









List of equipment of the Myanmar Army


























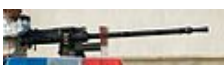
Army flag of Myanmar

This is a list of equipment used by the Myanmar Army.







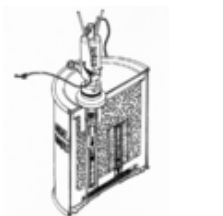





Small arms

Name	Type	Notes	Ammunition	Origin	Picture
<u>Pistols</u>					
<u>MA-5 MKI</u> ^{[1][2][3]}	<u>Semi-automatic pistol</u>	Branded in the Tatmadaw as MA-5 MKI using stamping dies from the former John Inglis manufacturing facility in Toronto, Ontario, Canada ^[4]	9×19mm <u>Parabellum</u>	 Belgium Canada Myanmar	
<u>M1911</u>	Semi-automatic pistol		.45 ACP	 United States	
<u>MA-5 MKII</u> ^{[2][3]}	Semi-automatic pistol	Clone of second-generation <u>Glock</u> models	9×19mm <u>Parabellum</u>	 Myanmar	
<u>SIG Sauer P220</u> ^[1]	Semi-automatic pistol	Japanese P220 pistols produced under license as the Minebea P9 pistols or 9mm Kenjus (9mm拳銃). Used by officers	9×19mm <u>Parabellum</u>	 Germany Switzerland Japan	
<u>SIG Sauer P226</u> ^[1]	Semi-automatic pistol	Used by officers	9×19mm <u>Parabellum</u>	 Germany Switzerland	
<u>Submachine guns</u>					
<u>BA-93</u>	<u>Submachine gun</u>	Clone of the Israeli Uzi	9×19mm <u>Parabellum</u>	 Myanmar	
<u>BA-94 (MA-13 MK-I)</u> ^{[2][3]}	Submachine gun	Updated BA-93, redesigned receiver and polymer furniture	9×19mm <u>Parabellum</u>	 Myanmar	
<u>MA-13 MKII</u> ^{[2][3]}	Submachine gun	Functional copy of the Mini Uzi with features reminiscent of the <u>Steyr TMP</u>	9×19mm <u>Parabellum</u>	 Myanmar	
<u>Uzi</u>	Submachine gun		9×19mm <u>Parabellum</u>	 Israel	
<u>Carbines</u>					
<u>M1 Carbine</u>	Semi-automatic carbine	Used by <u>people's militias</u>	.30 Carbine	 United States	
<u>Grenade launchers</u>					





M203 grenade launcher	Under-Barrel Grenade launcher		40 mm grenade	 Myanmar ^[1]	
Battle rifles/Assault rifles					
BA-63	Battle rifle	Clone of the <u>H&K G3</u> rifle - full length battle rifle variant Sub designations - Light machine gun (BA-64), Carbine (BA-72) and Precision rifle (BA-100)	7.62×51mm NATO	 Myanmar	
BA-72	Assault rifle	Clone of the H&K G3 rifle - shortened barrel Carbine variant	7.62×51mm NATO	 Myanmar	
M16A1	Assault rifle	used by <u>Border Guard Forces</u>	5.56×45mm NATO	 United States	
MA-1 MK-I	Assault rifle	AK-style rifle based on the Israeli Galil	5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MA-1 MK-II	Assault rifle	Updated version which resolves reliability issues among other thing	5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MA-1 MK-III	Assault rifle (bullpup)	Clone of the QBZ-97	5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MA-4 MK-I	Assault rifle with M203 grenade launcher	Version of the MA-1 MK-I with grenade launching capability	5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MA-4 MK-II	Assault rifle with M203 grenade launcher	Updated version of the MA-4 MK-I with grenade launching capability	5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MA-4 MK-III	Assault rifle (bullpup) with M203 grenade launcher	Version of the MA-1 MK-III with grenade launching capability	5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MA-11	Assault rifle	Rifle based on the <u>HK33</u>	5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
Norinco CQ	Assault rifle	used by the <u>Border Guard Forces</u>	5.56×45mm NATO	 China	
QBZ-97	Assault rifle (bullpup)		5.56×45mm NATO	 China	
Light machine guns					
BA-64	Light machine gun	Clone of the H&K G3 rifle - light machine gun variant	7.62×51mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MA-12	Light machine gun	Light support machine gun variant of the MA-11	5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MA-2 MK-I	Light machine gun	MA-2 MK-I A1 (upgraded variant of MA-2 MK-I)	5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	

















