Russian Offensive Campaign Assessment, April 23, 2023
Karolina Hird, George Barros, and Frederick W. Kagan
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ISW is publishing a special edition campaign assessment today, April 23. This report outlines the current Russian order of battle (ORBAT) in Ukraine, assesses the offensive and defensive capabilities of Russian force groupings along the front, and discusses major factors that may complicate Russian defensive operations in the event of a Ukrainian counteroffensive.

This report is based on a number of assumptions about Ukrainian capabilities that ISW does not, as a matter of policy, attempt to assess or report on. It assumes, in particular, that Ukraine will be able to conduct a coordinated multi-brigade mechanized offensive operation making full use of the reported nine brigades being prepared for that operation. That task is daunting and larger than any offensive effort Ukraine has hitherto attempted (four Ukrainian brigades were reportedly used in the Kharkiv counter-offensive, for example). It also assumes that Ukraine will have integrated enough tanks and armored personnel carriers of various sorts into its units to support extended mechanized maneuver, that Ukrainian mechanized units will have sufficient ammunition of all sorts including artillery, and that Ukraine will be able to conduct long-range precision strikes with HIMARS and other similar systems integrated with and supporting maneuver operations as it has done before. It further assumes that Ukrainian forces will have the mine-clearing and bridging capabilities needed to move relatively rapidly through prepared defensive positions. ISW sees no reason to question any of these assumptions given the intensity with which Ukraine has reportedly been preparing for this operation and the time it has taken to do so, as well as the equipment reportedly delivered to Ukrainian forces by Western countries. If any significant number of these assumptions prove invalid, however, then some of the assessments and observations below will also be invalid, and the Russians’ prospects for holding their lines will be better than presented below. ISW offers no assessment of or evidence for these assumptions, and thus offers no specific forecast for the nature, scale, location, duration, or outcome of the upcoming Ukrainian counter-offensive. Ukraine has attractive options for offensive operations all along the line, and ISW does not assess that the information presented in this report or any observations ISW has made below lead obviously to the conclusion that Ukrainian forces will attack in one area or another.

Russian forces in Ukraine are operating in decentralized and largely degraded formations throughout the theater, and the current pattern of deployment suggests
that most available units are already online and engaged in either offensive or
defensive operations. ISW assesses that Russian forces are currently operating along seven axes:
Kupyansk; Luhansk Oblast; Bakmut; Avdiivka-Donetsk City; western Donetsk/eastern Zaporizhia;
western Zaporizhia; and Kherson Oblast. Russian forces are pursuing active offensive operations on at
least five of these axes (Kupyansk, Luhansk, Bakmut, Avdiivka-Donetsk City, and western
Donetsk/eastern Zaporizhia) and predominantly pursuing defensive operations on the western
Zaporizhia Oblast and Kherson Oblast axes. The forces currently committed to both offensive and
defensive operations in Ukraine are both regular (doctrinally consistent based on Russian pre-war
units) and irregular (non-standard and non-doctrinal) forces, and it is highly likely that the
majority of Russian elements throughout Ukraine are substantially below full
strength due to losses taken during previous phases of the war. This report will
discuss “elements” of certain units and formations deployed to certain areas, but it
should not be assumed that any of these units or formations are operating at full
strength.

Kupyansk Axis (Northeastern Kharkiv Oblast)

Russia has committed elements of previously damaged Western Military District
(WMD) formations to the Kupyansk area. Russian forces have been pursuing limited offensive
operations on the Kupyansk axis in the first few months of 2023, but have failed to make
operationally significant gains towards Kupyansk and have made only occasional and localized
tactical gains. ISW has observed mentions of unknown units of unspecified echelon of the 1st Guards
Tank Army (1st GTA)’s 47th Tank Division operating in the Kupyansk direction.¹ The 1st GTA notably
suffered major manpower and equipment losses during the Russian offensive in Chernihiv Oblast
early in the war in 2022, and then once again during Ukraine’s Kharkiv Oblast counteroffensive in fall
2022.² The 1st GTA’s 4th Tank Division, particularly its 12th and 13th Tank Regiments, lost nearly
100 tanks in a few days in September 2022, so any constituent elements of the 1st GTA that are
currently operating near Kupyansk are likely short of tanks and other critical systems.³ The
commitment of damaged and understrength 1st GTA elements to this line likely suggests that the
Russian military command is not immediately prioritizing this as an axis of advance or defense.
Geolocated footage from February 2023 additionally shows that the WMD’s 6th Combined Arms
Army (CAA) has committed unknown units of unspecified echelon near the Fyholivka-Novomlynsk
area, about 19km directly north of Kupyansk.⁴ A Russian milblogger additionally indicated that
elements of the 6th CAA’s 138th Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade are operating in Kharkiv
Oblast, likely near Kupyansk.

Based on the pattern of deployment of WMD formations on the Kupyansk and Luhansk
axes, the WMD’s 2nd Motor Rifle Division (1st GTA) has likely deployed toward along
the Kharkiv-Luhansk Oblast border. ISW has previously noted that it has not yet observed
explicit confirmation that the 2nd MRD has come online but considering that unnamed 1st GTA
elements are deployed near Kupyansk and that it is highly unlikely that Russia can afford to hold a
division in reserve while trying to pursue offensive and defensive operations, the 2nd MRD has likely
deployed near Kupyansk.⁵
Assessed Russian Order of Battle in Luhansk Oblast as of April 23, 2023

Unspecified elements of the 2nd Motorized Rifle Division (1st Guards Tank Army) deployed to Luhansk Oblast from Belarus in late January 2023. These elements' whereabouts are unknown as of April 23, 2023.

Note: This map shows notional approximations of Russian unit locations based on Russian and Ukrainian reporting. This map does not show the full extent of Russian units deployed along the frontline.

