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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

8 February 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence

FROM : John N. McMahon
Deputy Director for Operations

SUBJECT : STATUTE on the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw
Pact Member States and Their Command Organs for Wartime

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is a translation of a TOP SECRET Warsaw Pact statute drafted to govern the wartime organization and activities of its Combined Armed Forces. The Statute, when enacted, will provide the legal basis for the establishment of two theater high commands, which, under the overall leadership of a Supreme High Command based on the Soviet General Staff, will control the committed forces in the Western and Southwestern theaters and coordinate with the national commands involved. The document represents a culmination of the military thinking reflected in the 1977 reorganization of the Combined Armed Forces Staff and rehearsed in the major Warsaw Pact exercises of recent years.

2. Because the source of this report is extremely sensitive, this document should be handled on a strict need-to-know basis within recipient agencies.

HR70-14

John N. McMahon

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Intelligence Information Special Report

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COUNTRY USSR/WARSAW PACT

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DATE 8 February 1980

SUBJECT

STATUTE on the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States
and Their Command Organs for Wartime

SOURCE Documentary

Summary:

The following report is a translation from Russian of a TOP SECRET Warsaw Pact statute drafted to govern the wartime organization and activities of its Combined Armed Forces. The Statute, when enacted, will provide the legal basis for the establishment of two theater high commands, which, under the overall leadership of a Supreme High Command based on the Soviet General Staff, will control the committed forces in the Western and Southwestern theaters and coordinate with the national commands involved. The document defines the major entities of the wartime Combined Armed Forces and Combined Baltic and Black Sea Fleets, delineates the functions of their key personnel, and provides the foundation for coordinated air defense, troop control, and logistical support. It concludes with a brief review of the role of the national commands and the budgetary contributions of each member country.

End of Summary

Comment:

This document is the version that Commander-in-Chief Kulikov's December 1978 letter to Warsaw Pact defense ministers stipulated was to be ready in October 1979 for discussion at the 12th session of the Committee of Defense Ministers. The two-theater concept was documented previously in the 1977 reorganization of the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces, which appears to have been designed to provide the infrastructure for the theater commands. which reported on the 10th session of the Committee of Defense Ministers.

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STATUTE

ON THE COMBINED ARMED FORCES OF THE WARSAW
PACT MEMBER STATES AND THEIR COMMAND ORGANS
(For Wartime)

GENERAL PRINCIPLES

1. In view of the constant imperialist threat to their security, the Warsaw Pact member states, affirming the obligations of the Warsaw Pact of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance which they have assumed, express their determination to strengthen their defense capability to the utmost and to use the entire political, economic, scientific, technical, and military potential of the allied countries for the purpose of defending the gains of socialism and preserving peace.

They believe that military defense of the gains of socialism is their national and international duty and that the aggressive forces of imperialism in Europe must be opposed by the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States, under a single Supreme High Command, that are powerful and well prepared for combined combat actions.

2. The overall policy of the allied countries in the area of defense, the organization and conduct of armed combat in defense of the gains of socialism, and other military matters requiring coordination among the Warsaw Pact member states, will be examined at meetings of the Political Consultative Committee as stipulated by Article 6 of the Warsaw Pact.

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3. The present Statute defines the composition and mission of the Combined Armed Forces, their command organs (Supreme High Command, High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations, and the Commands of the Combined Baltic Naval Fleet and the Combined Black Sea Naval Fleet), and the bases of control, air defense, political work, rear services and special technical support of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations, mutual relations between the command organs of the Combined Armed Forces and the national military leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states, and financial support.*

4. The present Statute has been prepared in accordance with the Pact of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance concluded in Warsaw in 1955 and with the decision adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee on 23 November 1978.

The Statute goes into effect immediately upon ratification by the Warsaw Pact member states.

I. THE COMBINED ARMED FORCES OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES

5. By the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states for wartime are understood the armed forces of these states that have been allocated to them and that are intended to repel aggression and to defeat an aggressor on land, at sea, and in the air irrespective of the state borders of the Warsaw Pact member states; and the command organs of the Combined Armed Forces.

* By national military leadership here and further in the text are understood the highest organs of the military leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states (the ministries of defense, the general (main) staffs, the commands of the branches of the armed forces and formations, and other organs).

