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The Russian army conceded defeat and withdrew completely from Liman. Kadyrov - a load of nerves on Russian generals



Ukrainian soldiers during the counter-offensive in the northeast, photo: Kiev Defense Ministry via Unian

The Russian army has announced that it has withdrawn from the town of Liman, an important railway hub in eastern Ukraine, thus indirectly admitting defeat. Earlier today, the Ukrainian Army announced the encirclement of Liman. 'Threatened with encirclement, allied troops have been withdrawn from Liman to more favorable lines,' the Defense Ministry said in a statement in which it tried unsuccessfully to mask the defeat and loss of such an important strategic city. Recall that today, Serhii Cerevati, spokesman for the 'Vostok Army' Command of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, said on Saturday that up to 5,500 Russian troops were in Liman, but not all of them could be surrounded, with some managing to withdraw.

Limn, under Russian control since May, is an important railway junction to the main Ukrainian strongholds in Donetsk: Kramatorsk and Sloviansk.

Kadyrov a nervous wreck after Russian army withdraws from Liman

The fall of Liman has sent Ramzan Kadyrov into a tizzy, with the Chechen dictator launching into a wave of accusations against Russian General Alexander Lapin, the man in charge of defending the city. Kadirov accuses the Russian general of being guilty of the Russian withdrawal and of ordering that fighters from the so-called Lukansk republic and Russian military units were mobilised on all sides of the Liman borders, but they were not provided with the necessary communication channels or sufficient ammunition. Ramzan Kadyrov, quoted by the Russian publication Kommersant, says that two weeks ago he had a discussion with Russian General Valery Gherasimov, Chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation, and informed him of the danger in Liman. But the Russian army chief gave assurances that General Lapin would handle the situation properly. At the same time, according to Kadyrov, General Lapin has moved his military headquarters 150 kilometres from the front lines and Liman. Liman lies northeast of the two main Ukrainian army strongholds in Donetsk - Sloviansk and Kramatorsk - and southeast of Izum in the Kharkov region. Liman is a key supply point for the Russian Army in Donbas.

https://www.defenseromania.ro/armata-rusa-s-a-recunocsut-infranta-si-s-a-retras-complet-din-liman-kadirov-un-car-de-nervi-pe-generalii-rusi_618521.html

[Ukrainian Armed Forces have reached the outskirts of Liman \(Video\). More than 5,000 Russian servicemen were reportedly surrounded](#)



Representatives of the Ukrainian military command said that the Ukrainian military had managed to encircle a large number of Russian troops in the city of Liman, Donetsk region - for which heavy battles have been fought in recent days. Pro-Kremlin Russian wire services publishing information about the war in Ukraine claim that Russian troops have already left the city and are not surrounded, but the reality is quite different. Serhii Cerevati, spokesman for the „Vostok Army” command of the Ukrainian Armed Forces, said on Saturday that up to 5,500 Russian soldiers were in Liman, but not all of them could be surrounded, with some managing to retreat. The head of the Lugansk regional military administration, Sergei Haidai, wrote that about 5,000 Russian soldiers remained in Liman. He says they "asked the Russian command for permission to leave the city, but were refused" and may now either try to break through the encirclement, die or surrender. According to Haidai, there was no possibility that the Russians could still deliver ammunition to the remaining soldiers in Liman town, nor was there any possibility of quietly leaving the town. On Saturday, a video of Ukrainian soldiers at the entrance to Liman was posted on social media.

It is not yet clear if this means that Russian troops have completely withdrawn from the town. Ukrainian servicemen boarded a vehicle on Saturday where they flew the Ukrainian flag on the outskirts of the eastern city of Liman, which has long been a Russian stronghold and which Kiev has announced has been surrounded, Reuters reports. „We are unfurling our national flag and flying it on our land. Liman will be Ukraine," said a Ukrainian serviceman before pinning the flag on what appeared to be a 'welcome to Liman' sign on the way to the city. EFE news agency reports that Serhii Cerevati confirmed the encirclement of more than 5,000 Russian troops in the area and said Ukrainian troops had taken control of five settlements near Liman in the Donetsk region. Earlier, Moscow's so-called ambassador to the self-proclaimed Lugansk People's Republic, Rodion Mirosnik, had said that the Russian army was trying to break the Ukrainian encirclement of the strategic town of Liman. Units of the Southern Military District attacked Ukrainian positions 'with the aim of breaking out of the encirclement of Liman', Mirosnik claimed. 'Liman is under the full control of allied forces,' Mirosnik added, according to which pro-Russian units continued to patrol the town and controlled the highway linking Liman and Kreminna in the Lugansk region. Liman, which has been under Russian control since May, is an important railway junction to the main Ukrainian strongholds in Donetsk: Kramatorsk and Sloviansk. The Ukrainian army has had the initiative in the east of the country since it regained control of part of the Kharkov region after the withdrawal of Russian troops on 8 September.

