



VIRTUAL INTELLIGENCE DIRECTORATE
OMNIA VINCIT SAPIENTIA

NOTIAN and KAMBILAND GROUND COMBAT TACTICS

INTREP VID-OPAC-003

DISCLAIMER:

This is for multiplayer online gaming using the Digital Combat Systems simulation software published by Eagle Dynamics. The information is not in any way suitable for real world use or operations.

Version: 1.0

Published: 2025-02-02



INTRODUCTION

Aim:

This document describes how Notian and Kambiland ground forces operate.

Reference:

INTREP VID B-001 Generic Ground Force Structure
v2.0

Content:

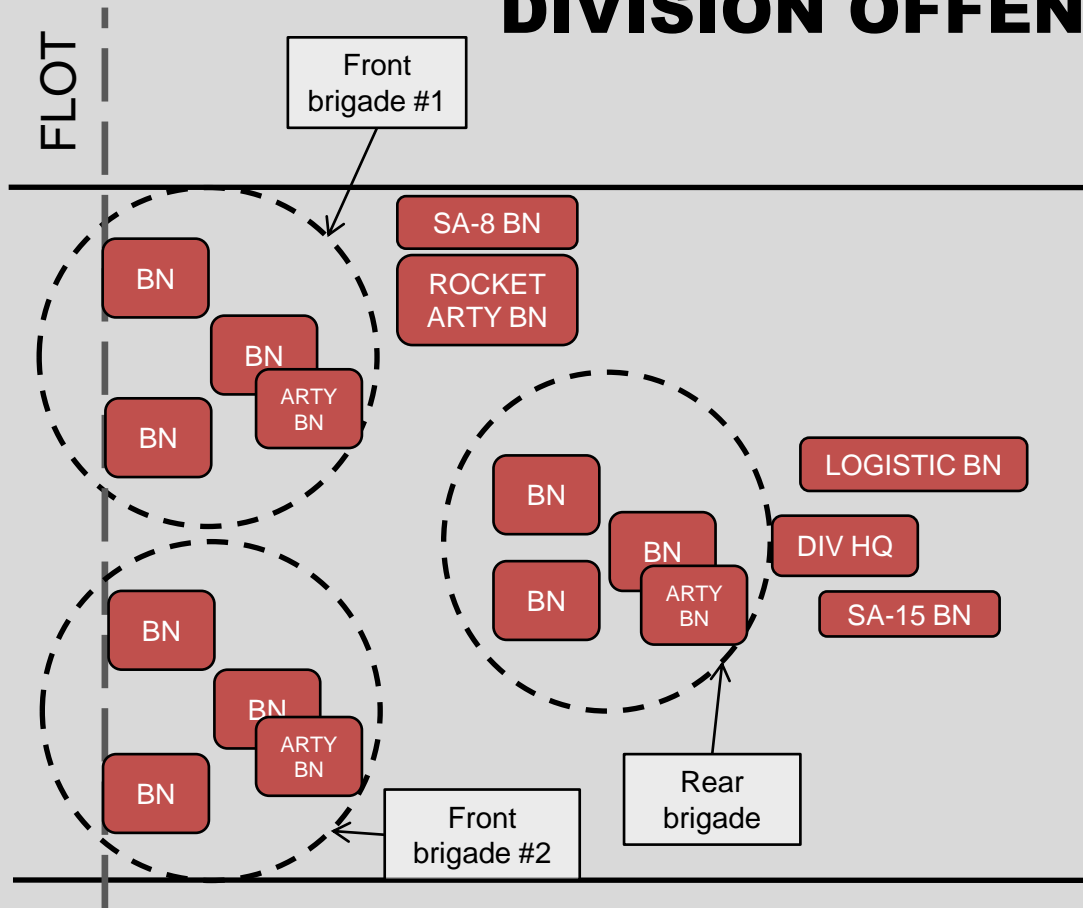
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DIVISION OFFENSIVE



The basic fighting formation in the army is the division. Here is a representation of a division during an offensive.

The three maneuvering brigades (Composed of armor and mechanized forces) are arranged in a «2-front, 1-rear» formation. This arrangement allows for an offensive over a wide front with a lot of firepower, while still having the 3rd brigade close behind. The rear-brigade is ready to support any of the front two brigades in case of high enemy resistance, or to exploit a success breakthrough, and pushing a fresh force forward into the enemy territory. The movement of the rear brigade forward may be done between the two front brigades, or directly «through» one of them – depending on terrain, roads and tactical situation.

One of the frontal brigades will be designated as the Main Effort (ME). This brigade will have priority in receiving support from the division-level assets. As shown here, Front Brigade #1 is the ME and is supported by the division's Rocket-ARTY BN.

Further to the back are the divisional HQ, the logistics BN and an SA-15 BN protecting them. A second BN of SA-8 will be close to the divisional Rocket-ARTY BN, defending it.



