

SAS-172 "MULTI-DOMAIN OPERATIONS WARGAME" RESEARCH TASK GROUP

CONNECTIONS UK CONFERENCE

06.09.2023

HOW WE UNDERSTAND MDO

BLUE UNDERSTANDING

- Integration Across Domains:
 Prioritize synchronization and coordination within and across domains.
- Rapid Adaptability & Decision-Making: Emphasize swift response and adaptability in the face of evolving modern battlefields and emerging technologies.
- Collaboration & Partnerships:
 Address modern threats through multi-branch defense collaboration and cooperation with allies and inter-departmental entities.
- Balancing Tactical & Strategic
 Perspectives: Align immediate
 tactical operations with
 overarching strategic objectives
 and goals.

RED UNDERSTANDING

- Non-Traditional Warfare Methods:
 Prioritize precision, speed, and information in operations.
- Integrated Air Strikes & Non-Military Methods: Leverage massive, coordinated strikes and non-military approaches, often with broader implications.
- System-to-System Confrontations: Emphasize on information denial and exploitation.
- Automated Decision-Making Trend:
 Recognize the growing importance
 of automating decision processes in warfare.
- Increasing Role of Non-Kinetic Strategies: Acknowledge non-kinetic approaches as pivotal in achieving warfare objectives.

GREEN UNDERSTANDING

- Operational Strengthening & Personnel Enhancement: Emphasize bolstering operational capabilities in a MD environment with a focus on personnel growth, equipment augmentation, and tailored training programs.
- Extended Mobility & Asymmetric

 Defense: Prioritize the capability to
 operate remotely for extended durations,
 highlighting asymmetric operations and
 Anti-Access/Area Denial systems.
- Conventional Threat Awareness:
 Recognize the presence and impact of high-lethality conventional weapon systems in modern conflicts.
- Preparedness & Point of Injury Care:
 Emphasize the significance of readiness and the need for strategies like point of injury care and prehospital medicine in the face of threats.

NATIONAL EXPECTATIONS

NATO

- Sees MDO as integral to its broad political and military strategy.
- Emphasizes rapid planning, battlespace management, and execution across all domains to gain an advantage.
- Focuses on breaking the relationship between the levels of operation and synchronizing cross-domain effects.
- Information Domain vs Cyberpsace

UK

- Focuses on Multi-Domain Integration (MDI) to ensure seamless cooperation across defense components, other government departments, and allies.
- Views MDI as a mindset requiring substantial changes in defense and government.
- Defines several domains for MDI: Air, Cyber, Electromagnetic, Maritime, Land, and Space.

USA

- Views MDO as a way to integrate joint and Army capabilities across all domains to defeat advanced enemy defenses.
- Sees MDO as a tool to create relative advantages, achieve objectives, and consolidate gains.
- Stresses disciplined initiative, mission command culture, and rapid adaptability in uncertain situations.

GERMANY

- Envisions a future battlefield that is hyper, hybrid, and total, necessitating multidimensional cooperation.
- Believes that while technology is essential for MDO, non-technical aspects like leadership philosophy, training, and mindset are equally crucial.

FRANCE

- Regards MDO as a response to new international challenges, aiming to preserve military advantage and initiative for the Allies.
- Acknowledges potential opportunities with MDO but also recognizes unaddressed strategic questions and challenges.
- Warns against focusing solely on tactical successes at the expense of broader strategic vision.

UKRAINE

- Acknowledge and respond to extensive multi-domain battles across the nation involving conventional weapons.
- Recognize the high lethality posed by conventional weapon systems deployed by adversary forces.
- Given the increased morbidity and mortality, emphasize prehospital care and global health engagement strategies to mitigate battlefield casualties.
- POI Care and Immediate Response: Implement point of injury care guidelines and damage control measures to reduce battlefield casualties.

POLAND

- Prioritize the strengthening of the Armed Forces through increased personnel, equipment, and adapted training.
- Emphasize capabilities for unique and nontraditional warfare methods.
- Work on creating systems for battlefield isolation and hindering adversarial movements.
- Enhance the forces' ability to move swiftly and efficiently in the battlefield.
- Focus on the ability to sustain operations away from permanent locations for longer durations.



RoE in Peacetime

Dealing with the limitations and rules of engagement that apply during peacetime scenarios.

Adversary and Ally Understanding of MDO and Other Concepts

Ensuring that the game accurately models how both adversaries and allies perceive and respond to MDO, including strategies, doctrines, and objectives.

