

Russian & Ukrainian Military

Revision date:
27 July 2013
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Former Enigma designator M32 was assigned to “Numerous 4 character nets”. Russian, CIS and Ukrainian military Morse nets to be more precise. Enigma deleted the designator when it became clear that these stations are not numbers stations but military nets. N&O decided years ago to keep the code alive to make it easier to find the station logs in the databases etc. N&O uses the code for Morse transmissions and added suffixes and also designated codes for the voice transmissions. Here is the current list:

Morse stations:

- M32: Russian military stations. Army and general use
- M32a: Russian Navy
- M32b: Russian Naval Aviation / Naval Air Transport
- M32c: Russian Air Force
- M32d: Ukrainian Air Force
- M32e: Ukrainian military stations. Army and general use

Voice stations:

- RMv: Russian military stations. Army and general use
- RNv: Russian Navy
- RNav: Russian Naval Aviation / Naval Air Transport
- RAv: Russian Air Force
- UAv: Ukrainian Air Force
- UMv: Ukrainian military stations. Army and general use

The military in the former Soviet countries are still quite active on SW with voice and morse transmissions. From what we can trace, the majority of these transmissions originate from Russia and Ukraine. Although it is very difficult to find out who the stations actually are. As long as they are using the ITU callsigns it is often possible to find out who they are. Many of the naval and several air force callsigns have been located over the years. The army however uses tactical callsigns which makes it very hard to determine from what country they actually transmit.

In this document we give you some basic background info about the various stations.

Modes:

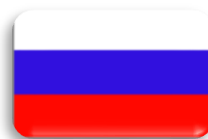
Voice and Morse. The military are also using a number of digital modes but they are not covered here.

Also out of the scope of are the stations that have a code of their own, like S13, S14, S28, S30, S32, S5292, S5426, S6930, MX, M18, M21, M21a, M41, RADv, UADv. All are military stations but they all have their own code. All other Russian, CIS and Ukrainian military stations, except for the digital modes, are compiled under one of the M32 codes.

See further the M21 and MX profiles for the Russian and Ukrainian Air Defense stations (M21, M21a, RADv, UADv) and beacons (MX), and the S28 and S30 profiles.

M32

Russian Military CW stations



Sample logs:

18.1 Russian High Command, 0748 UTC, 04-03-2010 //7657, 10535, 11139, 18107 kHz. At 0809 strategic 5FG 76 group msg to collective RDL ending "t4t76 k".

18.1 Russian High Command, 0908 UTC, 04-03-2010 //7657, 8130, 10535, 12832, 14411 kHz.

4495.0 Russian Mil. ILTN QTC for 4XZ9: "ILTN 722 28 26 0150 722 = 325 = APRIT GKLWO ... AWEchX BEKBD 359 RPT AL K. BK COL COR 13=FWKPR K. BK COL COR 16=PRPRX K" "4XZ9 de ILTN C K 4XZ9 de ILTN OK QBE QYT9 SK"

5416.0 Russian Mil: "JBAG ZYV ZVI ZUY QSW3 QYT1 QMV3 k", "JBAG rk"

7967.0 CIS Mil: 7I8M clg/wkg QGSA, JAEF, BEFE, 2WTL, 2WTL. Preamble "QTC T54 16 2T 0448 054 Y 541 BT PPPPP..." ending w/ "648 K" JX5Q clg 3GDX, CKQV, NWMU, BGFS, BEVT, G2MT

Strategic Flash Messages always start with "XXX XXX". Several examples:

18.1	01-02	1328	UUU XXX RGT77 39846 64660 FLORIZM 7172 1279 K
12742	01-02	1328	UUU XXX RGT77 39846 64660 FLORIZM 7172 1279 K
18.1	01-02	1332	UUU XXX 48231 55640 WLÜBÖIWYJ 9251 3986 K
12742	01-02	1332	UUU XXX 48231 55640 WLÜBÖIWYJ 9251 3986 K
12252	03-02	0713	In progress ... 3851 4557 k
12252	03-02	0728	XXX XXX REA4 51900 (bad keying) 4109 6024 k
12252	03-02	0742	XXX XXX REA4 28021 PRÄNIÖNIK 7356 0898 k
12252	03-02	0747	XXX XXX JUE4 65208 ARGIN(?)Z 4543 8299 k
12252	03-02	0753	XXX XXX JUE4 80275 DREGERIT 4316 2523 k
12252	03-02	0757	XXX XXX REA4 49450 ARYÖNYJ 2301 0622 k
7763	13-02	1550	xxx xxx xxx RJV RJV 27306 kratak 2198 8599 k; followed by "RHC84 RHC84 27306 kratak 2198 8599 k"
10543	16-02	0900	xxx rjv 18593 balodka 1673 3450 k
10543	16-02	0912	xxx rjv 62872 alodial 8379 4284 anabaptizm 9521 6835 k

