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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

11 April 1980

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Director of Central Intelligence  
FROM : John N. McMahon  
Deputy Director for Operations  
SUBJECT : From the 12th Session of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Defense Ministers: Documents Pertaining to the Second Item of the Agenda Concerning the "Statute" Governing the Wartime Organization and Activities of the Warsaw Pact's Combined Armed Forces

1. The enclosed Intelligence Information Special Report is a translation of three TOP SECRET documents pertaining to the second item of the agenda for the 12th session of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Defense Ministers held in Warsaw last December. The report by Commander-in-Chief Kulikov briefly discusses the contents of this "Statute," which was approved by the session over Romanian objections. The "Theses" merely summarize the main points of Kulikov's report. The final document represents the final text of the "Statute" itself. It provides 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.

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.

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JOHN N. MCMAHON

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## Intelligence Information Special Report

Page 3 of 38 Pages

COUNTRY USSR/WARSAW PACT

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DATE OF  
INFO. 3-6 December 1979

DATE 11 April 1980

SUBJECT

The Draft 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 three TOP SECRET documents pertaining to the second item of the agenda for the 12th session of the Committee of Defense Ministers held in Warsaw last December. The report by Commander-in-Chief Kulikov briefly discusses the contents of this Warsaw Pact "Statute" governing the wartime organization and activities of its Combined Armed Forces, which was approved by the session over Romanian objections. The "Theses" merely summarize the main points of Kulikov's report. The final document represents the final draft text of the "Statute" itself, which had been in preparation for over a year. It provides 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. It also 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, concluding with a brief review of the role of the national commands and the budgetary contributions of each member country.

End of Summary

Comment:

The wartime Statute is modeled to some extent on the 1969 peacetime "Statute on the Combined Armed Forces and Combined Command" with the incorporation of organizational changes that have been worked out in large-scale exercises in the intervening years.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 4 of 38 Pages

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REPORT

of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces,  
Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade V. G. KULIKOV, on  
the Second Item of the Agenda for the 12th Session of the  
Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Member States:

"The Draft Statute on the Combined Armed Forces of the  
Warsaw Pact Member States and Their Command Organs for Wartime"

Esteemed Comrade Members of the Committee of Defense Ministers!

Esteemed Comrades!

In fulfilment of the decision adopted by the Warsaw Pact member states at the 23 November 1978 Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee and the decision of the 11th session of the Committee of Defense Ministers, we are to examine today the draft "Statute on the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States and Their Command Organs for Wartime."

The drafting of this important document, which defines the bases of control over the Combined Armed Forces for wartime, occupied in fact the whole of 1979. A most active part in this work was played by the defense ministers, the general (main) staffs of the allied armies, as well as the Staff and other control organs of the Combined Armed Forces.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 5 of 38 Pages

In this connection one can say that the draft Statute submitted for the consideration of the Committee of Defense Ministers is the result of our common labor.

It has been drafted in accordance with the principles of the Warsaw Pact of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and on the basis of the decision adopted at the November 1978 Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, which determined that control over the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states must be concentrated in the hands of a single Supreme High Command. The High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations will exercise direct control of the troops and naval forces in the theaters of military operations. Combined Naval Fleets under a single command are to be established in the Baltic and Black seas.

In drawing up the draft Statute, we proceeded also from the fact that a future war, if contrary to common sense it nonetheless is unleashed by the imperialists, will require the utmost exertion of all the forces and means of the socialist coalition, the monolithic solidarity of the socialist commonwealth states, and the concentration of control over all the forces and means of the Warsaw Pact countries in a single organ which must be the Supreme High Command.

Apparently none of us has any doubt that what is at stake will concern not the survival of any one state, but the fate of the socialist system, of our countries and peoples, of everything we have created and which constitutes the present day and our future.

I can report to the Committee of Defense Ministers that the draft Statute has been fully coordinated and, after approval by the Committee, can be submitted for ratification by the political and state leadership of the Warsaw Pact countries.