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Observed elements:

- 1st Guards Tank Army  
  - 47th Tank Division
- 6th Combined Arms Army  
  - 138th Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade
Assessed Control of Terrain Around Kharkiv as of April 23, 2023, 3:00 PM ET

Map by George Barros, Katerina Stepian, Asia Noel, Mikkelson, Matthew Meeler, Thomas Reifschneider, Will Kieln, and Mitchell Belcher - © 2023 Institute for the Study of War and The Critical Threats Project

Significant Fighting in the past 24 Hours

Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory before February 24

Claimed Russian Control over Ukrainian Territory

Assessed Russian Advances in Ukraine*

Claimed Ukrainian Counteroffensives

Assessed Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory

Reported Ukrainian Partisan Warfare

* Assessed Russian advances are areas where ISW assesses Russian forces have operated in or launched attacks against but do not control.
Russia has committed elements of two military districts and two airborne (VDV) divisions to an unsuccessful offensive in Luhansk Oblast that has operationally culminated. ISW assessed in February that WMD elements had been committed to decisive offensive operations along the Svatove-Kreminna line in Luhansk Oblast but forecasted that this offensive was extraordinarily unlikely to achieve meaningful gains. This offensive has now operationally culminated and has made only a few localized tactical gains. Elements of the WMD’s 20th Combined Arms Army (20th CAA); the Central Military District (CMD)’s 41st Combined Arms Army (41st CAA); VDV forces; the Main Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation (GRU); forces of the Donetsk and Luhansk People’s Republics (DNR and LNR), and various ad hoc irregular formations have been fighting along the Svatove-Kreminna line since early 2023. ISW has observed a heavy commitment of the 20th CAA’s 144th and 3rd Motor Rifle Divisions (MRDs) along the Svatove-Kreminna line, including all three of the 144th MRD’s constituent regiments (the 254th and 488th Guards Motor Rifle regiments and the 59th Guards Tank Regiment) and two of the 3rd MRD’s motorized rifle regiments (the 752nd and 252nd Motorized Rifle Regiments). Considering that most of these elements have been actively engaged in offensive operations along an active front for the greater part of four months they are likely exhausted and substantially degraded.

Russia has also committed elements of the CMD to the Svatove-Kreminna line, particularly in the area west of Kreminna. Geolocated footage posted in late February shows that elements of the 35th Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade of the 41st Combined Arms Army (41st CAA) conducted a failed vehicle borne improvised explosive device (VBIED) attack against Ukrainian positions near Chervonopopivka, 6km north of Kreminna. The 6th Tank Regiment of the 90th Tank Division is likely also engaged near Svatove, and a Russian milblogger noted in early January that mobilized servicemen of this regiment have been fighting in this area without rotation since October 2022, which suggests that the CMD largely lacks other forces with which to conduct necessary troops rotations. The Russian Ministry of Defense (MoD) additionally refers to the “Central Group of Forces” (another name for the CMD grouping in Ukraine) operating in the Lyman direction west of Kreminna in its daily situation reports. The CMD under Colonel General Alexander Lapin was responsible for the major Russian operational defeat following the Ukrainian liberation of Lyman on October 1, 2022. CMD elements were likely severely degraded during the fall of Lyman and subsequent Ukrainian counteroffensive pushes, and the current CMD grouping near Kreminna is therefore likely comprised of partially reconstituted remnants of the October withdrawal. The exact hierarchy of command and control on this sector of the front is unclear—Lapin was dismissed following the fall of Lyman but then apparently reappointed as commander of the Luhansk axis as of April 18.

VDV forces are also actively engaged near Kreminna. ISW has observed mentions of the 237th Guards Air Assault Regiment of the 76th VDV Division and the 331st Guards Airborne Regiment of the 98th VDV Division operating in the forested area to the west and southwest of Kreminna.
Kreminna. The Russian military command notably appears to be increasing the prominence of VDV forces, and the Russian MoD reported on April 3 that VDV units received TOS-1A “Solntsepek” thermobaric artillery systems for the first time in history. Geolocated footage confirms that Russian forces have used TOS-1A systems near Kreminna as recently as April 1. TOS-1A systems are military district-level assets that are not tied to specific formations, so their use around Kreminna by VDV elements is noteworthy and suggests that the Russian military command may be trying to empower VDV units to conduct further offensive operations on this front. However, the commitment of a single type of artillery asset is unlikely to lend VDV forces a decisive offensive edge on this axis and does not replace the core requirement for better (and more) Russian infantry capabilities, as ISW has previously assessed.

The Main Directorate of the Russian General Staff (GRU) has also deployed limited special forces (Spetsnaz) elements along the Svatove-Kreminna line, likely to offset the lack of needed infantry capabilities. Russian milbloggers have posted footage claiming that the 24th Separate Special Purpose Brigade and 3rd Guards Special Purpose Brigade are operating near Makiivka (22km northwest of Kreminna) and around Kreminna itself. The Russian military continues to use Spetsnaz units to conduct ground attacks and infantry maneuvers instead of for their primary sabotage and targeting missions, as ISW has previously observed. The apparent increased prominence of Spetsnaz units in this area is likely part of the Russian military command’s effort to mitigate losses to ground assault elements by committing elite formations that traditionally have different functions to regular combat missions.

Several irregular Russian formations have additionally been playing a supplementary role along the Svatove-Kreminna line. LNR, BARS (Russian Combat Reserve), Chechen “Akhmat” Spetsnaz, and the “Don” Cossack Regiment appear to be participating in hostilities in this area, albeit to a much more limited extent than more conventional units. ISW has observed two BARS detachments—BARS “Kaskad” and BARS-13—engaged near Kreminna, and the 4th LNR Brigade and 3rd LNR Battalion additionally have been fighting alongside Chechen “Akhmat” elements south of Kreminna near Bilohorivka.

Russian forces have failed to make meaningful advances in Luhansk Oblast in 2023, despite the heavy commitment of elements of at least three armies of two military districts, elements of two VDV divisions, and the support of numerous irregular formations. The forces that have been fighting along this line for at least four months are likely exhausted and substantially degraded. They have continued to attack, have not rotated to rest and refit, and do not appear to have prepared themselves to receive a Ukrainian offensive.