M32a
Russian Navy
Voyenno-Morskoy Flot Rossii



Frequencies: (see also Jim's "CIS Naval Common Frequencies" list on www.udxf.nl)

583	4478	5343	6827	7664	8794	9988	13044	17615
3192	4851	5400.5	6948	7749	9068.5	10203	13636	19201
3338.5	5019	5775	7015	7763	9069.5	10543	13975	19304
4048	5135.5	6308	7467	7861	9145	11000	14556	21438
4079	5213	6345	7566	8136	9192	11155	15812	
4376.5	5224	6769	7632	8345	9373	12464	17468	

Callsigns:

RIW	Navy Headquarters, Moscow
RIT	Northern Fleet, Severomorsk
RMP	Baltic Fleet, Kaliningrad
RCV	Black Sea Fleet, Sevastopol, Ukraine
RKN	Caspian Flotilla, Astrakhan
RJS	Pacific Fleet, Vladivostok

Notes:

(Derived from Fritz' excellent website at <http://www.astrosol.ch/index.html>)

- RIW is a function, not a location. There is evidence the RIW operators use several callsigns from the same desk. In certain cases RIW becomes RJE56. In normal traffic with any ship RIW suddenly becomes RAA for an hour just to continue as RIW again.
RIT uses the collective callsigns RLO, RKZ, RKS and others for its fleet or for a certain task force.
- RMP uses the collective callsigns REO, RMU, RKZ and others for its fleet or for a certain task force.
- RCV uses the collective callsigns RKZ, RKS, RJV, RIP90, RBE86, RGX94 and others for its fleet or for a certain task force.



Aircraft carrier Kuznetsov

Photo courtesy of <http://www.defense.gov/photos/newsphoto.aspx?newsphotoid=87>

M32b
Russian Naval Aviation
Aviatsiya Voennno-morskogo Flota Rossii



Callsign	Tactical c/s	Location / station
RCB	KRAKET ?	West Kaliningrad region, several airfields possible
RCH84	MONOLOG	Vladivostok Region. Airfield of Knevichi
RJC38	NOVATOR	Murmansk or Sevoromorsk-3?
RJC48	NORKA	South Crimea region, 7057th Airbase, Gvardeskoye and Kacha
RJC62		
RJE56		NCS station Moscow, has contact with many Navy stations
RJF94	PRIBOJ	Moscow
RJF95		
Aircraft		5 digit callsigns of aircraft correspond to the registration number and can be identified in most cases (only valid for Naval Air Transport fleet)

Frequencies: 4198.5, 8131, 8816, 11354 kHz

Modes: CW + USB (voice)

Traffic:

Simplex contacts with aircraft (5 figure codes) with flight status reports. They mix common ITU-Q-codes (e.g. QRE, QTH, QTR etc) and ICAO-codes (as QAY, QBG, etc) with internal codes (e.g. QQL, QQM). Airport codes were 3-figure-codes in the past, today they give either normal Uxxx ICAO codes or internal Xxxx codes, while Xxxx is the same airport code as Uxxx when available.

Message sample:

Aircraft c/s 47944 working with Kaliningrad c/s RCB

47944: 47944 QAY UWMS 1405 K.

Meaning: Aircraft 47944 passed UMWS (= Smorgon 5429N 02620E) at 1405 hrs

RCB: RCB RPT QAY K.

Meaning: RCB asks to repeat the location

47944: RCB de 47944 QAY UMWS 1405 QAH 5500 QAL XMWS 1500 QBD 0230 K

Meaning: 47944 informs RCB that it passed UMWS at 1405 hrs and further
its height (QAH) : 5500 metres
its estimated time of arrival (QAL) in Kaliningrad (XMWB) at 1500 hrs
and the amount of fuel (QBD) "My fuel endurance is 2 hours and 30 minutes"

As of 2012, the only fixed wing strike and fighter aircraft of Russian Naval Aviation are the Su-33 fighters and Su-25UTG attack aircraft of the 279th Regiment (forming the Admiral Kuznetsov's carrier air wing), plus the Su-24 bombers based in the Crimea ¹⁾. This sole bomber unit remained part of Naval Aviation as an exception to satisfy treaty requirements governing Russian forces deployments on Ukrainian territory ²⁾. Also retaining their part are the MiG-31Ks and the brand new multirole Sukhoi 30Cs for the Black Sea Fleet, as well as the anti-submarine aircraft of the forces (the Tu-142 and the Il-38).

