DM to STI 000G(B).08L

INTELLIGENCE TRAINING

(INDIVIDUAL TRAINING COURSE, UNIT OPERATIONS STUDY COURSE)

(BY THE BASIC PROGRAM GENERAL MILITARY TRAINING (FOR TRAINING OF MOBILIZATION RESOURCES, VERSION 5, TRAINING DURATION 1.5 MONTHS)

Order No. 13 of February 24, 2025
DISTRIBUTION RESTRICTIONS:
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199 NC DShV ASU AND 49 NCSR 184 NC NASV SV ASU TOGETHER WITH THE CENTER FOR OPERATIONAL STANDARDS AND METHODS OF TRAINING OF THE ARMED FORCES OF UKRAINE

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Reference material
on the organization and conduct of intelligence training by teachers (instructors) in training centers (separate training units) and in other certain by the leadership of the Armed Forces of Ukraine in units

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CONTENT

1. INDIVIDUAL TRAINING COURSE

1.1. Reference material for task 000G(B).08L.01 (Topic No. 1 “Enemy’s tactics of conducting combat operations on the ground”)

“A wise man can learn a lot from his enemy”

(Aristophanes)

Lesson 1. Familiarization with the tactics of the enemy's actions in various combat conditions.

Conditions:

theoretically;

in the classroom.

Narratives for the lesson:

"Victory loves preparation."

"He who knows the enemy and himself will never lose a war."

Methodological recommendations:

The instructor (leader, instructor) familiarizes the servicemen with the typical organizational and staff structures of enemy units,
the main tactics of conducting combat operations in various terrain conditions and the peculiarities of the formation and tactics of enemy assault units.

After presenting the educational material, the teacher (class leader)
conducts an assessment of material acquisition, which determines the level and quality of learning material acquisition by checking the level of theoretical knowledge in the form of an oral survey on specific questions.

1.1.1. Organizational and staff structure

The organizational and staff structure (OSS) is an organizational, as a rule,
a graphic-text model of a military formation that determines the composition and number of personnel allowed to be maintained in a military unit.
Knowing the organizational and personnel structure of the enemy's units, it is possible to correctly assess its ability to conduct certain military operations, determine the level of threat in certain areas, its offensive and defensive potential, and identify the main types of weapons and military equipment (WME) in service with the unit under consideration.

1.1.2. Structure of the motorized rifle battalion

The motorized rifle battalion in the Russian Armed Forces is the most common tactical unit of the ground forces, which is part of Russian motorized rifle and tank regiments and brigades. It should be noted that different motorized rifle battalions may have different main combat vehicles.

The most common in the Russian motorized rifle battalions remains the BMP-2 (Figure 1.1.1.). Since 2020, the Russian Federation has begun to modernize these vehicles by installing the Berezhok combat module, which has received thermal and panoramic sights, and instead of the outdated Konkurs ATGM a new Kornet ATGM is being installed.

Figure 1.1.1 – BMP-2

Some motorized rifle battalions of the Russian Federation use wheeled BTR-82A/AM (Figure 1.1.2.), which are armed only with a 30-mm automatic cannon and a PKM machine gun, without the installation of ATGM. In some motorized rifle battalions, in particular the so-called “arctic” ones, MT-LB lightly armored tractors are used as the main combat vehicle of the unit.

Figure 1.1.2 – BTR-82A

The least numerous in the Russian army is the tracked BMP-3, which is armed with 100 mm and 30 mm cannons, and is also gradually receiving the updated Bakhcha-U combat module with thermal and panoramic sights. These vehicles are usually sent to the Western and Southern Military Districts of the Russian Federation.

In total, the regular number of personnel in the motorized rifle battalions of the Russian Federation is 480-510 people (Figure 1.1.3). They are armed with 34-40 infantry fighting vehicles or 40 armored personnel carriers.

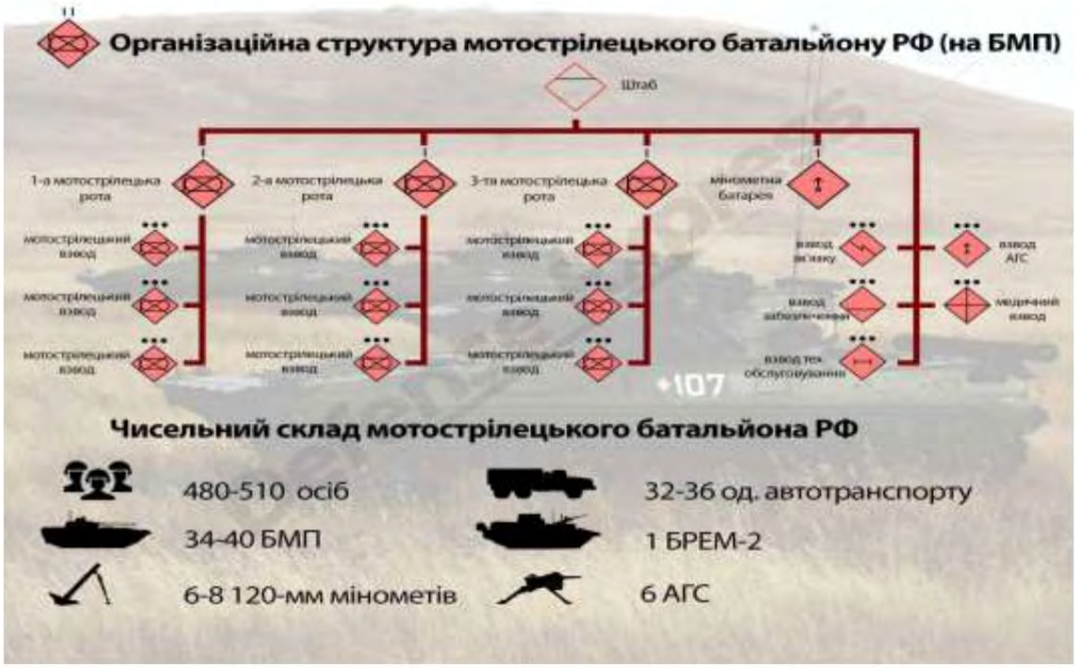


Figure 1.1.3 – OSH of the motorized rifle battalion of the Russian Armed Forces (on an infantry fighting vehicle)

The structure of the motorized rifle battalion includes:

a) three motorized rifle companies of 10-11 combat vehicles (BMP or APC) with 95-101 personnel each. Each company has 3 platoons of 3 combat vehicles, as well as 1-2 combat vehicles of the company commander;

b) mortar battery (6-8 mortars, 7-11 vehicles);

c) grenade launcher platoon (3 combat vehicles, 6 AGS);

d) communications platoon (battalion commander's combat vehicle and 2 KShMs);

e) maintenance platoon (MTO-BT, MTO-AM, BREM-2);

e) support platoon (11 vehicles, 3 ATMZ-4/5, 3 PAK-200 field kitchens);

g) medical platoon (4 UAZ-452).

It is worth noting that the motorized rifle battalion on an armored personnel carrier additionally has an anti-tank platoon of three combat vehicles and 9 ATGMs of the “Metis” or “Kornet” type.

1.1.3. Structure of a motorized rifle company

The motorized rifle company includes a company command and three motorized rifle platoons (Figure 1.1.4). In turn, a platoon consists of a platoon command and three motorized rifle detachments. The total number reaches 95-101 servicemen and 10-11 combat vehicles.

	управління мср	мотострілецьке відділення	мсв	Всього
Особового складу	10	9	28	**94**
БМП (БМП-1/2/3)	1	1	3	**10**
5,45-мм автомат АК-74 (АК-74У)	10	8	25	**85**
7,62-мм кулемет ПК (ПКП)	-	1	3	**9**
РПГ-7 (РПГ-18)	-	1 (5)	3 (15)	**9 (45)**
9-мм пістолет ПМ (ПММ)	4	-	1	**7**
Станція СЪР-5М	1	-	-	**1**
Радіостанцій	2	3	10	**32**

Figure 1.1.4 – OSH of a motorized rifle company of the Russian Armed Forces (on an infantry fighting vehicle)

1.1.4. Assault squad structure

An assault detachment (SZ) consists of a reinforced motorized rifle (parachute-landing, airborne-assault) battalion. The task of the assault detachment is to capture important objects, a strong point (positions) or a section of the terrain, block and destroy large structures, sometimes one or two blocks in a settlement. After the task is completed, linear motorized rifle units are formed to further maintain the defense line. While the servicemen of the assault detachment are taken to the rear to recover and prepare for the next tasks (Figure 1.1.5).

Figure 1.1.5 – OSH of the assault detachment of the Russian Armed Forces

Based on the specifics of its tasks, the assault detachment has the following organizational and staff structure: **a)**
management;
b) two-three assault companies (12-13 BMP or APC combat vehicles each);
c) reconnaissance group;
d) tank group (3 tanks); **e)**
mobile electronic warfare
group; f) flamethrower group (12 Shmel RPO installations);
g) UAV group; **h)** air
defense group (2 ZU-23-2 installations, 3 Igla MANPADS);
i) artillery support units (6 2S9 Nona self-propelled guns, 6 D-30 guns); **k)** fire

support group (2 AGS, 2 Kord KK, 2 Kornet ATGMs); l) engineer assault group; m)
reserve group; **n)** medical
evacuation group (2
UAZ-452); **o)** military equipment evacuation
group (1 “BREM-L”).

1.1.5. Assault company structure

The task of the assault company is to capture the object of attack (quarter, building) or its part, a section of terrain (territory), a strong point.
(Figure 1.1.6).

Figure 1.1.6 – Assault company OSH of the Russian Armed Forces

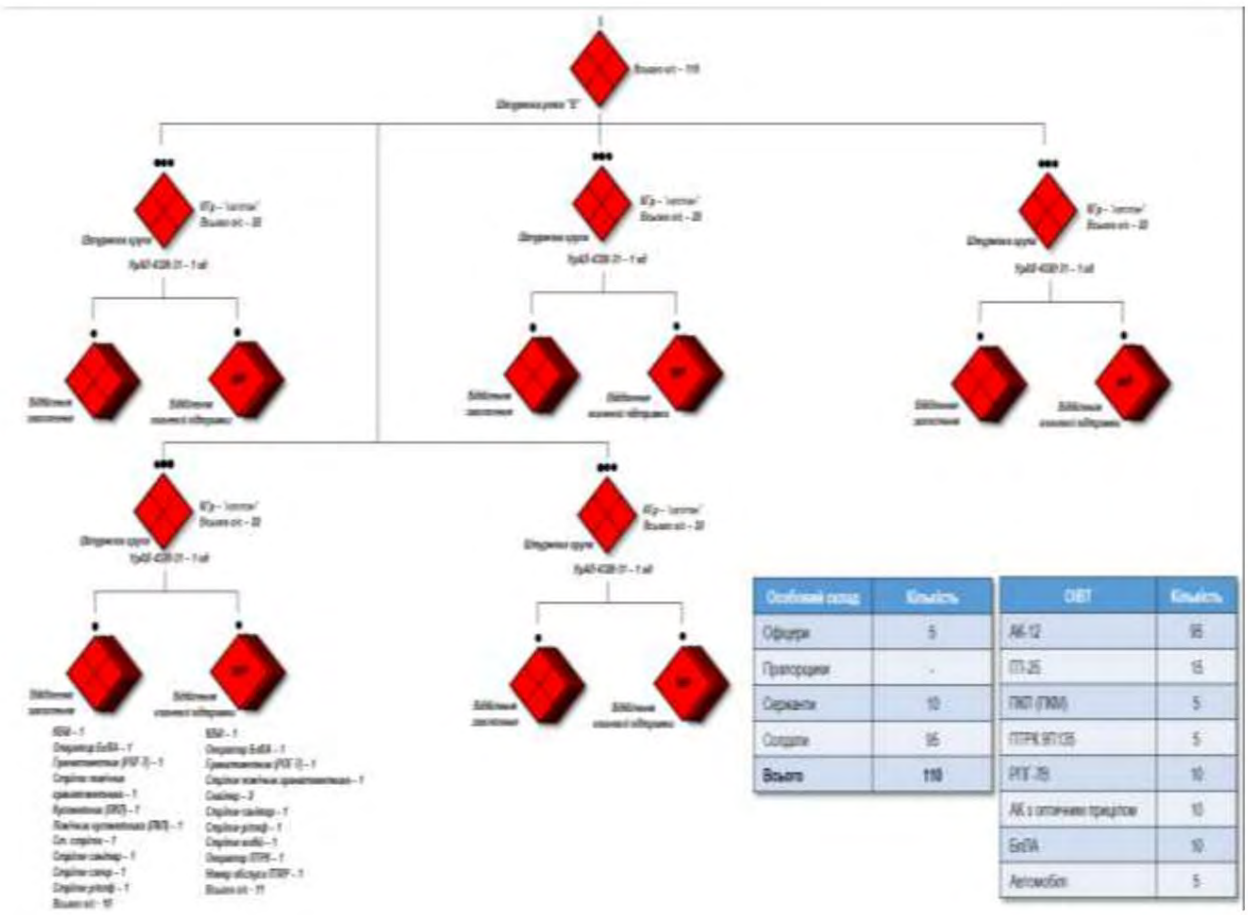
The assault company consists of the following units: **a)**
company management;
b) UAV crew;
c) four assault platoons;
d) artillery support platoon; (2 82-mm mortars, 1 D-30);
e) fire support platoon (2 AGS, 2 Kord anti-tank guided missile systems, 2 Kornet anti-tank guided missile systems);
e) company armored group (4 BMP or APC combat vehicles, 1 T-72 tank);
i) reserve compartment; **j)**
evacuation compartment.