Observed elements:

- Spetsnaz
  - 24th Separate Special Purpose Brigade
  - 3rd Guards Special Purpose Brigade
- VDV
- 76th VDV Division
  - 237th Air Assault Regiment
- 98th VDV Division
  - 331st Airborne Regiment
- 20th Combined Arms Army
  - 144th Motor Rifle Division
    - 254th Guards Motor Rifle Regiment
    - 488th Guards Motor Rifle Regiment
    - 59th Guards Tank Regiment
  - 3rd Motor Rifle Division
    - 752nd Motorized Rifle Regiment
    - 252nd Motorized Rifle Regiment
- Central Military District
  - 41st Combined Arms Army
    - 35th Separate Guards Motor Rifle Brigade
    - 90th Tank Division
      - 6th Tank Regiment
  - Other unspecified echelons in the Lyman direction
- 2nd Luhansk Army Corps elements
  - 4th Brigade
    - TF SURRICATS anti-drone unit
  - 3rd Battalion
- Irregulars
  - BARS
    - BARS-13
    - BARS “Kaskad”
  - Chechen “Akhmat” Spetsnaz
  - Don Cossacks

**Bakhmut**

The current Russian pattern of commitment around Bakhmut suggests that the Russian military leadership is increasingly prioritizing the completion of the capture of the city before the start of the Ukrainian counteroffensive if possible. The Wagner Group continues to take heavy losses. It may well be able to complete the seizure of the city at some point. Sustaining Wagner’s advance beyond its culmination required the Russian MoD to commit VDV formations to allow Wagner to concentrate almost entirely on the urban fight. Wagner financier and chief Yevgeny Prigozhin ceded the northern and southwestern flanks to the Russia MoD and confirmed that VDV elements are supporting the Wagner main effort in Bakhmut in this way. VDV support in this area will likely enable Wagner to make more gains within the city and may persuade Ukrainian forces to withdraw. VDV units near Bakhmut are likely further removed from direct, highly attritional urban combat than Wagner elements, and will thus likely emerge from the battle for Bakhmut in...
substantially better shape than Wagner.

Russian milbloggers have noted that elements of the 106th VDV Division are defending the line near Yakovlivka, about 17km northeast of Bakhmut. The announcement of Wagner and the VDV working together around Bakhmut suggests that the Russian military leadership is seeking to cooperate with Prigozhin despite previously growing frictions in order to expedite the capture of Bakhmut. The Russian MoD’s apparent desire to reduce friction with Wagner over Bakhmut is also evidenced by the apparent reappointment of former VDV commander and Wagner affiliate Colonel General Mikhail Teplinsky to an unspecified but “major” role in Ukraine after alleged previous disagreements with the MoD and Chief of the Russian General Staff Army General Valery Gerasimov. These efforts on the command level are additionally having tactical impacts—Russian milbloggers noted that Wagner is now operating T-90 tanks in Bakhmut, which suggests that the Russian military leadership has allocated more modern assets to Wagner in an attempt to expedite the capture of the city.

Certain irregular Russian formations are also engaged near Bakhmut, although in a notably much more limited capacity than Wagner. The Ukrainian General Staff reported on February 25 that around 200 Chechen “Akhmat” special purpose police arrived in Bakhmut to combat desertion and sabotage by other Russian forces in the area. “Akhmat” forces are unlikely to have engaged in actual combat, however. The “Lystan” volunteer detachment, part of the “Don” Cossack formation, claimed to be fighting near Bakhmut as of March 18.
Assessed Russian Order of Battle in Donetsk Oblast as of April 23, 2023

Note: This map shows notional approximations of Russian unit locations based on Russian and Ukrainian reporting. This map does not show the full extent of Russian units deployed along the frontline.
Observed elements:

- Wagner [ISW does not attempt to maintain a detailed order of battle of Wagner forces]
  - 11th Reconnaissance and Assault detachment
- VDV
  - 106th VDV Division
- Irregulars/volunteer battalions
  - Chechen “Akhmat” Spetsnaz for military law enforcement within Bakhmut
  - Lystan volunteer battalion
Assessed Control of Terrain in Bakhmut as of April 23, 2023, 3:00 PM ET

Map by George Barros, Katerina Stepanenko, Noel Mikkelsen, Daniel Meadie, Thomas Bergeron, Will Kielm, and Mitchell Belcher
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- A Russian source claimed on April 21 that Russian forces advanced to the Olympic School.
- A Russian source claimed on April 23 that Russian forces advanced to Polova Street.
- Geolocated footage posted on April 20 indicates Russian forces advanced westward to 1st Zaliznynchyna Street.
- Geolocated footage posted on April 21 indicates Russian forces advanced slightly west of 1st Vokzalna Street.

**Legend:**
- Bakhmut City Limits
- Assessed Russian Advances in Ukraine
- Assessed Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory
- Claimed Ukrainian Control over Ukrainian Territory
- Claimed Ukrainian Counteroffensives
- Reported Ukrainian Partisan Warfare

*Assessed Russian advances are areas where ISW assesses Russian forces have operated in or launched attacks against but do not control.*
Avdiivka—Donetsk City axis

The Russian military command has heavily committed a variety of Donetsk People’s Republic (DNR) elements to the Avdiivka—Donetsk City frontline, alongside some Southern Military District (SMD) and Northern Fleet units. These elements have made no operationally significant progress on this axis in 2023 beyond marginal tactical advances around Avdiivka and within Marinka. DNR forces have notably been active along this axis since 2014, and the current frontline in this area is within kilometers of the line that has held for eight years.

DNR elements in this area have been particularly suffered from poor and abusive command culture, which has been greatly exacerbated by the Russian MoD’s recent campaign to officially integrate and formalize DNR forces within the Russian military. The Russian military formally integrated and acknowledged control of the existing 1st and 2nd Army Corps (forces of the Donetsk and Luhansk People’s Republics, respectively), and these formations are now officially operationally subordinated to the 8th Combined Arms Army (Southern Military District). This official subordination has caused widespread issues for DNR forces, however. Russian sources have circulated reports that the DNR command is sending mobilized servicemen from throughout Russia to fill out DNR units with minimal training and that DNR commanders badly mistreat mobilized servicemen and force them into attritional assaults with no preparation. The Russian MoD’s desire to rapidly integrate DNR and Russian forces by staffing DNR units with Russian mobilized personnel has likely degraded the combat capabilities of forces on this front.