¹⁾ source Air Forces Monthly, January 2012

²⁾ source RIA Novosti

MiG-31

Photo by Vitaly Kuzmin



SU-30

Photo by Sergey Krivchikov



SU-25UTG

<http://tecnologiarmilitareaeronautica.blogspot.com/2012/02/aviacao-naval-russa-avmf.html>



M32c
Russian Air Force
Voyenno-vozdushnye sily Rossii



Callsign	Tactical c/s	Location / Station
REA4		Collective Strategic Air Force callsign
	BALANS	
	KATOLIK	
	KLARNETIST	6955th Aviation Base, Migalovo, Tver
	DAVLENIE	6958th Aviation Base Taganrog
	PROSELOK	566th Military Transport Aviation Regiment, Bryansk
	POLIS	6956th Aviation Base, Orenburg
	KORSAR	6985th Aviation Base, Pskov Airport

In 2009 the Russian Air Forces' structure was completely changed to a command-air base structure from the previous structure of air army-air division or corps-air regiment. The VVS is now divided to 4 operational commands, the Operational Strategic Command for Air-Space Defense (seemingly primarily made up of the former Special Purpose Command), the Military Transport Aviation Command, and the Long Range Aviation Command.¹⁾ This listing is a composite; the available new information covers frontline forces, and the forces of central subordination are as of approximately August 2008. Warfare.ru maintains what appears to be a reasonably up to date listing, and Combat Aircraft magazine in June 2010 listed their organisation's estimate of the new order of battle.

⁽¹⁾ Source: Wikipedia / Dmitry Gorenburg, Air Force Structure, February 7, 2011)

**Operational Strategic Command for Air-Space Defense
(Moscow)**

4th Air-space defense brigade (Dolgoprudnyi, Moscow Oblast)
 5th Air-space defense brigade (Petrovskoe, Moscow Oblast)
 6th Air-space defense brigade (Rzhev, Tver Oblast)
 6963rd aviation base (Kursk) 6968th fighter aviation base
 (Khotilovo, Tver Oblast)

Military Transport Aviation Command (Moscow)

6955th Aviation base (Migalovo (Tver))
 6956th Aviation base (Orenburg)
 6958th Aviation base (Taganrog, Rostov Oblast)
 6985th Aviation base (Pskov)

Long Range Aviation Command (Moscow)

6950th Aviation base (Engels-2, Saratov Oblast) 6952nd
 Aviation base (Ukrainka, Amur Oblast)
 6953rd Aviation base (Sredni, Irkutsk Oblast)

**1st Air and Air Defence Forces Command (Voronezh)
Western Military District
Includes elements of former 6th Army of VVS and PVO**

1st Air-space defense brigade (Severomorsk)
 2nd Air-space defense brigade (St. Petersburg)
 6961st aviation base (Petrozavodsk)
 6964th aviation base (Monchegorsk, Murmansk Oblast)
 6965th aviation base (Viaz'ma, Smolensk Oblast)
 7000th aviation base (Voronezh)

**2nd Air and Air Defence Forces Command (Yekaterinburg)
Central Military District**

8th air-space defense brigade (Yekaterinburg)
 9th air-space defense brigade (Novosibirsk)
 10th air-space defense brigade (Chita)
 6977th aviation base (Perm)
 6979th aviation base (Kansk, Krasnoyarsk Krai)
 6980th aviation base (Chelyabinsk)
 6982nd aviation base (Domna, Zabaikalski Krai)

**3rd Air and Air Defence Forces Command (Khabarovsk)
Eastern Military District**

11th air-space defense brigade (Komsomolsk-na-Amur)
 12th air-space defense brigade (Vladivostok)
 6983rd aviation base (Vozdvizhenka, Primorski Krai)
 6987th aviation base (Komsomolsk-na-Amure)
 6988th aviation base (Khurba, Khabarovsk Krai)
 6989th aviation base (Vladivostok)
 265th transport aviation base (Khabarovsk)

**4th Air and Air Defence Forces Command (Rostov-na-Don)
Southern Military District
Former 4th and 5th Armies of VVS and PVO**