MA-2 MK-II	<u>Light machine gun</u>		5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MA-2 MK-III	<u>Light machine gun (bullpup)</u>		5.56×45mm NATO	 Myanmar	
Sniper rifles					
BA100	<u>Designated marksman rifle</u>	Clone of the H&K G3 rifle - marksman variant	7.62×51mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MAS-1 MK-I	<u>Designated marksman rifle</u>	AK-based designated marksman rifle similar to M76	7.62×51mm NATO	 Myanmar	
MAS-1 MK-II	<u>Designated marksman rifle</u>	Updated version of the MAS-1 MK-I internally based on an elongated version of AK-74 design but shares more external similarities with the Dragunov sniper rifle (similar to PSL and M91) using PSO-1 scope with modified reticles to match the ballistic of 7.62×51mm NATO	7.62×51mm NATO	 Myanmar	
Steyr SSG 69	<u>Sniper rifle</u>		7.62×51mm NATO	 Austria	
MAS-2	<u>Anti-materiel sniper rifle</u>		12.7×108mm	 Myanmar	
Pump action guns					
Norinco HP9-1	<u>Pump-action shotgun</u>		12 Gauge	 China	
General-purpose machine gun					
MA-15 ^[1]	<u>General-purpose machine gun</u>	Clone of the MG3	7.62×51mm NATO	 Myanmar	
M60 ^[1]	<u>General-purpose machine gun</u>	used by <u>Border Guard Forces</u>	7.62×51mm NATO	 United States	
Heavy machine guns					
STK 50MG ^[5]	<u>Heavy machine gun</u>	licence built as "MA-16 "	.50 BMG	 Myanmar	
M2 Browning ^[1]	<u>Heavy machine gun</u>		.50 BMG	 United States	
KPV heavy machine gun	<u>Heavy machine gun</u>		14.5×114mm	 Russia	

Land mines

Photo	Model	Type	Origin	Quantity	Notes
	<u>MM-1</u>	<u>Stake mounted anti-personnel fragmentation mine</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown	Copy of Soviet POMZ-2 mine. Manufactured by Myanmar Defense Products Industries at Nyaung Chay Dauk, in Bago Region. ^{[6][7][8]} The mine is used by the Myanmar Army. ^{[9][10]}
	<u>MM-2</u>	<u>Anti-personnel mine</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown	Copy of Soviet PMN-1 mine. The mine is used by the Myanmar Army. ^{[9][10]}
	<u>M14</u>	<u>Anti-personnel mine</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown	Unlicensed copies of the M14 landmine may have been manufactured by Myanmar Defense Products Industries since 2008. ^{[6][7][8]} The mine is used by the Myanmar Army. ^{[9][10]}
	<u>M16</u>	<u>Bouncing anti-personnel mine</u>	 United States	Unknown	Copy produced locally. ^[11]
	<u>M7</u>	<u>Anti-tank mine</u>	 United States	Unknown	^[12]
	<u>Type 59</u>	<u>Anti-tank mine</u>	 China	Unknown	Copy produced locally. ^[13]


















Anti-tank weapons









Photo	Model	Origin	Quantity	Notes
Anti-tank guided missiles				
	<u>R-2 Bar'yer</u> ^[14]	 Ukraine	300 ^[15]	For MT-LB armoured vehicles and infantry use. ^[15] Variant of BA'YER anti-tank guided missile system, capable of penetrating 800mm of Rolled Homogeneous Armor (RHA) behind ERA. Maximum range: 5000m. ^[16]
Recoilless rifles				
	<u>M40 recoilless rifle</u>	 United States	1000+ ^[17]	More than 1,000 M40A1 RCLs in service as of 2016, ^[17] including Spain-made CSR-106s and Pakistani-made M40A1s ^[18] used for bunker busting and anti-personnel/infantry support role in counter-insurgency campaigns.