In view of the fact that the members of the Committee of Defense Ministers personally participated in drafting this document, permit me merely to dwell in brief on its contents.

It includes general principles and 11 sections which define the composition, mission, and bases of operation 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); the bases of control, air defense;

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Page 6 of 38 Pages

organization of political work, and rear services and special technical support of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations; the mutual relations between the command organs of the Combined Armed Forces and the national military-political leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states; and also financial support.

The general principles express the determination of the socialist commonwealth countries, in view of the present imperialist threat to their security, to strengthen their defense capability to the utmost and to use the political, economic, scientific, technical, and military potential of their countries to defend the gains of socialism and communism and preserve peace. They also specify that matters pertaining to the overall policy of the allied countries in the area of defense will be examined at meetings of the Political Consultative Committee 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.

The first section on the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states provides a definition of the Combined Armed Forces for wartime and divides them into the strategic groupings in the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations and the reserves of the Supreme High Command. The latter include those troops and control and support organs which do not become part of the strategic groupings but are intended for their reinforcement. All the remaining troop contingents, military training establishments, and control and rear services organs remain subordinate to the national military-political leadership and are to be used in accordance with its plans.

Also reflected /in the first section/ are such matters as the wartime composition of the Combined Armed Forces, how and by whom it is determined, and the procedure for subordinating the Combined Armed Forces to the Supreme High Command and for converting them from peacetime to wartime status.

The second section on the Supreme High Command of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states expresses the basic idea that a single Supreme High Command, having the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR as its control organ, is to be established for centralized command of the Combined Armed Forces in wartime. The Supreme High Command will direct military actions through combined and national control organs -- the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations, the commands of national

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 7 of 38 Pages

formations, the commands of the Combined Naval Fleets -- and through the other control organs to be established for wartime.

The third section on the High Command of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations specifies that the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations are to be the organs for the strategic command of groupings of troops and fleets in the theaters of military operations and are directly subordinate to the Supreme High Command. It gives the composition of the High Commands. It sets forth the tasks of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and the composition and tasks of the Military Council of the Combined Armed Forces in a theater of military operations and elucidates the role and tasks of the Staff and deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in a theater of military operations and of other persons in a position of authority. The Staff of the Combined Armed Forces in a theater of military operations is to be the main control organ of the commander-in-chief. The Staff and other organs of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations are to be manned by the personnel of all allied armies.

The same section specifies the procedure for preparing the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations, other organs, and means of communications in peacetime.

The fourth section covers matters concerning the Combined Naval Fleets in the Baltic and Black seas.

The need to establish them was determined, as you know, by the decision adopted at the November 1978 Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. This measure has great practical significance.

The Combined Naval Fleets are to be composed of all main forces of the allied navies in the Baltic and Black seas. In view of the fact that the core of the respective Combined Naval Fleets consists of the Soviet Baltic and Black Sea Fleets, which have in their complement all branch arms, the necessary means of control, and a highly developed system of observation and reconnaissance in the naval theaters of military operations, it was decided to have the commanders of the Soviet Baltic and Black Sea Fleets as commanders of the Combined Naval Fleets. The commanders of the national navies, exercising direct control over the combat actions of their fleets, are at the same time to be deputy commanders of the respective Combined Naval Fleets.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 8 of 38 Pages

The fifth section is devoted to the bases of air defense. It discloses the organization of the air defense of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations. Established in peacetime, the unified air defense system of the Warsaw Pact member states and the system's control organs are to be retained for wartime and augmented by the air defense forces and means of formations of the branches of the armed forces deployed in the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations.

The control of the air defense forces and means in a theater of military operations and the organization of cooperation are to be 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 in the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations is to be handled by the Supreme High Command through the Commander of the Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States.