1.1.6. Structure of Assault Company “B”

The peculiarity of the assault company “B” is its subordination to the command of the assault detachment (SZ) and the absence of armored combat vehicles and a significant amount of collective weapons. The task of the assault company “B” is to conduct rapid assault operations with the forces of small infantry groups.

Assault Company “B” consists of the following units (Figure 1.1.7):

a) company management; **b)** five assault groups (five capture detachments, five fire support detachments).



Особовий склад	Кількість
Офіцери	5
Прапорщики	-
Сержанти	10
Солдати	95
Всього	110

ОВТ	Кількість
АБ-12	95
ПП-25	15
ПКП (ПКМ)	5
ПТРК 9П135	5
РПГ-29	10
АБ з оптичним прицілом	10
БпЛА	10
Автомобілі	5

Figure 1.1.7 - OSH of the assault company “B” of the Russian Armed Forces

The main element of the combat order is the assault platoon, which, depending on the assigned task, may have the following combat order: main guard, flank guard, control, fire support platoon and attached firepower. An assault platoon may consist of 12-15 people.

divided into combat threes (small tactical groups), the composition and armament of which varies depending on the specific task. To increase efforts or replenish losses, it can be reinforced from the reserve detachment: a machine gunner, a machine gunner-assistant rifleman, a rifleman. The main armament of the assault platoon is small arms and grenade launchers.

1.1.7. Structure of the “Storm Z” company

The command of the Russian troops, taking into account the successful tactics of the “Wagner” assault detachments (SZ), managed to increase the offensive potential of their brigades and regiments. Starting in the fall of 2022, the Russian Armed Forces began to use “army” assault companies called “Storm Z”. The principle of forming such companies is the recruitment of convicts from correctional institutions, the so-called “special contingent”. This made it possible to obtain additional human resources that are ready to perform any complex tasks on the battlefield, and the level of losses among them is of no significant importance. At the same time, the combination of regular or mobilized servicemen with the specified “contingent” is strictly prohibited.

The number of “Storm-Z” companies averages up to a hundred people. It is important that the composition of each such assault company has a flexible structure, which can change depending on the tasks assigned, the conditions of the situation, the nature of the terrain and other factors. The main armament of the assault company is small arms and grenade launchers (Figure 1.1.8).

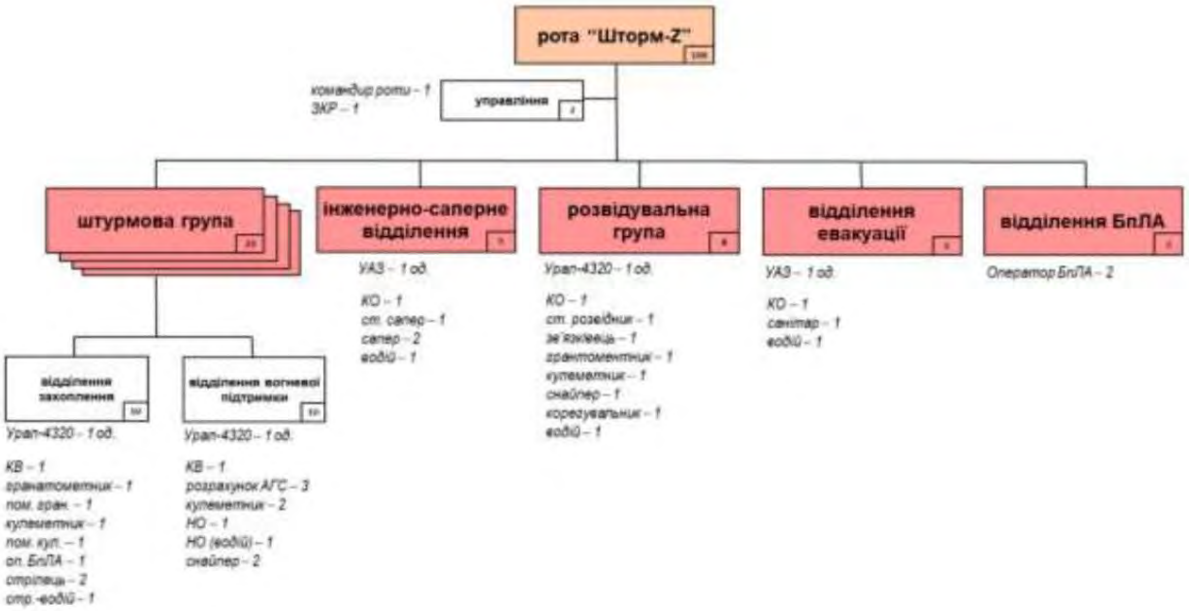


Figure 1.1.8 – OSHS of the company “Storm Z” of the RF Armed Forces

The “Storm-Z” company is staffed exclusively by volunteers from the “special contingent” and a specially trained command staff, its organizational structure is as follows:

a) management;
b) 4 assault groups;
c) UAV department;
d) engineering and sapper department;
e) reconnaissance group;
e) evacuation department.

1.1.8. Enemy tactics in different combat conditions

The war of the 2024-2025 period has finally entered the phase of “small group” warfare and even “micro-group” warfare, where defense is built at the expense of detachment positions (PV) defended by 2-4 servicemen, and assault operations are also carried out by small groups of 4-6 servicemen per assault group.

The reduction in the number of units by both sides is due to both shortage of personnel and a critical shortage of servicemen in infantry units, as well as the significant saturation of the sides with artillery systems and MLRS. An important factor is the large number of reconnaissance and attack drones and the significant proliferation of kamikaze drones, which actually makes it impossible to effectively deploy significant forces in one direction.

1.1.9. Enemy tactics in forest areas, forest belts

The assault platoon includes 10-15 people, divided into a capture section, a fire cover section (Figure 1.1.9). The enemy tries to approach covertly as close as possible to the beginning of contact. The assault is supported by machine gunners and an automatic grenade launcher. Other assault groups
They make up for the losses of the first groups, trying to bypass the position from the flank.

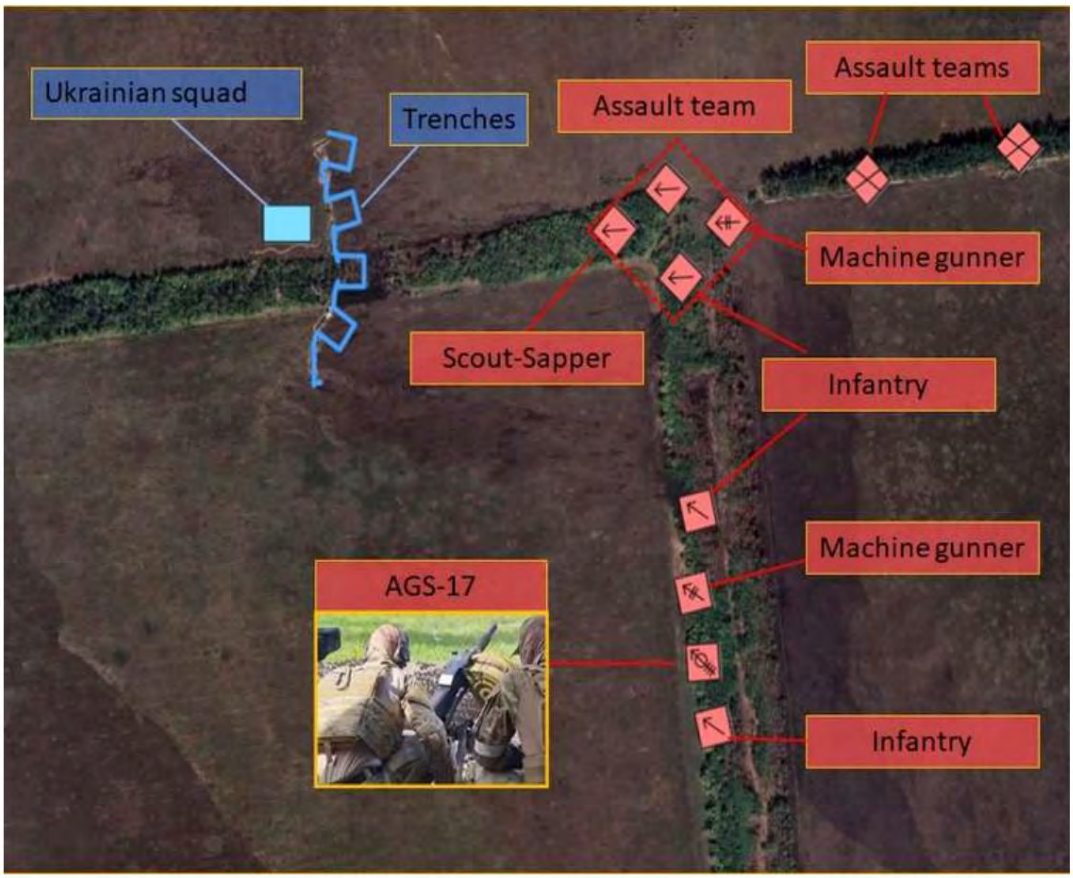


Figure 1.1.9 – Scheme of actions of assault platoons in the forest belt

To direct contact with units of the Defense Forces of Ukraine
The enemy assault group advances to the closest possible distance. When fire contact occurs with our forward positions, the first group conducts a small-arms battle, while the other groups support the offensive with heavy weapons - machine guns, hand-held flamethrowers such as "Lynx", "Shmiel"
and RPGs. While the first group is fighting, the 2nd group advances to reinforce it, and later the 3rd group.

If the assault group is unsuccessful in advancing, the enemy takes up advantageous positions and digs in. In this way, the next assault group arrives at the already prepared firing positions.

In the event of an unsuccessful attack, the assault groups retreat and the enemy attempts to destroy the position with dense artillery fire (Figure 1.1.10).

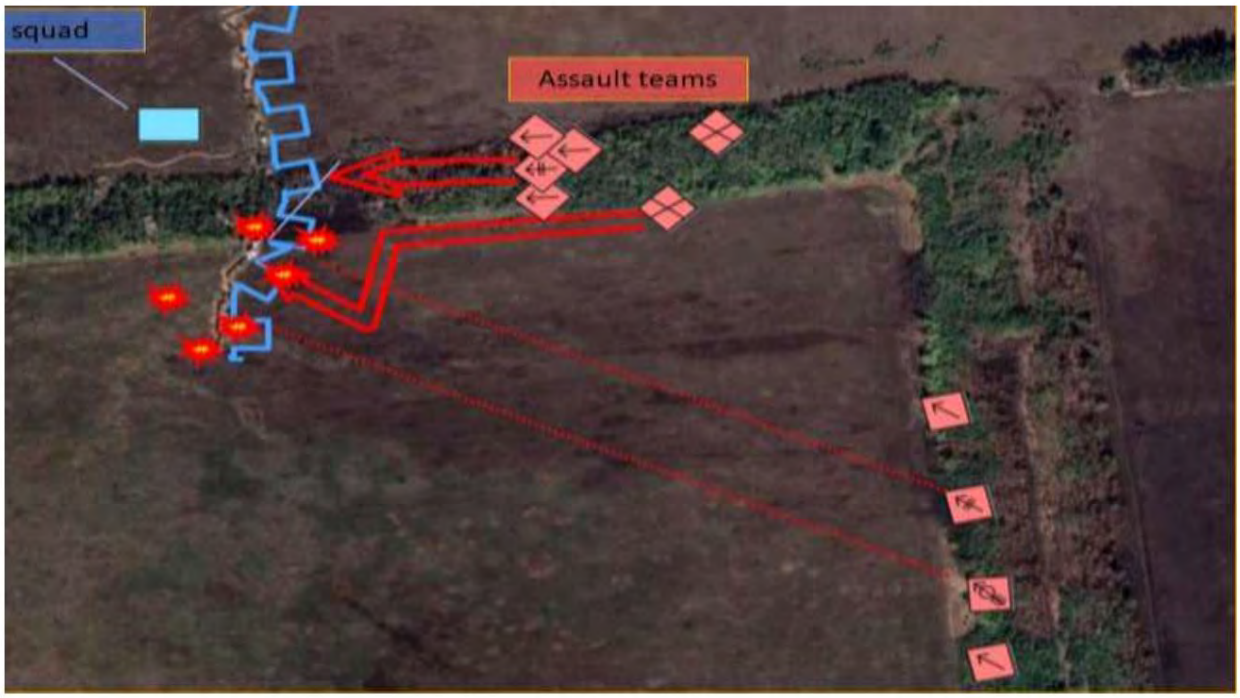


Figure 1.1.10 – Scheme of the advance of enemy assault groups

1.1.10. Enemy tactics in open and steppe terrain

In open areas of the terrain, the enemy is trying to get closer to the positions of the Defense Forces of Ukraine as quickly as possible, conduct rapid assault operations, and consolidate the captured positions in order to avoid losses from artillery fire and strikes by bomber drones and kamikaze drones.