Interoperability

Different military domains (land, sea, air, space, cyber) often use distinct equipment, tactics, and communication systems.

Information Domain

Managing the flow of information and disinformation across various domains, ensuring players can leverage information effectively for strategic advantage.

Time

Dimension of time in military operations. i(speed of decision-making, synchronization of actions, the impact of delays)

MULTI-DOMAIN WARGAMING CHALLENGES

Rate of Attrition

Accounting for the rate at which military forces and capabilities are depleted or lost in combat, which can significantly affect the game's dynamics and outcome.

Command and Control (C2)

Representing command and control structures for each domain and their interaction.

Level of Warfare

Incorporating various levels of warfare (tactical, operational, and strategic) into the game scales and complexities of military operations.

Cyber Operations

Incorporating cyber warfare as a distinct domain and addressing the complexities of cyber operations.

Reserve

Balancing the use of reserve forces (incl. deployment, readiness, and strategic employment)

Logistics

Managing the supply chain, transportation, and support structures required to sustain military operations (incl. procurement, distribution, and maintenance of resources)

WOMEN IN COMMAND: HYBRID THREAT RISING





Scan to download the SAS-172 leaflet

VALIDATION









































Defence Academy of the United Kingdom

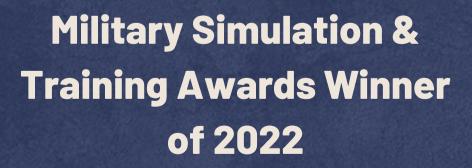






AWARDS







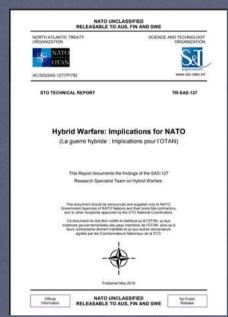
International Serious
Play Awards Gold Medal
Winner of 2022



Women in Defence UK
Stem in Defence Award
of 2022

SOURCE DOCUMENTS

HYBRID WAR MODEL



Hybrid Warfare of NATO STO: The General Game Scenarios modelled from SAS-127 Report named Implications for NATO



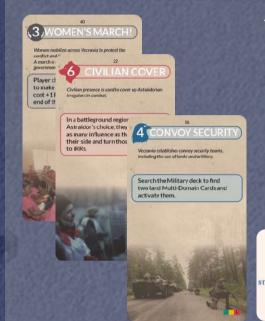
EVENT SCENARIOS



Research Specialist Team on Hybrid Warfare of NATO STO: The Event Scenarios Modelled from Ukranian Case Study Reports



STRATCOM SCENARIOS



The Strategic Communication
(STRATCOM) Scenarios
adapted from NATO Strategic
Communication Center of
Excellence Database



CYBER ATTACK SCENARIOS



The Cyber Attack Scenarios of NATO gathered from Cyber Security Excellence Center International Lock Shields
Cyber Exercise.



ORBAT (ORDER OF BATTLE)



The Army Lineup and ORBAT
which is modelled from
Institute for the Study of War
Reseources.



SIMULATION TABLES



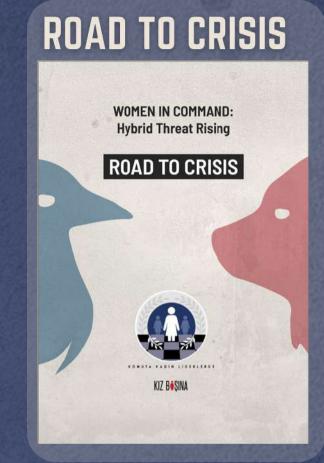
War Simulation Graphics made by over modelling of the game named Strike! created by DSTL and Ministry of Defense of England



