Belgian & Luxembourg TO&Es 1980-1989 v2.3
By R Mark Davies and Fons Libert for Battlefront: First Echelon

Belgian Army (a)

I (Be) Corps (b)

Forces of the Interior

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-05
Para-Commando Regiment (c)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-06
1st Provincial Regiment (Brabant)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-06
2nd Provincial Regiment (Hainault)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-06
3rd Provincial Regiment (W Flanders)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-06
4th Provincial Regiment (E Flanders)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-06
5th Provincial Regiment (Antwerp)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-06
6th Provincial Regiment (Limburg)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-06
7th Provincial Regiment (Liège)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-06
8th Provincial Regiment (Luxembourg)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-06
9th Provincial Regiment (Namur)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-12
x3 or x4 Light Infantry Battalion (d)

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-15
x2 Combat Engineer Battalion

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-15
x2 Light Combat Engineer Battalion

x6 Alouette II Scout Helicopter CWBE-34

x1 SA330 Puma Utility Helicopter CWBE-40

(a) Despite the small size of its population and Armed Forces, Belgium managed to make a significant contribution to NATO collective defence in Europe, supplying an entire army corps (I (Be) Corps) to NATO’s Northern Army Group (NORTHAG) in West Germany. As it entered the 1980s, the Belgian Army was also moving from the previous large-scale conscription model to a smaller service with a larger professional cadre. However, much of its equipment remained deeply obsolescent; Its main battle tank, the Leopard 1(BE) was of 1960s vintage and its M75 and AMX-13 Mod 56 APCs, as well as its Alouette II helicopters were museum-pieces from the 1950s. Their M108 SP 105mm howitzers were similarly dated and the Air Force’s combat aircraft were not much better. However, the Belgian Army went through a modest re-equipment programme through the 1980s; upgrading its APCs and artillery, increasing the numbers of MILAN anti-tank missiles, upgrading its artillery and replacing most of the Air Force’s fast jets with the ubiquitous F-16A. However, the upgrade to Leopard 1A5 tanks (agreed in 1984) didn’t take place until 1993 and despite the proven high proficiency of Belgian tank crews, the armoured ‘punch’ had to be boosted from the mid-1980s by British formations. Nevertheless, the Belgian Army of the late Cold War remains a very interesting and challenging wargaming project.

(b) The majority of one division, plus corps headquarters and some corps troops of I (Be) Corps were permanently garrisoned in West Germany. The rest of the corps would be required to mobilise and deploy to West Germany within 3-4 days, with 14 days being realistically required for full mobilisation of reserve formations.

(c) The Para-Commando Regiment was responsible for providing one battalion to the ACE Mobile Force (Land) Southern Option. A number of sources suggest that its war role was to reinforce the ‘Northern Flank’, but this does not seem to have been the case.

(d) These light infantry battalions (grouped as the 11th & 13th Infantry Regiments) were to provide mobile defence of the homeland. There were four such battalions in the late 70s, seemingly reduced to three battalions by 1989. There were also another two battalions assigned to training.
(a) I (Be) Corps, as part of NATO’s British-led NORTHAG, was assigned the right flank of NORTHAG, with the I (Br) Corps on their left and III (Ge) Corps (CENTAG) on their right.

(b) The HQ of I (Be) Corps, together with some corps troops and the 16th Mechanised Infantry Division (minus its reserve brigade) were permanently deployed forward in West Germany. The remainder of the corps would move forward as reinforcements during the build-up to war.

(c) The two Belgian Mechanised Divisions were each organised into three self-contained Brigade Groups. There were no divisional combat support elements.

(d) This Armoured Regiment was actually designated as a Reconnaissance Regiment, though was organised the same as a standard Armoured Regiment. All elements of this unit may be classed as Reconnaissance troops for game purposes.

(e) I (Be) Corps’ artillery component also included a Lance tactical nuclear missile unit.