The sixth section on the bases of the control of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations specifies that to ensure control of the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations, fixed (protected) and mobile command posts, alternate command posts, and other control posts, with appropriate means of communications and automation, are to be established in advance. In peacetime all these posts are to be included in a unified control and communications system which ensures the Supreme High Command control over the Combined Armed Forces. The communications system is to be established for the same purpose.

The seventh section is devoted to the bases of political work.

I can report to the Committee of Defense Ministers that this section of the draft Statute which now satisfies everyone was prepared by our common efforts.

The basic idea laid out in the section consists in the fact that political work in the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations is to be organized and carried out in accordance with joint decisions of the Warsaw Pact member states, instructions of the communist and workers' parties of the allied countries, and also 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; mobilize personnel for the execution of assigned tasks; maintain the high combat readiness and combat effectiveness of the troops and naval forces; strengthen the morale

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 9 of 38 Pages

and political unity, class consciousness, socialist patriotism and international solidarity, and friendship and comradeship-at-arms of the allied armies; and strengthen our will to achieve a decisive victory over the imperialist aggressor.

The draft Statute also specifies that specific tasks of political work in different types of combat activity are to be determined on the basis of the decisions of the Commanders-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations, the formation commanders, and commanders (of large units, units, and ships).

The content of this section on the bases of political work in the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations now takes into account completely the common objectives and special characteristics of the organization of party and political work in each allied army.

Sections VIII, IX, X, and XI present, respectively, the bases of rear services support, the bases of special technical support, and, matters pertaining to mutual relations between the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and the national military leadership, and also to financial support.

The principles of rear services and special technical support laid out in the draft Statute correspond to the practice which has taken shape and ensure the conversion of rear services and special technical support organs from peacetime to wartime status without their radical reorganization.

This is of great significance, since it will make possible, in case of necessity, a rapid transition to uninterrupted rear services and special technical support of the troops and naval forces in the theaters of military operations.

The draft Statute also specifies clearly enough matters pertaining to mutual relations between the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and the national military-political leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states (section X).

The High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations are to be invested with the authority to exercise the full extent of control over the troops and naval forces belonging to the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations. This corresponds to the principles of centralized command of troops and naval forces in wartime and to the decision adopted by the allied states at the

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 10 of 38 Pages

23 November 1978 Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

Comrade members of the Committee of Defense Ministers!

Such is the basic content of the draft Statute submitted for your consideration. In our view, by our common efforts a good document has been prepared to ensure the accomplishment of the tasks which we will face in commanding the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries if we are obliged to take up arms to defend the gains of socialism and the interests of the countries and peoples of the socialist commonwealth.

In this connection, we propose that this document be approved and submitted to the Warsaw Pact member states for ratification.

In conclusion permit me to report on the position of our Romanian comrades. As you know, the Socialist Republic of Romania did not sign the decision of the Warsaw Pact member states pertaining to military matters at the November 1978 meeting of the Political Consultative Committee. However, in view of the consent of the military leadership of Romania to participate in preparing a Statute for wartime, the draft of this document was forwarded to the Romanian Minister of National Defense, Comrade I. COMAN.

With regret I must inform the members of the Committee of Defense Ministers that a number of observations by our Romanian comrades, in particular their disagreement with the establishment of a Combined Naval Fleet in the Black Sea, are unacceptable. They lead us backwards.

We ask Comrade COMAN to reconsider his attitude toward the draft Statute. If the position of the leadership of the Army of the Socialist Republic of Romania is not changed, we deem it only proper in these circumstances to approve the draft Statute and present it for ratification, as was envisaged by the decision adopted at the November 1978 meeting of the Political Consultative Committee.