	<u>M20 recoilless rifle</u>	 United States	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	Both American and Chinese Type 52 and Type 56.
	<u>MA-14</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	Copy of Chinese Type 78 version of the B-10 in 81mm caliber.
	<u>Carl Gustaf 8.4cm recoilless rifle</u>	 Sweden	1000 ^[19]	Anti-tank weapon
	<u>MA-84(BA-84)</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	Copy of the M2 variant of <u>Carl Gustaf 8.4cm recoilless rifle</u>
	<u>MA-84 MKII</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown	Copy of the M3 MAAWS (2011) variant of Carl Gustaf 8.4 cm recoilless rifle.
<u>Rocket-propelled grenades</u>				
	<u>RPG-7</u>	 Russia	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	Anti-tank weapon
	<u>Type 69 RPG</u>	 China	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	Chinese copy version of <u>RPG-7</u> .
	<u>MA-10</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	Copy of the <u>RPG-7</u>

Mortars















Photo	Model	Type	Origin	Quantity	Notes
	<u>Type-56</u>	160 mm mortar	 China	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	
	<u>UBM-52</u>	120 mm mortar	 Yugoslavia	25 ^[20]	Received from Yugoslavia in 1971. ^[20] Modernized and still in use.

	<u>Soltam K6</u>	120 mm mortar	 Israel	80 ^[21]	
	<u>Soltam M-65</u>	120 mm mortar	 Israel	100 ^[19]	
	<u>Type-53</u>	120 mm calibre smoothbore mortar	 China	Unknown ^[21]	
	<u>Type-55</u>	120 mm calibre smoothbore mortar	 China	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	
	<u>Type 67 mortar</u>	82 mm mortar	 China	100 ^[19]	
	<u>M29 mortar</u>	81 mm mortar	 United States	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	
	<u>M43 mortar</u>	81 mm mortar	 United States	100 ^[19]	
	<u>M19 mortar</u>	60 mm calibre smoothbore mortar	 United States	Unknown ^[7]	
	<u>BA-90</u>	81 mm extended range mortar	 Myanmar	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	Up to 400 units a year and ammunitions produced by Myanmar Defence Products Industries (MDPI) since the late 80s. ^{[7][8]} Widely used in combat against insurgents. Being replaced with locally made MA-8 mortars.
	<u>BA-97</u>	120 mm extended range mortar	 Myanmar	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	Up to 50 pieces a year and ammunitions produced by MDPI since the late 80s. ^{[7][8]} Widely used in combat against

					insurgents. Renamed as MA-6 MK-II in the 2000s.
	<u>BA-100</u>	<u>60mm commando mortar</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	Up to 400 units a year and ammunitions produced by MDPI since the late 80s. ^{[7][8]} Widely used in combat against insurgents. Being replaced with locally made MA-9 commando mortars.
	<u>MA-6</u>	120 mm extended range mortar	 Myanmar	Unknown	Up to 50 pieces a year and ammunitions produced by MDPI. ^{[7][8]} Widely used in combat against insurgents. Shown at the Defense and Security Exhibition 2019. ^[22]
	<u>MA-7</u>	60 mm extended range mortar	 Myanmar	Unknown	Used as an infantry fire support weapon. Up to 400 pieces a year and ammunitions produced by MDPI. ^{[7][8]} Widely used in combat against insurgents. Shown at the Defense and Security Exhibition 2019. ^[22]
	<u>MA-8</u>	81 mm extended range mortar	 Myanmar	Unknown	Used as an infantry fire support weapon. Up to 400 pieces a year and ammunitions produced by MDPI. ^{[7][8]} Widely used in combat against insurgents. Shown at the Defense and Security Exhibition 2019. ^[22]
	<u>MA-9</u>	<u>60mm commando mortar</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown	Used as an infantry fire support weapon. Up to 400 pieces a year and ammunitions produced by MDPI. ^{[7][8]} Widely used in combat against insurgents. Shown at the Defense and Security Exhibition 2019. ^[22]