(f) I have not included the various engineering equipment units and bridging battalion.

(g) Sources vary as to exactly how many LRRP Companies were available to I (Be) Corps. However, there seems to have been one regular special forces (‘ESR-GVP’) company at corps level, plus two reservist ESR-GVP companies – one with the Reserve Mech Brigade in each division.

(h) As I (Be) Corps was judged to be the weakest in AFCENT, it was planned that the British 33 Armoured Brigade would be assigned from 3 (UK) Armoured Division to beef up the corps’ armoured punch. 33 Armoured Brigade trained in this role from the mid-80s onward.

(i) The helicopters were organised into three squadrons, each of x6 Alouette II. A flight of x2 Alouette II was normally attached to each of the Reconnaissance Regiments.
There was only one Armoured Brigade in the Royal Belgian Army at this time: 17th Armoured Brigade, which formed part of 16th Mechanised Infantry Division. The only real difference between a Belgian Armoured Brigade and a Mech Brigade was the presence of an additional Armoured Regiment.

Brigade Anti-Tank Companies were created in the late 1980s by massing together the former Mech Infantry Battalion Anti-Tank Platoons.
The Belgian Para-Commando Regiment was tasked with providing a battalion to the ACE Mobile Force (Land) ‘Southern Option’. This was a brigade-sized force which would also comprise the US 504th Parachute Infantry Battalion, a West German Fallschirmjäger Battalion, a British Medium Recce Squadron and a British Light Battery.

Aside from a single flight of Puma helicopters and a small squadron of air-sea rescue Sea Kings, Belgium almost completely lacked any helicopter lift capability. The Belgians therefore would be almost completely dependent upon Royal Belgian Air Force C-130 Hercules transports or allied NATO helicopter assets for its air lift capability, which restricted its tactical flexibility somewhat.
Each Provincial Battalion was a ‘regiment’ in its own right, carrying the traditions of a historic regiment of the Belgian Army. Most Provisional Regiments had a single infantry unit. However, the 1st (Antwerp) Regiment and the 7th (Liège) Regiment had x2 infantry units. All had a single cavalry unit (either armour or reconnaissance).

Belgium held very large stocks of AMX-13 Mod 56 VTT and M75 APCs, which went into storage when the army re-equipped with M113 and AIFV during the 1980s. It is therefore, entirely possible that some of these would have equipped the infantry units of the Provincial Regiments in time of war.

Belgium still held large stocks of obsolete equipment, including enough M47 Medium Tanks to equip four tank companies and enough M41 Light Tanks to equip two companies.

While there certainly were reconnaissance units in the Provincial Regiments, I cannot find details of organisation or equipment. Belgium bought over 700 CVR(T) reconnaissance vehicles from the UK, which was enough to equip the two regular Recce Regiments, the recce element of the regular infantry battalions and armoured regiments, the Para-Commando Recce Squadron and various HQ elements and still leave enough CVR(T) in reserve to equip another two Recce Regiments. It’s therefore possible that at least some of the recce elements of the Provincial Regiments also employed CVR(T).

With the introduction of M109 SP howitzers, Belgium’s large stock of M108 SP 105mm howitzers passed into war-reserve stock, which also included ancient M44 SP 155mm howitzers and various types of towed 105mm, 155mm and 203mm howitzers. While there were no permanently-established Provincial artillery units, it’s within the realms of possibility that with enough preparation and training time, some new artillery units could be created to support the Provincial Regiments.

From 1982: Replace AMX-13 Mod 56 CP with:
- AIFV-B-CP Command Vehicle

Mid-1980s: Reduce to x3 Jagdpanzer Kanone.

Late 1980s: All Jagdpanzer Kanone were removed from infantry battalions and grouped into Brigade Anti-Tank Companies.