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6. The Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states for wartime are subdivided into the strategic groupings in the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations, and the reserves of the Supreme High Command.

The strategic groupings are composed of troops, naval forces, and control and rear services organs allocated to the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states and either subordinate to the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations or directly subordinate to the Supreme High Command.

The reserves of the Supreme High Command include the formations, large units, units (ships), and control and rear services organs of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states which are allocated to the Combined Armed Forces [but] which have not become part of the strategic groupings of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations, but which are intended to reinforce them [the strategic groupings], build up efforts in the course of combat actions, and execute other tasks; [also included are] specially allocated reserves of materiel and technical means of the Warsaw Pact member states.

All the remaining troop contingents, military training establishments, and control and rear services organs remain subordinate to the national military leadership and are used in accordance with its plans. Should it be necessary, the forces and means of these troop contingents and control and rear services organs, by mutual agreement between the national military leadership and the Supreme High Command, may be used in support, and in accordance with the plans, of the Supreme High Command and the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations.

7. The composition of the Combined Armed Forces in peacetime is determined by special Protocols, in accordance with the overall military, political, and strategic objectives established by the political and military leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states. As a rule, the Protocols cover a five-year period, are signed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States and by the ministers of defense of each state, and are ratified by the governments of

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the respective Warsaw Pact member states.

The combat and numerical strength of the troops and naval forces allocated to the Combined Armed Forces can be refined and changed, depending on the military and political situation: in peacetime, by the national state and military leadership upon representation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States; and in wartime, by the Supreme High Command of the Combined Armed Forces and the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations in coordination with the national military leadership.

8. The Combined Armed Forces become subordinate to the Supreme High Command, depending on the situation, from the moment the Warsaw Pact member states find it necessary or in the event of a surprise armed attack by an aggressor against one or several of the allied states. Simultaneously with this the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces are activated [vstupayut v svoi prava, lit. "come into their own"] in the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations and the Commands of the Combined Naval Fleets in the Baltic and Black seas.

9. The Combined Armed Forces are converted from peacetime to wartime status by order of the Supreme High Command -- and before the Supreme High Command is activated, by order of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States -- in fulfillment of a decision of the Warsaw Pact member states.

In the event of a surprise attack against one or several Warsaw Pact member states, the national military leadership converts the troops and naval forces to wartime status and, at the same time, reports this immediately to the Supreme High Command or the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States (the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations), and to the national military leadership of the allied countries.

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II. THE SUPREME HIGH COMMAND OF THE COMBINED ARMED FORCES
OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES

10. A Supreme High Command is established for centralized command of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states in wartime. The control organ of the Supreme High Command of the Combined Armed Forces is to be the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR. ✓

11. The Supreme High Command is charged with directing the strategic planning and conduct of military actions by the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The Supreme High Command directs military actions through combined and national organs for the control of troops and naval forces (High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations, national commands, Commands of the Combined Baltic Naval Fleet and the Combined Black Sea Naval Fleet, the Commander of the Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States, and others).

12. Attached to the Supreme High Command of the Combined Armed Forces are representatives from each Warsaw Pact member state with their respective working groups, who maintain continuous contact with the national state and military leadership of their country and who participate in deciding questions connected with the employment of the national troops and naval forces in the theaters of military operations and with their all-round support. ✓

III. THE HIGH COMMANDS OF THE COMBINED ARMED FORCES IN THE
WESTERN AND SOUTHWESTERN THEATERS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

13. The High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations are organs for command of the strategic groupings of troops and fleets in the theaters of military operations, and are directly subordinate to the Supreme High Command of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States.

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They participate in strategic and operational planning, organize operational cooperation among the fronts, fleets, and operational formations of the branches of the armed forces of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations, organize the use of the reserves of the Supreme High Command that have been allocated to them, and exercise control of the coalition groupings of troops and fleets in the respective theaters. They conduct joint undertakings with the national military leadership of the allied countries to maintain the combat effectiveness of the troops and naval forces and to provide for their all-round support.

14. The High Command of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western (Southwestern) Theater of Military Operations is composed of the following:

- Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations;
- Chief of Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations/First Deputy Commander-in-Chief;
- Chief of the Political Directorate of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations;
- deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations from each allied country, the troops and naval forces of which form part of the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations;
- deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations for the branches of the armed forces, for the rear services and for armament;
- commanders (chiefs) of the branch arms, and other officials.