PHASES IN AN OFFENSIVE OPERATION

- Resupply
- Staging
- Shaping
- Assault
- Transition into defensive
- Recondition, rearm, reload

(With indicators on each of the phases if possible)



PHASES IN AN OFFENSIVE OPERATION: RESUPPLY / REST / RECOVERY

Purpose:

Provide all combat teams and vehicles with all supply needed for the coming offensive

Activity:

- Combat vehicles mostly gathered in parking lots or open areas (With exception of vehicles standing guard on frontline and active air defense units)
- Resupply trucks delivering supplies to combat vehicles and personnel
- Some vehicles undergoing maintenance and will not be combat-ready

Indicators:

- Combat vehicles arranged in non-combat formations (lines/raws, tight together)
- Supply trucks in close vicinity
- Combat vehicles positioned close to tents (one platoon per tent)



PHASES IN AN OFFENSIVE OPERATION: SHAPING

Purpose:

Shape the conditions in the battlefield to be in favor of the offensive force by hindering the enemy's ability to counter the coming offensive.

Activity:

- Artillery opens fire to harrass, suppress or destroy enemy positions such as observation-posts, command/control positions, communication sites, staging areas , artillery positions etc'
- Insertion of special operation forces (SOFs) to deny the enemy of observation points, close roads and chockpoints which may be used by the enemy to move/resupply or reinforce his defending forces

Indicators:

- Artillery fire falls sustained by units not currently involved in combat
- Reports of rear units (convoys or staging areas) reporting being hit by artillery or ambush teams
- Loss of contact with observation posts (Suggesting either they've fallen to a raid by enemy SOFs or that the communications line have been severed by enemy artillery/SOF activity)



PHASES IN AN OFFENSIVE OPERATION: ASSAULT

Purpose:

Utilize the unit's maneuvering forces to achieve the objective of the offensive (territorial gain or tactical or strategic condition).

Activity:

- Attack conducted by the maneuvering brigades
- Utilization of supporting assets such as artillery and air-support

Indicators:

- Movement by some or all of the maneuvering brigades pushing the FLOT



DIVISION DEFENSIVE

Purpose:

- Defend the territory held or seized by the division's maneuvering units against enemy expected counter attacks
- Optionally: Hold ground and provide cover for another division moving through seized area to continue the Corp's offensive

Activity:

- Combat vehicles taking defensive positions. Most preferably on high grounds, elevated positions or revetments to be used as static positions for observation and fire

Indicators:

- Combat vehicles in static positions, usually on elevated grounds
- Possible presence of logistics vehicles in/near defensive positions to resupply/service combat vehicles and personnel



INDICATORS

Observed/reported activity	Indication
BM-21 launch or movement into firing positions.	Preparing offensive / Attack (1-2 hours prior to offensive maneuver begins)
RW activity deep into enemy territory	Insertion of Long Range Recon (0-96 hrs prior to offensive)
FW (transport) activity deep into enemy territory	* Airborne Assault (Many FW transports) * Long range Recon (If only a single AC is in use, or flying tactical, low level)
Artillery at a certain point (point target)	Trying to kill the target
Artillery at an area	Suppression, to cover for movement / attack
Maneuvering units assuming assault formations	Setting up for offensive
* Combat vehicles arranged in non-combat formations (lines/raws, tight together) * Supply trucks in close vicinity	Division is resupplying in preparation for further missions (Duration up to 72 hrs)



March/Movement

- Army units that are in transport mode (march/movement) will use hardball roads for all movements.
- Army units will travel by a speed 20kts when in a non-tactical movement.
- Army units will travel in sizes of company/battery and if under transport in larger formations will have 1 nautical miles between each company/battery.
- Army units will stop non-combat movement 5 nautical miles from anticipated combat area, and will transform into combat formations.



Combat movement offensive

Battalion offensive

- As soon as the maneuver forces arrive within 5 nm from the frontline or intended fighting area, they will disperse into the available terrain in order to get as many vehicles on a line toward the enemy as possible.
- Depending on the terrain (open area, hilly or forrests), they will disperse as much as possible and move in a tactical formation until they reach the enemy.



Defensive disposition

Battalion defense (frontline):

- In the defense, the Army use platoon level units at the frontline in static, defensive positions.
- 3nm behind the 3 platoons, close to road junction (if available), another company is staged ready to react in several directions.
- Further 3 nm behind is another company resting and ready as the reserve
- Located IVO the reserve is also any artillery support in place to support the defensive.
- If there is only one road in the area, and the area is important, one can have one battalion on one side of the road, and another battalion on the other side of the road.
- If this is a defensive position that the Army intends to use for a while, or there are axis of advance that is not intended for use, the army forces may use mines to block off, or try to channelize forces into kill zones covered by artillery



Artillery support

Waiting area

Artillery units will generally use forests for dispersal and hide in the tree line when they are not in a firing position.

Firing position

- Artillery require an open area 1500ftx1500ft for a battery sized unit.
- Ideally there are several roads in vicinity of the firing position.