
IDENTIFICATION OPERATION PROCEDURES

For Green-Ops Military Simulation Events

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Purpose

The purpose of this document is to educate individuals on how to properly identify friend from foe (IFF) during combat operations. This document will break down NATO units, their weapon systems and camouflage patterns. In addition, this document will also break down Russian Federation Forces (RUSFOR or RUFOR) units, Pro-Russian Separatist Forces (SEPFOR) units and Chinese (PLA) units, weapon systems and their camouflage patterns. To easily differentiate the two factions during reconnaissance operations or during a quickly escalating fire fight, to minimize friendly fire casualties during combat operations (FF or Blue on Blue).

NATO Member States



North American Members: US

The United States joined NATO in 1949 and is one of the twelve founding members of the alliance. Despite being less than half the size of the Russian Federation, the US is the primary contributor to NATO operations around the world.

The United States Ground Armed Forces are divided into two branches:

- United States Army
- United States Marine Corp
- United States Special Forces

These two branches although different in Area of Operations (AO), share the same mission. Which is to defend the US and its NATO allies from aggression.

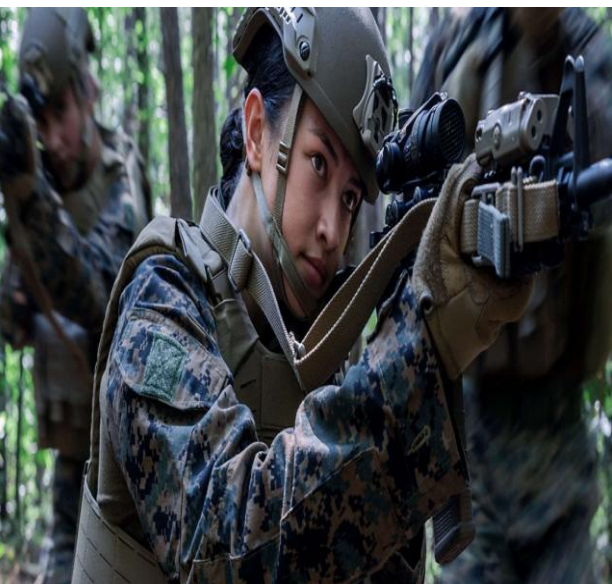
Primary Camouflage Patterns:

US Woodland, Marpat, Multicam, OCP, Desert Marpat, Tri-Color Desert, Chocolate Chip, UCP, US Night Camo

Primary Weapon Systems:

M4A1 or M4/M16 style Platform, M240B, M249, M110 Sniper System, Barrett M82

North American Members: US Examples



North American Members: Canada

Canada joined NATO in 1949 and is one of the twelve founding members of the alliance. Near to the United States, Canada has a close technological and military partnership within the alliance. After the September 11th attacks in 2001, Canada deployed troops during the NATO led international invasion of Afghanistan.

The Canadian Ground Forces are divided into two branches:

- Canadian Army
- Canadian Special Forces

Primary Camouflage Patterns:

CADPAT Woodland, CADPAT Arid, CADPAT Multi-Terrain, Multicam

Primary Weapon Systems:

C7/C8(M4/M16 Platform), C9 (FN Minimi), C6/C6 FLEX (FN MAG), C20 DMR

North American Members: Canada

Examples



European Members: UK/Britain

The United Kingdom/Britain joined NATO in 1949 and is one of the twelve founding members of the alliance. Despite being a small island nation, the UK boasts a strong naval flotilla and a strong army to strike at moment's notice. Britain is also very well known for its special forces and intelligence agencies.

The British Armed Forces are divided into three branches:

- British Army
- British Royal Marines (Under the Royal Navy)
- British Special Forces

Primary Camouflage Patterns:

DPM(Woodland), DPM(Desert), MTP (Similar to OCP)

Primary Weapon Systems:

SA80 (L85), FN MAG

European Members: UK/Britain Examples



European Members: Germany

Germany joined NATO in 1955 as West Germany during the Cold War and rejoined after reunification in 1990. Germany is a major NATO contributor on the European continent, supplying some of the other European partners with arms, transportation, and munitions. Germany's defense spending has more than doubled in the past few years and is rapidly modernizing the army (Bundeswehr).