The control organs of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations are the Staff, the Political Directorate, the staffs (directorates, departments) of the branches of the armed forces, rear services, branch arms (special troops), and services, and other control organs which by necessity may be created.

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15. A Military Council of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations is established, which is attached to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western (Southwestern) Theater of Military Operations.

The Military Council consists of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations/Chairman of the Military Council, Chief of Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations/First Deputy Commander-in-Chief, Chief of the Political Directorate, deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations from each allied country, other deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, and deputies to the Chief of the Political Directorate from each allied army. Upon representation of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations and in agreement with the national military leadership, the Military Council may include other officials as well.

The Military Council reviews matters concerning the status and activity of the troops and naval forces composing the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations.

The decisions of the Military Council are implemented by orders and directives of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations.

16. The Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western (Southwestern) Theater of Military Operations is subordinate to the Supreme Commander-in-Chief and is invested with absolute authority in directing the actions of subordinate fronts (separate armies), formations (large units) of air defense forces, air forces, combined naval fleet forces, and other formations (large units) in the theater of military operations. He is authorized direct contact with the political and state leadership of the allied countries on all matters concerning the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations.

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17. The Chief of Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations/First Deputy Commander-in-Chief directs the work of the Staff and coordinates the activity of all the control organs of the High Command of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations.

He organizes the implementation of decisions and instructions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, the monitoring of the execution by the troops and naval forces of the tasks assigned, the working out of matters pertaining to the operational employment of the troops and naval forces and measures to maintain and restore their combat effectiveness, and constant cooperation with the general (main) staffs of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states.

18. The Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western (Southwestern) Theater of Military Operations is the main control organ of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations.

The Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations supervises the conversion of the troops and naval forces allocated to the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations from peacetime to wartime status and exercises control of them during operational deployment.

It prepares an assessment of the military, political, and strategic situation in the theater of military operations and, in accordance with the instructions of the Supreme High Command and decisions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, updates the planning of the initial strategic operation in the theater of military operations. It prepares proposals on the conduct of subsequent operations of the troops and naval forces, carries out the planning of these operations, and communicates the tasks to the troops and naval forces.

It ensures the control of the fronts (separate armies), air forces, Combined Fleet, and air defense forces, and organizes and maintains cooperation among them in operations.

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It takes steps to maintain the high combat readiness of the troops and naval forces, to provide for the timely replacement of their losses in personnel, armament, and equipment, to restore the combat effectiveness of formations and large units, and to support them with materiel and technical means.

It studies, synthesizes, and disseminates the experience gained from the conduct of combat actions.

19. The deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces from the allied countries participate in working out proposals on the combat employment of the national formations (large units), in planning their military actions, and in monitoring the execution by them of assigned tasks; they maintain continuous contact with the national military leadership on matters of maintaining the high combat readiness and combat effectiveness of the national troops and naval forces, replacing their losses in personnel, equipment, and armament, providing them with materiel and technical means, and [participate] in deciding other matters concerning the national troops and naval forces.

20. The deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations for the branches of the armed forces prepare proposals on the combat use of the formations, large units, and units of the respective armed forces branches; together with the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations they plan their combat employment and cooperation with the other armed forces branches, branch arms, and special troops (services) in operations; they control the subordinate formations, large units, and units; and they monitor the execution by the troops (forces) of the respective armed forces branches of the combat tasks assigned them.

21. The Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces for the Rear Services organizes rear services support of the Combined Armed Forces in operations, and cooperation among the rear services of the formations; he monitors and, by agreement with the respective national military organs, coordinates the materiel, transportation, medical, and veterinary support of the formations (large units) and the restoration of the combat effectiveness of their rear services.

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22. The Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces for Armament prepares proposals on the special technical support of the troops and carries out the planning of this support in operations; he organizes cooperation among the organs that provide the formations with special technical support, monitors the status of the technical equipping of the formations (large units), and, in coordination with the respective national military organs, decides matters pertaining to the replacement of losses and the repair of armament and equipment with the use of the repair and industrial base and the local resources in the theater of military operations.

