

6 June 1991



# THE SOVIET ARMY

TROOPS,  
ORGANIZATION,  
AND EQUIPMENT

JUNE 1991

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

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Department of the Army  
Washington, DC, 6 June 1991

# **The Soviet Army:**

## ***Troops, Organization, and Equipment***

### **Preface**

This field manual is part of FM series 100-2, *The Soviet Army*. The other volumes in this series are FM 100-2-1, *The Soviet Army: Operations and Tactics*, and FM 100-2-2, *The Soviet Army: Specialized Warfare and Rear Area Support*. The three volumes complement each other. Used together, they provide a thorough reference on the Soviet Army.

These manuals are the US Army's definitive source of unclassified information on Soviet ground forces and on their interaction with other services in combined arms warfare. The Threats Directorate, Combined Arms Command, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, updates these manuals periodically to provide the most current unclassified information available.

The proponent of this publication is HQ TRADOC. Users are encouraged to recommend changes improving this manual to Commander, US Army Combined Arms Command, ATTN: ATZL-SWW-L, Fort Leavenworth, KS 66027-6900, using DA Form 2028 (Recommended Changes to Publications and Blank Forms).

Unless otherwise stated, whenever the masculine gender is used, both men and women are included.

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## Contents

<b>Preface</b> .....	<i>i</i>
<b>Chapter 1. Soviet Ground Forces</b>	
Administrative Control .....	1-1
Troop Categories .....	1-2
Force Structure .....	1-4
<b>Chapter 2. Personnel</b>	
Manpower Procurement .....	2-0
Conditions of Service .....	2-3
Ranks .....	2-6
Reserve System .....	2-8
<b>Chapter 3. Training</b>	
Premilitary Programs .....	3-1
Military Educational Institutions .....	3-4
Individuals and Units .....	3-6
<b>Chapter 4. Organization</b>	
Motorized Rifle Regiment Structure (BTR) .....	4-3
Motorized Rifle Regiment Structure (BMP) .....	4-26
Motorized Rifle Division .....	4-37
Tank Regiment Structure .....	4-107
Tank Division .....	4-112
Combined Arms Army .....	4-116
Tank Army .....	4-118
<i>Front</i> .....	4-130
Airborne Regiment Structure (BMD) .....	4-144
Airborne Division .....	4-149
Naval Infantry Regiment/Brigade Structure .....	4-155
Naval Infantry Division .....	4-157
<b>Chapter 5. Equipment</b>	
Small Arms .....	5-2
Armored Fighting Vehicles .....	5-21
Artillery .....	5-60
Antitank Weapons .....	5-94
Air Defense .....	5-114
Engineer Equipment .....	5-139
NBC Equipment .....	5-186
Logistic Equipment .....	5-206
Helicopters .....	5-211
Fixed-Wing Aircraft .....	5-225
Radios .....	5-234
<b>Glossary</b> .....	Glossary-1
<b>References</b> .....	References-1
<b>Index</b>	
General .....	General Index-1
Equipment .....	Equipment Index-1

# CHAPTER 1

## Soviet Ground Forces

### CONTENTS

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<b>ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL</b> ..... 1-1 <b>TROOP CATEGORIES</b> ..... 1-2 Combat Arms Branches ..... 1-2 Motorized Rifle ..... 1-2 Tank ..... 1-2 Missile Troops and Artillery ..... 1-2 Air Defense Troops ( <i>Voyska PVO</i> ) ..... 1-2 Airborne ..... 1-2 Special Troops ..... 1-2 Engineer ..... 1-3 Signal ..... 1-3 Chemical ..... 1-3 Motor Transport ..... 1-3 Railroad ..... 1-3 Road ..... 1-3 Services ..... 1-3 Medical ..... 1-3	Veterinary ..... 1-3 Military Topographic ..... 1-3 Finance ..... 1-3 Justice ..... 1-4 Military Band ..... 1-4 Intendance ..... 1-4 Administrative ..... 1-4 <b>FORCE STRUCTURE</b> ..... 1-4 Major Geographical and Force Groupings ... 1-4 TV ..... 1-4 TVD ..... 1-4 Military Districts and Groups of Forces .. 1-5 <i>Front</i> ..... 1-5 Army ..... 1-5 Maneuver Divisions ..... 1-5 Reorganization and Modernization ..... 1-5
---	--

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The Soviet armed forces include five separate components: the strategic rocket forces, the ground forces, the air forces, the air defense forces, and the naval forces. The generic term "Soviet Army" normally includes all but the naval forces. This manual concentrates on the largest of these

components, the Soviet ground forces. Highly modernized organization and equipment combine to make the present Soviet ground forces the most powerful land army in the world, with unprecedented flexibility, mobility, and firepower.

### ADMINISTRATIVE CONTROL

The Commander in Chief (CINC) of the Ground Forces is a Deputy Minister of Defense. He is equal in status to the CINCs of the other components. His duties include supervision of technical affairs and research and development, direct control of nonoperational training, and supervision of ground forces administrative organs. He does not have direct operational control over the troops.

This lack of operational control is not immediately apparent from the composition of the Ground Forces Headquarters. Its composition includes the Main Staff and several technical directorates. The Main Staff, however, apparently fills a traditional role of coordinating, planning, and maintaining liaison with the Ministry of

Defense (MOD) General Staff on ground forces matters. It also acts as a consolidation point for the work of the ground forces directorates. Among the principal directorates of the Ground Forces Headquarters are the Political Directorate, the Combat Training Directorate, and the Military Educational Institutions Directorate, all of which have counterparts at MOD level.

Large technical directorates exist for those troop branches peculiar to the ground forces. Each troop branch directorate acts as a branch or service headquarters which prescribes the organization, equipment, tactics, and training for its branch and operates the career management program for its leading personnel.

## TROOP CATEGORIES

For administrative purposes, the Soviet ground forces comprise three categories: *combat arms branches (troops)*, *special troops*, and *services*. These are administrative categories pertaining to personnel, not organization categories pertaining to units. Thus, troops of one combat arms branch, such as artillery, may organizationally be in support units subordinate to a unit made up of troops of another combat arms branch (for example, motorized rifle or tank). These support units may also include special troops and services.

### COMBAT ARMS BRANCHES

The firing elements of the ground forces comprise combat arms branches (troops). They differ from one another in organization, armament, tactics, and role in combat. Directorates of Ground Forces Headquarters administer the troop branches peculiar to the ground forces.

#### Motorized Rifle

Motorized rifle troops generally parallel the infantry and mechanized infantry of other armies. These troops constitute the basic arm of the ground forces; therefore, various agencies under the Ground Forces CINC, rather than one special organization, administer their affairs. These agencies prescribe motorized rifle and combined arms tactics and organization. They prepare training schedules for motorized rifle and combined arms units. They also administer motorized rifle schools and manage motorized rifle officer personnel. Other arms and services provide them with logistic support.

#### Tank

The Chief of Tank Troops in Ground Forces Headquarters heads this branch. A Main Directorate of Tank Troops supports him. The Main Directorate is an intricate organization which acts as an administrative headquarters. Tank troop officers command tank units at all levels. Combined arms formations feature a special staff officer as chief of tank troops. He commands subordinate tank elements and reports to the combined arms commander.

#### Missile Troops and Artillery

This is one of the most prestigious branches of the ground forces or the MOD. Artillery troops have long held an honorable position in Russian military annals. In recent decades, technological advances in missile weaponry have enhanced that position. Since missile armaments have also

become important to other components, the MOD generally oversees missile equipment development. However, a Chief of Missile Troops and Artillery is present in Ground Forces Headquarters. His supporting administrative agency is large and contains a coordinating staff. Also, chiefs of missile troops and artillery appear in the special staffs of combined arms units down to, and including, regiments. At regimental level, this official is simply called the *chief of artillery*.

#### Air Defense Troops (*Voyska PVO*)

This branch recently became a separate component combining air defense elements formerly under the National Air Defense Troops (*PVO Strany*) and the Air Defense Troops of the Ground Forces (*PVO Sukhoputnykh Voysk*). Although MOD headquarters now administers them, the troops may serve under combined arms command in the field during wartime. They coordinate closely with aviation and radiotechnical elements in operational matters. Air defense schools previously under the ground forces now belong to the Air Defense Troops.

#### Airborne

Airborne troops form a reserve force of the Supreme High Command (VGK) or the wartime *Stavka* VGK, although operational control of them specifically belongs to the Chief of the General Staff. The VGK may—

- Control their combat employment directly.
- Place them under the command of a theater headquarters.
- Place them under operational control of a *front* or army to support operational missions.

The troops are not subordinate to a ground forces field command until the VGK commits them. This definite separation suggests that they have the status of a sixth distinct component of the armed forces, even though they are nominally subordinate to the CINC, Ground Forces, because of this special status.

### SPECIAL TROOPS

The special troops provide combat support to the combined arms field forces of the ground forces. They also support the other components of the armed forces. For this reason, they are administered centrally from directorates in the MOD. Ground Forces Headquarters, however, contains specialized directorates or departments in each of

the combat support areas to deal with specific ground forces problems. These directorates act as a ground forces administrative echelon for the superior MOD directorates.

### **Engineer**

As ground elements of the combined arms field forces, engineer troops serve only as combat engineers. The Chief of Engineer Troops of the MOD manages them. These engineers are not part of the engineer-technical service, which comprises the logistic units of the various arms and services. Other Soviet troop branches perform civil engineering, sanitation, and mapping functions; they are comparable to organizations like the US Corps of Engineers. Engineer troops found in units at division level or higher are simply called *engineers*. Those at a lower level, in closer contact with the enemy, are called *sappers*.

### **Signal**

Signal troops are organic to all levels using signal equipment that requires special training for operation and maintenance. The Chief of Signal Troops of the MOD administers them because they perform tasks that are common to more than one component of the armed forces. They include radio-technical troops that serve mainly in the units whose missions require radar reconnaissance and electronic warfare. They also perform missions such as electronic deception and radioelectronic reconnaissance, which include electronic intelligence (ELINT) or signals intelligence (SIGINT).

### **Chemical**

Chemical troops are organic to all tactical regiments and divisions. They are allocated to armies and *fronts*. Similar to engineer and signal troops, they are directly subordinate to the MOD. The Chief of Chemical Troops administers them at that level.

### **Motor Transport**

The Chief of the Central Military Transportation Directorate (VOSO), under the Chief of the Rear in the MOD, may administer motor transport troops. The VOSO is primarily responsible for management and planning of defense transportation. It controls the training of all transport officers at and beyond the military college level. The actual operation of the various modes of transport is the duty of the force components, which in this case are the ground forces. At lower levels, the deputy commander for the rear controls these troops.

### **Railroad**

Railroad troops support the field forces by operating the railway links between the *front* and the central logistical base. They are responsible for the construction, operation, and maintenance of railroads in a theater of operations. Since March 1989, these troops are no longer considered part of the armed forces.

### **Road**

Road troops maintain military roads. They are often called road building troops or road service troops. The troops consist of separate traffic control, road construction, and bridge construction units. Operationally controlled by the chief of the rear at various levels, their administrative subordination has been obscure since World War II. They may be a component of VOSO.

## **SERVICES**

The Soviet concept of *services* includes all troops, installations, and duty positions which perform rear area support for the combat arms branches and special troops. Such services are not specific to the ground forces, but support the other armed forces components as well; therefore, various agencies in the MOD administer them. These services differ from the special troops because they apparently have no intermediate administrative directorates at Ground Forces Headquarters.

### **Medical**

These units and personnel are organic to all levels of command down through company level. The Central Military Medical Directorate under the Chief of the Rear supervises their activities at the MOD level. The divisional and regimental surgeons supervise personnel at their respective levels.

### **Veterinary**

The Veterinary Service falls under the control of the Chief of the Rear. It inspects the meat used by the armed forces, supervises animal slaughter, and deals with prevention and control of contagious diseases among animals used for meat.

### **Military Topographic**

The Central Military Topographic Directorate of the General Staff of the MOD administers and controls the Military Topographic Service. The General Staff also probably disseminates the products of this service.

### **Finance**

The Finance Service is locally supervised. However, it has a direct technical channel running



vertically to the Central Finance Directorate, under the Deputy Minister for Rear Services in the MOD.

### Justice

The military *procurator* (prosecutor) and the military tribunal are the central elements of the Justice Service. These elements are attached to each major headquarters down to division level. This hierarchy is independent of the military command. It is subordinate to the Procurator General of the USSR and the Supreme Court of the USSR, although its officers are considered active duty military personnel.

### Military Band

This service provides bands to headquarters down through division. The Military Band Service Directorate (or Directorate of Military Music) in the MOD administers it.

### Intendance

This service corresponds to the US Quartermaster Corps. It uses the same insignia as the Administrative Service.

### Administrative

This service may provide clerical and administrative support at higher headquarters. According to Soviet regulation, the highest rank provided for this service is colonel. Personnel doing administrative management, accounting, and similar housekeeping tasks may be members of the administrative service, the management service, or the intendance service. Since there are no exclusively administrative units, these titles are probably just personnel categories with the individuals in them administered by the Main Personnel Directorate of the MOD and supervised locally.

## FORCE STRUCTURE

The Soviets have organized and equipped their ground forces to support their defensive doctrine. Moreover, they are constantly strengthening and modernizing their organization and equipment to improve their capabilities to fight either nuclear or nonnuclear war. A nuclear exchange in Europe could easily cause tremendous damage to the Soviet Union. Therefore, the Soviets clearly want to be able to fight and win a war in Europe quickly, before either side employs nuclear weapons.

The Soviets have determined that the only way to win such a war is by offensive operations. The Soviet concept of the offensive emphasizes surprise and high rates of advance combined with overwhelming firepower. The concept of *combined arms* is at the heart of Soviet combat doctrine.

### MAJOR GEOGRAPHICAL AND FORCE GROUPINGS

The Soviets organize ground forces by geographical boundaries into *theaters of war (TVs)*, *theaters of military operation (TVDs)*, and *military districts and groups of forces*. They can organize forces into large field formations called *fronts* and *armies*.

### TV

The Soviets envision that hostilities might occur in any of three TVs: the Western, the Southern, and the Far Eastern. A TV is a broad, geographically oriented designation within which Soviet armed forces would function in wartime. A

continental TV can include land, air space, and assorted internal and coastal waterways. The Western TV, for example, includes the European land mass and associated islands, the associated air space, the Baltic and Mediterranean Seas, and portions of the Arctic and Atlantic Oceans. The TVs have political and economic significance in shaping Soviet military goals. They contain one or more TVDs.

### TVD

The TVD geographical concept is the focus of planning and control for employment of Soviet armed forces in major theater strategic actions. The Soviet planners divide the world into 14 TVDs: 10 continental TVDs and 4 oceanic TVDs. The continental TVDs include not only the land masses, but also the air space, inland waterways, and a segment of the surrounding oceans and seas. The Western TVD of the Western TV, for example, includes NATO's Central Region plus Denmark and the Danish Straits.

In wartime, the Soviets would employ intermediate High Commands of Forces (HCF) that would be responsible to the VGK. In keeping with the Soviet concept of centralized control and combined arms operations, the TVD HCF not only controls the assets available in the ground forces, but also the naval and air assets. Some, if not all, of the non-Soviet Warsaw Pact forces might also be subordinate to a TVD HCF. The TVD's most important function in wartime would be to

orchestrate and control TVD-wide strategic operations as directed by the HCF in support of VGK campaign plans.

Forces within a TVD can consist of as few as one *front* or as many as five or six. Other forces allocated to a TVD can include fleets, airborne divisions, tactical aviation, strategic aviation, military transport aviation, air defense forces, and strategic rocket forces.

### **Military Districts and Groups of Forces**

There are 14 military districts in the USSR and 4 groups of forces in Eastern Europe. The Eastern European groups of forces include—

- The Western Group of Forces (WGF) in Germany.
- The Northern Group of Forces (NGF) in Poland.
- The Central Group of Forces (CGF) in Czechoslovakia.
- The Southern Group of Forces (SGF) in Hungary.

In peacetime, each of these districts and groups of forces is an administrative headquarters directly subordinate to the MOD. In wartime, the Soviets will organize them into *fronts* for combat operations. The military districts will continue to function as territorial commands, serving as mobilization and training bases and providing logistical and other support services.

### **Front**

The *front* is the largest field formation in wartime. It is an operational and administrative unit whose size and composition are subject to wide variation depending on its mission and situation. Roughly equivalent to a US/NATO army group, a *front* can include three to five armies. Other forces organic or attached to a *front* can include artillery, missile, air defense, engineer, chemical, signal, reconnaissance, and rear service units. They can also include aviation, airborne, air assault, airmobile, and special purpose forces.

### **Army**

The Army is the highest peacetime combined arms formation. The Soviet ground forces designate two types of armies: the *combined arms army* (CAA) and the *tank army* (TA). While both types are actually combined arms organizations, a Soviet CAA will normally have a greater number of motorized rifle divisions (MRDs), while a TA will have a greater number of tank divisions (TDs). By altering the mix of MRDs, TDs, and artillery and missile support in the army organizations, the

Soviets gain flexibility in either offensive or defensive roles. An army can operate in different geographical areas and under various operational constraints. Besides its complement of two to five maneuver divisions, a typical army of either type will normally have artillery, missile, air defense, aviation, engineer, chemical, signal, reconnaissance, and rear support units.

### **MANEUVER DIVISIONS**

Soviet maneuver divisions are well-balanced, powerful, and mobile fighting units. They have a combined arms structure as well as a comprehensive array of combat support (CS) and combat service support (CSS) elements. In early 1987, there were 211 active Soviet maneuver divisions: 150 MRDs, 52 TDs, 7 airborne divisions, and 2 static defense divisions. The totals did not include 2 new army corps (NAC) and 5 mobilization divisions.

The basic structures of the three types of divisions (motorized rifle, tank, and airborne) appear in Figure 1-1. While this manual presents "type" Soviet divisions, different configurations and different categories of readiness exist among actual divisions.

Divisions receive new items of equipment according to the priorities established by the MOD. High-priority formations, such as the Soviet forces in the Western TVD, are usually the first to receive modern equipment. When they replace older material, the Soviets send that older equipment to lower-priority units in the interior of the USSR or to reserve stocks. Late-model T-64/72/80 tanks constitute about one-third of the USSR's tanks. While older T-55 and T-62 tanks constitute most of the remainder, over 1,500 T-80s are currently deployed opposite NATO and nearly 75 percent of the 19,000 Soviet tanks in the Western Theater are T-64/72/80 models.

### **REORGANIZATION AND MODERNIZATION**

Since the mid-1960s, the Soviets have been building a force capable of fighting decisively at all levels of conflict. Recent improvements in force capability include—

- Modernization of nuclear and conventional weapons.
- Marked increases in the quantity and quality of conventional fire support (air and artillery) available to ground maneuver formations.
- Changes in organizational structure that generally make fire support systems (air and artillery) more directly responsive to the supported commander.



*Basic organizational comparison of the motorized rifle, tank, and airborne divisions***MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION**

Division Headquarters  
 Motorized Rifle Regiment (BMP)  
 Motorized Rifle Regiment (BTR)  
 Motorized Rifle Regiment (BTR)  
 Tank Regiment  
 Artillery Regiment  
 SAM Regiment  
 SSM Battalion  
 Antitank Battalion  
 Reconnaissance Battalion  
 Engineer Battalion  
 Signal Battalion  
 Materiel Support Battalion  
  
 Maintenance Battalion  
 Chemical Protection Company  
 Medical Battalion  
 Artillery Command Battery  
 Helicopter Squadron  
 Other Support Elements

**TANK DIVISION**

Division Headquarters  
 Motorized Rifle Regiment (BMP)  
 Tank Regiment  
 Tank Regiment  
 Tank Regiment  
 Artillery Regiment  
 SAM Regiment  
 SSM Battalion  
 —  
 Reconnaissance Battalion  
 Engineer Battalion  
 Signal Battalion  
 Materiel Support Battalion  
  
 Maintenance Battalion  
 Chemical Protection Company  
 Medical Battalion  
 Artillery Command Battery  
 Helicopter Squadron  
 Other Support Elements

**AIRBORNE DIVISION**

Division Headquarters  
 Airborne Regiment (BMD)  
 Airborne Regiment (BMD)  
 Airborne Regiment (BMD)  
 Assault Gun Battalion  
 Artillery Regiment  
 AA Battalion  
 —  
 —  
 Reconnaissance Company  
 Engineer Battalion  
 Signal Battalion  
 Transportation and Maintenance Battalion  
 —  
 Chemical Protection Company  
 Medical Battalion  
 —  
 —  
 Other Support Elements

- NOTES.** 1. In 1989, the Soviets began replacing one tank regiment with an additional BMP-equipped MRR in both the MRD and TD.
2. Armies in WGF are consolidating division-level SSM battalions into army-level SSM brigades.
3. Not all MRDs and TDs have a helicopter squadron.

- Refinement and exercise of types of operations that take greater advantage of the increased firepower, mobility, and weapons sophistication of the general purpose forces.

In the 1980s, the Soviets began to form new corps-type structures. These corps are divisions expanded to almost twice the size of a TD. They are ideally suited to act as an operational maneuver group (OMG) for the *front*, conducting high-speed operations deep in an enemy's rear area. These NAC formations contain around 400 tanks, 750 infantry fighting vehicles (IFVs) and armored personnel carriers (APCs), and 300 artillery pieces and multiple rocket launchers (MRLs). Additional units of this type may appear once testing and operational evaluation end.

Soviet maneuver divisions are continuously undergoing a reorganization that significantly upgrades their combat capability. This manual

includes the main features of the most current organizational changes. The addition of new sub-units and the upgrade of existing elements have expanded both MRDs and TDs. The greatest changes are in the TDs.

The BTR- and BMP-equipped motorized rifle battalions (MRBs) have expanded the mortar battery from six to eight tubes. They have added a machine gun/antitank platoon to each company in the BTR-equipped MRB. The BMP-equipped MRB has added machine gun platoons, with no extra antitank weapons. Also, the Soviets have now consolidated the automatic grenade launcher and antiaircraft (AA) squads in platoons at the battalion level of both BTR- and BMP-equipped MRBs.

In order to support the fast-moving maneuver units envisioned for future battlefields, the Soviets have formed materiel support units within combined arms units from tactical to *front* levels. Within

divisions and regiments, respectively, materiel support battalions and companies combine formerly fragmented motor transport, supply, and service functions. The new rear area units will provide a 30-percent increase in motor transport assets and a streamlined command structure. A similar reorganization at army and *front* levels has created materiel support brigades with centralized control for ammunition, fuel, and other supplies.

The airborne division is now a fully mechanized combined arms organization. Airborne divisions now consist of three regiments equipped with the air-droppable BMD, affording these units greater firepower and mobility. The Soviets have also produced a new 120-millimeter 2S9 airborne self-propelled (SP) howitzer with a mortar capability for airborne and air assault units.

Concurrent with these organizational changes, the Soviets have pursued a comprehensive equipment modernization program that affects many divisional subunits. The main thrusts of the equipment upgrade are in the following areas:

- Medium tanks.
- Armored IFVs.
- Armored command and reconnaissance vehicles.
- Antitank guided missiles (ATGMs).
- Surface-to-surface missiles (SSMs).
- Surface-to-air missiles (SAMs).

Since the late 1970s, the Soviets have developed the tank regiment (TR) into a combined arms team (tank, motorized rifle, and artillery) that promises to be as flexible in its employment as the motorized rifle regiment (MRR). (The MRR already had a tank battalion (TB) and an artillery battalion.) The addition of an MRB to the TR of a TD eliminates the necessity for the TD commander to reinforce each of his TRs with MRR assets. This leaves the TD with four maneuver regiments. The addition of an artillery battalion to the TR places a great deal more firepower under direct control of the regimental commander. The division commander then has greater flexibility in the use of his artillery resources to influence the battle.

Hence, the capability of the TR and TD to conduct largely self-supported combined arms combat has increased greatly.

Large-caliber SP guns and mortars and long-range MRLs have increased the artillery available to army and *front* commanders. Additionally, some army-level regiments have grown to brigade size with the addition of a fourth artillery battalion. These battalions are currently expanding from 18 to 24 tubes, primarily in units opposite NATO. All of the Soviet's SP and towed guns/howitzers (152-millimeter and larger) are nuclear-capable. The Soviets are also adding newer nuclear-capable pieces such as the 203-millimeter SP gun 2S7 and the 240-millimeter SP mortar 2S4. They are deploying the BM-22 220-millimeter MRL, which can fire deep into the enemy's rear. These improvements greatly enhance area coverage and counter-battery support to subordinate divisions. The new T-64/72/80-series tanks feature improved firepower, with a 125-millimeter main gun and an improved fire control system. Both the T-80 and a variant of the T-64 can fire an ATGM through the main tube. The T-80 can mount reactive armor which further protects against the West's antitank capabilities. At the same time, the establishment of army aviation has given ground forces a vertical dimension. The helicopter now provides CAAs and TAs with a highly maneuverable and versatile platform for reconnaissance, command and control (C<sup>2</sup>), and fire support. General-purpose and attack helicopter units can move with armies and divisions at the high rates of advance they will need to conduct combined arms operations in depth.

While changes in the organization and equipment of the ground forces are significant in themselves and have serious implications for Western defense planning, they do not take place in isolation. Instead, these shifts appear to be part of a larger change in the concept for employment and organization of the armed forces. This change should greatly enhance the flexibility with which Soviet military planners can apply force to achieve military objectives. (For more information on Soviet operations and tactics, see FM 100-2-1.)

## CHAPTER 2

### Personnel

#### CONTENTS

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<b>MANPOWER PROCUREMENT</b> ..... 2-0 Conscription ..... 2-0 Upper Ranks ..... 2-2 Officers ..... 2-2 Warrant Officers ..... 2-2 Noncommissioned Officers ..... 2-3 Women in the Armed Forces ..... 2-3 <b>CONDITIONS OF SERVICE</b> ..... 2-3 Officer Promotions ..... 2-4	Pay ..... 2-5 In-Service Benefits ..... 2-5 Pensions ..... 2-5 Political Indoctrination ..... 2-5 <b>RANKS</b> ..... 2-6 <b>RESERVE SYSTEM</b> ..... 2-8 Enlisted Obligations ..... 2-8 Officer Obligations ..... 2-8 Mobilization ..... 2-9
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Over 60 million males between the ages of 15 and 49 live in the Soviet Union. About 80 percent of these men are fit for military service. Each year, some 2 to 2½ million young men reach the military registration age of 17. The government will induct at least one-half of them when they become 18 years old. These conscripts constitute approximately 75 percent of Soviet ground force personnel. The remainder, who are deferred for various reasons, serve at a later time on active duty unless they are declared physically unfit for military service. If deferred beyond their twenty-seventh birthday, they remain in the reserves, subject to periodic refresher training. *All qualified male citizens remain in the armed forces reserve until their fiftieth birthday.*

The quality of military manpower, particularly of the Great Russian element, is generally good. The Great Russians comprise about 53 percent of

the total population. Soviet youths are physically hardy as a result of participation in active sports programs. They are also better educated, more sophisticated, and substantially better trained than their World War II predecessors. Although the conscript receives stern discipline and intensive political indoctrination, works hard, and has few comforts or luxuries and little time to himself, his morale is relatively high. He has a genuine love of his native land. His hatred is easily aroused against an invading enemy, of which there have been many in Russia's and the Soviet Union's history. Moreover, Soviet soldiers and sailors have the capacity to withstand deprivations. The Soviet officer is a well-regarded professional who occupies a high social and economic position in society. The officer corps, with its prestige and privileges, stands apart from the troops. In summary, *the Soviet armed forces, loyal to the regime, constitute a serious adversary; they are on a par with their counterparts in the West.*

### MANPOWER PROCUREMENT

The 1967 Law on Universal Military Service provides for the mandatory semiannual conscription of 18-year old males. This law also governs the system of drafting young men into the armed forces. Those who are not drafted enter immediately into the reserves. On completion of conscript duty, men remain in the reserves until age 50. Women who have medical or other specialized training are also subject to call. Officers enter the armed forces from several sources. Most receive commissions upon graduation from officer schools. Others participate in Reserve Officers' Training Corps

(ROTC)-type programs in institutions of higher education. Enlisted men, noncommissioned officers (NCOs), and warrant officers are eligible to compete for entry into the officer corps by passing an examination for promotion to officer rank.

### CONSCRIPTION

The Council of Ministers and the MOD determine the personnel requirements for each semi-annual call-up period. They assign quotas based on the number of draft-age males residing in each of the 16 military districts. A system of draft

boards, called military commissariats, is subordinate to the military district. Military commissariats in Soviet civil jurisdictions roughly correspond to US civil jurisdictions as follows:

- Republic, which is a geographic region similar to the US South, West, or New England; there is no exact US counterpart.
- *Kray* and *oblast*, which are provinces similar to US states.
- *Gorod*, which is a city.
- *Rayon*, which is similar to a US county or city ward.

Military commissariats at the district level function as overall administrators of the system. They provide supervision to all subordinate officers. Those at republic, *kray*, *oblast*, and *rayon* levels perform administrative functions, though not all republics have military commissariats. Each of these levels also serves as a collection point for inductees. The center of the registration and draft process is the *rayon* military commissariat. It registers draft-age males, issues draft notices, and processes conscripts. It also transports conscripts to the next higher military commissariat for movement to their assigned units. The *rayon* offices also have mobilization and reserve management responsibilities. There are about 4,700 military commissariat offices, of which at least 3,600 are at the *rayon* level.

During February and March of the year in which they reach their seventeenth birthday, young men report to the military commissariat to register. They receive a physical examination and an interview to determine their educational background, family situation, personal interests, attitude toward the military, and special knowledge or skills (if any) that would benefit the military. Each young man receives a booklet as proof of registration. He must report changes in residence, family situation, educational status, or the acquisition of additional skills to the military commissariat so officials can enter the new data in the registration booklet.

Each individual receives a final interview and a physical examination shortly before he is scheduled for conscription. Then the draft commission recommends that the young man be drafted, be deferred for one year because of temporary unfitness for active military service due to illness, be exempted from military service altogether if unfit, or be granted a deferment for family reasons or for continuation of education.

Twice each year—at the end of the spring planting season and at the end of the fall harvest—the military commissariats call males who have reached their eighteenth birthday to active duty. Older men up to age 27 whose periods of deferment have expired also face call-up. In peacetime, women 19 to 40 years of age who have medical or other specialized training may face military service. The 1967 Law on Universal Military Service reduced the required length of active service from three to two years for all except naval personnel.

Within the framework of quotas fixed by the Council of Ministers and the MOD, the commissariats assign inductees to the various branches, arms, and services of the component forces based on their abilities, occupational expertise, or specialties learned in training courses conducted by the Voluntary Society for Cooperation with the Army, Aviation, and Navy (DOSAAF). The DOSAAF is subordinate to the MOD. It conducts premilitary training in secondary schools. Its programs acquaint students with military life. The programs can include tracked- and wheeled-vehicle driver training, parachuting, radio operation and maintenance, along with drill and rifle training. This training is one of the prime considerations for future soldiers' selection to a particular program, such as a military academy.

Draftees report to their military commissariat on the date set. Inductees go directly to their assigned units for a period of orientation, drill, and some refresher training. This lasts approximately a month, after which the conscripts become *young soldiers* and *young sailors* by reciting the military oath in a public ceremony. (See figure on next page.)

The Soviets probably only rarely grant permanent exemption from active or reserve duty except for clearly medical reasons. They usually give deferments for stated periods of time and then review them at the expiration of the period. The 1967 Law on Universal Military Service reduced the number of educational deferments and extended hardship or compassionate deferments.

There are three general categories of criteria for deferment: physical reasons, family circumstances, and continuation of education. The authorities may grant three-year deferments for physical problems or one-year deferments for illnesses. After this time, depending on the deferred citizen's state of health, the government will call him up for active duty, enroll him in the reserves, or acknowledge him to be altogether unfit and thus exempt from military service.

### *The military oath*

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I, (name), a citizen of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, by joining the ranks of the armed forces; take an oath and solemnly swear to be an upright, brave, disciplined, vigilant soldier, to strictly preserve military and government secrets, and to execute without contradiction, all military regulations and orders of commanders and superiors. I swear to learn conscientiously the trade of war, to protect with all means the military and peoples' property, and to be devoted to my people, my Soviet homeland, and the Soviet Government to my last breath. I will always be ready to report, by order of the Soviet Government, as a soldier of the armed forces for the defense of my homeland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. I swear to defend it bravely and wisely with all my strength and in honor, without sparing my blood and without regard for my life to achieve a complete victory over the enemy. Should I break my solemn oath, may severe penalties of the Soviet Law, the overall hatred, and the contempt of the working masses strike me.

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An individual who must remain at home to support or care for his family may qualify for a deferment due to family circumstances. The 1967 law set specific criteria for this category. The military commissariat can defer draftees up to 27 years of age.

Military commissariats can also defer full-time students at universities, in high schools (for students up to age 20), and in technical institutions (until graduation). They can also defer students studying in reserve officer training programs at technical institutions. Draftees who receive educational deferments face call-up for active duty before they turn 27.

### **UPPER RANKS** **Officers**

Officers for the Soviet armed forces enter the service from several sources. The largest number are commissioned upon graduation from military colleges. There are at least 143 military colleges, with average enrollments of 1,000, serving all branches of the armed forces. Besides commissions, graduates receive technical degrees from three-year schools and engineering degrees from schools whose programs can last up to five years.

The Soviets also conduct programs similar to the US ROTC in their universities. These programs give training in subjects of military value and provide the Soviets with a large number of reserve officers. Military training for the duration of the civilian curriculum leads to a reserve commission, but only infrequently does it lead to active duty. Reserve officer graduates of this program remain liable for active duty call-up until age 30; they may face up to three years of service.

A third source of officer recruitment is the rank and file of soldiers and sailors. Upon completion of their active duty service, conscripts who have a secondary or higher education can earn a lieutenant's commission in the reserves by passing a commissioning examination. Warrant officers, too, can use the commissioning examination as a route to active duty officer rank; they can also receive a direct commission after ten years of active service.

Approximately 500,000 officers are on active duty in the Soviet armed forces at any given time. Three to five thousand of these officers are generals and admirals. Nearly 90 percent of Soviet officers belong to the Communist Party or to the *Komsomal*. Seven percent of the members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU) Central Committee are military officers.

### **Warrant Officers**

In January 1972, the Soviets created the warrant officer ranks of *praporshchik* (army) and *michman* (navy). This action was an attempt to give the career NCO more incentive, to eliminate the extended service conscript (though this action was later rescinded), and to improve the quality of small unit leadership. Conscripts completing their service obligations and desiring to remain on active duty may apply for these positions if they possess the required education, demonstrated ability, and political reliability. The initial term of service for a warrant officer is five years.

These warrant officers serve in close contact with the soldiers and occupy positions as first sergeants, sergeants major, and technical specialists. Although the Soviet press publicizes them as the closest assistants to the officers, the warrant officer ranks are apparently less popular than anticipated. To date, this new program has received too few qualified applicants. The Law of Military Service permits a warrant officer to take an examination to become a lieutenant after five years; after ten years, he may be certified as an officer if he is serving in an officer's position.

### Noncommissioned Officers

The majority of NCOs in the armed forces are conscripts. During registration and induction, authorities identify outstanding conscripts as potential NCOs. Immediately after entering active service, these individuals attend NCO schools for six months of training before they report to units for their remaining active duty. Other outstanding individuals missed during this initial screening receive on-the-job NCO training in their units.

Noncommissioned officers also fill the *extended service personnel* category. To qualify for this category, a candidate for reenlistment must have completed high school or the equivalent; he cannot be over 35 years of age. He may apply (or reapply) for extensions of two, four, or six years. His branch of service then prolongs his tour of duty according to the branch personnel requirements. As with warrant officer selection, acceptance depends on the candidate's political reliability and military record. Recruiting takes place three months before discharge, with screening conducted by a permanent committee. This committee includes the political officer and secretaries of the Communist Party and *Komsomol* organizations. Final approval rests with the individual's commander. Former service personnel can return to active duty under this program.

The Soviets suspended the extended service program in 1972, after the establishment of the warrant officer ranks. The intention was for warrant officers to fill some of the higher NCO positions; conscripts would then fill the remaining NCO ranks. Because the plan was not completely successful, the Soviets reinstituted the extended service category the following year to provide essential personnel for various high qualification specialties. These specialties require long periods of training; they include aviation mechanics, naval specialties, electronics, and personnel management.

### WOMEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

The 1967 Law on Universal Military Service provided for compulsory military service for women only in time of war or emergency. The government will draft women with special skills, normally those in the communications and health fields.

Recognizing that the pool of conscripts is dwindling, the Soviet government amended the 1967 Universal Military Service Law in 1985. This

amendment permits officer or enlisted women to voluntarily enter active service at age 19 with duties according to their specialties and general education. It extends the age of eligibility to age 40. Those with medical or technical specialties can register during peacetime and can then conduct military training courses.

Most service regulations for women are identical to those for men. Training is similar in the initial phases, though women stay in special dormitories in garrison. When off duty, women may wear civilian clothes. The military disciplinary regulations specify separate penalties for women commensurate with those for men.

Women enlistees may extend their service and remain on active duty. At least one woman in the medical service field has completed thirty years of military service. Pensions and leave plans are similar to those for servicemen, with the exception of pregnancy leave, which is authorized before and after childbirth.

Women rarely achieve officer rank; therefore, few have attended command and general staff colleges. Most women officers attending midlevel professional schools are in the medical services.

The first women warrant officers came from the Soviet Army Parachute Team, but women should find increasing opportunities in the high technology fields of the Soviet armed forces. Expanding the role of women in the Soviet Military could adversely affect the civilian labor force, however, since women now constitute one-half of that force.

Some military wives have formed *women councils* which provide a reserve force of dependents available to augment Soviet forces in the forward areas such as WGF. Their training consists of basic courses in weapons use, combat skills, and nuclear, biological, and chemical (NBC) protection. There is an ongoing effort to expand this program to other military installations.

Although Soviet society proclaims equality for men and women, the Soviet armed forces still channel women into well-defined occupational roles. Generally, women do not participate in operational military activity during peacetime. Approximately 10,000 women currently serve in the Soviet armed forces.

### CONDITIONS OF SERVICE

Service in the Soviet armed forces offers potential rewards such as promotion, pay, in-service benefits, and a pension. Conversely, it requires

vigorous training, strict discipline, thorough political indoctrination, and adherence to Communist Party policies.

### OFFICER PROMOTIONS

After graduation from one of the military colleges, an officer normally rotates through a number of command and staff assignments. Some officers then attend one of the advanced institutes for

officers or a component or branch academy. Promotions to the next higher grade, up through colonel, depend on academic training, service experience, duty assignment, job performance, and political reliability.

#### *Minimum time-in-grade requirements for officer promotion*

GRADE	TIME
Junior lieutenant to lieutenant and equivalent ranks	2 years
Lieutenant to senior lieutenant and equivalent ranks	3 years
Senior lieutenant to captain and equivalent ranks	3 years
Captain to major and equivalent ranks	4 years
Major to lieutenant colonel and equivalent ranks	4 years
Lieutenant colonel to colonel and equivalent ranks	5 years
To ranks above colonel	No fixed minimum

Promotions up to and including the rank of colonel follow procedures determined by the USSR Council of Ministers. They probably result from the recommendations of an officer's immediate superior and branch chief. The Council of Ministers grants promotions to generals and admirals, while the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet must approve promotions to the ranks of army general, marshals of arms of the service, fleet admirals, chief marshals of arms of the service, Fleet Admirals of the Soviet Union, Marshals of the Soviet Union, and Generalissimo of the Soviet Union. The USSR Minister of Defense can order the awarding of the next higher rank before the end of the prescribed period of service in the previous rank. He may do this when an officer has demonstrated excellence in combat training, has successfully

fulfilled national goals, or has been assigned to a higher position.

An officer's immediate superior, in consultation with his political deputy, prepares the officer's efficiency report. He evaluates the officer's work and rates his political and job qualities. Officers receive reports once every two or three years, upon either transfer or recommendation for promotion.

Officers remain on active duty until reaching the statutory age for retirement, which varies according to grade. (See "Statutory age for retirement," below.) Officers who reach these respective age limits without being promoted must leave active duty and transfer to the reserves. If granted an exception, however, an officer may serve an additional ten years in his grade before being discharged.

#### *Statutory age for retirement*

RANK	AGE
Junior lieutenants, lieutenants and equivalent ranks	40
Senior lieutenants, captains, and equivalent ranks	40
Majors and equivalent ranks	45
Lieutenant colonels and equivalent ranks	45
Colonels and equivalent ranks	50
Generals and admirals up to lieutenant general and equivalent ranks	55
Generals, admirals, and marshals below Marshal of the Soviet Union, and equivalent ranks	Exempted



## PAY

Basic pay for members of the Soviet armed forces is the sum of pay for rank, position assignment, and length of service. Unlike the US which pays all service personnel of the same rank the same salary, the Soviets do not pay conscripts as much as career personnel serving in the same position. Typically, conscripts receive less than the equivalent of \$10 per month.

Rank pay is a constant factor. Only officers and warrant officers receive it. *Position pay is the major factor in the system. Its level may vary greatly, reflecting the command responsibility or technical requirement.* Position pay does not vary with rank; thus, it is not unusual for the incomes of personnel of the same rank to be substantially different. Although tables of organization specify nominal ranks for certain positions, personnel of different ranks may frequently fill the positions. There is a growing tendency to place majors in command of battalions, lieutenant colonels in command of regiments, and colonels in command of divisions.

The Soviets do not publish pay scales for military personnel. The estimated average pay for officers in 1975 was about 150 rubles a month. (A ruble is officially equal to \$1.66.) A lieutenant may realize a combined pay of about 150 rubles a month, a major about 225, and a lieutenant colonel about 250. Marshals may earn as much as 2,000 rubles a month.

## IN-SERVICE BENEFITS

The provision of housing, rations, and other service benefits depends on whether one is a conscript or a career serviceman. Conscripts cannot marry while serving. If already married, they cannot be accompanied by their families.

Since 1984, wives of noncareer military personnel have received a payment for the education of children. Another benefit which they, along with members of their families, receive is retention on the waiting list for living space. Families retain the living area that they occupy before the serviceman went into service for the effective length of military service. In 1986, privileges for families of noncareer military personnel increased to allow a monthly payment of 35 rubles per child.

Officers, warrant officers, and extended service personnel receive free living quarters, assigned according to marital status, position, assignment, and size of family. When housing is not available, they get a small allowance instead. Also, the armed

forces pays career personnel a subsistence subsidy at the rate of about 20 rubles per month when rations are not available, per diem when on temporary duty (TDY), and a dislocation allowance based on the distance traveled when making a permanent change of station. Conscripts receive only daily subsistence allowance when on TDY. Families of first-time servicemen receive free postal privileges for letters sent to soldiers at their duty station.

Career personnel with less than 25 years of active duty may take 30 days of annual leave; those with over 25 years' service receive 45 days of leave. Conscripts serving their normal tour of duty may take no leave except for verified family emergencies or for outstanding performance in military or political training. They may have only one such leave during their period of service. Pass policy depends on the local commander. He will issue conscripts stationed within the Soviet Union passes perhaps once a week. Passes are a luxury for conscripts assigned outside the country.

The armed forces provide service personnel and their families with free medical and health care, including treatments at sanatoria-resorts when prescribed. The resorts also are available at reduced rates on a nonprescription basis to career personnel.

## PENSIONS

Military personnel receive pensions for long service or disability. After 25 years of service, all servicemen are eligible for pensions amounting to at least 50 percent of their rate of pay at the time of discharge. Personnel separated from service with between 20 and 25 years of retirement credit qualify for benefits at a reduced rate of 30 to 40 percent of their last military pay. Disabled veterans receive pensions of up to 75 percent. When nonregular servicemen die, their families receive a pension and retain for six months all privileges to which they were entitled. The All-Union Pension Fund, which is similar to other national retirement programs, handles pensions; pensions are not part of the Soviet defense budget.

## POLITICAL INDOCTRINATION

The Party exerts its control over the armed forces through the Main Political Directorate (MPA). The MPA has subordinate branches throughout the military chain of command. These branches serve as political directorates at force component, military district, and group of forces levels. Political departments are their equivalents at army and division

levels. Below division, MPA affairs are the responsibility of the deputy commander for political affairs, the *zampolit*. A *zampolit* is present in each regiment, battalion, and company. His authority exists independently of that of the military commander. The next higher agency appoints the best trained and most experienced political workers to these political organs.

Besides handling MPA affairs, the *zampolit* organizes and conducts both nonmilitary and military political work in his unit. His responsibilities include—

- Supervising the activities of the Communist Party and *Komsomol* organizations.
- Improving combat readiness and political loyalty of the troops.
- Explaining Soviet domestic and foreign policies.
- Strengthening discipline.
- Instilling patriotism.
- Participating in the development of combat training programs and in the selection, placement, and rating of officers.

At the MOD, military district, army, and fleet levels, the Party organizations are responsible for improving the efficiency of the command apparatus by ensuring that the headquarters and other command bodies strengthen military discipline. They are also responsible for promoting progress and innovation in training and equipment. Under the direction of the political officer, all military elements and units participate in activities such as compulsory lectures and meetings, publication

of unit newspapers, and other cultural events with propaganda potential. *Political indoctrination is a scheduled part of the training curriculum.*

The Communist Party and *Komsomol* organizations for military personnel who are members are the most visible and prevalent instruments of political control in the military. They involve the largest number of personnel and exist at almost every level in the chain of command, even down to platoon and squad. The basic element of Party membership is the primary Party organization (PPO). The Party may establish a PPO wherever three Party members are present. A PPO with fewer than 15 members elects a secretary; one with 15 or more elects a bureau and a secretary to direct its activities. The Party and *Komsomol* organizations politicize the military by recruiting as many personnel as possible for membership and by involving them in political activities. While the Party encourages all military personnel to join, membership for officers is virtually required.

There are presently some 16 million Party members and 30 million *Komsomol* members in the Soviet Union. This represents a little over 20 percent of the total population. In contrast, over 80 percent of all military personnel and 90 percent of the officer corps are Party or *Komsomol* members. *The USSR subjects the majority of its citizens to indoctrination for their entire lives; military personnel, because they are a captive audience, receive constant exposure to it. Occasionally irritating, mostly taken for granted, but nonetheless effective, propaganda and indoctrination, both in and out of the military, are established fixtures of the Soviet society.*

## RANKS

The highest military rank in the Soviet Union is that of Generalissimo. Only Stalin ever held that rank. All other military ranks fall into five categories:

- Marshals, generals, and admirals.
- Officers.
- Warrant officers.
- Sergeants and petty officers.
- Soldiers and sailors.

(The figure on page 2-7 represents the basic rank structure of the Soviet armed forces, translated into US terms.)

The Minister of Defense, other top personnel of the MOD, and high-level combined arms field

commanders normally hold the rank of Marshal of the Soviet Union. Only combined arms officers can achieve this rank. The equivalent Navy rank is Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union.

The armed forces further classify officers as senior or junior. The warrant officer group includes the ranks of *praporshchik* for nonnaval personnel and *michman* for naval warrant officers. Sergeants and petty officers comprise the NCO ranks, and the term *soldiers and sailors* refers to the two ranks of private and seaman.

The ground/aviation ranks apply to all ground-based servicemen, including nonseagoing naval personnel and all aviation personnel in the air force, naval aviation, and fighter aviation of air defense. The naval ranks are for shipboard personnel.

*Soviet military ranks (translated into US terms)*

GROUND/AVIATION	NAVY
Generalissimo of the Soviet Union	
MARSHALS, GENERALS, AND ADMIRALS	
Marshal of the Soviet Union/Chief Marshal (of specific arm)	Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union
Army General/Marshal (of specific arm)	Fleet Admiral
Colonel General (3-star)	Admiral
Lieutenant General (2-star)	Vice Admiral
Major General (1-star)	Rear Admiral
SENIOR OFFICERS	
Colonel	Captain 1st Rank
Lieutenant Colonel	Captain 2nd Rank
Major	Captain 3rd Rank
JUNIOR OFFICERS	
Captain	Captain-Lieutenant
Senior Lieutenant	Senior Lieutenant
Lieutenant	Lieutenant
Junior Lieutenant	Junior Lieutenant
WARRANT OFFICERS	
<i>Praporshchik</i>	<i>Michman</i>
SERGEANTS AND PETTY OFFICERS	
Master Sergeant	Ships Chief Petty Officer
Senior Sergeant	Chief Petty Officer
Sergeant	Petty Officer 1st Class
Junior Sergeant	Petty Officer 2nd Class
SOLDIERS AND SAILORS	
Private 1st Class	Seaman 1st Class
Private	Seaman

Officer personnel in the ranks of major general through chief marshal in aviation, artillery, engineer troops, and signal troops and major general through colonel general in tank troops carry the designation of the branch as part of their rank; for example, chief marshal of aviation, marshal of armored troops, colonel general of tank troops (who, upon promotion, would become a marshal of armored troops), lieutenant general of signal troops, and major general of engineer troops. The same criteria apply to technical troops (chemical, railroad, road, motor transport, and units of military topographic service). There is, however, no chief marshal or marshal rank for these troops; for example, colonel general of technical troops.

Likewise, generals and officers of special services (intendance (quartermaster), administrative, medical, veterinary, and justice) use the special service designation. These special services have no marshals or chief marshals. So, one refers to a colonel general of intendance service, a colonel of medical service, a major of veterinary service, and a junior lieutenant of justice. There are, however, no general officers in the administrative service and no colonel general of veterinary service.

Special rank designations also apply to engineer officer ranks of all branches of the armed forces. Officers who complete studies at a higher engineer officer school or a military engineering academy

earn the title of *engineer*, which is combined with the rank; for example, lieutenant-engineer, colonel-engineer, or colonel general-engineer. In the navy, the equivalent ranks would be lieutenant-engineer, captain 2nd rank-engineer, and admiral-engineer. Officers with a secondary military technical edu-

cation use the title *technical service* combined with the rank; for example, junior lieutenant of technical service, captain of technical service, and colonel of technical service. There are no general officers of the technical service.

## RESERVE SYSTEM

The Soviet reserve system ensures that all citizens fit for military service have a definite reserve commitment when not on active duty or deferred for a specific reason. The military commissariats, in conjunction with other administrative organs, manage the system at the lower levels to make evasion of this responsibility practically impossible. The military service booklets issued to all reservists are necessary for residence permits when changing locale and for work permits when changing jobs.

All former service personnel released from active duty for reasons other than retirement or disability transfer to the reserves. These personnel, together with individuals who for various reasons serve in the reserves exclusively, form the Soviet reserve force. There are no reserve units as such. The closest equivalents to US reserve units are the transport, repair, and construction groups that function as normal parts of the economy in peacetime and move as a whole when mobilized. Reservists called to active duty receive assignments based on their occupational specialties.

In any five-year period, an estimated 3,500,000 Soviets complete military training. Under a system where reserve obligations for NCOs run to age 50 and for officers as high as age 65, the reserve capability reaches into the tens of millions. The reserve manpower pool currently comprises more than 55 million men subject to call-up, of which 9 million have been discharged within the past five years. Noncommissioned servicewomen remain in the reserves to age 40.

### ENLISTED OBLIGATIONS

Enlisted and NCO reserve personnel fall into two categories according to experience and three groups according to age. Category I includes those with at least one year of active duty, twelve months of accumulated reserve refresher training, or combat experience of any duration. Category II consists of all personnel with less than one year of active military duty, men subject to military service who for various reasons have not been drafted into active military service, and all women reservists. Each category divides into three groups on the

basis of age: 18 to 35 years of age, 36 to 45 years of age, and 46 to 50 years of age.

Air reservists in Category I, Group I, must participate in up to five 40-day refresher flying training sessions, as well as in the required refresher training. All reservists may have to attend examination periods lasting up to ten days. This is in addition to the required refresher training.

In the past, few reservists have been called for training at the maximum level provided for by law. However, because of the shortened active duty tours enacted in 1967, the Soviets have accelerated their reserve training programs. (See "Training periods," below.)

### OFFICER OBLIGATIONS

The officer reserve comprises the graduates of university reserve officer training programs; the body of soldiers, sailors, sergeants, and petty officers who have qualified for, and passed, commissioning examinations upon completion of active duty; and a small number of officers who have

#### *Training periods*

CATEGORY I	
Group I	Up to four periods of up to three months each
Group II	Up to two periods of up to two months each
Group III	One period of one month
CATEGORY II	
Group I	Up to six periods of up to three months each
Group II	Up to two periods of up to two months each
Group III	One period of one month

left active service before the expiration of their full obligation. Rank and age are the determinants of an officer's reserve class. (See the figure below for maximum ages.) Women officers accepted for military service with an acquired specialty enter in Reserve Group III, regardless of the military ranks they hold. The age limit for their reserve status is 50.

Reserve officers train more frequently than conscripts. Those in Group I may be called up every year for a period of up to three months; those in Group II, up to two sessions lasting up to three months each; and those in Group III, up to one two-month session. The Minister of Defense has the authority to detain reserve officers at training sessions for up to two months longer than the periods established by law. He can increase the number of training sessions without exceeding the total amount of time required for all three classes. The maximum time spent at the various reserve sessions cannot exceed thirty months. Besides active duty refresher training, reserve officers must attend 30 to 60 hours of refresher training in evenings and on weekends at military facilities near their place of work. Officers in Group I receive this training between annual active duty refresher tours. All others must attend sessions every three years.

### MOBILIZATION

In the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet orders mobilization. The MOD

orders all call-ups for mobilization based on resolutions of the USSR Council of Ministers. At the time of mobilization, all personnel of the armed forces stay active until further notice. Reservists subject to military service receive notification of the places and times to report in their mobilization instructions, in call-up notices, or in orders of the *rayon* military commissariats. Mobilization may be partial or universal, open or secret; it may involve all the armed forces or only part of them. In peacetime, only a few members of the reserves may mobilize for training purposes; but in wartime, mobilization affects the whole economy. Only about 2.1 million reservists, or about 5 percent of the total reserve manpower pool, are needed to bring the Soviet armed forces to full wartime strength. Thus, a substantial base would remain available to create new units and provide replacements. Military law in the Soviet Union also subjects women to conscription during wartime, thereby ensuring a large reservoir for expanding the force and releasing men for active duty.

The General Staff of the army and navy, through its Organization and Mobilization Directorate, controls military mobilization. The Directorate plans and directs the mobilization of the armed forces and supervises the mobilization planning activities of the military districts and subordinate military commissariats. It also may be responsible for mobilization supply stockpiles in the armed forces.

#### *Officer reserve classes: maximum ages*

RANKS	RESERVE GROUP I	RESERVE GROUP II	RESERVE GROUP III
Junior lieutenants, lieutenants, and equivalent ranks . . . . .	40	45	50
Senior lieutenants, captains, and equivalent ranks . . . . .	45	50	55
Majors and equivalent ranks . . . . .	45	50	55
Lieutenant colonels and equivalent ranks . . . . .	50	55	60
Colonels and equivalent ranks . . . . .	55	•	60
Generals and admirals up to lieutenant general, vice-admiral, and corresponding ranks . . . . .	60	•	65
Colonel generals, admirals, and corresponding ranks, generals of the army, marshals of arms of service, and fleet admirals . . . . .	•	•	65

*\*Soviet law does not prescribe an age limit for these groups.*

The personnel mobilization plan contains two phases. The first involves the call-up of fully trained reservists (Category I) to bring active units up to authorized strength and to man additional line divisions as well as new nondivisional service and support units. The second phase deals generally with the induction, assembly, and training of partially trained reservists (Category II) for further expansion of the forces, replacement, and related activities.

The Soviets use a number of methods to mobilize and expand units. First, a peacetime unit may expand and convert to the next higher level. So an MRB may become a regiment. Second, a peacetime unit may retain its organization, release part

of its personnel as cadre for new units, and expand to wartime strength. Finally, new units may form directly from the reserves.

The Soviet mobilization system also provides for the mobilization directly from the civilian economy of cargo trucks and other specialized equipment interchangeable for military and civilian use. In August 1968, for example, the Soviet Union freely announced in the press that it would call up reservists and mobilize equipment from the civilian economy for participation in a large-scale rear services exercise called NEMAN. As it turned out, the exercise, though carried out as announced, was a method of mobilizing reservists and civilian equipment to support the Soviet troops that moved into Czechoslovakia in late August of that year.

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## CHAPTER 3

# Training

## CONTENTS

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<b>PREMILITARY PROGRAMS</b> .....	3-1	<b>INDIVIDUALS AND UNITS</b> .....	3-6
<b>MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS</b> ..	3-4	Initial Processing and Instruction .....	3-6
Officer .....	3-4	Training Characteristics .....	3-6
Warrant Officer .....	3-5	The Yearly Cycle .....	3-7
Noncommissioned Officer .....	3-6		

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Military training in the Soviet Union includes civilian premilitary training, in-service training, and reserve training. The 1967 Law on Universal Military Service established a compulsory system of premilitary training for all young men and women aged 16 through 18. The government conducts this training in the final two grades of the ten-year public high schools; in specialized secondary schools; in professional trade schools; and, for those who have left school, in the factories, offices, or farms where they work. These young people gain a fundamental knowledge of the military and basic military-technical skills which make their transition from civilian to military life easier. The training helps them master modern military equipment more quickly after they are drafted.

In-service training of a conscript begins when he arrives at a tactical unit. It normally continues throughout his tour of service. Designed to bring all

military personnel to a peak of combat effectiveness, the training programs are usually identical from year to year. Their major elements are tactics, firing, physical education, and political indoctrination. Field training is frequent and rigorous.

A system of military high schools and colleges, command and staff schools, and a general staff academy provides career military personnel with professional and formal academic training. Qualified conscripts receive a less formalized education for NCO positions.

Reservists prepare for military service while attending civilian schools and universities or while working in the national economy. Refresher training through drills, classes, and active duty call-ups continues until individuals pass out of the reserve at age 50. (Chapter 2 of this manual discusses maximum ages for the officer reserve classes.)

## PREMILITARY PROGRAMS

The MOD, together with the DOSAAF, manages, implements, and conducts premilitary training. Formed in mid-1968, the MOD's Directorate for Premilitary Training has assumed responsibility for planning and organizing the Ministry's input into the premilitary and specialist training programs. It is the logical organ to transmit the future needs of the armed forces to the premilitary and specialist training system in the form of quotas. Its tasks embrace the implementation of the MOD mandate to supervise and support the DOSAAF premilitary training mission.

Under the technical guidance of the Directorate for Premilitary Training, the military districts and the military commissariats within the districts assume responsibility for basic military training in the schools and enterprises. They base the types

and number of programs on the quotas of the Organization and Mobilization Directorate, for which they keep records. The military districts and commissariats plan the overall program. They select the training cadres; they organize individual training groups according to the nature of the local population; and they establish evening training sessions, military libraries, weapons rooms, and military-technical training courses for local training centers. The directors of the schools and enterprises control the physical operation of the centers, while DOSAAF conducts the actual training.

The Directorate for Premilitary Training is subordinate to the Central Committee of DOSAAF. It has overall responsibility for premilitary training. Also, the DOSAAF Central Committee contains, among others, separate directorates for



military-technical training and sports, naval training and sports, and aviation training and sports. The DOSAAF operates its program through a hierarchy of committees at all levels from the republics down to the rural counties and urban wards (*rayon*), which supervise most of the day-to-day work.

Likewise, both the Ministry of Education and the State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education of the USSR Council of Ministers have departments for premilitary training. They cooperate with the MOD and DOSAAF in implementing the premilitary training courses in their respective civilian educational institutions. They develop the courses that make up the premilitary as well as civil defense training programs. They provide DOSAAF with logistical support such as training sites, equipment, visual and other aids, and resource funds. They also participate in the training of instructors. Apparently, all Soviet ministries must provide support for premilitary training programs conducted for their 16- to 18-year-old employees by territorial DOSAAF committees and training centers at factories, farms, institutes, and other locations.

The premilitary training program presented to high school students and working youth at training points and centers provides them with the equivalent of the basic training formerly given to recruits after they were drafted. Phased into operation in 1968, its results have been uneven. The Soviets have continuously expressed concern over the quality of this program. They complain about the large differences in skills and knowledge acquired by youths throughout the country. The differences make it necessary for many new draftees to be retrained after they enter active military service. This significantly reduces the training time for concepts and usage of complex, modern equipment.