Late-1980s: According to some sources, the AA Platoon had disappeared from the TOE. Were they grouped into AA companies?
BATTLEGROUP CWBE-09
Reserve Mechanised Infantry Battalion

Command
- x1 Commander
- x1 M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier (ab)

HQ
- x1 M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier

MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS

ME CWBE-05
- x3 Reserve Mechanised Infantry Company

ME CWBE-02
- x1 Reconnaissance Platoon

ATTACHMENTS

* x4 Jagdpanzer Kanone 90mm Assault Gun (cd) CWBE-04
* x3 M167 Vulcan 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun (ef) CWBE-24

Transport
- x3 Unimog Medium Truck CWBE-23

Organic Fire Support
- x2 4.2-inch Mortar CWBE-31

Transport
- x2 Unimog Medium Truck CWBE-23

(a) Early 1980s: In 12th Motorised Brigade, some battalions may still have actually been motorised rather than mechanised. In which case, replace M75 APC with:
- Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (no MG) CWBE-22

(b) Mid-1980s: Replace M75 APC or Land Rover with:
- M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14

(c) Mid-1980s: Reduce to x3 Jagdpanzer Kanone.

(d) Late 1980s: All Jagdpanzer Kanone were removed from infantry battalions and grouped into Brigade Anti-Tank Companies.

(e) Some units had other AA weapons in lieu of the M167 Vulcan, so may replace with:
- FK-20-2 Twin 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun CWBE-42
- M55 Quad 50 Cal Anti-Aircraft Gun CWBE-43

(f) Late-1980s: According to some sources, the AA Platoon had disappeared from the battalion TOE, though still seem to have been present with I (Be) Corps. Were they grouped into Brigade AA companies, perhaps?

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-10
Reconnaissance Regiment (a)

Command
- x1 Commander

HQ
- x1 M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-19

MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS

ME CWBE-06
- x3 Reconnaissance Squadron

BATTLEGROUP CWBE-11
Para-Commando Battalion (ac)

Command
- x1 Commander

HQ
- x1 CVR(T) Sultan Command Vehicle CWBE-20

MANOEUVRE ELEMENTS

ME CWBE-07
- x3 Para-Commando Company

ME CWBE-08
- x1 Airborne Light Reconnaissance Platoon

ATTACHMENTS

Organic Fire Support
- x2 4.2-inch Mortar CWBE-31

Transport
- x2 Unimog Medium Truck (b) CWBE-23

x3 M167 Vulcan 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun CWBE-24

(x) May replace transport with:
- AS-24 Airborne Weapons Carrier CWBE-38

(c) Modelling note: The Para-Commandos were the first Belgian troops to receive the distinctive Belgian camouflage uniform. All other troops wore plain olive drab until the 1990s.
(a) This organisation is largely conjectural, as I have not been able to find a detailed orbat for the Provincial Regiments and regular Light Infantry Battalions.

(b) Some units had other AA weapons in lieu of the M167 Vulcan, so may replace with:
- FK-20-2 Twin 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun
- M55 Quad .50 Cal Anti-Aircraft Gun

(a) Mid-1980s: Replace M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier with:
- M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier

(b) Some units had other AA weapons in lieu of the M167 Vulcan, so may replace with:
- FK-20-2 Twin 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun
- M55 Quad .50 Cal Anti-Aircraft Gun

(a) Mid-1980s: Replace M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier with:
- M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier

(b) Some units had other AA weapons in lieu of the M167 Vulcan, so may replace with:
- FK-20-2 Twin 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun
- M55 Quad .50 Cal Anti-Aircraft Gun

(a) Mid-1980s: Replace M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier with:
- M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier
**MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-01**

**Armoured Squadron (a)**

- **Command**
- x1 Leopard 1(BE) 105mm Main Battle Tank (b) CWBE-03
- x4 Leopard 1(BE) 105mm Main Battle Tank (b) CWBE-03

(a) In the Corps Armoured Recce Regiment, class all tanks as 'Recce' for game purposes.