In the case of using armored vehicles, the enemy tries to drive a combat vehicle as close as possible to the positions of the units of the Defense Forces of Ukraine and land troops. After the landing, the armored vehicles return to a safe place and do not take direct part in the battle.

At the same time, there were recorded cases when armored combat vehicles remained on the battlefield and accompanied the actions of infantrymen, covering them with fire from the vehicles' cannons and machine guns.

To overcome mined areas and break through to the positions of the Defense Forces of Ukraine through minefields, the enemy uses “fortified” tanks with mine trawls, completely sheathed in metal, wood, slate and reinforced with bags of earth and sand for protection against ATGM and FPV drones, the so-called “Tsar Tanks” (Figure 1.1.11).

Figure 1.1.11 – Russian reinforced “Tsar Tank”

Since June 2024, the enemy from the Redut PMC and the Española battalion began practicing at training grounds and using the tactics of mobile assault groups on motocross motorcycles on the battlefield (Figure 1.1.12).

Figure 1.1.12 – Russian military preparing for training on motorcycles

The main idea of using motocross motorcycles is to rapidly approach Ukrainian positions under the cover of friendly artillery fire and mortars. And while the personnel of the position under fire are in shelters, the assault groups should establish themselves in designated trenches and begin clearing the positions in close combat.

1.1.11. Enemy tactics in urban areas

Actions in populated areas are carried out by assault groups of 15-25 people, which are divided into separate subgroups: “light” and “heavy” (Figure 1.1.13). The “light” subgroup advances first, consisting of a “troika” of riflemen and a machine gunner.

The “heavy” subgroup includes shooters armed with disposable grenade launchers, who necessarily have a significant supply of hand grenades. The enemy avoids intersections, open areas in the city and tries to bypass the positions of the Defense Forces from the flank. When storming buildings, as a rule, they make passages with overhead charges and rarely enter through doors and windows.

Figure 1.1.13. Scheme of enemy actions during combat in a settlement

Upon contact with units of the Defense Forces of Ukraine, in built-up areas, a “light” enemy subgroup engages in a long-distance firefight and identifies the firing positions of our forces.

While the “heavy” group, at the identified points, suppresses the positions from the outside with grenade launchers, hand-held flamethrowers and throws hand grenades, suppresses the positions with collective weapons. After fire suppression, the main task of the storming “light” subgroups is to get as close as possible to the building, throw hand grenades and smoke at it and proceed to directly clearing the building.

In the event of an unsuccessful assault, the building is destroyed by throwing anti-tank mines with UZRGM fuses or destroyed by direct fire from tanks and infantry fighting vehicles. If it is impossible to destroy the building with heavy weapons and equipment, the enemy tries to launch an air strike on a specific building using KABs.

1.1.12. Features of the tactics of enemy assault units

A key feature of the formation and use of assault detachments and assault companies is their highly specialized focus - conducting active offensive operations and capturing specific objects and areas (districts).

The main features of the tactics of the enemy's assault units:

a) Professional military personnel are not involved in the first waves of the assault, newly recruited “volunteers” go forward, while a group of “specialists”: the commander, the UAV operator, the crews of equipment and collective weapons - are at a safe distance.

b) Widespread use of drones, through which the entire combat control cycle takes place. The command of the assault detachments pays great attention to the use of UAVs, primarily the most affordable ones on the market, such as “Mavic 3” and Matrice 30T”. The drones control the movement of the assault groups and monitor the situation at the attack object. The headquarters of the assault detachment tries to have continuous information about the movement of the combat groups and the situation at our position, which is chosen as the attack object. **c)** Combat control takes place “live”. That is, an

assessment

The current situation, the need to move forward or consolidate is determined by the commander of the assault detachment, who sees the picture from the reconnaissance UAVs in the headquarters. The command is “Forward along the route”, the command is “Stop, disperse, wait”, etc. Advancement or retreat is carried out only on command from the headquarters. The wounded are carried out by separate evacuation teams, the task of the soldiers is

to carry out an assault.

d) Any losses among the personnel of the “assault troops” are permissible. Even when under aimed fire, assault groups do not retreat without a command. Independent retreat is permitted only for the wounded. Unauthorized retreat without a command or without injury is punishable by shooting.

e) Very frequent use of camouflage used by the Ukrainian Defense Forces, in particular the Ukrainian army pixel “MM-14” and “MultiCam” to mislead our forces and allow them to get as close as possible

closer to the start of fire contact.

e) The possibility of concentrating many assault groups on one

direction;

g) Constant attacks by new and new assault groups are pushing

a specific direction or a specific object.

1.2. Reference material for task 000ÿ(ÿ).08ÿ.02 (Topic No. 2 “Actions of a serviceman in a patrol unit”)

“Sentry units operate with the aim of “probing” the defense, “exposing” the enemy’s vulnerability”

Lesson 1. Patrol unit. Reconnaissance of areas in the direction movement, performing surveillance, ambush, raid and combat tasks.

Conditions:

practical;

tactical training field;

Narratives for the lesson:

In intelligence, there are no “buts,” “no,” or “maybes.” It’s either “yes” or “no.”

Methodological recommendations:

The class is held in a group on site. Initially, the instructor explains the theory of actions during training and patrol actions. Then, servicemen, under the guidance of instructors, work out training issues. Special attention is paid to the issue of mutual assistance and coordination of actions within the unit.

1.2.1. Conducting an inspection of the area and local objects during the day and night

Reconnaissance of the area and local objects is carried out by observation on the move or from a place and by inspection. For direct inspection of closed areas, suspicious places, local objects, obstacles, barriers, individual objects, pedestrian patrols are assigned. Usually patrols operate in pairs (pair patrols), but three or four men can be assigned. One of the patrols is assigned as the senior.

In open, open terrain, the sentries move one after another at a distance of 8-10 steps (3-5 steps at night), with the senior sentry behind ready to come to the rescue. The movement is carried out covertly from one designated observation point to another (Figure 1.2.1).

Points are chosen with a good overview of the terrain and the necessary conditions for camouflage. Having reached the designated place, the sentries carefully inspect it and the surrounding area. Having not detected the enemy, the senior sentry gives the signal “The way is clear”. After giving the signal, the sentries advance to the next point or wait for the core to approach (they act according to the commander’s instructions). The sentry detachment (the core of the patrol) is located secretly, constantly watching the sentries in readiness to cover them with fire (Figure 1.2.2).

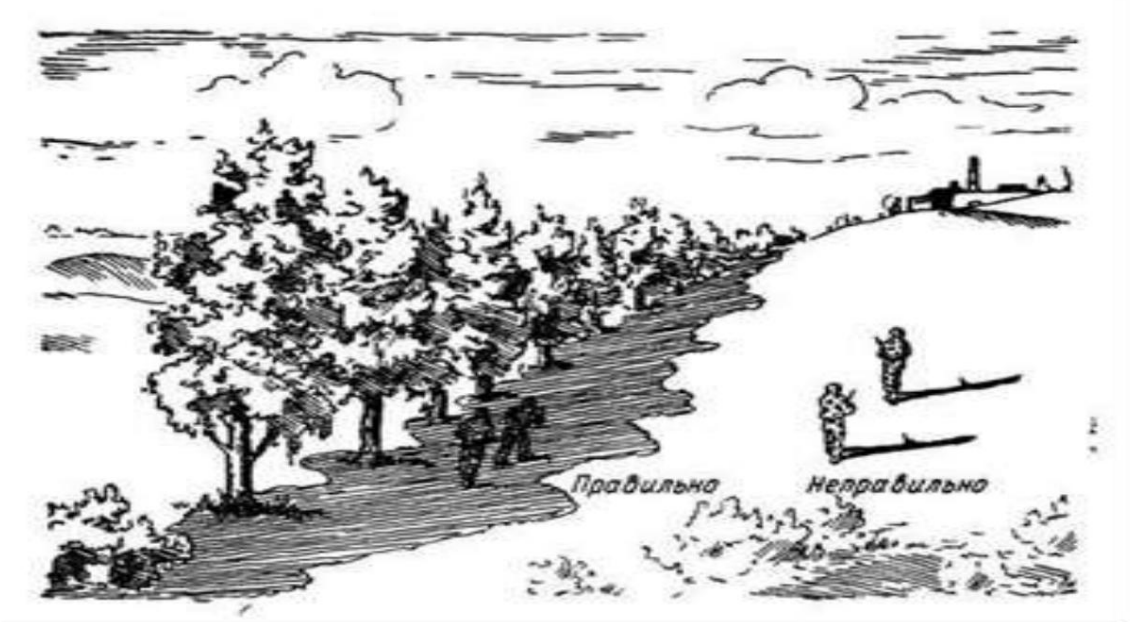


Figure 1.2.1 – Using shadows for covert movement.

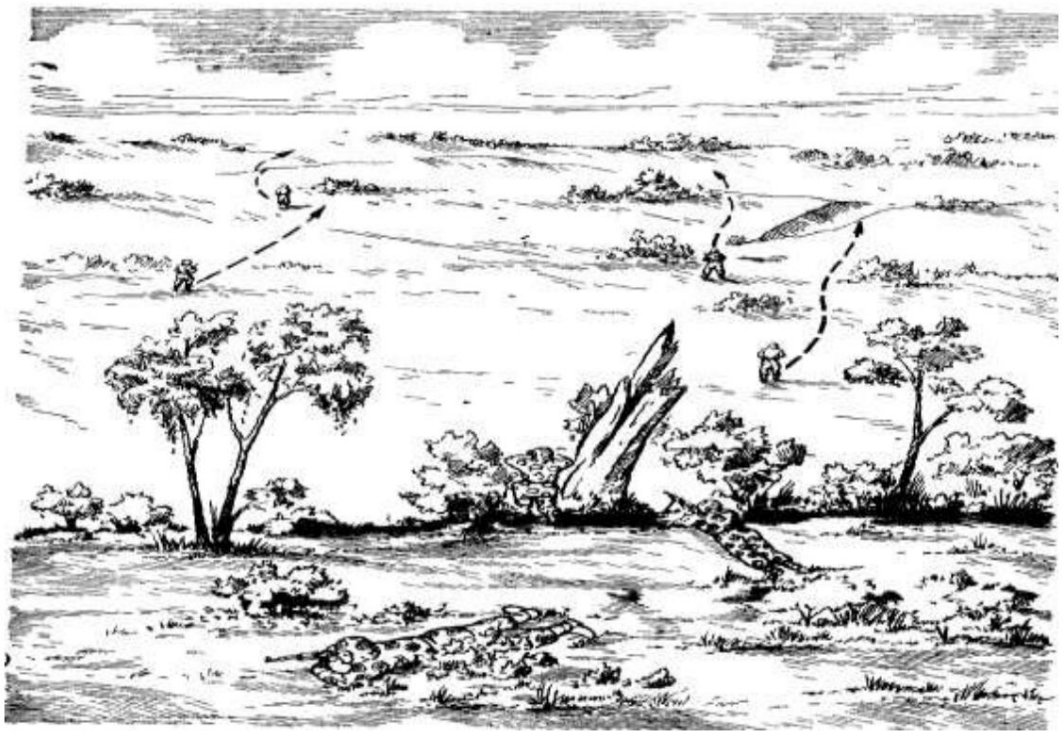


Figure 1.2.2 – Patrol unit during area inspection

When observing, sentries are located: lying down, behind a hill, a tree, behind a house, in a bush. Observation should be conducted from the side of the shadow side of the shelter (local object), without raising your head high. You cannot peek through fences (fences), it is better to find a gap for observation. From the window, it is worth observing from the side from the depth of the room.

The sentries must deftly, quickly and carefully scout any local object or shelter (buildings, a group of trees, bushes, a ravine, a height), paying special attention to reconnaissance signs by which the enemy and his traces can be detected. The sentries can detect the enemy not only by observation, but also by eavesdropping.

Surveying the area and local objects should begin at the extreme distance using binoculars (an observation device), and closer to 400 meters.
- with the naked eye. Having established the absence of suspicious signs, the sentries proceed to a direct inspection. They immediately report (give a conditional signal) to the commander of the intelligence agency on everything they notice.

The scouts begin reconnaissance of a settlement by inspecting it from a distance, which allows them to determine the presence of the enemy in it by characteristic signs. When inspecting a settlement, it is necessary to pay attention to bushes, trees, individual buildings, deep ditches, ravines on the outskirts of settlements, where the enemy may deploy security units, as well as roofs, attics, windows of tall buildings and other structures from which the enemy may conduct surveillance

After a distance survey, the scouts covertly, hiding behind trees, bushes and other local objects, using ditches, secretly penetrate the settlement and inspect the buildings on the outskirts. If local residents are found in these buildings, they can be questioned. It should always be remembered that contact with local residents may lead to the detection of the intelligence agency by the enemy.

In a rural settlement, sentries should move through gardens, orchards, and yards. They should not move along houses or areas that can be seen by the enemy from windows, doors, or roofs.