The standard program of premilitary basic training provides 140 hours of familiarization with military organization and regulations, small arms use, and civil defense techniques. School students typically spend two hours weekly during two 35-week school years studying these topics. Workers, on the other hand, attend three week-long, full-time sessions at training centers. These sessions are spaced over a year; this minimizes the time workers spend away from their jobs. Both young men and women participate in the standard program. The curriculum for females, however, requires more hours spent in civil defense and first aid training and, in compensation, fewer hours in practical military training.

In their basic premilitary studies, trainees attend field exercises varying in duration from five to fifteen days. These camps provide facilities for practical training in weapons familiarization and other areas. They operate with the maximum possible cooperation of local military forces.

There has been a trend to offer courses to local preinduction trainees using the facilities of the more than 130 Soviet military colleges scattered throughout the country. Professional military college instructors present the standard 140-hour program, encouraging those selected for the training to enroll in commissioning schools.

Besides requiring basic premilitary training, the 1967 Law on Universal Military Service also directed that educational institutions of the technical-vocational system and DOSAAF organizations annually train specialists for the armed forces. The USSR Council of Ministers, in conjunction with the MOD, determines the number and types of specialists to be trained. Youths in their second year of premilitary training (generally 17 years old) are eligible.

The 1972 DOSAAF regulations state that DOSAAF will provide leadership for the development of military-technical skills. Among these skills are the following: aircraft and glider use and maintenance, parachuting, automobile and motorcycle use and maintenance, radio communications, underwater diving, motorboating, marksmanship, and modeling. Thus, DOSAAF has the basic responsibility for creating, guiding, and assisting in the operation of the extensive network of clubs, schools, and other training organizations. These organizations prepare specialists in military knowledge and skills for service in the armed forces. At the same time, they train individuals in the technical professions for eventual employment in the national economy.

Entry into DOSAAF specialist training programs, conducted at specialized DOSAAF schools, is either voluntary or as directed by local commissariats. Military commissariats receive their annual quotas for the training of various groups of specialists according to the MOD's projected personnel requirements. They then screen the individuals who have registered for the draft for special aptitudes and assign those selected for specialist training to the DOSAAF programs.

The recently revised curriculum for training youths to drive freight trucks with a cargo capacity exceeding 3.5 tons is one example of a specialist

program. The DOSAAF conducts this program, which reduces the total number of hours from the previous program, over a ten-month period. (See figure below.) Instructors give a program in three nonconsecutive sessions to youths engaged in productive work. There are two nonconsecutive sessions for youths still in school. The course attempts to give the students as much experience as possible in driving, maintaining, and repairing trucks. Although the program does not devote any

special time to general military training, the instructors still have the responsibility to teach students primary military skills.

For each training session, there are eight groups of 30 to 34 students. Each automotive school has 15 to 17 training trucks. In many instances, the program changes to compensate for the school's lack of equipment or space (or both). This creates wide variation in the quality of training.

***DOSAAF specialist training curriculum, freight truck driver***

SUBJECT	TOTAL HOURS	HOURS IN		
		Theory	Lab	Practice
Political Training	20	20	0	0
Equipment and Use of Vehicle	326	0	0	0
Theoretical Classes	0	116	0	0
Practical Shopwork—Equipment	0	0	88	0
Practical Shopwork—Maintenance	0	0	122	0
Traffic Rules	80	80	0	0
Traffic Safety	46	40	6	0
Driving	60	0	0	60
Examinations	18	0	0	0
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>216</b>	<b>60</b>

An extensive program of physical toughening and training in endurance, dexterity, and courage for draft- and predraft-age youths accompanies the premilitary and specialist training conducted in schools and training centers. The physical education classes are held in schools, enterprises, and DOSAAF clubs. They conform to a general system of physical training known as the All-Union Sports-

Technical Complex Ready for Labor and Defense of the USSR (GTO).

Within the framework of the GTO complex, there are five stages of national physical training standards. The entire complex encompasses not only draft-age youth, but also the rest of the population.

***National physical training***

STAGE	PROGRAM NAME	AGE GROUP (MALE AND FEMALE)
1st	Courage and Skill	10-13 ("Pioneers")
2d	Young Sportsmen	14-15
3d	Strength and Courage	16-18
4th	Physical Perfection	19-34 (females) 19-39 (males)
5th	Cheerfulness and Health	34 plus (females) 39 plus (males)

The appropriate Committees for Physical Culture and Sports, under the Council of Ministers, provide overall guidance of the third-level GTO program for draft-age youth. The third level consists of ten types of exercises. Participants receive points for meeting minimum standards and

badges and certificates for passing. The DOSAAF clubs and training centers administer the examination, while DOSAAF committees supervise particular aspects, such as grenade throwing, small arms marksmanship, and 500- and 1,000-meter cross-country running.

## MILITARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

### OFFICER

The Soviet Union possesses the world's most extensive network of military schools and reserve officer commissioning programs. The total annual output of all its officer candidate establishments is approximately 60,000 students. Over the forty years between the end of World War II and the present, the schools have trained nearly one and one-half million officers, 500,000 of whom form the regular officer corps of the Soviet armed forces.

The first stage of the formal system of Soviet military schools is the military high school; this includes the Suvorov schools for the army components and Nakhimov schools for the navy. These institutions conduct two-year programs for boys 15 years of age and older who have completed eight grades of public education. There are presently nine Suvorov schools and one Nakhimov school, with average student bodies of 900 young men. Cadets wear uniforms, live at the schools, and receive a well-rounded civil and military education, as well as liberal doses of Marxist-Leninist theory. Graduates of these schools may enter Soviet military colleges without taking competitive examinations.

The military colleges are the backbone of the Soviet commissioning program. On a par with civilian technical colleges, they offer degrees in a wide variety of specialties. (See figure on next page.) There are at least 6 military colleges or schools (three-year, mostly technical schools) and 136 higher military colleges or schools (four- to five-year schools). Graduates of both types of colleges are commissioned lieutenants.

For one and one-half months each year, students at these institutions train in an appropriate troop unit in the field. Generally, the higher military schools devote 60 percent of their curriculum to specialized military subjects such as regulations, branch tactics, weapons and equipment, and physical training; 30 percent to academic subjects, including mathematics, physics, methods and principles of teaching, psychology, various technical studies (depending on the school's specialty), and

a foreign language; and at least 10 percent to political studies.

Graduates of Suvorov and Nakhimov schools, reserve and regular enlisted personnel, and individuals undergoing preinduction military training may apply for the officer commissioning schools. Civilians and reservists apply through their local commissariats. Active duty personnel apply through their immediate commanders.

Besides the commissioning schools, the force components and arms and services operate advanced courses designed to improve the professional qualifications of officers; to familiarize them with the latest developments in tactics and equipment; and to prepare them for command and staff positions at battalion, regimental, and equivalent levels. These courses generally use the facilities of the higher military schools or academies. Officers selected for attendance normally are captains, majors, or lieutenant colonels who are not scheduled to attend a service or a branch academy. The advanced courses run from four to ten months, with approximately 10 percent of the time allotted to tactical and staff work on the company level, 70 percent on the battalion level, and 20 percent on the regimental level.

Soviet military academies are roughly equivalent to a combined US staff and war college. They are the highest formal institutions of Soviet military education. Their commanders are senior general officers. The USSR maintains 17 of these academies, which exist on all-service levels and in each armed forces component in a manner similar to specialized military colleges. They train selected officers for command and staff positions from regimental to army or equivalent levels. Besides providing three- to five-year resident instruction, the academies conduct and supervise nonresident extension and correspondence courses. They also are responsible for research and development in tactical doctrine and equipment engineering in their particular fields. They disseminate tactical and technical information through service journals and periodicals.

*Schools per specialty*


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SPECIALTY	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS
Combined Arms .....	9
Air Defense of the Country .....	14
Air Defense of Troops .....	5
Air Force .....	23
Navy .....	10
Strategic Rocket Forces .....	5
Political .....	9
Airborne .....	1
Artillery .....	10
Automotive .....	4
Chemical .....	3
Construction .....	4
Engineering .....	3
Railroad/Military Transport .....	1
Rear Services/Finance .....	4
Signal/Communication .....	11
Tank .....	8
Technical .....	1
Topographic .....	1
MVD .....	5
KGB .....	3
Miscellaneous .....	8

---

The senior academy of the Soviet army and navy, which represents the ultimate in military education in the Soviet Union, is the Voroshilov Military Academy of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces. It trains carefully selected officers, usually colonels and major generals (captains first rank and rear admirals for the Navy), for the highest command and staff assignments. The course length is two years.

Military educational institutions offer extension and correspondence courses in over 100 specialties to interested personnel throughout the armed forces who pass a qualification examination or meet prerequisites. Students supplement these courses through resident retraining of up to one month per year at the parent school. Consultation teams of instructors visit all major garrisons to give advice and assistance. Personnel enrolled in extension and correspondence courses receive three evenings each week free of unit duties, three duty

days off each month for study, and time away from some unit training activity. They may also receive up to four months' free time to research a diploma thesis. Upon successful completion of all requirements, the enrollee graduates with a diploma of the same status as that granted to resident students.

**WARRANT OFFICER**

Coincidental with the introduction of the warrant officer grades in 1972, the military districts and groups of forces organized six- to nine-month courses to train extended service personnel to become warrant officers. Subjects covered in these schools include political education, tactics, training regulations, and physical training. At the same time, the armed forces made provisions for warrant officers and warrant officer candidates to attend departmental courses at officers' schools. The 1985 guidelines on the service

of warrant officers emphasized the importance of their political and professional training. The guidelines also stressed mastering the techniques of small unit military instruction.

### NONCOMMISSIONED OFFICER

The Soviets select their NCOs from conscript classes based on the initial screening at military commissariats or based on the commander's recommendations. The components and arms and

services operate specialized technical schools instructing NCOs in various military-technical skills. The courses range from a few weeks to a year in duration. On-the-job NCO training is almost continuous in regimental-sized units, which provide refresher courses and equipment familiarization exercises. Due to the cyclical nature of the Soviet conscription process, most NCO training lasts for six months to allow for overlapping resources required by the semiannual draft.

## INDIVIDUALS AND UNITS

### INITIAL PROCESSING AND INSTRUCTION

Twice each year, the local military commissariat calls up its quota of recruits based on the requisitions received from the military district. On a specified day, each commissariat sends its inductees to the next higher military commissariat office, which then transports the recruits to specific units designated by military district headquarters.

When the recruits arrive at a camp, they undergo medical examinations, receive their clothing issue, and begin intensive initial military training that lasts an average of four weeks. This period of training is known as the *course of the young soldier*. At its close, each recruit takes the soldier's oath of allegiance. By this time, recruits presumably have a basic knowledge of military life, and they know how to fire a rifle. The combination of preinduction training and the initial military instruction may be very loosely compared to basic training in the US Armed Forces.

### TRAINING CHARACTERISTICS

Soviet training is repetitive. All soldiers, sailors, and airmen undergo individual training each year of their military service, regardless of rank. The aim of such repetitive training is the development of instinctive reflexes to cope with any situation.

Soviet training concentrates on field exercises under realistic conditions. While training in NBC warfare, the troops sometimes use *live chemical agents* under credible conditions. They must wear protective masks and clothing for several hours at a time and practice decontamination techniques in actual contamination situations.

The Soviet ground forces conduct small unit training in habitual combat situations focusing upon squad, platoon, and company levels, but sometimes involving an entire battalion. Battle drills are not stereotypes; they produce a known asset that the commander can apply in an anticipated combat situation. Large unit training in

regiments and divisions will involve live field firing and night training. Artillery and close air and/or attack helicopters will support tactical live-fire exercises. These exercises include evaluations by the next higher headquarters based upon established training objectives.

The Soviets place great importance on physical conditioning. Exercise, calisthenics, diet, and organized sports are all factors in their integrated training concept.

They also believe that proper mental conditioning is necessary for effective combat action. To achieve such conditioning, Soviet commanders emphasize realism during long combat training, especially during field exercises. They apparently try to teach techniques which soldiers can use to cope with battlefield conditions. To achieve the proper attitude among all military personnel, the services conduct political training and discussions on a rigorous schedule of at least five hours per week. Political officers are organic to all units down to company and equivalent levels. These officers are devoted Communists, the products of special training schools. Their tasks are to create the desired attitudes in the minds of all personnel and to work closely with the commanders in motivating soldiers.

Above all, Soviet military training fosters professionalism. Self-improvement is a constant requirement for career personnel who desire to remain on active duty. An extensive array of publications dealing with practical matters of every part of the defense establishment is available at little or no cost. Besides taking extension and correspondence courses, servicemen can participate in organized evening study, in the *evening university*. Due to an annual output of officers which is greater than the active requirement, all personnel must strive to improve their professional knowledge to preserve their tenure.

Soviet training also has negative aspects. These include the uneven quality of academic training caused by incompetent teachers (the inevitable result of a military educational program the size of the Soviet one) and the stifling of young leaders' initiative by overbearing superiors. Since over 100 languages are spoken among the many various ethnic groups in the Soviet Union, the Soviet Army has some difficulty in training the large numbers of non-Russian-speaking conscripts. This problem will grow in the future as the Soviet Army must rely more on nonethnic Russian manpower. An additional training problem results from the government's power to divert the conscripts to complete economic tasks such as construction projects and harvesting crops. This lost training time can hinder the efforts of the cadre to achieve the required training objectives; but it is not yet a significant weakness in providing a well-trained soldier for the Soviet Army.

Other negative features include performance parameters which encourage faculties to inflate grades and pad exercise results to make the

organization look good. In other words, Soviet training shortcomings are the same as those found in any army throughout the world. There is no doubt, however, that the Soviet armed forces are among the world's most professional and best-trained military organizations.

### THE YEARLY CYCLE

The yearly training program includes a winter and a summer period. Each period, in turn, divides into several stages. Every stage stresses a specific theme or objective. The cycle stays basically unchanged for several consecutive years. To ensure that they cover all material in sufficient detail, instructors may conduct different levels of training simultaneously. Young soldiers in their first year of service may receive more elementary instruction, while senior servicemen get advanced training in their occupational skills. Instructors also conduct unit training on various levels at the same time. Both winter and summer periods contain all levels of training activity as well as division maneuvers, where possible.

#### *Yearly training cycle*

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<b>September-October</b>	Summer training period in progress. Newly commissioned junior officers arrive from military schools and civilian universities.
<b>November</b>	Summer training period ends. Newly trained NCOs arrive from the training division. New conscripts arrive and receive four weeks of basic training. Soldiers who complete their two-year active duty obligation are released and transferred to the reserves. Preparations begin for the coming winter training period. Training year ends.
<b>December</b>	New training year begins. Winter training period begins.
<b>January-April</b>	Winter training period continues.
<b>May</b>	Winter training period ends. Newly trained NCOs arrive from the training division. New conscripts arrive and receive four weeks of basic training. Soldiers who complete their two-year active duty obligation are released and transferred to the reserves. Preparations begin for the coming summer training period.
<b>June</b>	Summer training period begins.
<b>July-August</b>	Summer training period continues.
<b>September-October</b>	Summer training period continues. Newly commissioned junior officers arrive in the divisions from military schools and civilian universities.
<b>November</b>	Summer training period ends. Newly trained NCOs arrive from the training division. New conscripts arrive and receive four weeks of basic training. Soldiers who complete their two-year active duty obligation are released and transferred to the reserves. Preparations begin for the coming winter training period. Training year ends.
<b>December</b>	New training year begins. Winter training period begins.

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The number of hours of daily training is the same in winter and summer. Intense instruction throughout the year leaves the soldier little free time. The Soviets devote at least six hours of each training day exclusively to scheduled instruction. Most of the remaining time goes to political indoctrination, maintenance of clothing and equipment, and personal needs. The training schedule for Saturdays is two to four hours shorter to allow time for cleaning and inspection of unit equipment. Finally, required participation in organized sports and cultural activities on weekends keeps free time to a minimum. (See figure below.)

Following the annual celebration of the Bolshevik Revolution on 7 November, the Soviets make preparations for the new training year. During this time, incoming recruits begin their initial training; instructors and students hold critiques of the previous year's program; and soldiers inspect and overhaul training facilities, equipment, and vehicles. The appropriate directorates formulate all necessary training plans for the winter period while command personnel

receive special instructions and prepare for the coming term.

The winter period lasts five to six months, depending upon the type of unit, its location, and the length of the winter season. It usually ends by the beginning of May. Units in warm climates may start moving to summer camps earlier than units in the central USSR. Winter training takes place mainly in garrison, with local training areas providing firing ranges, classrooms, workshops, and other facilities. Most garrisons are on the outskirts of towns, using the adjoining countryside for command post exercises, field training, and marches.

Summer training usually begins on the day after May Day, a Soviet national holiday. It is similar to the winter training in content. The major difference is that soldiers spend a greater amount of time out of garrison during the summer period. The summer training activity usually culminates in autumn divisional maneuvers, which may be part of a combined Warsaw Pact exercise.

*Typical Soviet armed forces training schedule*

ACTIVITY	HOUR	TIME ELAPSED
1) Reveille .....	0600-0605	5 minutes
2) Physical Training .....	0610-0640	30 minutes
3) Personal Hygiene .....	0640-0700	20 minutes
4) Roll Call and Inspection .....	0700-0715	15 minutes
5) Breakfast .....	0715-0745	30 minutes
6) Training .....	0800-1400	6 hours
7) Lunch .....	1400-1440	40 minutes
8) Afternoon Rest .....	1440-1510	30 minutes
9) Care of Personal Equipment .....	1510-1530	20 minutes
10) a) Political Education (Monday and Thursday) .....		
b) Equipment Maintenance (Tuesday and Friday) .....		
c) Organized Sports (Wednesday and Saturday) .....	1530-1830	3 hours
11) Self-Study .....	1830-1940	70 minutes
12) Supper .....	1940-2010	30 minutes
13) Free Time (Supervised) .....	2010-2140	90 minutes
14) Roll Call .....	2140-2155	15 minutes
15) Taps .....	?	?



# CHAPTER 4

## Organization

### CONTENTS

<b>GROUND FORCES</b>		<b>FRONT</b> .....	4-130
MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT		<b>AIRBORNE FORCES</b>	
STRUCTURE (BTR) .....	4-3	AIRBORNE REGIMENT	
MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT		STRUCTURE (BMD) .....	4-144
STRUCTURE (BMP) .....	4-26	AIRBORNE DIVISION .....	4-149
MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION .....	4-37	<b>AMPHIBIOUS FORCES</b>	
TANK REGIMENT STRUCTURE .....	4-107	NAVAL INFANTRY REGIMENT/	
TANK DIVISION .....	4-112	BRIGADE STRUCTURE .....	4-155
COMBINED ARMS ARMY .....	4-116	NAVAL INFANTRY DIVISION .....	4-157
TANK ARMY .....	4-118		

Although one expects to find many organizational variations in a force the size of the Soviet ground forces, descriptions in this chapter present a single model for each type of organization. The structures portrayed here mirror forward-deployed Soviet forces such as those found in the Western TVD as of the end of 1988. They include all known structural elements, full assessed war-authorized strengths, and the most modern equipment. The text and tables note several structural variations.

### PRESENTATION OF INFORMATION

The organization charts in this chapter focus on maneuver units, starting at the lowest level (motorized rifle squad and tank squad) and building up to the highest level (army and *front*). At each level, the chapter breaks down subordinate CS and CSS units and subunits whenever possible for greater detail.

The chapter begins with the structure of the MRRs, the most common type in the Soviet ground forces. Among these regiments, the BTR-equipped units are the most numerous. The chapter discusses them first. Then it addresses the BMP-equipped units. Discussion of the MRD and its support units follows. Next the chapter repeats the process for the TR and the TD. Organizations above division (army and *front*) complete the description of purely ground force organizations. The next set of charts deals with the airborne regiment and the airborne division. These are not technically part of the ground forces but may fall under the control of a ground forces *front*. The final set of charts addresses the amphibious forces: the naval infantry regiment/brigade and the naval infantry division.

*Stacked blocks* in the charts indicate multiple, identical elements subordinate to a particular organization. *Dashed blocks* indicate elements which may or may not be present in the type of organization shown.

*Figures inside the organization blocks* reflect the assessed total war-authorized personnel strength of the organization. At lower levels, the chapter often divides personnel figures between officers (at the left) and enlisted personnel (at the right). At battalion level and above, the chapter gives a single figure for the officers and enlisted personnel combined.

Personnel totals, as well as equipment lists, are cumulative, although recapitulation tables for larger units may show the breakdown among subordinate units and subunits. Otherwise, the user may determine the distribution of personnel and equipment by consulting cross-referenced charts for lower-level organizations.

## Ground Forces

With approximately one-sixth of the earth's land surface within its boundaries, the Soviet Union has traditionally maintained large, well-equipped ground forces as a primary instrument of military power. Today, the Soviet ground forces are the largest of the five components of their armed forces. Ground forces organizations may be either *tactical* (division level and below) or *operational* (army and *front*).

### Tactical-Level Organizations

The basic tactical units in the Soviet ground forces are the MRRs and TRs. There are two distinct types of MRR: those equipped with BTRs (APCs) and those equipped with BMPs (infantry combat vehicles). The MRR and TR normally operate as part of a MRD or TD.

### Operational-Level Organizations

Soviet ground forces organizations at levels of command between division (tactical) and TVD (strategic) constitute the operational level. These large formations include armies and *fronts*.

There is no fixed organizational structure above division level.

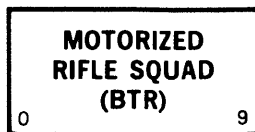
The army is the largest peacetime combined arms formation. It normally consists of two to five divisions and numerous nondivisional CS and CSS elements. Armies are capable of independent operations, but normally fight as part of a *front*, in which case their CS elements will be supplemented with *front* assets.

There are two types of armies. While both types are actually combined arms organizations, a Soviet *combined arms army* (CAA) will normally have a greater number of MRDs, and a *tank army* (TA) will normally have a greater number of TDs. Of the armies identified, no two are exactly alike. The number of divisions, as well as the numbers and types of nondivisional elements, can vary greatly depending on the mission, the situation, and the area of operations.

The *front* is the largest operational-level organization. When formed in wartime, a typical *front* may have three to five armies.

## MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT STRUCTURE (BTR)

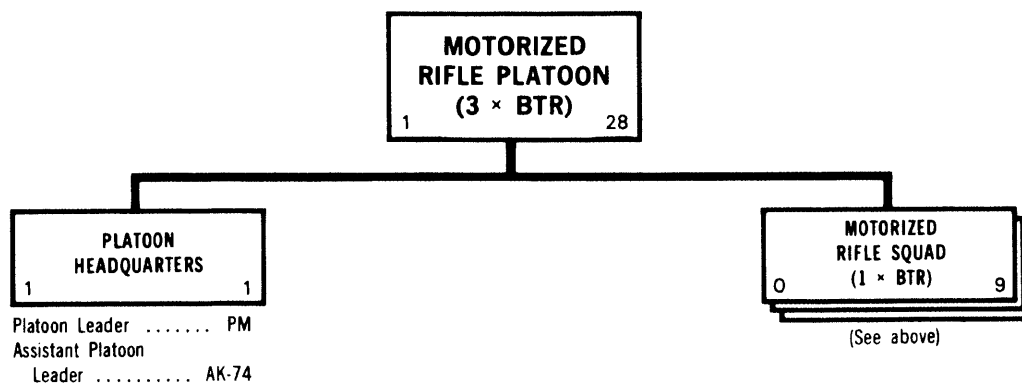
### Motorized Rifle Squad (BTR)



Personnel	Equipment	Personnel	Equipment
Squad Leader/BTR Commander .....	AK-74	Senior Rifleman/Asst. Squad Leader .....	AK-74
BTR Driver/Mechanic .....	PM	Rifleman/Assistant Grenadier .....	AK-74
BTR Machine Gunner .....	PM	Rifleman/Medic .....	AK-74
Machine Gunner .....	RPK-74	Rifleman .....	AK-74/SVD
Grenadier .....	RPG-7V, PM		

- NOTES.** 1. The dismounted squad element consists of seven personnel. The BTR driver/mechanic and BTR machine gunner remain with the BTR to provide fire support. The dismounted squad does not have a portable radio.
2. One squad in each platoon has an SVD sniper rifle.

### Motorized Rifle Platoon (BTR)

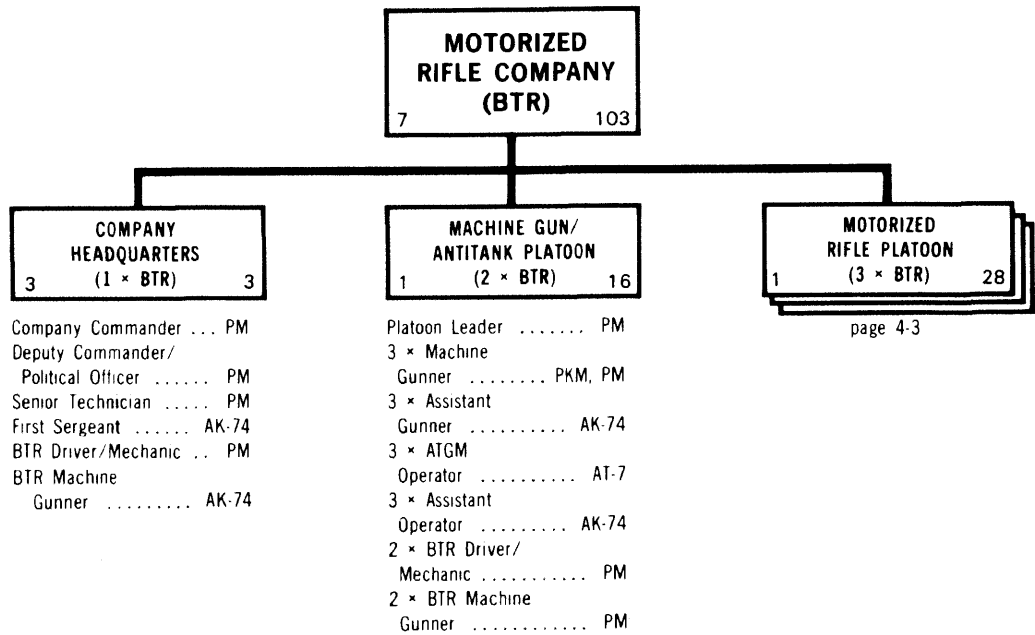


### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	10	APC, BTR-60/70/80 .....	3
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74 .....	16	Radios:	
5.45-mm Light Machine Gun, RPK-74 .....	3	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	1
7.62-mm Sniper Rifle, SVD .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	3
Antitank Grenade Launcher, RPG-7V .....	3		

- NOTES.** 1. With a standard nine-man squad, each BTR has one empty seat (three per platoon), which can accommodate the platoon leader and the assistant platoon leader.
2. One squad in each platoon has an SVD sniper rifle.
3. Firepower calculations should include the 14.5-mm and 7.62-mm coaxial machine guns mounted on each BTR.

Motorized Rifle Company, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BTR), MRD

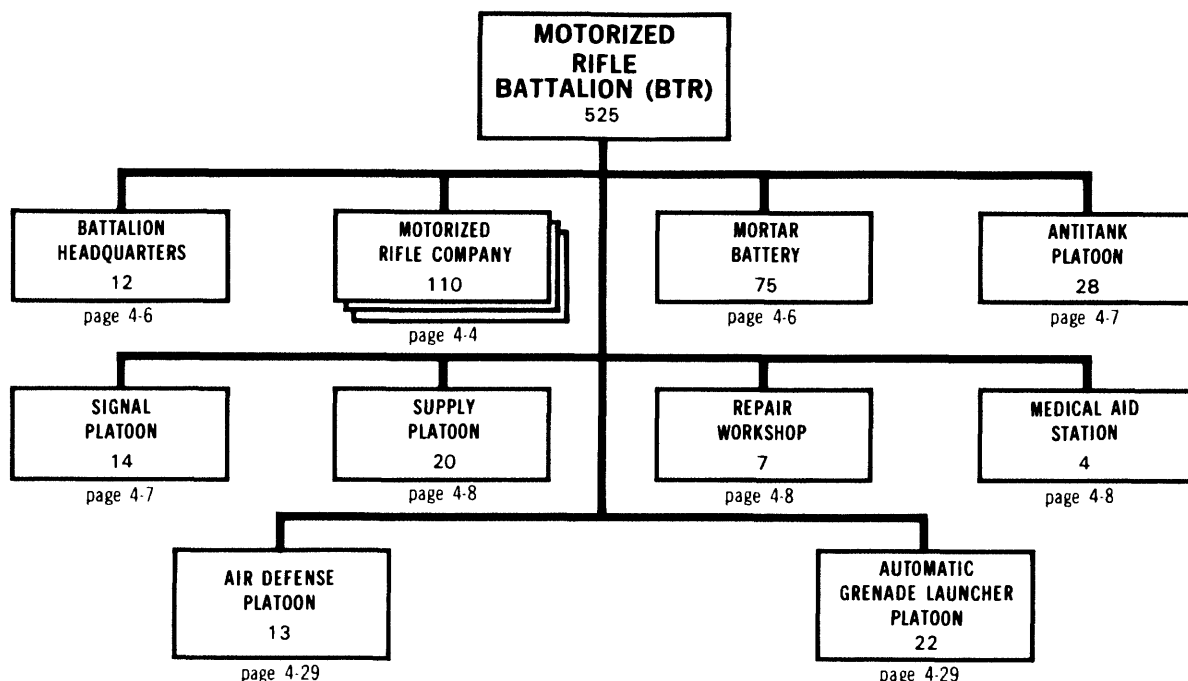


PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM	42	ATGM, Manpack Launcher, AT-7/SAXHORN	3
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74	56	APC, BTR-60/70/80	12
5.45-mm Light Machine Gun, RPK-74	9	Radios:	
7.62-mm Sniper Rifle, SVD	3	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148	5
7.62-mm General Purpose MG, PKM	3	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	1
Antitank Grenade Launcher, RPG-7V	9	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	12

*NOTE:* The company commander's RTO comes from the battalion signal platoon and is not part of the BTR company personnel total.

**Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BTR), MRD**



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
120-mm Mortar M1943/M-120 or 82-mm		Truck, POL (4,000 or 5,000-Liter)	2
Automatic Mortar, 2B9	8	Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452	
7.62-mm General Purpose MG, PKM	9	Trailer, POL, 1-Axle	1
ATGM, Manpack Launcher, AT-7/SAXHORN	9	Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle	2
ATGM, Manpack Console, AT-3/SAGGER		Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle	1
or AT-4/SPIGOT	4	Trailer, Water	1
73-mm Recoilless Gun, SPG-9	2	Trailer, Kitchen	3
ATGL, RPG-7V	37	Rangefinder	1
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or		Radios:	
SA-16	9	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	2
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17	6	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148	24
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74	27	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	14
APC, BTR-60/70/80	47	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-	
ACV, BTR	3	Power, R-123	50
Truck, UAZ-69/469	3	Warning Receiver, R-311	1
Truck, GAZ-66	15	Radio Transceiver, Portable,	
Truck, ZIL/Ural	4	Very-Low-Power, R-147	4
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)	1		
Truck, Van, Kitchen, PAC-170/200	1		

**Battalion Headquarters, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BTR), MRD**

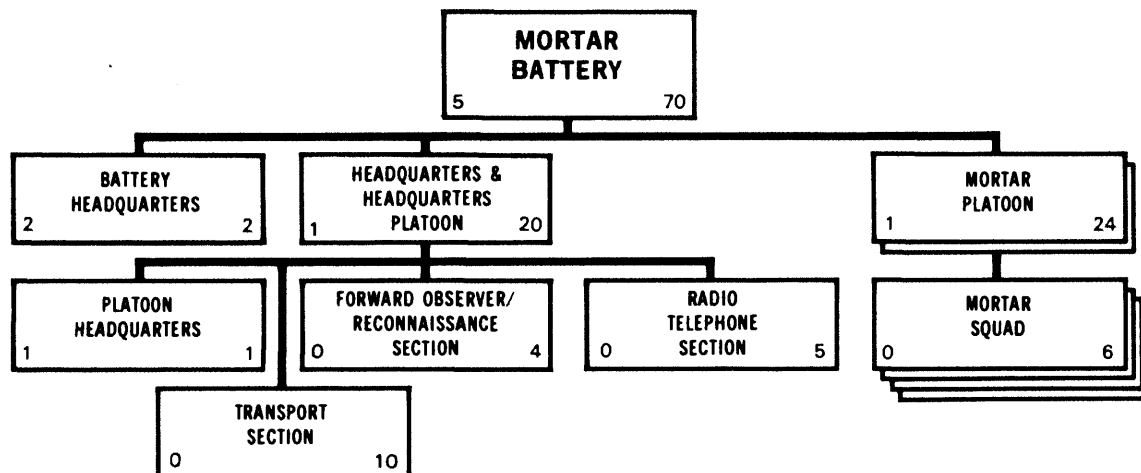


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	4	Radios:	
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74 .....	8	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 .....	1
ACV, BTR-60PU .....	1	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	2
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	1
		Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

**NOTE.** The signal platoon leader is also the battalion communications officer. The *praporshchik* in charge of the supply platoon and the *fel'dscher* in charge of the medical aid station are also part of the battalion staff. However, these three positions are not part of the personnel figures for the battalion headquarters.

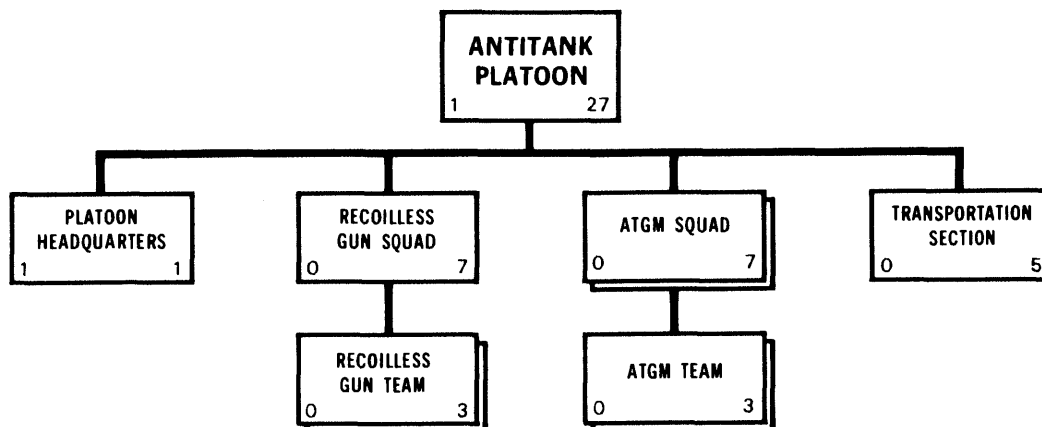
**Mortar Battery, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD**



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	15	Stereoscopic Rangefinder, DS-1 or	
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74 .....	62	DM-09/DAK-1 .....	1
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	8	Periscope Aiming Circle, PAB2A .....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Collimator (Aiming Stakes) .....	8
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	9	Radio:	
120-mm Mortar M1943/M-120 or 82-mm		VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	4
Automatic Mortar, 2B9 .....	8		

**Antitank Platoon, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BTR), MRD**

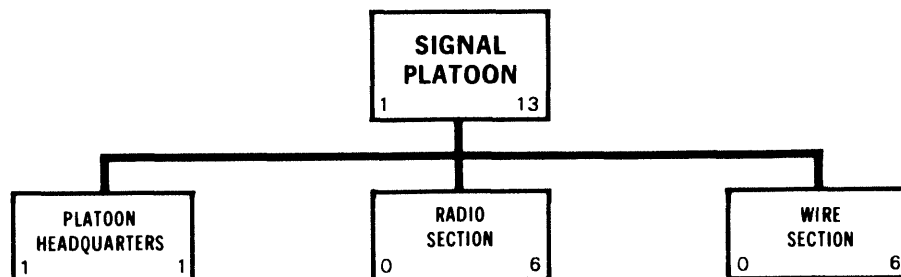


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGM, Manpack, Console, AT-3/SAGGER or AT-4/SPIGOT .....	4	APC, BTR .....	5
73-mm Recoilless Gun, SPG-9 .....	2	Radios:	
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	2	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	5
		VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	4

*NOTE.* High-readiness BTR-equipped MRBs may have six AT-4 SPIGOTs and three SPG-9s.

**Signal Platoon, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD**

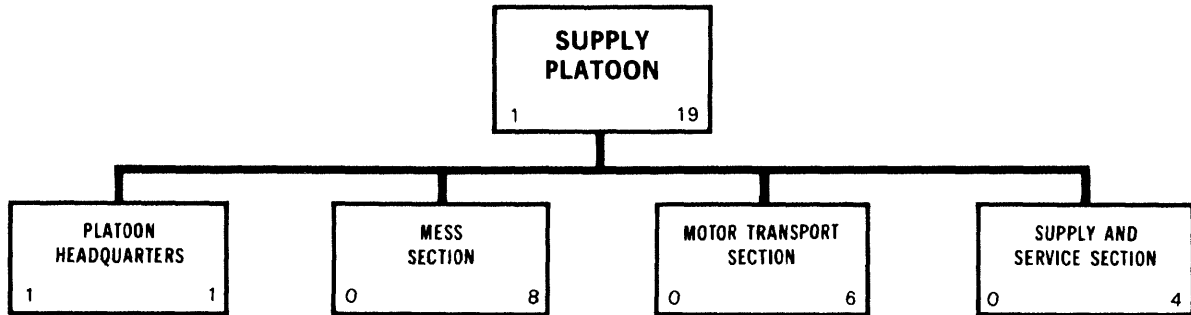


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	1	Radios:	
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74 .....	13	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	1
ACV, BTR .....	2	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	3
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	2
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1		



**Supply Platoon, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD**



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	1	Trailer, POL, 1-Axle .....	1
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74 .....	19	Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	4	Trailer, Water, 1-Axle .....	1
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 or Ural-375 .....	4	Trailer, Field Kitchen, KP-125 .....	3
Truck, POL (4,000 or 5,200-Liter) .....	2	Radio:	
Truck, Van, Field Kitchen, PAC-170/200 .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Repair Workshop, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD**



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	1
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	1

**Medical Aid Station, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD**



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	1
Radio:	
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

## Motorized Rifle Regiment (BTR), MRD

The MRR is the basic combined arms organization and most common maneuver element of the Soviet ground forces. Motorized rifle, tank, artillery, antiaircraft, antitank, engineer, signal, and CSS assets are organic to the MRR. The regiment is the smallest organization which has all of these elements.

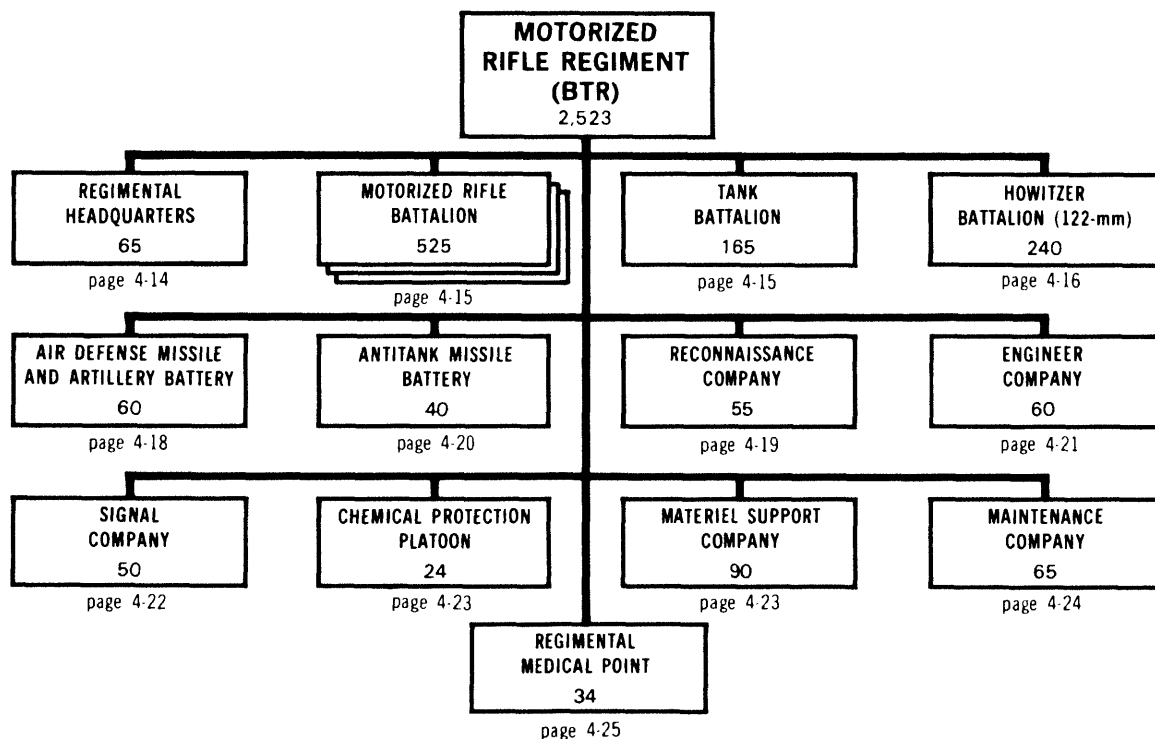
Regimental organization includes three MRBs and one TB. A 122-mm howitzer battalion and three 120-mm mortar batteries or 82-mm automatic mortar batteries provide fire support. While battalion-sized elements support the division, corresponding company-sized units support MRRs.

The MRRs have either the BMP amphibious infantry combat vehicle (AICV) or one of the BTR series of APCs as the primary troop-carrying vehicle. Another key difference between the two

types of MRRs has been that BMP-equipped regiments had an organic battalion of 122-mm SP howitzers (2S1s), while BTR-equipped regiments had a battalion of 122-mm towed howitzers (D-30s). However, some BTR regiments, especially those in the forward area, now have the 2S1. Also, BTR regiments have antitank platoons within the MRBs, a feature not found in the BMP regiments.

The TBs of both BMP- and BTR-equipped MRRs have 31 medium tanks. This chapter lists all tanks within the MRR as T-64/72/80, but older types are often present outside the Western TVD.

Although the regiment normally operates as part of the division, it is capable of short-term independent operations. It has the assets to react independently to changes in the combat situation. Much of its equipment is amphibious.



- NOTES.** 1. If the TB of this regiment has T-54/55/62 tanks, regimental strength will increase by 31 or 40 enlisted personnel.  
 2. Approximately 220 personnel are officers.  
 3. In some BTR-equipped regiments, the howitzer battalion may have the 122-mm SP howitzer 2S1. (See p. 4-36 for the organization and equipment of a 2S1-equipped battalion.)  
 4. In the late 1980s, forces in Eastern Europe began to standardize tank battalions at 31 tanks. (See p. 4-108.)

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BTR), MRD														
	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION	TANK BATTALION	HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	ANTITANK MISSILE BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
PERSONNEL	65	1,575	165	240	60	40	55	60	50	24	90	65	34	2,523
TANKS														
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80			40											40
WEAPONS														
122-mm Howitzer D-30				18										18
120-mm Mortar, M1943/M-120 or 82-mm Automatic Mortar, 2B9		24												24
SAM, SA-9/GASKIN TEL or SA-13/GOPHER TELAR **				4										4
SPAA Gun, ZSU-23-4 or 2S6				4										4
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	3	27												30
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3/5					9									9
ATGM Manpack Console, AT-3/4		12												12
ATGM Manpack Launcher, AT-7		27												27
73-mm Recoilless Gun, SPG-9		6												6
ATGL, RPG-7V		111	2	18		9	4	4			4			152
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17		18												18
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74		81		18		3								102
7.62-mm GPMG, PKM		27												27
ACV/AICV/APC/ASC														
ACV, BMP/BRDM/BTR		9	2		3	4		3						21
ACV, BRM-1*						1								1
APC, BTR-60/70/80	2	141					3							146
APC, BTR-60PA (FAC)	1													1
MRP, PRP-3 (BMP M1975)***				1										1
ASC, BRDM-2						4								4

FOOTNOTES. \*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.

\*\*The SA-9 system has a transporter-erector-launcher (TEL), while the SA-13 system has a transporter-erector-launcher and radar (TELAR).

\*\*\*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

(continued)

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BTR), MRD														
	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION	TANK BATTALION	HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	ANTITANK MISSILE BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
AICV, BMP-1/BMP-2						3								3
ACRV M1979 (1/2/3)				8										8
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, UAZ-69/469	3	9	1				1	5		2	1			22
Truck, GAZ-66		45	12	2				3		4		1		67
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157			7	4							1	2		14
Truck, KrAZ/ZIL/Ural		12	34		3		8							57
<b>VAN TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, Van, GAZ			2					3				1		6
Truck, Van, ZIL/Ural (Command)	3													3
Truck, Van, ZIL (Signal)								2						2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)		3	2	1			1			1	12			20
Truck, Van, Kitchen PAC-170/200		3	1											4
Truck, Van, ZIL (AT-3/5 Simulator)					1									1
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural/KrAZ		6	3	2						15				26
<b>DECONTAMINATION TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, Decontamination									4			1		5
<b>CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES</b>														
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle BRDM-2rkh/RKhM									3					3
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, Water Tank										4				4
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452		3	1	1								4		9
Truck, Crane, K-61							1							1
Truck, Crane Shovel, E-305V							2							2
Truck, Dump, MMZ-555							2							2
Sedan, GAZ-24	1													1
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE EQUIPMENT</b>														
Motorcycle						3		3						6

(continued)

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

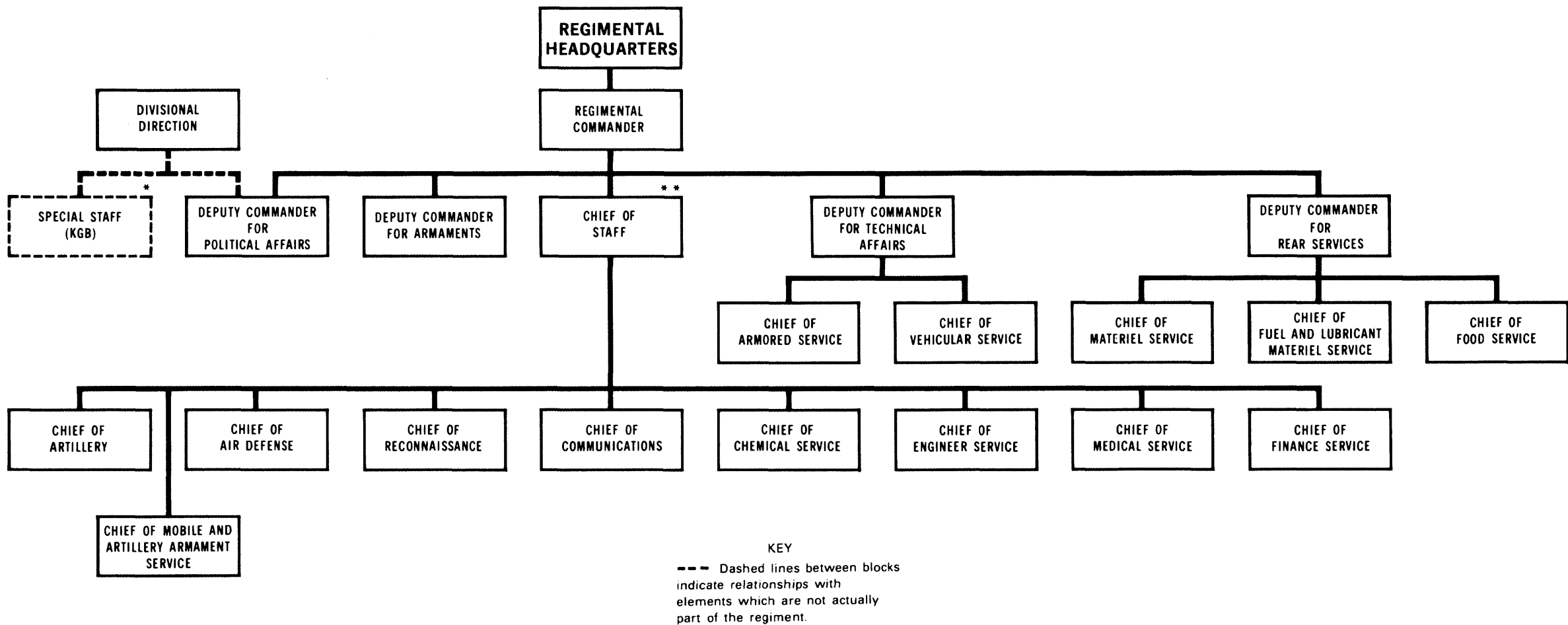
MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BTR), MRD														
	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 - MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION	TANK BATTALION	HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	ANTITANK MISSILE BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
Armored Recovery Vehicle											3			3
<b>ENGINEER EQUIPMENT</b>														
Bridge, Tank-Launched, MTU/MT-55							1							1
Bridge, Truck-Launched, TMM							4							4
Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK							1							1
Dozer, BAT/BAT-M/PKT							1							1
Dozer Blade, BTU							3							3
Bucket Excavator, PZM							3							3
Mineclearing Plow, KMT-4/6							9							9
Mine Roller-Plow, KMT-5M							3							3
Minelayer, Towed, PMR-3							3							3
Water Filtration Set, MAFS							1							1
<b>TRAILERS</b>														
Trailer, POL	3		2							15				20
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle	6	1												7
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle		8	11				2			30	6			57
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle	3	1								1	2			7
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle				2				1			1			4
Trailer, Water	3	1	1							1		1		7
Trailer, Field Kitchen	9		4							2		1		16
<b>ARTILLERY-ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT</b>														
Rangefinder	3		4		1									8
<b>RADARS</b>														
Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE						1								1
Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED			1											1
<b>RADIOS</b>														
HF or VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M or R-107							4							4
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M		2				1		2	1					6
HF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	6	5				1		2						14

(continued)

Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BTR), MRD	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION	TANK BATTALION	HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	ANTI-TANK MISSILE BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
	HF, Van-Mount, High-Power, R-118							1						1
	HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power			4				2						6
	HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power							2						2
	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148		72	2										74
	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	3	42	1	20	2	4	3	7		1	1	1	85
	VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	2	150	41		11	13	7	4	2	4	3		237
	Radio Transceiver, Portable, Very-Low-Power, R-147		12											12
	Warning Receiver, R-311		3	1	2	3		1	3					13
	Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405								2					2

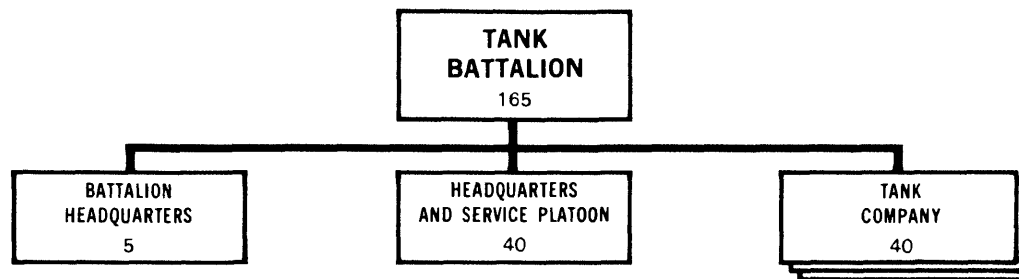
Regimental Headquarters,  
Motorized Rifle and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD



PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	MRR (BTR)	MRR (BMP)	TR	Equipment	MRR (BTR)	MRR (BMP)	TR
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/ GREMLIN or SA-16	3	3	3	Truck, Van, ZIL (Command)	3	3	3
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80 (Command Vehicle)	0	0	1	Sedan, GAZ-24	1	1	1
APC, BTR-60/70/80	2	1	1	Radios:			
ACV, BMP-1KSh	0	1	0	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium- Power, R-130	0	0	1
APC, BTR-60PA (FAC)	1	1	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-power, R-107	3	3	2
Truck, UAZ-69/469	3	3	3	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	2	2	2
Truck, Ural-375	1	1	1				

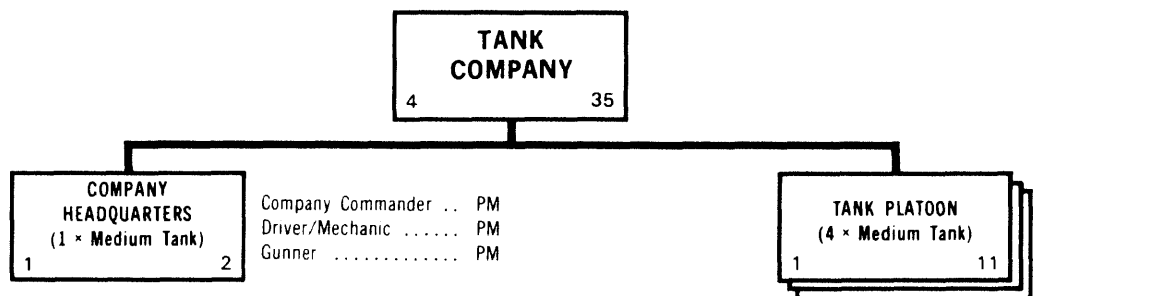
**FOOTNOTES.** \*The Special Staff normally consists of about seven KGB personnel. They are not subordinate to the regimental commander and are not part of their personnel total for the regimental headquarters.  
\*\*Usually the First Deputy Commander.

**Tank Battalion, Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD**

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80	40	Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle	1
ATGL, RPG-7V	2	Trailer, Generator	1
ACV, BTR-50/60	2	Trailer, Water	1
Truck, ZIL-157 or Ural-375	7	Radios:	
Truck, POL	3	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M	2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)	2	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	5
Truck, Van, Kitchen, PAC-170/200	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	1
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	41
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle	8	Warning Receiver, R-311	1

NOTES. 1. TBs equipped with T-54/55/62 tanks have 31 or 40 additional enlisted personnel.

2. In the late 1980s, forces in Eastern Europe began to standardize tank battalions at 31 tanks. (See p. 4-108.)

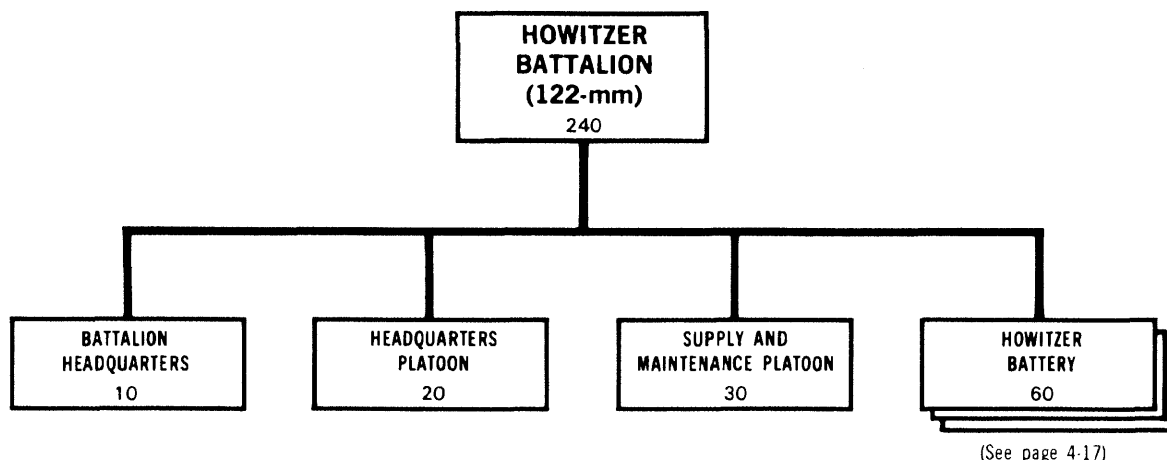
**Tank Company, Tank Battalion, Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD**

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80	13	Platoon Leader/	
9-mm Pistol, PM	30	Tank Commander	PM
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AKS-74	9	Driver/Mechanic	PM
Radios:		Gunner	PM
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	1		
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	13	Tank Commander	AKS-74
		Driver/Mechanic	PM
		Gunner	PM

NOTES. 1. The personnel total of 39 will be rounded off to 40 in the organization chart for the TB, MRR. Tank companies with T-54/55/62 tanks have 10 or 13 additional enlisted personnel.