https://www.defenseromania.ro/militari-ucraineni-au-ajuns-la-periferia-orasului-liman-video_618517.html

[HIMARS, camouflaged in Ukraine's forests \(Video\). Rare footage from the battle with the systems that changed the fate of the Russian war](#)

US HIMARS system in Ukraine's forests. Photo: YouTube video capture @WSJ
Ukraine's armed forces have released rare images of the HIMARS multiple missile launchers that managed to halt the Russian offensive and give the Ukrainian Defence Forces the opportunity to seize the initiative.



The publication was on the frontline in Ukraine, where it reported on Ukrainian servicemen using US HIMARS multiple missile systems. The American journalists focused their material on HIMARS and how these systems managed to change the fate of the war, stop the Russian offensive and, not least, make a decisive contribution to the takeover and the Ukrainian counteroffensive that led to the liberation of important territory, especially in north-eastern Ukraine, where the Russian occupier was forced to withdraw from the Kharkov region. Several HIMARS systems can be seen camouflaged in wooded areas of Ukraine in the American footage. American journalist Steven Kalin had access to the frontline where

HIMARS are conducting the counteroffensive and managed to capture rare footage of the systems being used by the Ukrainians. Ukrainian soldiers operating HIMARS note in the report that in their area of operation, 70% of the Ukrainian Army's firepower is provided on the frontline by American systems. Other soldiers note the increased mobility of these systems, which allow the Ukrainians to accurately hit the Russian occupier and move their equipment quickly, regardless of weather conditions.



WSJ reporting from the frontline:
HIMARS for Ukraine

Firing a High Mobility Artillery Rocket System (HIMARS).

Ukraine currently has 16 HIMARS systems and 10 M270 launchers donated by the US. The Americans recently announced that they will deliver 18 more HIMARS systems. The US authorities are thus preparing a new military aid package for the Ukrainian Armed Forces, worth \$1.1 billion. In this new package, the US has announced that it will provide Ukraine with another 18 HIMARS systems. Ukraine already uses these systems in large numbers. Washington has openly provided Ukraine with advanced GMLRS missiles for HIMARS launchers, which can hit targets up to 80 km away, repeatedly underlining Ukraine's commitment not to use US missiles to strike Russian territory.

But HIMARS systems can also be used to launch longer-range ATACMS tactical missiles up to 300 km. Russia is concerned about the possibility of Ukraine using these missiles and has hinted that it does not rule out the possibility that they have already been used in the 9 August attack in which Ukrainian troops struck the Russian air base in Saki (Crimea), some 200 km from the nearest Ukrainian-controlled territory.

https://www.defenseromania.ro/himars-camuflete-in-padurile-ucrainei-video-imagini-rare-din-timpul-luptelor-cu-sistemele-care-au-schimbato-soarta-razboiului-rus_618503.html

The Russian military searched through defence industry depots for new military vehicles. It would have deployed several K-4386 Typhoon-VDV armoured vehicles in Ukraine



The Russian Army has reportedly deployed a batch of new, previously unused military combat vehicles to Ukraine. Several Russian K-4386 Typhoon-VDV armored vehicles have reportedly been used in combat for the first time in the territories the Russian army now occupies in Ukraine.