On this permit me to conclude my report. I thank you for your attention.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 11 of 38 Pages

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THESES OF THE REPORT

by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces,  
Marshal of the Soviet Union Comrade V. G. KULIKOV,  
on the Second Item of the Agenda for the 12th Session of the  
Committee of Defense Ministers of the Warsaw Pact Member States:  
"The Draft Statute on the Combined Armed Forces of the  
Warsaw Pact Member States and Their Command Organs for Wartime"

The report first points out that the draft Statute was drawn up in accordance with the principles of the Warsaw Pact of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance and on the basis of the decision adopted at the November 1978 Moscow meeting of the Political Consultative Committee, which determined that control over the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states must be concentrated in the hands of a single Supreme High Command. Direct control over the troops and naval forces in the theaters of military operations will be exercised by the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations. Combined Naval Fleets under unified command are to be established in the Baltic and Black seas.

It emphasizes that the draft Statute is the result of joint work by the defense ministers, the general (main) staffs, and the Staff and other control organs of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces.

In drawing up this document account was also taken of the fact that a future war, if contrary to common sense it is unleashed by the imperialists, will require the utmost exertion of all the forces and means of the socialist coalition, the monolithic solidarity of the socialist commonwealth states, and the concentration of control over all the forces and means of the Warsaw Pact countries in a single organ which must be the

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 12 of 38 Pages

Supreme High Command. What is at stake will concern not the survival of any one state but the fate of the entire socialist system.

The next part of the report examines the basic contents of the draft Statute.

It includes general principles and 11 sections which define the composition, mission, and bases of operation 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); the bases of control, air defense, organization of political work, and rear services and special technical support of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations; the mutual relations between the command organs of the Combined Armed Forces and the national military-political leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states; and also financial support.

The general principles express the determination of the socialist commonwealth countries, in view of the present imperialist threat to their security, to strengthen their defense capability to the utmost and to use the political, economic, scientific, technical, and military potential of their countries to defend the gains of socialism and communism and preserve peace.

The first section on the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states provides a definition of the Combined Armed Forces for wartime and divides them into the strategic groupings in the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations and the reserves of the Supreme High Command.

Also reflected /in the first section/ are such matters as the wartime composition of the Combined Armed Forces, how and by whom it is determined, and the procedure for subordinating the Combined Armed Forces to the Supreme High Command and for converting them from peacetime to wartime status.

The second section on the Supreme High Command of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states expresses the basic idea that a single Supreme High Command, having the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the USSR as its control organ, is to be established for centralized command of the Combined Armed Forces in wartime.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 13 of 38 Pages

The third section on the High Command of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations specifies that the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations are to be the organs for the strategic command of groupings of troops and fleets in the theaters of military operations and are directly subordinate to the Supreme High Command.

The fourth section covers matters concerning the Combined Naval Fleets in the Baltic and Black seas.

The fifth section is devoted to the bases of air defense. It discloses the organization of the air defense of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations. Established in peacetime, the unified air defense system of the Warsaw Pact member states and the system's control organs are to be retained for wartime and 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.

The sixth section on the bases of the control of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations specifies that to ensure control over the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations, fixed (protected) and mobile command posts, alternate command posts, and other control posts, with appropriate means of communications and automation, are to be established in advance.

The seventh section concerns the bases of the organization of political work. The basic idea laid out in the section consists in the fact that political work in the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations is to be organized and carried out in accordance with joint decisions of the Warsaw Pact member states, instructions of the communist and workers' parties of the allied countries, and also on the basis of orders and directives of the Supreme High Command.

Sections VIII, IX, X, and XI present, respectively, the bases of rear services support, the bases of special technical support, and matters pertaining to mutual relations between the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and the national military leadership, and also to financial support.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 14 of 38 Pages

In conclusion it states that by our common efforts a good document has been prepared to ensure the accomplishment of the tasks which we will face in commanding the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact countries if we are obliged to take up arms to defend the gains of socialism and the interests of the countries and peoples of the socialist commonwealth. It proposes that this document be approved and submitted to the Warsaw Pact member states for ratification.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 15 of 38 Pages

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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 the Warsaw Pact.