DNR brigades, regiments, battalions, and other constituent elements notably are not manned or equipped in accord with normal Russian tables of organization and equipment. DNR forces initially started as militia-style proxy forces in 2014 and have maintained much of that irregularity within their formations despite their formal integration into the 8th CAA. The DNR calls certain formations “brigades,” “regiments,” or “battalions,” but these elements are not equivalent to Russian formations with the same echelon designation. ISW has observed numerous DNR elements near Avdiivka and on the northwestern outskirts of Donetsk City. The DNR has heavily committed all eight of its known “brigades”—the 1st Slavic, 3rd Horlivka, 5th, 9th, 14th Kalmius, 100th, 114th, and 132nd—to the area north and northwest of Donetsk City. The 56th and 58th Separate Special Purpose Battalions, 10th Tank Battalion, as well as the “Sparta” Separate Guards Reconnaissance Battalion and “Somalia” Separate Guards Assault Battalion have been prominent in DNR operations around Avdiivka and in the Vodyane area just southwest of Avdiivka. A number of other DNR regiments are additionally engaged in this sector of the front.

The SMD’s 8th Combined Arms army (8th CAA) has committed elements of both of its two motorized rifle divisions to operations in the Marinka area on the southwestern outskirts of Donetsk City. The 150th Motorized Rifle Division’s two tank regiments (68th and 163rd) and the 20th Guards Motorized Rifle Division’s 255th Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment have been fighting in Marinka since at least February 2023. Mobilized servicemen from Krasnodar Krai
posted a video appeal on March 9 in which they reported that they are serving in the 2nd Motorized Rifle Company (1st Motorized Rifle Battalion, 255th Motor Rifle Regiment) and that their command threw them into attritional assaults near Donetsk City (likely near Marinka) in late February.\(^6\)

**Elements of the Northern Fleet’s 14th Army Corps were also active in the Avdiivka-Donetsk City area but have likely withdrawn further into the rear due to high combat losses.** Russian milbloggers claimed on March 22 that the 200th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade (14th Army Corps, Northern Fleet) attacked Ukrainian positions near Tonenke, 7km west of Avdiivka.\(^6\) Ukrainian Joint Press Center of the Tavriisk Direction Head Colonel Oleksiy Dmytrashkivskyi, however, reported on April 3 that the 200th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade withdrew from the frontline in order to refit and recover.\(^6\)

**Several volunteer battalions are also reportedly fighting on the Avdiivka-Donetsk City axis.** Russian sources have reported that the Perm Oblast “Molot” Tank Battalion, the “Wolves” Sabotage and Reconnaissance Battalion, and the “Nevsky” volunteer detachment are fighting near Avdiivka and in the Donetsk City area.\(^6\) Dmytrashkivskyi noted on March 5 that the “Steppe” Cossack Battalion arrived at an unspecified area in the Donetsk City direction but reported that the “Steppe” Battalion was very distrustful of command and in panic.\(^6\) Former Russian proxy commander and prominent critical milblogger Igor Girkin revealed on April 7 that the “Nevsky” volunteer detachment, which he enthusiastically advertised on his Telegram account, is essentially a sham that threw recruits into attritional assaults with no training or equipment and that its total complement is 1,186 despite the fact that it was advertised as a brigade (typically numbering approximately 3,200 to 3,600 personnel).\(^6\) Reports from both Russian and Ukrainian sources on irregular Russian formations operating in the Avdiivka-Donetsk City area suggest that these units are faced with pervasive issues of morale, organization, and command and are likely not particularly combat effective.

**A reportedly captured Russian military manual offers insight into how 8th CAA and DNR forces are utilizing company-sized units in urban combat to mitigate limitations on the combat effectiveness of these formations as they fight along the Donetsk City line.** A Ukrainian reserve officer released a captured Russian manual on April 6 that details the formation of “Storm Z” companies, which are staffed with recruits and created within elements of the 8th CAA and DNR.\(^6\) These “Storm Z” companies are staffed with 100 personnel (divided into four capture squads, four fire support squads, a command element, a combat engineering group, reconnaissance group, medevac group, and UAV crew) and are created outside the conventional army unit structure and attached to existing regiments and brigades.\(^6\) These formations are meant to conduct urban combat operations or operations in challenging geographic areas with the intent of capturing strategic objects and are likely being employed in urban combat in highly fortified small settlements near Donetsk City. Their existence suggests that 8th CAA and DNR elements are so badly damaged that they need this sort of irregular tactical arrangement. Such ad hoc tactical formations integrated into already disorganized units are unlikely to lend Russian forces on this axis a significant offensive advantage.\(^6\)

**Observed elements:**
• 1st Donetsk Army Corps elements
  o 1st Slavic Brigade 70
    ▪ 1453rd Regiment 71
    ▪ 1439th Regiment 72
  o 3rd (Horlivka) Brigade 73
  o 9th Brigade 74
    ▪ 6th Rifle Battalion 75
  o 5th Brigade 76
  o 14th “Kalmius” Brigade 77
  o 110th Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade 78
    ▪ 2nd Battalion 79
    ▪ Pyatnashka Battalion 80
  o 132nd Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade 81
  o 9th Separate Naval Infantry Regiment 82
  o 10th Tank Battalion 83
  o 114th Brigade (formerly 11th Regiment) 84
  o 87th Regiment (formerly 9th Regiment) 85
  o 1454th Self-Propelled Artillery Regiment 86
  o 23rd Anti-Aircraft Missile Division 87
  o “Somalia” battalion 88
  o “Sparta battalion” 89
  o 56th Separate Special Purpose Battalion 90
  o 58th Special Purpose Battalion (previously 3rd Separate DNR Special Purpose Brigade) 91
  o Unspecified DNR Spetsnaz elements 92