A video, which has begun circulating on social media, shows a Russian military convoy that includes at least five Typhoon-VDV armored vehicles equipped with a remote-controlled turret with a 30 mm cannon. The K-4386 Typhoon-VDV is a 4x4 armored vehicle designed and manufactured by Remdiesel, a subsidiary of truck manufacturer Kamaz. It was designed for use in combat, infantry support and other types of missions. The vehicle was on display at the Army 2019 International Military and Technical Forum in June 2019. The K-4386 Typhoon-VDV combat vehicle is equipped with a remote-controlled weapon station designed by the Russian Burevestnik Research Institute (part of the Russian military consortium Uralvagonzavod) and is equipped with a 30 mm 2A42 automatic cannon and a 7.62 mm calibre machine gun. The seven-seater armored fighting vehicle has a range of 800 km and can accelerate up to 100 km/h on the road. Its armour can withstand a 12.7 mm bullet. In the Russian army's military balance sheet for 2021, such armored vehicles do not appear at all, which may mean that the Russian defence industry has managed to produce a small number of Typhoon-VDV units. If the Russians have decided to throw these armored vehicles into combat, then Russia has serious problems at the moment with equipping its own army.

https://www.defenseromania.ro/armata-rusa-a-cautat-prin-depozitele-industriei-de-aparare-noi-vehicule-militare-ar-fi-desfasurat-in-ucraina-mai-multe-vehicule-blindate-k-4386-typhoon-vdv_618513.html

[Lockheed Martin and Verizon companies are testing a swarm of 5G-connected drones in intelligence-gathering missions](#)



Lockheed Martin and Verizon companies have been experimenting with military 5G communications systems installed aboard drones in ISR missions.

Earlier this week, the two companies reported using drones equipped with 5G communications systems to receive and transfer high-speed ISR (Intelligence, Surveillance and Reconnaissance) data securely and in real time. The information was received from an aircraft in flight and was used, including, to geolocate military targets. Two key advances in technology were demonstrated that may provide critical applications for the Department of Defense (DoD). The high data transmission speed has both facilitated the command and control (C2) process and enabled the geolocation of low-power radio transmitters. First, ISR data and video streams, collected and transmitted by an aircraft, in real time on different radio frequencies, were received by the on-board drone equipment, converted into high-speed 5G signals which, were transmitted to the beneficiaries for awareness. The data was displayed in a live video stream. "This capability will provide enhanced levels of both tactical situational awareness and command and control (C2) required by commanders to direct forces in the field," the press release said. Second, the technology has passively detected and located radio frequency (RF) signals that, could be used by the adversary for communications, detection or jamming. Dan Rice, vice president of 5G.MIL programs at Lockheed Martin said, "To stay ahead of our adversaries, military decision makers need the timely and accurate information that 5G.MIL provided in this demonstration. By combining advanced commercial 5G capabilities with military capabilities using secure and open standards, we are helping to make the DoD vision for integrated deterrence a reality."

Srini Kalapala, vice president of technology and product development at Verizon said in turn:

"Verizon is the network America relies on, and our private 5G Ultra Wideband networks provide the security, reliability, capacity and low latency that the defense sector depends on. By demonstrating the critical connectivity our network provides, we are showing how 5G and edge computing can help DoD address strategic priorities and continue to develop advanced solutions."

The companies also provided some details on activities during the test. Four rotary-wing drones equipped with 5G communications technology flew coordinated ISR missions. During the flight, the drones were connected to two Verizon On Site Private Network (communications) nodes - technology that enabled the secure transfer of ISR data. The activities took place at Lockheed Martin's 5G test facility in Waterton, Colorado. Data received by the drones was seamlessly and securely transferred between a 5G private network and a surrogate public network, confirming command-and-control capability. The combined use of private and public networks is considered "essential" by the two companies because, "it will extend the reach of 5G.MIL technology to a range of military environments where commercial networks may not be available or appropriate." The drones successfully located a target in the tactical field which, was transmitting a low power RF signal, confirming the signal location capability. The signal source could be geolocated because the drones transmitted the location data (usually the direction from which the signal is coming, called triangulation - author's note) very quickly - in real time. Each drone transmitted its data, over a private Verizon 5G Ultra Wideband high-speed, low-latency network, to a centre that processed and integrated it using advanced signal processing algorithms, enabling geolocation of the signal source. The aces up Verizon and Lockheed Martin's sleeves are the reliable 5G network, state-of-the-art computing, and extensive testing facilities that allow for a wide variety of scenarios. The low latency, high speed and robust reliability offered by Verizon's network have enabled companies to transmit and process ISR data almost instantaneously - in real time. Lockheed Martin's 5G.MIL multi-site pilot network enabled data to be securely transferred to various locations to view both ISR data and the big picture of the tactical area. The two companies will continue to work together and gradually introduce 5G communications technology to other areas. The demonstrations, taking place in May and