Tanks




















Photo	Model	Type	Quantity	Origin	Notes
Main battle tanks					
















	<u>MBT-2000</u>	<u>Main battle tank</u>	50 ^[23]	 China	Purchased between 2012 and 2013. ^[24]
	<u>T-72s</u>	<u>Main battle tank</u>	139 ^{[19][25]}	 Soviet Union	Purchased from Ukraine. Three regiments are equipped with 48 tanks apiece. ^[26]
	<u>Type-59D/M</u> ^[27]	<u>Main battle tank</u>	160-280 ^{[27][19]}	 China	Type-59s rebuilt to Type-59Ds before delivery. Equipped with thermal imaging sight. ^[24]
	<u>Type-69</u> ^[28]	<u>Main battle tank</u>	130 ^[28]	 China	50 Type-69 main battle tanks ^[28] and 80 Type-69II main battle tanks. ^{[29][30][31]}
Medium tanks					
	<u>T-55</u>	<u>Medium tank</u>	10 ^[32]	 Soviet Union	Acquired from India for training.
Light tanks					
	<u>Type 63</u> ^[24]	<u>Amphibious light tank</u>	105 ^[15]	 China	Bought from China in 1990.55 received in 1990 and the rest in 1993. ^[15] Seen at the 'Sin Phyu Shin' (Hsinbyushin) joint military exercises, 14 March 2018. ^[33]
	<u>MMT-40</u> ^{[34][35]}	<u>Light tank</u>	Unknown	 Myanmar	Light tank with 105 mm gun. One tank unveiled in 2017. ^[35] Producing with Ukraine's technical assistance and called MMT-40. ^[34]

Armoured vehicles

Photo	Model	Type	Quantity	Origin	Notes
Tank destroyer					
	<u>EE-9 Cascavel</u>	<u>Armoured car</u>	150 ^[36]	 Brazil	Sold by Israel. Received between 2010 and 2012. ^[20]
	<u>WMA-03</u>	<u>Assault gun</u>	100 ^{[37][38]}	 China	Export variant of PTL-02. Received between 2012 and 2015. ^[20]





















	<u>Panhard AML</u>	<u>Armoured car</u>	50 ^[39]	 France	Modernized by Israel.
<u>Armoured vehicle/infantry fighting vehicle</u>					
	<u>BTR-3U</u>	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle/Armoured personnel carrier</u>	500+ ^{[7][19][40][41][42][43]}	 Ukraine	10+ units bought in 2001. ^{[21][44]} Signed a US\$500 million contract with Ukraine in 2004 to receive kits for 1000 units to be assembled in Myanmar, by 2013. 500 units in service by 2008. ^[7] Last batch of 368 units delivered in January 2013. ^{[40][45][42][43]}
	<u>BTR-4E</u> ^[46]	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle/Armoured personnel carrier</u>	Unknown	 Ukraine	Joint-venture with Ukraine to assemble BTR-4 kits in Myanmar ^[46]
	<u>Type-92 (Type-92A APC/IFV variant)</u>	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle, armoured personnel carrier</u>	100 ^[47]	 China	Imported with a large number since late 1990s. Widely used in Kachin State and Golden Triangle region. ^[47]
	<u>MT-LBSh</u>	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle/Armoured personnel carrier</u>	26+ ^[21]	 Soviet Union	200 planned. Currently 26 in service. ^[48]
	<u>BAAC-87</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle, armoured personnel carrier</u>	50 ^[21]	 Myanmar	Production started in 1987. ^{[7][8]} Only this variant is now existing in BAAC-series. The other variants were retired since 2000.
	<u>MAV-2 (4x4)</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle/Armoured personnel carrier</u>	50	 Myanmar	Two variants, MAV-2 MK and MAV-2 MK2. Fitted with a 20 mm machine gun and a 7.62 sub-machine gun. Production run 1995–2005. ^{[7][8]}
	<u>MAV-3 (4x4)</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle/Armoured personnel carrier</u>	50	 Myanmar	Fitted with a W85 heavy machine gun. Production