(b) The Belgian engineers were the last elements of the Belgian Army to hang on to their old M75 APCs. However, in the mid-1980s: Replace the M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier with:
- M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14

(c) In Light Engineer Battalions outside I (Be) Corps, replace APC with:
- Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle CWBE-22

**MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-02**

**Reconnaissance Troop/Platoon**

- **Command**
- x1 Commander CWBE-25
- **Recce**
- x1 Infantry (Blindicide) CWBE-26
- **Transport/Recce**
- x1 CVR(T) Spartan Recce APC CWBE-08
- **Recce**
- x1 CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Recce Vehicle CWBE-06
- **Recce**
- x1 CVR(T) Scorpion 76mm Recce Vehicle CWBE-07

(a) These companies were formed in the mid 1980s from infantry battalion Jagdpanzer Platoons and additional Milan ATGMs, plus the new M113A1-B-MIL Milan carrier vehicle. However, the M113A1-B-MIL was slow in delivery and Belgium only acquired enough vehicles to equip four brigades.

(b) The Milan ATGMs may be fired from their transports when mounted.

(c) Replace Land Rovers in Armoured and Mechanised (but not Reservist) Brigades with:
- M113A1-B-MIL ATGM Carrier (b) CWBE-15

(d) Late 1980s: May upgrade Milan ATGMs to Milan 2 (see card).
MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-04
Mechanised Infantry Company

Command
HQ
x1 Commander CWBE-25

x9 Infantry (3 Blindicide) CWBE-26

x1 FN MAG GPMG CWBE-29

x1 Milan ATGM Team (bcf) CWBE-32

Organic Fire Support
x1 81mm Mortar (e) CWBE-30

Transport
x1 AMX-13 Mod 56 81mm Mortar Carrier (de) CWBE-18

(a) From 1985: Replace these AMX-13 Mod 56 VTT APCs with:
x3 AIFV-B-.50 Infantry Combat Vehicle (b) CWBE-12
x3 AIFV-B 25mm Infantry Combat Vehicle CWBE-11

(b) Mid-1980s: Increase to x3 Milan ATGM Teams.

(c) Milan ATGMs may be fired from AMX-13 Mod 56 VTT or AIFV-B-.50 Infantry Combat Vehicles when mounted, but not from AIFV-B 25mm Infantry Combat Vehicles.

(d) From 1985: Replace AMX-13 Mod 56 81mm Mortar Carrier with:
M113A1-B-M 81mm Mortar Carrier (d) CWBE-16

(e) 81mm Mortar may be fired from AMX-Mod 56 81mm Mortar Carrier or M113A1-B-M when mounted.

(f) Late 1980s: Milan ATGMs may be upgraded to Milan 2.

MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-05
Reserve Mechanised Infantry Company

Command
HQ
x1 Commander CWBE-25

x9 Infantry (3 Blindicide) CWBE-26

x1 FN MAG GPMG CWBE-29

x1 Milan ATGM Team (adf) CWBE-32

Organic Fire Support
x1 81mm Mortar (c) CWBE-30

Transport
x7 M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier (be) CWBE-19

(a) From Mid-1980s: May increase to x3 Milan Teams.

(b) From 1980: Replace all transport with:
x6 M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14
x1 M113A1-B-M 81mm Mortar Carrier (b) CWBE-16

(c) 81mm Mortar may be fired from M113A1-B-M Carrier when mounted.

(d) Milan ATGMs may not be fired from their transport vehicles.

(e) Early 1980s: Some units of 12th Motorised Infantry Brigade may have still been motorised rather than mechanised. May therefore replace M75 APCs with:
x1 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle CWBE-22
x5 Unimog Medium Truck CWBE-23

(f) Late 1980s: Milan ATGMs may be upgraded to Milan 2.

MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-06
Reconnaissance Squadron

Command
HQ
x1 Commander CWBE-25

Transport
x1 CVR(T) Sultan Command Vehicle CWBE-10

Recce
x2 Infantry (1 Blindicide) CWBE-26

Transport/Recce
x2 CVR(T) Spartan Recce APC CWBE-08

Recce
x3 CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Recce Vehicle CWBE-06

Recce
x3 CVR(T) Scorpion 76mm Recce Vehicle CWBE-07

Recce
x1 CVR(T) Striker ATGM Vehicles CWBE-09
**MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-07**

**Para-Commando Company (a)**

- **Command**
  - x1 Commander CWBE-25
- **HQ**
  - x1 Land Rover Light Utility (no MG) (b) CWBE-22
  - x9 Para-Commando Infantry (3 Blindicide) CWBE-27
  - x1 FN MAG GPMG CWBE-29
- **Transport/Recce**
  - x1 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (with MG) CWBE-22
  - x9 Infantry (up to 3 Blindicide) CWBE-26
  - x1 FN MAG GPMG CWBE-29
  - x5 Milan ATGM Team (cd) CWBE-32
- **Transport**
  - x3 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (no MG) (bc) CWBE-22

(a) As I lack sufficient detailed information, this organisation is entirely conjectural.

(b) Milan ATGMs may be fired from their transports when mounted. Note however, that it is possible that Provincial Regiments didn't have Milan ATGMs at all.

(c) Milan ATGMs may be fired from Land Rovers when mounted, but not from AS-24s.

(d) Late 1980s: Milan ATGMs may be upgraded to Milan 2.

---

**MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-08**

**Airborne Light Reconnaissance Platoon**

- **Command/Recce**
  - x1 Commander CWBE-25
  - x3 Para-Commando Infantry (1 Blindicide) CWBE-27
  - x3 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (with MG) (a) CWBE-22

(a) May replace Land Rovers with:

- AS-24 Airborne Weapons Carrier CWBE-38

---

**MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-10**

**Light Reconnaissance Platoon**

- **Command/Recce**
  - x1 Commander CWBE-25
  - x3 Infantry (1 Blindicide) CWBE-26
  - x3 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (with MG) CWBE-22

---
MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-11
Anti-Aircraft Company

- Command
  - x1 M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14
  - x6 Flakpanzer Gepard Twin 35mm AA CWBE-05

MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-12
SAM Company

- Command
  - x1 Commander CWBE-25

- HQ
  - x1 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle CWBE-22

- Transport
  - x3 I-Hawk SAM CWBE-24
    - Transport
      - x3 Unimog Medium Truck CWBE-23

MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-13
Combat Engineer Company

- Command
  - x1 Commander CWBE-25

- HQ
  - x12 Combat Engineers (4 Blindicide) CWBE-28

- Transport
  - x7 M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier (ab) CWBE-19
    - x1 Pionierpanzer Leopard (b) CWBE-20

(a) Mid 1980s: Replace the M75 Armoured Personnel Carriers with:
M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-14

(b) In Light Engineer Battalions outside I (Be) Corps, delete the
Pionierpanzer Leopard and replace APCs with:
  - x1 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle CWBE-22
  - x6 Unimog Medium Truck CWBE-23

MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-14
Assault Bridging Company

- Command
  - x1 Commander CWBE-25

- HQ
  - x3 Combat Engineers (1 Blindicide) CWBE-28

- Transport
  - x2 M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier CWBE-19
    - x5 M48 AVLB CWBE-21

MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWBE-15
Airmobile Reconnaissance Squadron (a)

- Command/Recce
  - x1 CVR(T) Scorpion 76mm Recce Vehicle CWBE-07

- Recce
  - x17 CVR(T) Scorpion 76mm Recce Vehicle CWBE-07

(a) This unit is listed as having x18 'Scorpion'. However, I strongly
suspect that this might actually mean CVR(T) vehicles of all
variants! The organisation might therefore be closer to the normal
Recce Squadron organisation, though significantly stronger (the
Recce Squadron TOE has only x10 vehicles).
(a) Belgium’s ESR-GVP Special Forces Group was committed to providing a Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol capability for I (Be) Corps. Like the British SAS (from whom they were descended), they had one regular unit (1st Company) and two reservists units (10th & 12th Companies). Their primary task in the event of a war with Warsaw Pact was to act as ‘stay-behind parties’; lying low as the Soviet juggernaut rolled past, then conducting reconnaissance, raids and sabotage behind enemy lines.

