


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Southern Aleppo Battle Front

Rival Forces

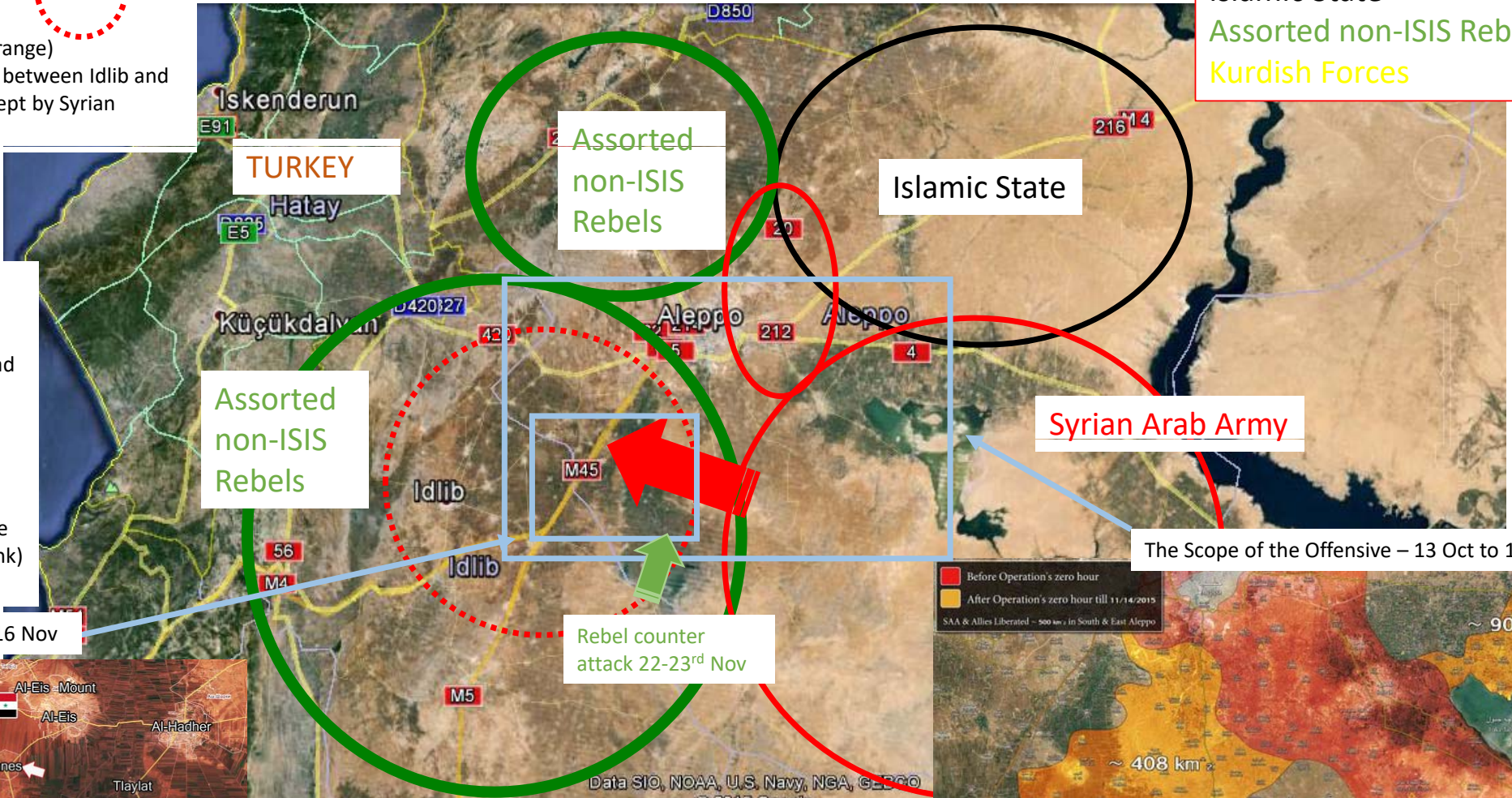
- Syrian Arab Army
- Islamic State
- Assorted non-ISIS Rebels
- Kurdish Forces