HYBRID THREAT RISING GAME ELEMENTS

















TUTORIAL





SAS-172 MDO WARGAME

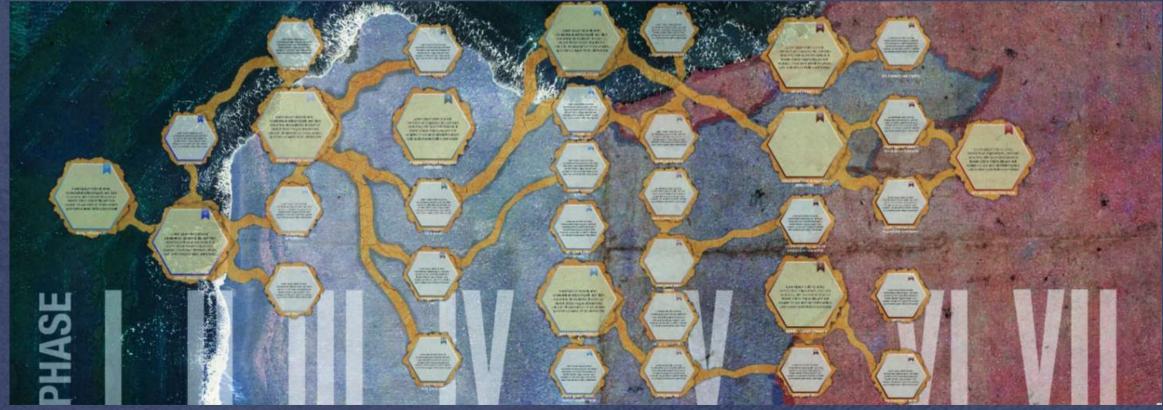




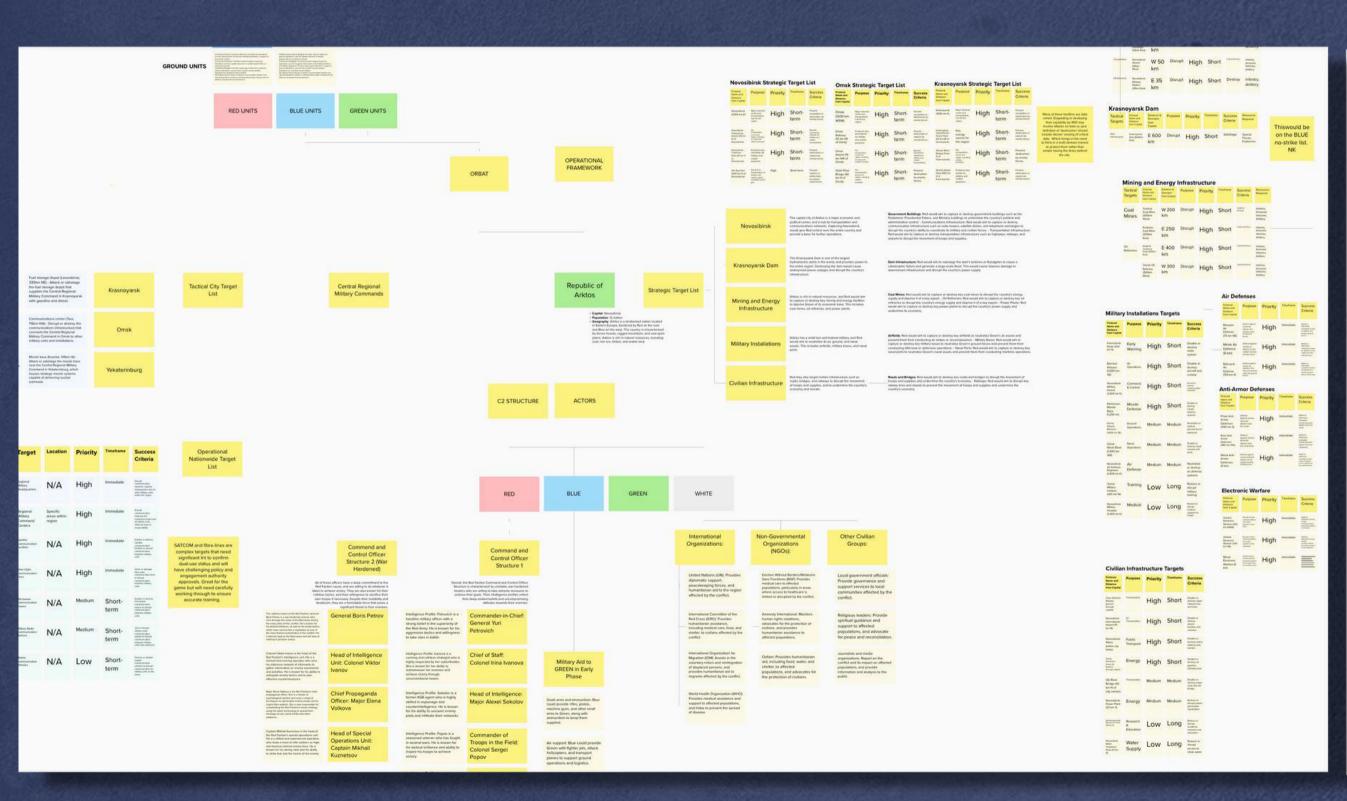


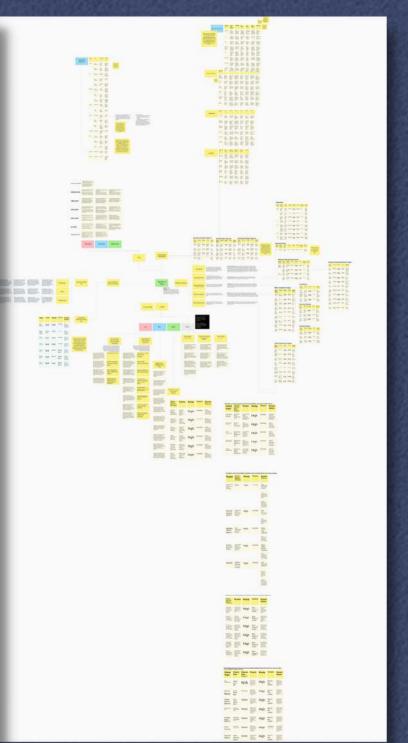






THE SCENARIO





THE SCENARIO

The game is structured into 12 operational months, each reflecting the dynamics of a hybrid conflict scenario.

PHASE 1

PHASE 2

PHASE 3

PHASE 4

RED forces employ
psychological operations and
special forces to infiltrate the
