 

KAMBILAND as Candidate for Air Attack (SCAA)

## Purpose

The purpose of this study is to provide information necessary for planning an air campaign against the Democratic Republik of Kambiland (DRK) or Kambiland for short.

## Scope

This study is general in nature and is not operation specific and is created without a specific order to conduct an air attack against Kambiland. As such specifics for a given situation may not be available in this document but will be available in supporting intelligence reports.

## Guidance

The structure of Kambiland is divided into five general classifications and will be discussed as own chapters in this study: Fielded military forces, Population, Infrastructure, System essentials and Leadership.

Each of these elements should be considered for its applicability for attacks from air attack.

## Maps

# Air Force Objectives

## General Principles

The economic and social structure of Kambiland is highly integrated. A rapid and parallel destruction of selected critical vulnerabilities associated with Kambiland’s Center of Gravity may bring a series of collapses in related areas until the entire system`s structure collapses or persuades the Kambilandn regime to end the conflict.

A vital objective of the air forces is affecting such centers of gravity. Using air forces to exploit the maximum of their capability to reach and affect distant surface targets accomplishes the strategy of assuming the strategic offensive.

Since air forces can fly over natural obstacles and fielded military forces, they can affect any center of gravity known to exist with the Kambilandn national territory. Affecting such centers of gravity will be constrained by the number of targets needed to achieve the desired effects, the threats to air forces prosecuting these targets and the limitation in friendly capabilities to conduct such attacks.

## Air defense

It is vital that the Kambilandn air defense forces (Both aircrafts and SAM systems) are reduced to a level that they cannot prevent attacks from the air against the Kambilandn center of gravities.

## Ideal Aerospace objective

The ideal objective for air attacks are undefended centers of gravity of the Kambilandn national structure.

## CJTF objective in war with Kambiland

The political, military and economic history of Kambiland indicate that in a conflict, the Combined Joint Task Force objective would be to force the Kambilandn regime to follow the will of Coalition that is part of the CJTF.

This will include attacking and destroying the regime or destroying the means the regime have of projecting power.

Additional objectives will likely be to reduce the offensive capacity of Kambiland and remove the threat from weapons of mass destruction.

## Applications of principles in this study

The rest of this study will show that Kambiland is a structured modern nation, integrated with the world economy and vulnerable to air attack

Within Kambiland there are several potential centers of gravities which consists of a limited number of targets. Affecting such centers of gravity with air forces can accomplish or make a decisive contribution to the probable objectives in a war against Kambiland and The Coalition.

# Environment

## Geographical

## Population

## National Character

Not applicable.

## Economy

## Political-military foundation

Kambiland is highly authoritarian regime. The president is also the general secretary of the national party, and function as the supreme commander in chief in wartime. See [section 8](#_Leadership) for additional information. The Kambilandn civilian society and the Kambilandn military are organized as a very centralized and hierarchical system. The Kambilandn military are organized with a Kambilandn Army, Kambilandn Air Force (which include the Kambilandn Air Defense Forces) and a Kambilandn Navy. The Kambilandn armed forces are controlled by the General staff as the main military council in peacetime and as the headquarters of the Supreme High Command in war.

The Kambilandn army independent units are considered strategic assets and are controlled directly by the headquarters of the Supreme High Command.

The Kambilandn armed forces have given significant priority to their air defense systems, and as such the air defense forces are given the best training and equipment and have a very high morale.

Kambiland and Kambiland have an alliance together: DUSS

## Summary

Kambiland is a highly authoritarian regime with a modern economy that is connected to the world markets for import and export. This makes it a viable candidate for air attacks through various targeting priorities. To put pressure on the regime and the centralized command and control will make it harder for the Kambilandn regime to react effectively in a time of crisis. Morale and the people can also be affected by the import and export for the regime. Kambiland have several close ties to other nations that may come to its aid if Kambiland is threatened.

# Fielded Military Forces

## National Military Policy

### Doctrine

The Kambilandn regime is a highly authoritarian regime with a strong hierarchy for its military forces. The Kambilandn armed forces use a very centralized system for command and control.

The Kambilandns recognize that effective command and control is critical for success in modern warfare, while at the same time they do not want to give their commanders too much freedom as they are afraid of losing control of the various military units. Their method of ensuring success is to establish and maintain a system of tightly centralized command and control over the combat and supporting forces at each level of command.

The Kambilandn commander at each level is charged with overall responsibility for his forces. The Corps commander is responsible for the conduct of the entire operation in which his Corps is involved and for carrying out long-term operational plans. Division commanders, in turn, receive their missions from their respective Corps commanders.