2. In the late 1980s, forces in Eastern Europe began to standardize tank companies at 10 tanks. (See p. 4-107.)





### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

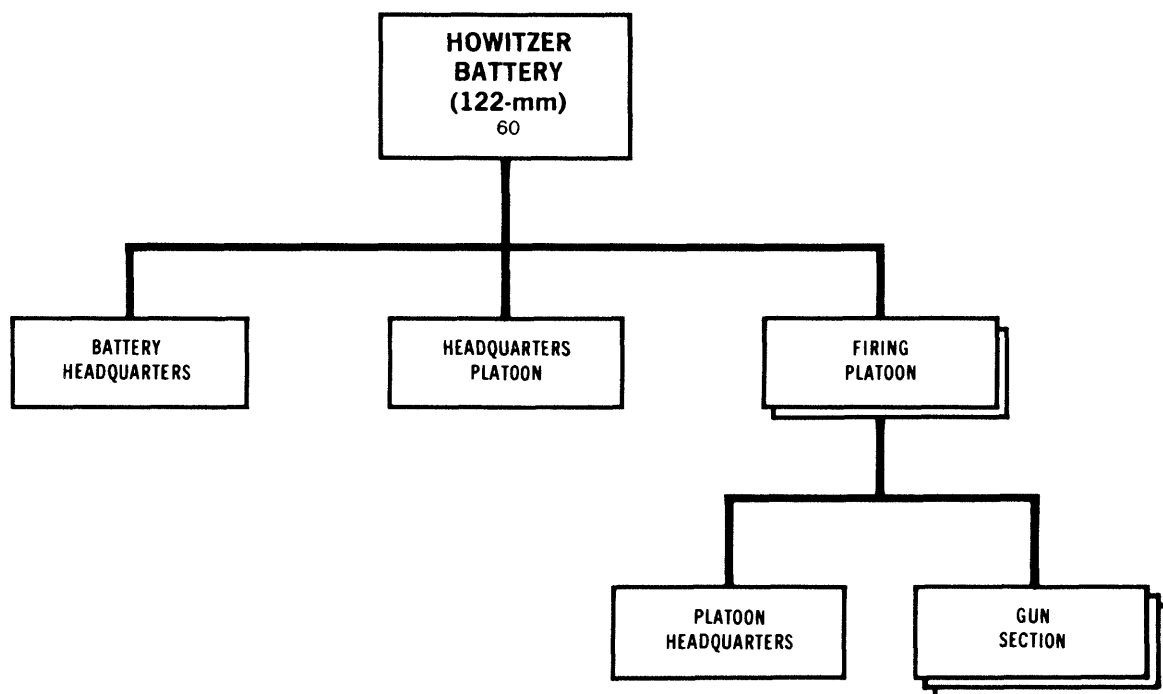
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
122-mm Towed Howitzer, D-30 .....	18	Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	18	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	11
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	18	Trailer, POL .....	2
ACRV, M1979 (1) .....	3	Trailer, Water .....	1
ACRV, M1979 (2) .....	4	Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	4
ACRV, M1979 (3) .....	1	Rangefinder, Laser, SAGE GLOSS .....	4
Mobile Recon Post, PRP-3 (BMP M1975)* .....	1	Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED ....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Radios:	
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	12	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	4
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	34	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 or Very-	
Truck, POL (4,000 or 5,200-Liter) .....	2	Low Power R-126 .....	2
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	2	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	20
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	1	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	2

**NOTE.** This howitzer battalion may also be found in the artillery regiment of a MRD, TD, or airborne division.

FOOTNOTE. \*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

**122-mm Howitzer Battery, 122-mm Howitzer Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BTR), MRD and TD**

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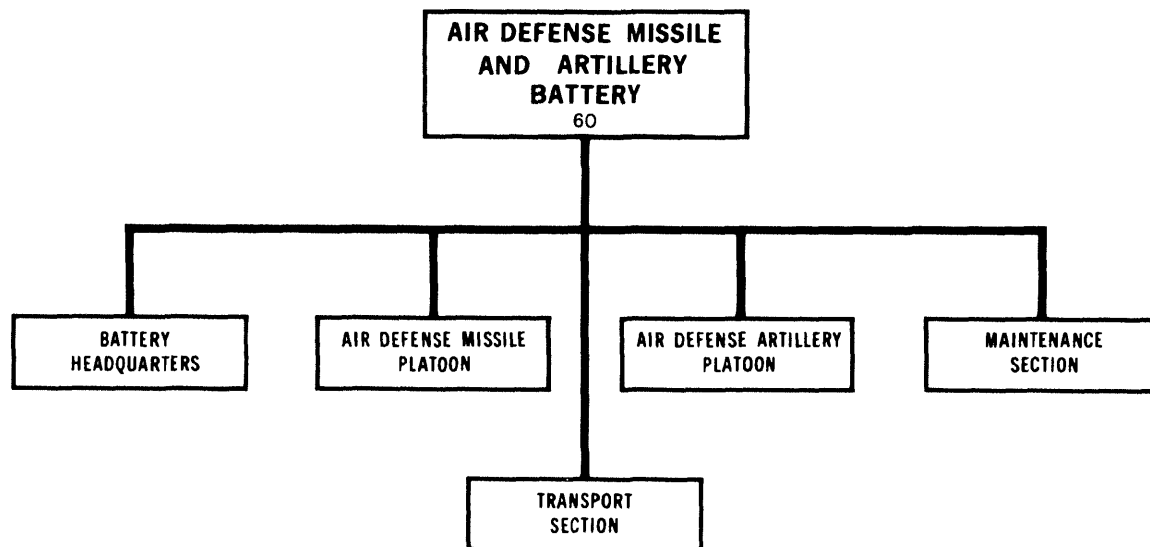


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
122-mm Towed Howitzer, D-30 .....	6
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	6
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	6
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	8
ACRV, M1979 (1) .....	1

Equipment	Total
ACRV, M1979 (2) .....	1
Trailer, Cargo .....	1
Rangefinder, Laser, SAGE GLOSS .....	1
Radios:	
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	5
VHF, Vehicle Mounted, Medium-Power .....	1

**Air Defense Missile and Artillery Battery,  
Motorized Rifle and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD** \_\_\_\_\_

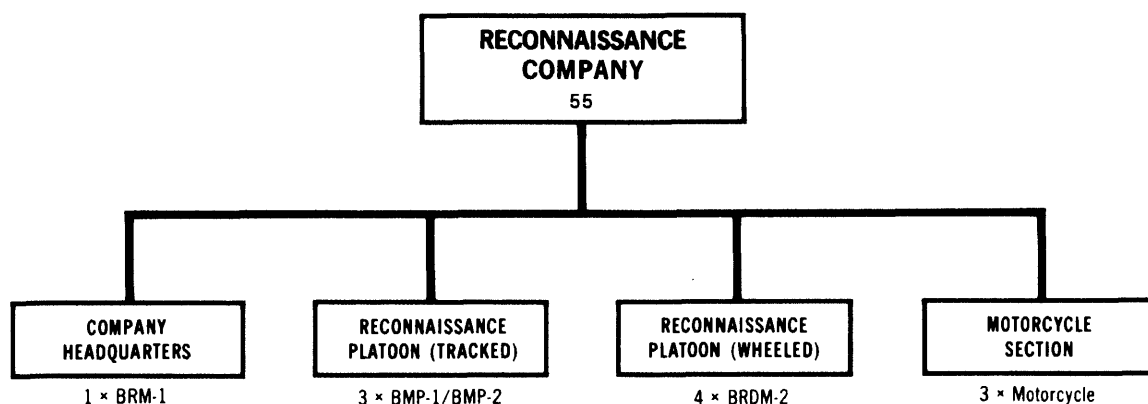


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
SAM, SA-9/GASKIN TEL or SA-13/GOPHER		Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle	2
TELAR	4	Radios:	
SPAA Gun, ZSU-23-4 or 2S6	4	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	2
ACV, BTR-60	3	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power,	
Truck, GAZ-66	2	R-123	11
Truck, ZIL-131/157 or Ural-375	4	Warning Receiver, R-311	3

**NOTE:** Instead of this battery, some MRRs and TRs now have an air defense battalion consisting of a battery of six 2S6 30-mm SP anti-aircraft systems and a battery of six BMP-2 ICVs (with each BMP-2 carrying three SA-16 SAM launchers).

**Reconnaissance Company,**  
**Motorized Rifle and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD** \_\_\_\_\_

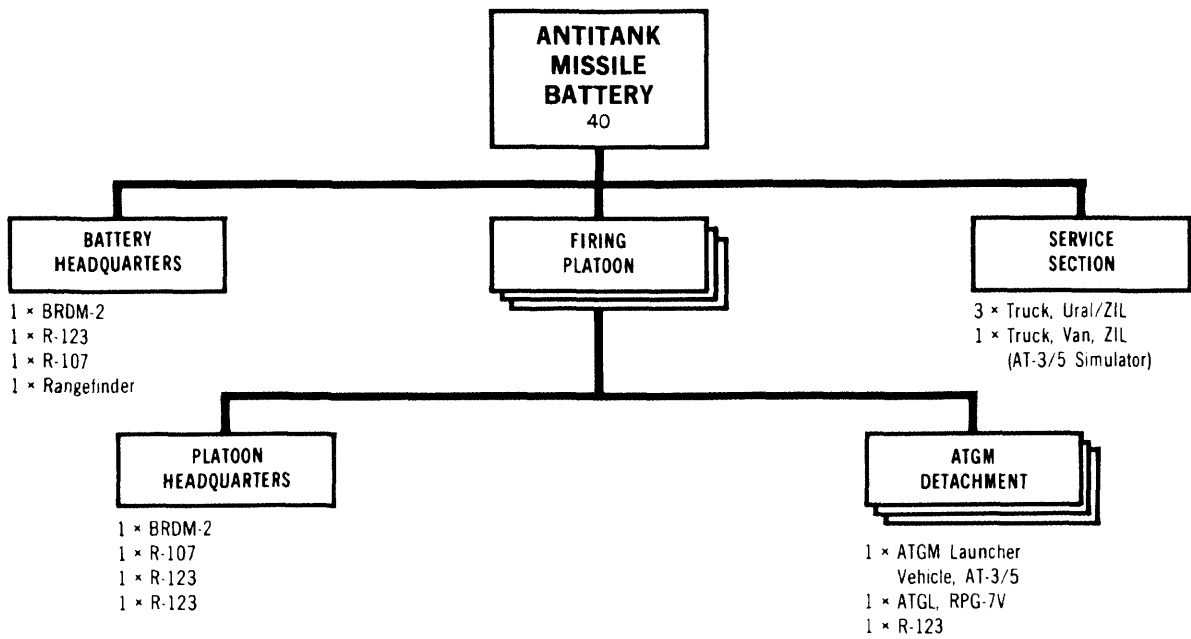


### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	4	Radios:	
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	3	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
ACV, BRM-1* .....	1	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	1
AICV, BMP-1/BMP-2 .....	3	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	3
ASC, BRDM-2 .....	4	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	7
Motorcycle, M-72/K-750V/Ural-3 .....	3	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE .....	1		

*FOOTNOTE.* \*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.

Antitank Missile Battery,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD

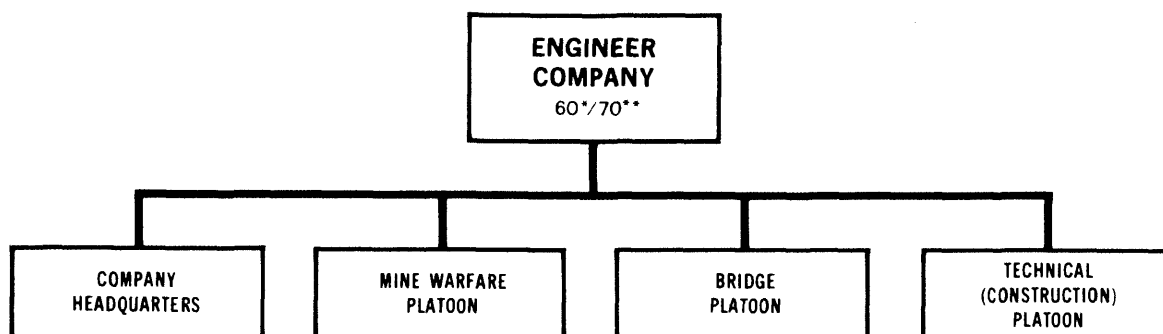


PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3/		Rangefinder .....	1
SAGGER or AT-5/SPANDREL .....	9	Radios:	
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	9	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	4
ACV, BRDM-2 .....	4	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power,	
Truck, Ural/ZIL .....	3	R-123 .....	13
Truck, Van, ZIL (AT-3/5 Simulator) .....	1		

NOTE. In the late 1980s, MRRs began to add 100-mm AT guns (MT-12) to expand the battery.

**Engineer Company,**  
**Motorized Rifle and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD** \_\_\_\_\_



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	4	Bucket Excavator, PZM .....	3
APC, BTR-60 .....	3	Minelayer, Towed, PMR-3 .....	3
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Mineclearing Plow, KMT-4/6 .....	9*/27**
Truck, KrAZ/Ural/ZIL .....	8*/9**	Mine Roller-Plow, KMT-5M .....	3*/9**
Truck, Dump, MMZ-555 .....	2	Water Filtration Set, MAFS, on ZIL	
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	1	with Trailer .....	1
Truck, Crane, K-61 .....	1	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	2
Truck, Crane Shovel, E-305V .....	2	Radios:	
Bridge, Tank-Launched, MTU/MT-55 .....	1*/3**	HF or VHF, Manpack, Low-Power,	
Bridge, Truck-Launched, TMM .....	4	R-104M or R-107 .....	4
Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power,	
Dozer, BAT/BAT-M/PKT .....	1	R-123 .....	4*/7**
Dozer Blade, BTU .....	3		

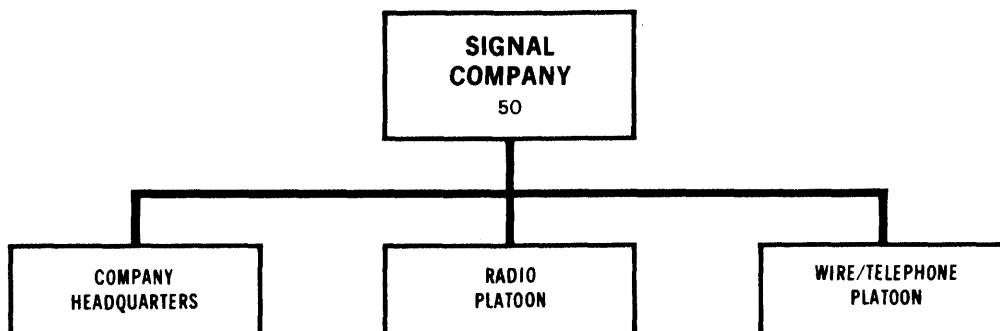
**NOTE.** The following variations may exist:

- Frogmen may be attached to assist in the reconnaissance of water obstacles.
- Some companies may have five KMM truck-launched bridge spans instead of four.
- TMM bridge spans.
- Trucks normally tow PMR minelayers. Some units may have BTR-152s for this purpose. Some units may have GMZ armored tracked minelayers instead of PMR towed minelayers.
- Some units may have up to six one-axle cargo trailers besides the two-axle cargo trailers.
- Some units may have tractor-trailers to carry heavy tracked equipment on long road movements.

**FOOTNOTES.** \*Personnel and equipment levels for the engineer company, MRR, BTR- or BMP-equipped.

\*\*Personnel and equipment levels for the engineer company, TR.

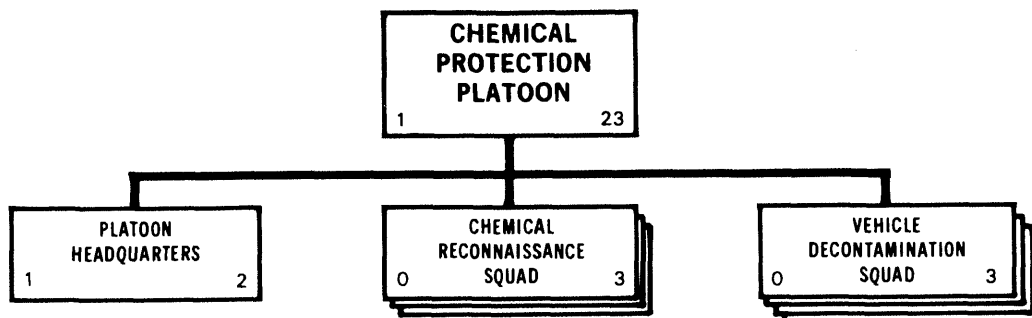
**Signal Company,  
Motorized Rifle and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD**



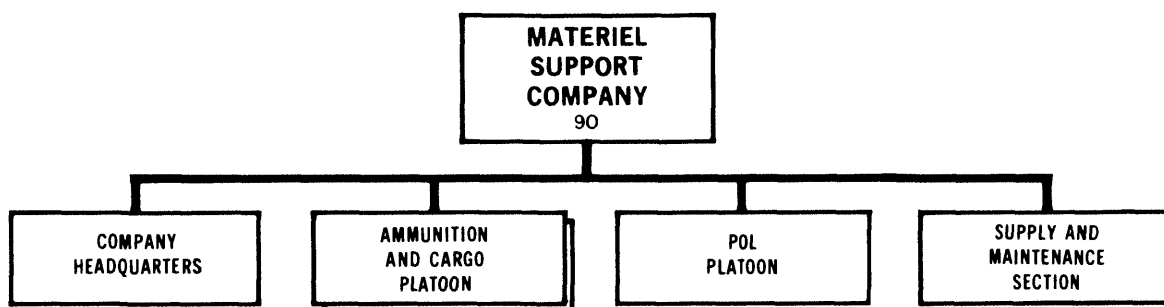
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
ACV, BTR .....	3
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	5
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	3
Truck, Van, GAZ (Signal) .....	3
Truck, Van, ZIL (Signal) .....	2
Motorcycle, M-72/K-750V/Ural-3 .....	3
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	1
Radios:	
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	2
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	2
HF, Van Mount, High-Power, R-118 .....	1
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	2
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	2
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	7
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	2
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	3
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405 .....	2

- NOTES.** 1. The radios listed support the regimental headquarters.  
 2. Motorcycles provide the regimental commander with messenger/courier service.  
 3. The TA-57 field telephone and P-193M switchboard are standard equipment in the wire/telephone platoon.

**Chemical Protection Platoon.****Motorized Rifle and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD** \_\_\_\_\_**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

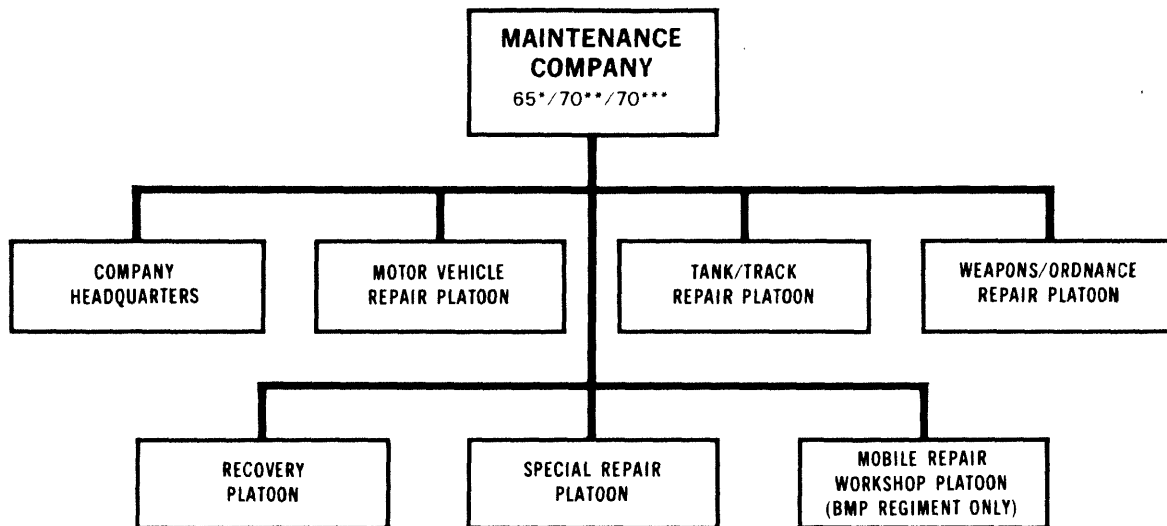
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle, BRDM-2rkh or RKhM .....	3	Radios:	
Truck, Decontamination .....	4	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
		VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	3

**Material Support Company,****Motorized Rifle and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD** \_\_\_\_\_**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	2	Trailer, POL .....	15
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	4	Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	2
Truck, ZIL-131/157 or Ural-375 .....	45	Trailer, Water .....	1
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	1	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	1
Truck, ZIL-130/131 (Water) .....	4	Radio:	
Truck, POL (4,000 or 5,200-Liter) .....	15	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	30		



**Maintenance Company,  
Motorized Rifle and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD**



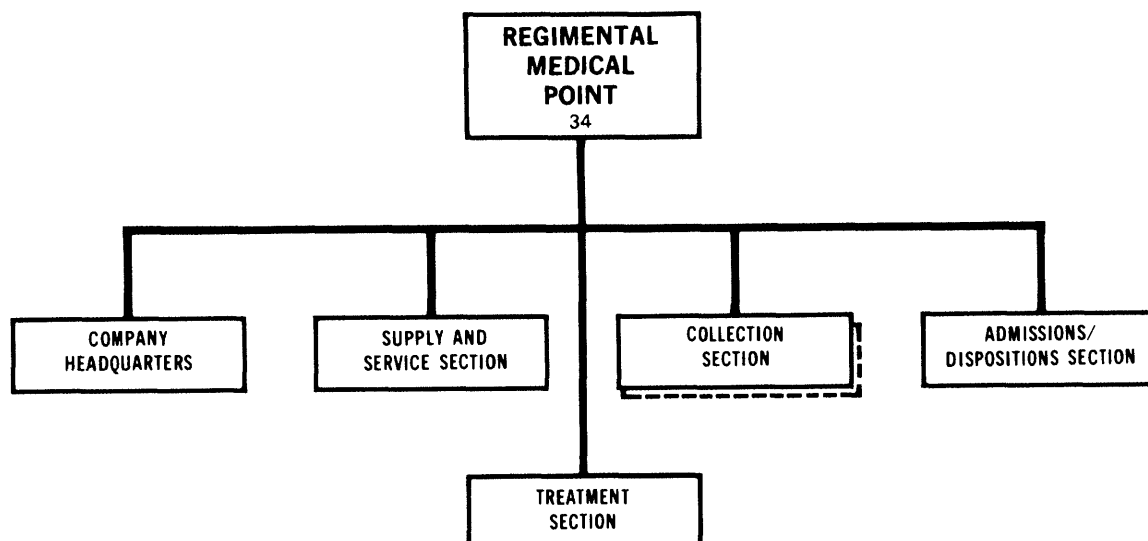
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	MRR* (BTR)	MRR** (BMP)	TR***	Equipment	MRR* (BTR)	MRR** (BMP)	TR***
ATGL, RPG-7V	4	4	4	Armored Recovery Vehicle	3	3	5
Truck, UAZ-69/469	1	1	1	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle	6	6	6
Truck, ZIL	1	1	1	Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle	1	1	1
Truck, Ural-375	1	1	1	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle	2	2	2
Truck, Van, ZIL-131 (Maintenance)	4	4	4	Radios:			
Truck, Van, ZIL-157 (Maintenance)	8	8	8	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	1	1	1
Armored Maintenance Vehicle, MTP	0	3	0	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	3	6	5

- NOTES.** 1. The special repair platoon consists of an arc and gas welding section, battery repair and recharging section, and electrical repair section.  
2. The mobile repair workshop platoon consists of three sections, each equipped with an MTP armored maintenance vehicle. During field operations, one MTP will support each MRB (BMP).

- FOOTNOTES.** \*Personnel and equipment levels for the maintenance company, MRR, BTR-equipped.  
\*\*Personnel and equipment levels for the maintenance company, MRR, BMP-equipped.  
\*\*\*Personnel and equipment levels for the maintenance company, TR.

Regimental Medical Point,  
Motorized Rifle, Tank, and Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD \_\_\_\_\_



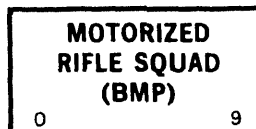
#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1	Trailer, Kitchen .....	1
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	2	Trailer, Water .....	1
Truck, Decontamination, DDA-53/66 .....	1	Radio:	
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	4		

- NOTES.** 1. The UAZ-450A/452 is a standard ambulance. Other general purpose trucks may serve as ambulances. The regimental medical point may also employ the LuAZ-967M light evacuation vehicle.
2. There may be two collection sections.

## MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT STRUCTURE (BMP)

### Motorized Rifle Squad (BMP)

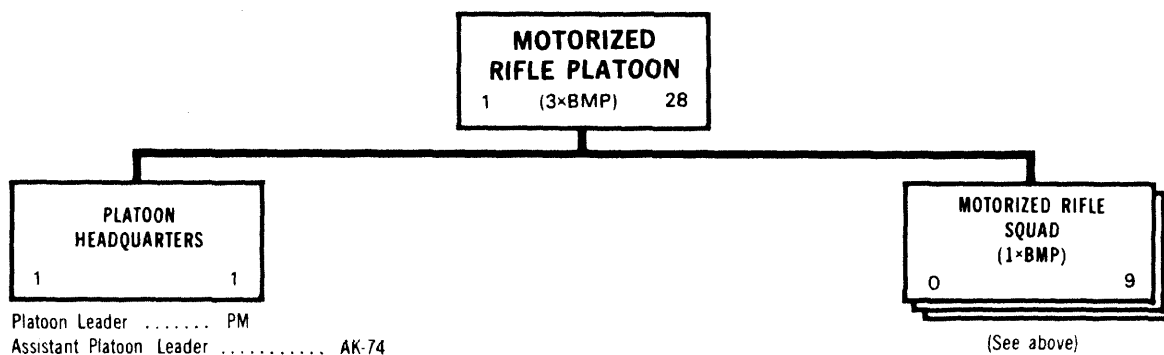


#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Personnel	Equipment	Personnel	Equipment
Squad Leader/BMP Commander .....	AK-74	Grenadier .....	RPG-7V, PM
Assistant Squad Leader/BMP Gunner .....	PM	Senior Rifleman .....	AK-74
BMP Driver/Mechanic .....	PM	Rifleman/Assistant Grenadier .....	AK-74
Machine Gunner .....	RPK-74	Rifleman .....	AK-74/SVD
Rifleman/Medic .....	AK-74		

- NOTES.** 1. The dismounted squad assault element consists of seven personnel. The BMP driver/mechanic and assistant squad leader/BMP gunner remain with the BMP to provide fire support. The dismounted squad does not have a portable radio.
2. One squad in each platoon has an SVD sniper rifle.

### Motorized Rifle Platoon (BMP)

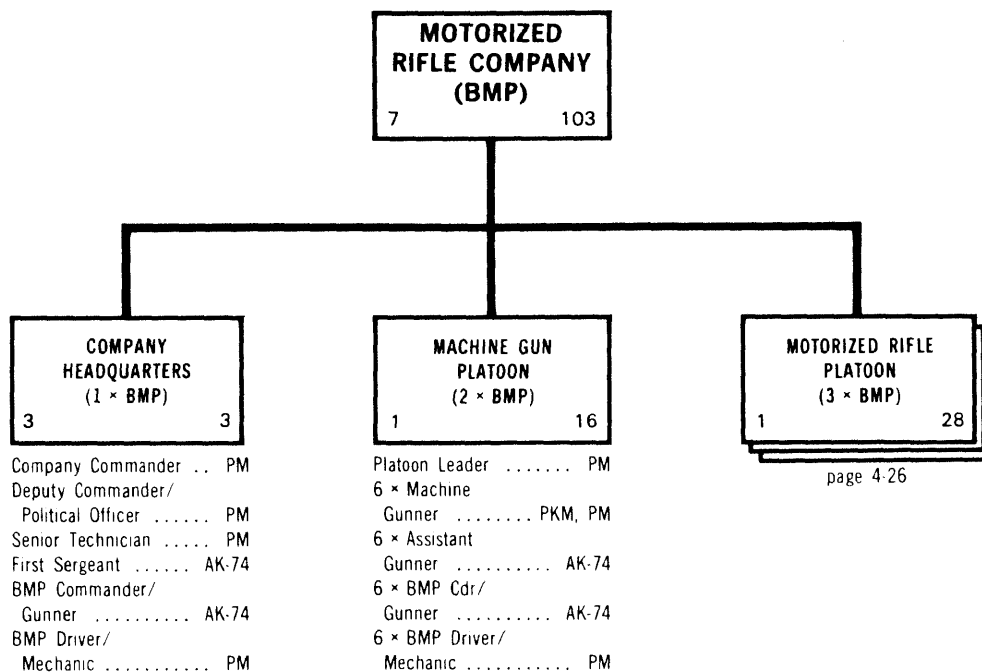


#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	10	Amphibious Infantry Combat Vehicle, BMP/BMP-1/BMP-2 .....	3
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74 .....	16	Radios:	
5.45-mm Light Machine Gun, RPK-74 .....	3	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	1
7.62-mm Sniper Rifle, SVD .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	3
Antitank Grenade Launcher, RPG-7V .....	3		

- NOTES.** 1. With a standard nine-man squad, each BMP has two empty seats (six per platoon), which can accommodate the platoon leader and the assistant platoon leader. The BMP-2 has one empty seat (three per platoon).
2. One squad in each platoon has an SVD sniper rifle.
3. Firepower calculations should include the 73-mm smoothbore gun or 30-mm cannon, ATGM, and the 7.62-mm machine gun mounted on each BMP.

**Motorized Rifle Company, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BMP), MRD and TD**



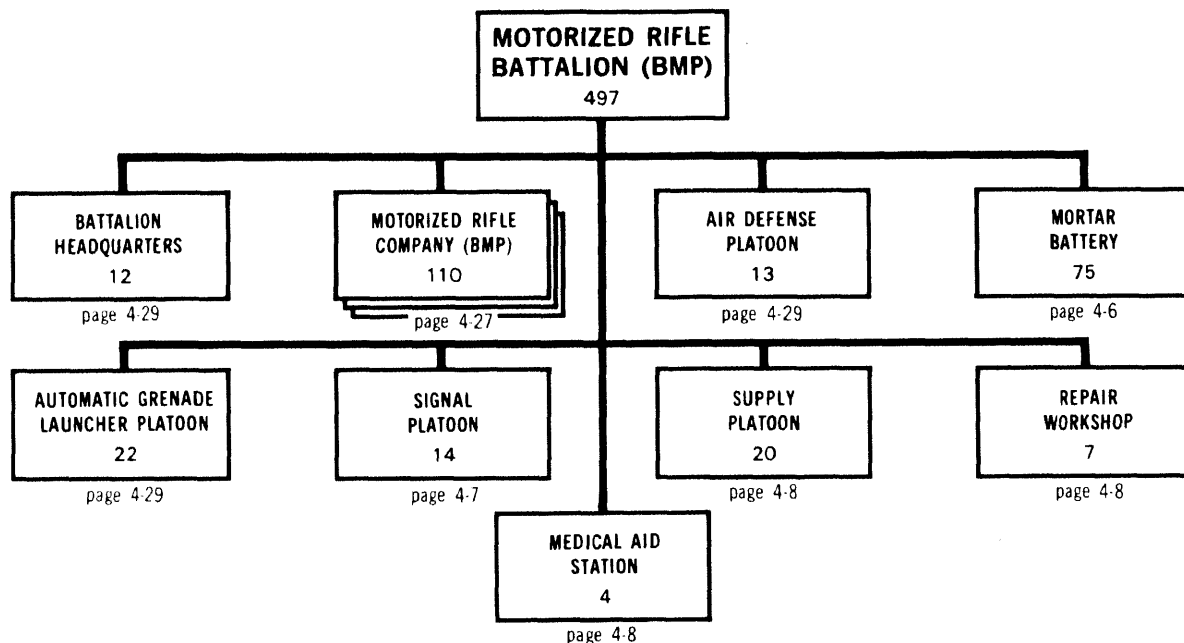
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	43
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74 .....	58
5.45-mm Light Machine Gun, RPK-74 .....	9
7.62-mm Sniper Rifle, SVD .....	3
Antitank Grenade Launcher, RPG-7V .....	9
Amphibious Infantry Combat Vehicle, BMP/BMP-1/BMP-2 .....	12

Equipment	Total
7.62-mm General Purpose MG, PKM .....	6
Radios:	
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	5
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 .....	12

- NOTES.** 1. The company commander's RTO comes from the battalion signal platoon and is not part of the BMP company personnel total.  
2. The same BMP company organization is also organic to the MRB (BMP), TR, TD.

**Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BMP), MRD and TD**



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
120-mm Mortar, M1943/M120 or 82-mm	
Automatic Mortar, 2B9	8
7.62-mm General Purpose MG, PKM	18
ATGL, RPG-7V	35
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	9
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74	27
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17	6
AICV, BMP-1/BMP-2	42
ACV, BRDM/BTR/BMP	3
Truck, UAZ-69/469	3
Truck, GAZ-66	15
Truck, ZIL/Ural	4
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)	1
Truck, Van, Kitchen, PAC-170/200	1
Truck, POL (4,000 or 5,200-Liter)	2
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452	1

Equipment	Total
Trailer, POL, 1-Axle	1
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle	2
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle	1
Trailer, Water	1
Trailer, Kitchen	3
Rangefinder, Stereoscopic, DS-1 or DM-09/DAK-1	1
Radios:	
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	2
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148	20
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	14
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	45
Warning Receiver, R-311	1
Radio Transceiver, Portable, Very-Low-Power, R-147	4

**NOTE:** The same BMP battalion organization is also found in the TR, TD.

**Battalion Headquarters, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BMP), MRD and TD**

**BATTALION  
HEADQUARTERS**

4

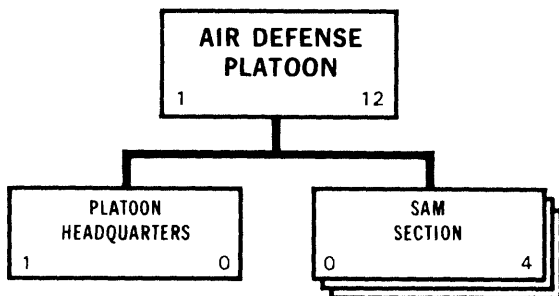
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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	4	Radios:	
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74 .....	8	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	1
ACV, BMP-1K .....	1	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	2
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	1
		Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

*NOTE.* The signal platoon leader is also the battalion communications officer. The *prapor-shchik* in charge of the supply platoon and the *fel'dscher* in charge of the medical aid station are also part of the battalion staff. However, these positions are not part of the personnel figures for the battalion headquarters.

**Air Defense Platoon, Motorized Rifle Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD**

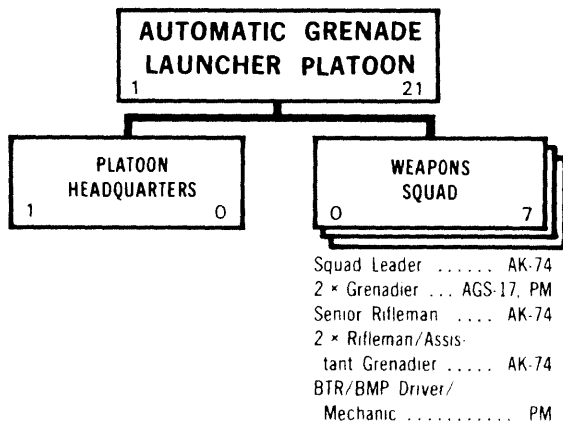


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
SAM Launcher, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/ GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	9
AICV, BMP-1/-2/BTR-60/-70/-80 .....	3
Radios:	
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	3
Radio Transceiver, Portable, Very-Low-Power, R-147 .....	4

*NOTE.* Each MRC normally has one section attached.

**Automatic Grenade Launcher Platoon, Motorized Rifle  
Battalion, Motorized Rifle Regiment, MRD and TD**



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17 ...	6
AICV, BMP-1/-2/BTR-60/-70/-80 .....	3
Radios:	
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	3
VHF, Portable Low-Power, R-148 .....	4

**Motorized Rifle Regiment (BMP), MRD and TD**

The MRR is the basic combined arms organization and the most common maneuver element of the Soviet ground forces. Motorized rifle, tank, artillery, antiaircraft, antitank, engineer, signal, and CSS assets are organic to the MRR. The regiment is the smallest organization which has all of these elements.

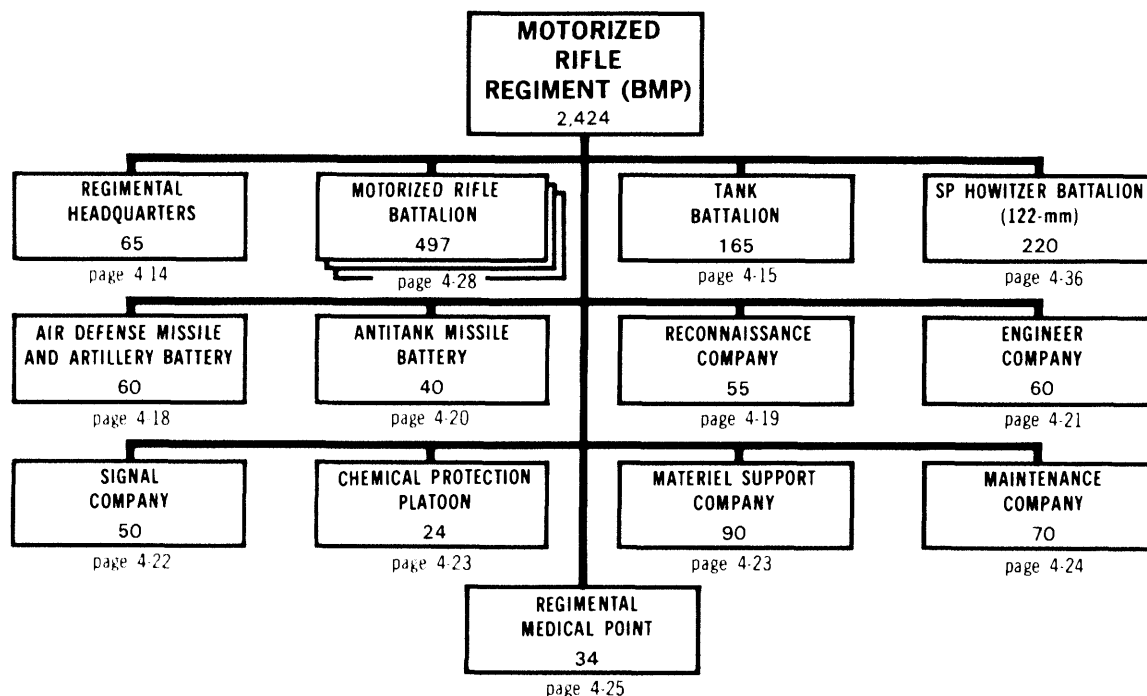
Regimental organization includes three MRBs and one TB. A 122-mm howitzer battalion and three 120-mm mortar batteries or 82-mm automatic mortar batteries provide fire support. While battalion-sized elements support the division, corresponding company-sized units support MRRs.

The MRRs have either the BMP AICV or one of the BTR series of APCs as the primary troop-carrying vehicle. Both BMP and BTR regiments now have the AGS-17 automatic grenade launcher

within MRBs. In most other respects, the two regiments are similar. Exceptions are as follows: BMP-equipped regiments each have an organic battalion of 122-mm SP howitzers (2S1), while BTR regiments may have 122-mm towed howitzers (D-30). Also, BTR regiments have antitank platoons within the MRBs, a feature not found in the BMP regiments.

The TBs of both BMP- and BTR-equipped MRRs have 40 medium tanks. This chapter lists all tanks within the MRR as T-64/72/80, but older types are often present outside the Western TVD.

Although the regiment normally operates as part of the division, it is capable of short-term independent operations. It has the assets to react independently to changes in the combat situation. Much of the equipment is amphibious.



- NOTES:**
1. If the TB of this regiment has T-54/55/62 tanks, regimental strength will increase by 31 or 40 enlisted personnel.
  2. In the late 1980s, forces in Eastern Europe began to standardize tank battalions at 31 tanks. (See p. 4-108.)

	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION	TANK BATTALION	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	ANTITANK MISSILE BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	65	1,491	165	220	60	40	55	60	50	24	90	70	34	2,424
<b>TANKS</b>														
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80			40											40
<b>WEAPONS</b>														
122-mm SP Howitzer 2S1				18										18
120-mm Mortar, M1943/M-120 or 82-mm Automatic Mortar, 2B9		24												24
SAM, SA-9/GASKIN TEL or SA-13/GOPHER TELAR					4									4
SPAA Gun, ZSU-23-4 or 2S6					4									4
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	3	27												30
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3/5						9								9
ATGL, RPG-7V		105	2	18		9	4	4				4		146
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17		18												18
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74		81		18			3							102
7.62-mm GPMG, PKM		54												54
<b>ACV/AICV/APC/ASC</b>														
ACV, BMP/BRDM/BTR	1	9	2		3	4			3					22
ACV, BRM-1 *						1								1
APC, BTR-60/70/80	1							3						4

(continued)

**FOOTNOTES.** \*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.  
 \*\*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.



## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP), MRD AND TD	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION	TANK BATTALION	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	ANTI-TANK MISSILE BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
APC, BTR-60PA (FAC)	1													1
MRP, PRP-3 (BMP M1975)* *			1											1
ASC, BRDM-2						4								4
AICV, BMP-1/BMP-2		126				3								129
ACRV, 1V12 Series			8											8
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, UAZ-69/469	3	9	1			1	5		2	1				22
Truck, GAZ-66		45		7	2			3		4			1	62
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157			7		4							1	2	14
Truck, Ural-375	1			20						45		1		67
Truck, KrAZ/ZIL/Ural		12			3		8							23
<b>VAN TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, Van, GAZ								3					1	4
Truck, Van, ZIL/Ural (Command)	3													3
Truck, Van, ZIL (Signal)								2						2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)		3	2	2			1			1	12			21
Truck, Van, Kitchen PAC-170/200		3	1							1				5
Truck, Van, ZIL (AT-3/5 Simulator)					1									1
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural/KrAZ		6	3	2						15				26
<b>DECONTAMINATION TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, Decontamination									4				1	5

(continued)

**MOTORIZED RIFLE  
REGIMENT (BMP),  
MRD AND TD**

	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 - MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION	TANK BATTALION	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	ANTITANK MISSILE BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
<b>CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES</b>														
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle BRDM-2rkh/RKhM									3					3
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>														
Truck, Water Tank										4				4
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452		3	1	1								4		9
Truck, Crane, K-61							1							1
Truck, Crane Shovel, E-305V							2							2
Truck, Dump, MMZ-555							2							2
Sedan, GAZ-24	1													1
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE EQUIPMENT</b>														
Motorcycle						3		3						6
Armored Recovery Vehicle											3			3
Armored Maintenance Vehicle, MTP											3			3
<b>ENGINEER EQUIPMENT</b>														
Bridge, Truck-Launched, MTU/MT-55							1							1
Bridge, Truck-Launched, TMM							4							4
Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK							1							1
Dozer, BAT/BAT-M/PKT							1							1
Bucket Excavator, PZM							3							3
Mineclearing Plow, KMT-4 '6							9							9
Mine Roller-Plow, KMT-5M							3							3

Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

FM 100-2-3

(continued)

**MOTORIZED RIFLE  
REGIMENT (BMP),  
MRD AND TD**

	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 - MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION	TANK BATTALION	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	ANTI-TANK MISSILE BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
Minelayer, Towed, PMR-3							3							3
Water Filtration Set, MAFS							1							1
<b>TRAILERS</b>														
Trailer, POL		3		2						15				20
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle		6	1											7
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle			8	10			2			30	6			56
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle		3	1							1	2			7
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle				2				1			1			4
Trailer, Water		3	1	1						1		1		7
Trailer, Field Kitchen		9		3						2		1		15
<b>ARTILLERY ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT</b>														
Rangefinder		3		4		1								8
<b>RADARS</b>														
Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE						1								1
Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED				1										1
<b>RADIOS</b>														
HF or VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M or R-107							4							4
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M			2			1		2	1					6
HF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-130		6	5			1		2						14
HF, Van-Mount, High-Power, R-118								1						1
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium- Power								2						2

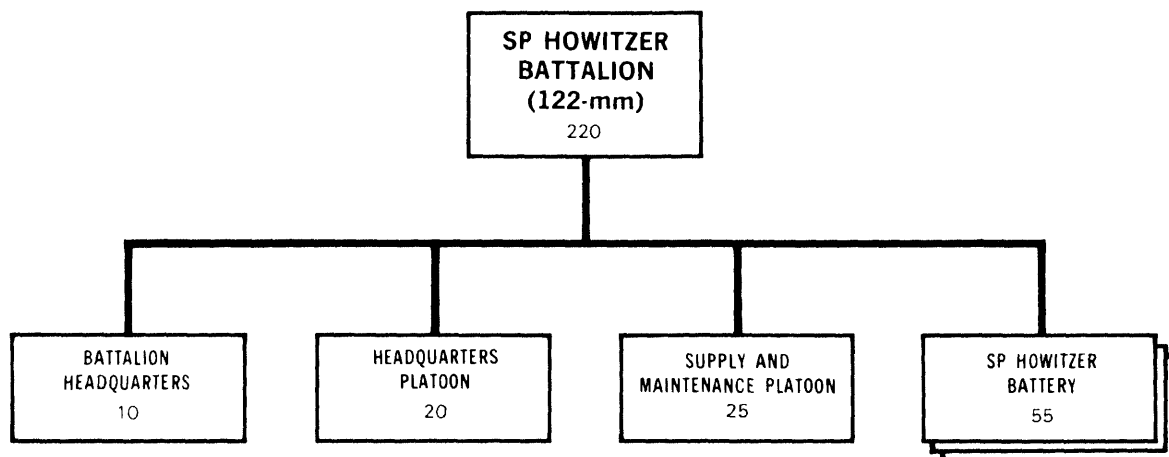
(continued)

Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

**MOTORIZED RIFLE  
REGIMENT (BMP).  
MRD AND TD**

	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 - MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION	TANK BATTALION	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	ANTITANK MISSILE BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power								2						2
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-118E		60												60
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	3	42	1	10	2	4	3	7		1	1	1		75
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	2	135	41	28	11	13	7	4	2	3		6		252
Radio Transceiver, Portable, Very- Low-Power, R-147		12												12
Warning Receiver, R-311		3	1	2	3		1		3					13
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405								2						2

**SP Howitzer Battalion (122-mm),  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BMP) and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD** \_\_\_\_\_



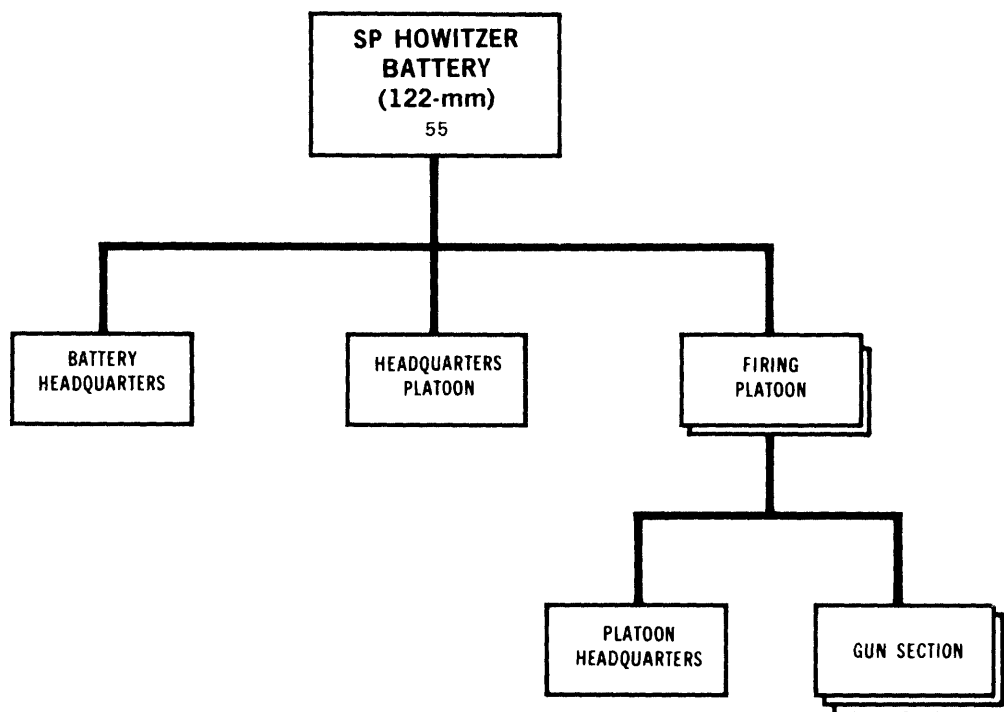
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
122-mm SP Howitzer, 2S1 .....	18	Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	18	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	10
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	18	Trailer, POL .....	2
ACRV 1V13 .....	3	Trailer, Water .....	1
ACRV 1V14 .....	3	Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	3
ACRV 1V15 .....	1	Rangefinder, Laser, SAGE GLOSS .....	4
ACRV 1V16 .....	1	Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED .....	1
Mobile Recon Post, PRP-3 (BMP M1975)* .....	1	Radios:	
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	10
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	7	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power,	
Truck, Ural-375 .....	20	R-123 .....	28
Truck, POL (4,000 or 5,200-Liter) .....	2	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	2		

**NOTE:** This SP howitzer battalion may also be present in the BTR-equipped MRR in lieu of a battalion of 122-mm towed howitzers (D-30).

**FOOTNOTE:** \*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

SP Howitzer Battery (122-mm), SP Howitzer Battalion,  
Motorized Rifle Regiment (BMP) and Tank Regiment, MRD and TD \_\_\_\_\_



#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total
122-mm SP Howitzer, 2S1 .....	6
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	6
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	6
ACRV 1V13 .....	1
ACRV 1V14 .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1

Equipment	Total
Truck, Ural-375 .....	6
Trailer, Cargo .....	1
Rangefinder, Laser, SAGE GLOSS .....	1
Radios:	
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	2
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ....	8

#### MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION

##### Motorized Rifle Division \_\_\_\_\_

The MRD is organized around a six-regiment structure: three MRRs, one TR, one artillery regiment, and one SAM regiment. An SSM battalion, an antitank battalion, and a helicopter squadron provide additional CS. Other support elements include engineer and signal battalions, a chemical protection company, and an artillery command battery. Materiel support, maintenance, and

medical battalions provide limited but highly mobile CSS.

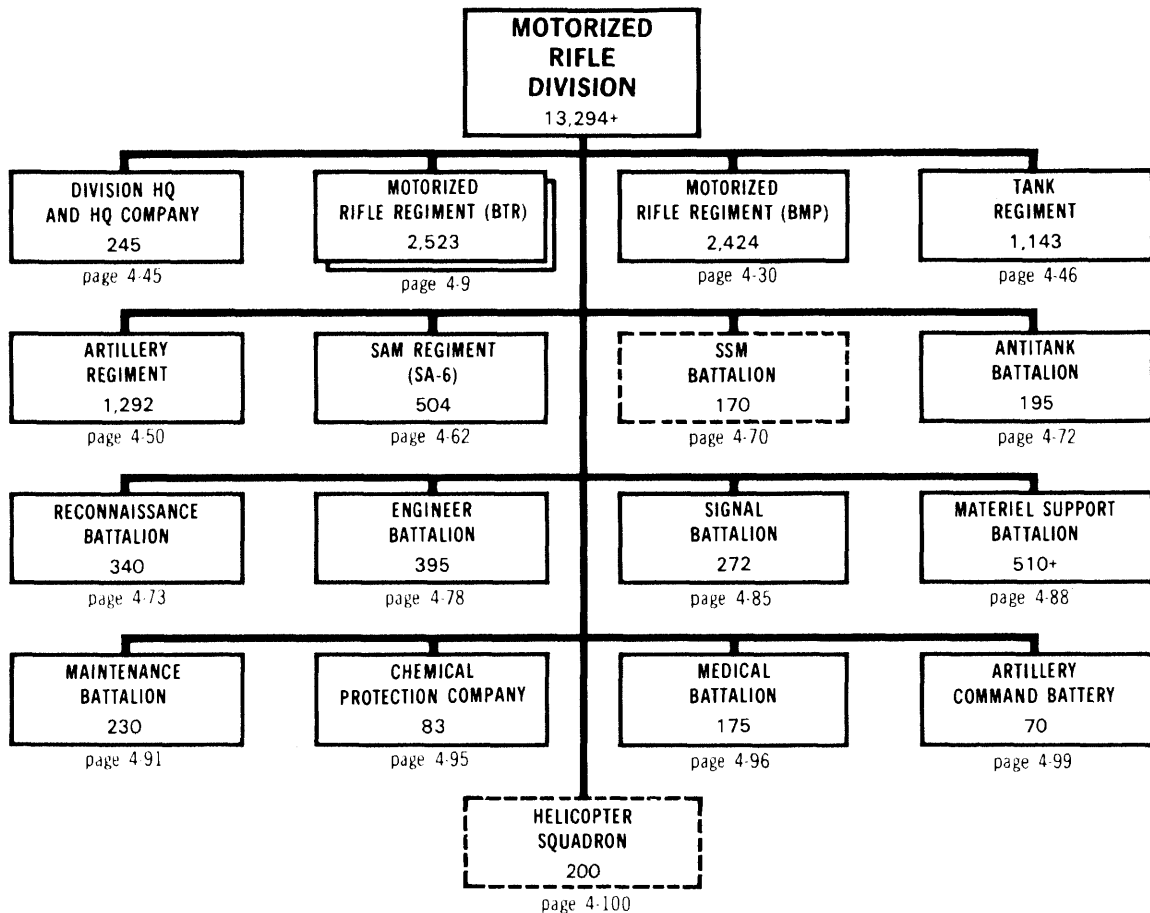
As a result of the reorganization which began in the late 1970s, the TR of the MRD has an SP howitzer battalion, the MRL battalion is part of the artillery regiment, the reconnaissance battalion has medium tanks, and the helicopter squadron provides additional fire support. The

current trend in the MRD is to replace BTR-equipped MRRs with additional BMP-equipped MRRs. The modernization of equipment includes the deployment of increasing numbers of T-64, T-72, and T-80 tanks. It also includes the introduction of SS-21 tactical ballistic missiles to replace free rockets over ground (FROGs).

All subunits benefit from continuous upgrade. The capabilities of the organic support elements

generally keep pace with increases in the fire-power and mobility of combat organizations.

With the exception of the MRRs already described, the remaining elements of the MRD appear on the following pages. The organization charts show the latest upgrades in organization and equipment, even though these changes may not have yet occurred in all divisions.



- NOTES.**
1. The MRD may have an independent tank battalion (ITB) (p. 4-105) which is not included in the MRD personnel total.
  2. Normally, one MRR in the MRD is BMP-equipped. Some MRDs have two BMP-equipped MRRs with only one BTR-equipped MRR.
  3. The MRD may have a SAM regiment equipped with the SA-8 SAM (p. 4-101) or an AAA regiment equipped with the S-60 AA Gun (p. 4-104) instead of the SA-6 SAM regiment.
  4. Armies in WGF are consolidating division-level SSM battalions into army-level SSM brigades.
  5. Starting in 1989, the Soviets are converting the TR of the MRD into a fourth MRR.
  6. Not all divisions have a helicopter squadron.

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION	DIVISION HQ AND HQ COMPANY	2 * MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENTS (BTR)	MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP)	TANK REGIMENT	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	SAM REGIMENT	SSM BATTALION	ANTITANK BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	MATERIEL SUPPORT BATTALION	MAINTENANCE BATTALION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	MEDICAL BATTALION	ARTILLERY COMMAND BATTERY	HELICOPTER SQUADRON	TOTAL
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	245	5,046	2,424	1,143	1,292	504	170	195	340	395	272	510+	230	83	175	70	200	13,294+
<b>TANKS</b>																		
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80		80	40	94					6									220
<b>WEAPONS</b>																		
FROG/SSM TEL, FROG-7/7B or SS-21/SCARAB							4											4
152-mm SP Howitzer, 2S3					54													54
122-mm SP Howitzer, 2S1			18	18														36
122-mm Howitzer, D-30		36																36
122-mm Rocket Launcher, BM-21					18													18
120-mm Mortar, M1943/M-120 or 82-mm Automatic Mortar, 2B9		48	24															72
SAM, SA-6a/GAINFUL TEL or SA-6b/ GAINFUL TELAR					20													20
SAM, SA-9/GASKIN TEL or SA-13/ GOPHER TELAR		8	4	4														16
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	6	60	30	3	21													120
SPAA Gun, ZSU-23-4 or 2S6		8	4	4														16
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2) AT-3/5		18	9				9											36
ATGM Manpack Console, AT-3/4		24																24
ATGM Manpack Launcher, AT-7		54																54
100-mm AT Gun, T-12/MT-12							12											12
73-mm Recoilless Gun, SPG-9		12																12
ATGL, RPG-7V	3	304	146	36	62		9	13	8		19	11			4			615
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17		36	18															54
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74	3	204	102	21	56			25							4			415
7.62-mm GPMG, PKM		54	54															108
<b>HELICOPTERS</b>																		
Mi-2/HOPLITE																	6	6
Mi-8T/HIP C or Mi-17/HIP H																	4	4

(continued)



## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION	DIVISION HQ AND HQ COMPANY	2 * MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENTS (BTR)	MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP)	TANK REGIMENT	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	SAM REGIMENT	SSM BATTALION	ANTI-TANK BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	MATERIEL SUPPORT BATTALION	MAINTENANCE BATTALION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	MEDICAL BATTALION	ARTILLERY COMMAND BATTERY	HELICOPTER SQUADRON	TOTAL
Mi-8T/HIP D/G																2		2
Mi-24/HIND D/E/F																6		6
ACV/ACRV/AICV/APC/ASC																		
ACV, BMP/BRDM/BTR		42	22	12	6	6		5	3	2	8					2		108
ACV, BRM-1*		2	1	1					3									7
AICV, BMP-1/BMP-2		6	129	3					12									150
APC, BTR-50/60/70/80	3	292	4	4					0-6	3								306-312
APC, BTR-60PA (FAC)		2	1	1														4
MRP, PRP-3 (BMP M1975)***		2	1	1	4													8
APC, MT-LB M1975**					1													1
APC, MT-LB, Prime Mover							14											14
ASC, BRDM-2		8	4	4					6-12									22-28
ACRV, 1V12 Series			8	8	24													40
ACRV M1979 (1/2/3)		16																16
GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS																		
Truck, UAZ-69/469	12	44	22	13	22	7	4	3	5	8	12	7	5	2	4	2		172
Truck, GAZ-66	9	134	62	17	38	19	6	4	2		7	33	4	3	1	5		344
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157		28	14	73	8	3		11	5	22		38	14	5	21	2		244
Truck, Ural-375		94	67	22	90			1	4	16		120	6	1				421
Truck, KrAZ-214/255										1								1
Truck, KrAZ/ZIL/Ural	4	114	23	9	51	38	8				9		1					257
VAN TRUCKS																		
Truck, Van, GAZ		12	4	4	9		6	2	17	2	21	1	3		1	1		83
Truck, Van, ZIL/Ural	12	6	3	3	15	18	5		6			2	1		1	2		74
Truck, Van, ZIL (Signal)		4	2	2	2	4					12							26
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)	1	40	21	19	3	11		2	2	4	4	9	40		2			158
Truck, Van, UAZ-452	2				1	1	4				1	1						10
Truck, Van, Kitchen PAC-170/200		8	4	3								2						17

(continued)

\*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.