23. The commanders (chiefs) of the branch arms (special troops and services) prepare proposals on the combat use of large units and units of the respective branch arms (special troops and services) and, together with the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, plan their employment in operations; they organize the combat actions of the large units (units) directly subordinate to them and their cooperation with the formations (large units) of the armed forces branches and branch arms; they exercise control of subordinate large units and units; and they monitor the execution by them of assigned tasks.

24. The work of the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces, commanders (chiefs) of the branch arms (special troops and services), and of their staffs (directorates, departments) is organized and carried out on the basis of directives from the Supreme High Command and decisions and instructions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, and is directed at their complete and timely execution.

25. In order to carry out measures in advance to prepare the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations, the Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of Staff/First Deputy Commander-in-Chief, the Chief of the Political Directorate, the deputies to the Commander-in-Chief from each allied country, and the other deputies to the Commander-in-Chief are appointed in peacetime by a coordinated decision of the governments of the Warsaw Pact member states.

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26. The appointed senior personnel of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations participate in peacetime, in that part which concerns them, in the preparation (updating) of operational plans, in the improvement of the combat readiness of the troops and fleets allocated to the Combined Armed Forces, in the planning of their development and materiel and special technical support, in the preparation of the territories of the allied countries from the operational standpoint, and in the training of the troops, naval forces, and control organs of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations to fulfil wartime tasks.

27. The organizational structure and numerical strength of the control organs of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations are worked out by the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States in peacetime individually for the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations and, after coordination with the national military leadership of the allied countries, are approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States.

28. Generals, admirals, and officers of the Staff and other control organs of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States as well as generals and officers of the respective allied armies are designated to man the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations in coordination with the national military leadership and in accordance with the adopted organizational structure.

29. The training of the control organs designated for the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations, the control organs of the operational formations of the allied armies, and communications forces and means is carried out by the Combined Command and the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States in accordance with plans coordinated with the national military leadership for joint undertakings of the Combined Armed Forces.

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IV. THE COMBINED NAVAL FLEETS

30. In order to achieve the most effective use of the naval forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, a Combined Baltic Naval Fleet and a Combined Black Sea Naval Fleet are established, which are operational-strategic formations intended to repel aggression and to defend the interests of the Warsaw Pact member states in the respective theaters of military operations.

The Combined Baltic Naval Fleet includes the Baltic Fleet of the USSR, the People's Navy of the German Democratic Republic, and the Navy of the Polish People's Republic.

The Combined Black Sea Naval Fleet includes the Black Sea Fleet of the USSR, the Navy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and the Navy of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

31. The Commander of the Combined Baltic Naval Fleet is the Commander of the Baltic Fleet of the USSR; the Commander of the Combined Black Sea Naval Fleet is the Commander of the Black Sea Fleet of the USSR.

The Commanders of the Combined Baltic and Black Sea Naval Fleets at the same time are the Deputy Commanders-in-Chief for the Navy of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations, respectively.

The control organs of the Commanders of the Combined Naval Fleets are, respectively, the staffs and other control organs of the Baltic and Black Sea Fleets of the USSR.

32. The Commander of the Combined Naval Fleet is invested with the rights and authority to command all the forces of the Combined Naval Fleet in the respective theater of military operations. He bears full responsibility for the execution by them of combat tasks in operations in the theater of military operations; he issues operational directives and orders on the combat employment of the fleet's forces and exercises control of their combat actions in operations.

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33. The Chief of Staff of the Combined Naval Fleet directs the work of the staff and coordinates the activity of all the control organs of the Combined Naval Fleet.

To ensure control and cooperation, organic operations groups from each national navy are permanently attached to the staff of the Combined Naval Fleet.

34. The Commander of the Navy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the Commander of the People's Navy of the German Democratic Republic, the Commander of the Navy of the Polish People's Republic, and the Commander of the Navy of the Socialist Republic of Romania are at the same time deputy commanders of the respective Combined Naval Fleets. They bear full responsibility for maintenance of the prescribed combat readiness of the subordinate forces and means and for their execution of the tasks assigned; they plan and organize their combat actions; and they control the subordinate formations, large units, units, and ships.

V. THE BASES OF AIR DEFENSE

35. The unified air defense system of the Warsaw Pact member states that was established in peacetime and the system's control organs are retained for wartime and are augmented by the air defense forces and means of formations of branches of the armed forces deployed in the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations.