3. The present Statute defines the composition, mission, and bases of operation of the Combined Armed Forces and specifies their command organs: the Supreme High Command; High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations; the Commands of the Combined Baltic Naval Fleet and the Combined Black Sea Naval Fleet; the bases of control, air defense, organization of political work, rear services and special technical support of the Combined Armed Forces in the

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theaters of military operations, and of mutual relations between the command organs of the Combined Armed Forces and the national military-political 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.

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.

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\* By national military-political leadership here and further in the text are understood the highest military-political (state) organs of the Warsaw Pact member states.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 17 of 38 Pages

The reserves of the Supreme High Command include the national formations, large units, units (ships), and control and rear services organs of the armed forces of the Warsaw Pact member states that are allocated to the Combined Armed Forces, but which have been made neither subordinate to the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations nor directly subordinate to the Supreme High Command, are intended to reinforce the strategic groupings of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations, build up efforts in the course of combat actions, and execute other tasks; also /included in the reserves of the Supreme High Command 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-political 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 military-political 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 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-political situation: in peacetime, by the national state 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-political leadership.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 18 of 38 Pages

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 this Pact's member 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 /are activated/ 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-political 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-political leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states.

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

10. A single Supreme High Command is established for the centralized command of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states in wartime. A Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces is appointed, and the composition of the Supreme High Command is determined by a decision of the Warsaw Pact member states. 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.

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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).

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

12. The High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations are organs for the 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.

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-political leadership of the allied countries to maintain the combat effectiveness of the troops and naval forces and to provide for their all-round support.

13. 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;

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 20 of 38 Pages

-- 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.

14. 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 state, 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-political 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.

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Copy # 3

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~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 21 of 38 Pages

15. 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 military-political leadership of the allied countries on all matters concerning the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations.

16. 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. Subordinate to him are the deputies to the Chief of Staff of the Combined Armed Forces from each allied army composing the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations.

17. 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

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 22 of 38 Pages

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.

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 provide them with materiel and technical means.

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

18. The deputies to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces from the allied states participate in working out proposals on the combat employment of the national formations (large units), in planning their military actions, in organizing cooperation in the coalition groupings, and in monitoring the execution by them of assigned tasks; they maintain continuous contact with the national military-political 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.

19. 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.

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20. 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, veterinary, and other types of support of the formations (large units) and the restoration of the combat effectiveness of their rear services.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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.

~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 24 of 38 Pages

24. 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 state,\* and the other deputies to the Commander-in-Chief are appointed, upon representation of the Supreme High Commander and on the basis of mutual agreement, by a decision of the governments of the Warsaw Pact member states.

25. 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 states 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 their wartime tasks.

26. 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-political leadership of the allied countries, are approved by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States.

27. 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, admirals, and officers of the respective allied armies and fleets 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.

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\* In the earlier version -- "country"  
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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 25 of 38 Pages

28. 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 in peacetime by the Combined Command, the Staff of the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States, and by the national command in accordance with coordinated plans of combined undertakings and plans of the national commands.

#### IV. THE COMBINED NAVAL FLEETS

29. 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.

30. 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 the Combined 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.

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 26 of 38 Pages

31. 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.

32. 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, operations groups from each national navy are attached to the staff of the Combined Naval Fleet.

33. 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, participate in the organization of cooperation among the forces and means of the allied navies, and control the subordinate formations, large units, units, and ships.

#### V. THE BASES OF AIR DEFENSE

34. 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.

35. Air defense in the Western and Southwestern theaters of military operations includes the air defense forces of the Warsaw Pact member states, 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, and the air defense large units and units directly subordinate to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 27 of 38 Pages

Forces in the Theater of Military Operations.

In addition to the tasks they have of covering their own territories, the air defense forces of each of the Warsaw Pact member states are called on to provide part of their forces to reinforce the air defense of the neighboring cooperating states and the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations.

If necessary, a country's air defense units and large units and their control organs are relocated beyond its border and resubordinated by a decision of the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations in coordination with the national military-political leadership and the Commander of the Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States.

36. The control of the air defense troops\* 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 all the air defense forces and means deployed in 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.