• Southern Military District
  o 8th Combined Arms Army
    ▪ 150th Motorized Rifle Division 93
      • 68th Tank Regiment 94
      • 163rd Tank Regiment 95
    ▪ 20th Guards Motorized Rifle Division
      • 255th Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment 96
        o 1st Motorized Rifle Battalion 97

• Northern Fleet
  o 14th Army Corps
    ▪ 200th Separate Motor Rifle Brigade 98

• Irregulars
  o 3rd Army Corps
    ▪ 72nd Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade 99
  o Volunteer battalions
    ▪ Perm “Molot” Tank Battalion 100
    ▪ 1st Sabotage and Reconnaissance Battalion “Wolves” 101
    ▪ Nevsky Volunteer Detachment 102
- Steppe Cossack Battalion 103
Assessed Control of Terrain Around Donetsk as of April 23, 2023, 3:00 PM ET

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- Significant Fighting in the past 24 Hours
- Assessed Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory
- Major Railroads
- Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory before February 24
- Claimed Russian Control over Ukrainian Territory
- Reported Ukrainian Partisan Warfare
- Assessed Russian Advances in Ukraine
- Claimed Ukrainian Counteroffensives

* Assessed Russian advances are areas where ISW assesses Russian forces have operated in or launched attacks against but do not control.
Southern Donetsk/Eastern Zaporizhia axis

Eastern Military District (EMD) elements have been committed to western Donetsk Oblast near Vuhledar since fall 2022 and have suffered continued losses during repeated failed attempts to take Vuhledar. The EMD’s 29th and 36th Combined Arms Armies (CAAs) and Pacific Fleet have been pursuing offensives towards Vuhledar over the course of the first few months of 2023. An obituary posted on March 23 indicates that the 36th Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade (29th CAA) fought in Mykilske, 4km southeast of Vuhledar. Geolocated footage shows that a 36th CAA unit of unspecified echelon actively stormed Ukrainian positions near Mykilske in late February. The 36th CAA’s 37th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade and 5th Separate Guards Tank Brigade are also likely operating near Vuhledar. Pacific Fleet elements, particularly the 40th and 155th Naval Infantry Brigades, have been the most actively engaged in this area since fall 2022.

EMD elements in the Vuhledar area have been restaffed in various iterations with poorly trained and disciplined mobilized personnel to compensate for overall unit degradation. Following another notorious failed offensive on Vuhledar in early February 2023, Dmytrashkivskyi reported that naval infantry elements were losing 150 to 300 personnel per day and that the 155th Brigade therefore needed to be entirely restaffed for a third time. Ukrainian intelligence also noted that elements of the 98th VDV Division arrived to support the 155th Naval Infantry Brigade around Vuhledar, further highlighting the destruction of this formation. The failures of EMD units in this area have additionally been reflected on the strategic level—Russian sources speculated in late March that the Russian MoD dismissed EMD Commander Colonel General Rustam Muradov for command failures leading to operational disaster in western Donetsk Oblast.

Limited DNR elements, a GRU brigade, several volunteer battalions, and a BARS detachment are also operating near Vuhledar. The “Kaskad” operational-combat tactical formation, comprised of DNR internal ministry and law enforcement personnel, has claimed that it is active in the Vuhledar direction. A Russian milblogger posted a picture purportedly of a fighter from the GRU’s 14th Separate Special Purpose Brigade near Vuhledar. The “Hispaniola,” “Alga,” and “Steppe/Tigr” battalions and BARS-23 detachment are also fighting in the area. The “Hispaniola” Battalion is notably comprised of Russian sports fans and reportedly has been coordinating with the DNR “Vostok” Battalion, a militant formation formed in 2014 under the command of Alexander Khodakovskiy. “Alga” Battalion volunteers reported that they were charged with desertion after trying to leave the Vuhledar area upon the completion of their contracts, and the Ukrainian General Staff similarly reported that the Russian command has “lost control” over the “Steppe/Tigr” detachment near Vuhledar. These reports suggest that volunteer elements near Vuhledar are likely poorly disciplined and are therefore combat ineffective.
Observed elements:

- Eastern Military District
  - 29th Combined Arms Army
    - 36th Separate Guards Motorized Rifle Brigade
  - 36th Combined Arms Army
    - 37th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade
    - 5th Separate Guards Tank Brigade
  - Pacific Fleet
    - 40th Naval Infantry Brigade
    - 155th Naval Infantry Brigade
  - VDV
    - 98th VDV Division
- GRU
  - 14th Separate Special Purpose Brigade
• DNR elements
  o OBTF “Kaskad” 126
• Irregulars
  o Volunteer battalions
    ▪ “Hispaniola” sports fans 127
    ▪ “Alga” battalion 128
    ▪ “Steppe/Tigr” Cossack battalion 129
  o BARS elements
    ▪ BARS-23 130

Zaporizhia Oblast

Russia has committed SMD elements and several irregular formations to defensive operations in western Zaporizhia axis. Russian sources claimed that elements of the 58th Combined Arms Army (CAA)’s 42nd Guards Motorized Rifle Division—specifically its 70th and 291st Motorized Rifle Regiments—repelled a series of Ukrainian reconnaissance-in-force operations in the Zaporizhia direction on March 19. A Russian milblogger noted that elements of the 291st Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment, including its 2nd Battalion, repelled Ukrainian attacks near Robotyne, about 55km southeast of Zaporizhzhia City. Geolocated footage posted on March 20 confirms that a 291st Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment tank moved through Robotyne towards the frontline. Russian milbloggers claimed that elements of GRU’s 22nd Separate Guards Special Purpose Brigade also defended against Ukrainian attacks on this sector of the front alongside 58th CAA elements, likely also near Robotyne. Ukraine’s Main Military Intelligence Directorate (GUR) released an audio intercept on February 24 in which a Russian serviceman of the 19th Motorized Rifle Division’s 503rd Motorized Rifle Regiment says that his command ordered his unit to attack Shcherbaky, 33km southeast of Zaporizhzhia City. Russian milbloggers have also highlighted the operations of the Black Sea Fleet’s 810th Guards Naval Infantry Brigade in the Zaporizhia direction. One milblogger claimed that the 60th Motorized Rifle Brigade (EMD) is also active in this area. However, the 60th Motorized Rifle Brigade became the 143rd Motor Rifle Regiment (127th Motorized Rifle Division, 5th CAA) in 2019, and it is unclear if the milblogger erroneously referred to the 143rd Motor Rifle Regiment as the 60th Brigade. The presence of EMD elements on this sector of the front is therefore low confidence.