7th air-space defense brigade (Rostov-on-Don)
 8th air-space defense brigade (Yekaterinburg)
 6970th aviation base (Morozovsk, Rostov Oblast)
 6971st aviation base (Budenovsk, Stavropol Krai)
 6972nd aviation base (Krymsk, Krasnodar Krai)
 6974th aviation base (Korenovsk, Krasnodar Krai)
 999th aviation base (Kant, Kyrgyzstan)
 229th transport aviation base (Rostov-on-Don)

Frequencies: 6685, 11360 kHz

REA4: 2737, 3465, 3476, 7018, 7054, 7117, 7319, 7997, 7998, 8191, 8984, 9073, 11408, 12736 kHz

In combination with Naval Aviation: 8131, 8816, 11354 kHz



TU-95

Photo by Dmitriy Pichugin - Russian AviaPhoto Team

<http://www.airliners.net/photo/Russia---Air/Tupolev-Tu-95MS/1346257/L/>

M32d
Ukrainian Air Force
Povitryani Syly Ukrayiny



8974 kHz USB

Callsigns of the ground stations:

DOZOR

VOSHOD

PEREMENA



M32e

Ukrainian military stations

- 3832.0 Ukrainian mil. Callsigns: IIOS, 6RD4, MUYE, 5NIV, A9CL, EDSP, 6XP4, NYN6, 1DB9, FHQC, I8IH, FIG9, DSGC, 8BPG, FDCK.
- 3882.0 Ukrainian mil. Callsigns: NBHK, EA8M, BX4Q. Unusually long string of Z-sigs: BX4Q BX4Q ZYW ZZB ZJQ ZNV ZCC ZEB ZYN ZCC ZJJ ZNL ZZK ZBB ZOW ZZV ZJR ZNH ZGY ZFB AR. EDSP sent "ZMU ZWI QYT1 K. QRJ? QYT1 K. QRJ3 QJG QMO QYT1 K. (Sets up enciphered Morse sked).
- 4012.0 Ukrainian Mil. RTTY encrypted msgs after "=KRIPTOGRAMA ZL15= //LEGENDA-887 AGAT-144 NR 132 P/S 28 24 22:15 // GRC PRCFR MMMMMM LCZOX IUKEF 2868 // WIH NR 99 AGAT-144 // LENTA ...".
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RMv / RNv / RAv

Russian military stations

Frequency: various
Mode: USB voice

- 4760 kHz, 19-09, 1957 UTC: Russian Mil: "Purga" wkg "Raketa". Only "Purga" is heard.
- 4638.5 kHz, 20-09, 2332 UTC: Russian Mil: Fagot-67
- 5620 kHz, 21-09, 1708 UTC: Russian Mil: Palata-37, ya Gorets-86, priyom
- 4494 kHz, 21-09, 1659 UTC: Russian Mil: Grafit-71, ya Faza-31, priyom
- 6880 kHz, 24-09, 1347 UTC: Russian Mil. in progress "..IMA 44 71 35 13, priyom"
- 4960 kHz, 24-09, 1912 UTC: Russian Mil. "Lider-57 ya Abazhur-02, priyom"
- 4562 kHz, 24-09, various times: Russian Mil. c/s "Raketa-42" and "Obryv-61"
- 10273 kHz, 25-09, 1714 UTC: Russian Mil. "Pion-40", "Parket-38", "Spitsa-39", "Rebus-01"
- 4508 kHz, 25-09, 1937 UTC: Russian Mil.
- 4709 kHz, 25-09, 1956 UTC: Russian Mil. c/s "Neytron", "Vesy", "Kol'chuga", "Morekhod", "Negatic", "Dolgota". "Latyn"
- 3331 kHz, 27-09, 1910 UTC: Russian Mil. c/s "Rotor-86", "Kornet-66"
- 3324 kHz, 27-09, 1750 UTC: Russian Mil. A man reads a report about the results of the military training in the unit "Rota" (approx 100 people)
- 3801.5 kHz: Russian Mil: MARKA 75. OM/RR OP-Chat into Yakhta T-219 voice scrambler with nonstop FSK2/100/150 synchro on cf on f+1500Hz/USB.
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Utility DXers Forum (utility and spooks related logs)

To become a member go to <http://groups.yahoo.com/group/udxf/> and follow the instructions.

Website: <http://www.udxf.nl>

Spooks (spooks related info and logs)

Go to the web interface <http://mailman.qth.net/mailman/listinfo/spooks> to subscribe. Fill in the form and follow the instructions that will be mailed to you.