GREEN territory, while the
GREEN faction, reinforced by
BLUE, responds with
ambushes, cyber attacks, and
plans joint exercises.
Personnel losses remain
minimal.

The conflict escalates as all factions ramp up efforts in all domains, particularly on Sea, Air, and Land. Propaganda campaigns, cyber attacks, and space reconnaissance are used to support operations.

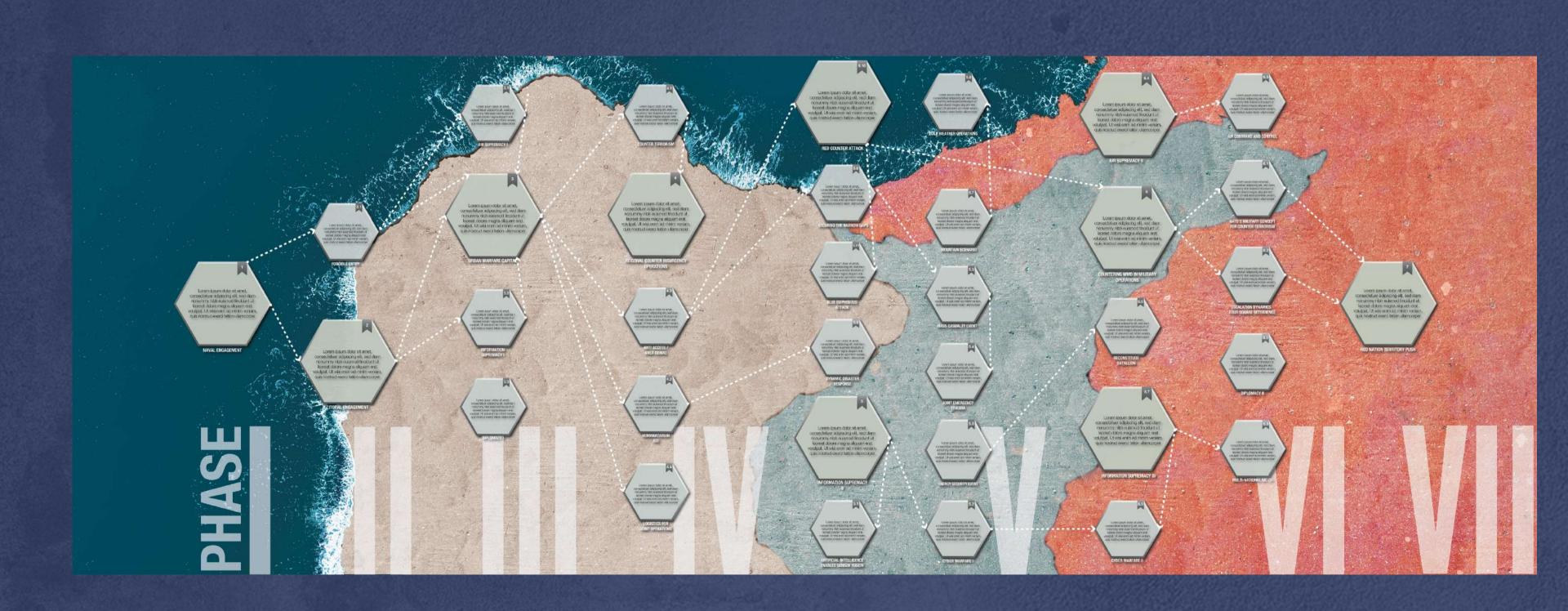
As RED loses internal control, an uprising begins.