Numerous irregular formations are also present in Zaporizhia Oblast but are mainly engaged in defensive actions further in the rear. ISW has observed discussions about at least three volunteer battalions in the Zaporizhia direction. Zaporizhia Oblast occupation head Yevgeny Balitsky has notably formed his own “Sudoplatov” volunteer battalion, mainly comprised of foreign volunteers and individuals forcibly mobilized from occupied Zaporizhia Oblast. The “Sudoplatov” battalion is active in Zaporizhia Oblast, but likely operating deeper in the rear. Russian sources have also claimed that the “Crimea” Battalion and the Ossetian “Storm” Battalion are active in the Zaporizhia direction. Chechen Republic Head Ramzan Kadyrov stated on April 2 that personnel of the Chechen “South-Akhat” Battalion are using UAVs to conduct reconnaissance of Ukrainian positions in the Zaporizhia direction. A Russian milblogger reportedly visited a Bashkort mobilized
regiment conducting defensive preparations in Zaporizhia Oblast on March 14 and claimed that the regiment had already built 37km of trenches in the rear.\textsuperscript{142}

**Russian forces in western Zaporizhia Oblast are likely less exhausted and degraded than forces elsewhere on the front due to the largely defensive nature of operations on this front so far in 2023.**

While limited SMD and GRU elements have reportedly seen some active combat, most Russian forces in Zaporizhia Oblast are preparing for defense in depth. These troops are predominantly comprised of mobilized recruits and volunteers and are therefore likely to face some problems with poor training and discipline. They have, however, had more time on whole to rest and reconstitute following Ukraine’s 2022 southern counteroffensive.

**Observed elements**

- **Southern Military District**
  - 58th Combined Arms Army
    - 42nd Guards Motorized Rifle Division
      - 70th Motorized Rifle Regiment\textsuperscript{143}
      - 291st Guards Motorized Rifle Regiment\textsuperscript{144}
        - 2nd Battalion\textsuperscript{145}
    - 19th Motorized Rifle Division
      - 503rd Motorized Rifle Regiment\textsuperscript{146}
  - Black Sea Fleet
    - 810th Guards Naval Infantry Brigade\textsuperscript{147}
- **Eastern Military District**
  - 5th Combined Arms Army
    - 127th Motorized Rifle Division
      - 143rd Motor Rifle Regiment (formerly the 60th Motorized Rifle Brigade)\textsuperscript{148}
- **Spetsnaz GRU**
  - 22nd Separate Guards Special Purpose Brigade\textsuperscript{149}
- **Irregulars**
  - Volunteer battalions
    - Yevgeny Balitsky’s “Sudoplatov” battalion\textsuperscript{150}
    - “Crimea” battalion\textsuperscript{151}
    - Ossetian “Storm” battalion\textsuperscript{152}
  - Random Wagner personnel\textsuperscript{153}
  - Chechen “Akhmat” forces\textsuperscript{154}
Assessed Control of Terrain Around Zaporizhzhia as of April 23, 2023, 3:00 PM ET

Map by George Barros, Kateryna Stepanenko, Noel Mikkelsen, Daniel Mealie, Thomas Bergeron, Will Kielm, and Mitchell Belcher - © 2023 Institute for the Study of War and AEI’s Critical Threats Project

- Significant Fighting in the past 24 Hours
- Assessed Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory
- Reported Ukrainian Partisan Warfare
- Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory before February 24
- Claimed Russian Control over Ukrainian Territory
- Assessed Russian Advances in Ukraine
- Claimed Ukrainian Counteroffensives

* Assessed Russian advances are areas where ISW assesses Russian forces have operated in or launched attacks against but do not control.
Kherson axis

The Russian grouping in Kherson Oblast is likely the most disorganized and undermanned in the entire theater. Prior to the Russian withdrawal from the west (right) bank of Kherson Oblast on November 9-11, 2022, elements of the 76th and 106th VDV Divisions and 22nd Army Corps were committed to the area. These elements have since been reconstituted and redeployed to other areas of the front. It is highly likely that the remaining grouping on the east (left) bank is mainly comprised of badly understrength remnants of mainly mobilized units. These elements have been removed from combat since the withdrawal in fall 2022, so they may be slightly fresher than elements elsewhere on the frontline. However, morale issues and poor training and discipline are likely common in this area, especially since more competent conventional elements are engaged elsewhere.

The information space in Kherson Oblast is notably very opaque, largely because this sector of the front has been mostly static since the Russian withdrawal from west bank Kherson in November 2022. The corps of military correspondents who report on frontline activities are elsewhere in Ukraine, so available information on the Russian grouping here is substantially limited. ISW has observed the presence of the 126th Coastal Defense Brigade of the Black Sea Fleet’s 22nd Army Corps near Velykyi Potemkin Island in the Dnipro River delta south of Kherson City. Geolocated footage from February 18 additionally confirms that the 205th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade (49th Combined Arms Army, SMD) was operating in Nova Kakhovka. Crimean occupation head Sergey Aksyonov’s 300-person Wagner Group-affiliated “Convoy” private military company is also reportedly operating somewhere in Kherson Oblast. It appears that the SMD has general responsibility for the Kherson sector of the front, but is less engaged here than it is in western Zaporizhia Oblast. Russian troops in Kherson Oblast, as in western Zaporizhia, are likely relatively less exhausted than forces elsewhere in theater and instead are preparing for defense in depth. However, the Russian grouping in Kherson is evidently scattered and undermanned.
Observed elements:

- **Black Sea Fleet**
  - 22nd Army Corps
    - 126th Coastal Defense Brigade
- **Southern Military District**
  - 49th Combined Arms Army
    - 205th Separate Motorized Rifle Brigade [geolocated to Nova Kakhovka]
Assessed Control of Terrain Around Kherson and Mykolaiv as of April 23, 2023, 3:00 PM ET

It is unclear whether Russian forces are operating north of the Kinka and Chaika rivers as of April 22 given the geolocated strikes posted on April 22 against Ukrainian forces less than half a kilometer north of Oleshky’s city limits.