\*\*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

\*\*\*This vehicle includes the BIG FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION																		
	DIVISION HQ AND HQ COMPANY	2 * MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT'S (BTR)	MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP)	TANK REGIMENT	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	SAM REGIMENT	SSM BATTALION	ANTITANK BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	MATERIEL SUPPORT BATTALION	MAINTENANCE BATTALION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	MEDICAL BATTALION	ARTILLERY COMMAND BATTERY	HELICOPTER SQUADRON	TOTAL
Truck, Van, ZIL (AT-3/5 Simulator)		2	1				1											4
Truck, Van, Hospital														9				9
Truck, Van, Mobile Field Bakery											4							4
Truck, Van, Generator														1				1
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>																		
Truck, POL, ZIL/KrAZ/Ural	1	52	26	26	16	15	2	2	2	3	1	160	4	2	2			314
<b>DECONTAMINATION TRUCKS</b>																		
Truck, Decontamination		10	5	5	5	4							14	4				47
<b>CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES</b>																		
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle BRDM-2rkh/RKhM		6	3	3	4	3		4					4					27
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES</b>																		
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452	1	18	9	8	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20				73
Truck, Water Tank		8	4	4	3						6	1	3					29
Truck, Tractor, KrAZ-214/255												2						2
Truck, Crane, K-61		2	1	1					1		6							11
Truck, Crane Ural-375					2	1			2			3						8
Truck, Crane Shovel, E-350V		4	2	2					2									10
Truck, Dump, MMZ-555		4	2	2					3									11
Truck, Recovery, ZIL-157											2							2
Truck, Sawmill, Ural-375 (LRV SAW)									1									1
Truck, Water Purification									1									1
Truck, Mine Detector, DIM									3									3
Truck-Tractor, SA-6 Canister Transporter					15													15
Semitrailer, SA-6 Canister Transporter					15													15
Truck, SA-6 Missile Transloader ZIL-131					15													15

(continued)

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION																	
	DIVISION HQ AND HQ COMPANY	2 * MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENTS (BTR)	MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP)	TANK REGIMENT	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	SAM REGIMENT	SSM BATTALION	ANTITANK BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	MATERIEL SUPPORT BATTALION	MAINTENANCE BATTALION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	MEDICAL BATTALION	ARTILLERY COMMAND BATTERY	HELICOPTER SQUADRON
Sedan, GAZ-24	2	2	1	1													6
Motorcycle, M-72/K-750V/Ural-3		12	6	6						13		3					40
Armored Recovery Vehicle		6	3	5	1							5					20
FROG/SSM Transporter Vehicle						4											4
Armored Maintenance Vehicle, MTP			3														3
Tractor, Artillery, AT-S												1					1
<b>ENGINEER EQUIPMENT</b>																	
Armored Engineer Tractor, IMR									2								2
Bridge, Tank-Launched, MTU/MT-55		2	1	3													6
Bridge, Truck-Launched TMM		8	4	4					8								24
Tracked Ferry, GSP									6								6
PMP Center Section on KrAZ-214									16								16
PMP Ramp Section on KrAZ-214									2								2
PMP Service Truck, KrAZ-214									1								1
Tracked Amphibian, K-61/PTS									12			1					13
Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK		2	1	1					4								8
Dozer, BAT/BAT-M/PKT		2	1	1					8								12
Grader, D-144									2								2
Bucket Excavator, PZM		6	3	3													12
Mineclearer, MTK/MTK-2									2								2
Mineclearing Plow, KMT-4/6		18	9	27													54
Mine Roller-Plow, KMT-5M		6	3	9													18
Pile Driver Set, KMS (on 3 ZIL Trucks)									1								1
Powerboat, BMK-90/150									6								6
Minelayer, SP, Armored, GMZ									3								3
Minelayer, Towed, PMR-3		6	3	3													12
Tractor, K-700									2				1				3
Water Purification Set, MAFS		2	1	1													4

(continued)

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION	DIVISION HQ AND HQ COMPANY	2 * MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENTS (BTR)	MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP)	TANK REGIMENT	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	SAM REGIMENT	SSM BATTALION	ANTI-TANK BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	MATERIEL SUPPORT BATTALION	MAINTENANCE BATTALION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	MEDICAL BATTALION	ARTILLERY COMMAND BATTERY	HELICOPTER SQUADRON	TOTAL
Assault Boat, Inflatable, NDL-10									10									10
Concrete Mixer									1									1
<b>TRAILERS</b>																		
Trailer, Lowboy									1									1
Trailer, POL	1	40	20	17	16	7		1	2	2	1	160	4		2			273
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle		14	7	3					4	10	2							40
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle	4	114	56	66	101	15	2	10	6		122	13		10	2			521
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle	1	14	7	6	2	13			2			6						51
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle	2	8	4	4	4		4	1	2	2	10	6	1		2	2		52
Trailer, Water	1	14	7	6	6	4	1	1	1	3	1	7	1	4	1			58
Trailer, Field Kitchen	3	32	15	6	14	11	1	2	4	5	2		3		4			102
Trailer, Decon, DKV/DDP														3				3
Trailer, Van, 2-Axle					13													13
Trailer, Amphibious, PKP									3									3
Trailer, Compressor									1									1
Trailer, Saw, 2-Axle									1									1
<b>ARTILLERY ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT</b>																		
Rangefinder		16	8	4	15			3								2		48
Sound-Ranging Set					1													1
<b>RADARS</b>																		
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance BIG FRED					1													1
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance SMALL FRED		2	1	1	4													8
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE		2	1	1				3										7
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, Man- Portable, PSNR-1							3											3
Radar, Counter-Mortar/Counter- Battery					1													1
Radar, Aerial Surveillance/Target Acq. LONG TRACK						2												2

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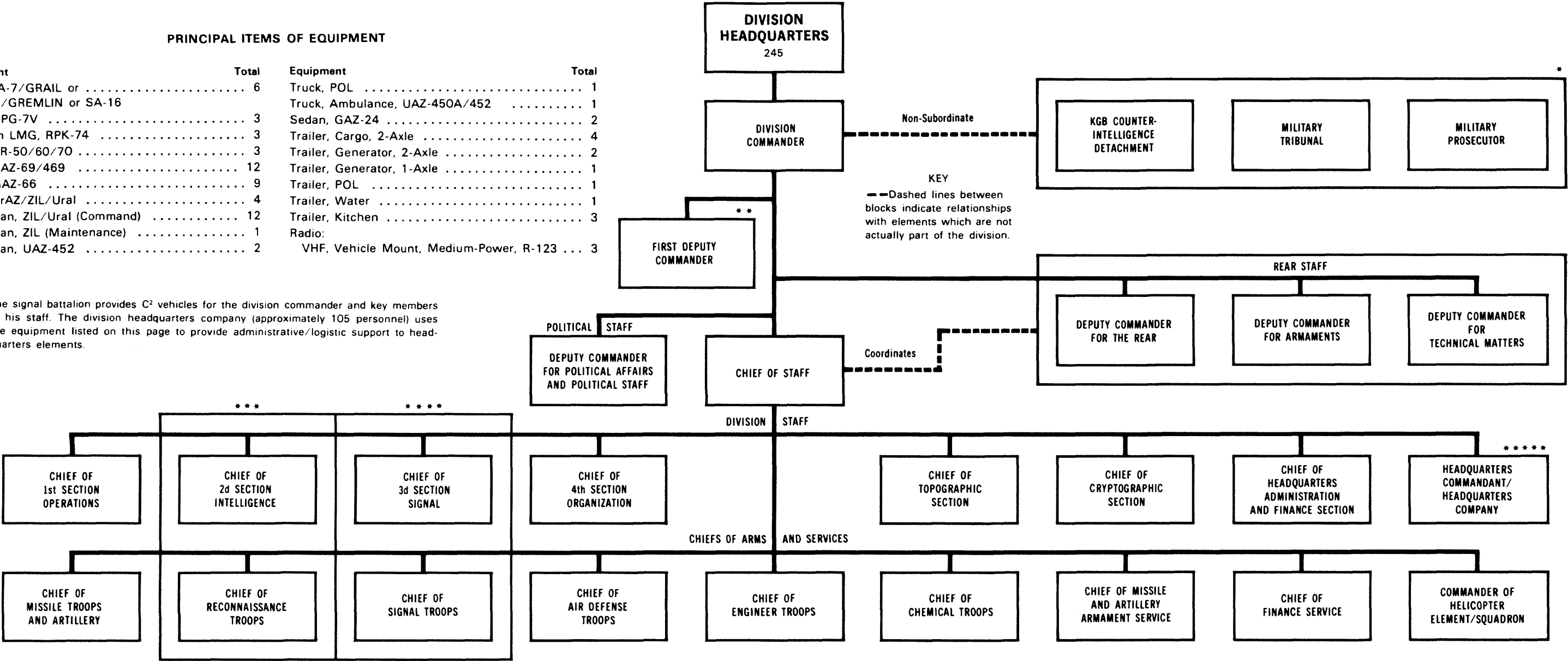
## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

MOTORIZED RIFLE DIVISION																		
	DIVISION HQ AND HQ COMPANY	2 + MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENTS (BTR)	MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP)	TANK REGIMENT	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	SAM REGIMENT	SSM BATTALION	ANTITANK BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	MATERIEL SUPPORT BATTALION	MAINTENANCE BATTALION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	MEDICAL BATTALION	ARTILLERY COMMAND BATTERY	HELICOPTER SQUADRON	TOTAL
Radar, Height Finding, THIN SKIN					1													1
Radar, Fire Control, STRAIGHT FLUSH					5													5
Radar, Meteorological, END TRAY				1		2									2			5
<b>SIGINT EQUIPMENT</b>																		
Intercept Receiver, VHF/UHF								9										9
Radio DF/HF/VHF/UHF								3										3
Radar DF				3				3										6
<b>RADIOS</b>																		
HF or VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M or R-107		8	4	4														16
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M		12	6	10	1	2	2		6	9	5	1		2	1	2		59
HF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-130		28	14	19	5			1	4		8		1					80
HF, Van-Mount, High-Power, R-118		2	1	1														4
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium- Power		12	2	2	5	4	4	3	6	2	7	1	1		1	4		54
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power		4	2	2	1	2	1		2	2	8							24
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107		170	75	30	70	11	17	10	12		20	5	5		3	6		434
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	3	474	252	165	92	34		28	40	25	6		4	4				1127
Warning Receiver, R-311		26	13	12	9	7	1	1	5	1	3	1	1		1			81
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405		4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1		6							19
Radio Telegraph									6									6
Communications Center, Signal Distribution Van											2							2
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148		148	60		1	3												212
Radio Transceiver, Portable, Very- Low-Power, R-147		24	12															36

Division Headquarters, MRD and TD

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT			
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	6	Truck, POL	1
ATGL, RPG-7V	3	Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452	1
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74	3	Sedan, GAZ-24	2
APC, BTR-50/60/70	3	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle	4
Truck, UAZ-69/469	12	Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle	2
Truck, GAZ-66	9	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle	1
Truck, KrAZ/ZIL/Ural	4	Trailer, POL	1
Truck, Van, ZIL/Ural (Command)	12	Trailer, Water	1
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)	1	Trailer, Kitchen	3
Truck, Van, UAZ-452	2	Radio:	
		VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	3

NOTE: The signal battalion provides C<sup>2</sup> vehicles for the division commander and key members of his staff. The division headquarters company (approximately 105 personnel) uses the equipment listed on this page to provide administrative/logistic support to headquarters elements.



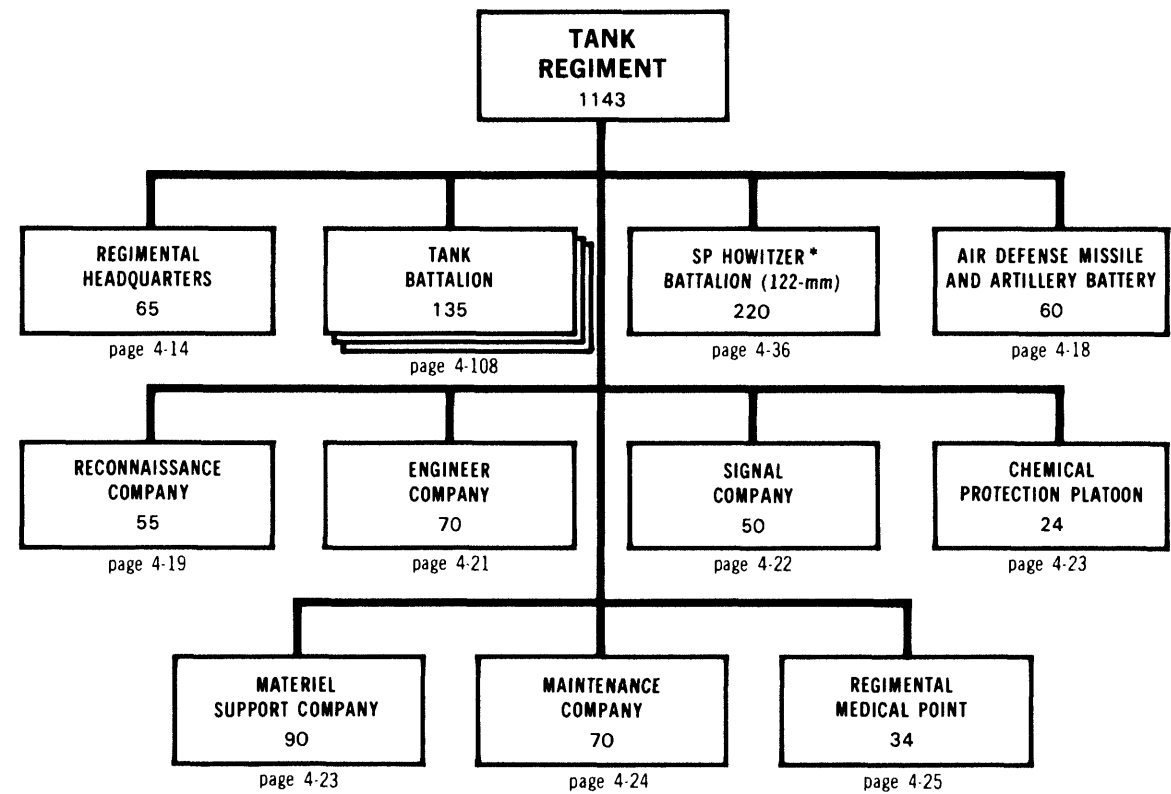
FOOTNOTES: \*These three sections assist the division commander, but they are not subordinate to him. Corresponding offices at Army supervise them. The KGB Counter-intelligence Detachment (Special Staff) normally consists of about 16 personnel. The personnel totals for the division do not include these personnel.  
\*\*The First Deputy Commander is a peacetime position only.

\*\*\*The chief of the intelligence section is also the chief of reconnaissance troops.  
\*\*\*\*The chief of the signal section is also the chief of signal troops.  
\*\*\*\*\*The division headquarters company includes personnel who perform traffic control duties.

Tank Regiment (T-64/72/80), MRD

The TR of the MRD provides the division with a highly integrated armor threat in addition to the TBs that are organic to the MRRs. The TR has three TBs of 31 medium tanks each. It also has a battalion of 18 2S1 122-mm SP howitzers.

This TR (of the MRD) lacks organic motorized rifle assets. It does have reconnaissance, air defense, signal, engineer, and chemical protection assets as well as a limited CSS capability similar to that found in the MRR.



- NOTES. 1. If this TR has T-54/55/62 tanks, personnel strength will increase by 94 enlisted personnel.  
2. Approximately 150 personnel in the regiment are officers.  
3. Starting in 1989, the Soviets are converting the TR, MRD to a BMP-equipped MRR.

FOOTNOTE. \*In some TRs, the howitzer battalion may still have the 122-mm towed howitzer D-30. (See p. 4-16 for the organization and equipment of a D-30 howitzer battalion.)

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

TANK REGIMENT (T-64/72/80), MRD	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * TANK BATTALION	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	65	405	220	60	55	70	50	24	90	70	34	1,143
<b>TANKS</b>												
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80	1	93										94
<b>WEAPONS</b>												
122-mm SP Howitzer 2S1			18									18
SAM, SA-9/GASKIN TEL or SA-13/GOPHER TELAR				4								4
SPAA Gun, ZSU-23-4 or 2S6				4								4
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	3											3
ATGL, RPG-7V		6	18		4	4				4		36
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74			18		3							21
<b>ACV/AICV/APC/ASC/ACRV</b>												
ACV, BMP/BRDM/BTR		6		3			3					12
ACV, BRM-1*					1							1
AICV, BMP-1/BMP-2					3							3
APC, BTR-50/60/70/80	1					3						4
APC, BTR-60 PA (FAC)	1											1
MRP, PRP-3 (BMP M1975)**			1									1
ASC, BRDM-2					4							4
ACRV, 1V12 Series			8									8
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>												
Truck, UAZ-69/469	3		1			1	5		2	1		13
Truck, GAZ-66			7	2			3		4		1	17
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157		21		4					45	1	2	73
Truck, Ural-375	1		20							1		22
Truck, KrAZ/ZIL/Ural						9						9
<b>VAN TRUCKS</b>												
Truck, Van, GAZ							3				1	4
Truck, Van, ZIL (Command)	3											3
Truck, Van, ZIL (Signal)							2					2

(continued)

\*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.

\*\*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.



## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

TANK REGIMENT (T-64/72/80), MRD	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * TANK BATTALION	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)		3	2			1			1	12		19
Truck, Van, Kitchen, PAC-170/200		3										3
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>												
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural/KrAZ		9	2						15			26
<b>DECONTAMINATION TRUCKS</b>												
Truck, Decontamination								4			1	5
<b>CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES</b>												
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle BRDM-2rkh/RKhM								3				3
<b>MISC SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES</b>												
Truck, Water Tank								4				4
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452		3	1							4		8
Truck, Crane, K-61						1						1
Truck, Crane Shovel, E-350V						2						2
Truck, Dump, MMZ-555						2						2
Sedan, GAZ-24	1											1
Motorcycle					3		3					6
Armored Recovery Vehicle									5			5
<b>ENGINEER EQUIPMENT</b>												
Bridge, Tank-Launched, MTU/MT-55						3						3
Bridge, Truck-Launched, TMM						4						4
Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK						1						1
Dozer, BAT/BAT-M/PKT						1						1
Bucket Excavator, PZM						3						3
Mineclearing Plow, KMT-4/6						27						27
Mine Roller-Plow, KMT-5M						9						9
Minelayer, Towed, PMR-3						3						3
Water Filtration Set, MAFS						1						1
<b>TRAILERS</b>												
Trailer, POL			2						15			17

(continued)

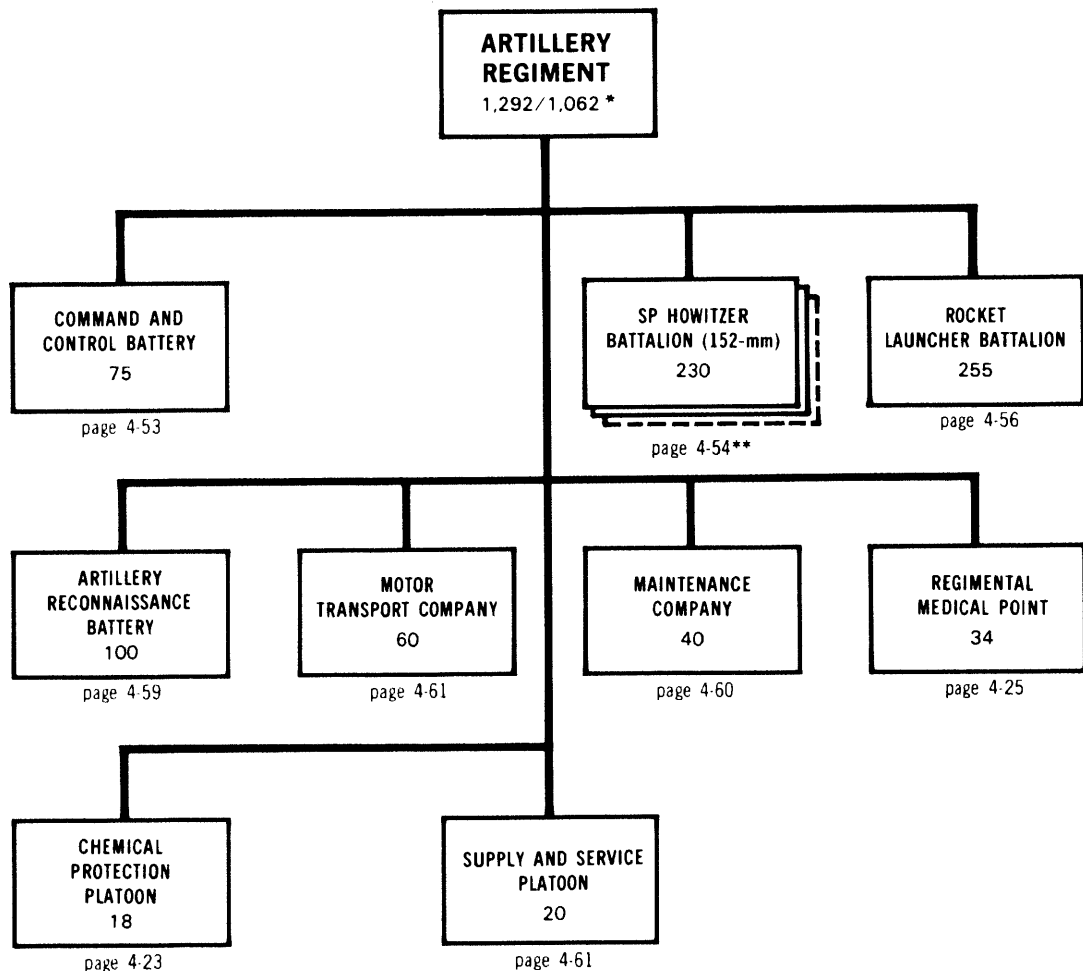
## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

TANK REGIMENT (T-64/72/80), MRD												
	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 × TANK BATTALION	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle		3										3
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle		18	10			2			30	6		66
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle		3							1	2		6
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle				2			1			1		4
Trailer, Water		3	1						1		1	6
Trailer, Field Kitchen			3						2		1	6
<b>ARTILLERY ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT</b>												
Rangefinder			4									4
<b>RADARS</b>												
Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE					1							1
Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED			1									1
<b>RADIOS</b>												
HF or VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M or R-107						4						4
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M		6			1		2	1				10
HF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	1	15			1		2					19
HF, Van-Mount, High-Power, R-118							1					1
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium- Power							2					2
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power							2					2
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	2	3	10	2	3		7		1	1	1	30
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	2	99	28	11	7	7	2	4		5		165
Warning Receiver, R-311		3	2	3	1		3					12
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405							2					2

**Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**

The artillery regiment of an MRD normally consists of three battalions of 152-mm SP howitzers (2S3) and one battalion of 122-mm rocket launchers (BM-21). In a TD, it normally has only two battalions of 2S3s and one battalion of BM-21s. How-

ever, some divisions may not yet conform to this standard; such divisions may still have one or more battalions with older weapon systems such as the 122-mm towed howitzer D-30.



**FOOTNOTES:** \*Motorized rifle/tank division.

\*\*See p. 4-16 for the organization of a D-30-equipped 122-mm howitzer battalion that may still exist in some divisions in place of a 152-mm SP howitzer battalion.

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

ARTILLERY REGIMENT, MRD AND TD											TOTAL TD/MRD
	COMMAND AND CONTROL BATTERY	2 × HOWITZER BATTALION (152-mm) in TD	3 × HOWITZER BATTALION (152-mm) in MRD	ROCKET LAUNCHER BATTALION	ARTILLERY RECONNAISSANCE BATTERY	MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	SUPPLY AND SERVICE PLATOON	
PERSONNEL	75	460 / 690	255	100	60	40	34	18	20	1,062/1,292	
WEAPONS											
152-mm SP Howitzer, 2S3*		36 / 54								36/54	
122-mm Rocket Launcher, BM-21			18							18	
ATGL, RPG-7V	4	36 / 54				4				44/62	
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74		36 / 54				2				38/56	
ACV/APC/ACRV											
ACRV, M1979 (1/2/3)			8							8	
ACRV, IV12 Series		16 / 24								16/24	
ACV, BTR-60/70/80	3		1	2						6	
APC, MT-LB M1975 **				1						1	
MRP, PRP-3 (BMP M1975)***		2 / 3	1							3/4	
GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS											
Truck, UAZ-69/469	6	2 / 3	5	6	1	1				21/22	
Truck, GAZ-66	2	14 / 21	6	7	1		1			31/38	
Truck, ZIL/Ural	1	4 / 6			36	3	2		3	49/51	
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157			8							8	
Truck, Ural-375		36 / 54	36							72/90	
VAN TRUCKS											
Truck, Van, GAZ	2			4		2	1			9	
Truck, Van, ZIL/Ural	1	4 / 6			2	6				13/15	
Truck, Van, GAZ (Command)			1							1	
Truck, Van, GAZ (Signal)			2							2	
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)			3							3	

(continued)

**FOOTNOTES.** \*Some artillery regiments may have one battalion of eighteen 122-mm towed howitzers D-30 instead of one of the 2S3 battalions. Some 2S3 battalions may have 24 tubes rather than the 18 shown here.

\*\*This vehicle includes the BIG FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

\*\*\*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

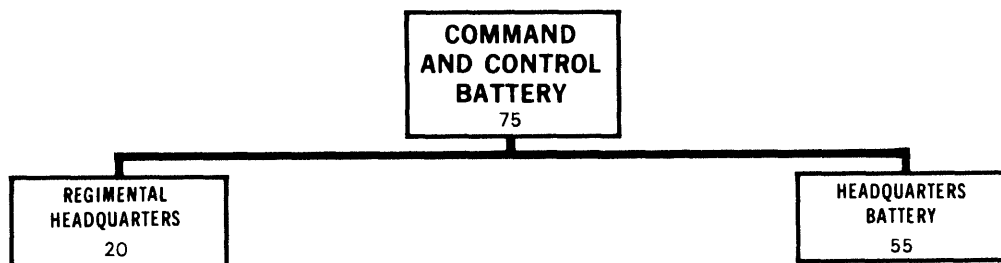
ARTILLERY REGIMENT, MRD AND TD											
	COMMAND AND CONTROL BATTERY	2 • HOWITZER BATTALION (152-mm) in TD	3 • HOWITZER BATTALION (152-mm) in MRD	ROCKET LAUNCHER BATTALION	ARTILLERY RECONNAISSANCE BATTERY	MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	SUPPLY AND SERVICE PLATOON	TOTAL TD/MRD
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>											
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural		4 / 6	2		8						14/16
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES</b>											
Armored Recovery Vehicle						1					1
Truck, Decontamination							1	4			5
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle, BRDM-2rkh/RKhM	1							3			4
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452		2 / 3	1				4				7/8
Truck, ZIL-130/131 (Water)					3						3
Truck, Van, UAZ-452 (Computer)				1							1
<b>TRAILERS</b>											
Trailer, POL		4 / 6	2		8						14/16
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle	1	20 / 30	36		30	3				1	91/101
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle				2							2
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle			2			2					4
Trailer, Water		2 / 3	1				1		1		5/6
Trailer, Field Kitchen		6 / 9	3				1		1		11/14
<b>ARTILLERY-ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT</b>											
Rangefinder, Laser, SAGE GLOSS	1	8 / 12		2							11/15
Sound Ranging Set				1							1
Radar Direction Finder				3							3
<b>RADARS</b>											
Radar, Meteorological, END TRAY				1							1
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, BIG FRED				1							1
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED		2 / 3		1							3/4
Radar, Countermortar/ Counterbattery				1							1
<b>RADIOS</b>											
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M	1							1			2

(continued)

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

ARTILLERY REGIMENT, MRD AND TD	COMMAND AND CONTROL BATTERY	2 * HOWITZER BATTALION (152-mm) in TD	3 * HOWITZER BATTALION (152-mm) in MRD	ROCKET LAUNCHER BATTALION	ARTILLERY RECONNAISSANCE BATTERY	MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	SUPPLY AND SERVICE PLATOON	TOTAL TD/MRD
HF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	5										5
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power	3		2								5
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power	1										1
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 or Very-Low-Power, R-126	1										1
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	6	20 / 30	18	13	1	1	1				60/70
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	3	56 / 84		4				1			64/92
Warning Receiver, R-311	1	4 / 6	1	1							7/9
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405	1										1

## Command and Control Battery, Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD



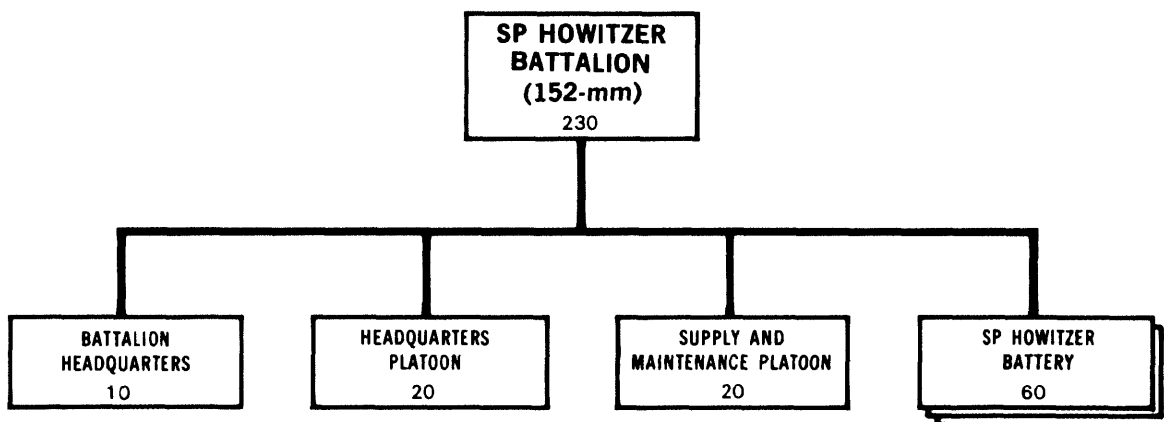
## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	4
ACV, BTR-50/60 .....	2
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	6
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	2
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	1
Chemical Recon Vehicle, BRDM-2rkh/RKhM .....	1
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	2
Truck, Van, ZIL .....	1
Trailer, Cargo .....	1
Rangefinder, Laser, SAGE GLOSS .....	1

Equipment	Total
Radios:	
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	5
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	3
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	1
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 or Very-Low-Power, R-126 .....	1
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	6
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	3
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405 .....	1

**152-mm SP Howitzer Battalion,  
Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**

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Page 4-55

### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

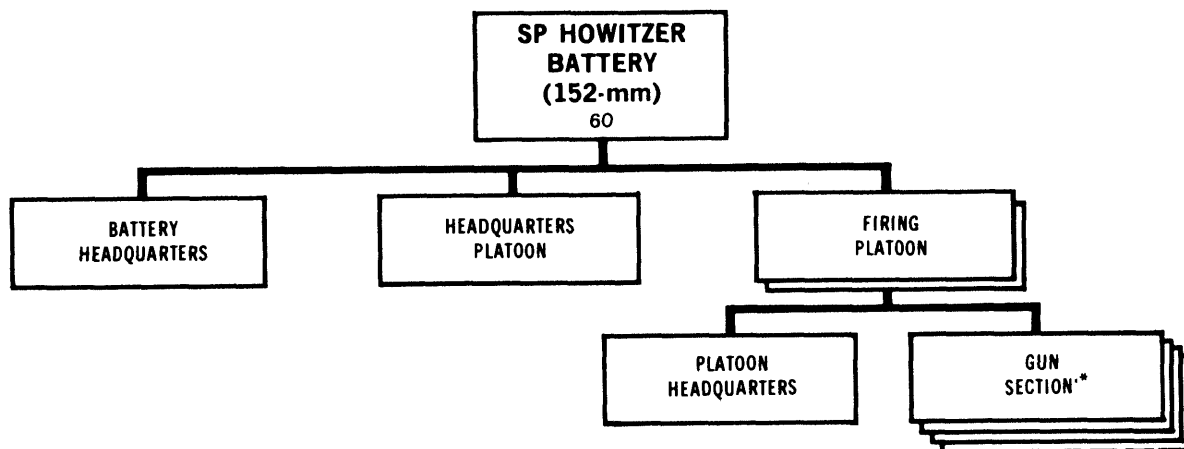
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
152-mm SP Howitzer, 2S3* .....	18	Truck, POL .....	2
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	18	Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	18	Trailer, Cargo .....	10
Mobile Reconnaissance Post, PRP-3 (BMP M1975)** .....	1	Trailer, Water .....	1
ACRV, 1V13 .....	3	Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	3
ACRV, 1V14 .....	3	Trailer, POL .....	2
ACRV, 1V15 .....	1	Rangefinder, Laser, SAGE GLOSS .....	4
ACRV, 1V16 .....	1	Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED ....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Radios:	
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	7	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	10
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	20	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 .....	28
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	2	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	2

**FOOTNOTES.** \*Some 2S3 battalions may have 24 tubes rather than the 18 shown here.

\*\*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

**152-mm SP Howitzer Battery, 152-mm SP Howitzer  
Battalion, Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**

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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

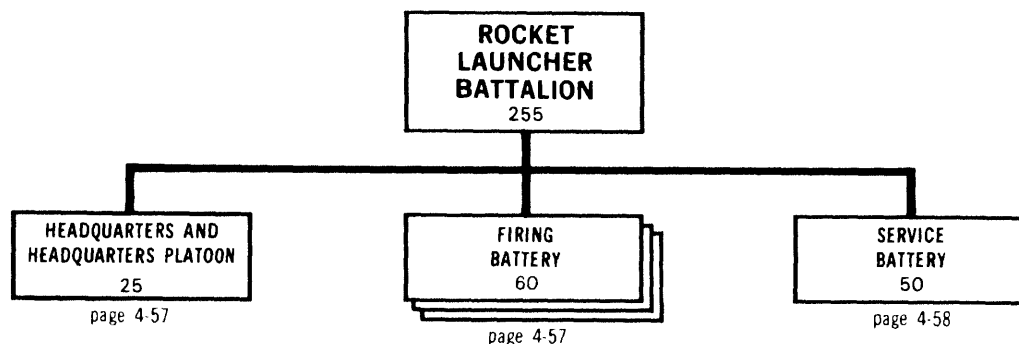
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
152-mm SP Howitzer, 2S3* .....	6	Truck, Ural-375 .....	6
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	6	Trailer, Cargo .....	1
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	6	Rangefinder, Laser, SAGE GLOSS .....	1
ACRV, M1974 (1) .....	1	Radios:	
ACRV, 1V14 .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	2
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	8

**FOOTNOTE:** \*Some 2S3 battalions may have expanded from 6-tube to 8-tube batteries, adding a fourth gun section to each firing platoon.



**Rocket Launcher Battalion,  
Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**

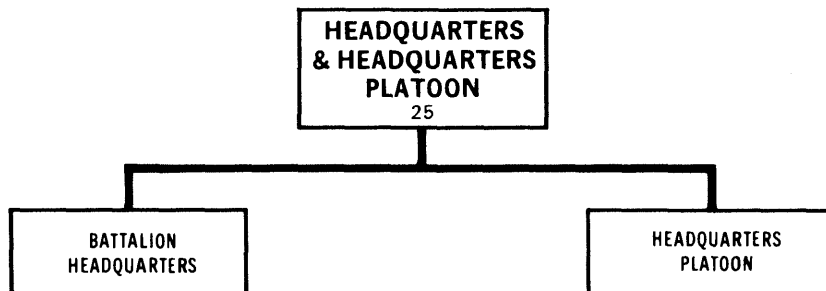

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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
122-mm Rocket Launcher (40-Round) BM-21 ...	18	Truck, POL .....	2
ACV, BTR-60/70/80 .....	1	Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
ACRV M1979 (1) .....	3	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	36
ACRV M1979 (2) .....	4	Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	2
ACRV M1979 (3) .....	1	Trailer, Water .....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	5	Trailer, POL, 2-Axle .....	2
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	6	Trailer, Kitchen .....	3
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	8	Radios:	
Truck, Ural-375 .....	36	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	2
Truck, Van, GAZ (Command) .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	18
Truck, Van, GAZ (Signal) .....	2	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
Truck, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	3		

**Headquarters and Headquarters Platoon, Rocket Launcher  
Battalion, Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**

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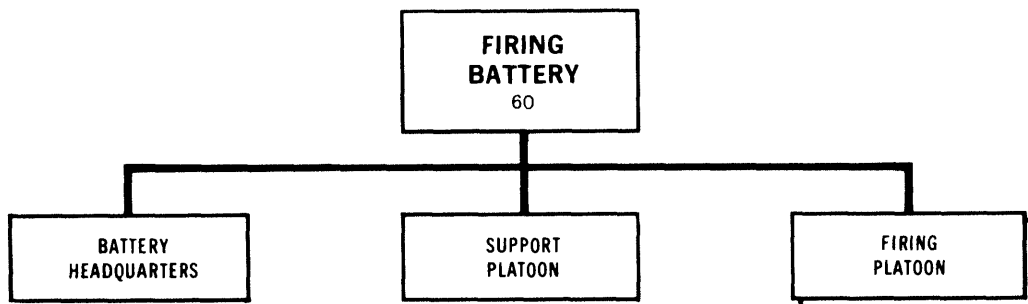


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ACV, BTR-60/70/80 .....	1	Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
ACRV, M1979 (2) .....	1	Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	1
ACRV, M1979 (3) .....	1	Radios:	
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	2
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	5
Truck, Van, GAZ (Command) .....	1	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
Truck, Van, GAZ (Signal) .....	2		

**Firing Battery, Rocket Launcher Battalion,  
Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**

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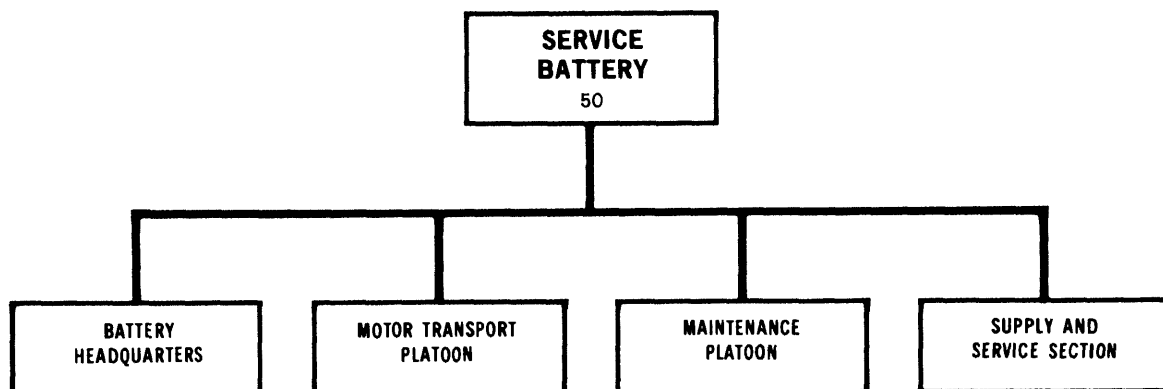


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
122-mm Rocket Launcher (40-Round) BM-21 ....	6	Truck, Ural-375 .....	6
ACRV, M1979 (1) .....	1	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	6
ACRV, M1979 (2) .....	1	Radio:	
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	4
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	2		

**Service Battery, Rocket Launcher Battalion,  
Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**

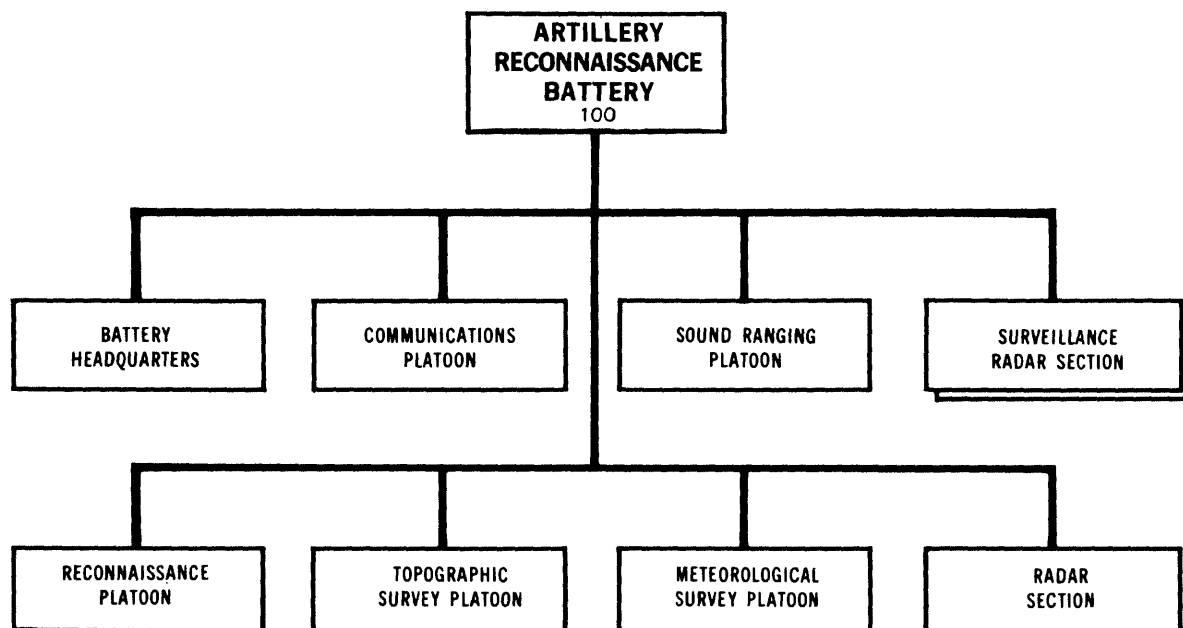
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### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	1
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	7	Trailer, Water .....	1
Truck, Ural-375 .....	18	Trailer, POL, 2-Axle .....	2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	3	Trailer, Kitchen .....	3
Truck, POL .....	2	Radio:	
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	18	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Artillery Reconnaissance Battery,  
Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**



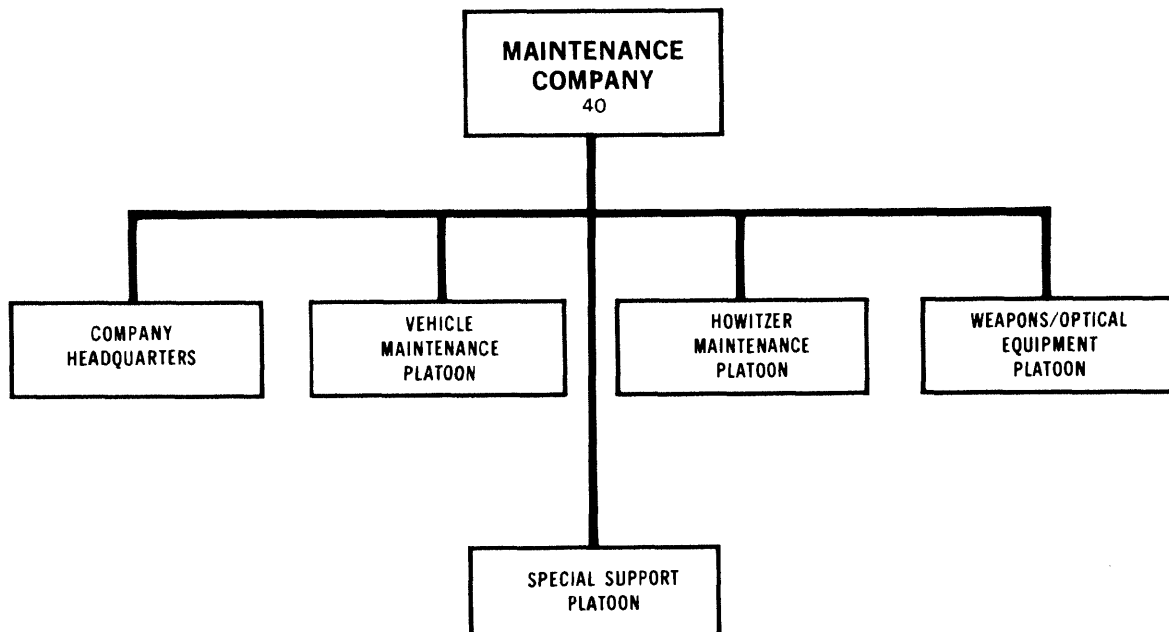
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ACV, BTR-60/70/80 .....	2	Sound Ranging Set .....	1
APC, Radar, MT-LB M1975* .....	1	Radar, Direction Finder .....	3
Mobile Recon Post, PRP-3** (BMP M1975) .....	1	Radar, Meteorological, END TRAY .....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	6	Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, BIG FRED .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	7	Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED ....	1
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	4	Radar, Countermortar/Counterbattery .....	1
Truck, Van, UAZ-452 (Computer) .....	1	Radios:	
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	2	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	13
Rangefinder, Laser, SAGE GLOSS .....	2	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	4
		Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

**FOOTNOTES.** \*This vehicle includes the BIG FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

\*\*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

Maintenance Company,  
 Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD



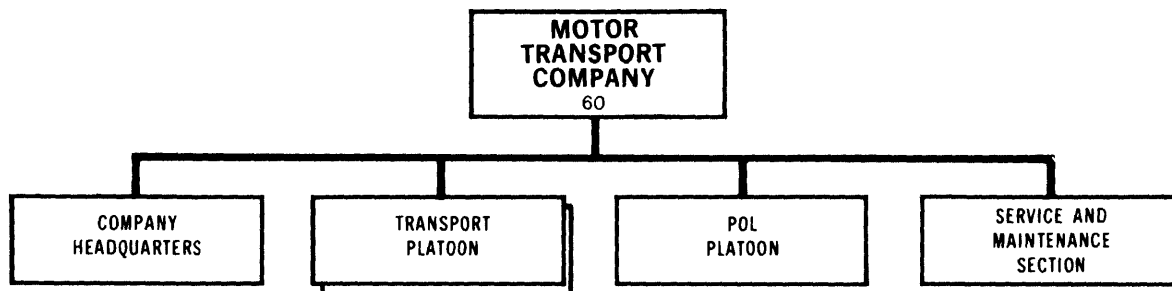
#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	4
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	2
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	3
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	6
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	2

Equipment	Total
Armored Recovery Vehicle .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	3
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	2
Radio:	
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Motor Transport Company,  
Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**

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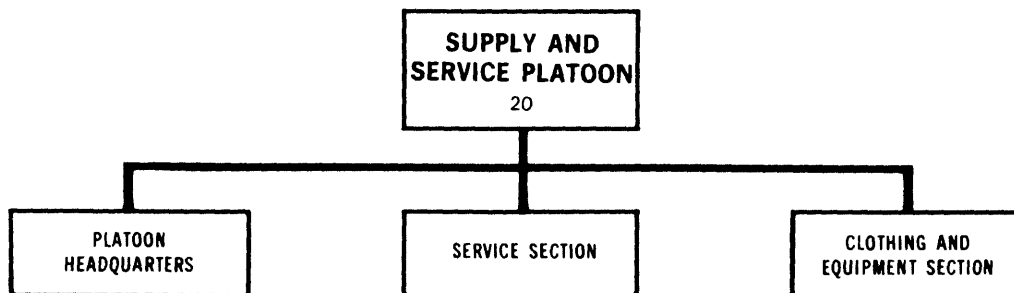


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Truck, POL .....	8
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1	Trailer, POL .....	8
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	36	Trailer, Cargo .....	30
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	2	Radio:	
Truck, ZIL-130/131 (Water) .....	3	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Supply and Service Platoon,  
Artillery Regiment, MRD and TD**

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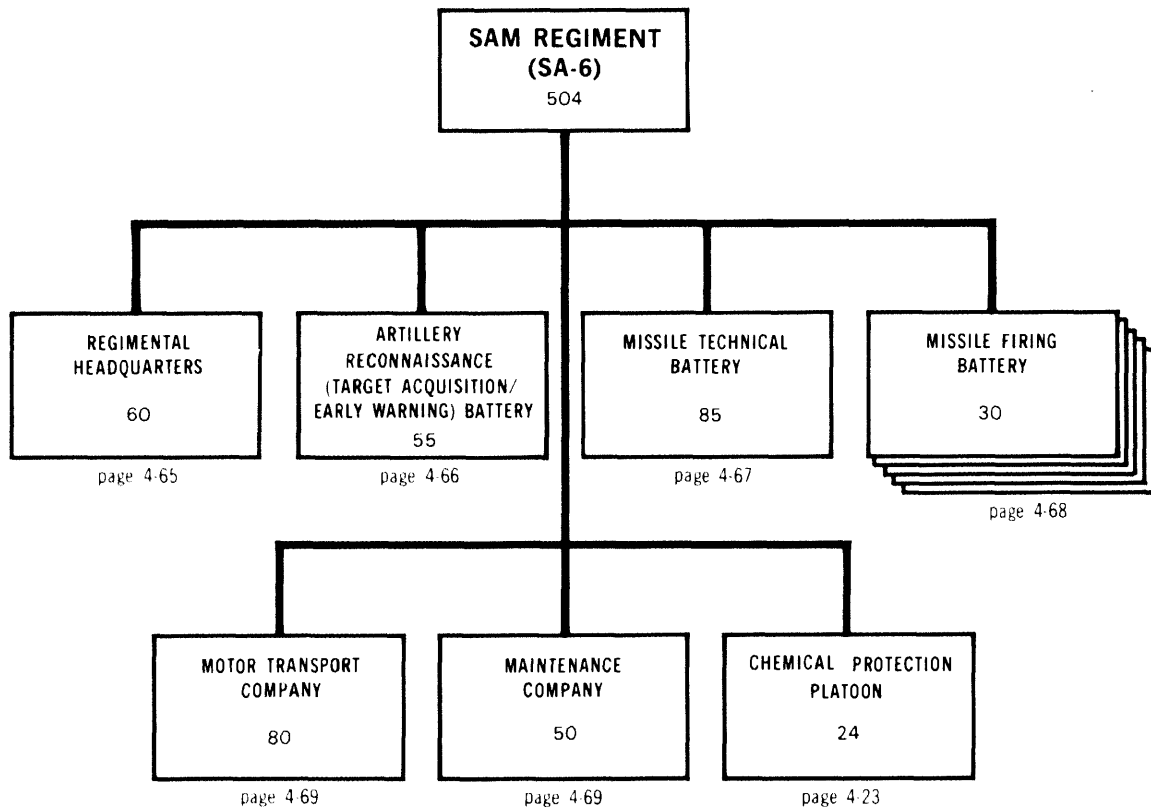
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	3	Trailer, Water .....	1
Trailer, Cargo .....	1	Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	2

**SAM Regiment (SA-6), MRD and TD**

The SAM regiment makes up an important part of an extensive air defense envelope over the battlefield. This chapter depicts the SA-6 SAM regiment as standard at division level. However, many divisional SAM regiments have the SA-8 as an alternative to the SA-6. Antiaircraft artillery (AAA)

regiments equipped with the 57-mm towed anti-aircraft gun S-60 still exist in some divisions in rear areas. Although the SA-6 SAM regiment appears here, this chapter also provides organization charts and equipment tables for the SA-8 SAM regiment (p. 4-101) and the S-60 AAA regiment (p. 4-104).



**NOTE.** Since 1979, a very limited number of SAM regiments have deployed the new SA-6b SAM alongside the SA-6a.

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

SAM REGIMENT (SA-6), MRD AND TD								
	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	ARTILLERY RECONNAISSANCE BATTERY	MISSILE TECHNICAL BATTERY	5 * MISSILE FIRING BATTERY	MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	TOTAL
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	60	55	85	150	80	50	24	504
<b>WEAPONS</b>								
SAM, SA-6a/GAINFUL TEL or SA-6b/ GAINFUL TELAR				20				20
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	3		3	15				21
<b>ACV</b>								
ACV, BRDM-2				5				5
ACV, BTR-60PA	1							1
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>								
Truck, UAZ-69/469	1	3	1		1	1		7
Truck, GAZ-66	3	1	6	5	1	3		19
Truck, ZIL-151/157						3		3
Truck, KrAZ/ZIL/Ural			5		33			38
<b>VAN TRUCKS</b>								
Truck, Van, Ural/ZIL	2	1	6	5	4			18
Truck, Van (Signal)	4							4
Truck, Van (Maintenance)					3	8		11
Truck, Van, UAZ-452 (Computer)		1						1
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>								
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural					15			15
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>								
Truck, Tractor, Canister Transport			15					15
Truck, Missile Transloader, ZIL-131			5	10				15
Truck, Crane, Ural-375			2					2
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452	2							2
Truck, Decontamination							4	4
<b>CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES</b>								
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle, BRDM-2rkh/RKhM							3	3

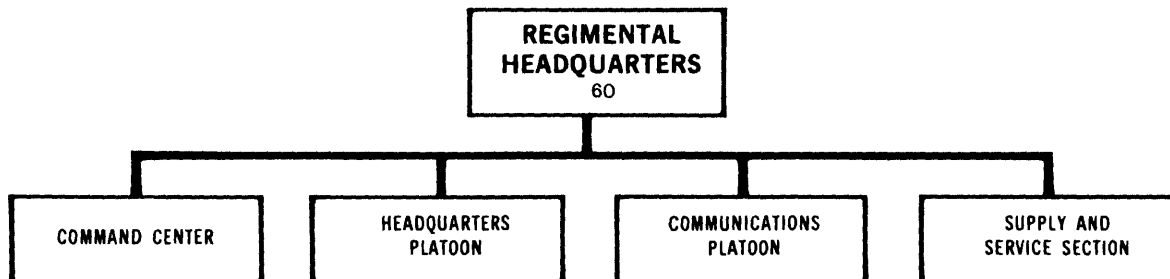
(continued)



## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

SAM REGIMENT (SA-6), MRD AND TD								
	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	ARTILLERY RECONNAISSANCE BATTERY	MISSILE TECHNICAL BATTERY	5 * MISSILE FIRING BATTERY	MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	TOTAL
<b>TRAILERS</b>								
Semitrailer, Canister Transporter			15					15
Trailer, POL, 2-Axle					7			7
Trailer, Van, 2-Axle	4	1	1	5	2			13
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle		1	1	5	5	3		15
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle	2		1		3	7		13
Trailer, Water					3	1		4
Trailer, Kitchen	1	1	2	5	1	1		11
<b>RADARS</b>								
Radar, Aerial Surv/Target Acq., LONG TRACK		2						2
Radar, Height-Finding, THIN SKIN		1						1
Radar, Fire Control, STRAIGHT FLUSH				5				5
<b>RADIOS</b>								
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M		2				1		3
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium- Power	4							4
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High- Power	2							2
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148			3					3
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	1	2	1	5	1	1		11
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	1	3		30			3	37
Warning Receiver, R-311	2			5				7
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405	1							1

**Regimental Headquarters,  
SAM Regiment (SA-6), MRD and TD** \_\_\_\_\_

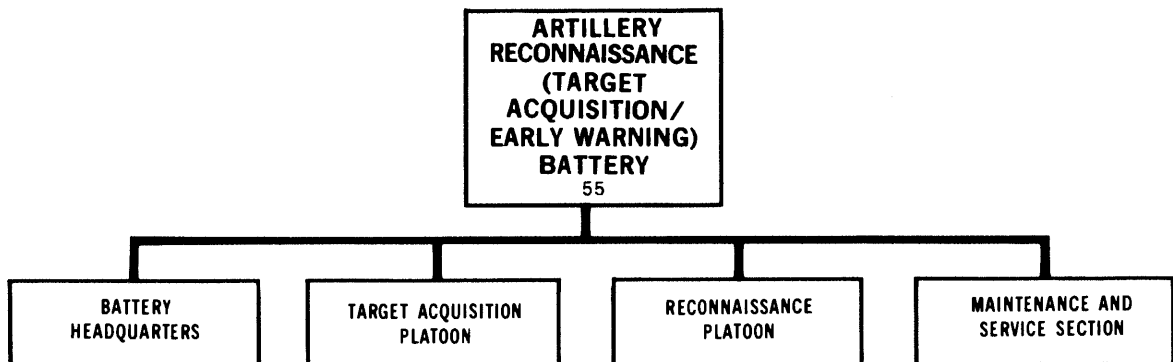


#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	3	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	2
ACV, BTR-60 PA .....	1	Trailer, Kitchen .....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Radios:	
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	3	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	4
Truck, Van, Ural-375 .....	2	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	2
Truck, Van, Ural-375 (Signal) .....	4	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	2	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	1
Trailer, Van, 2-Axle .....	4	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	2
		Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405 .....	1

**Artillery Reconnaissance (Target Acquisition/Early Warning) Battery,  
SAM Regiment (SA-6), MRD and TD**

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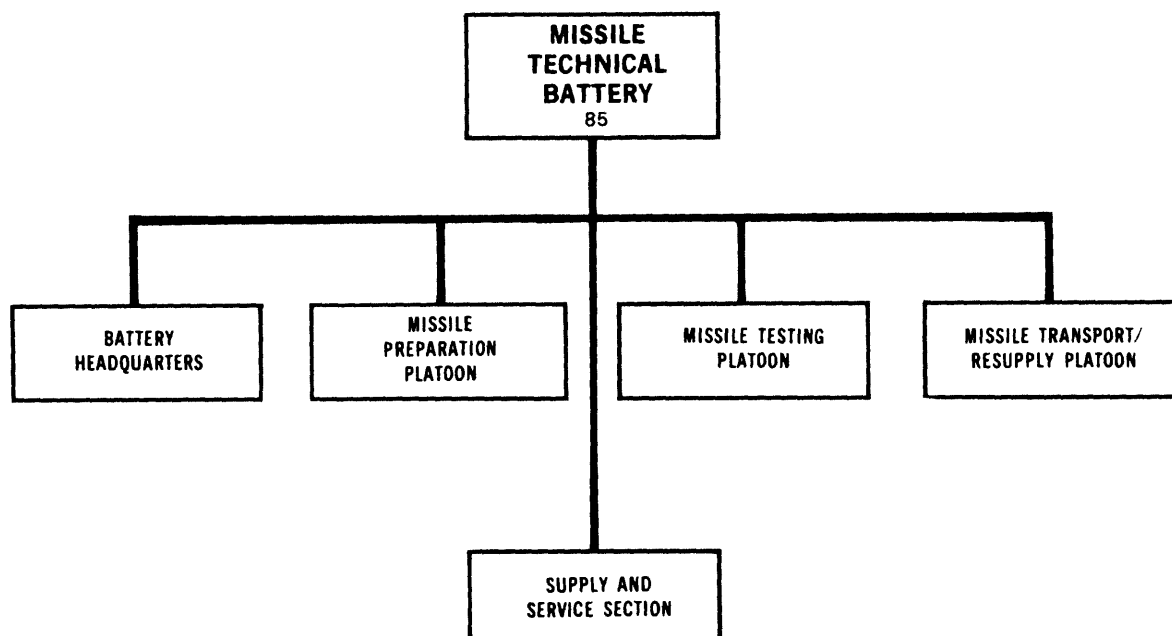
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	3
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1
Truck, Van, Ural-375 (Maintenance) .....	1
Truck, Van, UAZ-452 (Computer) .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	1
Trailer, Van, 2-Axle .....	1
Trailer, Kitchen .....	1

Equipment	Total
Radios:	
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	2
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	2
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	3
Radars:	
Radar, Aerial Surveillance/Target Acq., LONG TRACK .....	2
Radar, Height Finding, THIN SKIN .....	1

**Missile Technical Battery,  
SAM Regiment (SA-6), MRD and TD**

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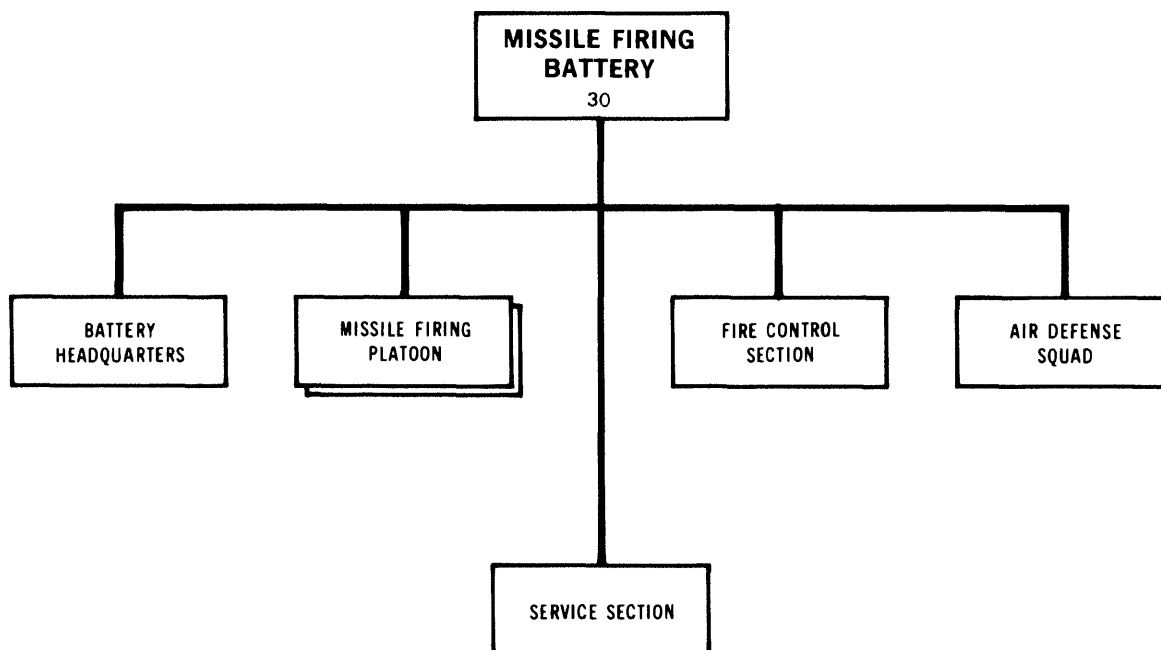


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	3	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	6	Trailer, Van, 2-Axle .....	1
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	5	Trailer, Kitchen .....	2
Truck, Crane, Ural-375 .....	2	Semitrailer, SA-6 Canister Transporter .....	15
Truck, Van, Ural (Missile Testing) .....	6	Radios:	
Truck-Tractor, SA-6 Canister Transporter, ZIL-157/131V .....	15	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	3
Truck, SA-6 Missile Transloader, ZIL-131 .....	5	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Missile Firing Battery,  
SAM Regiment (SA-6), MRD and TD**

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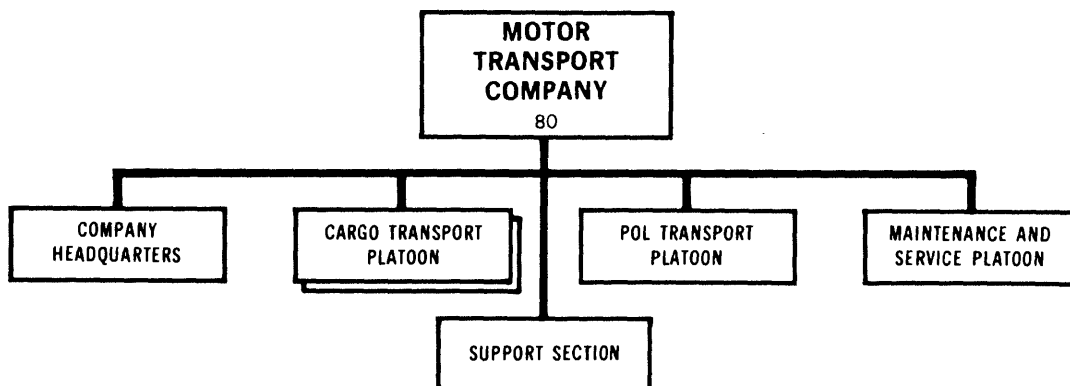


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
SAM, SA-6a/GAINFUL TEL or SA-6b/GAINFUL TELAR .....	4
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	3
ACV, BRDM-2 .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1
Truck, Van, Ural/ZIL .....	1
Truck, Missile Transloader, ZIL-131 .....	2

Equipment	Total
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	1
Trailer, Van, 2-Axle .....	1
Trailer, Kitchen .....	1
Radar, Fire Control, STRAIGHT FLUSH .....	1
Radios:	
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	6
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

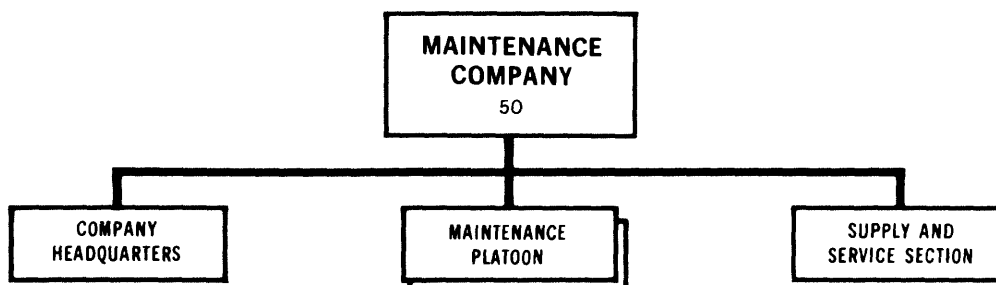
**Motor Transport Company,**  
**SAM Regiment (SA-6), MRD and TD**



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Trailer, POL, 2-Axle .....	7
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	3
Truck, ZIL/Ural/KrAZ .....	33	Trailer, Water, 1-Axle .....	3
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural .....	15	Trailer, Kitchen .....	1
Truck, Van, Ural/ZIL .....	4	Trailer, Van, 2-Axle .....	2
Truck, Van (Maintenance) .....	3	Radio:	
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	5	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Maintenance Company,**  
**SAM Regiment (SA-6), MRD and TD**



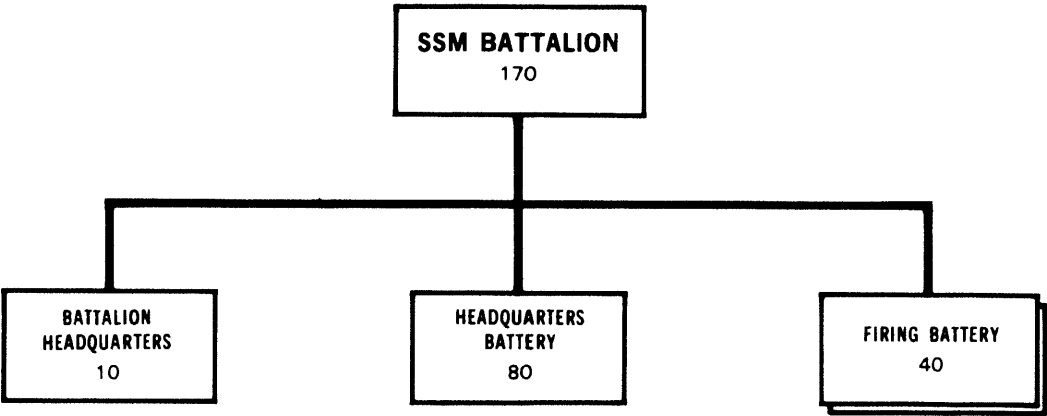
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	7
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1	Trailer, Water .....	1
Truck, ZIL-151/157 .....	3	Trailer, Kitchen .....	1
Truck, Van, Ural or ZIL (Maintenance) .....	8	Radio:	
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	3	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

SSM Battalion, MRD and TD

The SSM battalion consists of two firing batteries of two launchers each. The SS-21 has replaced the FROG in divisions opposite NATO. The SS-21 has greater range and accuracy than

the FROG. Armies in WGF are consolidating division-level SS-21 battalions into army-level SSM brigades.