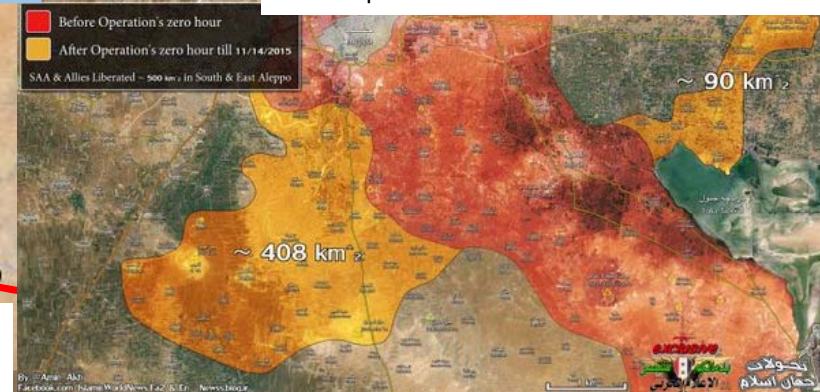
Area now within Syrian artillery range (M46 152mm 27.5km range)
In effect all of the area between Idlib and Aleppo can now be swept by Syrian artillery and MLRS fire



Syrian Advance 13 Oct to 16 Nov
Brings Syrian army to within view of M45 road between Idlib and Aleppo. Some reports suggests they have reached the road. This has brought the main rebel supply route under Syrian direct (tank) fire



Most Recent Phase 12-16 Nov



Map source: <http://www.almasdarnews.com/article/syrian-army-and-hezbollah-capture-408-square-kilometers-of-territory-in-southern-aleppo/>

Palmyra Operational Zone

Syrian and Allied Forces

Identified in region

Syrian Arab Army (SAA)

- HQ 18th Tank Division
- 67th Tank Brigade
- 555th Special Forces Regiment
- Tigers Special Forces Unit

