

# (U) ANTI ACCESS/AREA DENIAL (INFORMATION OPERATIONS, STRATEGIC AIR OPERATIONS, INTEGRATED AIR DEFENSE & MODERN PRECISION STRIKE CAPABILITY)

**(U) This graphic provides information on Russian Anti Access/Area Denial (A2/AD).** A2AD refers to capabilities and activities used to prevent an adversary from operating in a particular region or area. In open-source literature, Russia repeatedly cites the need to repel or defend against a Western aerospace attack. Russia seeks to deter any Western use of aerospace power against Russia's use of its conventional, non-strategic nuclear, and in extreme circumstances, its strategic nuclear forces. Russian uses a comprehensive A2/AD strategy and focuses on a combination of various elements that military planners and theoreticians have identified as critical to deterrence. These involve the incorporation of the following elements:

## Information Operations

Information operations are seen as a critical capability to strategically message in times of competition and to achieve decisive results in the initial period of conflict with a focus on control of the information spectrum in all dimensions of the modern battle space. Authors often cite the need in modern warfare to control information—sometimes termed “information blockade” or “information dominance”—and to seize the initiative early and deny an adversary use of the information space in a campaign in order to set the conditions needed for “decisive success.” Russia continues to emphasize electronic warfare and other information warfare capabilities, including denial and deception as part of its approach to all aspects of warfare including A2/AD.



## Strategic Air Operations



Russian doctrine continues to emphasize that strategic objectives can be achieved with mass aerospace strikes early in a conflict with victory attained without the seizure and occupation of territory by forces. Russian planners have analyzed U.S. operations such as DESERT STORM, NOBLE ANVIL, and IRAQI FREEDOM for insight, observing military art at the strategic, operational, and tactical levels in campaigns that displayed U.S. aerospace capabilities and underscored the importance of developing comparable indigenous capabilities that can be employed defensively. This emphasis on strategic air operations is reflected in long-term procurement goals of platforms and weapons focused on space, aerospace defense, and precision-guided munitions.

## Modern Precision Strike Capabilities:



Russia continues to develop a variety of sea and aerospace-based programs that offer a variety of offensive and defensive capabilities that could enable the implementation of its integrated A2/AD strategy. These include the continued production and deployment of coastal defense cruise missiles, air/surface/sub-surface-launched anti-ship cruise missiles (ASCMs), submarine-launched torpedoes, and naval mines, along with Russian fighter, bomber, and surface-to-air missile capability.

## Integrated Air Defense System



Russian doctrine places a great deal of emphasis on aerospace defense as a key component in its overall A2/AD strategy. Though still in development, Russia's 21st century integrated air defense system will be designed to integrate future and existing systems around a central command structure designed to promote the interaction of all air defense forces and weapons. Capabilities optimized against cruise missiles are key to this defense component, not just those optimized to target aircraft.