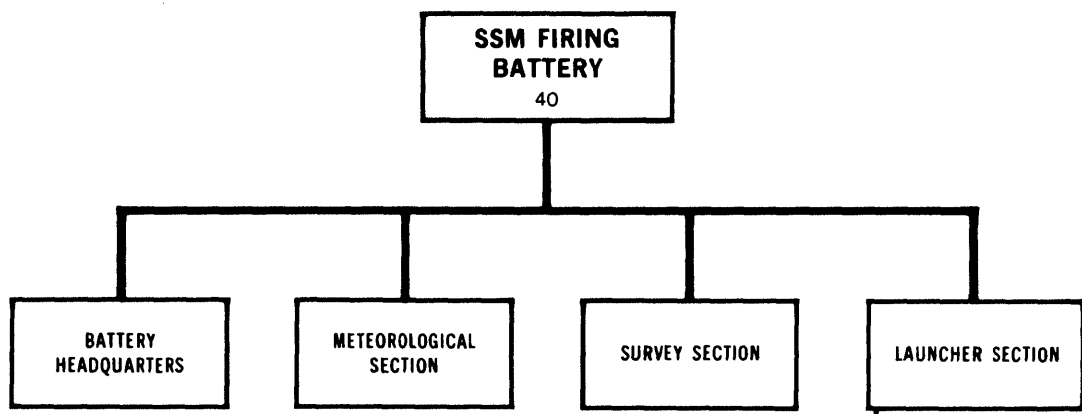


page 4-71

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
FROG/SSM TEL, FROG-7/7B or SS-21/		Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	2
SCARAB .....	4	Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	4
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	4	Trailer, Water .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	6	Trailer, Kitchen .....	1
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	8	Radar, Meteorological, END TRAY .....	2
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	6	Radios:	
Truck, Van, ZIL .....	5	HF/VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	2
Truck, Van, UAZ-452 .....	4	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	4
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	1
Truck, POL .....	2	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	17
Truck, Crane, Ural-375 .....	1	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
FROG/SSM Transport Vehicle .....	4	Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405 .....	1

## SSM Firing Battery, SSM Battalion, MRD and TD \_\_\_\_\_



## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
FROG/SSM TEL, FROG-7/7B or SS-21/		Truck, Van, ZIL .....	1
SCARAB .....	2	Truck, Van, UAZ-452 .....	2
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Trailer, Generator .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1	Radar, Meteorological, END TRAY .....	1
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	1	Radio:	
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	6

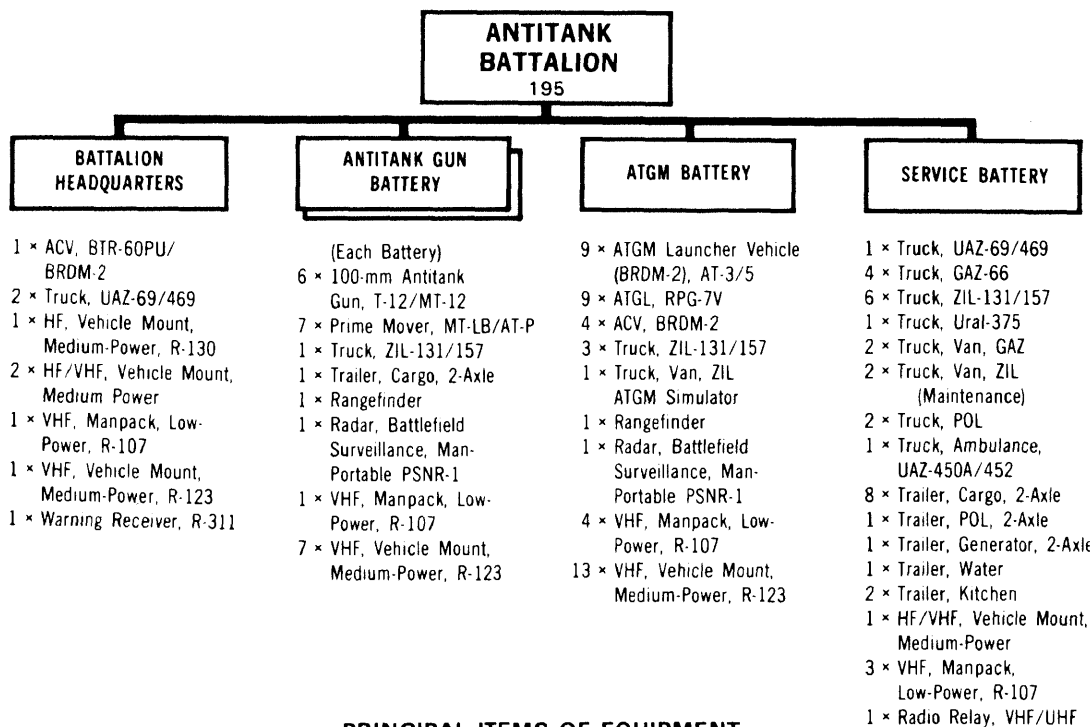


## Antitank Battalion, MRD

The division antitank battalion exists only in the MRD. The standard structure is now two 6-gun batteries of 100-mm antitank guns (T-12/MT-12) and one 9-vehicle battery of mounted ATGM systems. The latter may consist of the AT-3/SAGGER or the newer AT-5/SPANDREL mounted on the

BRDM-2 chassis. The prime mover for the T-12/MT-12 antitank gun is normally the MT-LB.

Some MRDs may not yet have vehicle-mounted ATGMs in the antitank battalion. In such cases, the battalion consists of three 6-gun batteries of T-12/MT-12.

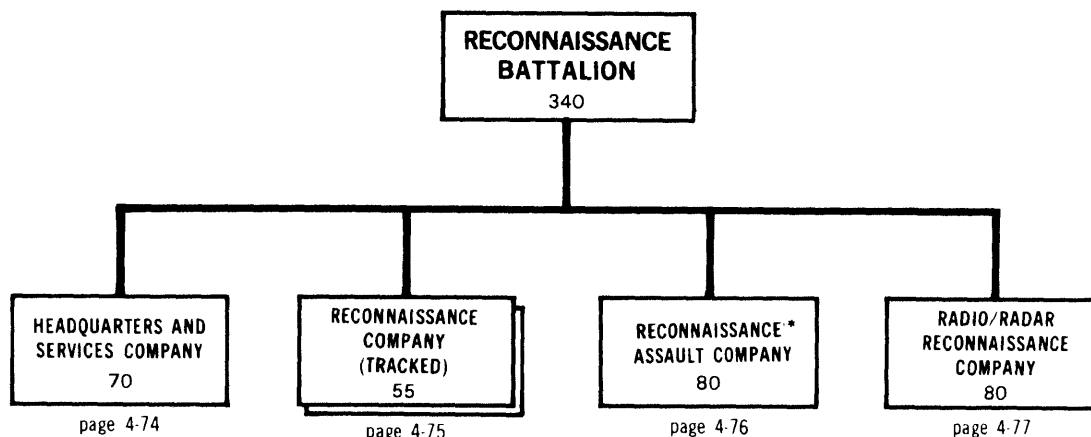


### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3/5	9
100-mm Antitank Gun, T-12/MT-12	12
ATGL, RPG-7V	9
ACV, BTR-60PU/BRDM-2	5
Prime Mover, MT-LB/AT-P	14
Truck, UAZ-69/469	3
Truck, GAZ-66	4
Truck, ZIL-131/157	11
Truck, Ural-375	1
Truck, Van, GAZ	2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)	2
Truck, POL	2
Truck, Van, ZIL, ATGM Simulator	1
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452	1
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle	10

Equipment	Total
Trailer, POL, 2-Axle	1
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle	1
Trailer, Water	1
Trailer, Kitchen	2
Rangefinder	3
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, Man-Portable PSNR-1	3
Radios:	
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	1
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power	3
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	10
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	28
Warning Receiver, R-311	1
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405	1

## Reconnaissance Battalion, MRD and TD



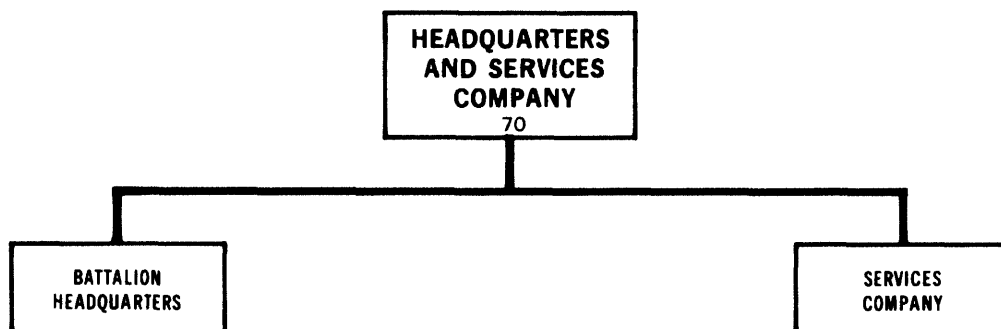
## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	13	Trailer, Kitchen .....	4
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	25	Trailer, POL .....	2
ACV, BRDM-2U .....	1	Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle, BRDM-2rkh/RKhM .....	4
ACV, BTR-60PA .....	2	Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE .....	3
ACV, Recon, BRM-1** .....	3	Radar Direction Finder .....	3
AICV, BMP-1/BMP-2 .....	12	Radio Direction Finder, HF/VHF/UHF .....	3
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80 .....	6	Intercept Receiver, VHF/UHF .....	9
ASC, BRDM-2 or APC, BTR-60/70/80 .....	12	Radios:	
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	5	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	6
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	2	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	4
Truck, ZIL Series .....	5	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	6
Truck, Ural-375 .....	4	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	2
Truck, Van, GAZ (Command) .....	4	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	12
Truck, Van, GAZ (Radio/Radar Recon) .....	13	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 .....	40
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	2	Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405 .....	1
Truck, Van, ZIL .....	6	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	5
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural/KrAZ .....	2	Radio Telegraph .....	6
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1		
Trailer, Generator .....	2		
Trailer, Water .....	1		

**FOOTNOTES.** \*Also called the long-range reconnaissance company or the airborne reconnaissance company.

\*\*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.

Headquarters and Services Company,  
Reconnaissance Battalion, MRD and TD \_\_\_\_\_

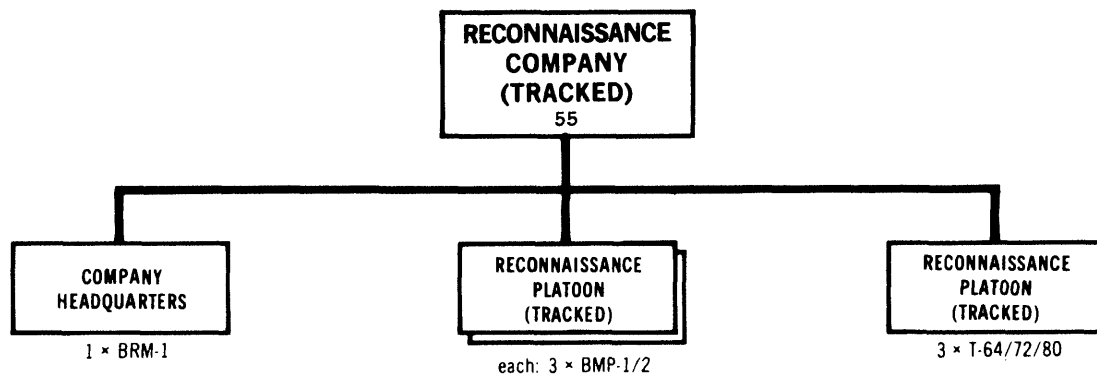


#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ACV, Reconnaissance, BRM-1* . . . . .	1	Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE . . . . .	1
ACV, BTR-60PA . . . . .	2	Intercept Receiver, VHF/UHF . . . . .	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 . . . . .	4	Radios:	
Truck, ZIL Series . . . . .	5	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M . . . . .	2
Truck, Ural-375 . . . . .	4	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 . . . . .	1
Truck, Van, GAZ (Command) . . . . .	2	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power . . . . .	2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) . . . . .	1	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power . . . . .	1
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural/KrAZ . . . . .	2	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 . . . . .	2
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 . . . . .	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 . . . . .	3
Trailer, POL . . . . .	2	Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405 . . . . .	1
Trailer, Generator . . . . .	2	Warning Receiver, R-311 . . . . .	2
Trailer, Water . . . . .	1	Radio Telegraph . . . . .	6
Trailer, Kitchen . . . . .	4		

**FOOTNOTE.** \*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.

Reconnaissance Company (Tracked),  
Reconnaissance Battalion, MRD and TD \_\_\_\_\_

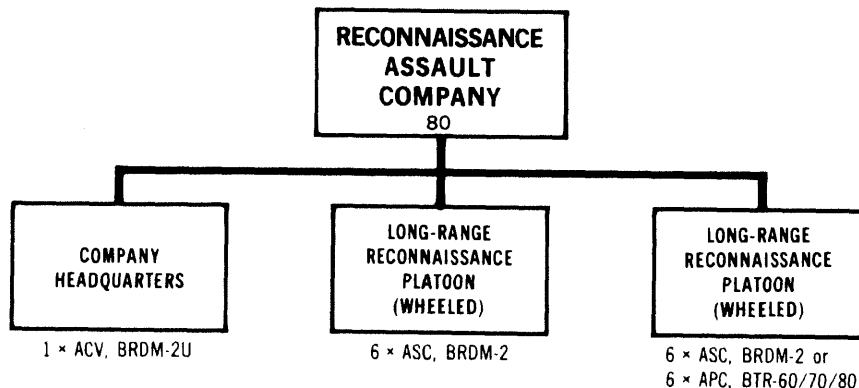


#### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	6	Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE .....	1
ACV, Reconnaissance, BRM-1* .....	1	Radios:	
AICV, BMP-1/2 .....	6	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	1
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80 .....	3	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power,	
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1	R-123 .....	12
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle, BRDM-2rkh		Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
or RKhM .....	2		

**FOOTNOTE.** \*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.

Reconnaissance Assault Company,  
Reconnaissance Battalion, MRD and TD



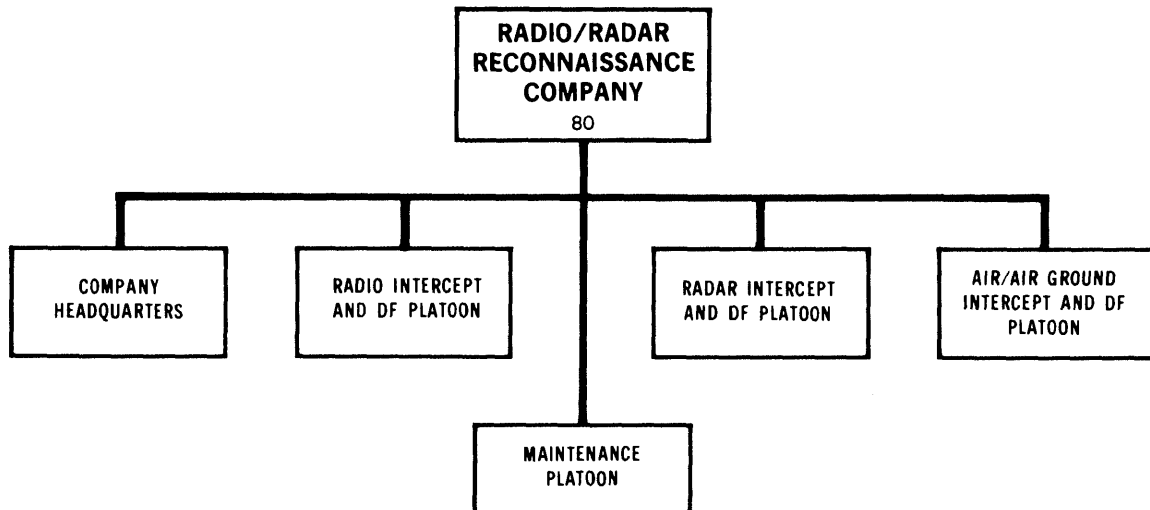
PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V	13	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	3
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74	13	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	13
ACV, BRDM-2U	1	Warning Receiver, R-311	1
ASC, BRDM-2 or APC, BTR-60/70/80	12		
Radios:			
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	1		

**NOTE.** Personnel in the reconnaissance assault company (also called the long-range reconnaissance company) have parachute training. Small teams of five to six men can enter the enemy rear area by parachute, helicopter, and vehicle, or on foot. They can also land by transport helicopter (Mi-6A/HOOK or Mi-26/HALO A) along with their combat vehicles.

**Radio/Radar Reconnaissance Company,  
Reconnaissance Battalion, MRD and TD**

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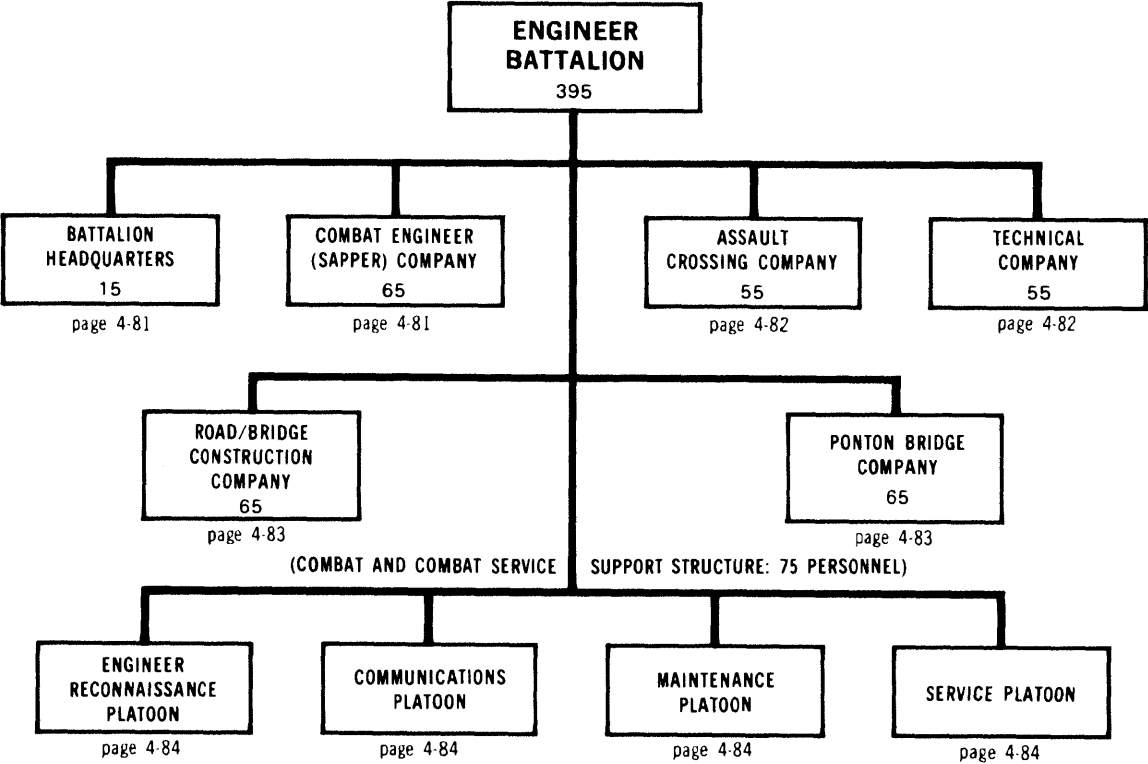


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1
Truck, Van, GAZ (Command) .....	2
Truck, Van, GAZ (Radio/Radar Reconnaissance) .....	13
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	1
Truck, Van, ZIL .....	6
Intercept Receiver, VHF/UHF .....	8
Radio Direction Finder, HF/VHF/UHF .....	3

Equipment	Total
Radar Direction Finder .....	3
Radios:	
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	4
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	4
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	1
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	7
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

Engineer Battalion, MRD and TD \_\_\_\_\_



**Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation**

ENGINEER BATTALION, MRD AND TD											
	BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	COMBAT ENGINEER COMPANY (SAPPER)	ASSAULT CROSSING COMPANY	TECHNICAL CROSSING	ROAD/BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	PONTON BRIDGE COMPANY	ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON	COMMUNICATIONS PLATOON	MAINTENANCE PLATOON	SERVICE PLATOON	TOTAL
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	15	65	55	55	65	65	75				395
<b>WEAPONS</b>											
ATGL. RPG-7V		2					6				8
ACV/APC											
ACV. BRDM-2			1								1
ACV. BTR-50/60		1									1
APC. BTR-50/60							3				3
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>											
Truck. UAZ-69/469	2			1	1	1	2	1			8
Truck. ZIL-130/131/151/157	1	3	2	3	2		1	1	1	8	22
Truck. Ural-375		2		10						4	16
Truck. KrAZ-214/255									1		1
<b>VAN TRUCKS</b>											
Truck. Van. GAZ (Signal)	1						1				2
Truck. Van. ZIL (Maintenance)								4			4
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>											
Truck. POL									3		3
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>											
Truck. Crane. K-61			1								1
Truck. Crane. Ural-375				2							2
Truck. Crane. Shovel. E-305V				1	1						2
Truck. Dump. MMZ-555				1	2						3
Truck. Saw Mill. Ural-375 (LRV Saw)					1						1
Truck. Ambulance. UAZ-450A/452									1		1
Truck. Water Purification				1							1
Truck. UAZ-69 DIM Mine Detector		2					1				3
<b>ENGINEER EQUIPMENT</b>											
Armored Engineer Tractor. IMR		2									2
Bridge. TMM on KrAZ-214/255					8						8
Tracked Ferry. GSP			6								6
PMP Center on KrAZ-214						16					16

(continued)



## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

ENGINEER BATTALION, MRD AND TD	BATTALION HEADQUARTERS	COMBAT ENGINEER COMPANY (SAPPER)	ASSAULT ENGINEER COMPANY	TECHNICAL COMPANY	ROAD/BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY	PONTON BRIDGE COMPANY	ENGINEER RECONNAISSANCE PLATOON	COMMUNICATIONS PLATOON	MAINTENANCE PLATOON	SERVICE PLATOON	TOTAL
PMP Ramp on KrAZ-214					2						2
PMP Service on KrAZ-214					1						1
Tracked Amphibian, K-61/PTS			12								12
Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK				4							4
Dozer, BAT/BAT-M				6	2						8
Mineclearer, MTK/MTK-2		2									2
Grader, D-144					2						2
Pile Driver Set, KMS (on 3 ZIL Trucks)				1							1
Powerboat, BMK-90/150 (on ZIL)						6					6
Minelayer, Armored SP, GMZ		3									3
Tractor, K-700				2							2
Assault Boat, NDL-10			10								10
Concrete Mixer					1						1
<b>TRAILERS</b>											
Trailer, Amphibious, PKP			3								3
Trailer, Lowboy									1		1
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle	1	2			1						4
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle			1	1				1	3		6
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle					1		1				2
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle				1				1			2
Trailer, POL									2		2
Trailer, Water									3		3
Trailer, Kitchen									5		5
Trailer, Compressor			1								1
Trailer, Saw, 2-Axle					1						1
<b>RADIOS</b>											
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M	1	1	1	1	1	1	3				9
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium- Power	1							1			2
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power	1							1			2
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123		4	8	3	3	4	3				25
Warning Receiver, R-311								1			1

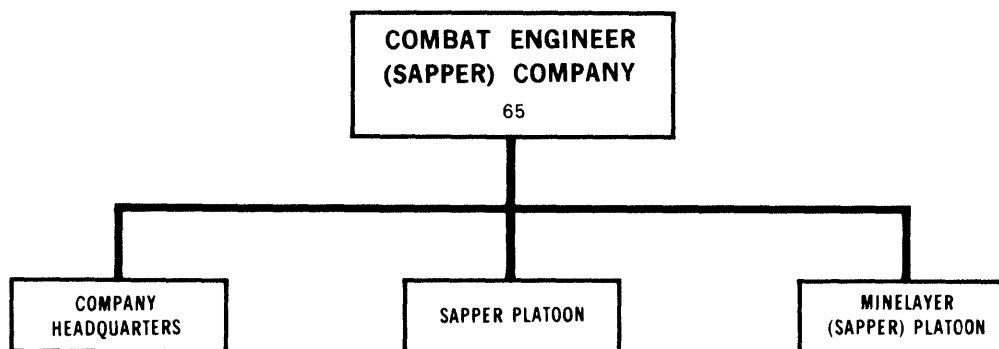
## Battalion Headquarters, Engineer Battalion, MRD and TD

BATTALION  
HEADQUARTERS

15

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	2	Radios:	
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	1	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
Truck, Van, GAZ (Signal) .....	1	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	1	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	1

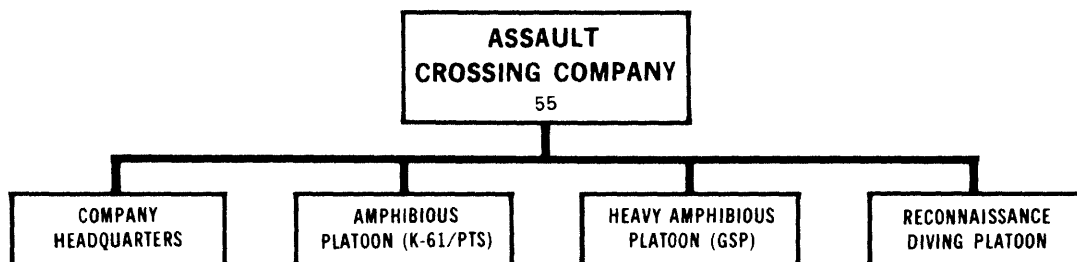
Combat Engineer (Sapper) Company, Engineer Battalion,  
MRD and TD

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	2	Mineclearer, MTK/MTK-2 .....	2
ACV, BTR-50/60 .....	1	Minelayer, Armored, SP, GMZ .....	3
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	3	Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	2
Truck, Ural-375 .....	2	Radios:	
Truck, UAZ-69, DIM Mine Detector .....	2	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
Armored Engineer Tractor, IMR .....	2	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	4

**Assault Crossing Company, Engineer Battalion,  
MRD and TD**


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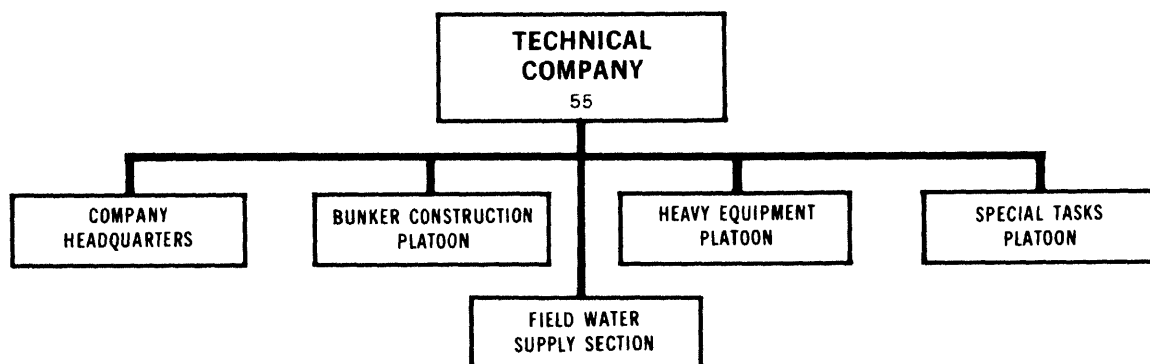

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ACV, BRDM-2 .....	1	Trailer, Amphibious, PKP .....	3
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	2	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	1
Truck, Crane, K-61 .....	1	Trailer, Compressor .....	1
Tracked Amphibian, K-61/PTS .....	12	Radios:	
Tracked Ferry, GSP .....	6	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
Assault Boat, NDL-10 .....	10	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	8

*NOTE.* Two GSP heavy amphibious ferry vehicles make up one ferry; the twelve right-and-left half-ferries in MRD and TD engineer battalions form six ferries.

**Technical Company, Engineer Battalion, MRD and TD**

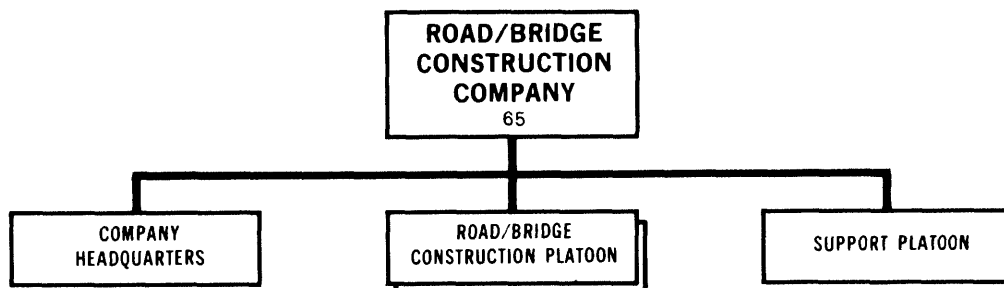

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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Dozer, BAT/BAT-M .....	6
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	3	Piledriver Set, KMS (on 3 ZIL Trucks) .....	1
Truck, Ural-375 .....	10	Tractor, K-700 .....	2
Truck, Crane, Ural-375 .....	2	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	1
Truck, Crane Shovel, E-305V .....	1	Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	1
Truck, Dump, MMZ-555 .....	1	Radios:	
Truck, Water Purification .....	1	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK-2 .....	4	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	3

**Road/Bridge Construction Company, Engineer Battalion,  
MRD and TD**


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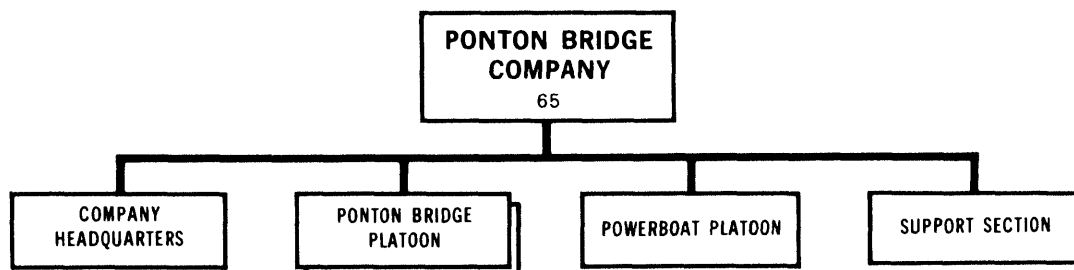

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Concrete Mixer .....	1
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	2	Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	1
Truck, Crane Shovel, E-305V .....	1	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	1
Truck, Dump, MMZ-555 .....	2	Trailer, Saw, 2-Axle .....	1
Truck, Sawmill, Ural-375 .....	1	Radios:	
Bridge, TMM on KrAZ-214/255 .....	8	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
Dozer, BAT/BAT-M .....	2	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	3
Grader, D114 .....	2		

*NOTE.* The eight TMM spans make up two TMM bridge sets.

**Ponton Bridge Company, Engineer Battalion, MRD and TD**


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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Powerboat, BMK-90/150 .....	6
PMP Center on KrAZ-214 .....	16	Radios:	
PMP Ramp on KrAZ-214 .....	2	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
PMP Service on KrAZ-214 .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	4

*NOTE.* A full bridge set consists of 32 center and 4 ramp sections. The half-set held by the engineer battalion can make up a bridge or several rafts.

**Combat and Combat Service Support Structure,  
Engineer Battalion, MRD and TD**

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**ENGINEER  
RECONNAISSANCE  
PLATOON**

- 6 × ATGL, RPG-7V
- 3 × BTR-50/60
- 2 × UAZ Truck
- 1 × ZIL Truck
- 1 × DIM Mine Detector
- 3 × HF, Manpack, Low-  
Power, R-104M
- 3 × VHF, Vehicle Mount  
Medium Power,  
R-123

**COMMUNICATIONS  
PLATOON**

- 1 × UAZ Truck
- 1 × ZIL Truck
- 1 × GAZ Van
- 1 × Generator Trailer
- 1 × HF/VHF, Vehicle  
Mount, Medium  
Power
- 1 × HF/VHF, Vehicle  
Mount, High-  
Power
- 1 × Warning Receiver,  
R-311

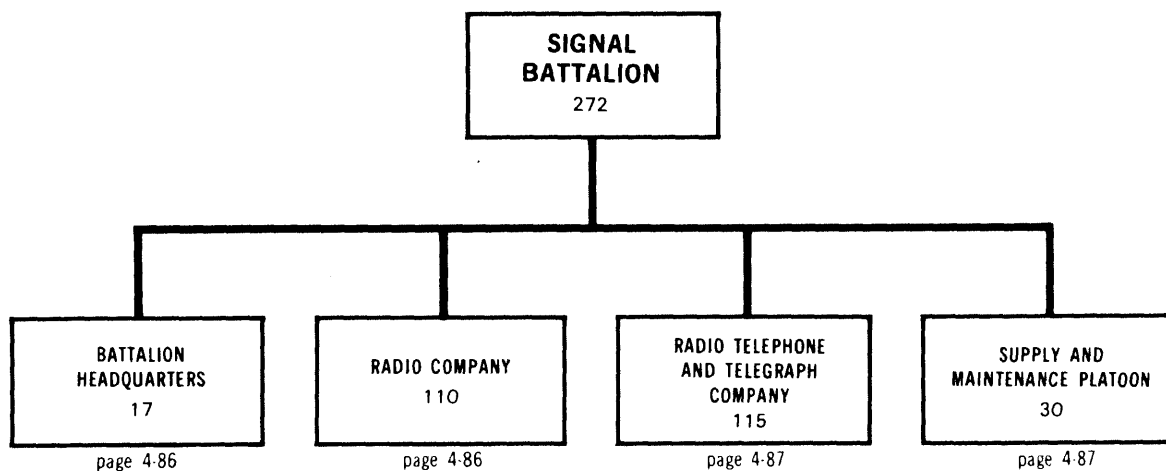
**MAINTENANCE  
PLATOON**

- 1 × ZIL Truck
- 4 × ZIL Van
- 1 × Cargo Trailer
- 1 × Generator Trailer

**SERVICE PLATOON**

- 8 × ZIL Truck
- 4 × Ural Truck
- 1 × KrAZ Truck
- 3 × POL Truck
- 1 × Ambulance
- 1 × Lowboy Trailer
- 2 × POL Trailer
- 3 × Cargo Trailer
- 3 × Water Trailer
- 5 × Kitchen Trailer

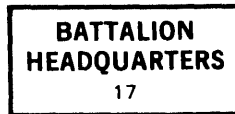
## Signal Battalion, MRD and TD



## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ACV, BTR-50/60 .....	8	Trailer, Generator .....	10
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	12	Trailer, Water .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	7	Trailer, Kitchen .....	2
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	9	Radios:	
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	4	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	5
Truck, Van, GAZ (Signal) .....	21	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	8
Truck, Van, ZIL (Signal) .....	12	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	7
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural .....	1	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	8
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	20
Truck, Van, UAZ-452 (Bus) .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	6
Motorcycle, K-750V/Ural-3 .....	13	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	3
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	10	Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405/409 .....	6
Trailer, POL, 2-Axle .....	1	Communications Center .....	2

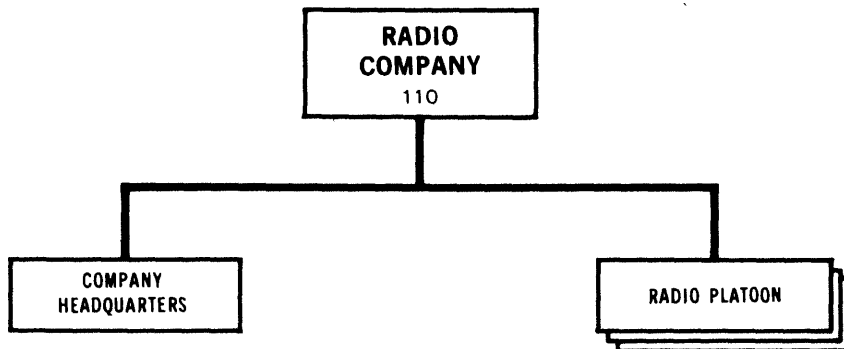
Battalion Headquarters, Signal Battalion, MRD and TD



PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	4	Radio:	
		HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1

Radio Company, Signal Battalion, MRD and TD

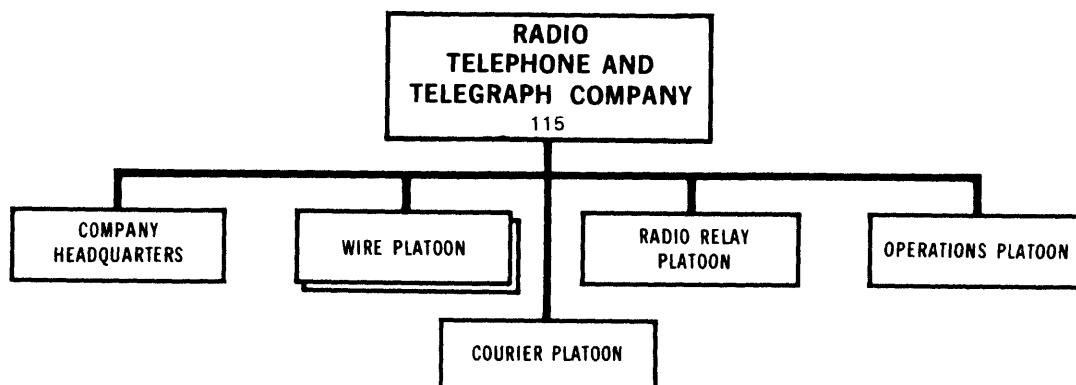


PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ACV, BTR-50/60 .....	8	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	8
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	4	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	6
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	1	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	8
Truck, Van, GAZ-66 (Signal) .....	7	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	7
Truck, Van, ZIL-157 (Signal) .....	5	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	6
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	1	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
Trailer, Generator .....	3		
Radios:			
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1		

**Radio Telephone and Telegraph Company,  
Signal Battalion, MRD and TD**

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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	3	Radios:	
Truck, GAZ-63/66 .....	4	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	2
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	2	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium Power .....	1
Truck, Van, GAZ-66 (Signal) .....	14	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	13
Truck, Van, ZIL-157 (Signal) .....	7	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	2
Motorcycle, K-750V/Ural-3 .....	13	Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405/409 .....	6
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	4	Communications Center .....	2
Trailer, Generator .....	5		

**Supply and Maintenance Platoon, Signal Battalion,  
MRD and TD**

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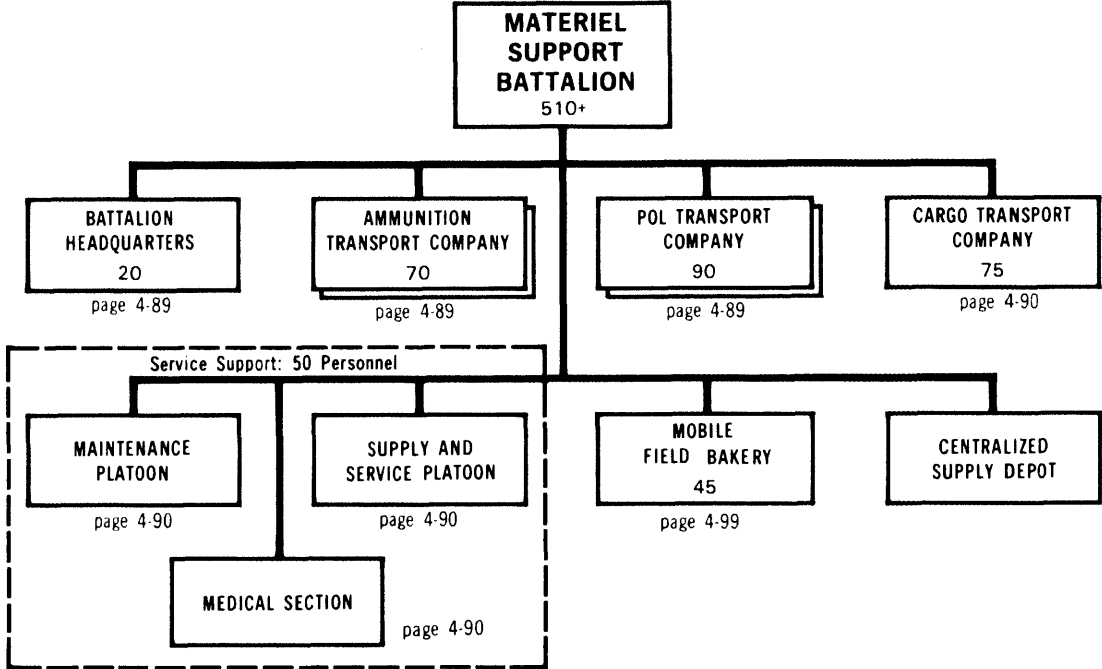
**SUPPLY AND  
MAINTENANCE  
PLATOON**  
30

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	5
Truck, GAZ-63/66 .....	3	Trailer, POL, 2-Axle .....	1
Truck, ZIL/Ural .....	6	Trailer, Generator .....	2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	4	Trailer, Water .....	1
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural .....	1	Trailer, Kitchen .....	2
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1	Radio:	
Bus, UAZ-452 .....	1	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1



Materiel Support Battalion, MRD and TD \_\_\_\_\_



PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	19	Truck, Field Kitchen, PAC-170/200 .....	2
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	7	Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	33	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	122
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	38	Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	2
Truck, Ural-375 .....	120	Trailer, POL, 2-Axle .....	160
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1	Trailer, Generator .....	6
Truck, Van, ZIL .....	2	Trailer, Water .....	7
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	9	Radios:	
Truck, Van, UAZ-452 .....	1	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
Truck, POL, Ural-375 (5,200-Liter) .....	160	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	1
Truck, Crane, K-61 .....	6	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	5
Truck, Water Tank .....	6	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
Truck, Van, Mobile Field Bakery .....	4		

**Battalion Headquarters, Materiel Support Battalion,  
MRD and TD**

**BATTALION  
HEADQUARTERS**

20

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	2
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1
Truck, Van, ZIL .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	2
Radios:	
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	1
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

**Ammunition Transport Company, Materiel Support  
Battalion, MRD and TD**

**AMMUNITION  
TRANSPORT  
COMPANY**

70

**COMPANY  
HEADQUARTERS**

**AMMUNITION  
TRANSPORT PLATOON**

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	3	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	60
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Radio:	
Truck, Ural-375 .....	60	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Truck, Crane, K-61 .....	1		

**Petroleum, Oil, and Lubricants (POL) Transport Company,  
Materiel Support Battalion, MRD and TD**

**POL TRANSPORT  
COMPANY**

90

**COMPANY  
HEADQUARTERS**

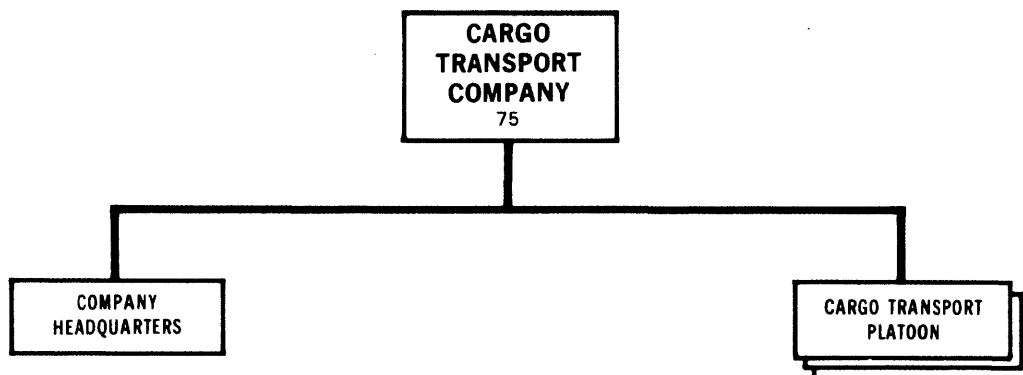
**POL TRANSPORT  
PLATOON**

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	4	Trailer, POL, 2-Axle .....	80
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Radio:	
Truck, POL, Ural-375 (5,200 Liter) .....	80	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Truck, Crane, K-61 .....	1		

**Cargo Transport Company, Materiel Support Battalion,  
MRD and TD**

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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	3
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	30
Truck, ZIL-151/157 .....	30

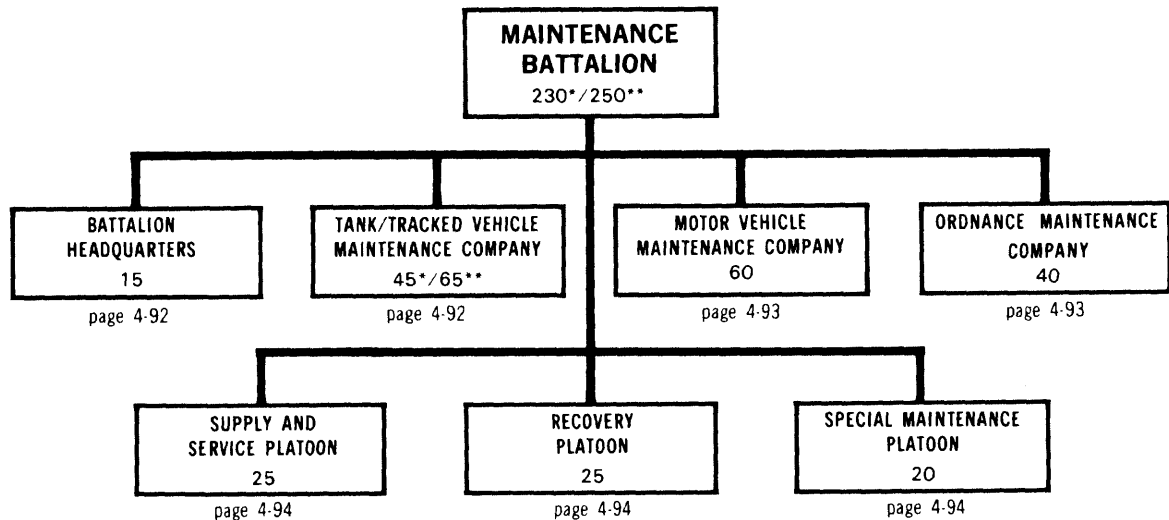
Equipment	Total
Truck, Crane, K-61 .....	1
Radio:	
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Service Support Structure, Materiel Support Battalion,  
MRD and TD**

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MAINTENANCE PLATOON	SUPPLY AND SERVICE PLATOON	MEDICAL SECTION
1 × ATGL, RPG-7V 9 × ZIL Van 1 × Crane Truck, K-61 6 × Generator Trailer	1 × ATGL, RPG-7V 3 × GAZ-66 1 × ZIL Van 1 × UAZ Van 2 × Kitchen Truck 6 × Water Truck 2 × Cargo Trailer, 1-Axle 2 × Cargo Trailer, 2-Axle 3 × Water Trailer	1 × Ambulance

## Maintenance Battalion, MRD and TD



## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	MRD*	TD**	Equipment	MRD*	TD**
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	11	12	Armored Recovery Vehicle .....	5	5
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	5	5	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	13	14
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	4	4	Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	1	1
Truck, ZIL Series .....	14	16	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	6	6
Truck, Ural-375 .....	6	6	Trailer, POL, 2-Axle .....	4	4
Truck, ZIL-555 .....	1	1	Trailer, Lowboy .....	2	2
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	3	3	Trailer, Water .....	1	1
Truck, Van, Ural .....	1	1	Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	3	3
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	40	42	Radios:		
Truck, POL .....	4	4	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power,		
Truck, Tractor, KrAZ-214/255 .....	2	2	R-130 .....	1	1
Truck, Crane, Ural-375 .....	3	3	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-		
Truck, Recovery, ZIL-157 .....	2	2	Power .....	1	1
Truck, Water Tank .....	1	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	5	5
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power,		
Tracked Amphibian, K-61/PTS .....	1	1	R-123 .....	4	4
Tractor, Artillery, AT-S .....	1	1	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1	1
Motorcycle, M-72/K-750/Ural-3 .....	3	3			

NOTE. Page 4-92 outlines differences in personnel and equipment levels.

FOOTNOTES. \*Personnel and equipment levels for the maintenance battalion, MRD.

\*\*Personnel and equipment levels for the maintenance battalion, TD.

**Battalion Headquarters, Maintenance Battalion,  
MRD and TD**


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**BATTALION  
HEADQUARTERS**

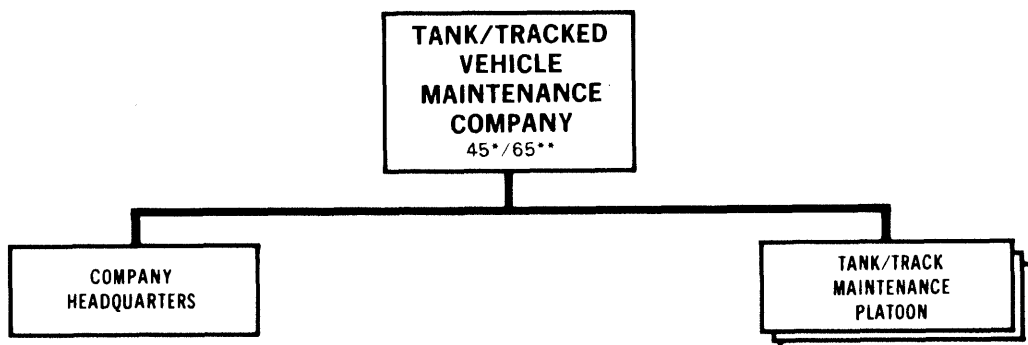
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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	2	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Truck, Van, Ural .....	1	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
Motorcycle, M-72/K-750/Ural-3 .....	3		
Radios:			
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	1		

**Tank/Tracked Vehicle Maintenance Company,  
Maintenance Battalion, MRD and TD**


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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	MRD*	TD**	Equipment	MRD*	TD**
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	3	4	Truck, Crane, Ural-375 .....	1	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	1	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	3	4
Truck, ZIL Series .....	4	6	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	2	2
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1	1	Radio:		
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	12	14	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1	1

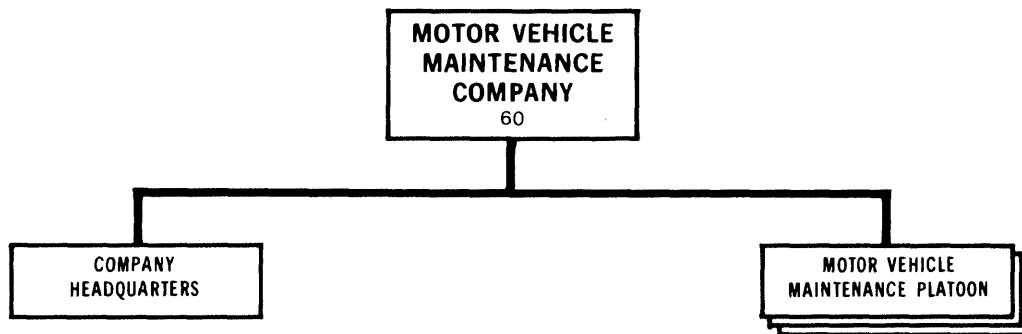
**NOTE.** This company comprises two platoons when organic to an MRD, but three platoons when organic to a TD.

**FOOTNOTES.** \*Personnel and equipment levels for the tank/tracked vehicle maintenance company, maintenance battalion, MRD.

\*\*Personnel and equipment levels for the tank/tracked vehicle maintenance company, maintenance battalion, TD.

