

# VIRTUAL INTELLIGENCE SERVICE

**VICTORIA PER INTELLECTUM** 

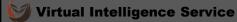
## **SYRIAN AIRFORCE**

# INTREP VIS-OPAR-003

#### DISCLAIMER

This is for multiplayer online gaming using the Digital Combat Systems simulation on ware published by Eagle Dynamics. The information is not in any way suitable for real properties.





### INTRODUCTION

### Aim:

This report intends to present information on the Syrian Airforce, Squadron locations and information about their capability.

### Reference:

- INTREP VIS B-002 Generic Air Force Structure v1.0
- INTREP VIS OPAR-002 Syrian IADS

### **Content:**

**Doctrine** 

**Command and Control** 

Other critical targets

Mission type capability

**Organization** 

**Squadron locations** 



### **Doctrine**

### **Air operations: General**

The Syrian Air Force have two primary objectives:

- 1. Defend Syrian territory
- 2. Project power to Syrian enemies

Syrian Air Force have a more centralized command and control than coalition airforces. This means that Syrian air operations are more scheduled and will come in waves. The Syrian forces are not trained and have a level high enough for conducting decentralized COMAO (Combined Air Operations = package operations)

Once a aircraft is airborne it is not beeing controlled in air, and will execute its mission as briefed. The only exception is fighters and interceptors beeing controlled from GCI as part of the Syrian IADS.

In the case of a major Syrian air operation, expect A-A sweep to be sent in first, followed by A-G aircraft doing strikes. 701st and 702nd Fighter Squadrons are the only squadron with a limited capability to conduct escort missions for A-G flights.

### Air operations: A-G

Syrian Air Force has a very limited if not absent inter-agency coordination between the Air Force and ground forces. Ground forces have limited means to cooperate with the Air Force, and different Districts cannot operate together on high tempo operations. This is due to organization design, command structures, lack of specific training and focus for the ground forces.

For major ground offensives assault aviation squadrons will contribute to shaping the battlefied prior to the start of the Syrian ground attack. Once the Syrian ground attack is moving forward, the assault aviation squadrons will not conduct CAS operations. Assault aviation squadrons will then be used further ahead from the attack in a AR role, or keeping the enemy busy by attacking elsewhere.

### Air operations: A-A / Air Defense

The Syrian Air Force's most important objective is to defend the Syrian territory and because of this part of the Syrian Air Force is tied into the Syrian Integrated Air Defense System (IADS). All interceptor squadrons are tied directly to the Air Defense, while the Fighter Squadrons rotate in taking turns flying DCA missions in various parts of Syrian to ensure a high readiness of fighter aircrafts to support against any aggression toward Syrian territory.

DCA CAP operations is normally forward staged as part of the layered defense where CAP is first line of defense, second line of defense is interceptors beeing scrambled from airbases and the third line of defense is the IADS network.



### **Command and Control**

#### Syrian Air Force Headquarter

- Work with long term plans, training, budgeting and will have no effect on the short term.
- If destroyed will reduce ability to train new pilots, introduce new aircraft, weapons and systems.

#### Air Division Headquarter

- -Plans and execute major Syrian air operations.
- If destroyed, the squadrons belonging to that division will not be able to participate in major air operations until a new division headquarter is operational.

#### **Regiment Headquarter**

- -Plans and execute the missions for the squadrons in the Regiment on the short term.
- -If destroyed, it will reduce the squadrons ability to schedule missions, and thus lower amount of sorties will be available from the squadron.

#### **Ground Controlled Intercept Station (GCI Station)**

- -Supports the Syrian Air Defense with control of fighters and interceptors conducting DCA operations. If destroyed:
- May prevent scrambles of intercept aircraft
- May lead to intercept aircraft flying to wrong areas
- May lead to lower quality of flying from intercept aircraft due to lack of GCI support





## Other critical targets

#### **Airfields:**

### Runways:

- -Airfield out of operation for 24-48 hours
- -Depending on the amount of damage inflicted

#### **Ammunition storage:**

- -Certain types of ammunition unavailable
- -Sortie rates reduced
- -Depending on the amount of damage inflicted

#### Fuel:

- -Sortie rates reduced until able to resupply
- -Depending on the amount of damage inflicted

#### Maintenance:

- Squadron readiness reduced to low readiness due to reduced ability to conduct maintenance

#### **Aircrafts**

- Destruction of aircraft will reduced the capability of the squadron as they have fewer aircraft available







## Mission type capability

Fighter squadrons conduct the following mission sets:

- Sweep,
- -CAP
- -Limited form of escort.

Interceptor squadrons are based at airfields and tied to Syrian IADS and supports as Quick Reaction Alert flights to protect Syrian airfields from attack.