Neutralization of the centralized command and control structure will have the effect of paralyzing the organization. If a division HQ/ Division commander is neutralized the Division’s operations will come to a standstill, and it will take some time (1-2 days) before the command structure is re-established and a new commander is in place to work effectively.

Future plans are not shared down the chain of command and commanders so any attacks at higher echelons contribute to delaying Kambilandn offensive and defensive actions.

### Influence of geographic and economic factors

Revenue from export of oil from the oil industry in Kambiland is very important for the Kambilandn economy. Attacks or threats of attacks against the oil industry will create pressure and set conditions for leverage during negotiations in final phases of a conflict.

Due to the geography with an exposed coastline to the Eastern Mediterranean (EMED) and bordering to Israel and Turkey as an enemy, and Lebanon, Iraq and Jordan as neutral countries Kambiland have created a strategic depth towards the Iraqi border and placed high value items, critical infrastructure and important research in the desert far away from the coast and its enemies. In addition, along the coast and the borders of Israel and Turkey a heavy focus on air defense is on place.

### Perceived greatest threat

Kambiland’s perceived greatest threat is western airpower and ability to conduct power projection from the air. Because of this Kambiland have put down a significant effort in increasing its air defense structure, and this is together with the WMD program the prioritized effort in the Kambilandn Armed Forces. WMD are being used as a deterrent toward any attacks, and it is likely that offensive operations against Kambiland will create a rationale for Kambilandn leadership to use or threaten to use WMD.

### Other planning factors

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## Defense Establishment

The Kambilandn armed forces are organized into the following branches:

* The Kambilandn Army
* The Kambilandn Air Force (which include the Air Defense Forces)
* The Kambilandn Navy

The Kambilandn armed forces are loyal and answer directly to the President in his role as Supreme Commander in Chief. The President is supported by his general staff which have the direct control of the armed forces on behalf of the president. The Kambilandn armed forces are controlled by the General staff as the main military council in peacetime and as the headquarters of the Supreme High Command in war.

The Kambilandn army independent units are considered strategic assets and are controlled directly by the headquarters of the Supreme High Command.

Within the Kambilandn armed forces, the highest importance are the armored divisions in the Army, independent units (as strategic assets) and air defense forces. These units have the highest standards, highest training, receive the highest priority if needing to prioritize fuel, ammunition, or food.

## Kambilandn Army

## Kambilandn Airforce

## Kambilandn Navy

## Command, Control and Communications

## Military research

## Unconventional Warfare

## Weapons of Mass Destruction

The Kambilandn army have three surface-to-surface missile regiments (922nd, 923rd and 924th) equipped with SCUD’s. The SCUDs can be used with either a conventional warhead, or with a WMD warhead. Destruction of the SCUD regiments will eliminate the threat of WMD delivered by ballistic missiles.

SCUD battalions operate at three different alert levels:

* Alert level 1: Highest alert. SCUDs are deployed to the field and are either hidden or mobile to prevent targeting from enemy forces. In alert 1 SCUDs just need to rendezvous with fuel trucks and ammo trucks with warheads before being ready to fire.
* Alert level 2: SCUDs are still in base but are ready to leave base at 30 minutes notice in order to avoid being targeted from enemy forces.
* Alert level 3: Lowest alert. SCUDs are at home base and personnel can take leave and it will take up to 24 hours before the SCUDs can leave home base. This is the default alert level for SCUD battalions.

To launch an attack with WMD, the Kambilandn Regime need approximately 48th hours to prepare and set-up.

The assessed modus operandi for such an attack is as follows:

1. SCUDs depart from their bases to the desert to be hidden and not targeted. (Time dependent on alert status and distance from storage to operation area).
2. Precursor chemicals are brought from storage into facility X or Y. (Time dependent on storage and alertness of transport battalions)
3. Precursor chemicals are mixed into the final chemical weapon warhead at either XXXX CHEMICAL WEAPON HANDLING FACILITIES TBD. (Time: 12 hours)
4. Chemical Weapon warhead is brought out to location of SCUDs
5. SCUDs are loaded with chemical weapon warhead (4 hours)
6. SCUDs are loaded with propellent for the rocket (6 hours)
7. SCUDs are ready to launch

Alert level 1 does not necessarily mean that SCUDs are intended for attack or chemical weapon attack, as it can also be a defensive measure to prevent the SCUDs from being attacked. However, SCUD BN’s at alert level 1 only need to link-up with the fuel trucks and the ammo trucks with the warheads before launch and if stage 2 and 3 is conducted without warning or indication, then warning time is reduced.