(b) The basic ESR-GVP unit was a four-man patrol. In game terms, this makes them quite weak in firepower, but their Elite unit quality should make up for it. These companies may be split up to make Maneuuvre Elements of 3-6 Patrols. Designate one Patrol in the ME as Commander.

(c) Patrol units may be exchanged for heavy weapons (this must be done before the start of any mission):
   - FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun CWBE-29
   - MILAN ATGM Team CWBE-32

(b) The basic ESR-GVP unit was a four-man patrol. In game terms, this makes them quite weak in firepower, but their Elite unit quality should make up for it. These companies may be split up to make Maneuuvre Elements of 3-6 Patrols. Designate one Patrol in the ME as Commander.

(c) Patrol units may be exchanged for heavy weapons (this must be done before the start of any mission):
   - FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun CWBE-29
   - MILAN ATGM Team CWBE-32

(a) The Milan ATGM Teams may fire from their Land transports when mounted, but not from AS-24s.

(b) The basic ESR-GVP unit was a four-man patrol. In game terms, this makes them quite weak in firepower, but their Elite unit quality should make up for it. These companies may be split up to make Maneuuvre Elements of 3-6 Patrols. Designate one Patrol in the ME as Commander.

(c) Patrol units may be exchanged for heavy weapons (this must be done before the start of any mission):
   - FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun CWBE-29
   - MILAN ATGM Team CWBE-32
The primary self-propelled artillery piece in the Belgian Field Artillery Battalions was the rather ancient M108 SP 105mm Howitzer. This meant that compared to other NATO allies and to their Warsaw Pact opposition, the Belgians were significantly lacking in firepower. The Belgians did have a small number of more modern M109 SP 155mm Howitzers, though these were grouped in the two corps-level Field Artillery Battalions. However, this was rectified from 1984, with a general artillery upgrade programme, replacing the M108s with modern M109A2 SP 155mm Howitzers and upgrading the corps-level battalions to M109A3 standard.
**The Belgian Air Component During The 1980s**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wing</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Aircraft Model(s)</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No.1 Wing (Beauvechin)</td>
<td>No.349 Squadron ‘Mace’</td>
<td>x12 F-104G Starfighter</td>
<td>(a) The primary role of No.1 Wing was Air Defence, though they had a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.350 Squadron ‘Ambiorix’</td>
<td></td>
<td>secondary fighter-bomber role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.2 Wing (Florennes)</td>
<td>No.1 Squadron ‘Stingers’</td>
<td>x12 Mirage V BA</td>
<td>(b) The Starfighters of No.1 Wing were replaced during 1980 with:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.2 Squadron ‘Comets’</td>
<td></td>
<td>F-16A Fighting Falcon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.3 Wing (Liège)</td>
<td>No.8 Squadron</td>
<td>x12 Mirage V BA</td>
<td>(c) The Mirage Vs of No.2 Wing were replaced during the period 1987-88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.42 Squadron</td>
<td></td>
<td>with: F-16A Fighting Falcon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.9 Wing (St Truiden)</td>
<td>No.7 Squadron</td>
<td>x8 Alpha-Jet</td>
<td>(d) No.42 Squadron’s primary role was Tactical Reconnaissance, though</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.33 Squadron</td>
<td></td>
<td>they had a secondary fighter-bomber role.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No.10 Wing (Klein-Brogel)</td>
<td>No.23 Squadron ‘Devils’</td>
<td>x12 F-104G Starfighter</td>
<td>(e) No.9 Wing’s primary role was Close Air Support. These were not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No.31 Squadron ‘Tigers’</td>
<td></td>
<td>trainers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(f) No.10 Wing’s primary role was Ground Attack, including Belgium’s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Nuclear Strike capability.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(g) No.10 Wing’s Starfighters were replaced during the period 1982-83</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>with: F-16A Fighting Falcon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(h) Note that this list does not include aircraft used by training</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>units and OCUs, which in extremis, could also be pressed into frontline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>service.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(i) Any Belgian battalion battlegroup may add a Forward Air</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Controller (CWBE-33) unit plus appropriate transport such as CVR(T)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Spartan (CWBE-08) or Land Rover (CWBE-22).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Belgian Card List & Model Availability