**Motor Vehicle Maintenance Company,  
Maintenance Battalion, MRD and TD**

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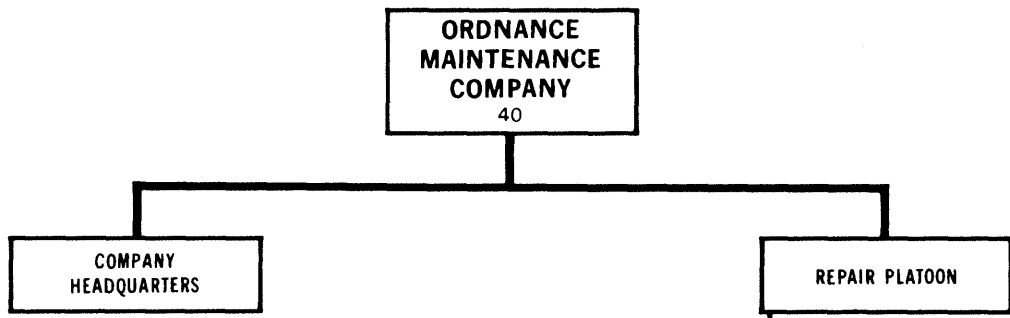


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	4	Truck, Crane, Ural-375 .....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	4
Truck, ZIL Series .....	6	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	2
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1	Radio:	
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	14	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Ordnance Maintenance Company, Maintenance Battalion,  
MRD and TD**

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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	3	Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	2
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	2
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1	Radio:	
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	8	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Truck, Crane, Ural-375 .....	1		

**Supply and Service Platoon, Maintenance Battalion,  
MRD and TD**


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<b>SUPPLY AND SERVICE PLATOON</b> 25
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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	4
Truck, ZIL Series .....	4
Truck, Ural-375 .....	6
Truck, ZIL-555 .....	1
Truck, POL .....	4
Truck, Water Tank .....	1
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	4
Trailer, POL, 2-Axle .....	4
Trailer, Water .....	1
Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	3
Radio:	
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Recovery Platoon, Maintenance Battalion, MRD and TD**


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<b>RECOVERY PLATOON</b> 25
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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, Tractor, KrAZ-214/255 .....	2
Truck, Recovery, ZIL-157 .....	2
Tracked Amphibian, K-61/PTS .....	1
Tractor, Artillery, AT-S .....	1
Armored Recovery Vehicle .....	5
Trailer, Lowboy .....	2
Radios:	
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	1
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	4

**Special Maintenance Platoon, Maintenance Battalion,  
MRD and TD**

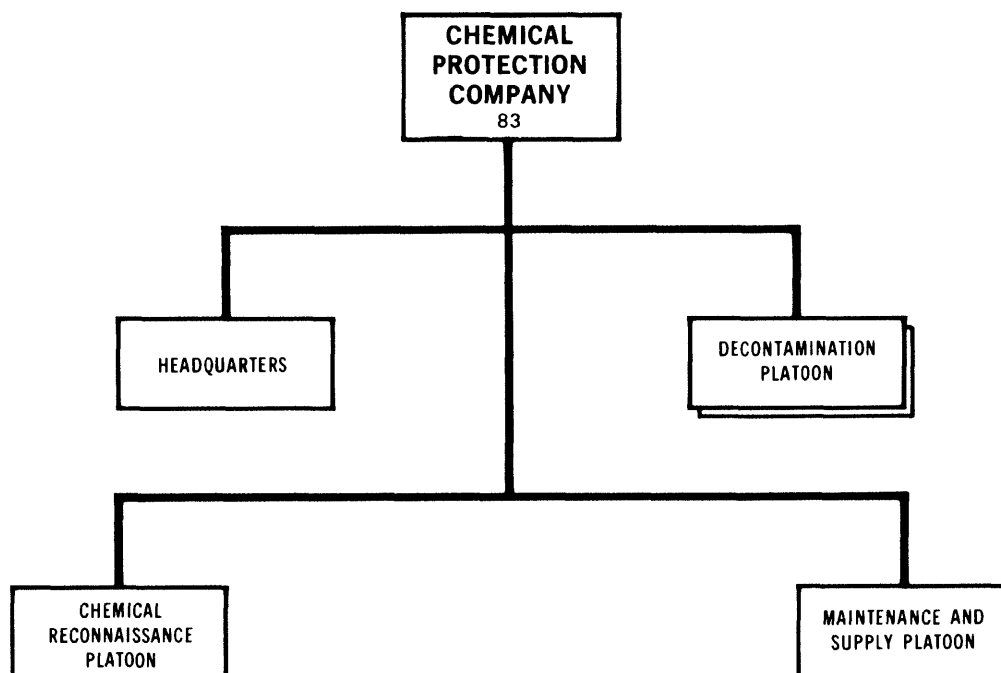

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<b>SPECIAL MAINTENANCE PLATOON</b> 20
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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	6
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	1

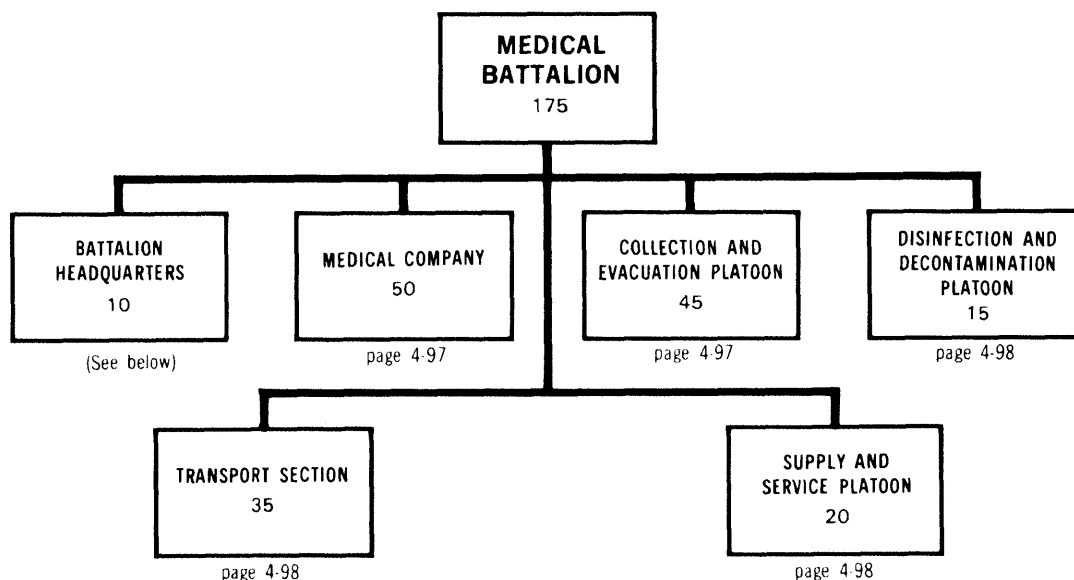
Chemical Protection Company, MRD and TD \_\_\_\_\_

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	2
Truck, GAZ Series .....	3
Truck, ZIL Series .....	5
Truck, Ural-375 .....	1
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle, BRDM-2rkh/RKhM .....	4
Truck, POL .....	2
Truck, Decontamination, ARS-12U/14 or other .....	12

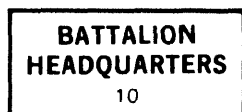
<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
Truck, Decontamination, TMS-65 .....	2
Trailer, Water, 2-Axle .....	2
Trailer, Water, 1-Axle .....	2
<b>Radios:</b>	
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	2
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	4



**Medical Battalion, MRD and TD****PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

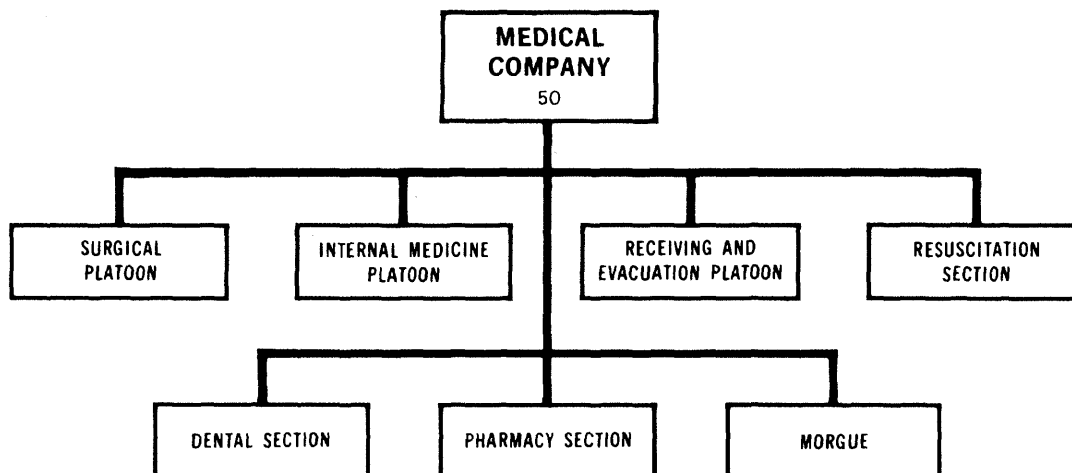
Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	4
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1
Truck, ZIL Series .....	21
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	2
Truck, Van, ZIL .....	1
Truck, Van, Generator .....	1
Truck, Van, Hospital .....	9
Truck, POL (5,200-Liter) .....	2
Truck, Decontamination, DDA-53/66 .....	1
Truck, Decontamination, ARS-12U/14 .....	3
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	20

Equipment	Total
Truck, Water Tank .....	3
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	10
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	2
Trailer, POL .....	2
Trailer, Decontamination, DDP .....	3
Trailer, Kitchen .....	4
Trailer, Water .....	1
Radios:	
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	1
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	3
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

**Battalion Headquarters, Medical Battalion, MRD and TD****PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

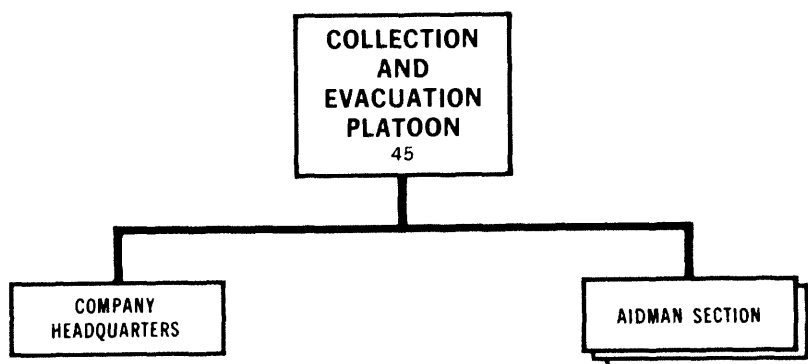
Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1
Radios:	
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	1
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

## Medical Company, Medical Battalion, MRD and TD



## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Radio:	
Truck, ZIL Series .....	7	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	7		

Collection and Evacuation Platoon, Medical Battalion,  
MRD and TD

## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1	Truck, Van, Hospital .....	9
Truck, Van, ZIL .....	1	Radio:	
Truck, Van, Generator .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Disinfection and Decontamination Platoon,  
Medical Battalion, MRD and TD**


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<b>DISINFECTION AND DECONTAMINA- TION PLATOON</b> 15
---

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	1
Truck, Decontamination, DDA-53/66 .....	1
Truck, Decontamination, ARS-12U/14 .....	3
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	1
Trailer, Decontamination, DDP .....	3
Trailer, Water .....	1

**Transport Section, Medical Battalion, MRD and TD**


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<b>TRANSPORT SECTION</b> 35
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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1
Truck, ZIL Series .....	8
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	2
Truck, POL (5,200-Liter) .....	2
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	20
Trailer, Generator .....	2
Trailer, POL .....	2
Radio:	
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1

**Supply and Service Platoon, Medical Battalion,  
MRD and TD**


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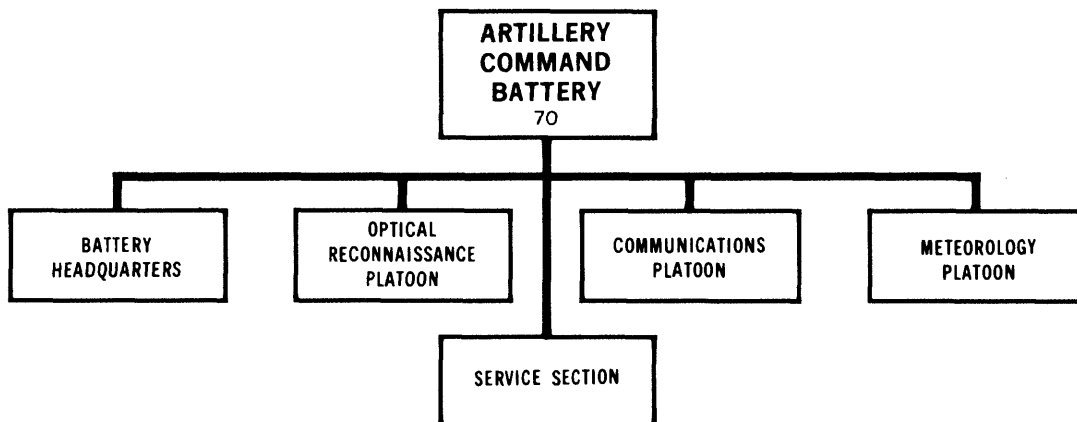
<b>SUPPLY AND SERVICE PLATOON</b> 20
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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Truck, ZIL Series .....	6
Truck, Water Tank .....	3
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	2
Trailer, Kitchen .....	4

**Artillery Command Battery, MRD and TD**

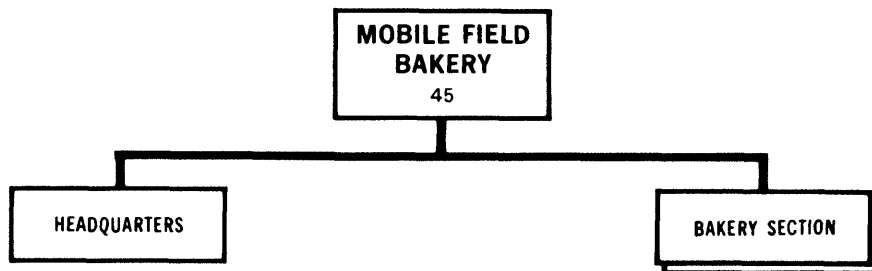

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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	4	Trailer, Cargo .....	2
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74 .....	4	Trailer, Generator .....	2
ACV, BTR-60PA .....	2	Rangefinder .....	2
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	2	Radar, Meteorological, END TRAY .....	2
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	5	Radios:	
Truck, ZIL-157 .....	2	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	2
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	1	HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	4
Truck, Van, Ural .....	2	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	6

**Mobile Field Bakery, Materiel Support Battalion,  
MRD and TD**


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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

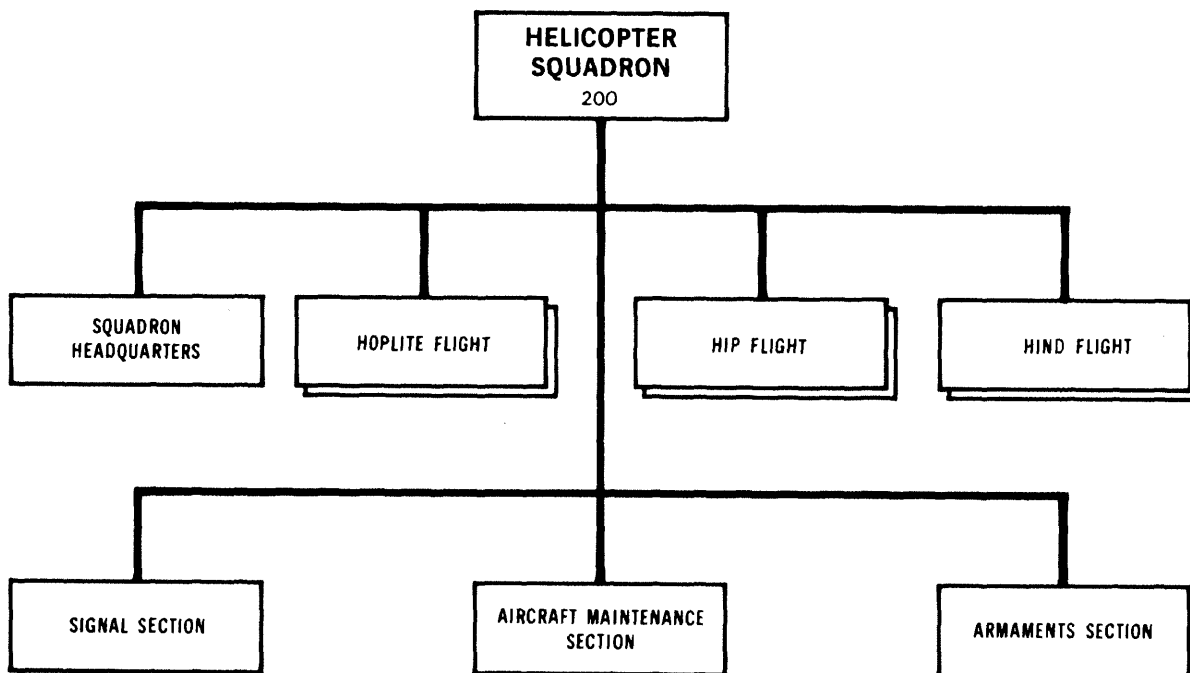
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157 .....	8	Trailer, Water .....	4
Truck, Van, Mobile Field Bakery .....	4		

## Helicopter Squadron, MRD and TD

Some MRDs and TDs have an organic helicopter squadron, which is also known as a fire support squadron. The squadron has 18 helicopters which may be armed with various combinations of weapons, including antitank guided missiles and air-to-surface rocket pods.

Even in the forward area, not all divisions have a helicopter squadron. Instead, they may

have a helicopter detachment that performs mostly administrative/liaison roles. The detachment has 6 HOPLITEs, 2 HIP airborne command post variants, and approximately 100 personnel. The detachment does not have significant fire support or troop-carrying capabilities.



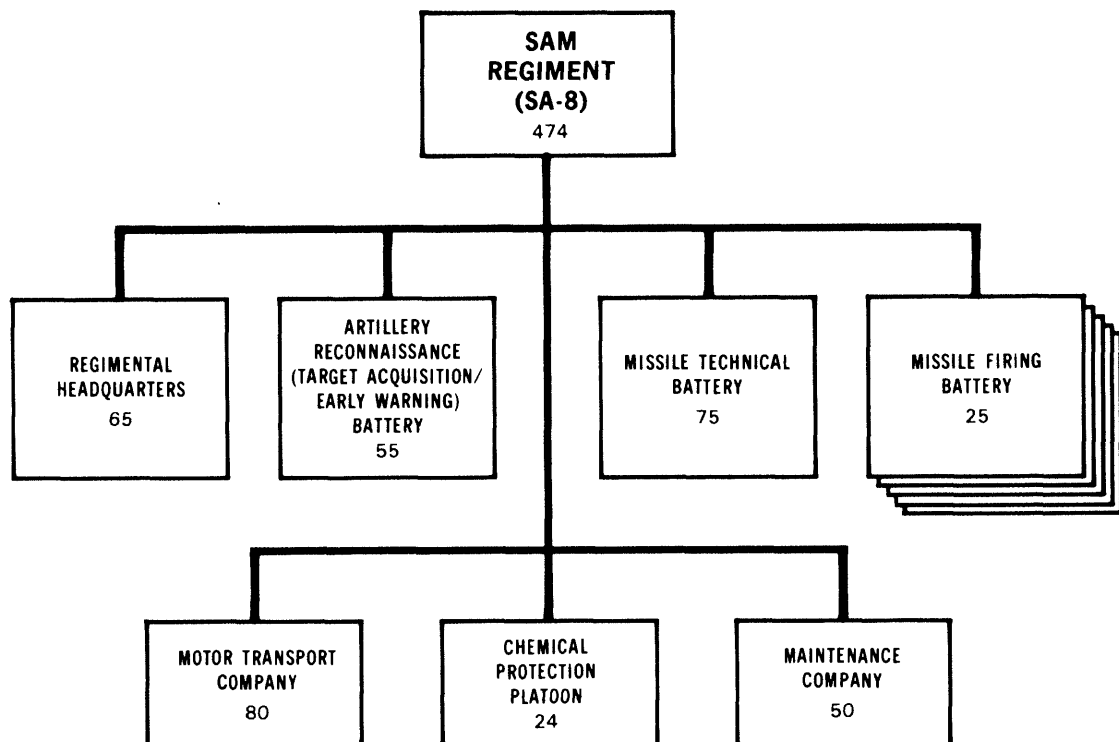
### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Light Helicopter, Mi-2/HOPLITE .....	6	Airborne Command Post, Mi-8T/HIP D/G .....	2
Medium Helicopter, Mi-8T/HIP C or Mi-17/HIP H .....	4	Attack Helicopter, Mi-24/HIND D/E/F .....	6

NOTES. 1. Squadron structure and the totals of 18 aircraft (3 per flight) and 200 personnel are estimates only.

2. In some squadrons, the number of HIND attack helicopters has increased.

SAM Regiment (SA-8), MRD and TD



## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

SAM REGIMENT (SA-8), MRD AND TD								
	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	ARTILLERY RECONNAISSANCE BATTERY	MISSILE TECHNICAL BATTERY	5 + MISSILE FIRING BATTERY	MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	TOTAL
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	65	55	75	125	80	50	24	474
<b>WEAPONS</b>								
SAM, SA-8/GECKO TELAR*				20				20
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	3		3	15				21
<b>ACV</b>								
ACV, BTR-60PA	2			5				7
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>								
Truck, UAZ-69/469	1	3	1		1	1		7
Truck, GAZ-66	3	1	6	5	1	3		19
Truck, ZIL-131/157						3		3
Truck, KrAZ/ZIL/Ural			5		24			29
Truck, Ural-375					9			9
<b>VAN TRUCKS</b>								
Truck, Van, Ural	2	1	6		4			13
Truck, Van (Signal)	4							4
Truck, Van (Maintenance)					3	7		10
Truck, Van, UAZ-452 (Computer)		1						1
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>								
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural					15			15
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>								
Missile Transloader (TELAR Chassis)				10				10
Radar Calibration Vehicle (TELAR Chassis)						2		2
Truck, Crane, Ural-375			2					2
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452	2							2
Truck, Decontamination							4	4
<b>CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES</b>								
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle, BRDM-2rkh/RKhM							3	3

(continued)

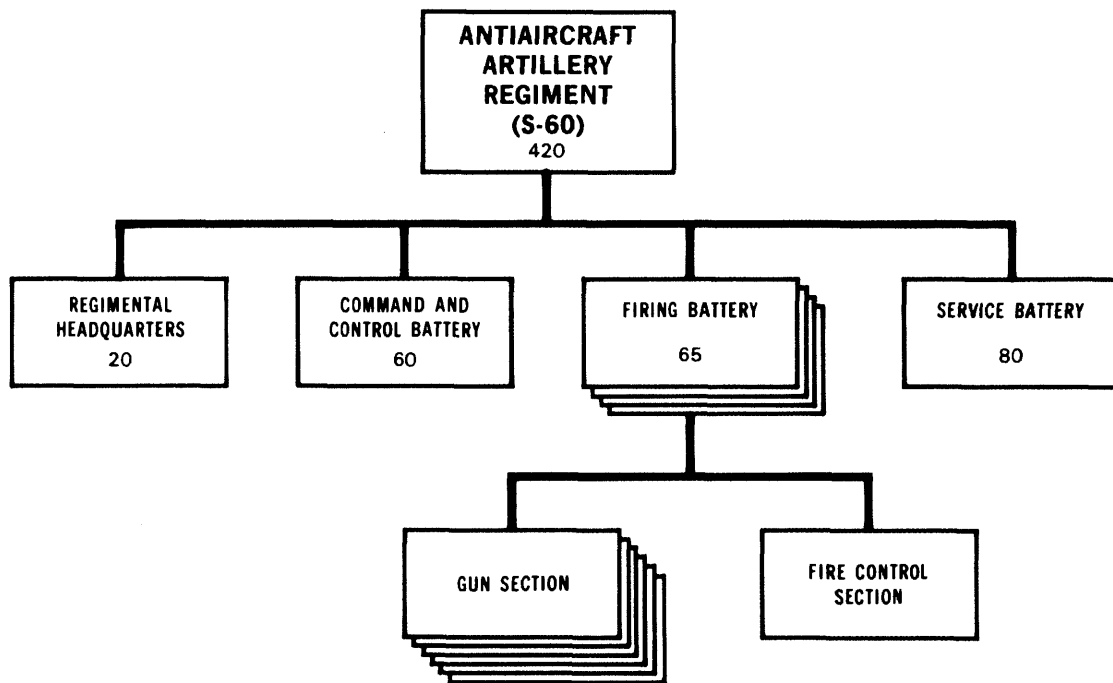
FOOTNOTE: \*The TELAR includes the LAND ROLL fire control/target acquisition radar, which appears separately in this list.

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

SAM REGIMENT (SA-8), MRD AND TD								TOTAL
	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	ARTILLERY RECONNAISSANCE BATTERY	MISSILE TECHNICAL BATTERY	5 + MISSILE FIRING BATTERY	MOTOR TRANSPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	
<b>TRAILERS</b>								
Trailer, POL, 2-Axle					7			7
Trailer, Van, 2-Axle	4	1	1	5	2			13
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle		1	1	5	5	3		15
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle	2		1		3	7		13
Trailer, Water					3	1		4
Trailer, Kitchen	1	1	2	5	1	1		11
<b>RADARS</b>								
Radar, Aerial Surveillance/Target Acquisition LONG TRACK/ FLAT FACE		2						2
Radar, Height-Finding, THIN SKIN		1						1
Radar, Fire Control/Target Acquisition, LAND ROLL				20				20
<b>RADIOS</b>								
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M		2				1		3
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium- Power	4							4
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power	1							1
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	1	2	1	5	1	1		11
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	1	3		25		3		32
Warning Receiver, R-311	2			5				7
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF R-401/405	1							1



## Antiaircraft Artillery Regiment (S-60), MRD and TD



## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total
57-mm AA Gun S-60 .....	24
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	15
ACV, BTR-60PA .....	2
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	10
Truck, ZIL-131/157 .....	12
Truck, Ural-375 .....	65
Truck, GAZ-66 .....	3
Truck, Van, GAZ .....	2
Truck, Van, Ural (Radar) .....	4
Truck, Van, ZIL (Radar) .....	2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	4
Truck, POL, KrAZ/Ural/ZIL .....	4
Truck, Crane, K-61 .....	1
Truck, Water Tank .....	1
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
Truck, Chemical Reconnaissance, UAZ-69rkh .....	1
Trailer, POL .....	2

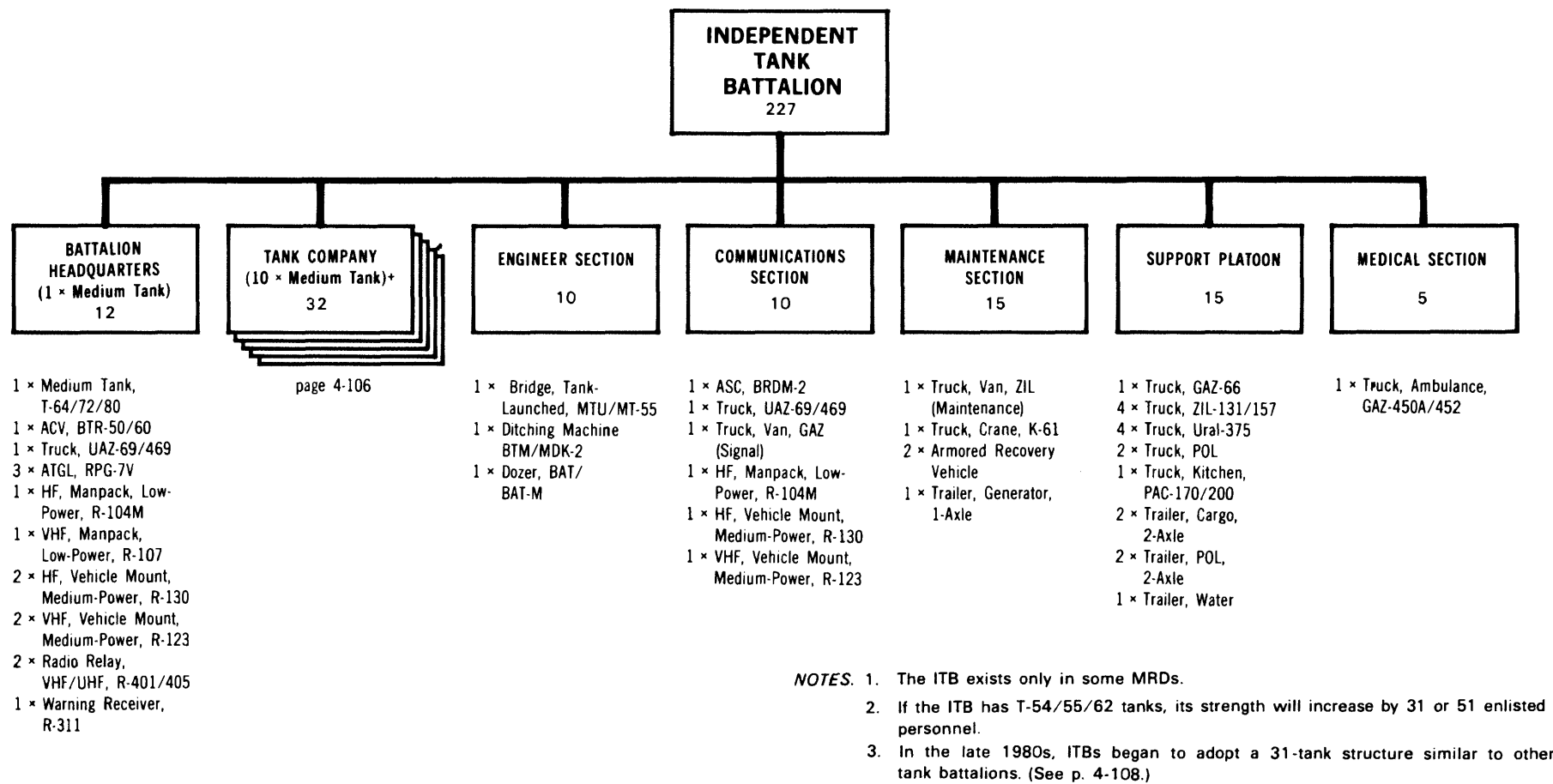
Equipment	Total
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	4
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	1
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle .....	4
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle .....	4
Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	8
Trailer, Water .....	7
Radars:	
Radar, Fire Control, FLAP WHEEL .....	4
Radar, Aerial Surveillance/Target Acquisition, FLAT FACE .....	2
Radios:	
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	1
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	2
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	2
VHF, Portable, Very-Low-Power, R-126 .....	15
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	24
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 ...	2
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	5

Independent Tank Battalion, MRD

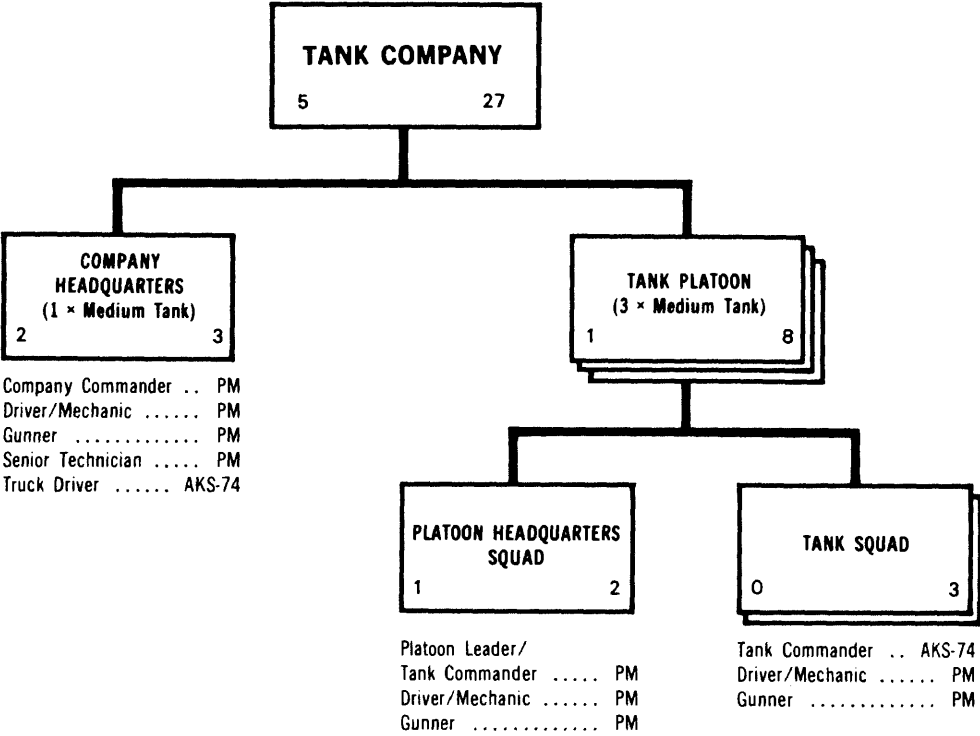
Some MRDs have an independent tank battalion (ITB) in addition to the tank assets previously discussed. The ITB normally has 51 tanks. Since the ITB is frequently present in forward-deployed

MRDs, this chapter includes an organization chart and an equipment table of the ITB as an alternative structure. However, the ITB is not always

part of the typical MRD. For that reason, its personnel and equipment do not appear in the MRD totals.



Tank Company, Independent Tank Battalion, MRD \_\_\_\_\_



PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

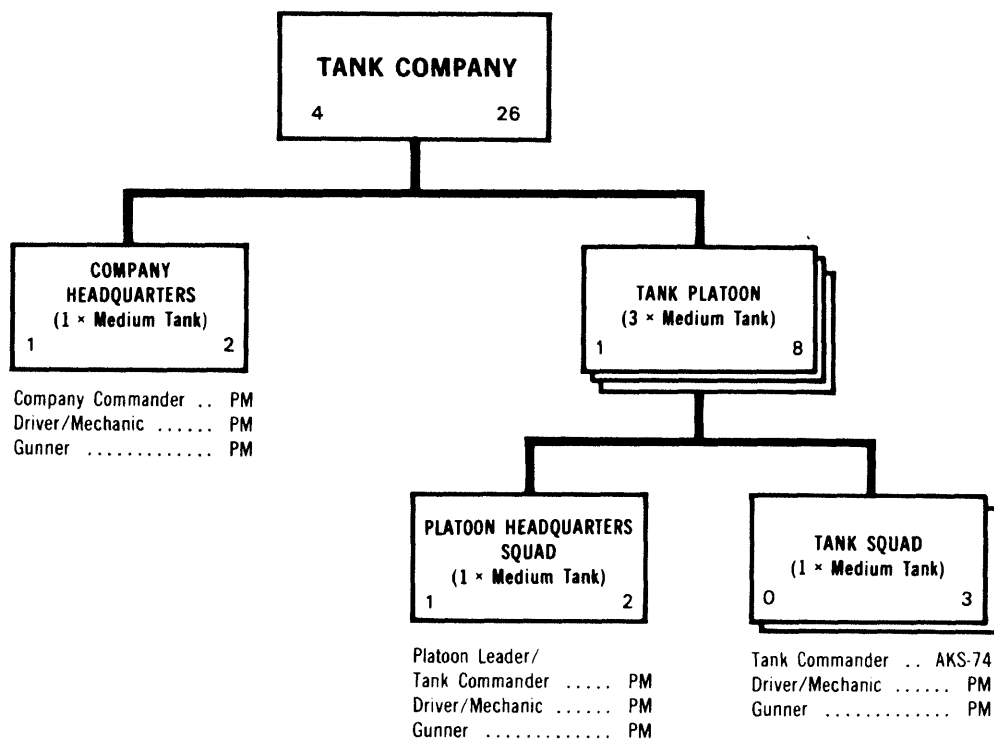
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80 .....	10	Radios:	
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	25	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	1
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AKS-74 .....	7	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power,	
Mineclearing Plow/Roller, KMT-4/5M/6 .....	3	R-123 .....	10
Truck, ZIL-131/157 .....	1		

NOTE. If the ITB has T-54/55/62 tanks, company strength will increase by ten enlisted personnel.

## TANK REGIMENT STRUCTURE

Tank Company, Tank Battalion,  
Tank Regiment, MRD and TD

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## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

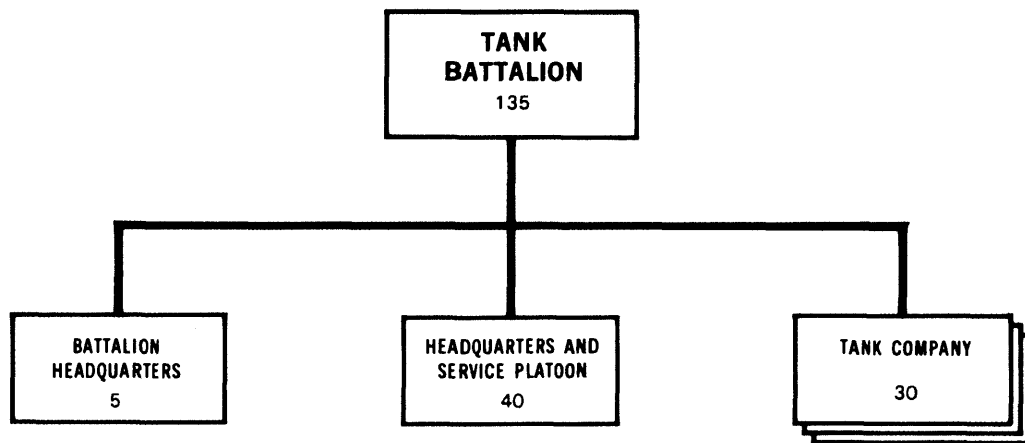
Equipment	Total
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80 .....	10
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	24
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AKS-74 .....	6

Equipment	Total
Radios:	
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	1
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 .....	10

*NOTE.* Tank companies equipped with T-54/55/62 tanks have 10 additional enlisted personnel.

**Tank Battalion,  
Tank Regiment, MRD and TD**

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### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

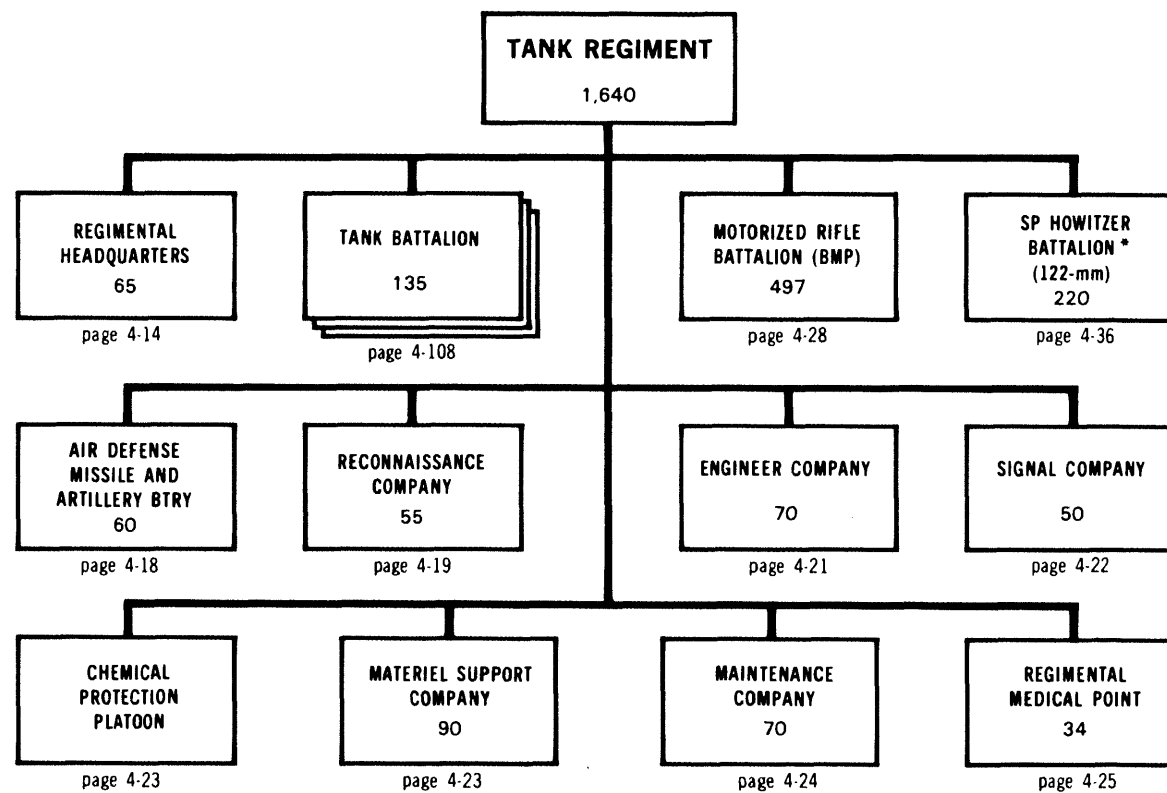
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80 .....	31	Trailer, Generator .....	1
ATGL, RPG-7V .....	2	Trailer, Water .....	1
ACV, BTR-50/60/152/BRDM .....	2	Radios:	
Truck, ZIL-157 .....	7	HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M .....	2
Truck, POL .....	3	HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	5
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	1	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Truck, Van, Kitchen, PAC-170/200 .....	1	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power,	
Trailer, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1	R-123 .....	33
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle .....	6	Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	1		

**NOTE.** TBs equipped with T-54/55/62 tanks will have 31 additional enlisted personnel.

**Tank Regiment (T-64/72/80), TD**

The TR of the TD consists of five combat and CS battalions: three TBs, each of which has 31 tanks; one MRB; and, one battalion of 18 2S1 122-mm SP howitzers. The MRB is identical to those found in BMP-equipped MRRs of both the

MRD and the TD. The TR retains all other CS and CSS subunits common to all MRRs and TRs. The one major exception is that this TR, like that of the MRD, does not have an antitank missile battery.



- NOTES.** 1. If the TR, TD, has T-54/55/62 tanks, personnel strength will increase by 94 enlisted personnel.  
2. Approximately 180 personnel are officers.

**FOOTNOTE.** \* In some TRs, the howitzer battalion may still have the 122-mm towed howitzer D-30. (See p. 4-16 for the organization and equipment of a D-30 howitzer battalion.)

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

TANK REGIMENT  
(T-64/72/80), TD

	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * TANK BATTALION	MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION (BMP)	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	65	405	497	220	60	55	70	50	24	90	70	34	1,640
<b>TANKS</b>													
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80	1	93											94
<b>WEAPONS</b>													
122-mm SP Howitzer 2S1				18									18
120-mm Mortar, M1943/M-120 or 82-mm Automatic Mortar, 2B9			8										8
SAM, SA-9/GASKIN TEL or SA-13/GOPHER TELAR					4								4
SPAA Gun, ZSU-23-4 or 2S6					4								4
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	3		9										12
ATGL, RPG-7V		6	35	18		4	4				4		71
Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17			6										6
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74			27	18		3							48
7.62-mm GPMG, PKM			18										18
<b>ACV/AICV/APC/ASC/ACRV</b>													
ACV, BRDM/BTR/BMP		6	3		3			3					15
ACV, BRM-1 *						1							1
AICV, BMP-1/BMP-2			42			3							45
APC, BTR-50/60/70/80	1						3						4
ACV, BTR-60PA (FAC)	1												1
MRP, PRP-3 (BMP M1975) **				1									1
ASC, BRDM-2						4							4
ACRV 1V12 Series				8									8
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, UAZ-69/469	3		3	1			1	5	1	2	1		17
Truck, GAZ-66			15	7	2			3	1	4		1	33
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157		21			4					45	1	2	73
Truck, Ural-375	1			20							1		22
Truck, KrAZ/ZIL/Ural			4				9						13
<b>VAN TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, Van, GAZ								3				1	4
Truck, Van, ZIL (Command)	3												3
Truck, Van, ZIL (Signal)								2					2
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)		3	1	2			1			1	12		20
Truck, Van, Kitchen, PAC-170/200		3	1										4
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural/KrAZ		9	2	2						15			28
<b>DECONTAMINATION TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, Decontamination									4			1	5
<b>CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES</b>													
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle BRDM-2rkh/RKhM									3				3
<b>MISCELLANEOUS SPECIAL PURPOSE VEHICLES</b>													
Truck, Water Tank										4			4
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452		3	1	1								4	9
Truck, Crane, K-61							1						1
Truck, Crane, Shovel, E-305V							2						2

(continued)

FOOTNOTES. \*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.

\*\*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

**TANK REGIMENT  
(T-64/72/80), TD**

	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 x TANK BATTALION	MOTORIZED RIFLE BATTALION (BMP)	SP HOWITZER BATTALION	AIR DEFENSE MISSILE AND ARTILLERY BATTERY	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MATERIEL SUPPORT COMPANY	MAINTENANCE COMPANY	REGIMENTAL MEDICAL POINT	TOTAL
Truck, Dump, MMZ-555						2							2
Sedan, GAZ-24	1												1
Motorcycle					3		3						6
Armored Recovery Vehicle										5			5
<b>ENGINEER EQUIPMENT</b>													
Bridge, Tank-Launched, MTU/MT-55						3							3
Bridge, Truck-Launched, TMM						4							4
Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK						1							1
Dozer, BAT/BAT-M/PKT						1							1
Bucket Excavator, PZM						3							3
Mineclearing Plow, KMT-4/6						27							27
Mine Roller-Plow, KMT-5M						9							9
Minelayer, Towed, PMR-3						3							3
Water Purification Set, MAFS						1							1
<b>TRAILERS</b>													
Trailer, POL			1	2					15				18
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle		3	2										5
Trailer, Cargo, 2-Axle		18		10		2		2	30	6			68
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle		3	1							2			6
Trailer, Generator, 2-Axle					2		1			1			4
Trailer, Water		3	1	1							1		6
Trailer, Field Kitchen			3	3						2	1		9
<b>ARTILLERY-ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT</b>													
Rangefinder			1	4									5
<b>RADARS</b>													
Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE					1								1
Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED				1									1
<b>RADIOS</b>													
HF or VHF, Manpack, Low-Power						4							4
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M		6			1		2	1					10
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	1	15	2		1		2						21
HF, Van-Mount, High-Power							1						1
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium- Power							2						2
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power							2						2
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148			20										20
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	2	3	14	10	2	3	7		1	1	1		44
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	2	99	45	28	11	7	7	2	4		5		210
Warning Receiver, R-311		3	1	2	3	1		3					13
VHF/UHF Radio Relay, R-401/405							2						2
Radio Transceiver, Portable, Very-Low-Power, R-147			4										4

Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)



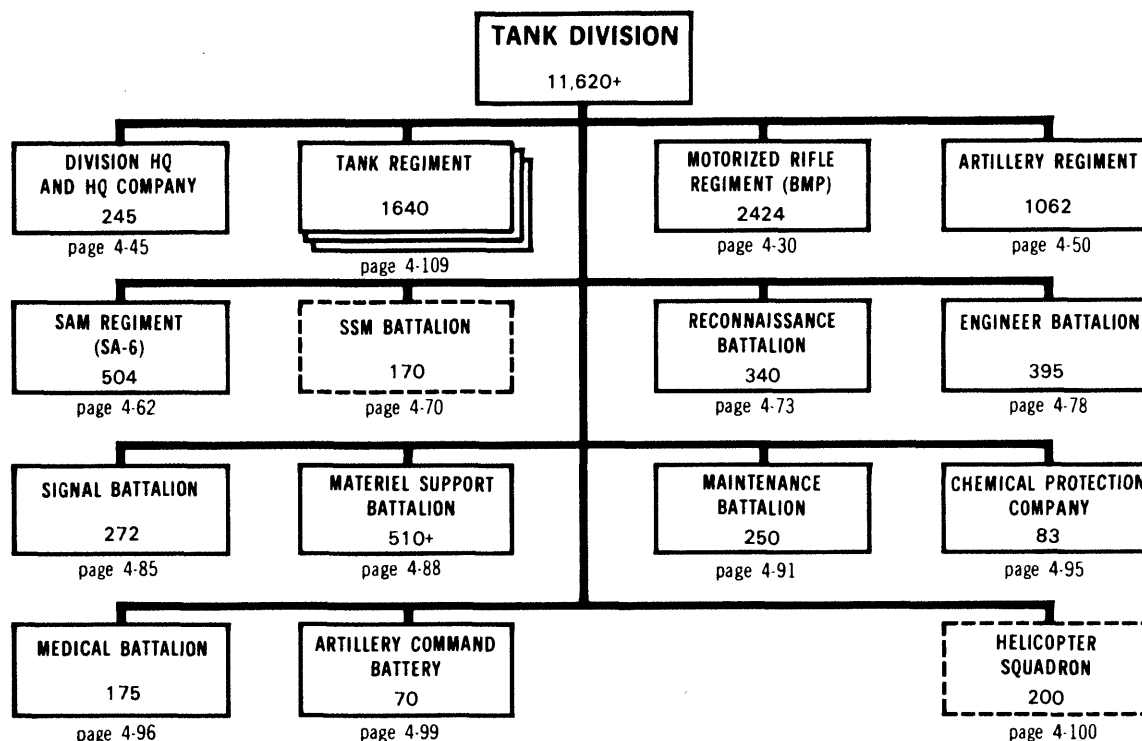
## TANK DIVISION

## Tank Division (T-64/72/80)

In the reorganization that began in the late 1970s, the Soviet TD gained more combat equipment and personnel than the MRD. It is now a more balanced combined arms formation. The TD, like the MRD, comprises six regiments: three TRs, one MRR, one artillery regiment, and one SAM regiment.

All other elements of the TD are virtually identical to those of the MRD, except that there is no antitank battalion in the TD. The MRR is BMP-equipped and is identical to the BMP regiment of

the MRD. Likewise, the SAM regiment, SSM battalions, and helicopter squadron have similar structures, whether they are organic to an MRD or to a TD. The same variations in equipment are possible. Some differences also exist in the configuration of the artillery regiment, the engineer battalion, and the maintenance battalion. The user of this document should consult the organization charts and the personnel and equipment tables presented under the MRD for a more complete explanation of such differences.



- NOTES.** 1. The TD may have a SAM regiment equipped with the SA-8 SAM (p. 4-101) or an AAA regiment equipped with the S-60 AA Gun (p. 4-104) instead of the SA-6 SAM regiment.
2. Armies in WGF are consolidating division-level SSM battalions into army-level SSM brigades.
3. Starting in 1989, the Soviets are converting one of the TRs of the TD into a second MRR.
4. Not all divisions have a helicopter squadron.

TANK DIVISION  
(T-64/72/80)

	DIVISION HQ AND HQ COMPANY	3 * TANK REGIMENTS	MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP)	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	SAM REGIMENT	SSM BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	MATERIEL SUPPORT BATTALION	MAINTENANCE BATTALION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	MEDICAL BATTALION	ARTILLERY COMMAND BATTERY	HELICOPTER SQUADRON	TOTAL
PERSONNEL	245	4,920	2424	1,062	504	170	340	395	272	510+	250	83	175	70	200	11,620+
TANKS																
Medium Tank, T-64/72/80		282	40				6									328
WEAPONS																
FROG/SSM TEL, FROG-7/7B or SS-21/SCARAB						4										4
152-mm SP Howitzer, 2S3				36												36
122-mm SP Howitzer, 2S1		54	18													72
122-mm Rocket Launcher, BM-21				18												18
120-mm Mortar, M1943/M-120 or 82-mm Automatic Mortar, 2B9		24	24													48
SAM, SA-6a/GAINFUL TEL or SA-6b/ GAINFUL TELAR					20											20
SAM, SA-9/GASKIN TEL or SA-13/GOPHER TELAR		12	4													16
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	6	36	30		21											93
SPAA Gun, ZSU-23-4 or 2S6		12	4													16
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3/5			9													9
ATGL, RPG-7V	3	213	146	44			13	8		15	12			4		458
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17		18	18													36
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74	3	144	102	36			25							4		314
7.62-mm GPMG, PKM		54	54													108
HELICOPTERS																
Mi-2/HOPLITE															6	6
Mi-8T/HIP C or Mi-17/HIP H															4	4
Mi-8T/HIP D/G															2	2
Mi-24/HIND D/E/F															6	6
ACV/ACRV/AICV/APC/ASC																
ACV, BMP/BRDM/BTR		45	21	6	6		3	2	8					2		93
ACV, Recon, BRM-1 *		3	1				3									7
AICV, BMP-1/BMP-2		135	129				12									276
APC, BTR-50/60/70/80	3	12	4				0-6	3								22-28
APC, BTR-60PA (FAC)		3	1													4
MRP, PRP-3 (BMP M1975) **		3	1	3												7
APC, MT-LB M1975 ***				1												1
ASC, BRDM-2		12	4				6-12									22-28
ACRV, 1V12 Series		24	8	16												48
ACRV, M1979 (1/2/3)				8												8
GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS																
Truck, UAZ-69/469	12	51	23	21	7	1	5	8	12	6	5	2	4	2		159
Truck, GAZ-66	9	99	62	31	19	6	2		7	33	4	3	1	5		281
Truck, ZIL-130/131/151/157		219	14	8	3		5	22		38	16	5	21	2		353
Truck, Ural-375		81	67	72			4	16		120	6	1				367
Truck, KrAZ/ZIL/Ural	4	39	23	49	38	8			9		1					171
Truck, KrAZ-214/255								1								1
VAN TRUCKS																
Truck, Van, GAZ		12	4	9		6	17	2	21	1			1	1		74
Truck, Van ZIL/Ural (Command)	12	9	3	14	18	5	6			2			1	2		72
Truck, Van, ZIL (Signal)		6	2	2	4				12							26
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)	1	60	21	3	11		2	4	4	9	42		2			159
Truck, Van, UAZ-452	2			1	1	4			1	1						10
Truck, Van, Kitchen, PAC-170/200		15	5							2						22
Truck, Van, ZIL (AT-3/5 Simulator)			1													1
Truck, Van, Hospital													9			9
Truck, Van, Mobile Field Bakery										4						4
Truck, Van, Generator													1			1
POL TRUCKS																
Truck, POL, ZIL/Ural/KrAZ	1	84	26	14	15	2	2	3	1	80	4	2	2			236
DECONTAMINATION TRUCKS																
Truck, Decontamination		15	5	5	4							14	4			47

(continued)

FOOTNOTES: \*This vehicle includes the TALL MIKE radar, which appears separately in this list.  
\*\*This vehicle includes the SMALL FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.  
\*\*\*This vehicle includes the BIG FRED radar, which appears separately in this list.

Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

TANK DIVISION (T-64/72/80)	DIVISION HQ AND HQ COMPANY																	3 * TANK REGIMENTS																	MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP)																	ARTILLERY REGIMENT																	SAM REGIMENT																	SSM BATTALION																	RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION																	ENGINEER BATTALION																	SIGNAL BATTALION																	MATERIEL SUPPORT BATTALION																	MAINTENANCE BATTALION																	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY																	MEDICAL BATTALION																	ARTILLERY COMMAND BATTERY																	HELICOPTER 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(continued)

**TANK DIVISION  
(T-64/72/80)**

	DIVISION HQ AND HQ COMPANY	3 * TANK REGIMENTS	MOTORIZED RIFLE REGIMENT (BMP)	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	SAM REGIMENT	SSM BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	MATERIEL SUPPORT BATTALION	MAINTENANCE BATTALION	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	MEDICAL BATTALION	ARTILLERY COMMAND BATTERY	HELICOPTER SQUADRON	TOTAL
Trailer, Van, 2-Axle				13												13
Trailer, Amphibious, PKP							3									3
Trailer, Compressor							1									1
Trailer, Saw, 2-Axle							1									1
<b>ARTILLERY-ASSOCIATED EQUIPMENT</b>																
Rangefinder		15	8	11									2			36
Sound Ranging Set				1												1
<b>RADARS</b>																
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance BIG FRED				1												1
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, SMALL FRED		3	1	3												7
Radar, Battlefield Surveillance, TALL MIKE		3	1			3										7
Radar, Counter-Mortar/Counter- Battery				1												1
Radar, Aerial Surveillance, Target Acquisition, LONG TRACK					2											2
Radar, Height Finding, THIN SKIN				1												1
Radar, Fire Control, STRAIGHT FLUSH				5												5
Radar, Meteorological, END TRAY				1	2								2			5
<b>SIGINT EQUIPMENT</b>																
Intercept Receiver, VHF/UHF						9										9
Radio DF, HF/VHF/UHF						3										3
Radar DF				3		3										6
<b>RADIOS</b>																
HF or VHF, Manpack, Low-Power		12	4													16
HF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-104M		30	6	1	2	2	6	9	5	1		2	1	2		67
HF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-130		63	14	5			4		8		1					95
HF, Van-Mount, High-Power, R-118		3	1													4
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium- Power		6	2	5	4	4	6	2	7	1	1		1	4		43
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power		6	2	1	2	1	2	2	8							24
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148		60	60	1	3											124
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107		132	75	60	11	17	12		20	4	5		3	6		345
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power R-123	3	630	252	64	37		40	25	6		4	4				1065
Warning Receiver, R-311		39	13	7	7	1	5	1	3	1	1		1			79
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405/ 409		6	2	1	1	1	1		6							18
Radio Telegraph							6									6
Communications Center, Signal Distri- bution Van								2								2
Radio Transceiver, Portable, Very- Low-Power, R-147		12	12													24

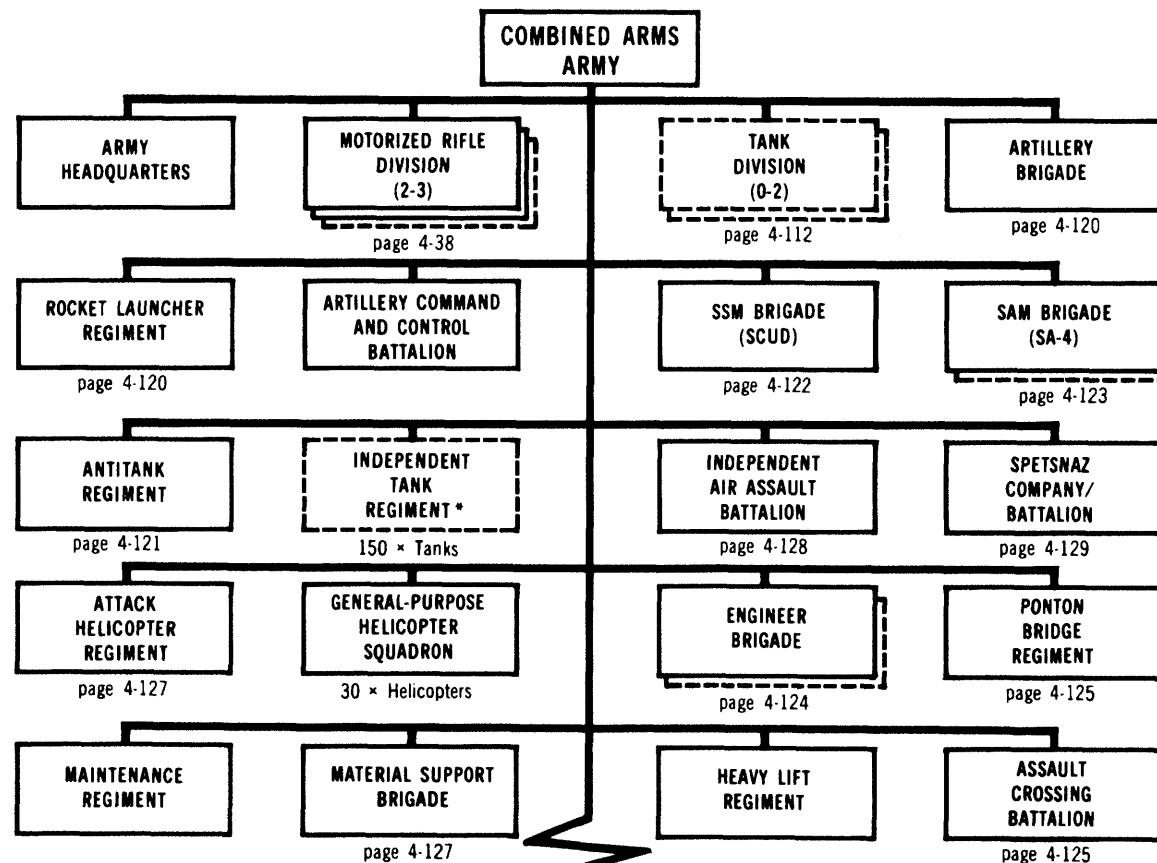
Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)

## COMBINED ARMS ARMY

## Combined Arms Army

A typical CAA consists primarily of two to three MRDs and up to two TDs. Based on army structures identified in WGF in recent years, the ratio of MRDs to TDs in a CAA can vary from a pure 3:0 to a perhaps more typical 3:1 or a more

balanced 2:2. However, other combinations may be possible. Therefore, the organizational charts below depict a variable number of divisions and all the different nondivisional CS and CSS elements which could be part of any given CAA.



(continued)

## FOOTNOTES.

\*In 1989, the Soviets began converting independent tank regiments (TRs) to independent motorized rifle regiments (IMRRs), presumably organized like other MRRs. (See p. 4-30.)

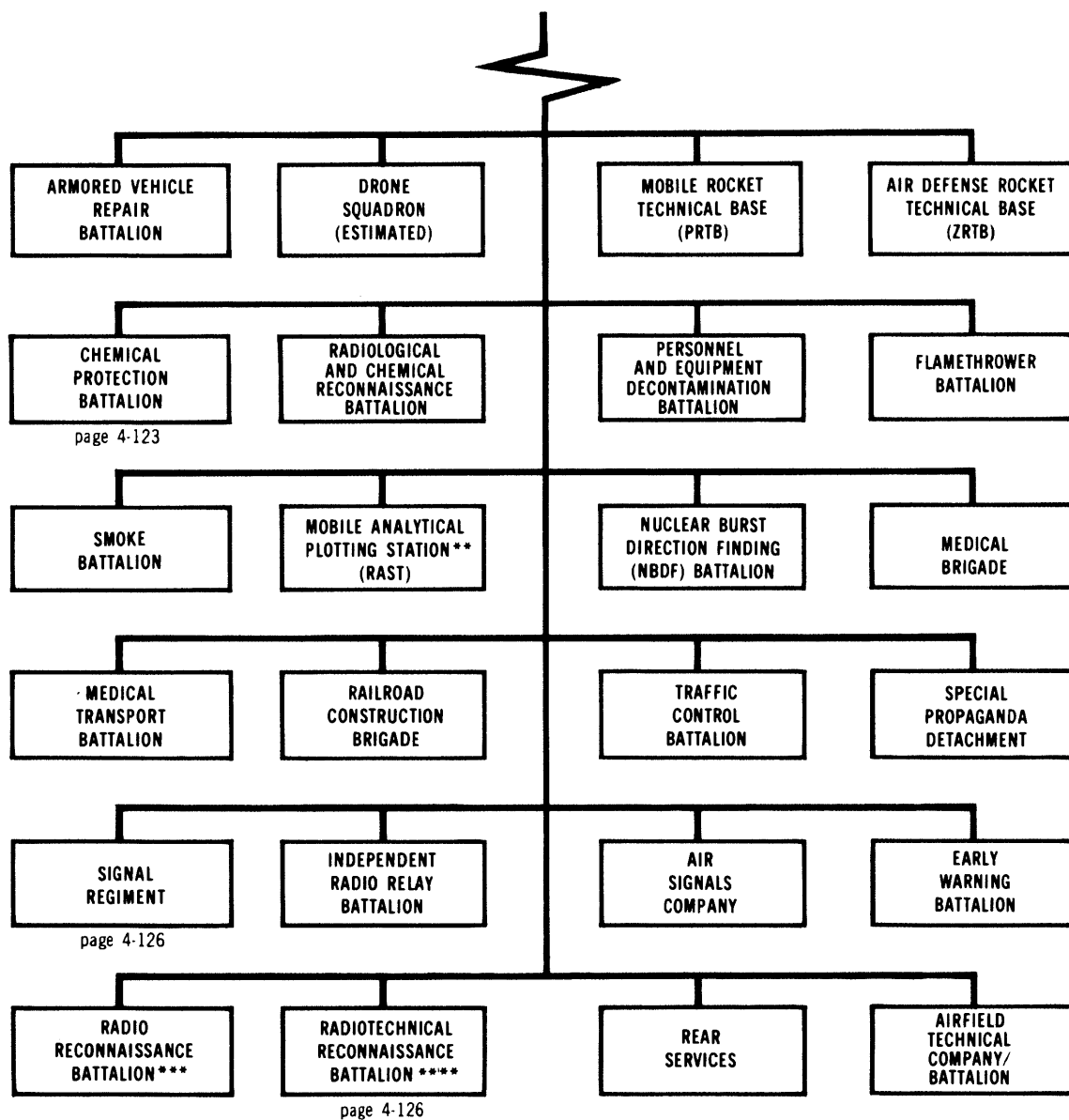
\*\*Also known as a mobile computation and analysis station.

\*\*\*Also known as a radio intercept and direction-finding battalion.

\*\*\*\*Also known as a radio and radar intercept and direction-finding battalion.

NOTE: Armies in WGF are consolidating division-level SS-21 battalions into army-level SSM brigades.