					run 1995–2005. ^{[7][8]}
	<u>Type-86A</u> ^[19]	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle</u>	50 ^{[19][49]}	 China	Second hand. According to Sino Defence, 50 units received from China.
Armoured vehicle/Armoured personnel carrier					
	<u>Type 85</u>	<u>Armoured personnel carrier</u>	250 ^[50]	 China	100 received in 1990 and 150 received in 1993. ^[15]
	<u>Type 63</u> ^[28]	<u>Armoured personnel carrier</u>	150 ^[28]	 China	Export variant of <u>Type 63</u> .
	<u>Type 90 AFV</u>	<u>Armoured personnel carrier</u>	50 ^[51]	 China	
	<u>BRDM-2MS</u>	<u>Amphibious armoured scout car</u>	33 ^[52]	 Soviet Union	Received from Russia in 2020.
	<u>ZFB-05</u>	<u>Armoured personnel carrier</u>	10 ^[37]	 China	Received in 2011. Later, they were transferred to police. ^[37]
	<u>M-3 VTT</u>	<u>Armoured personnel carrier</u>	10 ^[32]	 France/ Israel	10 M-3 VTT armoured vehicles. Used vehicles refurbished by Israel before delivery. Received in 2011. Supplier probably Israel. ^[32]
Armoured vehicle/Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected					
	<u>Aditya</u>	<u>Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected</u>	10 ^[32]	 India	Received in 2006. ^[32]
	<u>GAIA Thunder</u>	<u>Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected</u>	Unknown	 Israel	Received in 2019. Seen in 2021 at the <u>coup d'état</u> . ^{[53][54]}
	<u>Amir</u>	<u>Mine-Resistant Ambush Protected</u>	10 ^[37]	 Israel	Received in 2019. ^[37]
Armoured vehicle-launched bridges					
	<u>GQL-111</u> ^[21]	<u>Armoured vehicle-launched</u>	Unknown	 China	Unveiled at the Bayint Naung

		<u>bridge</u>			Military Exercise 2014.
	<u>MT-55A</u> ^[21]	<u>Armoured vehicle-launched bridge</u>	16	 Soviet Union	Received from Russia
	<u>Type 84</u> ^[21]	<u>Armoured vehicle-launched bridge</u>	Unknown	 China	
Armoured recovery vehicles					
	<u>Type-92</u>	<u>Armoured recovery vehicle</u>	76 ^[37]	 China	Received in 2011. ^[37] Also known as ZSL-92 armoured recovery vehicle.
	<u>BTS-4 upgraded</u>	<u>Armoured recovery vehicle</u>	14 ^[37]	 Soviet Union	Received from Ukraine in 2019. ^[37]
	<u>Type-93(ZJX-93)</u>	<u>Armoured recovery vehicle</u>	18	 China	Using together with <u>MBT-2000</u> .
	<u>F.R.V</u>	<u>Field recovery vehicle</u>	Unknown	 Myanmar	Armoured field recovery vehicle developed by Electronic Engineering Force of Myanmar Army.
	<u>Type 653</u> ^[21]	<u>Armoured recovery vehicle</u>	18	 China	
	<u>GSL-130</u> ^[21]	<u>Armoured mine clearance vehicle</u>	Unknown	 China	Armoured anti-mine vehicle, based on WZ-131 chassis