It is advisable to conduct reconnaissance of an urban settlement not by paired sentries, but by threes. Moving at short intervals on the same level along different sides of the street, each person watches the opposite side of the street and is ready to open fire on windows, attics, doors, and entrances. Exit to the intersection must be carried out after the signal of the opposite sentry.

In a settlement occupied by the enemy, it is necessary to advance through courtyards, breaches in walls and other hidden paths, from shelter to shelter. When inspecting structures, buildings with closed doors and gates, grenades, explosive charges or shots from a grenade launcher through the windows of the first floor of the building are used.

When inspecting buildings inside, the senior sentry remains outside in readiness to provide assistance to scouts located inside and maintains visual contact with the sentry unit commander (Figure 1.2.3).

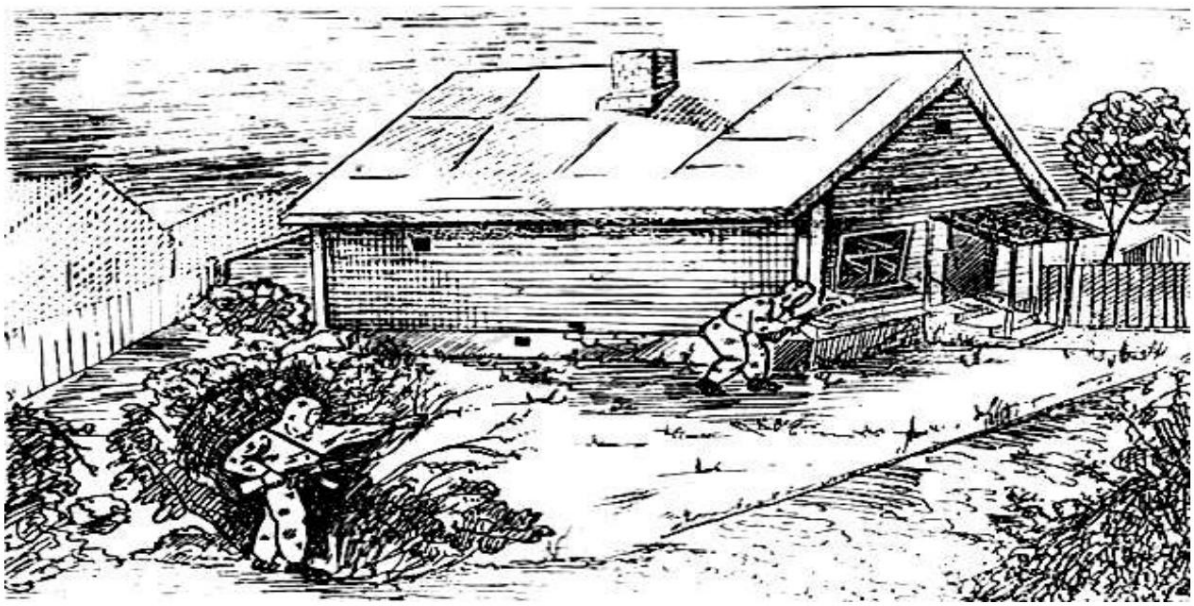


Figure 1.2.3 – Patrol unit during a house inspection

During reconnaissance of a height, it is necessary to study the routes of approach to it, determine which places can be seen by the enemy. It is better to inspect the height with two pairs of sentries on opposite slopes. The sentries go around the height, while observing the slopes and heights.

During the inspection of the ravine (beam), the senior sentry moves along the edge of the ravine (beam), and the sentry from below. After leaving the ravine (beam), the sentries occupy advantageous positions for observation and firing, and then give the established signal “the path is clear”. If it is impossible to inspect the entire ravine (beam), the areas where the enemy is most likely to be present are inspected.

The scouts begin their forest reconnaissance by observing the forest edge from a distance. The most carefully examined are the forest clearings, entrances and exits in narrow places (bridges, ravines, valleys, gullies) and other convenient places for the enemy to organize ambushes. The trees in the clearing, in the depths of the

forest, are carefully examined from bottom to top in order to detect signs of the enemy's presence, specially equipped observation posts and enemy snipers. If no signs of the enemy's presence are detected at the forest edge, the scouts advance into the forest. The scouts inspect small groves by moving through the forest edge and into the depths. The scouts inspect the water obstacle covertly at a distance from which it can be well viewed. Without exposing the enemy in front of the

river, the scouts advance directly to the bank of the water obstacle, choose a convenient place for observation, carefully examine the water obstacle and the opposite bank, report the results of the reconnaissance to the commander of the reconnaissance body and subsequently act according to his instructions.

1.2.2. Actions in the event of detection of an explosive device and mined area

When scouting the area for mines, landmines, and other explosive objects, special attention should be paid to unmasking signs of mining. It is necessary to pay attention to the smallest details and signs.

In the field, as a rule, mines are installed in holes dug in the soil, and in winter in the snow. From above, mines are covered with turf, grass, earth or snow. Therefore, in the field, signs of mined areas are: small mounds or subsidence of the soil, located in a certain sequence, freshly plowed land, dug snow, a cut in the turf, dried grass on a green background, straw thrown over, etc.

Signs of mining can be pieces of wire, insulating tape, mine labels, detonators left by the enemy. Unmasking signs are also dense or oiled paper, plastic wrap, forgotten reference stakes scattered on the ground. The difference of these places from the general background of the surrounding area, traces of people's stay and work, withered bushes.

Unmasking signs of the presence of explosive objects on the roads are fresh traces of earthworks on the roadway, ditches, roadsides, embankments and excavations, retaining walls and shelves; violation of the integrity of the road surface; the presence of bulk soil, individual stones and debris on the road, subsidence of the soil in individual places, violation of its uniformity and density, traces of its artificial compaction, the difference in the color of individual places of the roadway from the general background, the presence of excavations with regular geometric contours, metal pins protruding from the roadway.

Unmasking signs of mining of bridges, overpasses and other road structures may include the presence of areas or platforms of fresh concrete, bricks, slabs, fresh paint in individual places and paint that
stands out from the general background, the color of the structure, signs of damage to the roadway, partial replacement of the coating with new elements, the presence of wires, cords, wire scraps.

Unmasking signs of building mining may include fresh plaster, masonry, whitewash, painting, upholstery, traces of concreting, traces of masonry, facing and plaster, painting of floors, walls and ceilings, extension ladders, ladders, scaffolding, the presence of foreign objects in sewer pipes, chimneys, ventilation and mine channels, unusual connections to electrical wiring, electrical and telephone devices, pieces of wires or wire, remains of containers or packaging from explosives, detonators and mines, as well as artificial cluttering of premises and yards, new wallpaper on the walls; traces of excavation work in basements and semi-basements, voids in walls and columns, the presence of holes in walls, interfloor ceilings and basement floors.

If the group is not limited in time of its movement and moves with a significant load, or if the terrain is impassable, then the group can move using existing trails. However, in this case, its marching order should be as follows: the first at a distance of at least 50 meters from the main group goes a sapper with a mine detector and a probe. His actions to scout the route of movement must be covered by combat security. A significant disadvantage of this method of movement is the minimum speed: it will not exceed 1 kilometer per hour. In addition, sappers must be changed periodically, since one person gets tired after 30 minutes of work and may make a mistake.

If the reconnaissance group is limited in time for its movement, then non-standard solutions must be sought for movement routes directly on the ground. For example, the most suitable for this are riverbeds, mountain slopes not far from the found trails. But even in this case, an experienced sapper must go ahead, able to identify mined areas of the terrain by unmasking signs. The distance between fighters when moving should be increased to 20-25 meters so that when one fragmentation munition explodes, more than one person is not injured. At

such a distance, it is difficult to follow in the footsteps of a comrade who is walking, but this must be strived for. It must be remembered that stretch marks are placed not only on the ground, but also at the level of the shoulders and head. Of course, in some cases, you may have to sacrifice camouflage. But detonating a mine instantly unmasks the group and significantly reduces its chances of survival, especially if an enemy group is somewhere nearby.

When a mine or landmine is detected, in the event of a reconnaissance unit being blown up by a mine, the first command that the group commander must give by the established signal should be the command “To battle.” The actions of reconnaissance units in such situations should be foreseen and carefully practiced during the preparation for the performance of combat missions.

The group must include experienced sapper scouts when performing a combat mission. It is advisable to have one sapper in the main patrol and the second in the core of the group. In addition, all personnel of the group must be trained in detecting and overcoming stretch marks, and know the unmasking signs of mines and mined areas.

Movement within a group must be carried out in a column alone, moving “track to track”. Correct positioning of the feet is important. In order to reduce the likelihood of catching an old sagging stretch or wire fastener lying on the ground, when walking, it is necessary to raise the feet and place them on the ground strictly vertically.

Conventionally, according to the height of installation, stretch marks are divided into two levels: lower (to the thigh) and upper (above the thigh). Along with the usual (horizontal) stretch marks, oblique stretch marks are also used, which makes their detection difficult. In this regard, during movement, it is necessary to carefully inspect the lower and upper levels sequentially.

In mine-explosive barriers, a combined installation method is widely used; therefore, when mines and landmines installed on a stretcher are detected, it is forbidden to neutralize them. The location of the stretcher detection can be marked with any available means:

a) a stick with a strip of brightly colored cloth tied to it is stuck nearby;

b) any object that attracts attention, located so that a scout passing along the same route, paying attention to it, will notice the stretch;

c) a narrow strip of brightly colored fabric is draped over the stretch.

Detected and noticed stretching requires increased safety measures. Overcoming the MVP by untrained personnel often leads to explosions and deaths.

Various improvised materials can be used to detect stretch marks. The most effective use is a twig. For its manufacture, a straight smooth branch is selected, the length of which is slightly higher than the scout's waist. The thickness of the twig should not exceed 1 centimeter. The twig is held with three fingers at a distance of 15 - 20 centimeters from the upper edge, at a height of about 5 centimeters from the ground. The twig is held in a vertical position with three fingers of the hand extended forward. (Figure 1.2.4).

Figure 1.2.4 – Overcoming mine and explosive obstacles

The movement is carried out at a smooth and slow pace. When the rod meets the tensioner, the necessary force is not created to activate it, and its deflection indicates the presence of the tensioner. In conditions where it is difficult to visually detect a mine and explosive barrier and there is a high probability of its installation, the rod is used in the following way.

It is necessary to check the lower and upper levels of the space in front of you, for which you should straighten your arm with a smooth movement, and then return it to its original position. After checking the upper level, leave your arm in an extended position. Holding the rod in place, approach it, simultaneously bending your arm (Figure 1.2.5).

Figure 1.2.5 – Detection of stretch marks using a stick

When the rod is deflected (it encounters an obstacle), make sure there is no stretching. To do this, use your free hand to gently slide down the rod to the point where it meets the obstacle.

Actions when detecting stretch marks:

a) hold the hand in such a position that, without creating pressure on stretching, ensure constant contact of the palm with it;

b) with a careful sliding movement across the palm of your hand, move the stick behind stretch and check the lower and upper levels for the stretch already detected;

c) making sure there are no other stretch marks,

d) the detected stretch mark must be marked with one of the above methods and only then make a decision to overcome or circumvent it.

Overcoming the stretch marks installed at the upper level or obliquely is carried out in a similar way (with constant control by hand). In this case, it is necessary to control that the elements of equipment and weapons do not catch the stretch mark.

1.2.3. Actions in case of detection of a destroyed bridge, search for a ford, bypassing debris and other obstacles on the route

During the transition to the enemy's rear, scouts encounter rivers, straits, canals, streams, lakes, and swamps that they will have to overcome to the east, without

preliminary reconnaissance of these obstacles and long-term preparation, without special crossing means. Therefore, scouts must know how to overcome water obstacles in a short time, how to equip crossing means, using
for this purpose, improvised materials are available. To ensure safety, it is important to be able to choose the right place for the crossing.

In this case, the place of landing (exit) of the scouts on the opposite bank is first determined, and then, depending on the nature of the river, the place of entry on its own bank. The place of entry into the water is chosen taking into account the speed of the current, the width of the river and the method of crossing above the place of the intended landing on the opposite bank.