## Combined Arms Army (continued)

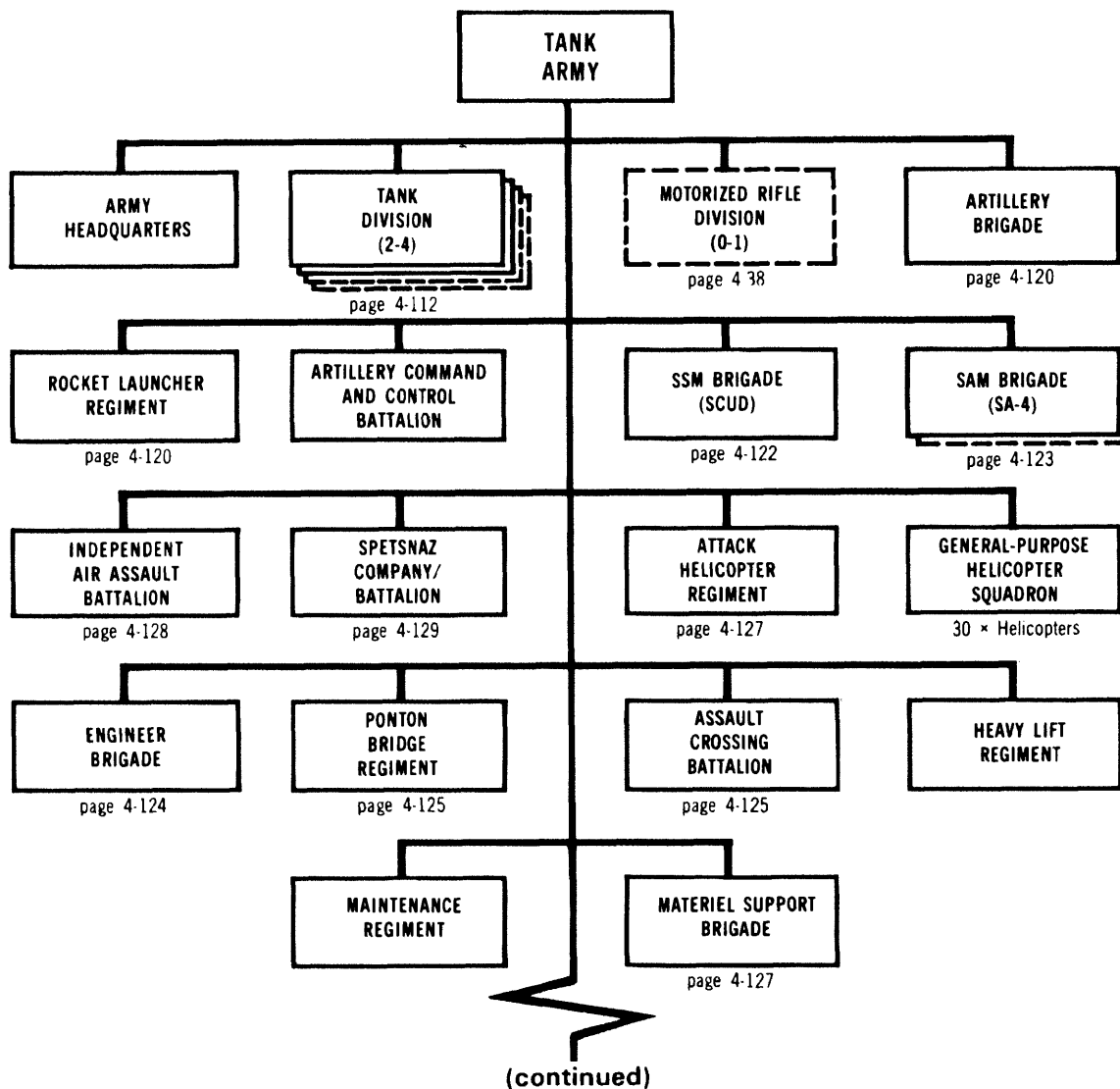


## TANK ARMY

## Tank Army

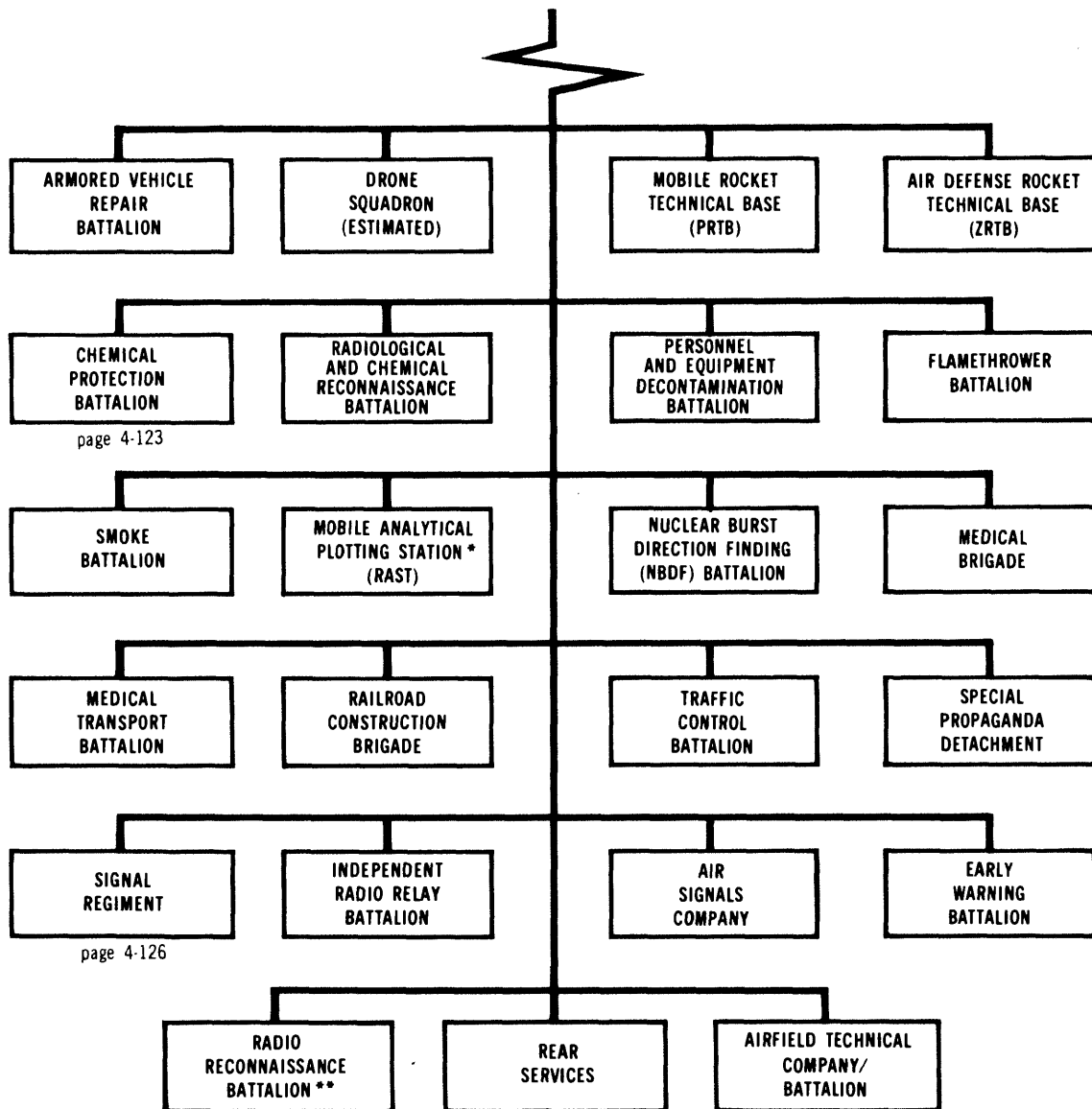
A typical TA consists primarily of three to four TDs and perhaps one MRD. Based on army structures identified in WGF in recent years, the ratio of TDs to MRDs in a TA can vary from a pure 4:0 to more balanced 4:1, 3:1, or 2:1 structures.

However, other combinations may be possible. Therefore, the organizational charts below depict a variable number of divisions and all the different nondivisional CS and CSS elements which could be part of any given TA.



NOTE: Armies in WGF are consolidating division-level SS-21 battalions into army-level SSM brigades.

## Tank Army (continued)

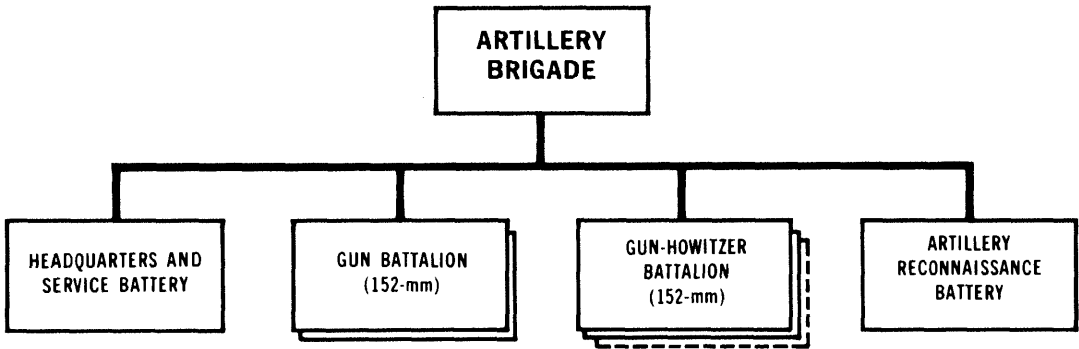


FOOTNOTES. \*Also known as a mobile computation and analysis station.

\*\*Also known as a radio intercept and direction-finding battalion.



Artillery Brigade, Army

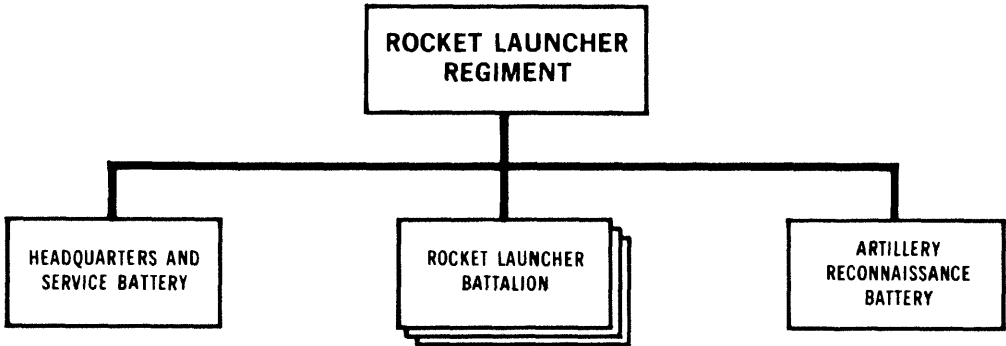


PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	
	5 × 18-Tube Battalion	4 × 24-Tube Battalion
152-mm Field Gun 2A36 or 152-mm SP Gun 2S5 or 130-mm Field Gun M-46	36	48
152-mm Gun-Howitzer D-20 or ML-20 or M1987	54	48

- NOTES: 1. While some armies, particularly those in the forward area, have an artillery brigade with four 24-tube battalions, most armies have an artillery brigade consisting of two gun battalions and three gun-howitzer battalions, with only 18 tubes per battalion.
2. Some battalions still have the older 130-mm field gun M-46 or 152-mm gun-howitzer ML-20.

Rocket Launcher Regiment, Army

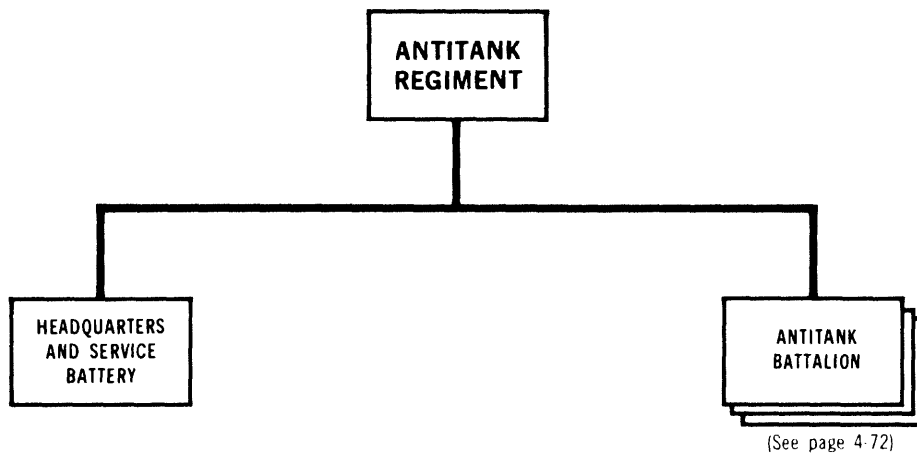


PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total
122-mm Rocket Launcher (40-Round) BM-21	54

Antitank Regiment, Army

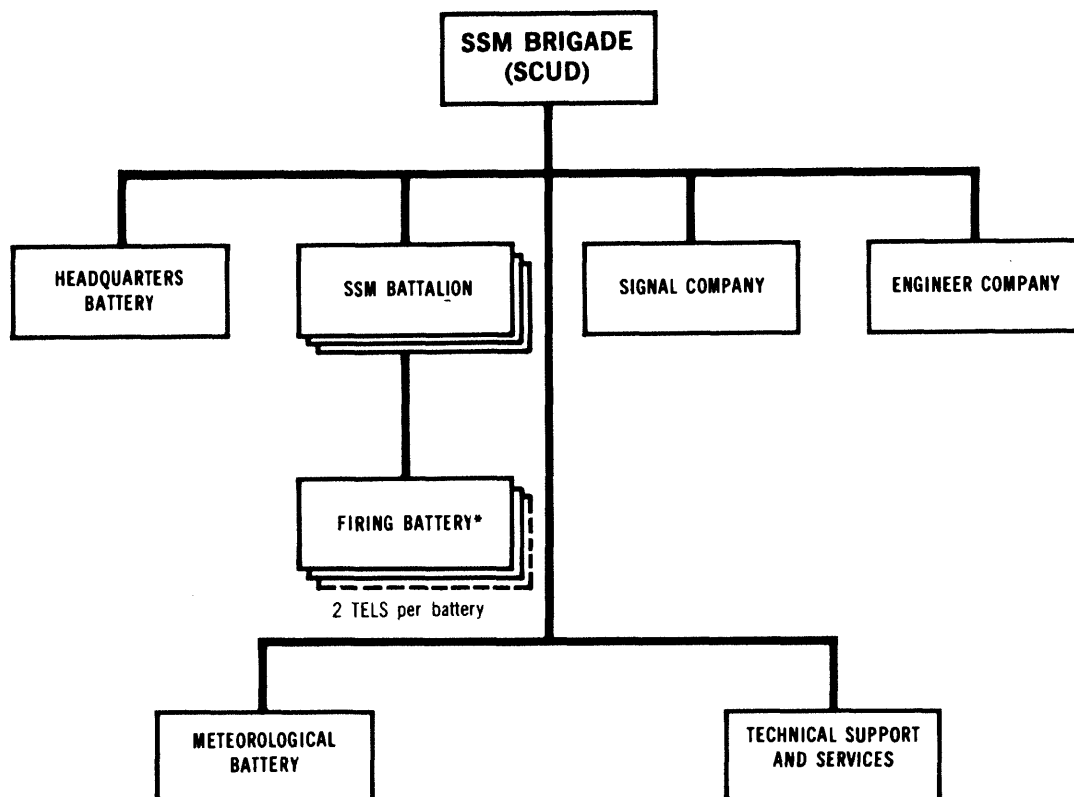
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**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
100-mm Antitank Gun T-12/MT-12 .....	36
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3/5 ....	27

**SSM Brigade (SCUD), Army or Front**



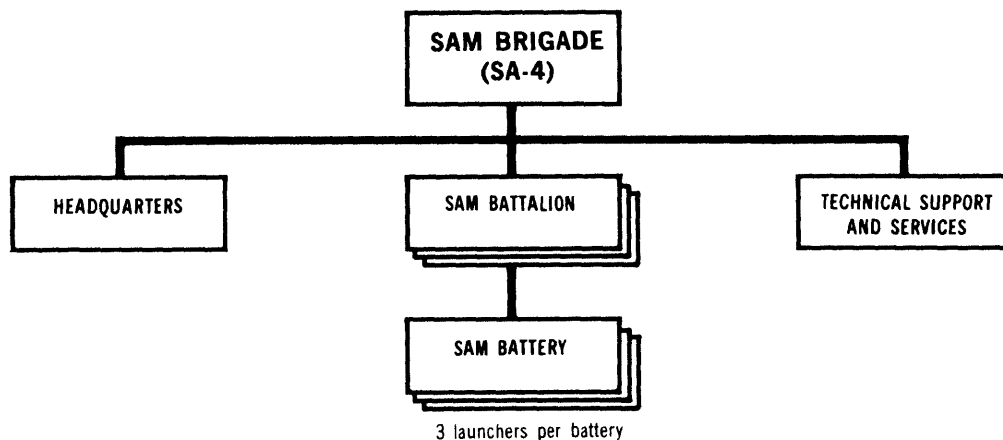
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
SSM, SS-1c/SCUD B TEL .....	12 or 18*	Meteorological Radar, END TRAY .....	3

**NOTE.** The 1987 INF Treaty calls for elimination of the SS-23 from the Soviet inventory.

**FOOTNOTE.** \*An SSM battalion may consist of either two or three firing batteries; therefore, a battalion may have 4 or 6 TELs, and a brigade may have 12 or 18 TELs. There is at least one reload missile per TEL.

**SAM Brigade (SA-4), Army or Front**



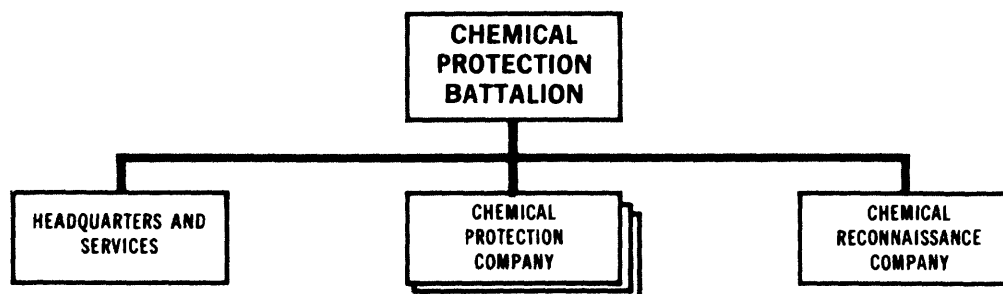
### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total (estimated)	Equipment	Total (estimated)
SAM, SA-4/GANEF TEL .....	27	Radar, Target Acquisition, LONG TRACK .....	5
Radar, Fire Control, PAT HAND .....	9	Radar, Height Finding, THIN SKIN .....	1

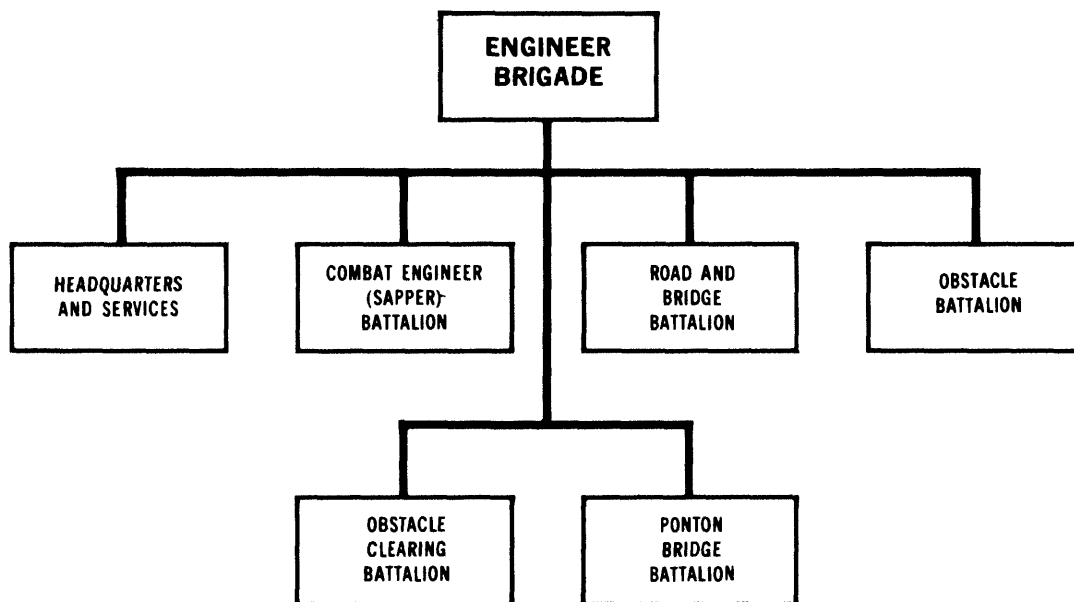
**NOTES:** 1. This chart depicts the key subunits of an SA-4 brigade; thus, not all of the brigade's subunits are shown.

2. The SA-11 is replacing the SA-4 in army-level SAM brigades, but under a different organization. The SA-12a/GLADIATOR and the SA-12b/GIANT are replacing the SA-4 in nondivisional SAM units, but under an organization different from that of the SA-4 or the SA-11.

**Chemical Protection Battalion, Army**



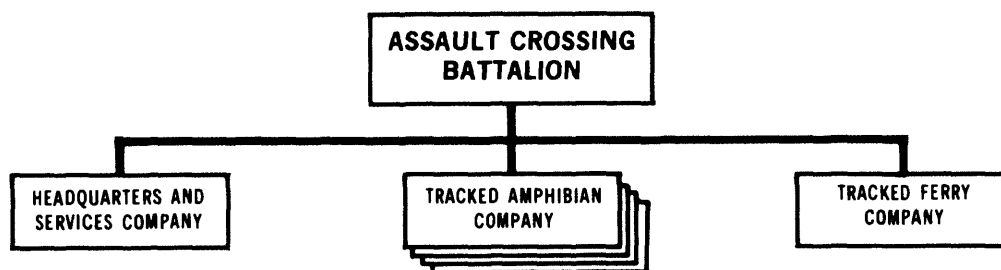
## Engineer Brigade, Army or Front



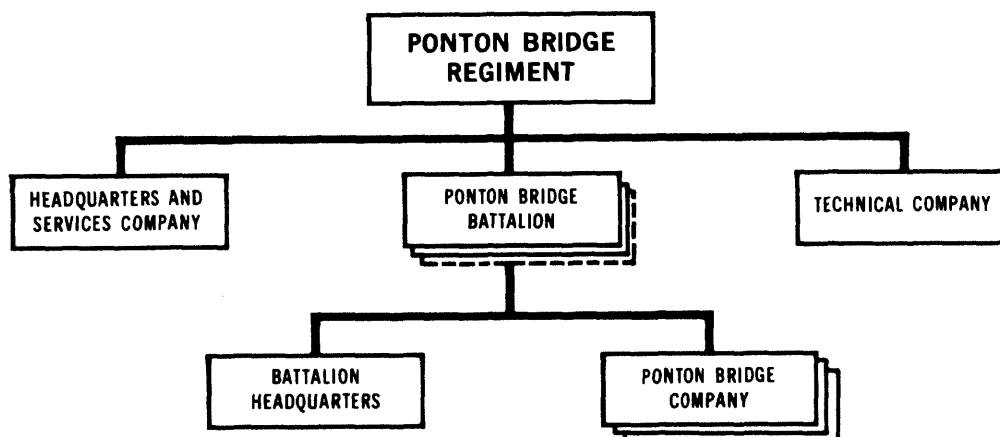
## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ACV, BRDM-2 .....	4	Bridge Ramp, PMP on KrAZ-255 .....	4
APC, BTR-60 .....	6	Tracked Ferry, GSP .....	24
Truck, UAZ-469 .....	19	Tracked Amphibian, K-61/PTS .....	28
Truck, ZIL-131/151/157 .....	82	Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK-2 .....	12
Truck, KrAZ-255 .....	25	Dozer, BAT/BAT-M/PKT .....	15
Armored Recovery Vehicle .....	6	Powerboat, BMK-150 .....	15
Bridge, TMM on KrAZ-255 .....	20	Minelayer, PMR-3/GMZ .....	13
Bridge, Tank-Launched, MTU/MT-55 .....	12-14	Armored Engineer Tractor, IMR .....	6
Bridge, Section, PMP on KrAZ-255 .....	32	Mineclearer, MTK/MTK-2 .....	3

NOTE: Structure and number/type of equipment vary.

**Assault Crossing Battalion, Army or Front****PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

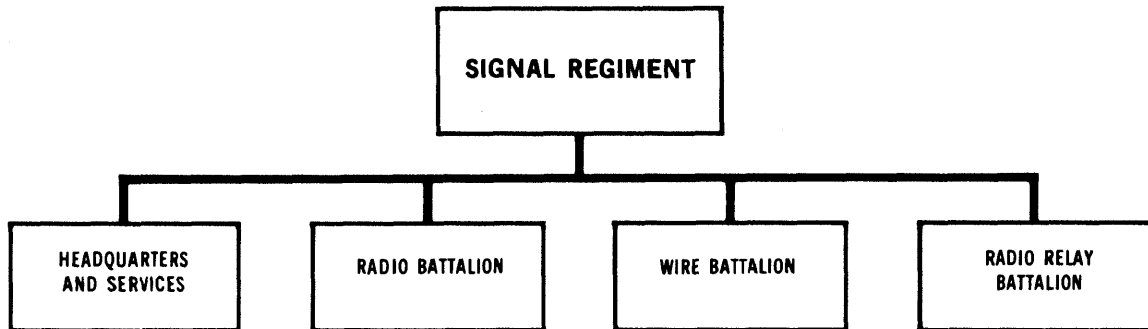
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ACV, BRDM-2 .....	4	Tracked Ferry, GSP .....	40
Truck, UAZ-469 .....	2	Tracked Amphibian, K-61/PTS .....	36
Truck, ZIL-131/151/157 .....	10	Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK-2 .....	3
Armored Engineer Tractor, IMR .....	3	Dozer, BAT/BAT-M/PKT .....	3
Armored Recovery Vehicle .....	3		

**Ponton Bridge Regiment, Army or Front****PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ACV, BRDM-2 .....	10	Bridge Section, PMP on KrAZ-255 .....	96
Truck, UAZ-469 .....	5	Bridge Ramp, PMP on KrAZ-255 .....	12
Truck, ZIL-131/151/157 .....	60	Tracked Amphibian, K-61/PTS .....	8
Truck, KrAZ-255 .....	5	Ditching Machine, BTM/MDK-2 .....	3
Armored Recovery Vehicle .....	3	Dozer, BAT/BAT-M/PKT .....	7
Bridge, TMM on KrAZ-255 .....	4	Powerboat, BMK-150/BMK-T .....	36

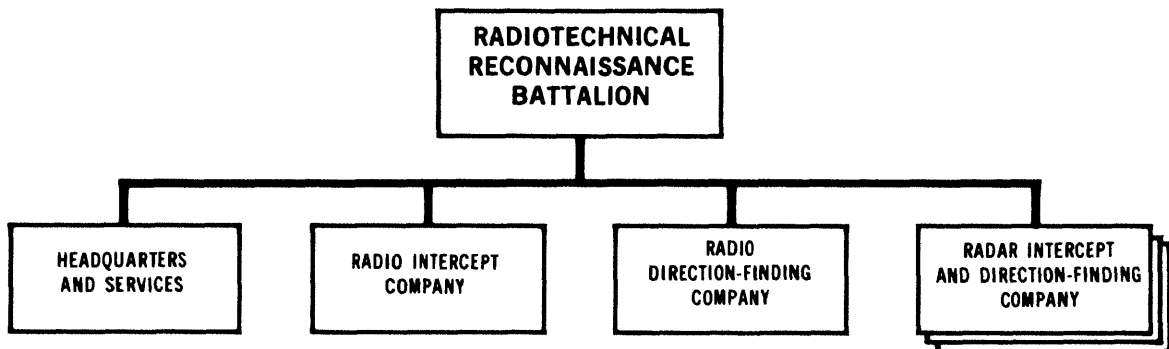
**Signal Regiment, Army**

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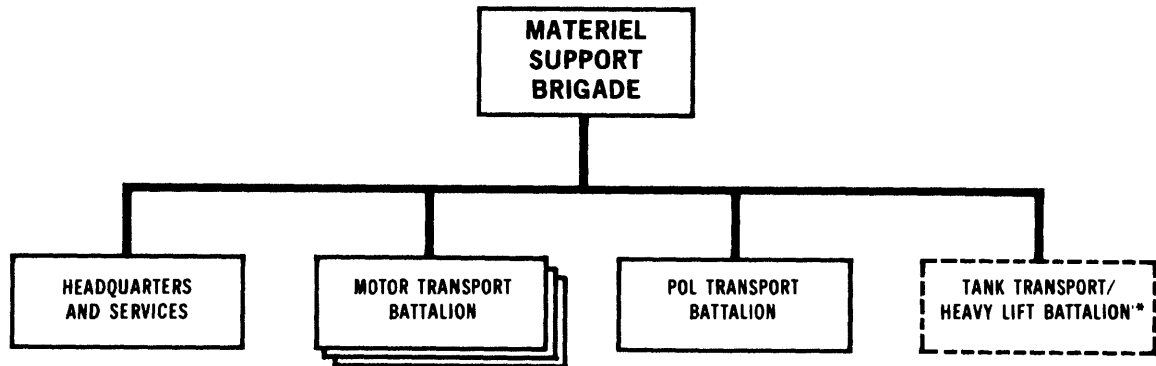
**Radiotechnical Reconnaissance Battalion, Army**

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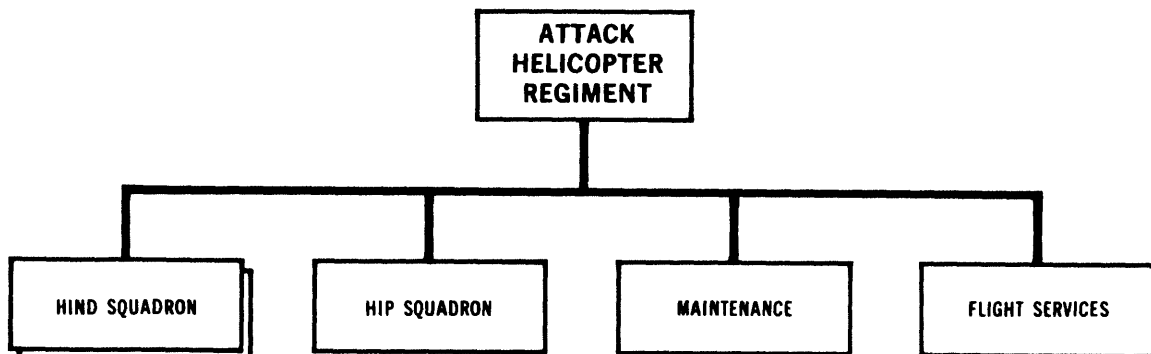
*NOTE:* This battalion is also known as a radio and radar intercept and direction-finding battalion.

**Matériel Support Brigade, Army**



*FOOTNOTE:* \*A tank transport/heavy lift battalion, equipped with MAZ-537 heavy tank transporters, may be attached to the brigade when the mission dictates.

**Attack Helicopter Regiment, Army**



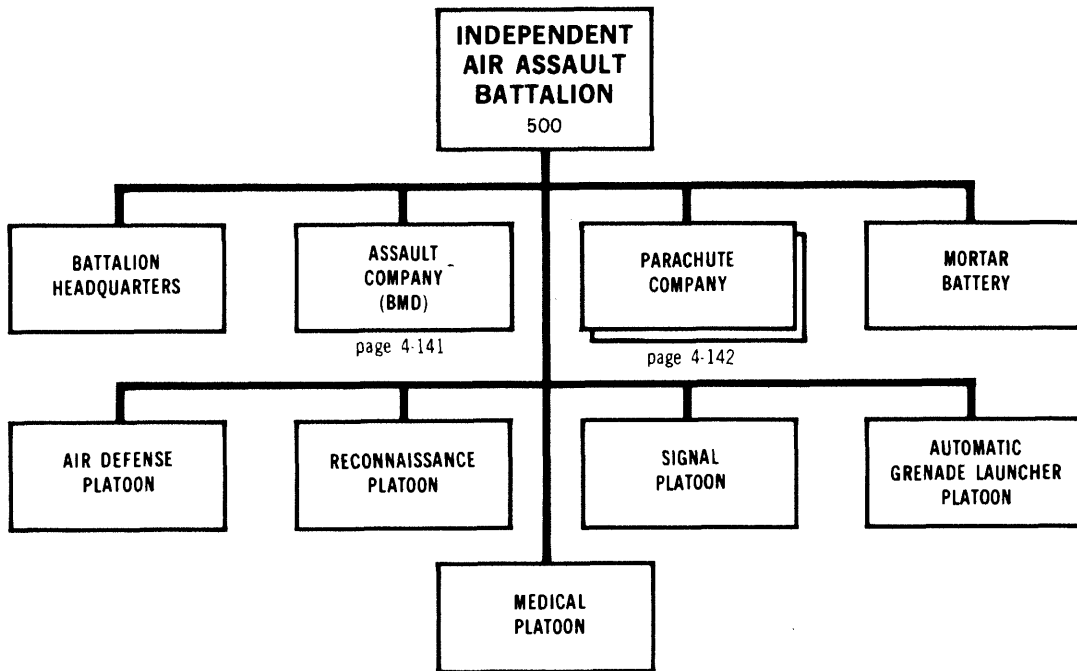
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
Attack Helicopter, Mi-24/HIND D/E/F .....	40

Equipment	Total
Medium Helicopter, Mi-8T/HIP C/E or Mi-17/HIP H .....	20



## Independent Air Assault Battalion, Army



## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

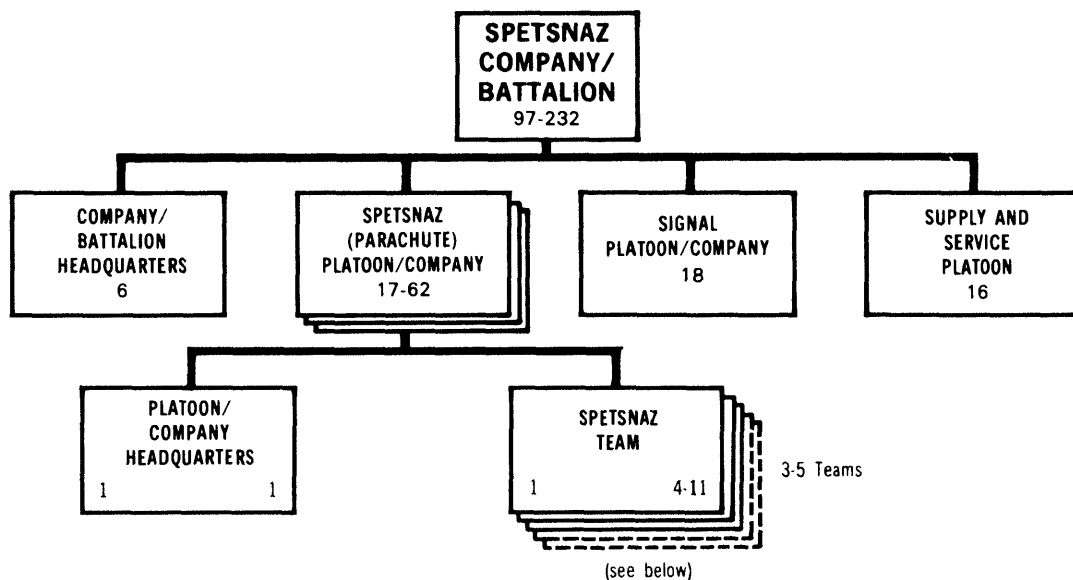
Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
120-mm Mortar, M1943 or M-120 .....	8	ATGL, RPG-16D .....	27
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	9	AAICV, BMD-1 .....	13
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17 ...	6	APC, BMD M1979/1 .....	3
		ACV, BMD-1KSh .....	1

**NOTES.** 1. This represents a provisional assessment of the strength, organization, and equipment of the independent air assault battalion, based on fragmentary information from several sources.

2. An army may have more than one of these battalions.

3. The battalion has no organic lift capability.

# SPETSNAZ Company or Battalion, Army



- NOTES.** 1. The structure of army-level SPETSNAZ units is not fixed. Some armies may have a SPETSNAZ battalion, while others may have only a company. The chart above represents a provisional assessment of army-level SPETSNAZ strength and organization, based on fragmentary information from several sources.
2. The total number of teams which an army-level SPETSNAZ organization can deploy varies from 10 to 15.

## SPETSNAZ Team, SPETSNAZ Company, Army or Front

### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

	Personnel	Equipment
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <b>SPETSNAZ TEAM</b> 1 4-11         </div>	Team Leader (Officer) .....	AKS-74 or AKSU-74, PM
	Assistant Team Leader (Warrant Officer or Sergeant) .....	AKS-74 or AKSU-74, PM
	1-2 × Radio Operator .....	R-350M, AKS-74 or AKSU-74, PM
	1-2 × Weapons Specialist .....	RPG-16D, PM
	1-2 × Demolition Specialist .....	AKS-74 or AKSU-74, PM
	0-4 × Reconnaissance Specialist .....	AKS-74 or AKSU-74, PM

- NOTES.** 1. Team composition is not fixed. The organization above shows the variations which may exist within what may be a typical SPETSNAZ team.
2. In keeping with its behind-the-lines missions, the SPETSNAZ team is lightly equipped. Each soldier normally has an assault rifle, a silenced pistol, a knife, and up to eight hand grenades of various types. In addition, the team's equipment normally includes an R-350M burst-transmission radio, an SVD sniper rifle, an RPG-16D antitank grenade launcher, directional mines, and explosives. The team can also receive SA-7/14/16 shoulder-fired SAMs or man-portable ATGMs.

## FRONT

### *Front*

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The *front* is the highest Soviet operational command in wartime. It is both an administrative and an operational entity, incorporating the air and ground forces required for operations in a given area. No *fronts* exist in peacetime, although the basic elements of a wartime *front* (that is, the combat and CS units and the rudimentary framework of the CSS units) are present in the peacetime structures of the military districts in the USSR and Soviet groups of forces in Eastern Europe. In wartime, Soviet force developers will activate *fronts*. They will organize each *front* for a specific strategic operation within a TVD, based on their analysis of the objectives, enemy, and terrain. Thus, there is no fixed *front* organization. Historically, *fronts* have varied greatly in size, consisting of as few as two and as many as nine armies. Today, however, a typical *front* may have three to five Soviet/non-Soviet CAAs or TAs.

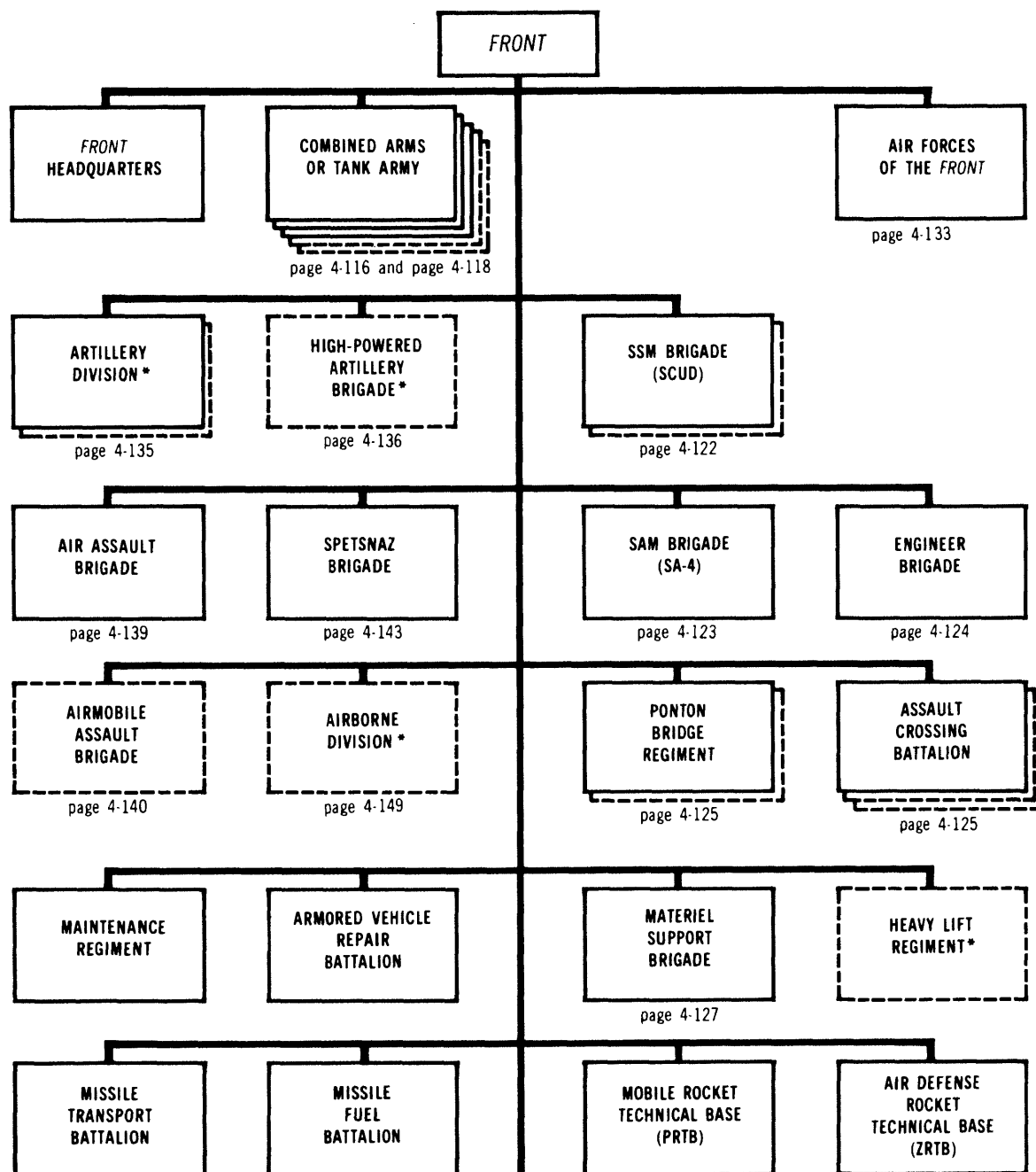
Most *fronts* which could be formed throughout the Soviet Army would have three to four CAAs and perhaps one TA. This may not be the case in the Western TVD, where there is a greater percentage of TDs versus MRDs and, consequently, a greater percentage of TAs versus CAAs. For example, the WGF, which could form the nucleus

of a *front* in wartime, currently has three TAs and only two CAAs.

In addition to these ground armies, a typical *front* may have air forces of the *front*, one or two artillery divisions, SSM brigades, a SAM brigade, an air assault brigade, and a SPETSNAZ brigade. If required, the *front* may receive support from airborne and amphibious forces. The TVD may receive additional assets from the Reserve of the Supreme High Command (RVGK), which it, in turn, may allocate to the *front*. The *front* may also receive support from assets of the Strategic Rocket Forces (SRF), strategic aviation, naval forces, railroad troops, and Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) and KGB units.

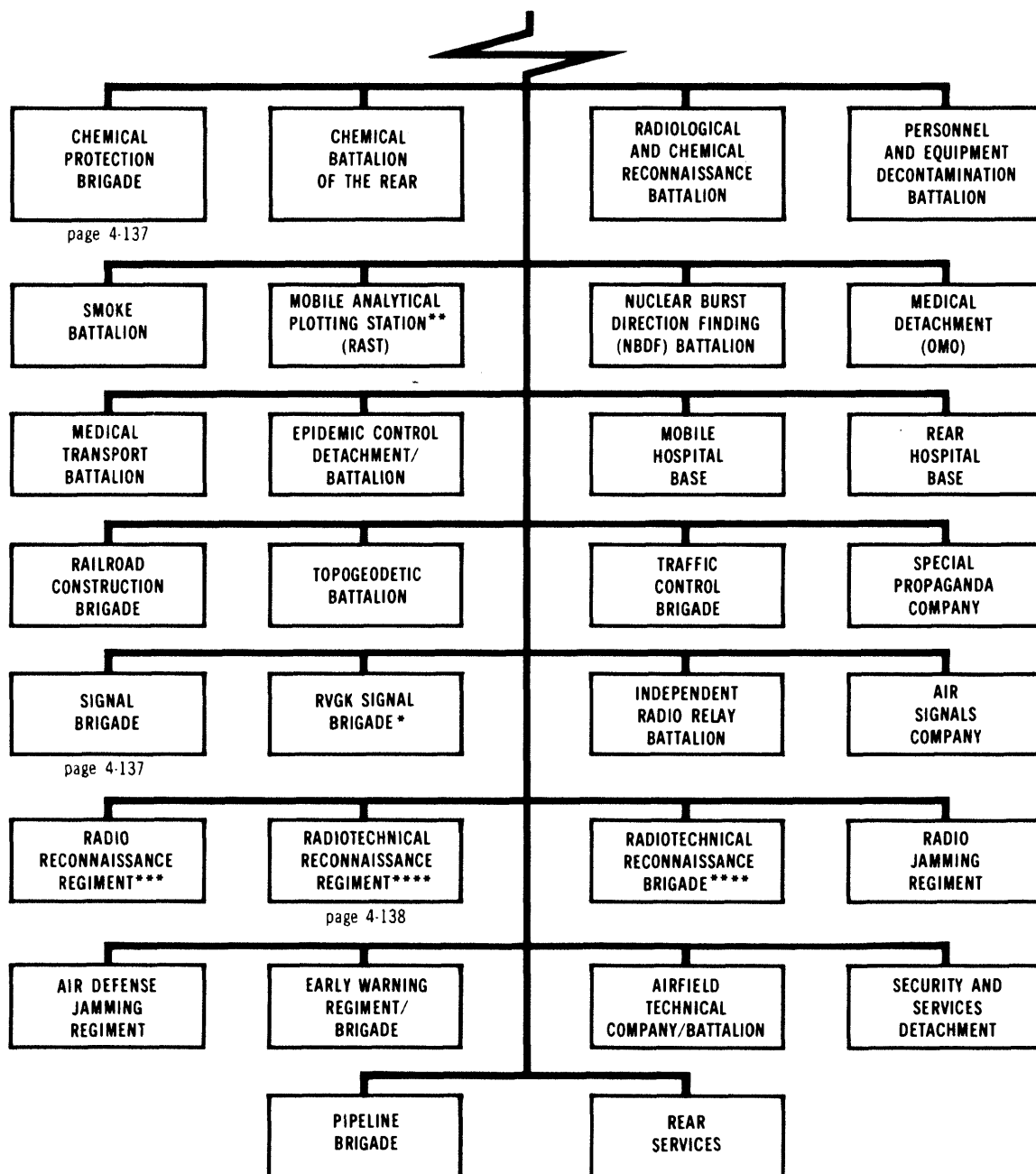
Due to the wide variety in types and numbers of units which may make up a given *front*, construction of a sample *front* structure is impossible. Instead, the following charts depict all of the different units that could be allocated to any given *front*, depending on its mission within the context of the overall strategic operation. Not all *fronts* would have all these units present. Many of the units may be modified to suit the particular needs of the *front*. More than one of some types of units will probably be present; for example, SSM brigades or ponton bridge regiments.

Front



(continued)

Front (continued)



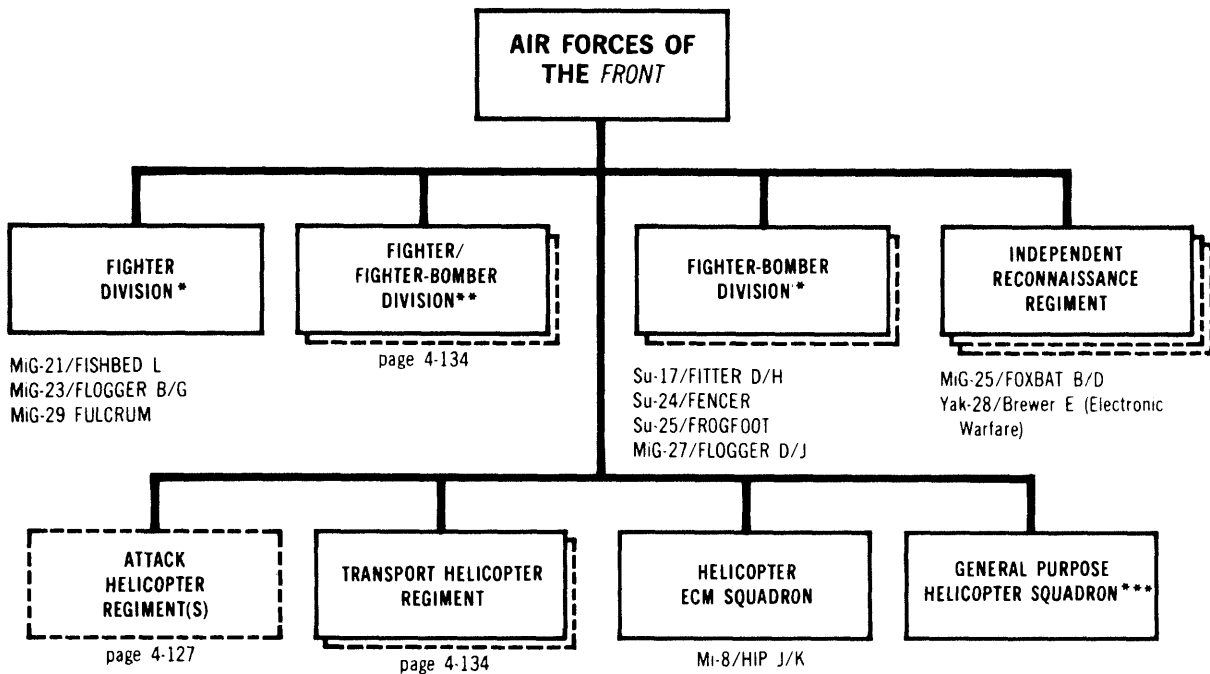
FOOTNOTES. \*RVGK assets allocated through TVD to front.

\*\*Also known as a mobile computation and analysis station.

\*\*\*Also known as a radio intercept and direction-finding regiment.

\*\*\*\*Also known as a radio and radar intercept and direction-finding regiment (brigade).

## Air Forces of the Front



**NOTES.** 1. The Air Forces of the *Front* have no fixed organization and may tailor their structure to meet specific needs. A typical Air Forces of the *Front* would include two or three divisions of fighters and fighter-bombers and one or more independent regiments of reconnaissance aircraft, in addition to helicopter units of the types shown above.

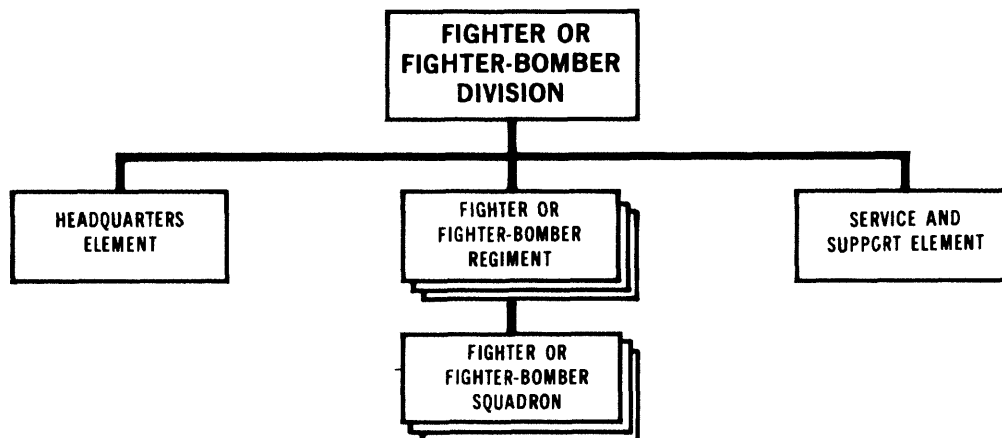
2. The Air Forces of the WGF, which comprise the largest concentration of air forces in peacetime, include more than 700 combat aircraft, over 350 attack helicopters, and about 300 other aircraft and helicopters. These assets are organized into five air divisions (one fighter division, two fighter/fighter-bomber divisions, and two fighter-bomber divisions) and at least ten independent regiments (three air reconnaissance regiments, two transport helicopter regiments, and five attack helicopter regiments). While the five attack helicopter regiments belong organizationally to the Air Forces of the WGF, they are under the operational control of the five CAAs and TAs of the WGF.

**FOOTNOTES.** \*Fighter and fighter-bomber divisions have the same basic structure, as shown on p. 4-134.

\*\*A fighter/fighter-bomber division has a mix of the aircraft types shown for the fighter division and the fighter-bomber division.

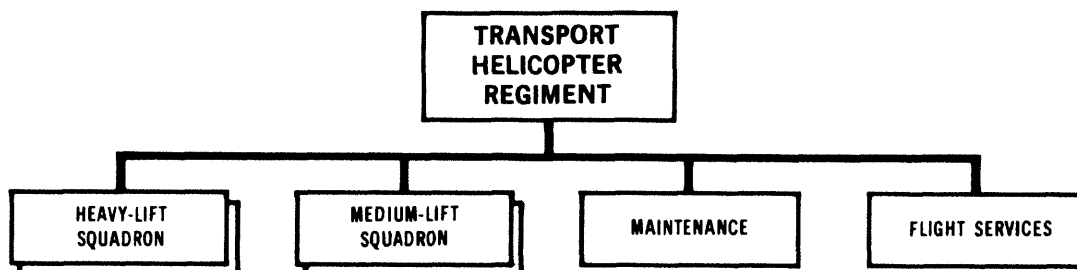
\*\*\*The general-purpose helicopter squadron normally has 20 to 30 helicopters.

**Fighter or Fighter-Bomber Division,**  
Air Force of the *Front*



**NOTE.** Each fighter or fighter-bomber regiment has 45 aircraft (in three squadrons of 15 aircraft each). This total includes up to 5 trainer aircraft per regiment that can serve as combat aircraft.

**Transport Helicopter Regiment,**  
Air Forces of the *Front*

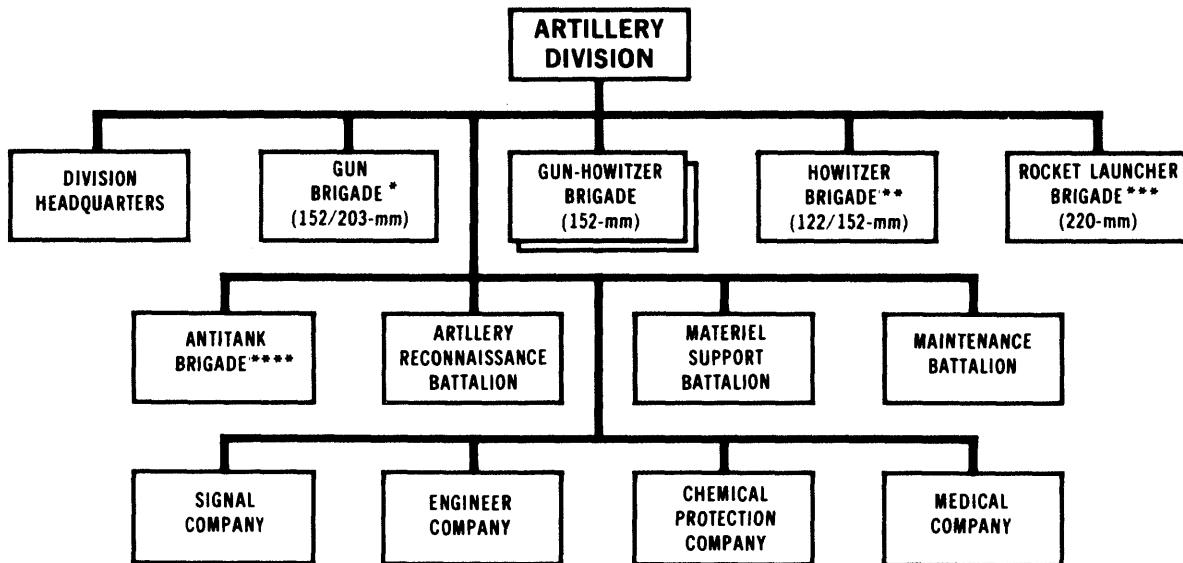


**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
Heavy-Lift Helicopter, Mi-6A/HOOK or Mi-26/HALO A .....	24	Medium Helicopter, Mi-8T/HIP C or Mi-17/HIP H .....	32

**Artillery Division, Front**


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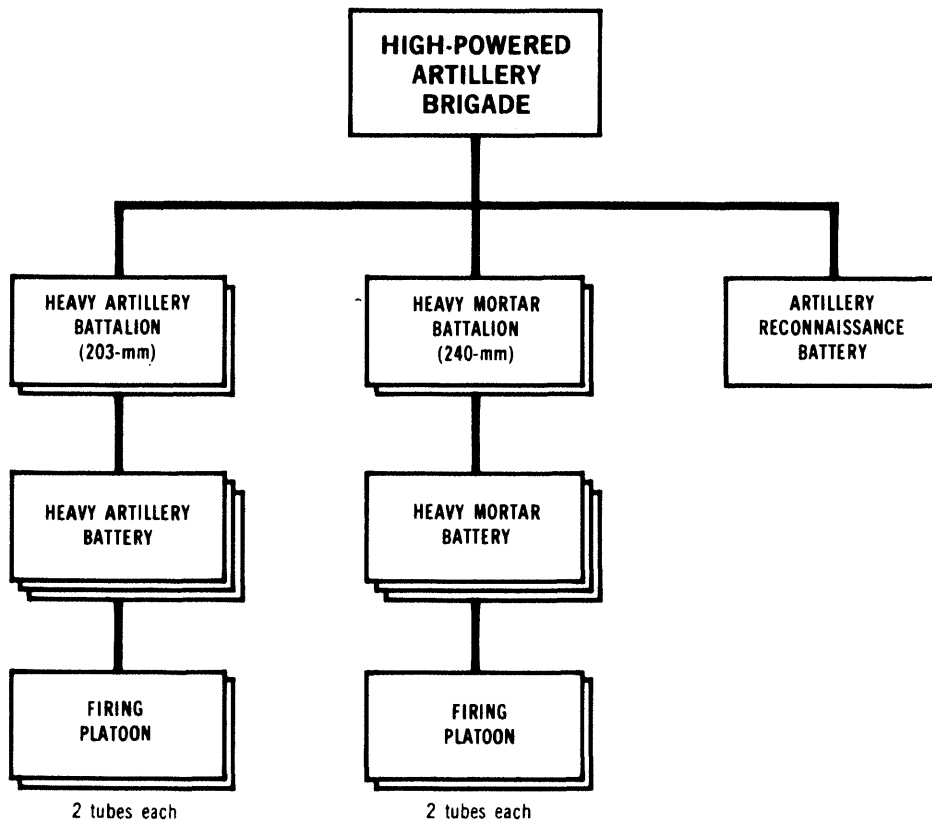

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
122-mm Howitzer D-30 or M-30 .....	72	220-mm Rocket Launcher (16-Round)	
152-mm Gun-Howitzer D-20 or ML-20 or		BM-22 or 122-mm Rocket Launcher	
M1987 or 152-mm SP Howitzer 2S3 .....	144	(40-Round) BM-21 .....	72
152-mm Field Gun 2A36 or 203-mm		100-mm Antitank Gun T-12/MT-12 .....	48
SP Gun 2S7 .....	72	ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3/5 ....	36

NOTE: In some artillery divisions, howitzer, gun-howitzer, and gun brigades consist of four 18-tube battalions, while in other artillery divisions, these brigades consist of three 24-tube battalions.