37. 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 commanders of the air defense forces (commanders of the air forces and air defense forces) of the allied countries, plans and organizes air defense in the theater of military operations.

\* In the earlier version -- "forces and means".

~~TOP SECRET~~

TS #808062

Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 28 of 38 Pages

The Commander of Air Defense/Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations (he is also Deputy Commander of the Air Defense Forces of the Warsaw Pact Member States) exercises control of the air defense troops in the theater of military operations through the commanders of air defense (commanders of air and air defense forces) of the allied countries composing the unified air defense system of the Warsaw Pact member states, through the commanders of air defense (chiefs of air defense troops) of fronts (separate armies, military districts), and through the Chief of Air Defense of the Combined Naval Fleet.

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

38. 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.

39. 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 control posts of the national military commands 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.

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 29 of 38 Pages

40. 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, on the military supporting networks, and, in accordance with interstate agreements, on the state communications networks of the Warsaw Pact member states.

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

41. 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-political leadership of the respective allied states about the status of the national formations (large units), about the tasks assigned to them and the progress of their execution, and about measures to increase and restore the combat effectiveness of the troops and naval forces.

The commanders of the national formations (large units) submit reports on the status and combat activity of the troops and naval forces to the senior command elements and to the national military-political leadership.

42. 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-political leadership, while those who are stationed with the rest of the levels of command become the respective representatives attached to these control organs.

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 30 of 38 Pages

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 and to the allied navies 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 THE ORGANIZATION OF POLITICAL WORK

43. Party-political work in the national formations, large units, and units allocated to the Combined Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states is directed by the central committees of the communist and workers' parties of the allied countries through the respective political organs of their armies.

44. Political work in the Combined Armed Forces is organized and carried out in accordance with joint decisions of the Warsaw Pact member states, in accordance with instructions of the communist and workers' parties of the allied states, and 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, strengthen the morale and political unity, class consciousness, socialist patriotism and international solidarity, and friendship and fraternal comradeship of the allied armies, and to reinforce their will to achieve a decisive victory over the imperialist aggressor.

The specific tasks of political work in the various types of combat activity are determined on the basis of decisions made by the Commanders-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and by the commanders of formations (commanders of large units, units, and ships).

The respective national political organs exercise direct supervision of political work in the formations and large units of the allied armies and are responsible for the state of this work.

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 31 of 38 Pages

45. In order to organize political work in the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations and to coordinate it in line with the coalition composition of the troops and fleets, Political Directorates of the Combined Armed Forces for wartime are formed simultaneously with the formation of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations. When organizing political work and coordination of the activity of the political organs of the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations, the Political Directorate takes into account the precepts of the military-political leadership of the allied states and the special features of organizing political work in the national armies.

The Political Directorate of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations studies and assesses the morale and political qualities of the enemy and the morale and political state of the personnel of one's own troops and fleet; it determines the main directions and tasks of political work in operations (combat actions) on the basis of a decision made by the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces and on the basis of tasks assigned to the troops and naval forces; it plans political support of operations (combat actions), and, in line with the coalition composition of the troops and fleet, prepares political work measures that are necessary for this; it organizes cooperation among the political organs of the allied armies; it carries out an exchange of information and propaganda materials; it synthesizes and disseminates the experience gained from political work; and it coordinates the activity of special propaganda organs and the use of special propaganda forces and means.

46. The Political Directorate of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations is composed of representatives appointed by the national military-political leadership of the allied states, along with the necessary number of political workers.

These representatives of the political organs are deputies to the Chief of the Political Directorate, and, in their official capacity, are members of the Military Council of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations. They participate in determining the main directions and tasks of political work in operations (combat actions), planning political support, and preparing and disseminating instructions on these matters to the political organs of the national formations and large units; they provide them assistance, synthesize experience, monitor the political work being carried out, and organize cooperation among the political organs of the formations and large units of the allied armies. An exchange of representatives is carried out in order to ensure

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 32 of 38 Pages

cooperation among the political organs of the formations and large units of the allied armies.

