
Chairmanship: Sweden**894th PLENARY MEETING OF THE FORUM**

1. Date: Wednesday, 10 October 2018

Opened: 10.05 a.m.

Suspended: 1.05 p.m.

Resumed: 3 p.m.

Closed: 4 p.m.

2. Chairperson: Ambassador U. Funered

3. Subjects discussed – Statements – Decisions/documents adopted:

Agenda item 1: SECURITY DIALOGUE: MILITARY DOCTRINE

– *Presentation by Lieutenant General K. Jäämeri, Deputy Chief of Staff, Strategy, Defence Command Finland*

– *Presentation by Major General A. Serzhantov, Head of the Centre for Advanced Studies, Military Academy of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation*

– *Presentation by Lieutenant Colonel J. Lind, Strategy Planner, Swedish Armed Forces*

Chairperson, Lieutenant General K. Jäämeri (FSC.DEL/178/18 OSCE+), Major General A. Serzhantov (FSC.DEL/183/18 OSCE+), Lieutenant Colonel J. Lind (FSC.DEL/177/18 OSCE+), Austria-European Union (with the candidate countries Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Georgia, Moldova and Ukraine, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/182/18), Switzerland, United States of America, Ukraine (FSC.DEL/185/18 OSCE+), FSC Co-ordinator for the Vienna Document (Switzerland), Slovenia, Austria

Agenda item 2: GENERAL STATEMENTS

- (a) *Situation in and around Ukraine*: Ukraine (FSC.DEL/186/18 OSCE+) (FSC.DEL/186/18/Add.1 OSCE+), Austria-European Union (with the candidate countries Albania, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and Montenegro; the country of the Stabilisation and Association Process and potential candidate country Bosnia and Herzegovina; the European Free Trade Association countries Iceland, Liechtenstein and Norway, members of the European Economic Area; as well as Andorra, Georgia, Moldova and San Marino, in alignment) (FSC.DEL/187/18), Canada, United States of America, Russian Federation, United Kingdom, Austria-European Union
- (b) *Symposium on the OSCE Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security, to be held in Berlin on 22 and 23 November 2018* (FSC.DEL/179/18 OSCE+): FSC Co-ordinator for the Code of Conduct on Politico-Military Aspects of Security (Romania)

Agenda item 3: ANY OTHER BUSINESS

- (a) *Informal briefing on the implementation of the Project for the disposal of liquid rocket fuel components in Kyrgyzstan* (FSC.DEL/181/18 Restr.) (FSC.FR/3/18 Restr.) and of the Project for the Safety and Security Upgrade of Ammunition and Weapons Storage Sites in Bosnia and Herzegovina (SAFE-UP BiH) (FSC.FR/1/18 Restr.) (FSC.FR/2/18 Restr.): FSC Co-ordinator for Projects on Small Arms and Light Weapons and Stockpiles of Conventional Ammunition (Hungary)
- (b) *Briefing on the joint air defence exercises conducted by seven members of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) on 27 September 2018, held on 27 September 2018*: Russian Federation (Annex)
- (c) *International conference on countering illegal arms supplies in the fight against international terrorism, held in Moscow on 3 and 4 September 2018*: Russian Federation
- (d) *Invitation by the co-chairs of the Group of Friends of United Nations Security Council Resolution 1540 to a power breakfast on "Education on Disarmament and Non-Proliferation in the OSCE Area", to be held on 17 October 2018* (FSC.INF/37/18 OSCE+): Spain

4. Next meeting:

Wednesday, 17 October 2018, at 10 a.m., in the Neuer Saal



**Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe
Forum for Security Co-operation**

FSC.JOUR/900
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Annex

ENGLISH
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894th Plenary Meeting
FSC Journal No. 900, Agenda item 3(b)

**STATEMENT BY
THE DELEGATION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION**

Madam Chairperson,

As a voluntary transparency measure on military activities that are not notifiable under the provisions of the Vienna Document 2011, our delegation would like to brief participants in the Forum for Security Co-operation (FSC) today on the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) Joint Air Defence System exercise that took place on 27 September.

Seven countries took part in the exercise: the Republic of Armenia, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Russian Federation, the Republic of Tajikistan and the Republic of Uzbekistan. The exercise was held under the command of the Chief of Staff and First Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Russian Aerospace Forces, Major General Viktor Afzalov, and involved more than 9,000 service personnel, more than 130 command posts at various levels, up to 100 aircraft, more than 160 radio-technical units and more than 40 units equipped with air defence missiles, which the aforementioned countries have made available for the CIS Joint Air Defence System.

The exercise tested the combat readiness of the air defence forces and equipment on duty at that time, with flights conducted by “enemy” targets, including supersonic and stratospheric flights. The command bodies of the participating countries tested their ability to use the air defence forces on duty against aircraft violating the rules for use of airspace, aircraft violating the State borders of CIS Member States and hijacked aircraft, as well as assisting aircraft in distress. The participating countries’ aircraft also performed manoeuvres in each other’s airspace.