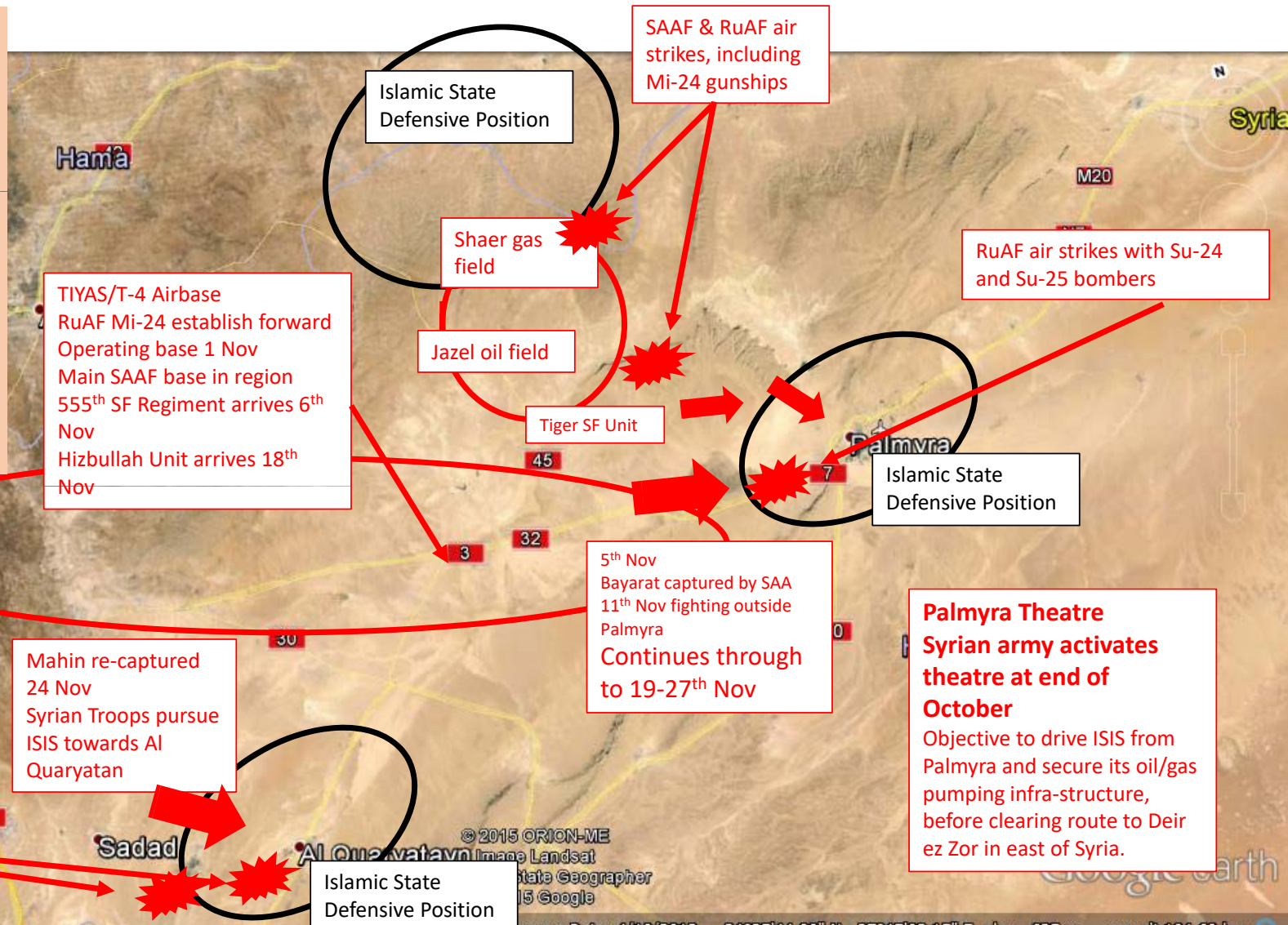
Militia Forces

- Homs National Defense Forces
- Syrian Social Nationalist Party
- "Gozarto Protection Forces" (Sootooro)

Allied Forces

- Hezbollah unit (400 troops)
- Russian 120th Artillery Brigade (18 x 152mm 2A65 howitzers)

Regime Militia groups counter-attack Mahin and defend Sadad
SAAF & RuAF air strikes, from 5th November



Palmyra Theatre
Syrian army activates theatre at end of October
Objective to drive ISIS from Palmyra and secure its oil/gas pumping infra-structure, before clearing route to Deir ez Zor in east of Syria.

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Tactical Situation Around Mahin