CWBE-01 – M41 Walker Bulldog 76mm Light Tank
QRF, RMM, FoW

CWBE-02 – M47 Patton 90mm Medium Tank
QRF, RMM

CWBE-03 – Leopard 1(BE) (1A2) 105mm Main Battle Tank
RMM, QRF, AA (coming soon)

CWBE-04 – Jagdpanzer Kanone 90mm Assault Gun
RMM, QRF

CWBE-05 – Flakpanzer Gepard Twin 35mm AA Vehicle
QRF, RMM, FoW

CWBE-06 – CVR(T) Scimitar 30mm Reconnaissance Vehicle
QRF, AA, FoW

CWBE-07 – CVR(T) Scorpion 76mm Reconnaissance Vehicle
QRF, AA, FoW

CWBE-08 – CVR(T) Spartan Reconnaissance APC
QRF, FoW

CWBE-09 – CVR(T) Striker ATGM Vehicle (Slingfire ATGM)
QRF, FoW

CWBE-10 – CVR(T) Sultan Armoured Command Vehicle
QRF

CWBE-11 – AIFV-B .50 Infantry Combat Vehicle
QRF (Dutch YPR-765)

CWBE-12 – AIFV-B-50 Infantry Combat Vehicle
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-13 – AIFV-B-CP Armoured Command Vehicle
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-14 – M113A1-B Armoured Personnel Carrier
QRF, SOG, PP, RMM, FoW

CWBE-15 – M113A1-B-MIL ATGM Carrier (Milan ATGM)
QRF, RMM, FoW

CWBE-16 – M113A1-B-M 81mm Mortar Carrier
QRF (AMX-VCI with Browning .30 Cal armament)

CWBE-17 – AMX-13 Mod 56 VTT Armoured Personnel Carrier (.30 cal)
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-18 – AMX-13 Mod 56 Mor 81mm Mortar Carrier
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-19 – M75 Armoured Personnel Carrier
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-20 – Pionierpanzer Leopard
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-21 – M48 Armoured Vehicle-Launched Bridge
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-22 – Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle
QRF, PP, AA (coming soon)

CWBE-23 – Unimog Medium Truck
QRF, PP, AA (coming soon)

CWBE-24 – I-Hawk SAM
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-25 – Pionierpanzer Leopard
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-26 – Infantery (Blindicide LAW)
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-27 – Para-Commando Infantry (Blindicide LAW)
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-28 – Combat Engineer (Blindicide LAW)
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-29 – FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-30 – 81mm Mortar
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-31 – 4.2-inch Mortar
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-32 – Milan ATGM Team
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-33 – Forward Observer
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-34 – Alouette II Light Observation Helicopter
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-35 – Alpha-Jet Ground Attack Aircraft
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-36 – Mirage 5BA Ground Attack Aircraft
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-37 – F-16A Fighting Falcon Fighter-Bomber
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-38 – A-52 Airborne Weapons Carrier
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-39 – F-104G Starfighter
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-40 – SA330 Puma Utility Helicopter
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-41 – M167 Vulcan 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-42 – FK-20-2 Twin 20mm Anti-Aircraft Gun
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-43 – M55 Quad .50 Cal Anti-Aircraft Gun
QRF (coming soon)