Tensions intensify as the RED population within GREEN join the fight as non-state actors. The uprising in RED borders leads to the capture of nuclear facilities by rebels. As RED tries to manage division among citizens as a failed state, GREEN has to defend its territory from RED citizens within.

With complete breakdown of the RED country, warlords with access to nuclear and military resources take control. The conflict reaches its peak and all domains become fully engaged with BLUE involvement. Logistics capabilities become critical targets as the factions seek to undermine each other. Reconnaissance and EW operations are utilised to maximise the impact of all actions.

SAS-172 MDO WARGAME

A toolkit of MDO operations.

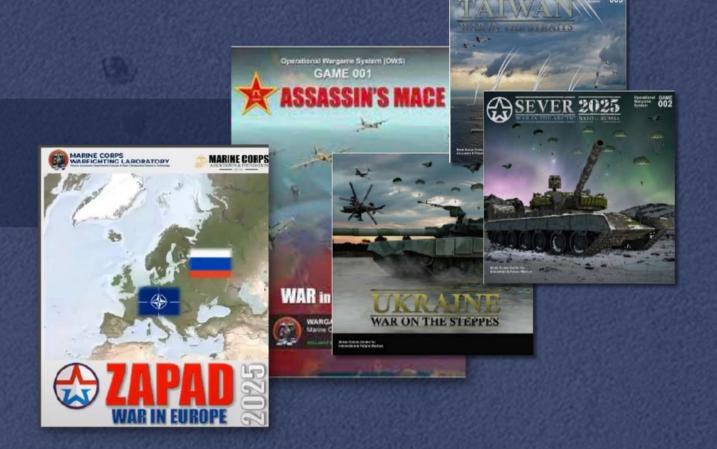


STATE-OF-THE-ART RESEARCH

STATE-OF-THE-ART RESEARCH

OWS SCENARIOS

Assassin's Mace, SEVER, UKRAINE, ZAPAD and TAIWAN



INDUSTRY LEADER WARGAMES

Exercise Specular Strike!, Littoral Commander



COMMERCIAL WARGAMES



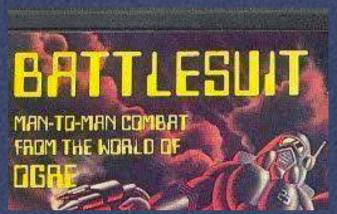




Fleet Marine Force



Sniper! & Patrol!



Battlesuit



Command & Colors
Napoleonics



Supply Lines of the American Revolution



Operational Naval Wargame for Analysis



Harpoon V



Micro Armour Wargame

+ Advanced Squad Leader, Israeli Airforce Leader, 2050 The Last City, Global War 2025, Persian Incursion and many more.

RESEARCH

MULTI-DOMAIN WARGAMING INDEX VI





MULTI-DOMAIN WARGAMING INDEX V2

A booklet of wargames which contain multi-domain or relative elements. Each wargame is examined based on

- Scenario
- Audience
- Player
- Turn & Sequence
- Map & Terrain
- Deployment



MD Wargaming Index



Understanding Multi-Domain Conflict

Traditional warfare doctrines emphasized a clear distinction between different domains, treating them as However, in today's reality, these domains are not only interlinked but also refers to the strategic competition and military engagements that span across domains like land, sea, air, space, and cyberspace. In such conflicts, actions in one domain can have direct and indirect effects on others, leading to a complex web of consequences that demand a holistic approach to strategy.

Consider, for instance, a scenario where a cyberattack targets a nation's critical infrastructure, affecting its power grid and communication systems. This disruption could impact military operations on land, sea, and air, thus blurring the lines between traditional domains. Similarly, advancements in space technology have introduced new dimensions to warfare. involving satellite communications. surveillance, and navigation, further accentuating the multi-domain nature of

MD Wargaming Index

Littoral Commander: Indo-Pacific

LC: Indo-Pacific explores hypothetical scenarios of conflict between the U.S. Marine Corps (USMC) and the People's Liberation Army Navy Marine Corps (PLANMC) in the year 2040 and beyond. Explores future tactical concepts, emerging technologies, and all-domain





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Turn & Sequence

The game play consists of 4 principal stages, each comprised of 1 to 3 players, take turns

- · Planning & Deployment (1st turn only)
- Actions combat).
- · Initiative Check,
- · Victory Check.