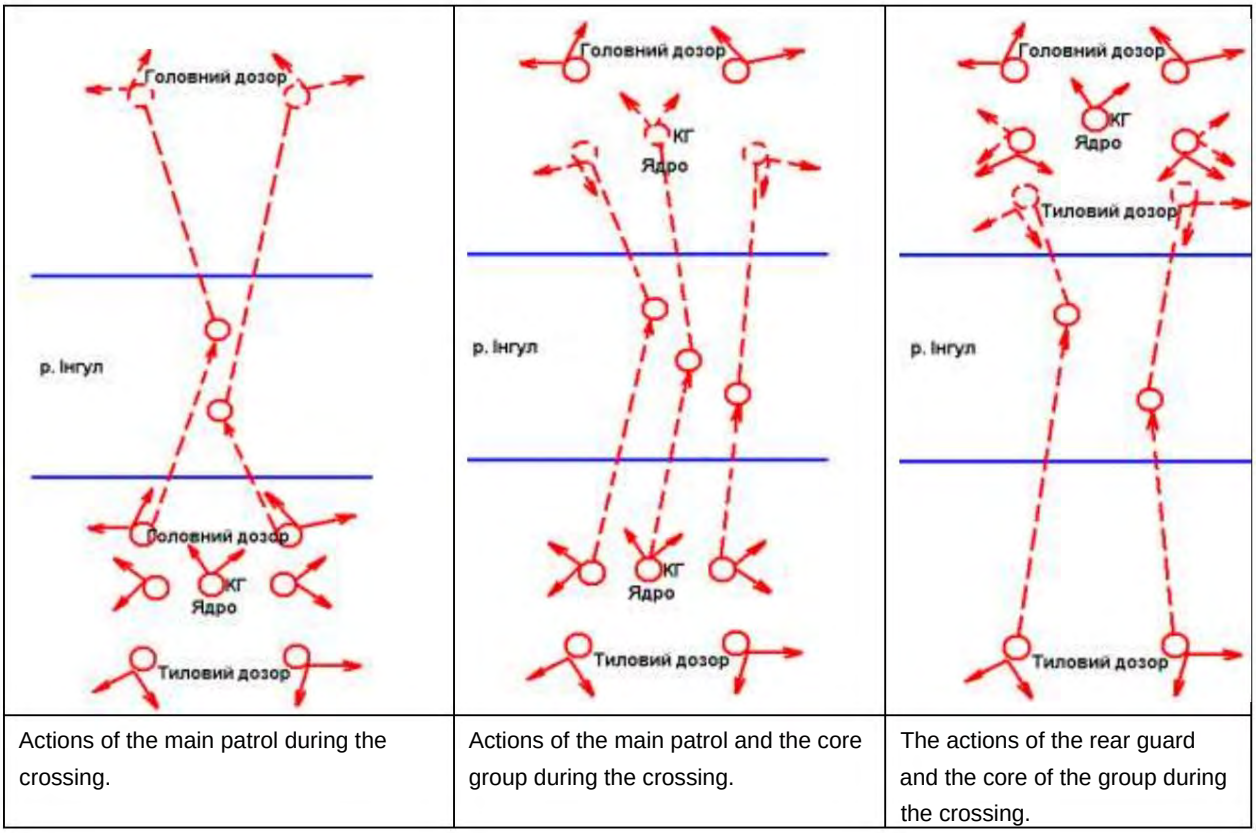
Circumstances will not always allow the group to explore the water line in advance, but it is always possible to choose a suitable place in advance on the map. From the map it is possible to determine the direction of the river flow, its width and depth, the general nature of the banks. Having determined the direction and speed of the river flow and its width, it is easy to find the amount of possible erosion when crossing by improvised means or swimming.

Having calculated the amount of erosion, you can choose the most favorable landing area on the opposite bank. For crossing water obstacles, it is necessary to choose the narrowest sections. The approaches to the water line and the area of exit to the opposite bank should provide maximum stealth for the group so that it has the opportunity to prepare for the crossing and quickly bring itself into combat readiness after the crossing. The banks at the crossing point should be convenient for approaching the water and exiting it after overcoming the line. It is necessary to look for a place so that the bank of the river from which the crossing will take place is higher than the opposite, this will allow better control of the surrounding area. To scout the landing site and approaches to it, if time and conditions permit, one (two) scouts should first cross and only

at his signal should the rest cross. During the overcoming of the water obstacle, the group's marching order is maintained.

The scouts secure (transport) weapons in such a position that they are immediately ready to open fire. Ammunition, explosives, food and other material resources are distributed among the scouts in such a way as to ensure the combat readiness of the group even in the event of
loss of part of the property during the crossing.

After preparing the group for the crossing (packing things in a plastic bag or rubberized fabric), the lead patrol crosses to the opposite bank, takes up a position for observation and covers the actions of the rest of the group, and only on his command does the core of the group begin to move, and after the core of the group leaves the water, the rear patrol (Figure 1.2.6).



Actions of the main patrol during the crossing.	Actions of the main patrol and the core group during the crossing.	The actions of the rear guard and the core of the group during the crossing.

Figure 1.2.6 – Procedure for overcoming a water obstacle

You need to cross the swamp in shoes and clothes. At the same time, trousers should be tucked in so that they do not catch and do not interfere with walking. Equipment, food and clothes should be placed in a plastic bag inside the backpack, weapons are ready for use. Before crossing the swamp, you need to learn as much as possible about it: where the most marshy places are, the possibility of bypassing them, where are the dry places (islands) in case of an unexpected stop, prepare a pole.

Movement through a difficult swamp must be carried out in a chain with at intervals of 4-5 meters, follow in the footsteps. Take your steps gently, without jerks or sudden movements. It is safer to lay the path along a hillock, near bushes and tree trunks. The risk of falling in this case is insignificant, since under the layer of mud there is usually solid

ground. When walking along a hillock, the foot should be placed in the middle, with the entire foot, and at the same time smoothly carry the body without jumping, maintaining balance. To maintain balance, you need to lean on a pole.

It is more difficult to walk on a high hill. A mistake is to jump from hill to hill. Due to their instability, balance is lost when jumping, which leads to falls and injuries.

The most dangerous places in the swamp are overgrown water bodies, the surface of which is covered with bright green grass. This is a swamp. It is almost impassable. Therefore, it is recommended to avoid such places. If, due to necessity (far and

If the group is still forced to walk through a swamp (e.g. a difficult detour), all safety measures should be taken. Before stepping onto

a section of the rapid, it is necessary to map out the path of movement. The rapid can withstand a person with a backpack, but it sways under the feet of the person walking. For safety reasons, one should move through such a section of the swamp alone with
at intervals of 5-7 meters. To avoid breaking the raft, you should not follow the trail. Areas of water encountered on the way should be bypassed, these are breaks in the raft or a layer where it is very thin. Swamps - holes with swamp water should also be bypassed.

For insurance, it is necessary to constantly keep the pole ready in a horizontal position. Someone who has fallen into the quagmire must quickly pull the pole towards him and lie on it with his chest. In this position, one should not make sudden and convulsive movements, but wait for help from fellow climbers.

Helping a fallen scout should be done quickly, without fuss, and at the same time carefully. First, block the area closest to him with poles and branches. Then carefully approach him, help him take off his backpack, and get out (give him the end of the pole and pull him out of the swamp).

swamps).

It is better to pass through swamps up to 50 cm deep and more on poles, which are sequentially laid in the direction of movement. The sequence of laying poles is that as they are released, they are passed forward. Thus, laying the path, the group moves forward. When moving through a swamp, you need to constantly monitor the direction, mark landmarks, this can be useful when turning back, in case of impossibility of further movement forward.

It is possible to cross the swamp (Figure 1.2.7):

a) if the swamp is covered with grasses interspersed with sedges;

b) if pine shoots are visible in the swamp;

c) if the swamp is completely covered with moss.

Figure 1.2.7 – Easily passable swamp

The swamp is difficult to cross (Figure 1.2.8):

a) if downy grass grows in the swamp, on which, after flowering, fluffy heads remain, resembling dandelion heads;

b) if there are puddles of water on the mossy cover;

c) if dense shrubs, willow, alder, birch and spruce grow in the swamp.

Figure 1.2.8 – Hard-to-pass swamp

The swamp is impossible to pass (1.2.9):
a) if there is grass floating on the surface;
b) if there is a duckling in the swamp.

Figure 1.2.9 – Impassable swamp

In addition, it should be borne in mind that it is easy to walk through a frozen swamp, but Sometimes only the surface layer freezes and walking through such a swamp is very dangerous. Lumpy swamps freeze unevenly. Swamps on which shrubs grow are more passable.

Fords should be sought on wide, straight channels with gentle slopes to the water. Signs of a ford include roads, grassy paths, road ruts that end on one bank and continue on the other; small ripples on the water surface, characteristic of river shallows; and water level drops that indicate a transition from shallow to deep places.

When a ford is detected by direct measurement, its depth, the nature of the bottom soil, the speed of the river flow are determined, and the most convenient direction for crossing is indicated. It is necessary to choose a ford in places where the bank is accessible for approach. It should be gentle, with dense

soil, especially on the opposite bank when leaving the water. The ford on small rivers is examined by direct passage, on larger ones - from boats or rafts with a pole. The pole enters silty soil easily, and clayey and sandy - with effort. When determining the depth of a ford with a silty bottom, the layer of silt to solid soil is taken into account together with the water layer. When choosing a place for a ford, the speed of the river flow should be taken into account (Figure 1.2.10).

Personnel and equipment	Current speed, m/s		
	Up to 1 Up to 2 1		More than 2
Personnel on foot Vehicles and equipment:	0.8 0.6		
Passenger cars such as	0,6	0,5	0,4
UAZ-469 GAZ-66, Ural, ZIL-131, KAMAZ	1,2	1,1	1,0
APC	1,2		1
BMP (BMD)	1,2	1	1
Tanks and self-	1,2	1,1	1
propelled guns Tanks with hull sealing, without OPVT	2,4	1,1 2,3	2,2

Figure 1.2.10 – Maximum fording depth

Having discovered a bridge (crossing), it is necessary to determine whether it is defended by the enemy, its condition, and carrying capacity, and immediately report this to the commander who sent the patrol detachment.

The patrol must inspect the area adjacent to the bridge (crossing) and identify hidden approaches. The patrols, under cover, using the open terrain, advance closer to the bridge (crossing), establish the presence of the enemy near the bridge (crossing) and the nature of the fortifications in front of the bridge, and also determine the carrying capacity, width of the carriageway and length of the bridge or directly conduct reconnaissance of it if the bridge is not defended (its carrying capacity, dimensions of the main elements (length and width) and the material from which it is made are established).

1.2.4. Department actions when meeting with small groups, by a superior enemy

If the group is discovered by the enemy, it is necessary to immediately open fire on it, no matter what forces it has at its disposal. In the first moments of the battle, maximum damage is inflicted by dense fire from small arms and grenade launchers, and in close combat by hand-held fragmentation grenades. In the interests of the group's actions, it is necessary to destroy (capture) the entire enemy group in the shortest possible time, preventing its departure and interaction with reserves. In all cases of enemy detection, the basic rule of modern highly maneuverable armed combat is followed: “saw the enemy - reported and destroyed”.

The sentries were the first to see the enemy, who did not detect the groups, gave the signal “I see the enemy”, took up positions for observation and in the future act on the commander's orders:

a) freeze and let the opponent pass;

b) from an ambush, which is organized on the move, the enemy is destroyed;

c) deviate from the route of movement, bypass the enemy and continue to perform tasks.

Actions of the group in the event of a sudden encounter with the enemy.

a) With fewer enemies. With the beginning of the battle, the group commander rearranges the battle formation for conducting circular fire (“trefoil” or “ring”). Part of the group (which has entered the zone of defeat) takes a defensive position, restrains the enemy with fire and distracts his attention to itself “more noise and smoke”. The other part (not attacked by the enemy) bypasses the enemy and strikes the enemy in the flank (from both flanks) or from the rear. The group that bypasses the enemy simultaneously opens fire only after entering the enemy’s flank or rear and destroys it (Figure 1.2.11).

b) With a larger enemy. When engaging in combat with a larger enemy or when his significant reserves approach, the group should not get involved in a protracted battle and allow the enemy to tie the group down with close combat. It is necessary to strive to break away from him (leave the zone of fire contact) as quickly as possible, doing this consistently (Figure 1.2.12).

First, suppress the enemy with fire - force him to hide from intense fire and thereby weaken the aimed fire. Reorganize the battle formation. Use underbarrel grenade launchers and grenades to suppress the enemy, cut off his attempts to pursue the group by planting mines. Cover with fire and smoke the departure of the main patrol or that element of the group's battle formation that is closest to the enemy, on an unfavorable line for conducting combat, or has suffered the greatest losses (Figure 1.2.13).