Significant Fighting in the past 24 Hours
- Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory before February 24
- Assessed Russian Advances in Ukraine
- Assessed Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory
- Claimed Russian Control over Ukrainian Territory
- Claimed Ukrainian Counteroffensives
- Reported Ukrainian Partisan Warfare

Note: Geolocated footage posted on April 20 and 22 shows Russian forces striking Ukrainian forces on the east (left) bank of the Dnipro River and near the E97 highway less than half a kilometer north of Oleshky’s city limits. Russian milbloggers Rybar and “Thirteenth” claimed on April 20 that unspecified Ukrainian forces successfully landed on the left (east) bank of the Dnipro River and established positions west of the Antonivsky bridge, and have established stable supply lines to these positions. Russian milblogger “Thirteenth” claimed on April 20 that Ukrainian forces have been operating in the area for weeks and that Russian forces control an area 1.5 kilometers behind the Antonivsky bridge, but that Ukrainian forces control the rest. It is still unclear whether Russian forces are operating north of the Kinka and Chaika rivers given the geolocated strikes against Ukrainian forces less than half a kilometer north of Oleshky’s city limits.
The Russian military command may commit ships of the Russian Black Sea Fleet (BSF) to supporting Russian troops attempting to defend in southern Ukraine, especially as operations move toward the coast. The BSF is unlikely to make a material difference in ground operations, however. Ukrainian forces have damaged all three Admiral Grigorovich-class BSF frigates: “Admiral Grigorovich,” “Admiral Essen,” and “Admiral Makarov,” and the immediate status of the “Essen” and “Grigorovich” is unclear. Satellite imagery from February 10, 2023, may suggest that the “Grigorovich” sailed to Sevastopol. Krivak-class patrol ships “Ladnyi” and “Pytlivy” have been participating in exercises in the Black Sea in 2023. The BSF’s 197th Assault Ship Brigade is comprised of two Alligator-class, three Ropucha-I, and one Ropucha-II landing ships, all of which have been reported as active as of summer 2022. These landing ships are the most relevant asset in terms of direct strike capabilities because they carry ground attack missile systems. The BSF also has an assortment of corvettes, minesweepers, antisubmarine ships, missile boats and landing ships in the Black Sea. These ships are unlikely to provide Russia a substantial defensive edge against any future Ukrainian counteroffensives into southern Ukraine, however, as they would likely need to move close enough to the coastline that they would make themselves attractive targets. Russian ships are primarily focused on anti-air, anti-ship, and anti-submarine missions, moreover, and generally do not carry many munitions appropriate for defending against mechanized counter-offensive operations.

The Russian obsession with continuing small-scale tactical offensive operations past the point of operational culmination has left Russian forces ill-prepared to respond to a large-scale mechanized counter-offensive. Russian forces have been prioritizing small-scale frontal assaults in order to make incremental tactical gains and reinforce small-scale tactical successes on limited areas of the front. These small-scale attacks do not require particularly involved command and control capabilities as local commanders can likely choose particular units or groups of individuals for attacks at times and places of their choosing and then focus their attention on those localized operations. Defensive maneuvers against a large-scale counter-offensive are much more complicated and will require involved and careful exercise of command and control over large units and large areas. Attacking Ukrainian forces will determine the times and places at which fighting occurs and will likely press across much wider areas than the attack sectors Russian commanders have typically focused on. Russian commanders will likely have to rely on all their units and sub-units fighting, not a chosen few, and will likely have to coordinate the defensive operations of all their units at the same time, rather than concentrating on a sector of their choice. The experience of combat that most Russian tactical and even operational commanders have is thus unlikely to prepare them well for the challenges they are likely to face.

The majority of the Russian units in important sectors of the front have been filled out with mobilized servicemen who were called up following Ukraine’s successful Kherson and Kharkiv Oblast counteroffensives and have not had experience defending against or withdrawing from a mechanized, multi-brigade advance, moreover. They are unlikely to be emotionally or intellectually prepared to respond to such an assault regardless of combat experience they have gained in the offensive
operations of which they have hitherto been part. Sound defense and retrograded withdrawal will also likely be complicated by pervasive and endemic issues with morale and discipline of Russian forces. ISW has reported on many previous instances of servicemen in different areas of the front complaining about conditions within their units, abuse at the hands of commanders, dismissive command attitudes towards casualties, and desertion. These factors are detrimental to unit cohesion and will likely further degrade overall Russian defensive capabilities.

The array of Russian fortifications throughout the theater is indicative of the defensive maneuvers Russian forces may have prepared to conduct. Russian forces have constructed a hard line of fortifications along the Kharkiv-Luhansk Oblast line at a distance of between 5 and 20 kilometers behind the front line with the bulk of Russian combat power deployed forward of its fortification lines all along the front. This array suggests that Russian forces intend to withdraw from the frontline to the fortification line and defend there in case of a Ukrainian breakthrough. Similarly, the lines of fortifications in the Bakhmut and Donetsk City area are 5 to 20 kilometers behind the current line of contact, in principle leaving Russian forces space to withdraw through a buffer zone and man a system of defenses behind the line. Defensive lines in southern Ukraine, however, look very different. Russian forces in southern Ukraine have ostensibly prepared for defense in depth, with multiple lines of fortifications that go further into the rear. These defensive lines are mostly likely not all heavily manned—Russian forces simply do not have the personnel to properly man fortifications in areas far removed from the frontline at force densities sufficient to withstand a determined mechanized attack. Successful Russian defense in depth will likely require that Russian forces instead coordinate multiple retrograde maneuvers to fall back on each subsequent line of defense, which will require a high level of motivation and discipline among troops and sound command and control to oversee the complex and dangerous operation. Russian forces also suffer from significantly degraded mechanized maneuver capabilities and would likely be retrograding to secondary defensive lines largely by foot in the face of any potential mechanized Ukrainian counteroffensive push.