Each turn has three stages: Actions, Initiative Check, and Victory Check.

Map & Terrain

The LC map (24"W x 31"L) is divided into hexes each representing an area 20 km

The map also has 'Naval Zones' to abstract the great distances that naval vessels can fire from and still strike the main map area.

Deployment

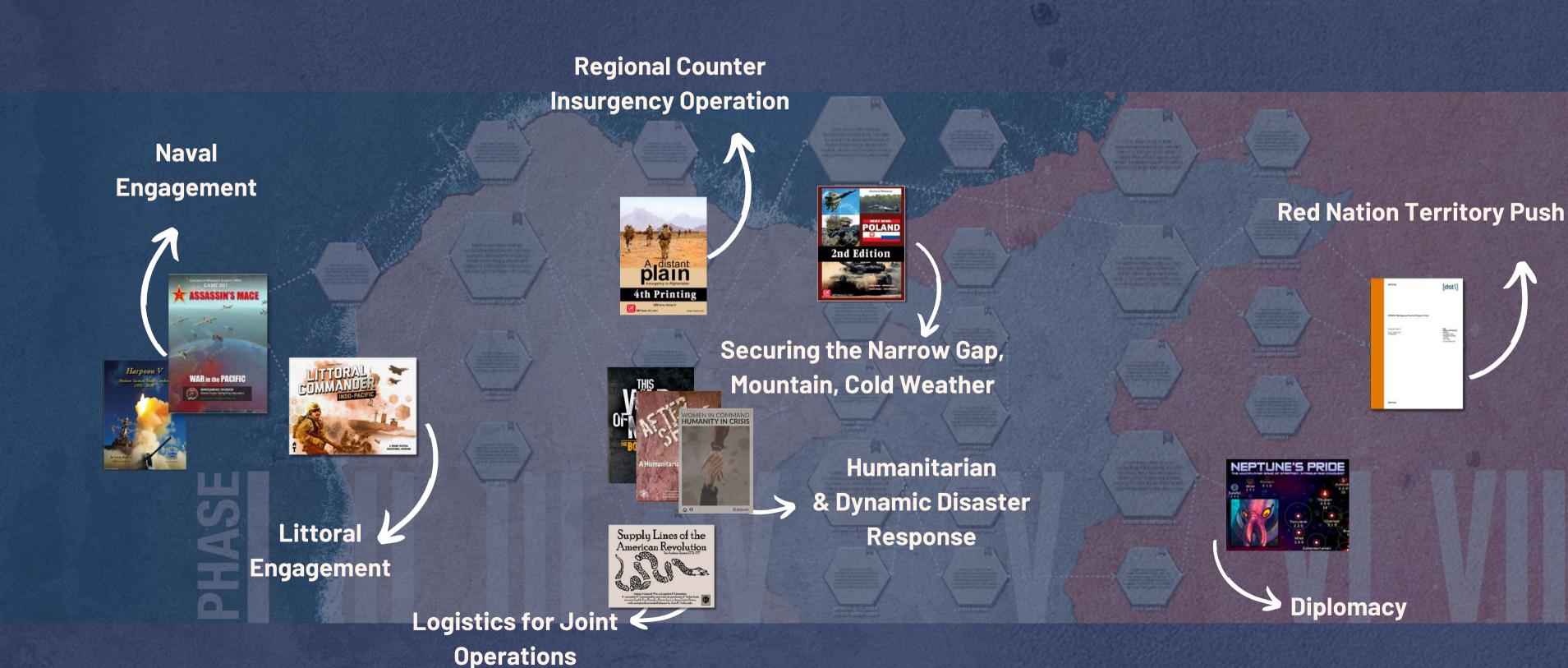
represented by a double sided counter. The back displays a unique symbol for the PLANMC/PLAN or USMC/USN.

The front displays the unit's type, size, Combat Values (CV), combat ranges, MP allowance, unit designator and Resupply Value (RV), if applicable.

Littoral Commander: Indo-Pacific offers fast-paced, accessible, and flexible game play meant to be fun and competitive, while also serving as an "intellectual sandbox" on "what-if" conflicts that could arise in the Indo-Pacific region.

STATE-OF-THE-ART RESEARCH

REPRESENTED SUBJECTS



QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

CONTACT INFORMATION

Women in Command Project



in

Elçin Ada SAYIN Project Manager SAS-172 RTG





L. Berke ÇAPLI Task Group Chair