36. Air defense in the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations includes the air defense troops and the fighter aviation of the air forces of the fronts (separate armies, military districts), the air defense forces and means of the Combined Naval Fleets, the air defense forces of the respective Warsaw Pact member states, and the air defense large units and units directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations.

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37. The control of the air defense forces and means in the theater of military operations and the organization of cooperation are carried out by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations through his Deputy for Air Defense.

Coordination of the combat actions of the air defense forces and means of the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations is handled by the Supreme High Command through the Commander of the Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States.

38. The Commander of Air Defense/Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations for Air Defense (he is also Deputy Commander of the Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States) prepares proposals on the combat employment of air defense forces and means in operations, and, together with the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations and the deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations for the branches of the armed forces, plans and organizes air defense in the theater of military operations. He controls the air defense forces in the theater of military operations through the commanders of air defense (chiefs of the air defense troops) of the fronts (separate armies, military districts), the Chief of Air Defense of the Combined Naval Fleet, and the commanders of air defense forces (commanders of the air forces and air defense) of the allied countries composing the unified air defense system of the Warsaw Pact member states. ✓

VI. THE BASES OF THE CONTROL OF THE COMBINED ARMED FORCES
IN THE THEATERS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS

39. The deployment of the control organs and communications systems of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations and their occupation of prepared control posts take place upon a special order (instructions) of the Supreme High Command, on the basis of plans that are prepared in peacetime by the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces and coordinated with the national military leadership of the respective Warsaw Pact member states.

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40. To ensure control of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations, fixed (protected) and mobile command posts, alternate command posts, and auxiliary control posts, with the appropriate means of communications and automation, are established in advance. The fixed (protected) command posts of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations are kept ready in peacetime for operation; operations duty is in effect at the posts around the clock.

In peacetime, the control posts of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations, the control posts of the commands of the Combined Baltic and Black Sea Naval Fleets, and the command posts of the commands of the national formations are included in a unified control and communications system that ensures the Supreme High Command control over the Combined Armed Forces during their conversion from peacetime to wartime status, and at the start of and during combat actions.

41. To ensure reliable control of the troops and naval forces, a Combined Armed Forces communications system is established in the theaters of military operations that is based on the communications centers of the control posts and on the military supporting and state communications networks of the Warsaw Pact member states.

The communications of the national formations composing the Combined Armed Forces with the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and the Supreme High Command are provided by communications troops specially allocated in peacetime from the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states in accordance with plans.

42. Tasks are assigned to the troops and naval forces composing the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations by operational directives and orders issued by the Supreme High Command, the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations, and the commands of the Combined Naval Fleets.

The High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations inform the national military leadership of the respective allied countries about the status of the national formations (large units), about the tasks assigned to them and the progress of their

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execution, and about measures to increase and restore the combat effectiveness of the troops and naval forces.

43. With the transition of the Combined Armed Forces to a wartime status, the representatives of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States who are stationed with the allied armies in peacetime become representatives of the High Command of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations attached to the national military leadership, and the representatives attached to the military districts (fleets), armies, and large units become representatives of the High Command of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations attached to the respective operational formations (large units).

To ensure cooperation and to increase the efficiency of the control of the troops and naval forces, operations groups are sent out to the subordinate formations of the allied armies from the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and the Commands of the Combined Naval Fleets. Their number, composition, operating procedures, and manning are determined in peacetime by the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states. The assignment of the operations groups is done in accordance with instructions of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations.

VII. THE BASES OF POLITICAL WORK

44. Political work in the Combined Armed Forces is organized and carried out in accordance with joint decisions of the Warsaw Pact member states and the communist and worker's parties of the allied countries, on the basis of orders and directives of the Supreme High Command. Its purpose is to increase the combat power of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, mobilize personnel for the execution of assigned tasks, maintain the high combat readiness and combat effectiveness of the troops and naval forces, and to strengthen their moral and political unity and the international solidarity of the allied armies.

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45. The Political Directorate of the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations is the principal organ which organizes political support and which directs and coordinates the political work carried out among the troops and in the fleet..

The Political Directorate of the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations assesses the morale and political consciousness of the troops and naval forces and determines the tasks of political work; based on the decisions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, it plans political support; taking the coalition composition of the troops and fleet into account, it issues instructions on matters of political work, directs the activities of the political organs and organizes cooperation among them; it monitors the organization and progress of political work among the troops and in the fleet; it synthesizes and disseminates the experience gained in conducting it; and it carries out an exchange of information.