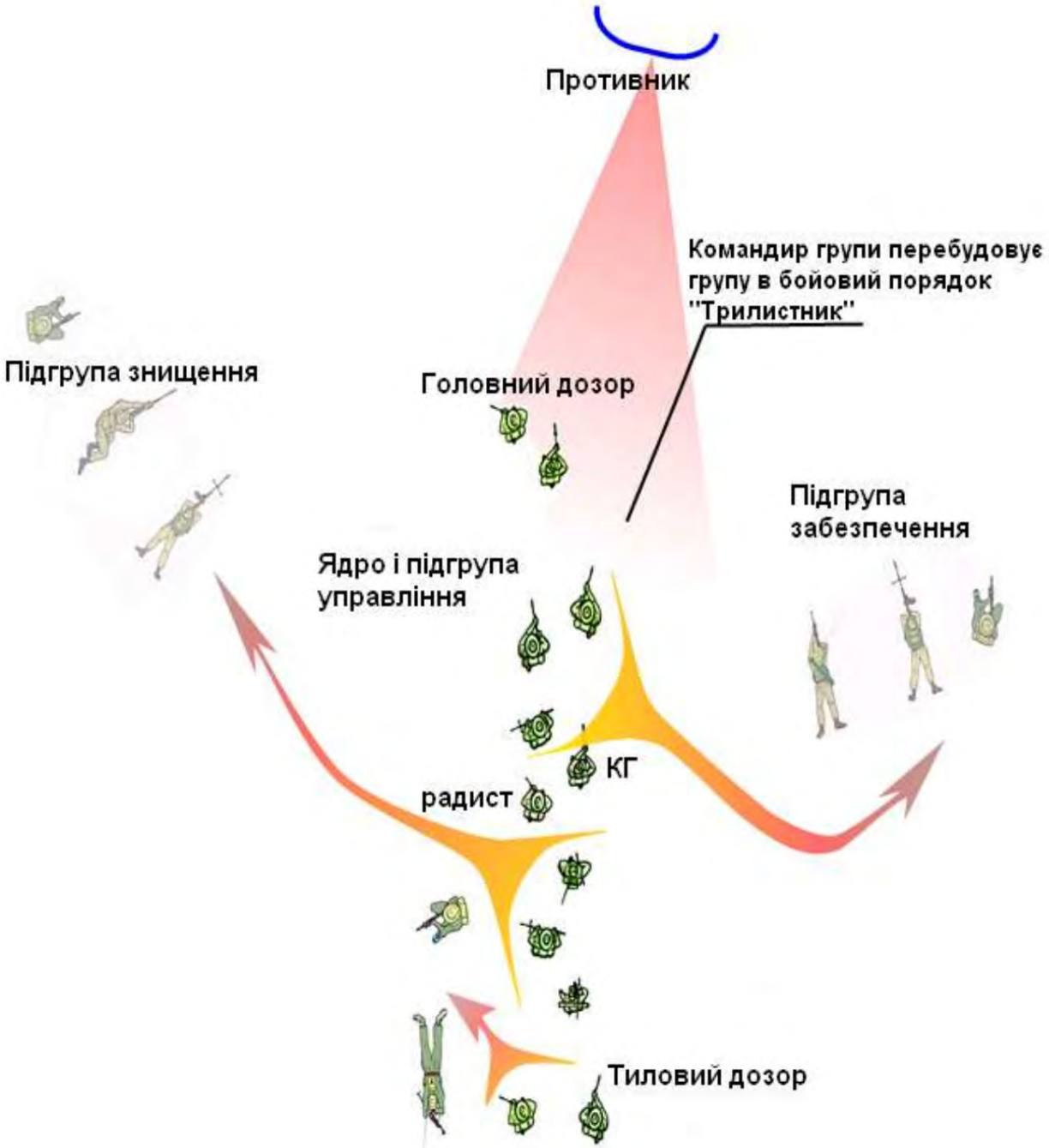


Figure 1.2.11 – Action when detecting an enemy that is smaller in number

Whenever possible, the group commander calls for supporting artillery fire, giving precise indications of his location. If the group is in close fire contact with the enemy, the artillery is assigned targets on a safe distance.
from the group distance in the rear of the enemy's battle formations, thus limiting the enemy's maneuver.

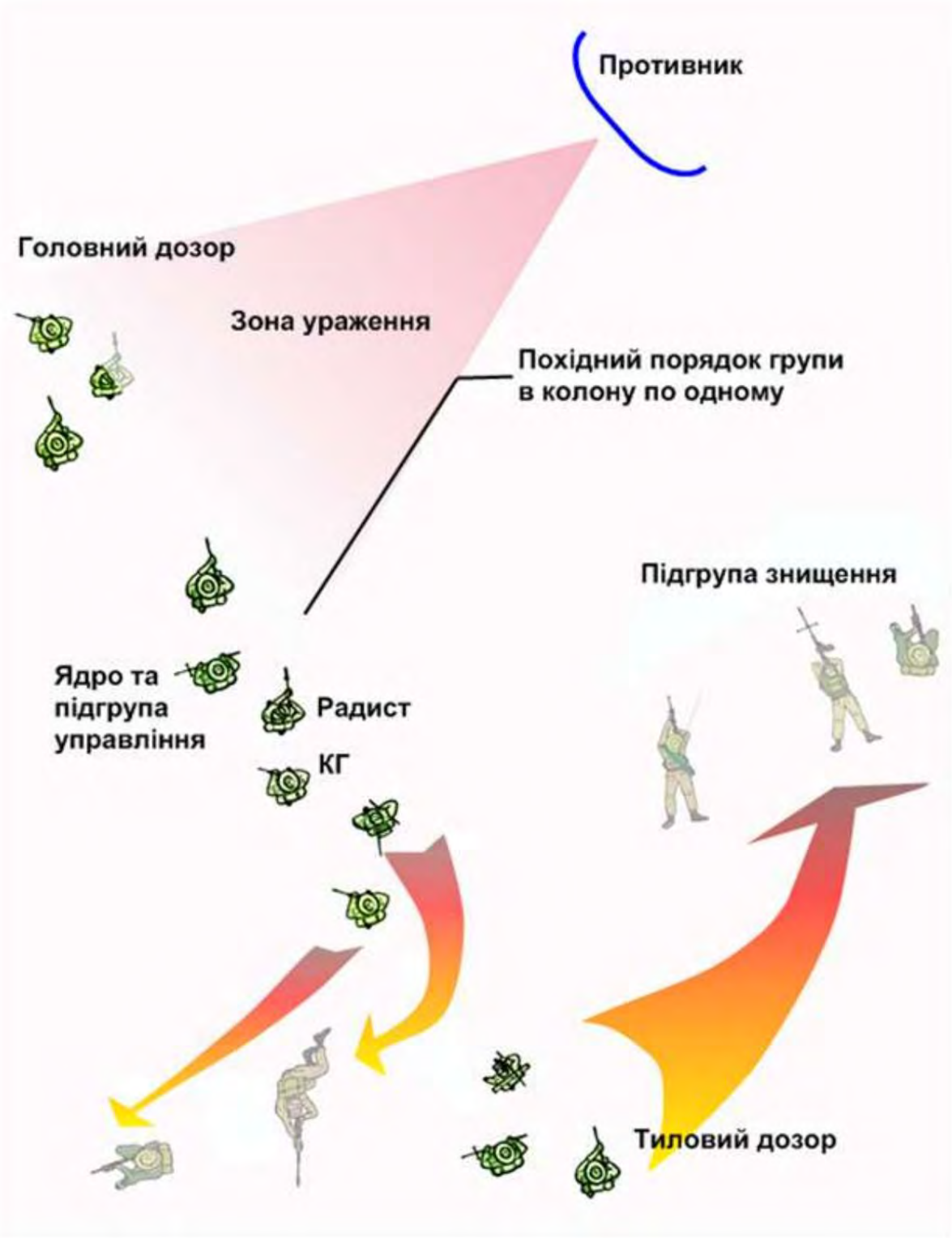


Figure 1.2.12 – Action when detecting a larger enemy in numbers

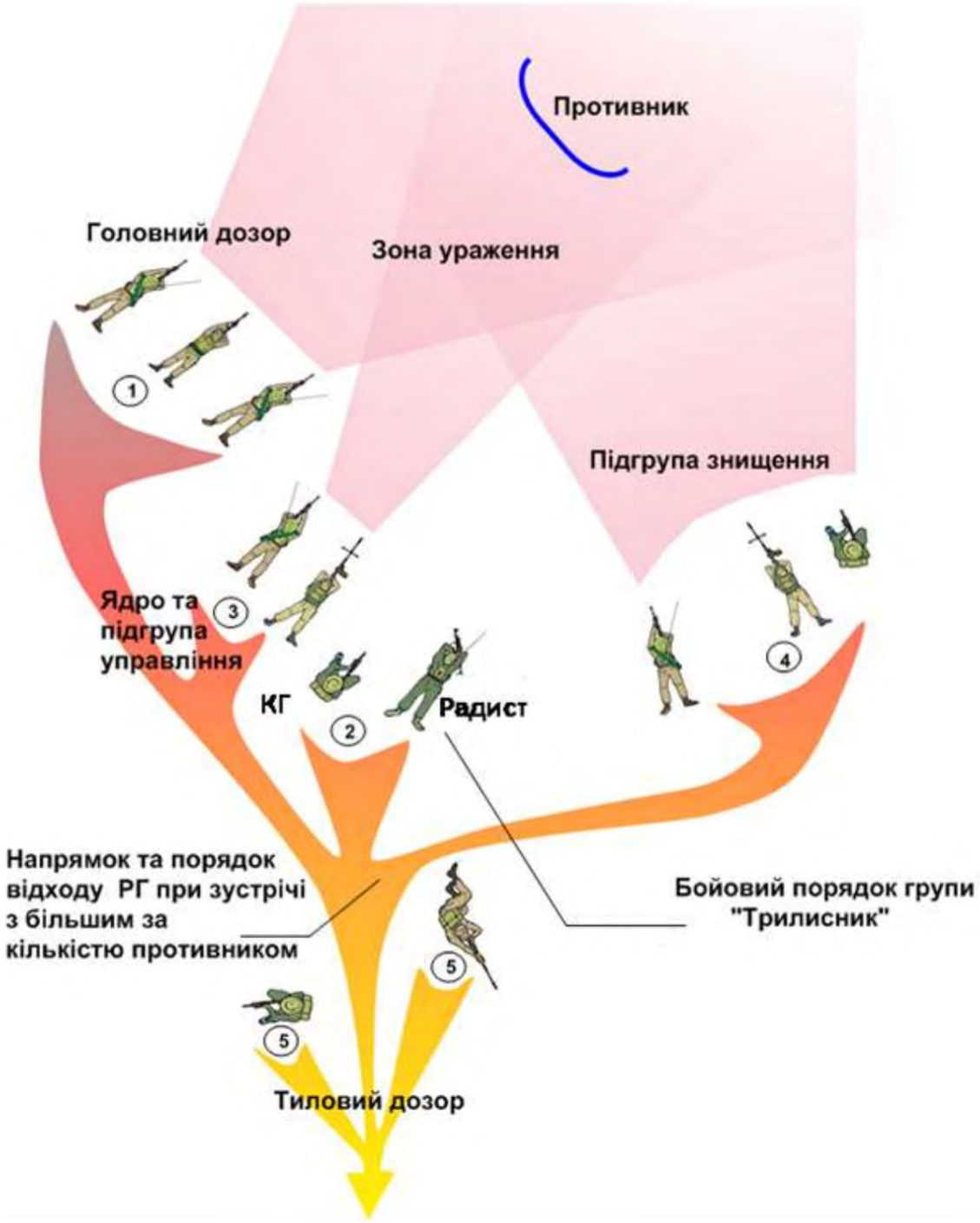


Figure 1.2.13 – Sequence of actions after restructuring the order of battle in the event of a sudden encounter with a larger enemy

2. COURSE OF STUDYING ACTIONS WITHIN A UNIT

2.1. Reference material for task 000G(B).08L.03 (Topic No. 1 “Conducting surveillance”)

“Intuition is the result of high professionalism. A detail noticed with a side view can save the life of you, your brother, and the entire group. If you have any doubts or hunches, check and act. Observation and concentration are the key to preserving life and health.”

Lesson 1. Choosing a place for observation, its equipment and camouflage. Observer's actions during observation. Studying the terrain, local objects and the enemy. Report on the results of observation.

Conditions:

practical;

tactical training field;

Narratives for the lesson:

“It should be assumed that only five percent of intelligence data will be accurate. One of the qualities of a good commander is the ability to allocate that five percent.”

Methodological recommendations:

Classes are held on a tactical training field in a group of 5-6 people under the guidance of a teacher (instructor).

The military personnel are shown how to choose a place for observation, its equipment and camouflage, measures for camouflage and protection against small UAVs (kamikaze drones) and enemy thermal imaging devices. The peculiarities of equipment and camouflage of observation sites in special conditions (in

urban areas, in forests, in mountains, in steppes, forest-swamp areas, at night, in winter, etc.) are shown.

2.1.1. Choosing a location for an observation post

The location of a stationary observation post should provide an unobstructed view of a specified sector (strip, object) of observation to the greatest possible depth of enemy defense construction, cover for personnel from enemy fire, camouflage from enemy observers and technical reconnaissance equipment, and the possibility of convenient placement of all personnel of the observation post to perform reconnaissance and support tasks.

living activities (place for rest, cooking, toilet),
the ability to covertly, quickly occupy and leave an observation point, and move to alternate observation points when the situation changes.

The place for conducting reconnaissance by an observation post can be chosen in a trench, trench, building, on trees, towers, etc. The location of the secret is carefully camouflaged. In some cases, when individual elements of the observation object are poorly visible from the observation post, the secret can be equipped near the observation post in places that provide better observation conditions (Figure 2.1.1).