CWBE-44 – Special Forces Patrol
QRF, PP
Luxembourg 1980s TO&Es

MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWLX-01
Light Infantry Company

- Command
- x1 Commander CWLX-02
- x9 Light Infantry (LAW) CWLX-04
- x1 FN MAG GPMG Team (a) CWLX-06
- Transport
- x11 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (no MG) CWLX-11

(a) FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun may operate in Light MG or Sustained Fire MG mode (see card). This must be decided before the game – the GPMG may not switch modes during a game.

MANOEUVRE ELEMENT CWLX-02
Support & Reconnaissance Company (a)

- Command/Recce
- x1 Commander CWLX-02
- Transport
- x1 Land Rover Light Utility Vehicle (no MG) CWLX-01
- Recce
- x8 Reconnaissance Team (LAW) (b) CWLX-05
- Transport/Recce
- x8 Land Rover (M2 .50 Cal HMG) (b) CWLX-01
- x3 M220 TOW ATGM Team (c) CWLX-08
- Organic Fire Support
- x3 L16 81mm Mortar CWLX-09
- Transport
- x3 1-ton Land Rover CWLX-11

(a) The Support & Reconnaissance Company may be split up as individual unit attachments to other companies in the Battalion. When the second Support & Reconnaissance was formed, this formed the nucleus of the Luxembourg AMF(L) contingent and had infantry platoons attached to it from the other companies of the battalion.

(b) Some or all of the Recce Teams may alternatively dismount as Heavy Machine Gun teams, in which case the Land Rover transport becomes unarmed:
- M2 .50 Calibre Heavy Machine Gun Team CWLX-07

(c) The TOW ATGM Teams may fire from their Land Rover transports when mounted.

(a) The Royal Luxembourg Army during the 1980s comprised a single, weak light infantry battalion. However, Luxembourg did possess reserves and a pool of equipment, so with enough warning of impending war, Luxembourg could possibly have formed a small light infantry brigade. Their role under NATO was two-fold: The main body of the Luxembourg Battalion was assigned to NORTHAG in northern Germany, as a part of I (Be) Corps (though during the 1960s and 70s it had formed part of US V Corps in CENTAG). However, one reinforced company, consisting of one Light Infantry Company and elements of the Support & Recce Company, would be assigned to ACE Mobile Force (Land).

(b) One FAC is permanently assigned to the AMF(L) Detachment.

(c) During the mid-1980s one of the three Light Infantry Companies was converted into a second Support & Recce Company. This new Support & Recce Company formed the nucleus of the AMF(L) Detachment.

(d) The Royal Luxembourg Army had a very small artillery detachment forming part of the Belgian Artillery School. In wartime, this would have been expanded into a full artillery battery using British-supplied L118 105mm Light Guns (CWLX-10).

(e) Uniform and equipment of Luxembourg troops was initially very similar to the Canadians, Belgians and some other NATO countries – plain, baggy, grey-green combat uniforms, US M1 helmets, FN FAL self-loading rifles, Uzi SMGs & FN MAG machine guns. However, the Luxembourg combat uniform changed during the 1980s to US-style camouflage BDUs.

Luxembourg Card List

- CWLX-01 Land Rover (.50 Cal HMG option)
- CWLX-02 Commander
- CWLX-03 Forward Observer
- CWLX-04 Light Infantry (FN FAL, FN MAG & M72 LAW)
- CWLX-05 Reconnaissance Team (FN FAL & M72 LAW)
- CWLX-06 FN MAG General Purpose Machine Gun
- CWLX-07 M2 .50 Cal Heavy Machine Gun
- CWLX-08 M220 TOW ATGM Team
- CWLX-09 L16 81mm Mortar
- CWLX-10 L118 105mm Light Gun
- CWLX-11 1-ton Land Rover