46. The Chief of the Political Directorate of the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations prepares proposals on the political support of operations (combat actions) of the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations, and organizes the planning [of this support]; in close cooperation with the national political organs he determines measures for the coordination of political work among the troops and in the fleet; and he supervises the activities of the Political Directorate. He has deputies from each allied army, who participate in preparing proposals on political support of operations (combat actions), in planning and coordinating political work in the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations, in supervising its organization and conduct among the troops and in the fleet, in exchanging information, and in synthesizing and disseminating the experience of political work; and who give assistance to the political organs of the national formations (large units).

47. Political work in the national formations, large units, and units (on ships) is organized and carried out by the respective national political organs. Its specific tasks, content, scope, and methods of carrying out the political support measures are determined on the basis of the tasks assigned to the troops (naval forces) and the decisions of the commanders of the national formations (large units, units, and ships).

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VIII. THE BASES OF REAR SERVICES SUPPORT

48. Rear services support of the national operational formations composing the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations is organized on the basis of directives of the Supreme High Command and the decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations.

It is provided by the forces and means of the rear services of the national formations and the rear services of the center of the armies of the Warsaw Pact member states, and also comes from the forces and means allocated directly to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations and from the strategic reserves of rear services forces and means established in peacetime and deployed in the theater of military operations by the Supreme High Command at the start of combat actions.

49. When the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations are activated, the stocks of materiel from the reserve of the Combined Command that have been established in peacetime may be transferred to their jurisdiction by special instruction of the Supreme High Command.

50. In organizing rear services support of national formations, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, in accordance with the requirements of the directives of the Supreme High Command, specifies the following: the rear boundaries and transportation lines for the formations and the procedure for their technical coverage and restoration, the resource of materiel [available] to formations in an operation with an indication of the size of the stocks to be held at the end of operations, and the procedure for providing rear services support to coalition groupings of troops.

51. Materiel support of troops (naval forces) allocated to the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations is provided from national resources.

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The size of stocks of materiel that are established from national resources is determined: in peacetime -- in accordance with the special Protocols indicated in Article 7 of this Statute; in wartime -- in accordance with a recommendation of the Supreme High Command.

In the event it becomes difficult for allied troops (naval forces) forming part of an operational formation of another national affiliation to receive rear services support from their own rear services, this support can be provided by the rear services of the formation of which they are a part. The resources expended by these troops (naval forces) are replaced from the stocks of their own states.

In the course of combat actions, depending on the situation, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, in coordination with the appropriate national military organs, can redistribute materiel among the national formations, with subsequent reimbursement, and, with permission of the Supreme High Command, can use its reserves for this purpose.

52. To support military shipments, the Warsaw Pact member states make available for the needs of the Combined Armed Forces a coordinated network of transportation lines and a corresponding number of transport means, and, in cases of special need, allocate additional transportation lines and transport means to the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations.

The preparation, maintenance, operation, technical coverage, and restoration of transportation lines in the territories of the Warsaw Pact member states, including the establishment of temporary and border transshipment areas, are done in support of the Combined Armed Forces by national forces and means in cooperation with the troops of the Combined Armed Forces in accordance with the existing plans and instructions of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations.

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IX. THE BASES OF SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT

53. Special technical support of the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations is organized on the basis of the instructions of the Supreme High Command and a decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, with the use of the national resources of each army of the Warsaw Pact member states according to the types of support.

54. The maintaining of armament, equipment, and ammunition in readiness for combat use and the recovery, repair, and restoration of damaged and unserviceable armament and equipment are done by the repair and recovery forces and means of the national troops.

The supplying of troops with armament, ammunition, and equipment and the supplying of repair organs with military-technical items are done by the respective organs of the national military leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states.

55. In peacetime, in accordance with the operational mission of the national formations (large units), forces and means of special technical support are prepared, and reserves of armament, equipment, ammunition, spare parts, and military-technical items are established.

Designated by mutual agreement between the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and the national military leadership of the respective Warsaw Pact member states are additional forces and means of special technical support for allied troops arriving in an area of forthcoming operational deployment on the territory of the particular country, and the use of the material resources and facilities of the national industry for the repair of armament, equipment, and ammunition of all types.