September 2022, are part of a 5G collaboration announced last year by the two companies focused on delivering cutting-edge technologies to the DoD as quickly as possible, according to the press release. Future demonstrations between Verizon and Lockheed Martin will expand ISR test scenarios to include precision geolocation of RF transmitters on the move (another sensitive group of RF signal sources). The companies plan to expand the collaboration on the safe operation of public-private networks, connecting military data links (e.g. Link-16 - author's note) to hybrid (public-private) 5G.MIL networks. Author's note: In the current experiment, it appears that 5G communication systems on board drones were only used as high-speed data relays. Presumably, in future developments, 5G interfaces will be added to the existing communication equipment on the research/fighting systems, which will increase the transmission speed also on the last link of the communication chain - research/fighting system - relay. These interfaces will be used if radio communication is possible in the EHF (Extremely High Frequency - 30-300 GHz) band - wavelengths between 10 mm and 1 mm. In terms of applying 5G to geolocation, the drones used in the experiment carried on-board 5G equipment as well as sensors to receive RF signals, making them more powerful and more valuable. Recently, Lockheed Martin opened the Carrera project to create Collaborative Combat Aircraft (CCA) drones, which will accompany fifth-generation fighters and future Next Generation Air Dominance (NGAD) aircraft. In addition to combat, these drones will also perform ISR missions at the forefront of the engagement group. So, presumably, CCA drones will also be equipped with new 5G technology to detect and communicate threat positions extremely quickly.

https://www.defenseromania.ro/companiile-lockheed-martin-si-verizon-testeaza-un-roi-de-drone-conectate-la-5g-in-misiuni-de-culegere-a-informatiilor_618515.html

IRAN DECLARES WAR ON KURDISH INSURGENTS IN NORTHERN IRAQ

Iran has declared war on Kurdish-Iranian insurgents in northern Iraq, with the Islamic Revolutionary Guards Corps (IRGC) launching an unprecedented series of strikes on their positions in the Kurdistan region. On 24 September, IRGC ground forces announced that they had launched an operation against the headquarters of "terrorist groups" in Kurdistan. On the same day, intense artillery and rocket strikes hit positions of Kurdish-Iranian opposition groups in the region, mainly in Berbezin and other areas along the border with Iran. The strikes continued on 25, 26 and 27 September. However, no casualties were reported. On 28 September, the IRGC carried out an unprecedented wave of rocket and drone strikes on positions of Kurdish-Iranian opposition groups in different parts of Kurdistan. The IRGC said it targeted 42 positions with 72 rockets and several suicide drones. The positions belonged to the Kurdistan Freedom Party, the Kurdistan Democratic Party of Iran, the Free Life Party of Kurdistan and the Komala Party of Iranian Kurdistan. According to the Kurdistan Region's Ministry of Health, at least 13 people were killed and 58 others injured in the Iranian strikes. The IRGC carried out the strikes with Fath 360 precision-guided ground-to-ground missiles and Shahed-136 suicide drones. The latest wave of Iranian strikes has been condemned by the Kurdistan Region government as well as the Iraqi Foreign Ministry, which said it would summon the Iranian ambassador to protest the IRGC operation. Just hours after the strikes, US Central Command announced that it had sent an F-15 aircraft to shoot down an Iranian Mohajer-6 fighter drone that appeared to be heading towards US forces in the Kurdistan region's capital, Erbil. The drone was probably taking part in the latest wave of strikes. The command said in a statement that "this was a significant incident".

Several of the Kurdish-Iranian groups targeted by the IRGC, such as Komala, enjoy close ties with Washington. The IRGC operation against Kurdish-Iranian opposition groups is

a response to Kurdish-led protests in Iran. The protests were sparked by the death of Mahsa Amini, an Iranian Kurdish woman who was arrested for allegedly violating Iran's strict rules on wearing the hijab, the Islamic headscarf for women. Tehran has repeatedly accused foreign powers of supporting the protesters. The US is believed to be one of those powers. The guards say their operation in the Kurdistan region will continue until all positions of Kurdish-Iranian opposition groups are dismantled. This could eventually lead to a confrontation with the government in the region or even with US forces there.

<https://southfront.org/iran-war-on-kurdish-insurgents-in-iraq/>