Indicators for SCUD attacks:

* SCUD leave home base (but can also just be raising alert to level 1)
* Fuel truck loading rocket fuel and joining up with SCUD BN in field (Special kind of fuel truck, only for rocket fuel, see Surface-to-surface missile regiment in **INTREP VID B-001 Generic Ground Force Structure**
* Ammo truck loading warhead (either conventional warhead from home base or SCUD storages. But can also be finished chemical weapon warhead from XXX or XXX
* SCUD TEL, fuel truck and ammo truck co-located

## Summary

## Armed Forces as candidate for Aerospace attack

### **Strategic center of gravity** (are the Kambilandn Armed forces Kambiland’s national center of gravity?)

### Operational center of gravity (within the armed forces)

**Armor Divisions**: Gives the armed forces its offensive power

**Rocket artillery:** Highly capable units able to inflict heavy losses both offensively and defensively.

**SCUDs:** Threat of attacks with weapons of mass destruction is used by the Kambilandn regime to project power and influence.

**Air Defense Forces (IADS):** The ability to protect Kambiland from attack from the air is vital and enable the Kambilandn Army to operate without threat from the air.

## Armed Forces Counterair capability

# Population

## Food supply

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## Clothing

## Shelter

## Public health

### Public utilities

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## Agriculture

## Basic Industry

## Information

NSTR

## Summary

# Infrastructure

## Communications

### Telecommunications

### Broadcast Media

### Information Flow

## Electrical Power

## Roads

## Railroads

## Shipping

## Civil aviation

## Military Aviation

### Airbases

Runway destruction is an effective way of reducing sorties from the Kambilandn air force. The Kambilandn forces have material and personnel for runway repair teams at all their airbases, so any destruction of the runway is only temporary.

* 4x 500 Ibs bombs will render the runway non-operational for 8 hours
* 4x 1000 Ibs bombs (or 8x500 Ibs bombs) will render the runway nonoperational for 2 days
* 4x 2000 Ibs bombs will render the runway non-operational for 4 days
* 6x 2000 Ibs bombs will render the runway non-operational for 6 days
* 8x 2000 Ibs bombs will render the runway non-operational for 8 days.

Kambilandn forces have material and personnel for runway repair teams at all their airbases.

### Airbase ammo storage

All active military airfields have two ammo storages. One primary (5 days), and one secondary storage (2 days).

The airbases contain ammunition for 7 days with a planned 12 sorties per day. Storage on the airbase is for ammunition for a total of 84 sorties. Once a week an ammunition convoy supplies the airbase with ammunition. For one day worth of ammunition, it requires 3 vehicles (1 platoon). 1 vehicle contains ammunition for 4 sorties. The weekly resupply convoy consists of 21 vehicles (7 platoons). Optionally ammunition can also be flown in using the IL-76. 3x IL-76s will resupply an airbase with necessary ammunition for 7 days. 1x IL-76 will resupply the airbase for one day.

Also see [Jet fuel](#_Petroleum,_Oil_and) for ways to reduce Kambilandn air sorties.

## Summary

# System Essentials

## Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)

### Jet fuel:

Each Air Force airbase contains fuel for 84 sorties. (7 days with 12 sorties per day). This is normally placed in primary fuel Depot (5 days) and secondary fuel Depot (2 days).

Every week a fuel convoy from the oil storage transits from the oil storage to the airbase to ensure the base is full up on fuel.

If primary and secondary fuel Depots are destroyed, then the airbase cannot store fuel, and will need resupply convoys each day until a fuel Depot can be constructed. Temporary fuel Depot can be constructed in 7 days and contains fuel for 3 days.

Each fuel truck have fuel for 4 sorties, so a total of 3 vehicles (fuel platoon) needed for a full day of sorties. The weekly convoy consist of 21 fuel vehicles (7 platoons).

So, a total of 4 things that can be attacked:

* Airbase (primary and secondary fuel depot)
* Oil storage (prevent long term usage)
* Oil refinery (Prevent refinement of raw oil to jet fuel)
* Convoy (prevent supplies for a period).

### Fuel for the Kambilandn Army

### Oil refinery

### Rocket Fuel

SCUD rockets use a special type of fuel, and this is made only at this facility:

### Sources

### Storage

## Strategic Materials

### Oil

Both the Kambilandn Air Force and the Kambilandn Army is highly reliant on oil to create jet fuel and fuel for vehicles. Destruction or disruption of the production of oil, production of fuel or distribution of fuel will in a long term make it hard for Kambilandn Armed forces units to conduct movement, and it will reduce the offensive ability of the forces.

### Food

Destruction or disruption of the production and distribution of food will have a high impact on the Kambilandn Armed Forces. If the forces are under food shortage, focus will change from fighting the coalition to getting food. If the forces are not getting food their support in the regime will also be reduced.

## Military production

### Vehicle Factories

For vehicle factories they produce a certain amount of production lines. 1 production line means 1 vehicle every 7 days.