The current Russian ORBAT in Ukraine suggests that there are very few Russian units that are not actively online in the theater and emphasizes the widespread losses that Russian conventional elements have suffered throughout the war so far. The Russian military has 12 combined arms armies. ISW has observed reports of elements of all but two armies in operations so far in 2023—the EMD’s 35th CAA and the CMD’s 2nd CAA. Russian milbloggers reported that the 35th CAA was essentially completely destroyed by Ukrainian forces near Izyum in June 2022, and remnants of the 35th CAA reportedly deployed to west (right) bank Kherson Oblast to defend against Ukrainian counteroffensives in the summer of 2022. It is therefore likely that remnants of the 35th CAA are scattered throughout southern Ukraine (particularly in rear Kherson Oblast and around critical areas in rear Zaporizhia Oblast) or even elsewhere in the theater and have likely been deployed in formations that are neither doctrinal nor at effective combat capability. The 2nd CAA has likely suffered losses similar to those of the 35th CAA. Ukrainian sources reported in April 2022 that elements of the 2nd CAA redeployed to Russia following the Russian withdrawal from Kyiv Oblast. Elements of the 2nd CAA thereafter deployed in more piecemeal formations to the Izyum area in Kharkiv Oblast and likely suffered substantial losses during Ukraine’s autumn 2022 Kharkiv Oblast counteroffensive and around Lyman, Donetsk Oblast, in early October. The Russian
MoD’s daily situation reports mention CMD formations in the Lyman direction, which may mean that elements of the 2nd CAA and other CMD units are operating in this area but are so understrength that they cannot be counted as formal elements.

*The pattern of Russian deployments throughout Ukraine strongly suggests that most of the available maneuver elements of all military districts, as well as major surviving Airborne forces, are already committed to either active offensive or defensive operations in Ukraine. Russia will need to commit significant reserves to any discrete axis in order to conduct effective offensive operations, and the generally exhausted condition of troops and the apparently disorganized and fragmented deployment pattern in some areas will likely pose significant obstacles to Russia’s prospects for defending critical sectors of the frontline.*

Key inflections in ongoing military operations on April 23:

- Wagner Group financier Yevgeny Prigozhin claimed that he ordered Wagner Group personnel not to capture Ukrainian prisoners of war (POWs) but instead only kill Ukrainian personnel on the battlefield.169
- The Ukrainian General Staff reported that Russian forces did not conduct offensive operations along the Kupyansk-Svatove-Kreminka line on April 23.170 Ukrainian Severodonetsk Raion Administration Head Roman Vlasenko reported that Russian forces are building fortifications around Severodonetsk and other large cities in Luhansk Oblast.171
- The Ukrainian General Staff reported that Russian servicemen and Wagner personnel engaged in a shootout in Stanytsia Luhanska, Luhansk Oblast following a dispute about responsibility for tactical miscalculations and losses.172
- Russian forces continue to conduct ground attacks in and around Bakhmut and along the Avdiivka-Donetsk City front.173 Ukrainian Joint Press Center of the Tavriisk Defense Forces Spokesperson Colonel Oleksiy Dmytrashkivskyi reported on April 23 that Russian forces concentrated most of their efforts in the Avdiivka direction and conducted 28 assaults in the Donetsk direction.174
- Geolocated footage published on April 23 indicates that Ukrainian forces are operating in areas northwest of Oleshky on the east (left) bank of the Dnipro River in Kherson Oblast.175 Kherson Oblast Occupation Administration Head Vladimir Saldo denied that Ukrainian forces have established a bridgehead on the east (left) bank as of April 23.176
- The Ukrainian Resistance Center reported on April 23 that Russian forces are planning to mobilize migrants from Central Asia by threatening to deport migrants and revoke their Russian citizenship if they do not fight in the war.177
- Ukrainian Kherson Oblast Administration Advisor Serhiy Khlan stated on April 22 that Wagner Group fighters are helping Russian occupation officials assert control over the civilian population on the east (left) bank of the Dnipro River in Kherson Oblast.178
A Belarusian military news outlet claimed that Belarusian forces plan to deploy Russian tactical nuclear weapons to bases where mobile launch complexes were previously located before the withdrawal of nuclear weapons from Belarus from 1993 to 1996.\textsuperscript{179}
Assessed Control of Terrain in Ukraine and Main Russian Maneuver Axes as of April 23, 2023, 3:00 PM ET

Significant Fighting in the Past 24 Hours
- Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory before February 24
- Assessed Russian Advances in Ukraine
- Assessed Russian-controlled Ukrainian Territory
- Claimed Ukrainian Counteroffensives
- Reported Ukrainian Partisan Warfare
- Claimed Russian Control over Ukrainian Territory

* Assessed Russian advances are areas where ISW assesses Russian forces have operated in or launched attacks against but do not control.

Map by George Barros, Kateryna Stepanenko, Noel Mikkelsen, Daniel Mealie, Thomas Bergeron, Will Kielm, and Mitchell Belcher - © 2023 Institute for the Study of War and AEI's Critical Threats Project
7. https://t.me/readovkanews/55916;
9. https://t.me/boris_rozhin/81332
11. https://t.me/mod_russia/25760; https://t.me/vy
30. https://t.me/mod_russia/25340; https://t.me/rian_ru/198717; https://t.me/readovkanews/56045
33. https://t.me/obtf_kaskad/1736