The Russian Federation Aerospace Forces had eight aviation regiments taking part in the exercise from the Western, Central and Southern Military Districts, with MiG-29, Su-27, Su-30SM and MiG-31 aircraft, Tu-160, Tu-95MS and Tu-22M3 long-range aircraft, and also aircraft from Russian bases in the Kyrgyz Republic and the Republic of Armenia (this does not mean, of course, that these units and formations were in the air in their entirety). The exercise made use of the airfields of Khotilovo, Kursk, Besovets, Engels, Bolshoye Savino, Tolmachevo and others.

The exercise began in the early morning, when air defences in the Eastern European and Central Asian regions detected “enemy” targets, imitated by three Tu-160 and Tu-95MS strategic bombers and four Tu-22M3 long-range bombers from the Russian Aerospace Forces. Radio-technical and air-defence missile-equipped units on duty from the Russian Federation’s Central, Western and Southern Military Districts and from the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan promptly detected and “fired” at them. Air defence aircraft – MiG-31, Su-27 and MiG-29, which had been on ten-minute standby, were scrambled from military airfields in the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus, the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Kyrgyz Republic, the Republic of Uzbekistan and the Republic of Armenia. Upon receiving their targets, they entered the interception zone and “destroyed” the “enemy” aircraft.

The crews of Su-27, MiG-29 and MiG-31 aircraft from the Russian Federation, the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan practised air defence responses to supersonic and stratospheric targets, which were imitated by MiG-31 aircraft scrambled from Russian military airfields. At the same time, A-50 airborne early warning and control aircraft from the Russian Aerospace Forces were used to bolster the radar field in the Eastern European and Central Asian regions and to provide target information to the Russian, Belarusian and Kazakh crews. They conducted flights to the operational airfields in the Western and Central Military Districts (Seshcha and Tolmachevo), refuelled and spent more than five hours in the loitering area at an altitude of 9,000 to 10,000 metres, carrying out radar reconnaissance, passing information on to the command posts on the ground and guiding crews to their targets on more than 20 occasions.

The crews of Belarusian air force and air defence forces MiG-29 aircraft and Russian Federation Aerospace Forces Su-30SM aircraft conducted a reciprocal manoeuvre from the airfields of Baranovichi and Kursk. In parallel, Russian fighter planes were scrambled from the airfield at Kursk and, using the radar reconnaissance information, forced a hijacked plane to land (the hijacked plane was played by a Belarusian An-26 aircraft). They visually sighted the hijacked plane, made radio contact with it and “targeted” it. Upon receiving an order from the ground, the fighter planes escorted the hijacked aircraft and forced it to land at a designated airfield.

Along with the aforementioned aircraft, the exercise also involved Su-24 and Su-34 bombers, Su-25 attack aircraft and KA-27 and Mi-8 helicopters.

By the middle of the day on 27 September, the aircraft involved in the exercise returned to their permanent bases.

Radio-technical units and units equipped with air defence missiles were on duty according to a rotating duty timetable.

Additional radar companies and radio-technical battalions assisted the radio-technical units to detect “enemy” targets, in order to ensure uninterrupted, fully reliable support, transmission of information to the weapons systems, and target information for the interceptor fighter planes. Units equipped with Kasta 2-2, Nebo-M, Podlyot and Gamma-S1 advanced radar stations and Fundament automation and all-altitude detector systems transmitted information on the situation in the air in real time to the Aerospace Forces Command Centre for prompt decision-making on the use of weapons systems. Using the

target information from the command posts, aviation guidance posts and A-50 airborne early warning and control aircraft, the fighter planes “targeted” violator aircraft more than 50 times.

Units equipped with S-400 Triumpf, S-300 Favorit and Pantsir-S surface-to-air missile systems from the Aerospace Forces, the Russian air force and military districts’ air defence forces, as well as the air-defence missile-equipped units from the CIS Joint Air Defence System’s other participating States, took action more than 100 times against airborne targets and “launched” around 200 surface-to-air guided missiles against them.

In total, during the exercise, the air defence Su-27, Su-30SM, MiG-31 and MiG-29 aircraft on duty were scrambled more than 100 times, including for missions to prevent the hijacking of aircraft, forced aircraft to land (17 times) and took action against violator aircraft (25 times). The radio-technical units had more than 3,000 aircraft under control and the air defence missile battalions “attacked” around 100 “enemy” targets. The exercise, which was successfully completed during the second half of the day, worked through in full more than 20 different issues related to reinforcing the air defences of the CIS airspace.

The Aerospace Forces Command Centre, which oversaw the exercise, gave a high assessment of the level of co-ordination achieved during the exercise. Major General Afzalov said that the results of the exercise confirmed the reliability and effectiveness of the CIS Joint Air Defence System.

In conclusion, we should like to point out that the exercise was conducted in transparent fashion. On the day it took place, 27 September 2018, the official website of the Ministry of Defence of the Russian Federation (www.mil.ru) alone published eight updates between 10.43 a.m. and 17.24 p.m. Moscow time, prepared by the Press and Information Department, which set out in detail the exercise as a whole and its main stages. This material is available to anyone who would like to see it. Our report today is also based on this same material.

Thank you, Madam Chairperson. I request that this statement be attached to the journal of the day.