56. Special technical support of troops forming part of an operational formation of another national affiliation may, if necessary, be provided by the forces and means of the formation of which they are a part. In such a case, national repair and recovery forces and means and the necessary stocks of ammunition and military-technical items must be

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allocated to the formation. The resources expended by these troops are replaced from the stocks of their own states.

57. The Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, in coordination with the national military organs, may, in keeping with the situation, redistribute forces and means of special technical support and stocks of ammunition among the national formations (large units). He may also make use of local resources and the enterprises of the national industry for the repair and restoration of armament and equipment.

X. MUTUAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE HIGH COMMANDS OF THE COMBINED ARMED FORCES IN THE THEATERS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AND THE NATIONAL MILITARY LEADERSHIP OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES

58. The activities of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations and of the national military leadership of the respective allied countries are based on the decisions of the Warsaw Pact member states and the directives and instructions of the Supreme High Command.

Close cooperation is established and is continuously maintained between the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and the national military leadership.

59. Upon assumption by the High Command of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western (Southwestern) Theater of Military Operations of the control of the troops and the Combined Naval Fleet, the orders, directives, and instructions issued by it are binding on all the formations, large units, units (ships), and rear services and control organs allocated to the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations from the allied armies.

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60. The national military leadership of each Warsaw Pact member state ensures the full and timely execution of the decisions and instructions of the Supreme High Command and the high combat readiness of the troops and naval forces allocated to the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations, and, with the use of its national resources, it maintains their prescribed level of strength with respect to personnel, armament, and equipment and with respect to the supply of all types of materiel and technical means; it implements the delivery of reserves and the reinforcement and restoration of the combat effectiveness of national formations, large units, and units (ships) forming part of the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations; takes measures to enhance the political-morale state of the national troops and naval forces and to mobilize it for the execution of assigned combat tasks; and supports the movement and operational deployment of formations and large units of the allied armies on the territory of its own country (in its airspace and on its territorial waters).

61. The commanders of the national formations (large units and units) allocated to the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states and transferred to the Supreme High Command and the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations, bear full responsibility for maintenance of the prescribed combat readiness of subordinate troops and for their execution of assigned combat tasks; they plan and organize their combat actions; and they control the subordinate formations, large units, and units.

62. The national military leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states appoints generals, admirals, and officers to positions in the control organs of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations in accordance with their organizational structure and manning tables.

In wartime, the appointment and transfer of commanders of national formations and senior personnel of the control organs of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations are handled by the national military leadership in coordination with the Commanders-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the respective theaters of military operations.

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XI. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

63. To provide financial support for the official activities of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and their control organs, with their communications, security, and service large units and units, and to maintain the materiel stocks which are under the jurisdiction of the High Command of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations, budgets are prepared on the basis of the contributions of the Warsaw Pact member states.

64. The contributions to the budgets of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations are determined proportionally according to the amounts approved by the decision of the Warsaw Pact member states that was adopted at the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee on 17 March 1969, and are established as follows:

In the Western Theater of Military Operations: German Democratic Republic -- 10.2 percent, Polish People's Republic -- 23.1 percent, USSR -- 44.5 percent, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- 22.2 percent;

In the Southwestern Theater of Military Operations: People's Republic of Bulgaria -- 16.9 percent, Hungarian People's Republic -- 14.5 percent, Socialist Republic of Romania -- 24.1 percent, USSR -- 44.5 percent.

The indicated amounts of the contributions may be changed if the troops and naval forces of one or several allied countries are included in (excluded from) the Combined Armed Forces complement in the respective theater of military operations by decision of the Supreme High Command.

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65. Expenditures connected with the financial support of the troops, staffs, and naval forces composing the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations and with the maintenance of the national materiel stocks on the territories of the allied states and the personnel of the operations groups attached to the Supreme High Command, to the general (main) staffs of the allied armies, to the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations, and to the staffs of the operational formations (large units), are financed by the respective Warsaw Pact member states.

FOR THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

FOR THE HUNGARIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

FOR THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

FOR THE POLISH PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

FOR THE SOCIALIST REPUBLIC OF ROMANIA

FOR THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

FOR THE CZECHOSLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

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