The Bundeswehr can be broken down into two branches:

- Heer (Regular German Army)
- German Special Forces

Primary Camouflage Patterns:

Flecktarn (5-Farbe), Wüstentarn (3-Farbe, commonly and incorrectly referred as Tropentarn), Multitarn (Multicam variant), Multicam

Primary Weapon Systems:

G36 (Full Length and K variants), MG3, MG4, MP5, MP7, G28 DMR, G3A3 (DMR variation in limited numbers)

European Members: Germany Examples



European Members: Poland

After the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, Poland looked back at the last decade and decided that neutrality wouldn't be in the best interest of the new Polish Republic. For as long as the Polish people can remember, the horrors of occupation for almost a millennium. First under the Tsar and Kaisers of both Austria-Hungary and the German Empire, then under Nazi Germany in World War Two and being "Liberated" by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. To then have a Communist Puppet Government installed and freedom's restricted, to be in line the Russian Communist Party ideals. This time, Poland would choose to fight for a democratic freedom for its people then choose to be another territorial gain.

The Polish Armed Forces can be broken down into two branches:

- Polish Armed Forces (General Army Units)
- Polish Special Forces

Primary Camouflage Patterns:

Wz. Pantera (Woodland), wz. Pantera Pustynna (Desert), Lampart, Multicam

Primary Weapon Systems:

Beryl (5.56 AK platform), PKM, HK416, MSBS Grot

European Members: Poland Examples



European Members: Norway

Norway joined NATO in 1949 and is one of the twelve founding members of the alliance. Despite being a small nation, Norway has some of the best arctic training and units for the alliance. During the Operation Enduring Freedom in 2002, Norwegian special forces were deployed to join the NATO task force in response the September 11th attacks.

The Norwegian Armed Forces can be broken down into two branches:

- Norwegian Army
- Norwegian Special Forces

Primary Camouflage Patterns:

M/98 (Woodland), M/03 (Desert), Multicam

Primary Weapon Systems:

HK416, FN Minimi, FN MAG, G3A4

European Members: Norway Examples



European Members: Sweden

Sweden joined NATO in 2024 and is the newest member of the alliance. This comes in response after the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022. After the invasion, Sweden and Finland sought to join the alliance and forgo the mentality of being a neutral country. Sweden has the task of being a strategic Northern European NATO member along side Norway and Finland. To cover the Northern territorial sectors of NATO in the case of any Russian aggression.

The Swedish Armed Forces can be broken down into two branches:

- Swedish Army (General Army Units)
- Swedish Special Forces

Primary Camouflage Patterns:

M90 (Woodland), M90TR BE (Desert), Multicam

Primary Weapon Systems:

AK5C, FN Minimi, FN MAG

European Members: Sweden Examples



Opposing Forces (OPFOR)

The following list is the current Opposing Forces that is to be expected to see during combat operations:

- Russian Federation Forces (RUSFOR or RUFOR)
- Pro-Russian Separatist Forces (SEPFOR)
- Chinese People Liberation Army

These forces are well trained and must be taken as a serious threat to NATO assets in all capacities during combat operations in the region. Failure to properly identify enemy combatants will lead to friendly force casualties and operational confusion during combat operations.

The Russian Armed Forces can be broken down into two branches:

- Russian Army (General Army Units)
- Russian Special Forces

These branches will be broken down into depth later in this document. Examples will also be provided to give a firsthand identification of what a typical Russian General Army Soldier will look like. So that they can be easily identified from NATO allied units.