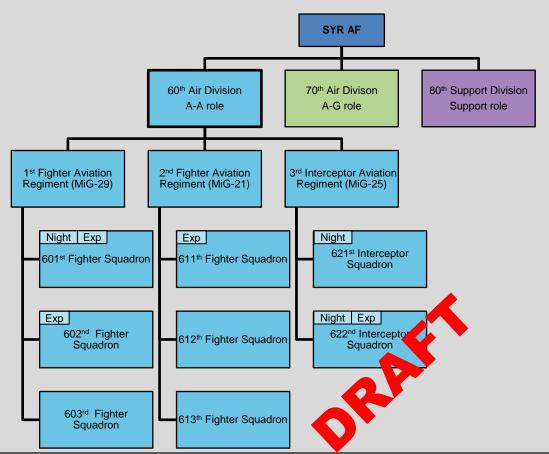
Assault Aviation squadrons conduct the following mission sets:

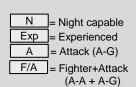
- -CAS (with ground forces in static positions)
- -AR
- -AI
- -Bomber Squadrons conduct the following mission sets:
- AI
- -Strikes



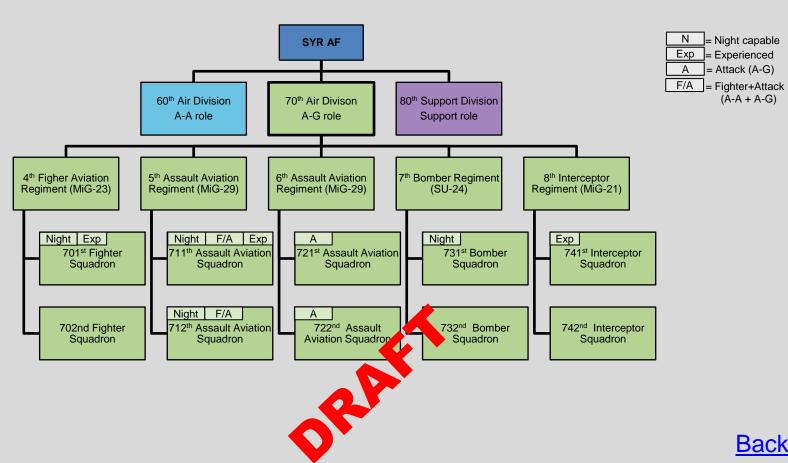


## **Organization**

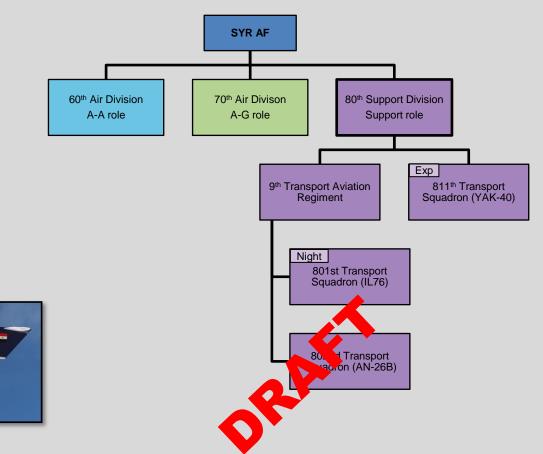


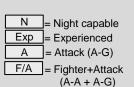


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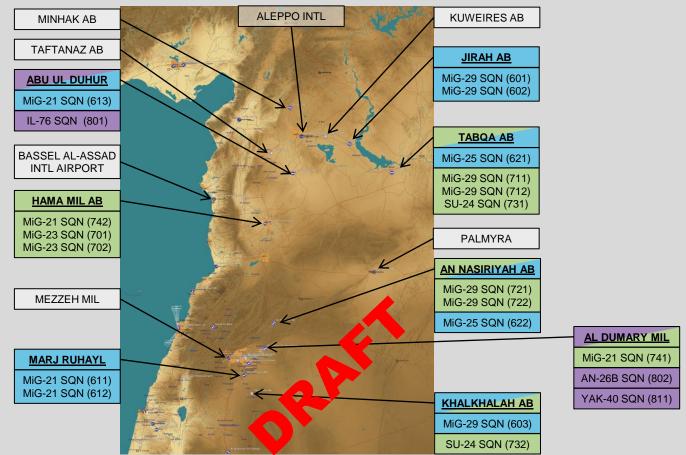
## **Squadron locations**



60" DIVISION (A-A)

70th Division (A-G)

80<sup>th</sup> Division (Support)



Back

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### **INTELLIGENCE GAPS**

-Provide a list of questions or gaps in intelligence, where taskings can be generated to collect information

INSERT MAP HERE

<u>Back</u>