Utility vehicles

Photo	Model	Type	Origin	Notes
Light utility vehicles				

	Naung Yoe (Version-1)	Military light utility vehicle/Tactical off-road vehicle	 Myanmar	One of the off-road vehicles produced in Myanmar. ^[55] Produced several variants at the Tatmadaw Heavy Industry located in Htonbo. Production was substituted with Innlay off-road vehicle in 2016.
	Naung Yoe (Version-2)	Military light utility vehicle/Tactical off-road vehicle	 Myanmar	
	Naung Yoe (Version-3)	Military light utility vehicle/Tactical off-road vehicle	 Myanmar	
	Naung Yoe (Version-4)	Military light utility vehicle/Tactical off-road vehicle	 Myanmar	
	Innlay Tactical Jeep (Version-1)	Military light utility vehicle/Tactical off-road vehicle	 Myanmar	4x4 tactical off-road vehicles. Producing at the Tatmadaw Heavy Industries located in Magway. ^[56] and Htonbo. ^[57] Producing 200 per year. Production run since 2016. ^[57]
	Innlay Tactical Jeep (Version-2)	Military light utility vehicle/Tactical off-road vehicle	 Myanmar	
	Mazda Pathfinder XV-1	Off-road vehicle	 Myanmar	Assembled by the Myanmar Ministry of Industry at the No.(2) Auto Mobile Factory, Htonbo in 1970s. ^{[58][59]} Now, they are being substituted with Innlay off-road vehicle.
Sport utility vehicles				
	Tata Safari Storm	SUV	 India	Handed to the Tatmadaw by the Indian ambassador. ^{[60][61]}
Pickup trucks				
	Tata Xenon GS 800	Pickup truck	 India	^{[62][63]}
	Zhongxing Grand Tiger	Pickup truck	 China Myanmar	Myanmar Ministry of Industry is now assembling "Grand Tiger Pickups" at the Htonbo factory. ^[64] 500 sold. ^[65]
Trucks				

	<u>Sinotruk HOWO</u>	Multi-purpose tactical truck	 China	One of the most widely use military trucks in <u>Myanmar</u> .
	Mil-truk	Multi-purpose tactical truck	 Myanmar	Licensed-production of Chinese Sinotruk HOWO military trucks. Producing several variants at the Tatmadaw Heavy Industries.
	<u>Shaanxi SX-21090</u>	Multi-purpose tactical truck	 China	One of the most widely use military trucks in <u>Myanmar</u> .
	<u>Dongfeng EQ2102</u>	Multi-purpose tactical truck	 China	<u>Myanmar</u> ordered <u>Dongfeng EQ2102</u> military trucks in 1990s and received them between 1997 and 2002. ^[66] Myanmar Army also using Dongfeng EQ1091 and Dongfeng EQ1093 trucks.
	<u>FAW Jiefang 141</u>	Multi-purpose tactical truck	 China	China exported FAW models military trucks to <u>Myanmar</u> . ^[67]
	<u>FAW Jiefang CA-1122J</u>	Multi-purpose tactical truck	 China	
	<u>Nissan Diesel</u>	Multi-purpose tactical truck	 Japan	Purchased in 1988. ^[68] Substituting with locally made Mil-truk trucks.



