Russian Army (General Army Units)

The Russian Army is comprised of three different types of units:

- Motorized/Mechanized Infantry
- Airborne
- Marine/ Amphibious Infantry

Each of these units perform different operational roles, but overall, they have the same equipment and camouflage patterns.

Primary Camouflage Patterns:

ATACs FG, EMR, Multicam

Primary Weapon Systems:

AK74M, AKM (Limited capacity), AK-12 (Limited Capacity), RPK74M, RPK-16 (Limited Capacity), PKM, PKP, SVD, AS VAL, VSS

Common Russian IFF Indicators:

White/Red Arm or Leg Bands, Ribbon of Saint George on equipment or personal, Hi-VIS Arm Band (Limited Usage in Front Line Roles)

Common Tactical Maneuvers:

Frontal Assault with numbers and Suppressing Fire, Encirclement and Flanking Maneuvers

Russian Army (General Army Units)

Examples



Russian Special Forces

The Russian Special Forces comprise of highly trained individuals within the Russian Armed forces. Missions vary depending on unit and are given more operational assets and freedom in comparison to their Regular Army counterparts.

Primary Missions of the Russian Special Forces:

- Counter Insurgency
- Reconnaissance
- Deep Operations
- Strategical Strikes on Key Targets

Primary Camouflage Patterns:

ATACs FG, Leaf Suits (Reconnaissance attire), EMR, Multicam

Primary Weapon Systems:

AK74M, AK-12 (Limited Capacity), PKM, PKP, SVD, AS VAL, VSS

Common Operational Tactics:

Shock and Awe/ Raid Tactics, Deep Strike Tactics, Flanking Maneuvers

Common Russian IFF Indicators:

White/Red Arm or Leg Bands, Leaf Suits (Recon attire), Hi-VIS Armband (Limited Usage in Frontline Roles)

Russian Special Forces Examples



Pro-Russian Sepratist Forces (SEPFOR)

The Pro-Russian Sepratist Forces are generally local inhabitants of the region that have aligned themselves with the Russian Federation. Despite being given limited arms and supplies from the Russian Army; they are a force to be reckoned with. As they are familiar with the area and stick to ambush tactics to hinder NATO's supply chain and units.

Primary Mission of Sepratist Forces:

- Guerrilla Warfare
- Local Defense
- Other Insurgency Tactics

Primary Camouflage Patterns:

SS-Leto (Partizan), Mountain Flora, Berezka (White/Gold), Gorka (All Variations), VSR-98 (Flora), EMR, Fleck-D, Izlom/Skol, Yagel

Primary Weapon Systems:

AK74/AK74M, AKS-74, AKS-74U, AKM, AKMS, RPK, RPK-74, RPK-74M, PKM, SVD, Mosin, PPSH

Common Operational Tactics:

Ambush Tactics, Insurgency Tactics, Hit and Run, Frontal Assault, Flanking Maneuvers

Common IFF Indicators:

Red/White Armbands, Hi-VIS Armbands (Very Limited Capacity), Older Style Weapons Systems, Older Style Uniforms

Pro-Russian Sepratist Forces (SEPFOR)

Examples



Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA)

After World War II, China was once again start seeing internal fighting between Communist and Nationalist forces. Eventually the communist forces were able to defeat the nationalists in the civil war, forcing the government to flee to present day Taiwan. Emboldened by recent advances in technology and a strategic partnership with the Russian Federation. China is a formidable foe to any NATO member state.

The PLA can be broken down into two branches:

- General Army (General Army Units)
- Chinese Special Forces

Primary Camo Patterns:

Xingkong (Woodland), Xingkong D (Desert)

Primary Weapon Systems:

QBZ-95, QBZ-95B, QBZ-191, QBZ-03

Common Operational Tactics:

Frontal Assault with Suppressing Fire, Flanking Maneuvers and Encirclement

Common IFF Indicators:

People's Republic of China Flag attached to Uniform, Bullpup-up Weapons Systems

Chinese People's Liberation Army (PLA)

Examples