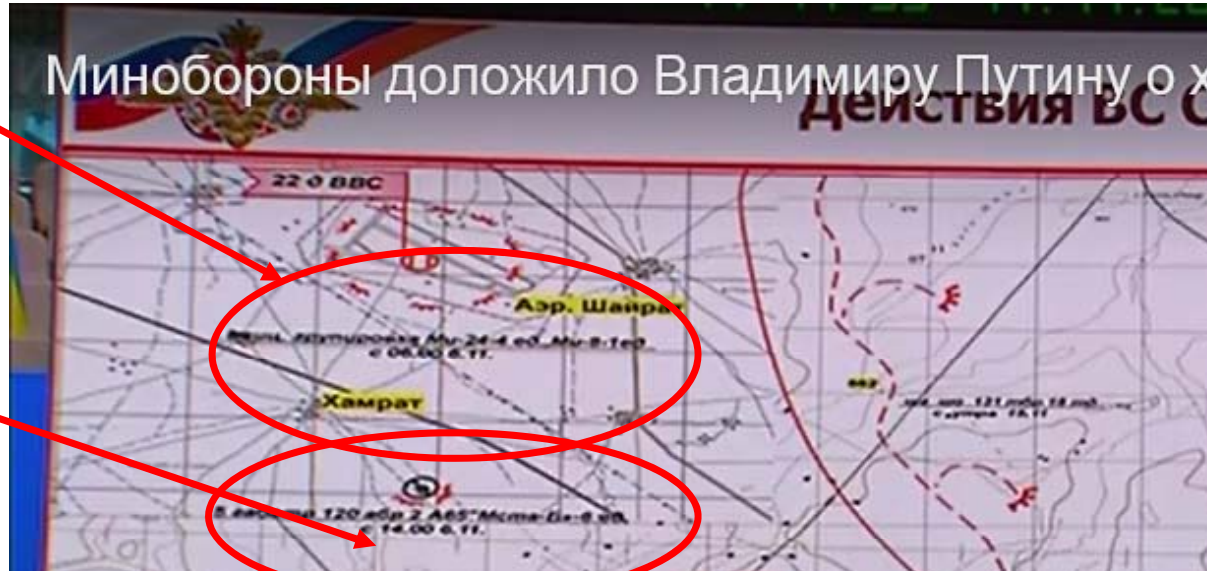


images of 2A65s shot in Syrian in Russian ownership earlier in September

<http://ruslanleviev.livejournal.com/42774.html>

<http://ruslanleviev.livejournal.com/44827.html?page=1>

1



Минобороны доложило Владимиру Путину о х
Действия ВС С

Shayrat Air Base
Russian Air Force
4 x Mi-24 (attack helicopters) and 1 x Mi-8 transport (helicopters)
From 6th Nov

Russian Army
5th battery of 120th artillery brigade
6 x 152mm 2A65 MSTA-B howitzers ,
from 6th Nov



Video imagery of Mi-24 and 2A65 howitzers in Syrian desert
11th November 2015
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bSKEbje2S88&feature=youtu.be>

Sadad
HQ Syrian 18th Division leading offensive against

Syrian Army Positions

Tactical Situation Around Mahin

инобороны доложило Владимиру Путину о ходе операции РФ в Сирии
действия ВС САР в районе н.п. МХИН

Shayrat Air Base
Russian Air Force
4 x Mi-24 (attack helicopters) and 1 x Mi-8 transport (helicopters)
From 6th Nov

Russian Army
5th battery of 120th artillery brigade
6 x 152mm 2A65 MSTA-B howitzers,
from 6th Nov

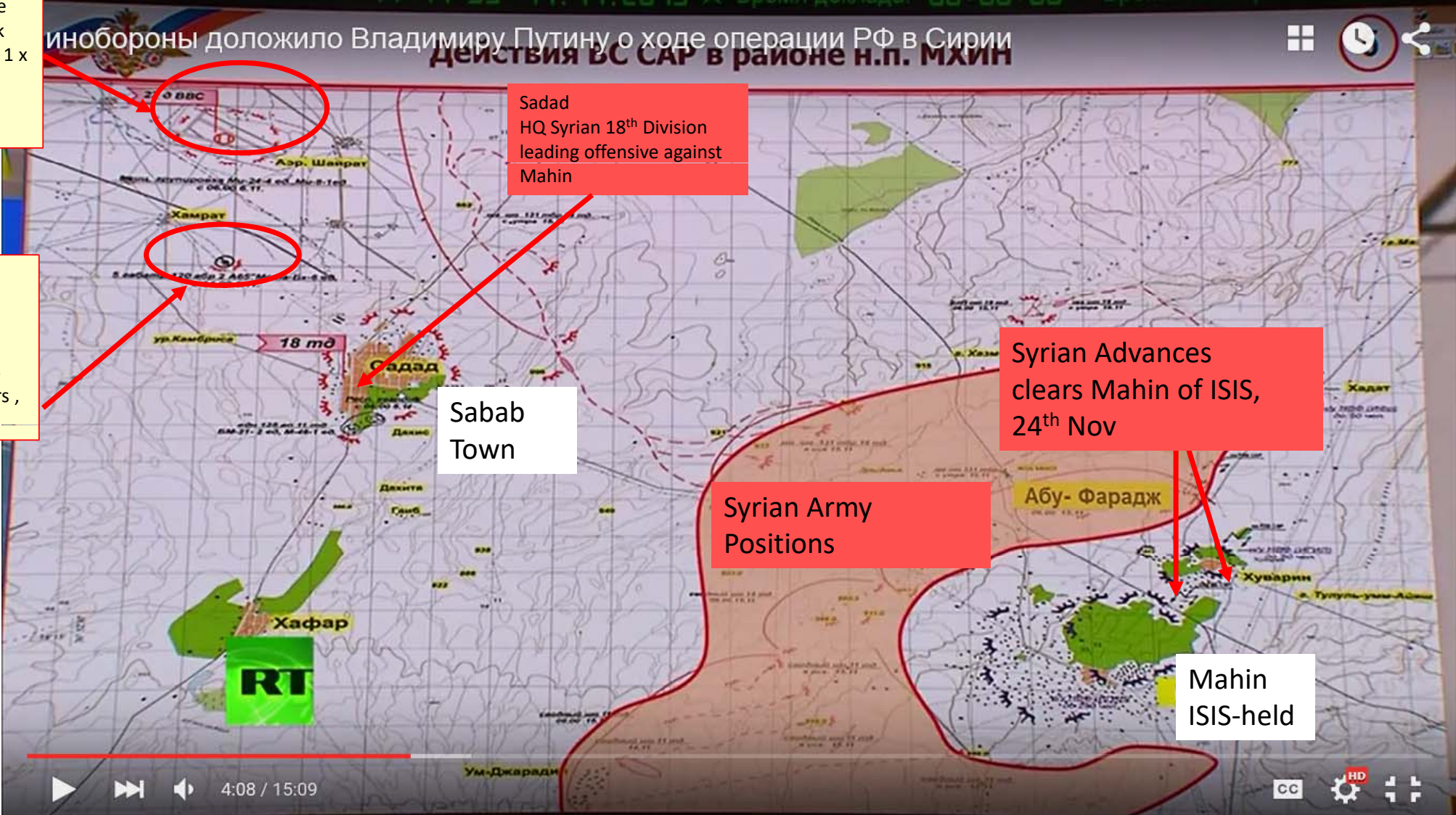
Sadad
HQ Syrian 18th Division
leading offensive against Mahin