Multiple launch rocket systems

Photo	Model	Variant	Origin	Quantity	Notes
Multiple rocket launchers					
	<u>Weishi Rockets</u>	<u>SY-400</u>	 China ^[69]	Unknown	300 mm multiple rocket launcher system and BP-12A ballistic missile. The first batch received in 2020. ^{[69][70]}
	M-1985	M-1991 ^[19]	 North Korea	~30 ^{[7][71][72][19][73][74]}	240mm multiple rocket launcher system ^[75] M-1991 version in use in Myanmar has only twelve launcher tubes which are fitted on the Iveco Eurotrakker 380E42 6x6 truck. Two deliveries of larger caliber truck-mounted multiple rocket launcher system received from North Korea in 2008 and 2010. ^{[76][74]}

	MAM-02 (MA240)		 Myanmar	26 (as of 2010) ^[50]	240mm multiple rocket launcher system. Based on M-1991 240 mm multiple rocket launcher system, received from North Korea in 2010. ^{[15][77][78]} 12 launchers fitted on a locally made Mil-truk 6x6 truck. ^[50]
	BM-21 Grad	9P138 "Grad-1"	 Russia	230 ^[79]	Used in Battle of Border Post-9631 with Thailand in 2001. Only 100 in service as of 2020. They are upgraded with the turrets and rocket launchers of MAM-01. The rest of 9P138 "Grad-1" were substituted with MAM-01. ^[21]
	Type 81	Type 81	 China ^[20]	20 ^[20]	122mm multiple rocket launcher system. Ordered in 2010 and received in 2012. Unveiled at the 69th Armed Force Day Parade (2014). ^[20]
		Type 90B		20 ^[20]	122mm multiple rocket launcher system. Ordered in 2004 and received in 2006. Still does not unveiled to the public yet. ^[20]
	MAM-01 (MA122)	MAM-01 (early version) ^[71]	 Myanmar	Unknown	122mm multiple rocket launcher system. The first variant of MAM-01 multiple launch rocket systems. Based on North Korea's BM-11 technology. Produced in 2004 and the number is not more than 20. Each system has 40 launchers which are fitted on an Iveco Eurotrucker 380E42 6x6 truck.
		MAM-01 (improved version)		100+ ^[71]	Upgraded variant of MAM-01 rocket artillery with Digital Fire Control System and the range of the rocket types are extended to 35–40 km. ^[71] Based on China and North Korea design. Each system has 40 launchers which are fitted on a locally made Mil-truk chassis. This variant is in mass production since 2010. ^[71]
		MAM-01B		Unknown	122mm multiple rocket launcher system. The latest variant of MAM-01 multiple launch rocket systems. Producing started in 2019. Each system has 40 launchers which are fitted on a new locally made Mil-truk 6x4 truck which is similar to Ukraine's KrAZ-540 1NE truck.

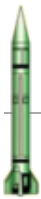




	<u>Type 63</u>		 China	30 ^[50]	107 mm multiple rocket launcher. Received in 1993. ^[50]
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Artillery systems

Photo	Model	Origin	Quantity	Notes
Self-propelled artillery				
	Norinco SH1	 China ^[80]	150 ^[19]	155 mm self-propelled howitzer. For six battalions. ^[15]
	<u>Nora B-52</u> ^[81]	 Serbia	30 ^[15]	155 mm self-propelled howitzer
	<u>2S1U</u>	 Soviet Union	Unknown	Ukraine's military import/export agency, has signed a joint venture agreement with Myanmar for the construction of an armoured vehicle assembly plant. ^{[82][46]}
Towed artillery				
	<u>KH-179</u> ^[19]	 South Korea	100 ^[19]	155 mm howitzer
	<u>Soltam M-845P</u>	 Israel	unknown ^[15]	155 mm 45 calibre towed gun howitzer. Received in 1998.
	<u>D-20</u>	 Soviet Union	35 ^[21]	152 mm howitzer. Received from North Korea. ^[21]
	<u>Type 59-1</u>	 China	16 ^[15]	130 mm field gun. Received from <u>China</u> in 1998. ^[50]
	<u>M-46</u>	 Soviet Union	160 ^[19]	130 mm field gun. Received from <u>Russia</u> .
	<u>D-30M</u>	 Soviet Union	560 ^[50]	122 mm howitzer. Received from Russia between 2004 and 2006. ^[15]