Deputies to the Chief of the Political Directorate of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations from each allied army participate in carrying out tasks to maintain at a high level the political-morale state, discipline, and observance of law among their troops and fleets composing the Combined Armed Forces; they see to the regular exchange of information between their troops and the national command and to the providing of personnel with agitation-propaganda materials in their own language.

They are responsible for their actions to the national commands and to the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations.

Assessments of the status of their own troops and reports and briefings on political work done in the troops and fleets to carry out the orders and directives of the Supreme High Command and the High Command of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations are submitted by the political organs of the formations and large units of the allied armies to their senior national political organs and to the Political Directorate of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military Operations.

#### VIII. THE BASES OF REAR SERVICES SUPPORT

47. 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 Armed Forces 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.

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 33 of 38 Pages

48. 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.

49. 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 in coordination with the national military-political leadership: the boundaries of the rear areas and the transportation lines for the formations and the procedure for their technical coverage and restoration on the territory of the particular state, 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.

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

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 -- by the national military-political leadership on the 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 respective organs of the national military-political leadership, 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.

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 34 of 38 Pages

51. 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.

In accordance with bilateral Protocols, preparation, maintenance, operation, technical coverage, and restoration of transportation lines in the territories of the Warsaw Pact member states, including 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.

#### IX. THE BASES OF SPECIAL TECHNICAL SUPPORT

52. Special technical support of the Combined Armed Forces in the theater of military operations is organized on the basis of the directives 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, in an agreed amount, of the national resources of each army of the Warsaw Pact member states according to the types of support.

53. 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, equipment, ammunition, spare parts, and military-technical items is done by the respective organs of the national military-political leadership of the Warsaw Pact member states.

54. 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.

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

~~TOP SECRET~~

~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 35 of 38 Pages

Designated by mutual agreement between the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations and the national military-political 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.

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

56. The Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theater of Military of Operations, in coordination with the national military-political leadership, 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-POLITICAL LEADERSHIP OF THE WARSAW PACT MEMBER STATES

57. The High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Western and Southwestern Theaters of Military Operations and the national military-political leadership of the respective allied states are guided by the decisions of the Warsaw Pact member states and by the directives and orders of the Supreme High Command in conducting armed combat.

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-political leadership.

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 36 of 38 Pages

58. 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.

59. The national military-political leadership of each Warsaw Pact member state ensures the full and timely execution of the decisions 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).

60. 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 (forces) and for their execution of assigned combat tasks; they plan and organize their combat actions, and control the subordinate formations, large units, and units (ships).

61. The national military-political 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.

TS #808062  
Copy # 3

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~~TOP SECRET~~

FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 37 of 38 Pages

In wartime, the appointment and transfer of commanders of national formations, their deputies, 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-political leadership in coordination with the Commanders-in-Chief of the Combined Armed Forces in the respective theaters of military operations.

All other personnel matters in the allied troops composing the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations are within the competency of the national commands.

62. Legal jurisdiction over the servicemen composing the Combined Armed Forces is determined by agreement among the Warsaw Pact member states.

#### XI. FINANCIAL SUPPORT

63. To provide financial support for the official activities of the control organs of the High Commands of the Combined Armed Forces in the Theaters of Military Operations, along with their communications, security, and service large units and units, budgets for wartime 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 in keeping with the decision of the Warsaw Pact member states (on contributions to the budget of the Combined Command) 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 -- 16.2 percent, Polish People's Republic -- 23.1 percent, USSR -- 44.5 percent, Czechoslovak Socialist Republic -- 16.2 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.

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FIRDB-312/00725-80

Page 38 of 38 Pages

65. Expenditures connected with the financial support of the troops and naval forces composing the Combined Armed Forces in the theaters of military operations and of the personnel of operations groups sent to senior, subordinate, and cooperating control organs 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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