With a full mobilization of the Kambilandn society, the factories may also be able to surge their production and are able to increase the amount of production lines they are producing, increasing the number of vehicles being produced.

### Aircraft and aircraft parts factories

### Munition Factories - Shells

### Munition Factories - Rockets

### Munition Factories - Bombs

### Munition Factories - Ammunition

### Storage

## WMD

### Storage

### Chemical

### Nuclear

### Uranium enrichment centrifuges

### Biological

## Summary

# Leadership

## Key people/institutions[[1]](#footnote-2)

General secretary of the National Party (President): Arkady Pokrovskii

Minister of Defense: Leopold Pirogov

Minister of Internal affairs: Arkady Pokrovskii

Kambilandn Armed Forces Commander: Philip Woronoff

Chief of the General Staff: General Igor Baranov

Chief of Civil Defense: Philip Woronoff

Chief of Main political administration: Jacob Zhdanov

Chief of Rear Services: Arkhip Krylov

Commander Kambilandn Air Force: General Leopold Efremov

Commander of the Kambilandn Air Defense Forces: General Isaiah Fedorov

Commander of the Kambilandn Army: General Rashid Izmailov

Commander of the Kambilandn Navy: Admiral Igor Shcherbakov

Commander of the Kambilandn Intelligence Service: General Michael Afanasyev

Commander of the Kambilandn Special Forces: General Ramiro Kharlamov

### The Kambilandn National Military Command Authority

The Kambilandn National Military Command Authority exercises complete control over the military-economic planning and activities of Kambiland. It is composed of three major bodies:

• The Council of Defense.

• The Main Military Council.

• The General Staff.

#### The Council of Defense / State Committee of Defense (War cabinet)

The Council of Defense is responsible for planning and preparing the country for war. It is chaired by the General Secretary of the National Party of Kambiland. The council is made up of selected National party members, including the Minister of Defense. This council is Kambiland’s highest military-economic planning agency; it deliberates interrelated issues concerning the nation's defenses, economic plans, and government branches. These include the mobilization of industry, transportation, and manpower for war, and the peacetime structure of the armed forces. Its deliberation and decrees are translated into law. In wartime, this body would be reorganized into the State Committee of Defense -essentially a war cabinet with oversight of the political, diplomatic, and economic aspects of the nation at war, as well as general policy matters concerned with the conduct of military operations. The state committee of defense holds its meetings in the basement of building XXXXX

#### The Main Military Council / Headquarters of the Supreme High Command

The Main Military Council is immediately responsible to the Council of Defense for the overall leadership and status of the Kambilandn armed forces in peacetime. The Minister of Defense heads this council. The Chairman of the Council of Defense is a member, as are the First Deputy Ministers of Defense. The ministers include the Chief of the General Staff. Other members include the commanders of the five military services (Army, Navy, Airforce, Air Defense Forces, Special Forces), the Chief of the Main Political Administration, the Chief of the Rear Services, and the Chief of Civil Defense.

In wartime, the council is transferred into the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command, which represent the top echelon of Kambilandn wartime military-control. The General Secretary of the National Party, as Chairman of the State Committee of Defense, becomes the Supreme Commander in Chief of the Kambilandn Armed Forces. The Headquarters of the Supreme High Command plans and direct strategic operations on a large scale through different theaters of military operations, sizing and allocating forces to implement its plans. The number of fronts, their composition, missions, and the general plans for the conduct of strategic operations will be established by the Headquarters of the Supreme High Command. It also will monitor individual front and fleet actions and supervise coordination between them.

The Headquarters of the Supreme High Command is in the building XXXXX

#### The General Staff

The General Staff is the major link in the centralization of the Kambilandn National Military Command Authority. The General Staff is the executive agency for the Main Military Council in peacetime and The Headquarters of the Supreme High Command in wartime. The Kambilandn General Staff is charged with the basic military planning for the Kambilandn Armed Forces, both in peace and war. The military services, the military districts, and the Groups of Forces outside Kambiland report to the Minister of Defense through the General Staff in peacetime. In wartime, field forces) reports to the Supreme Commander in Chief and the headquarters of the supreme high command through the General Staff. The General Staff work and meet in building XXXXX

## Control Systems

NSTR

## Opposition

NSTR

## Communications

NSTR

## Strategic capabilities/assets

### SCUD

### WMD

### Special Forces

NSTR

## External politics /alliances

* **Democratic Union of Socialist States**
  + Kambiland and Kambiland
* China
* Libya
* Kambiland
* Iran

## Summary

1. Used this link to generate names: <https://www.fakenamegenerator.com/gen-male-ru-cz.php> [↑](#footnote-ref-2)