- FOOTNOTES.**
- \*Some gun brigades (for example, one in WGF) may have the 203-mm SP gun 2S7. In some artillery divisions, gun brigades may still have the older 130-mm field gun M-46.
  - \*\*Most artillery divisions have a mixture of 122-mm howitzer and 152-mm gun-howitzer brigades; others (for example, in WGF) employ only 152-mm howitzers or gun-howitzers.
  - \*\*\*The rocket launcher brigade normally consists of four battalions, each with 18 BM-22 rocket launchers. Some brigades may still have the 122-mm rocket launcher (40-round) BM-21, which the BM-22 is replacing in the forward area.
  - \*\*\*\*Equipment totals given are for an antitank brigade with four antitank battalions of the type shown on p. 4-72, although some artillery divisions, such as those in WGF, may have no antitank unit.



High-Powered Artillery Brigade, *Front*

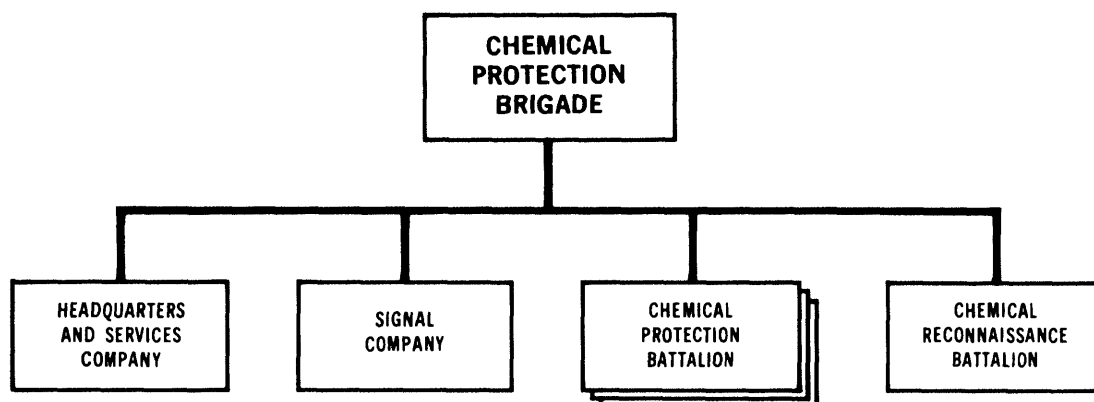
## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
203-mm SP Gun, 2S7 or 203-mm Howitzer		240-mm SP Mortar, 2S4 or 240-mm Mortar	
M1931 (B-4M) .....	24	M-240 .....	24

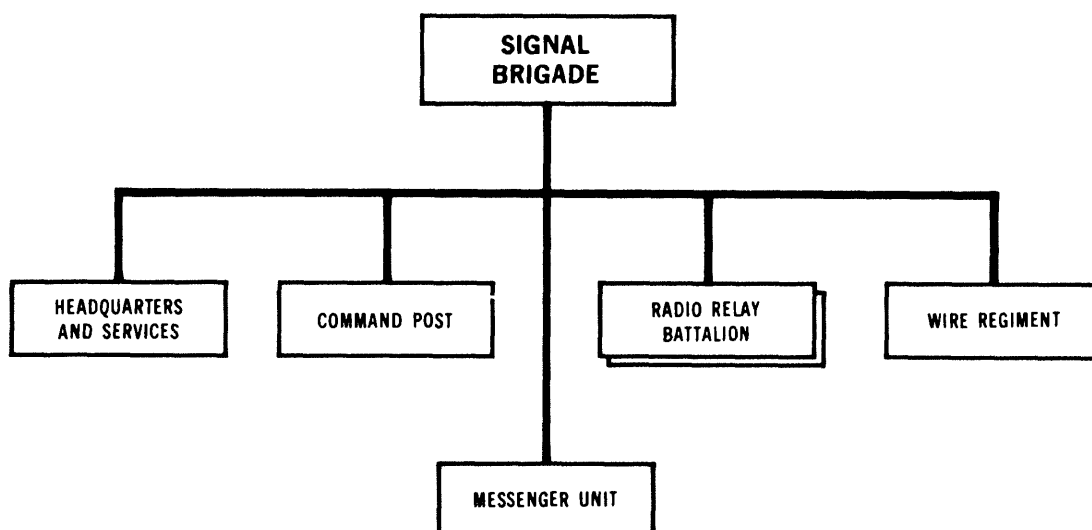
**NOTE.** A high-powered artillery brigade from the Reserve of the Supreme High Command (RVGK) will probably be allocated to a *front*. This nuclear-capable brigade is not part of the *front's* artillery division.

**Chemical Protection Brigade, Front** 

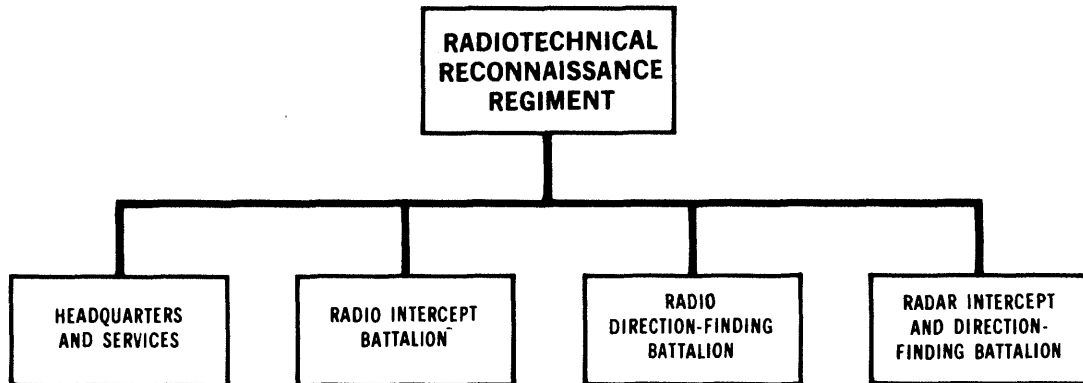
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**Signal Brigade, Front** 

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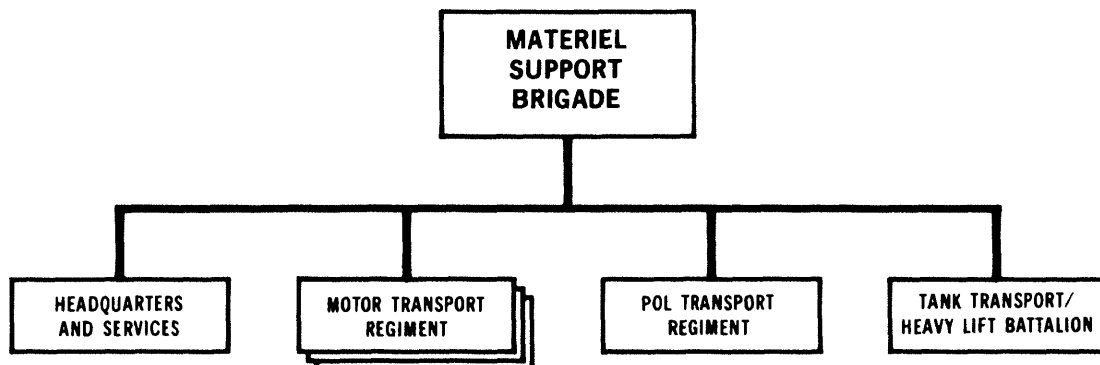


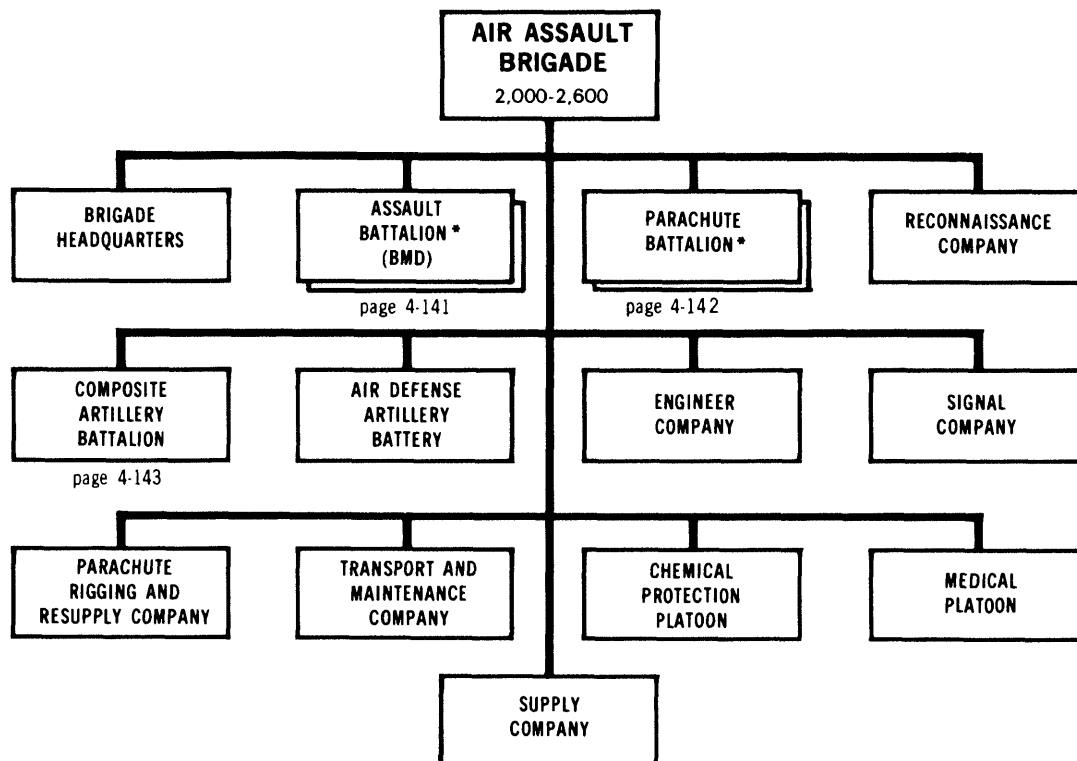
**Radiotechnical Reconnaissance Regiment, Front** \_\_\_\_\_



*NOTE.* This regiment is also known as a radio and radar intercept and direction-finding regiment.

**Matériel Support Brigade, Front** \_\_\_\_\_



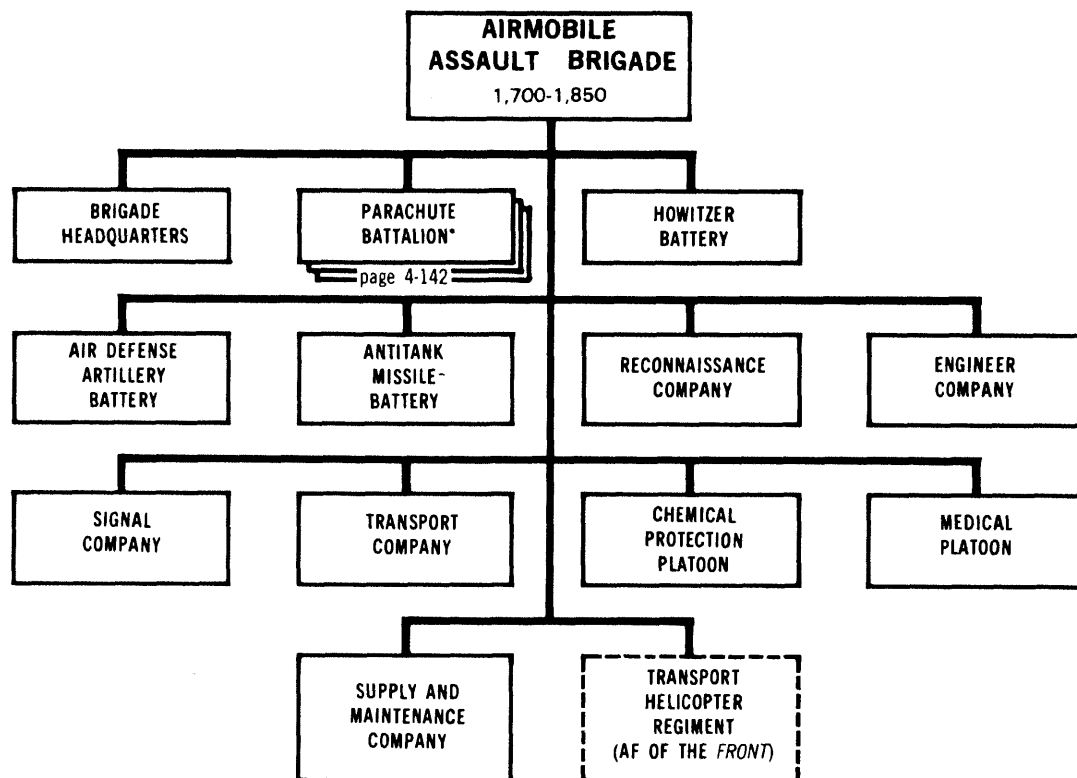
**Air Assault Brigade, Front****PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Total</b>
120-mm Mortar, M1943 or M-120 .....	32	ATGM Manpack Console, AT-4/SPIGOT .....	12
122-mm Howitzer, D-30 .....	12-18	73-mm Recoilless AT Gun, SPG-9 .....	6
122-mm Rocket Launcher (12-Round) BM-21V ...	6	ATGL, RPG-16D .....	150
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN		30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher,	
or SA-16 .....	45	AGS-17 .....	24
23-mm AA Gun, ZU-23 .....	6	AAICV, BMD-1 and variants .....	68

**NOTES.** 1. This represents a provisional assessment of the strength, organization, and equipment of the air assault brigade, based on fragmentary information from several sources.

2. Air transport support units required for deployment may be allocated to the brigade from Military Transport Aviation (VTA) assets. Either transport aircraft or heavy-lift helicopters could air-land the BMD-equipped battalions or insert the parachute battalions by parachute. Helicopters could also air-land the parachute battalions.

**FOOTNOTE.** \*Some air assault brigades may have a different mix, consisting of one BMD-equipped assault battalion and three parachute battalions.

Airmobile Assault Brigade, *Front*

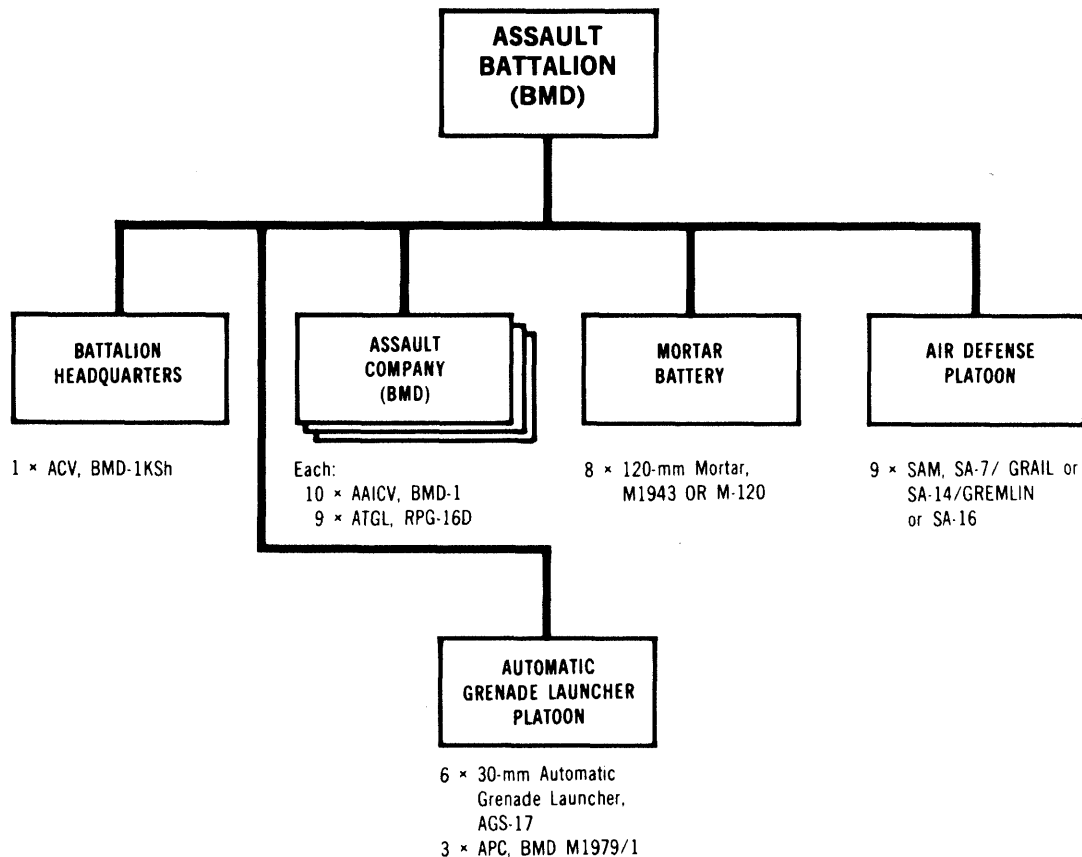
## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total
120-mm Mortar, M1943 or M-120 .....	24
122-mm Howitzer, D-30 .....	6
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	36
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3/SAGGER or AT-5/SPANDREL .....	9

Equipment	Total
ATGM Manpack Console, AT-4/SPIGOT .....	18
73-mm Recoilless AT Gun, SPG-9 .....	9
ATGL, RPG-16D .....	114
30-mm Auto Grenade Launcher, AGS-17 .....	18
ACV, BRDM-2 .....	4

- NOTES. 1. This represents a provisional assessment of the strength, organization, and equipment of the airmobile assault brigade, based on fragmentary information from several sources.
2. The helicopter is the primary mode of transportation for the airmobile assault brigade. Helicopters organic to the Air Forces of the *Front* may come under the operational control of the brigade headquarters. However, Military Transport Aviation (VTA) assets may also lift the brigade.

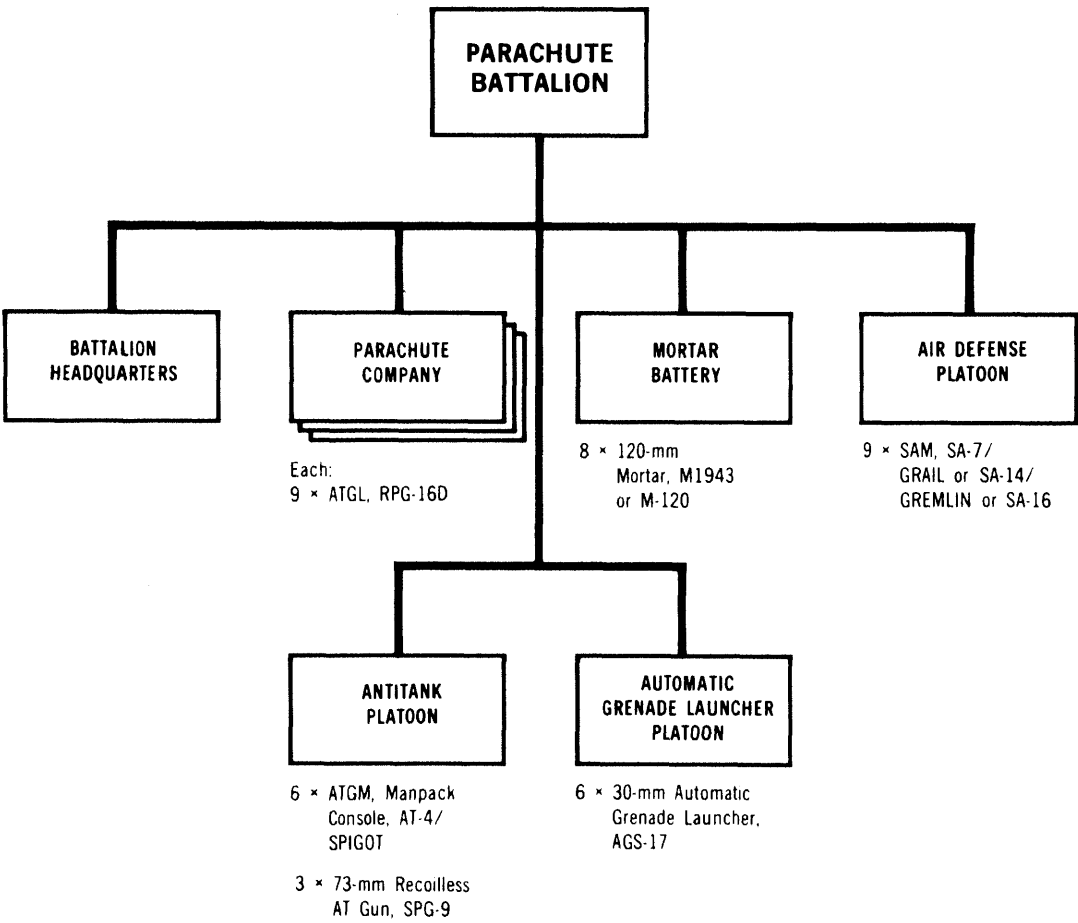
FOOTNOTE. \*The parachute battalions in the airmobile assault brigade are sometimes called airmobile assault battalions.

**Assault Battalion (BMD), Air Assault Brigade, Front****PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-16D .....	27	120-mm Mortar, M1943 or M-120 .....	8
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	9	AAICV, BMD-1 .....	30
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17 ...	6	APC, BMD M1979/1 .....	3
		ACV, BMD-1KSh .....	1

**Parachute Battalion, Air Assault Brigade  
and Airmobile Assault Brigade, Front**

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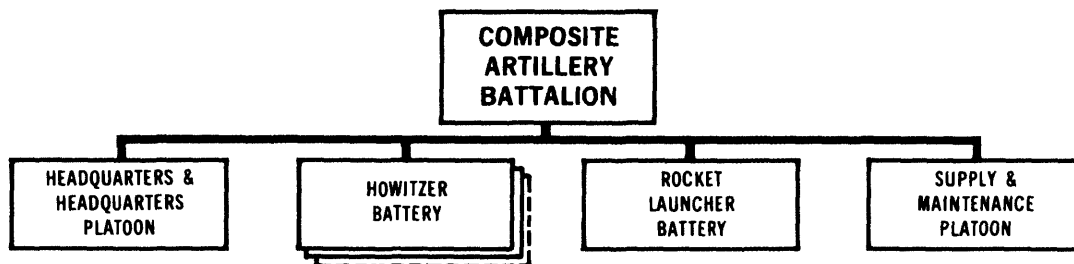
**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-16D .....	27
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	9
ATGM, Manpack Console, AT-4/SPIGOT .....	6
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17 ...	6

Equipment	Total
73-mm Recoilless AT Gun, SPG-9 .....	3
120-mm Mortar, M1943 or M-120 .....	8

*NOTE:* In the airmobile assault brigade, the parachute battalion may be called an airmobile assault battalion.

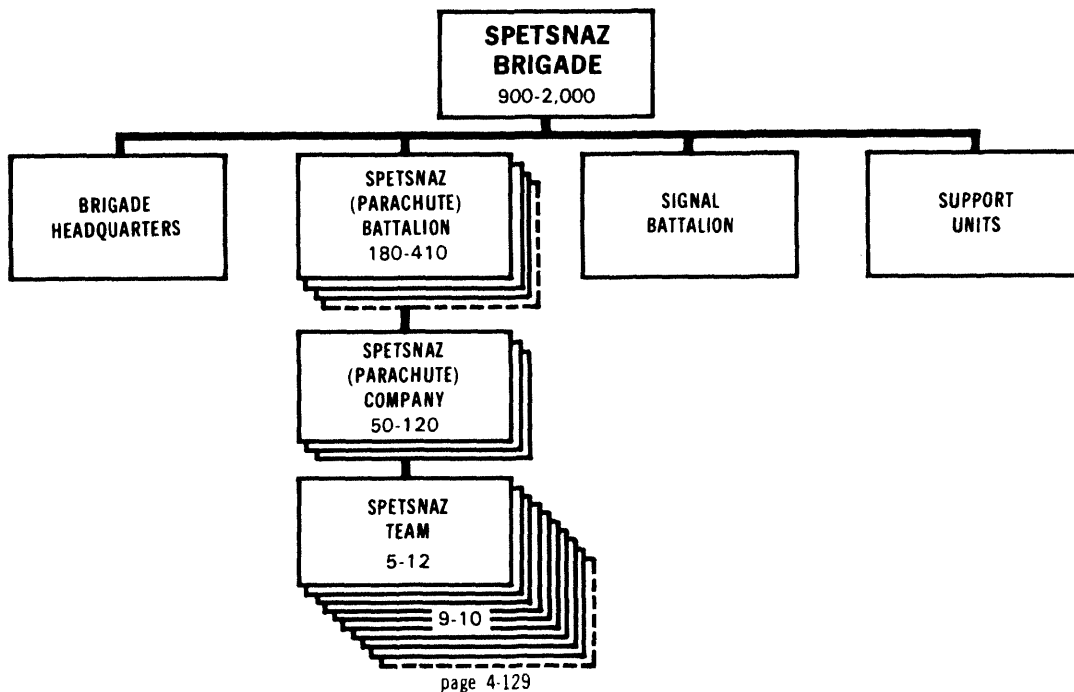
**Composite Artillery Battalion, Air Assault Brigade, Front**



**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
122-mm Howitzer D-30 .....	12-18	122-mm Rocket Launcher (12-Round) BM-21V ...	6

**SPETSNAZ Brigade, Front**



**NOTES.** 1. Brigade structure is not fixed. This chart represents a provisional assessment of what may be a typical SPETSNAZ brigade's strength and organization, based on fragmentary information from several sources.

2. A brigade may deploy about 80 to 100 SPETSNAZ teams.

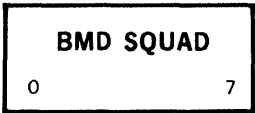


Airborne Forces

Soviet airborne forces are directly subordinate to the VGK or the wartime *Stavka* VGK, with operational control exercised by the Chief of the General Staff. In wartime, some airborne units would be allocated to TVDs and possibly, in turn, to *fronts* or armies for specific missions. Other airborne units would remain under VGK control.

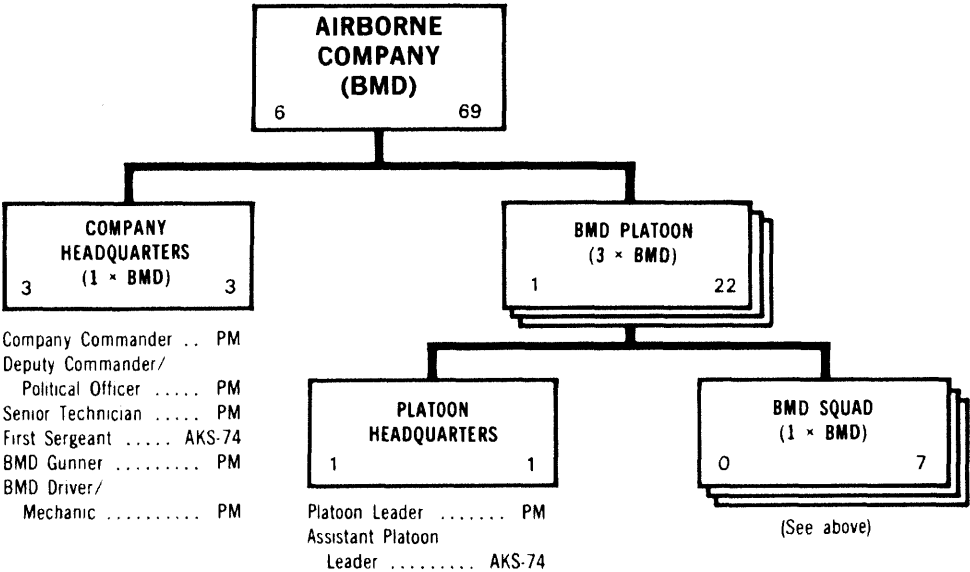
AIRBORNE REGIMENT STRUCTURE (BMD)

BMD Squad



Personnel	Equipment
Squad Leader/BMD Commander .....	AKS-74
BMD Driver/Mechanic .....	PM
BMD Gunner .....	PM
Machine Gunner .....	RPKS-74
Grenadier .....	RPG-16D, PM
Assistant Squad Leader/Senior Rifleman .....	AKS-74
Rifleman/Assistant Grenadier .....	AKS-74

Airborne Company, Airborne Battalion, Airborne Regiment, Airborne Division

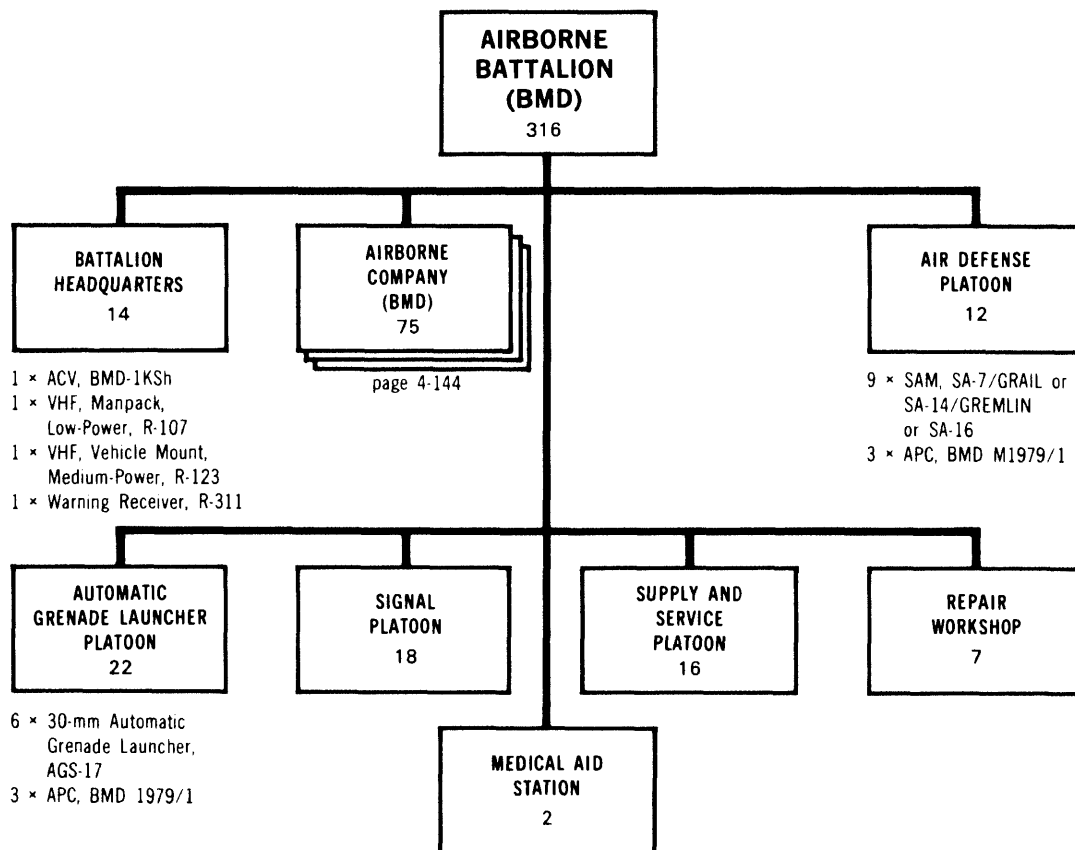


PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
9-mm Pistol, PM .....	35	Radios:	
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AKS-74 .....	31	VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	4
5.45-mm Light Machine Gun, RPKS-74 .....	9	VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	1
Antitank Grenade Launcher, RPG-16D .....	9	VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 .....	10
AAICV, BMD-1 .....	10		

NOTE. The company commander's RTO comes from the battalion signal platoon and is not part of the BMD company personnel total.

## Airborne Battalion, Airborne Regiment, Airborne Division



## PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total
ATGL, RPG-16D .....	30
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	9
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17 .....	6
5.45-mm LMG, RPKS-74 .....	27
AAICV, BMD-1 .....	30
APC, BMD M1979/1 .....	6
ACV, BMD-1KSh .....	1
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	1
Truck, GAZ-66A .....	10
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1

Equipment	Total
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	3
Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	3
Trailer, Water .....	1
Radios:	
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium Power .....	1
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	12
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	7
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 .....	35
Ground-to-Air Radio Set .....	2
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

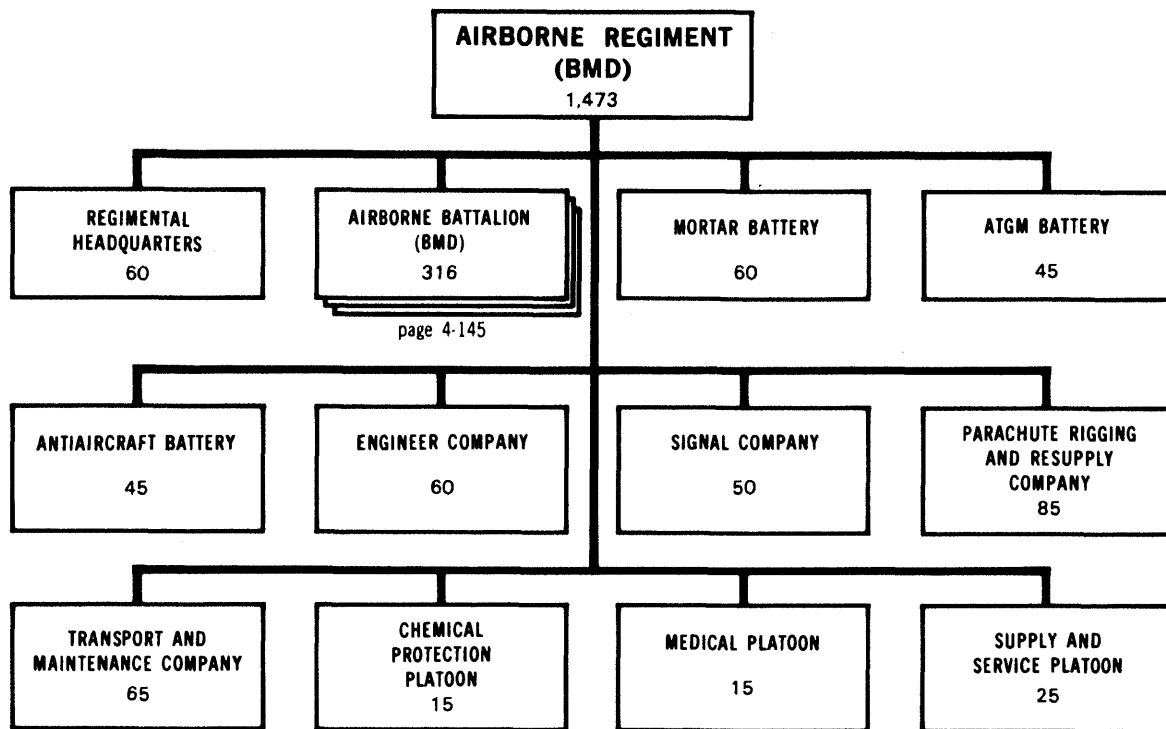
**Airborne Regiment (BMD)**

The airborne regiment has a nucleus of three airborne battalions and three fire support subunits. These fire support subunits include one mortar battery, one ATGM battery, and one AA battery. There are other elements that support the combat elements.

Each regiment now has over 100 BMDs in three different configurations. The basic BMD-1 is the standard squad vehicle. Air defense and automatic

grenade launcher platoons within battalions use the BMD M1979/1. The BMD-1 KSh serves as a command vehicle at battalion and regimental headquarters.

By adding the BMD to such an extent, the Soviets have upgraded troop protection, mobility, and firepower while retaining air-droppability. Only a few items within airborne regiments are not air-droppable (for example, several trucks).



**NOTE.** Approximately 150 personnel are officers.

**AIRBORNE REGIMENT (BMD),  
AIRBORNE DIVISION**

	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * AIRBORNE BATTALION (BMD)	MORTAR BATTERY	ATGM BATTERY	ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	PARACHUTE RIGGING AND RESUPPLY COMPANY	TRANSPORT AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MEDICAL PLATOON	SUPPLY AND SERVICE PLATOON	TOTAL
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	60	948	60	45	45	60	50	85	65	15	15	25	1,473
<b>WEAPONS</b>													
120-mm Mortar, M1943/M-120			6										6
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16	3	27		3	3								36
23-mm AA Gun, ZU-23					6								6
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3/5				9									9
ATGL RPG-16D	2	90	6	9					4				111
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17		18											18
5.45-mm LMG, RPKS-74	2	81											83
<b>AAICV/ACV/APC/ASC</b>													
AAICV, BMD-1		90											90
APC, BMD M1979/1		18											18
ACV, BMD-1KSh	4	3											7
ASC, BRDM-2				4									4
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, UAZ-69/469	4	3	1		1	1	8		1				19
Truck, GAZ-66 A/B		30	6		6	4		30			2	8	86
Truck, ZIL-130/131				3				25	36				64
Truck, Ural-375D									2				2
Truck, KrAZ-255B								6					6
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452		3									2		5
<b>VAN TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, Van, ZIL (AT-3/5 Simulator)				1									1

(continued)

Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

FM 100-2-3

## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

AIRBORNE REGIMENT (BMD),  
AIRBORNE DIVISION

	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * AIRBORNE BATTALION (BMD)	MORTAR BATTERY	ATGM BATTERY	ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERY	ENGINEER COMPANY	SIGNAL COMPANY	PARACHUTE RIGGING AND RESUPPLY COMPANY	TRANSPORT AND MAINTENANCE COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION PLATOON	MEDICAL PLATOON	SUPPLY AND SERVICE PLATOON	TOTAL
Truck, Van, GAZ (Signal)						3							3
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)		3						9					12
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, POL, ZIL							12						12
<b>CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES</b>													
Truck, Chemical Reconnaissance UAZ-69rkh									4				4
<b>TRAILERS</b>													
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle	2	9						4			2		17
Trailer, Field Kitchen		9			1	1	2	1		1	4		19
Trailer, Water		3			1	1	1	1		1	1		9
<b>RADIOS</b>													
HF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	4					2			4				10
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power		3				1							4
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power						1							1
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148		36											36
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	2	21	4	3	4	1	6	1	1		1		44
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123	4	105		13									122
Ground-to-Air Radio Set	2	6				1							9
Warning Receiver, R-311	1	3				1							5

(ASU-85) battalion, and an antiaircraft battalion provide essential CS. The introduction of the 2S9 SP howitzer as a replacement for towed artillery will increase mobility. Also, the airborne division has other CS and CSS units that provide limited backup for combat operations.



## Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation

## AIRBORNE DIVISION

	DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	3 * AIRBORNE REGIMENT (BMD)	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	ASSAULT GUN BATTALION	ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	PARACHUTE RIGGING AND RESUPPLY BATTALION	TRANSPORT AND MAINTENANCE BATTALION	MEDICAL BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	TOTAL
<b>PERSONNEL</b>	160	4,419	620	180	155	220	180	220	165	95	75	65	6,554
<b>WEAPONS</b>													
122-mm Howitzer, D-30			30										30
122-mm Rocket Launcher, BM-21V			6										6
120-mm Mortar, M1943/M-120		18											18
85-mm SP Assault Gun, ASU-85				31									31
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN OR SA-16	6	108	21	12	12	6	6	6		6			183
23-mm AA Gun, ZU-23		18			18								36
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3-5		27											27
ATGL, RPG-16D	6	333	40	2		12	11		8		9		421
30-mm Automatic Grenade Launcher, AGS-17		54											54
5.45-mm LMG, RPKS-74	4	249	36				4			8			301
<b>AAICV/ACV/ASC/APC</b>													
AAICV, BMD-1		270											270
APC, BMD M1979/1		54											54
ACV, BMD-1KSh	3	21											24
ACV, BRDM/BRDM-2	2	12								1			15
ASC, BRDM/BRDM-2										8			8
<b>GENERAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, UAZ-69/469	16	57	30	2	1	10	7	10	6	4		6	149
Truck, GAZ-66 A/B	6	258	75		25	20	2	60			15		461
Truck, ZIL-130/131		192		6			3	50	50				301
Truck, Ural-375D		6							6				12

(continued)

# AIRBORNE DIVISION

	REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS	3 * AIRBORNE REGIMENT (BMD)	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	ASSAULT GUN BATTALION	ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	PARACHUTE RIGGING AND RESUPPLY BATTALION	TRANSPORT AND MAINTENANCE BATTALION	MEDICAL BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	TOTAL
Truck, KrAZ-255B		18						12					30
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452	1	15	3	1						10			30
<b>VAN TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, Van, ZIL (AT-3/5 Simulator)		3											3
Truck, Van, GAZ	8									1			9
Truck, Van, GAZ (Signal)		9	6				9						24
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance)		36	5	1					18				60
Truck, Van, Hospital										5			5
Truck, Van (SIGINT Equipment)											3		3
<b>POL TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, POL, ZIL		36	4	1				15					56
<b>CHEMICAL RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLES</b>													
Truck, Chemical Reconnaissance, UAZ-69rkh		12	1										13
<b>DECONTAMINATION VEHICLES</b>													
Truck, Decontamination, ARS-12U/14												1	1
Truck, Decontamination, DDA-66												?	?
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE TRUCKS</b>													
Truck, Crane, K-61						2							2
Truck, Dump, MMZ						4							4
Sedan, GAZ-24	2												2
<b>SPECIAL PURPOSE/ENGINEER EQUIPMENT</b>													
Armored Recovery Vehicle						3							3
Ditching Machine BTM						2							2

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Personnel and Equipment Recapitulation (continued)



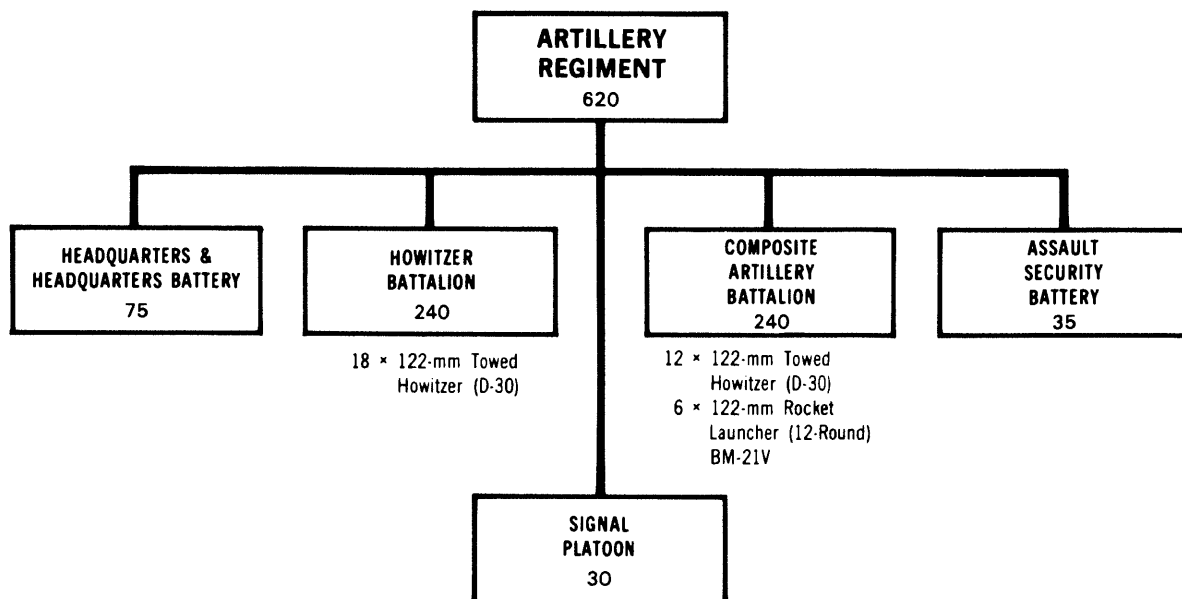
## AIRBORNE DIVISION

	DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	3 + AIRBORNE REGIMENT (BMD)	ARTILLERY REGIMENT	ASSAULT GUN BATTALION	ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTALION	ENGINEER BATTALION	SIGNAL BATTALION	PARACHUTE RIGGING AND RESUPPLY BATTALION	TRANSPORT AND MAINTENANCE BATTALION	MEDICAL BATTALION	RECONNAISSANCE COMPANY	CHEMICAL PROTECTION COMPANY	TOTAL
Dozer, BAT/BAT-M						2							2
Grader						2							2
<b>TRAILERS</b>													
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle	4	51	23	3						3			84
Trailer, Generator, 1-Axle	2						3			2			7
Trailer, Water	1	27	4	1		1	2			1			37
Trailer, Field Kitchen	2	57	10	3		3	1			2			78
<b>RADARS</b>													
Counter-Battery/Counter-Mortar			2										2
Battlefield Surveillance, Man-Portable										2			2
<b>SIGINT EQUIPMENT</b>													
Radio DF, HF/VHF/UHF										3			3
Intercept Receiver, VHF/UHF							6			3			9
<b>RADIOS</b>													
HF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-130	10	30		1			4			1			46
HF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power							1						1
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power		12	5				1			1			19
HF/VHF, Vehicle-Mount, High-Power		3	1				1						5
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148		108	5										113
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107	3	132	45	2	10	8	1	2	2	2		2	209
VHF, Vehicle-Mount, Medium-Power, R-123		366		31							9		406
Ground-to-Air Radio Set	2	27					4						33
Warning Receiver, R-311	1	15	3	1	1	1	1		1				24
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405/409			1				1						2

## Artillery Regiment, Airborne Division

The airborne division's artillery regiment consists primarily of two firing battalions. The first is a 122-mm towed howitzer (D-30) battalion with 18 tubes. The other is a composite battalion

with twelve D-30s and six 122-mm rocket launchers (BM-21V). The artillery regiment also has limited organic support elements.



### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

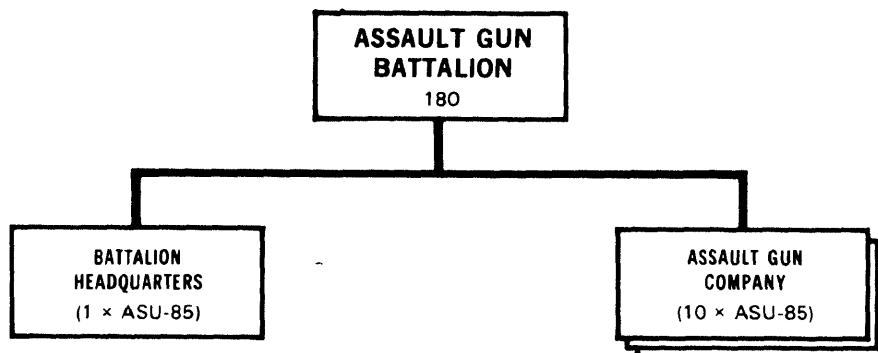
Equipment	Total
122-mm Rocket Launcher (12-Round) BM-21V ...	6
122-mm Towed Howitzer, D-30 .....	30
ATGL, RPG-16D .....	40
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	21
5.45-mm LMG, RPKS-74 .....	36
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	30
Truck, GAZ-66A/B .....	75
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	3
Truck, Van, GAZ (Signal) .....	6
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	5
Truck, POL, GAZ-66 .....	4

Equipment	Total
Truck, Chemical Reconnaissance, UAZ-69rkh ....	1
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	23
Trailer, Water .....	4
Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	10
Radar, Counter-Mortar/Counter-Battery .....	2
Radios:	
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power .....	5
HF/VHF, Vehicle Mount, High-Power .....	1
VHF, Portable, Low-Power, R-148 .....	5
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	45
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	3
Radio Relay, VHF/UHF, R-401/405 .....	1

**Assault Gun Battalion, Airborne Division**

The assault gun battalion has 31 85-mm SP assault guns (ASU-85s). The battalion has three

companies with 10 ASU-85s each; there is 1 ASU-85 at battalion headquarters.

**PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT**

Equipment	Total
85-mm Assault Gun, ASU-85 .....	31
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL or SA-14/GREMLIN or SA-16 .....	12
ATGL, RPG-16D .....	2
Truck, UAZ-69/469 .....	2
Truck, ZIL-130/131 .....	6
Truck, Ambulance, UAZ-450A/452 .....	1
Truck, Van, ZIL (Maintenance) .....	1
Truck, POL, GAZ-66 .....	1

Equipment	Total
Trailer, Cargo, 1-Axle .....	3
Trailer, Water .....	1
Trailer, Field Kitchen .....	3
Radios:	
HF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-130 ....	1
VHF, Manpack, Low-Power, R-107 .....	2
VHF, Vehicle Mount, Medium-Power, R-123 .....	31
Warning Receiver, R-311 .....	1

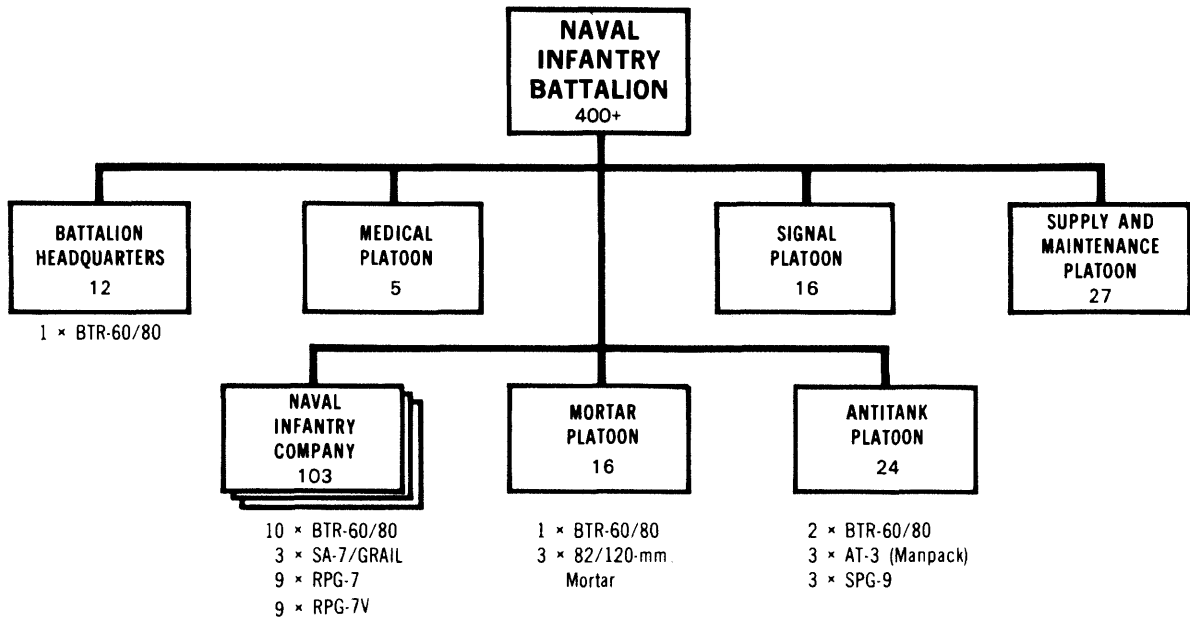
**Amphibious Forces**

The Soviet Naval Infantry (SNI) is a branch of the Soviet Navy. The SNI units are operationally subordinate to fleet commanders. They may conduct landings in support of a *front* or TVD as part of the combined arms operations. The organization of a naval infantry battalion is

similar to that of an MRB in the ground forces. These SNI battalions, along with a TB and other units, form either regiments or brigades. While brigades operate separately, regiments are part of a naval infantry division.

## NAVAL INFANTRY REGIMENT/BRIGADE STRUCTURE

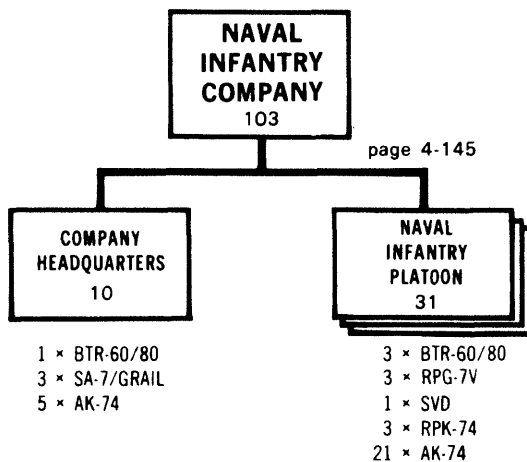
Naval Infantry Battalion, Naval Infantry Regiment or Brigade



### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total	Equipment	Total
APC, BTR-60/80 (including command variants)	34	ATGM Manpack Console, AT-3	3
82/120-mm Mortar	3	73-mm Recoilless Gun, SPG-9	3
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL	9	7.62-mm Sniper Rifle, SVD	9
ATGL, RPG-7V	27	5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74	27
		5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74	282

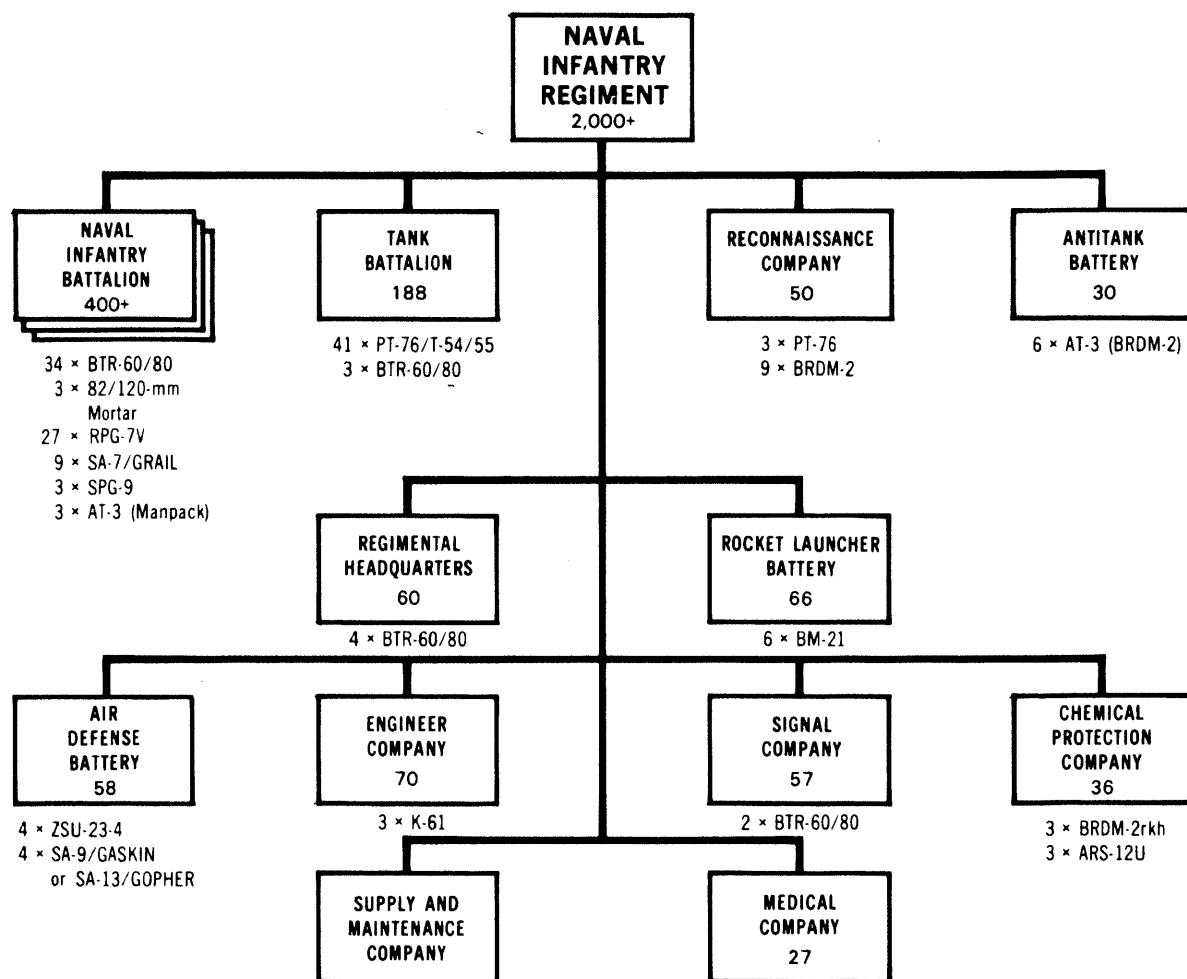
Naval Infantry Company



### PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EQUIPMENT

Equipment	Total
APC, BTR-60/80	10
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL	3
ATGL, RPG-7	9
7.62-mm Sniper Rifle, SVD	3
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74	9
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74	68

## Naval Infantry Regiment, Naval Infantry Division



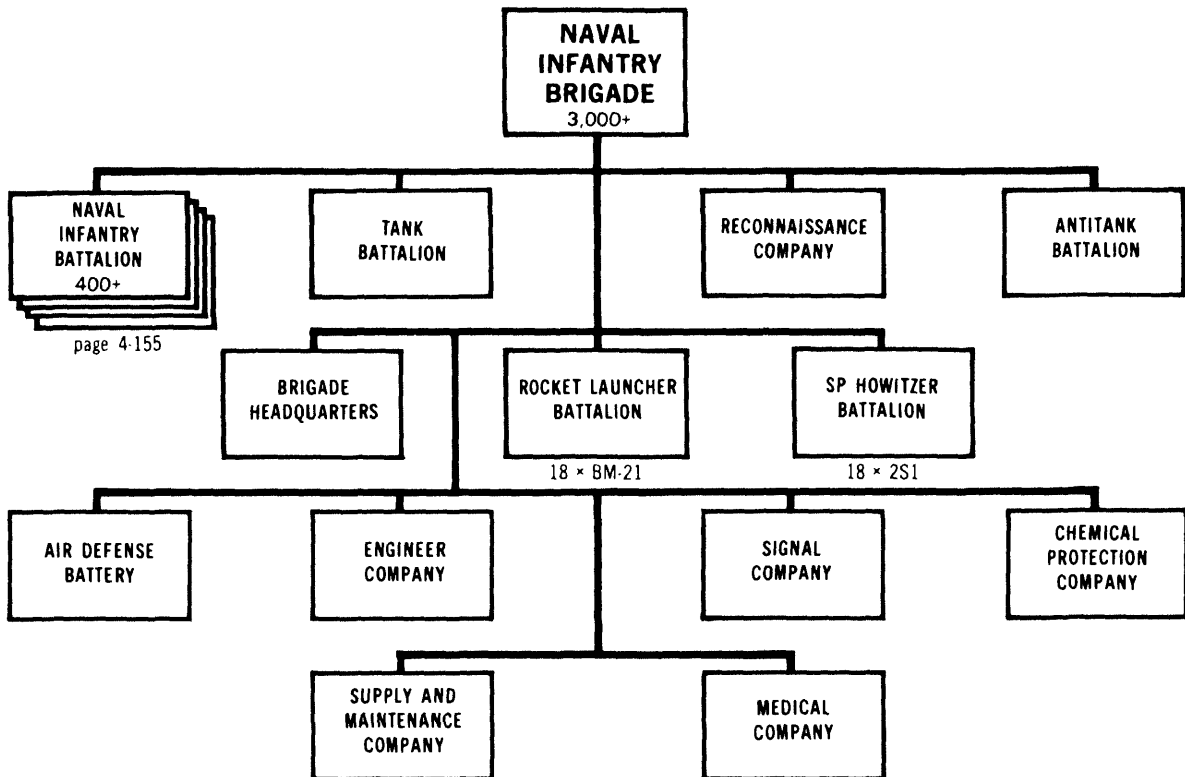
Equipment	Total
Medium Tank, T-54/55 or Light Amphibious Tank, PT-76	44
APC, BTR-60/80 (including command variants)	111
ASC, BRDM-2	9
ATGM Launcher Vehicle (BRDM-2), AT-3	6
Chemical Reconnaissance Vehicle, BRDM-2rkh	3
122-mm Rocket Launcher, BM-21	6
SPAA Gun, ZSU-23-4	4
SAM, SA-9/GASKIN TEL or SA-13/GOPHER TELAR	4

Equipment	Total
Tracked Amphibian, K-61	3
Truck, Decontamination, ARS-12U	3
82/120-mm Mortar	9
ATGL, RPG-7V	90
SAM, SA-7/GRAIL	27
73-mm Recoilless Gun, SPG-9	9
ATGM Manpack Console, AT-3	9
5.45-mm LMG, RPK-74	90
5.45-mm Assault Rifle, AK-74	1,521
7.62-mm Sniper Rifle, SVD	27

## NAVAL INFANTRY DIVISION

### Naval Infantry Brigade

There are three SNI brigades. The Northern, Baltic, and Black Sea Fleets each have one.



Naval Infantry Division

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There is only one SNI division. It is in the Pacific Fleet.