Syrian Advances
clears Mahin of ISIS,
24th Nov

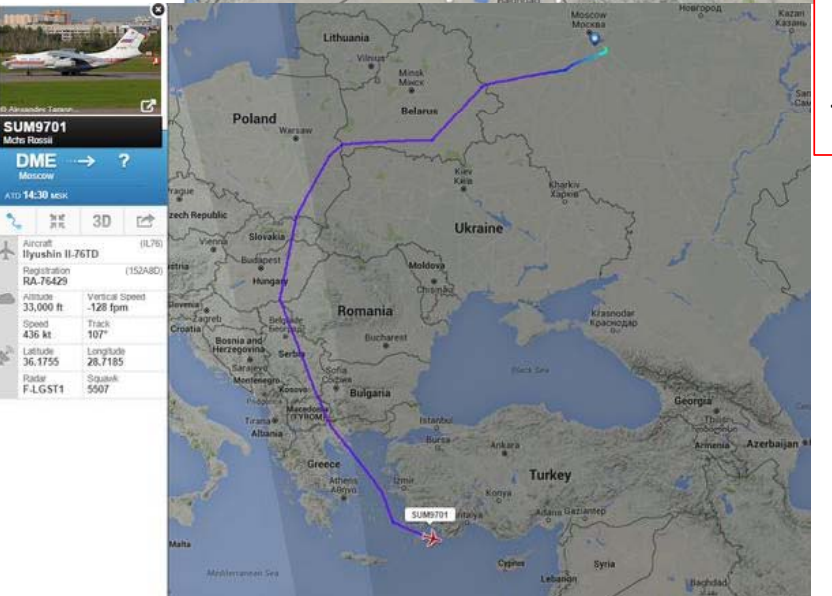
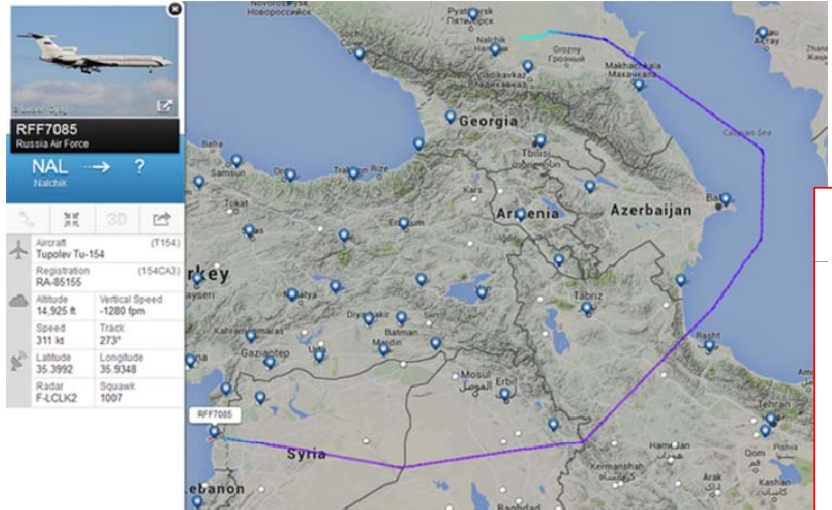
Sabab
Town