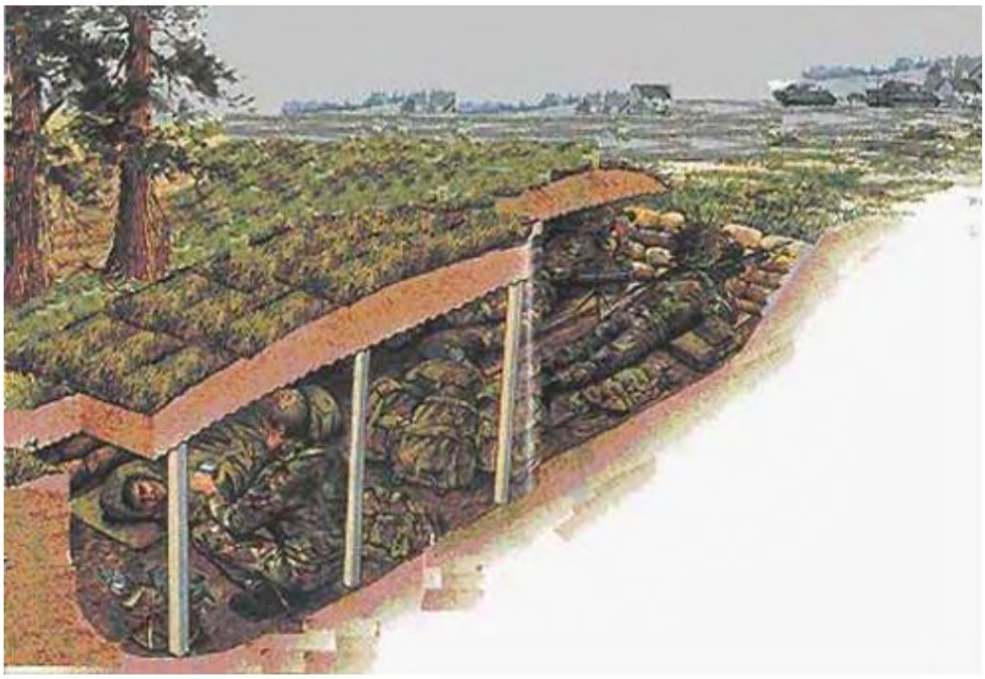


Figure 2.1.1 – Variant of equipment for a place for joint ventures

2.1.2. Procedure for masking the observation site

The reconnaissance observer must be inconspicuous, in case of failure to comply with camouflage measures, the observation post may be hit (captured) by the enemy. Observation points are chosen near the enemy, sometimes in open and not entirely suitable places for observation. In all cases, the chosen observation point must be perfectly camouflaged and not stand out against the background of the terrain.

During the day, a local object (bush, stump, ditch) is selected next to the enemy. If necessary, a mock-up mask is made in advance. At night or in conditions unfavorable for observation (heavy rain, fog), scouts covertly advance to the intended location, equip the SP, carefully camouflage themselves, leaving no traces (excavated soil, broken branches, crushed grass, etc.) and during daylight hours, take turns covertly leading

observation of the enemy. Changing location and retreating are only possible at night or in conditions of poor visibility.

It is easier to camouflage in winter because the main colors of this period are black and white. The observer must wear all white, a hooded mask, and weapons must also be white. For this, the weapons are painted or wrapped in a medical bandage. A white cloth or paper mask with narrow slits for the eyes is worn on the soldier's face. The mask is tucked under the collar from below, in this case, the vapor from breathing gets inside the clothes without unmasking the observer (Figure 2.1.2).

Figure 2.1.2 – Camouflage in winter

The observer chooses a place for observation behind sparse bushes, branches, and dry grass. These bushes and branches will not prevent the observer from seeing the object (target), and from the enemy's side, the enemy cannot see anything behind them.

The observer should not stand out above local objects on the horizon, he must constantly observe in a certain sector and monitor the situation behind him. Behind the observer there should always be a background of the terrain (bushes, hills, tall grass, trees, etc.). The observer's clothing should match the background of the terrain.

In the summer, when the trees are covered with leaves, the observer must choose a place for observation deep in the forest belt in such a way that it is possible to observe through the gaps in the tree crowns. In order to camouflage the silhouette of a serviceman and make him as close as possible to the terrain. Branches of trees and plants that are in the area are tied to the camouflage.

Lesson 2. Actions at the observation post. 24-hour devices observation.

Conditions:

practical;

tactical training field;

Methodological recommendations:

The training is conducted on a tactical training field in a group of 5-6 people under the guidance of a teacher (instructor). The servicemen are introduced to day and night observation and measurement devices. The specifics of using UAVs are demonstrated.

2.1.3. Drawing up a map of the area at the observation post

Terrain maps are compiled by observers based on topographic maps, drone and reconnaissance aircraft photographs, and directly using the terrain.

When drawing up a scheme, it is necessary to adhere to the established rules: the scheme is oriented on a sheet of paper in such a way that the enemy is at the top of the sheet. Only local objects and relief forms are drawn on the scheme, according to which it is later possible to accurately draw the battle formations of one's units and the enemy's objects (targets). To accurately determine the location of important (critical) enemy objects (targets), the following are usually indicated on the terrain scheme: an arrow - the direction to the north; the location of the SP with its coordinates; 5-6 landmarks (the most prominent local objects), with the designation of azimuths to them and distances to them from the SP; detected objects (targets) - relative to the landmarks.

The scale of the diagram (numerical or linear) is indicated below the diagram. If the diagram is worked out to an approximate scale, an explanation is given, for example: “Scale approximately 1:6000”. If the scale in different directions is different and does not correspond to reality, it is not indicated on the diagram.

2.1.4. Action of an observer at an observation post

The observer immediately reports everything he sees to the senior observation post (commander). The observer of the observation post also marks the object (target) on a map or diagram and makes an entry in the observation log. The observation log indicates what, where, when it was seen, and to whom it was reported.
(Figure 2.1.3). The observer reports and records in the observation log only what he sees. The observer has no right to stop observation without the order of the commander (senior observer).

Time observation	Where, what is noticed	Who was informed when?
6.40	08/20/2025. Or.2, on the right 20, closer 200 enemy soldiers are carrying out earthworks near the bush.	To the operational duty officer of the PUNR, 06.47
7.00	OP 1, further 300, enemy observation post in a trench.	To the operational duty officer of the PUNR, 07.06

Figure 2.1.3 – Option for keeping records in the observation log

The transmission of intelligence information to the commander (chief of intelligence) can be carried out through messengers who covertly and silently move from the commander (chief of intelligence) to the observation post and back. When the messenger approaches the observation post, he is asked for a password. If the messenger has arrived with an order from the chief of intelligence, the senior observer demands to name the password. The password and response are pronounced quietly and clearly.

The observer's report should be clear, concise, and brief, but the desire for brevity should not affect the quality of the objective.

In the report, the observer indicates:
a) a landmark or a conventional name of a local object;
b) the position of the object (target) relative to the landmark;
c) the detected object (target) and its reconnaissance characteristics;
d) characteristic features of the area or local objects around the object.

2.2. Reference material for task 000ÿ(ÿ).08ÿ.04 (Topic No. 2 “Basic actions”)

“A fire ambush is carried out against enemy units that are moving or against grouped units with weak observation”

Lesson 1. Fire ambush. Concealed placement of an ambush in likely directions of enemy movement (attack). Actions in a fire ambush in conditions of reconnaissance UAVs.
The enemy's use of shock and Defeating the enemy at close range
with unexpected fire.

Conditions:

practical;
tactical training field;

Narratives for the lesson:

“Never fight one enemy for too long - he will adapt to your tactics” (Carl Clausewitz).

2.2.1. Ambush

An ambush is a method of conducting intelligence, which consists in the premature and covert placement of an intelligence agency on the most likely routes of the enemy's movement, a sudden attack on it with the aim of destroying (disabling), capturing documents, prisoners, samples of weapons, military equipment, as well as disorganizing (disrupting) its planned movement.

An ambush is organized after reconnaissance of the enemy's movement routes, selection of an advantageous area of terrain that provides a concealed location for the intelligence agency and has escape routes after completing the task, as well as favorable conditions for observing the enemy.

The principle of conducting an ambush is to suddenly strike the enemy and quickly withdraw without engaging in open or protracted combat with him (unless the purpose of the ambush is to deter the enemy). Small groups or individual enemy soldiers approaching the ambush site are captured or destroyed by sudden action (all traces of the presence of the intelligence agency are carefully destroyed or masked). Larger enemy groups and individual pieces of equipment are allowed to approach a short distance and are destroyed by fire.

Successful organization of an ambush largely depends on proper covert movement and skillful camouflage. It is during movement that reconnaissance groups are most vulnerable. Failure to observe march discipline, violation of camouflage rules, improper organization of halts and rest periods, and undisguised traces of life allow the enemy to detect scouts in advance and take measures to destroy them.

When planning and organizing an ambush, it is imperative to take into account that the modern front line is saturated with reconnaissance and strike unmanned aerial vehicles. A significant number of reconnaissance drones are equipped with motion capture devices and thermal imaging devices to conduct effective surveillance in any weather conditions and time of day. Reconnaissance using UAVs is conducted both directly along the front line and into the depths of the battle formations for tens of kilometers. A significant saturation of reconnaissance UAVs allows the enemy to monitor the situation along the front line almost continuously and around the clock.

Taking into account the UAV factor, it is necessary to seriously plan the route of the reconnaissance unit and provide it with means for camouflage from UAVs and combating them. Ponchos with thermal vision protection have shown their effectiveness, which significantly increase the stealth of movement. They are made of special heat-resistant materials that make it difficult to detect a serviceman using thermal imaging cameras (Figure 2.2.1).

Figure 2.2.1 – Thermal imaging poncho

It is mandatory to have and use portable radio frequency spectrum analyzers (RFS), UAV detection scanners (detectors), which will help to detect the approach of drones in advance and take measures to disguise and avoid detection by the intelligence agency. UAV detection scanners (detectors) of the “Sukorok” and “Vanilla Sugar” types have become widely used among the Defense Forces of Ukraine (Figure 2.2.2).

Figure 2.2.2 – Portable ARS “Vanilla Sugar”

To combat reconnaissance and strike UAVs that have already detected the reconnaissance group or are in dangerous proximity, the reconnaissance body must be equipped with electronic warfare means, such as portable electronic warfare backpacks, such as “T7/400Watt” or “T8/400Watt”, or other multi-channel analogues (Figure 2.2.3.).

Figure 2.2.3 – Portable EW backpack “TOP (5 channels) anti-FPV”

Such portable electronic warfare devices are capable of simultaneously suppressing up to 7-8 radio frequencies and effectively counteract FPV drones and complicate the control and video signal for reconnaissance drones such as the “Mavic-3” and its modifications.

2.2.2. Organization of mine and explosive barriers

To place explosive devices in selected areas of the ambush site and detonate them at a precisely defined time
A mining subgroup (group) is assigned. Mines are placed on probable escape routes of the enemy and his reserves, to destroy (mine) captured weapons, ammunition and enemy equipment. To the subgroup (group)
Scouts are assigned who are perfectly versed in the techniques of using mines and explosives.

To stop an enemy column, it is advisable to use landmines or directional mines to blow up the first and last vehicle in the column, to destroy enemy equipment and manpower moving in the column. In this case, the mines are placed at a distance of 30-40 meters from the enemy's route of movement with the direction of impact towards the enemy (road), between

road and the group's combat formation. Care should be taken to ensure that the group is not hit by fragments of its own mines. If the direction of the enemy's movement is known, to destroy the head of his column, mines can be placed directly next to the road with the direction of damage in the direction of the enemy's movement, such as MON-50, MON-100, MON-200 mines. It is advisable to place camouflaged anti-tank mines TM-62 directly on the road. To disable a high-speed enemy vehicle, it is recommended to place two or three mines connected by a parallel electrical grid. Their sectors of damage should create a continuous zone of damage.

When installing anti-tank mines manually in the soil in the summer, holes are dug for them according to their shape and size. In the center of the site, where the turf is cut, a hole is dug for the mine, the mine is installed in the hole, the sides are sprinkled with soil and masked with turf (Figure 2.2.4.).

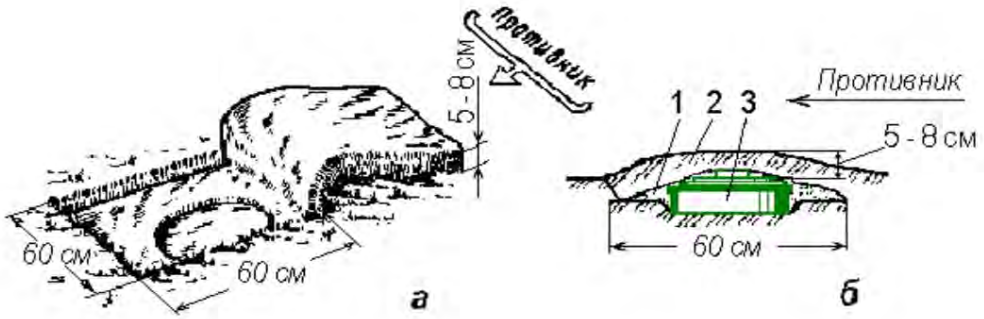


Figure 2.2.4. Manual installation of an anti-tank mine in the ground with turf camouflage:
a – digging a hole; *b* – masking a mine;
1 – soil covering; *2* – camouflage turf; *3* – mine.