Syrian Army
Positions

Mahin
ISIS-held



Russian Air Bridge to Syria



Russian Airlift
 Russian airbases to Damascus/Latakia
 Began early September 2015
 58 x An-124 sorties
 11 x Il-76 sorties
 7 x Il-62 sorties
 18 x Tu-154/214/134 sorties
 Up to 6th November 2015
 Total 96 airlift sorties



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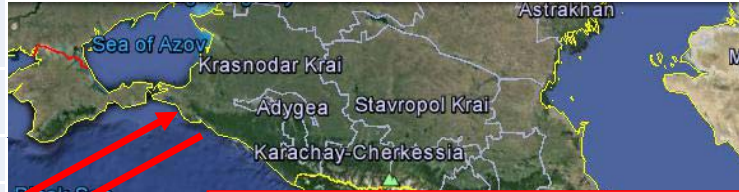
Operation Damascus
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Syria Express – Russian Supply Ship Traffic to Syria

The Syria Express - August to 19th November 2015
 Monthly Average Jan to July 2015, 4-5 ships per month

August	7 ships
September	14 ships
October	22 ships
November	13 ships



Russian Logistic Ship Movements
 Novorossiysk to/from Tartus and Latakia
 (Syria Express began 8th August 2015)
 As at 26th November 2015

- 35 x 775M Ropucha/1171 Alligator class amphibious landing ships
- 8 Russian naval auxiliary ships/purchased merchant ships
- 13 x chartered merchant vessels

Moving:

- Supplies, equipment and vehicles for Russian air group
- Arms and supplies for Syrian Arab Army

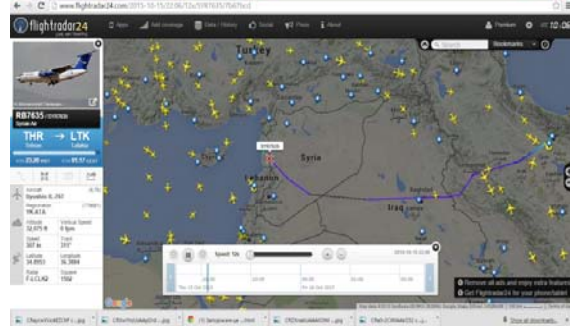
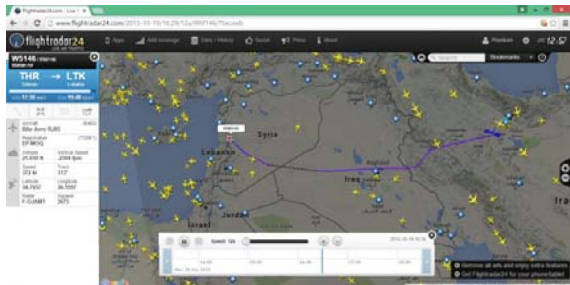


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Tehran-Syria Air-Bridge, Sept-Oct 2015



Tehran-Syria Air Bridge Flights, 17 Sept to 21 Oct 2015			
Organisation	Aircraft Type	Number Flights	Max Passenger Capacity
Iranian Air Force	Boeing 747	2	900
Flights by Iranian Mahan Airline	BAe RJ85	2	224
Russian Air Force	Tu-154	2	360
Syrian Air Force	Il-76	3	360