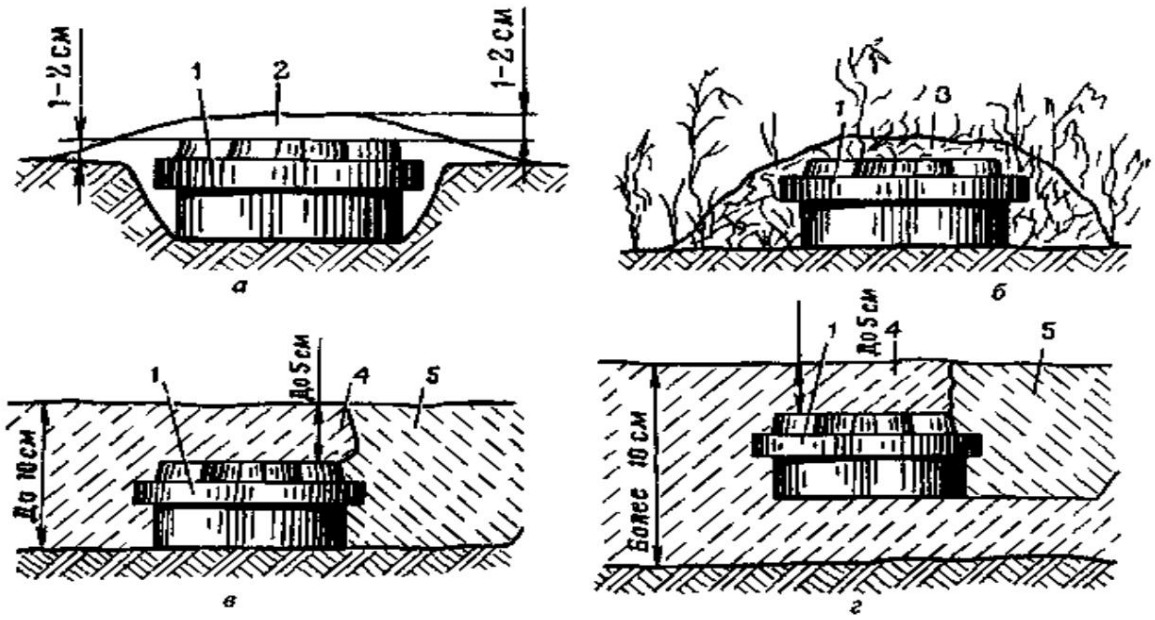
It is forbidden to place mines in depressions and potholes, as well as near stumps and boulders. An anti-tank pressure mine is placed in a hole in such a way that the mine cover in solid soil is 2-3 cm higher than the soil surface level. In winter, mines are placed on the soil surface, and with a snow cover of more than 25 cm on a compacted layer of snow and masked with a layer of loose snow.

To destroy an enemy retreating from an ambush, it is advisable to install fragmentation mines of circular action, for example OZM-72. Mines can be installed both in unguided mode (stretching) and in controlled mode (by wire or radio).

The reconnaissance unit can lay mines to cover the group's battle formations - on the flanks and in the rear. To cover the departure of the reconnaissance unit, the mining subgroup prepares mine-explosive barriers in advance on the route of the group's departure from the ambush site, which are put into combat position only after the group leaves the ambush site.

In the absence of the required number of mines, it is possible to use hand-held ones. grenades, the detonation of which is carried out by blasting devices or electric detonators.

Depending on the situation, terrain conditions, and design features of anti-personnel explosive devices (mines), they can be installed in the ground, on the ground, in the snow, or elevated above the ground surface (Figure 2.2.5. – 2.2.7.).



Symbols:

a – into the soil; b – on the soil surface, c – into the snow on the soil surface with a snow cover of up to 10 cm; d – into the snow with a snow cover of more than 10 cm; 1 – mine, 2 – camouflage with loose soil; 3 – camouflage with grass, leaves; 4 – snow, 5 – camouflage of the hole with snow.

Figure 2.2.5 – Installation of an anti-personnel high-explosive mine PMN:

To install a mine in the ground, you must: **a)**

Dig a hole the size of the mine, 3-4 cm deep;

b) Place the mine in the hole, turn the safety rod to cut off the safety check and, holding the mine in position to prevent pressing the pressure sensor, pull out the safety rod;

c) Disguise the mine.

ATTENTION! Mines set in combat position at the ambush site must be removed. Is it forbidden to rearrange?

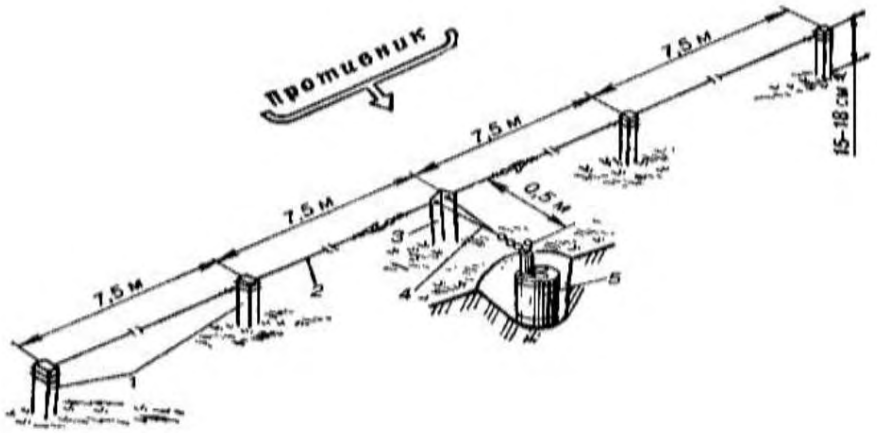


Figure 2.2.6 – Installation of an OZM-72 anti-personnel fragmentation mine with a MUV-3 fuse: 1 – wooden pegs; 2 – wire tension; 3 – metal peg; 4 – steel cable with two carabiners; 5 – OZM-72 mine with a MUV-3 fuse.

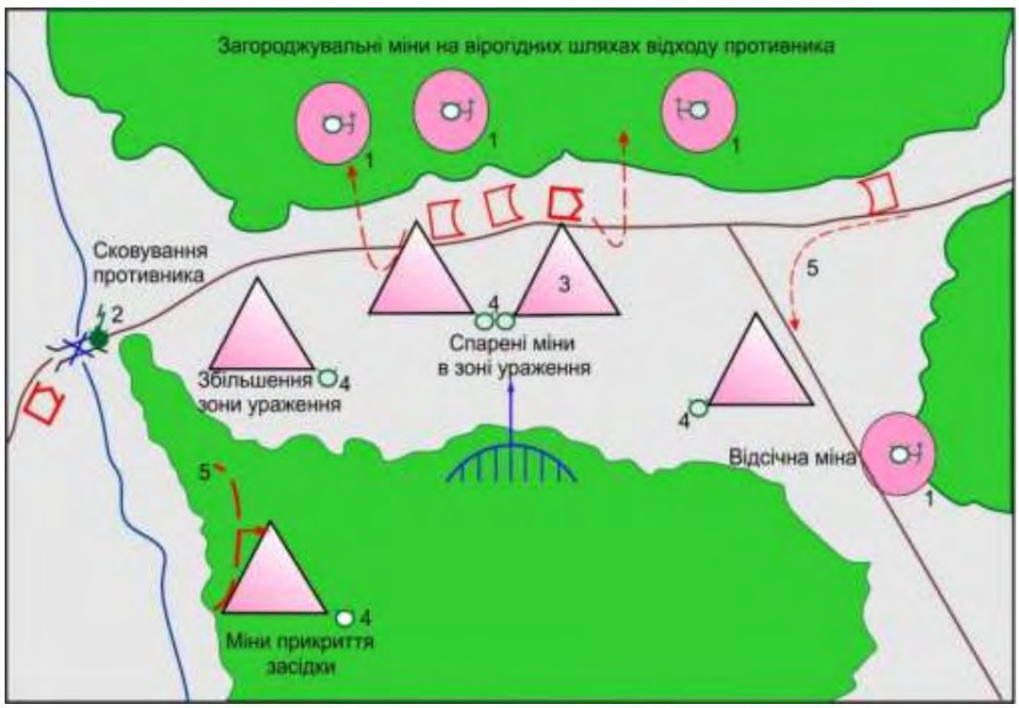


Figure 2.2.7 – Location of minefields during an ambush (option):
1 – OZM-72 mounted on a stretcher; 2 – radio-controlled landmine; 3 – area of impact; 4 – MON-50 controlled by wires; 5 – possible enemy actions.

2.2.3. Procedure of the observation subgroup (group)

A subgroup (group) of observation or individual observers – are intended for timely warning of the enemy's approach to the ambush site. Observers can, in cases discussed by the commander, independently destroy the enemy's main or rear guard. Snipers can be assigned to the subgroup (group) of observers.

Observers are located on the side of the enemy's most likely ambush and are tasked with timely warning the commander of the intelligence agency about its numerical strength, weapons, marching order, and speed of movement.

Observers are instructed on: the location of the observation; the strip (sector) or direction of observation, the procedure for reporting the results of the observation,
The order and routes of exit to the assembly point. The observer warns the commander of the intelligence agency about the enemy's advance to the ambush site, while reporting the composition of the enemy advancing, the order of its columns, the distance between the vehicles, and the presence of the main patrol ahead.

The observation point should provide good visibility to the side.
enemy, in the direction of the ambush location, as well as the ability to send and receive established signals both day and night.

When conducting an ambush in a settlement (city), the surveillance subgroup (group) monitors the enemy's approach from rooftops, attics, upper floors of buildings, etc.

After the enemy is destroyed, the observation subgroup (group) departs to the assembly point in the order determined by the commander of the reconnaissance body. As a rule, during the organization of a fire ambush, observers are removed from the extreme positions, after the departure of the fire defeat (destruction) subgroup (group) and the commander of the reconnaissance body.

2.2.4. Procedure for the fire attack subgroup (group)

Subgroup (group) fire damage (destruction) – is intended to destroy the enemy with fire from small arms, grenade launchers and hand grenades. In order to psychologically push the enemy, from the beginning of the ambush it is advisable to immediately inflict maximum fire damage from all types of weapons.

Most of the personnel fire the maximum permissible number of rounds, firing aimlessly. After that, either individually or together,
Servicemen of fire subgroups fire to defeat the enemy.

Depending on the scout's specialization and his standard weapons, each of them has its own characteristics when used in an ambush. Let's consider each of these types separately:

a) Snipers and marksmen. They strike targets independently at the beginning of the ambush, choosing the most dangerous and important targets: commanders, snipers, signalmen, grenade launchers, machine gunners.
A sniper pair in an ambush must be placed at a certain distance from the intelligence agency (group). A separate task is set for the sniper pair.

b) Grenade launchers - hit targets both independently (armored vehicles, personnel behind cover, heavy weapons maintenance), and on the instructions of the commander of the intelligence agency.

c) Machine gunners - placed on the flanks of ambushes, hit the enemy with crossfire. The first line should be long, but well-aimed - “evil”, along the entire enemy column or in the place of its greatest concentration. If there is one machine gun in the group, it must be placed on the flank of the ambush, opposite to the expected direction of enemy movement.

d) Under-barrel grenade launchers or an automatic grenade launcher of an intelligence agency can be used to destroy the enemy in the area of impact, cover the group's withdrawal.

e) Scouts with machine guns and assault rifles **-** the first magazine is spent in aimed bursts, then in aimed single shots. It is recommended to fire in long bursts only in wooded areas when the distance between the enemy and the group does not exceed 50 meters, the group does not observe the enemy, but only hears screams and shooting.

During a fire ambush at night: the commander of the reconnaissance unit determines the time to open fire, by firing a barrage of tracer bullets or detonating directional mines towards the enemy, and simultaneously gives a signal to the firing subgroup. The enemy, having recovered, using the darkness, will try to retreat or regroup, conduct a maneuver, counterattack. At this moment, the enemy is hit by fire by scouts equipped with night vision sights, with aimed single fire (Figure 2.2.8.).

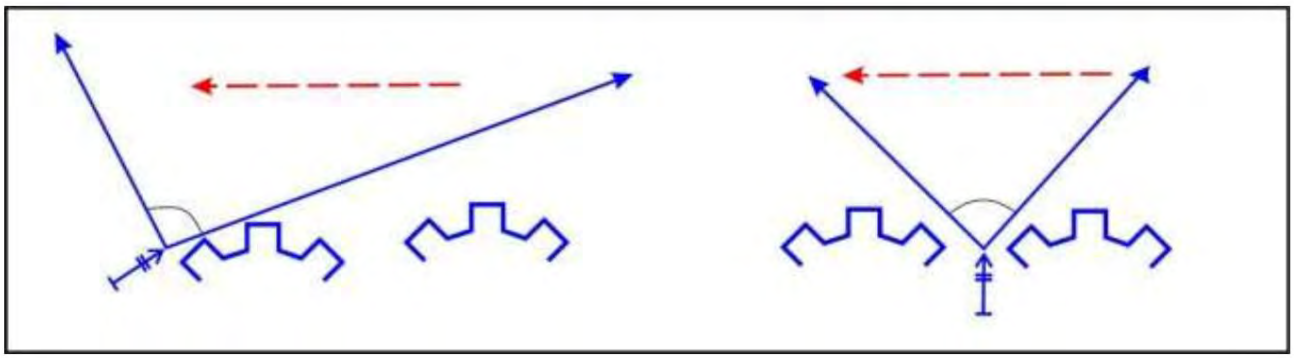


Figure 2.2.8 – Placing a machine gun on the flank of an ambush increases its radius of action