	<u>BL 5.5-inch medium gun</u>	 UK	230 ^[19]	5.5 inch (140 mm) gun.
	<u>M101 howitzer</u>	 United States	242 ^[17]	105 mm M2A1
	<u>Indian Field Gun</u>	 India	10 ^[50]	105 mm gun. Provided by India in 2006 to fight Assamese rebels operating out of Myanmar. ^[50]
	<u>105mm howitzer</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown	105 mm gun. Production started in 2012 with Singaporean technical assistance.
	Various Cold War Era 105 mm guns	 Yugoslavia and other	340 ^[19]	Types: M2A1/M56 and others. Not include modern towed guns.
	<u>Ordnance QF 25-pounder</u>	 UK	50 ^[19]	87.6 mm gun
	<u>M48</u>	 Yugoslavia	100 ^[19]	76 mm mountain gun



















Ballistic missiles

Photo	Model	Origin	Quantity	Notes
Possessing				
	<u>Hwasong-5</u>	 North Korea	Unknown	Scud missile with range: 300 km. North Korea transferred <u>Hwasong-5</u> (Scud-B) missile technology with the experts to Myanmar in 2008. In 2014, China told United Nations monitors that North Korean-made ballistic, missile-related alloy rods destined for Myanmar had been found on a ship docked in China. ^{[83][84]}
	<u>Hwasong-6</u>	 North Korea	Unknown	Scud missile with range: 700 km. Imported in 2009. ^[85]
	<u>BP-12A</u>	 China	Unknown ^{[86][69]}	Tactical ballistic missile part of SY-400 rocket artillery system. 400 km maximum range. ^{[87][88]}
Possible possessing				

	<u>M-11</u>	 China	Unknown ^{[72][89]}	Ballistic missile with range: +300 km. In the 1990s, China agreed to sell some M-11s to Myanmar. Unclear if China actually exported the missiles to Myanmar. ^{[72][89]}
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Air defence systems

Photo	Model	Origin	Quantity	Notes
Long-range air defence system				
	<u>FK-3</u> ^[90]	 China	N/A	In conjunction with the KS-1M project
	<u>S-200 Dubna (SA-5 Gammon)</u> ^{[91][92]}	 Soviet Union	20	Long-range air defence system. North Korea have shipped as many as 20 S-200 launchers to Myanmar. Unclear as to how many units remain in service ^{[92][91]}
Medium-range air defence systems				
	<u>Pechora-2M (SA-3 Goa)</u>	 Soviet Union	8 systems (batteries) ^{[93][94][95]}	Medium range surface-to-air missile system. Total of 30 launching vehicles. ^{[19][96]}
	<u>Kub 2K12M2 (SA-6 "Gainful")</u>	 Soviet Union	24 ^[19]	Medium-range surface to air missile system. Received from Belarus.
	<u>Kub/Buk Kavadrat-M (SA-6 "Gainful")</u>	 Soviet Union	2 batteries ^[20]	Medium range surface-to-air missile system. Received from Belarus in 2016. ^[20]
	<u>KS-1A</u>	 China	7 batteries ^[20] (Four KS-1A batteries and the rest are KS-1M batteries)	Medium-range surface-to-air missile system.
	<u>KS-1M</u>	 Myanmar		Medium range surface-to-air missile system. Producing under licence in Myanmar. ^[20] According to the licence, 12 batteries will be produced by 2020.
	<u>S-75M3 Volga-2 (SA-2 Guideline)</u>	 Soviet Union	48 ^[19]	48 surface-to-air missile launchers and 250 missiles received from Russia in 2008.

	BAE Dynamics Bloodhound Mk.II ^{[97][98][99]}	 United Kingdom	60 launchers ^{[98][99]}	Supplied by Singapore
Self-propelled short-range air defence systems				
	Pantsir-S1 (SA-22 Greyhound)	 Russia		Unknown number in service ^{[93][94][95][100]}
	TOR-M1 (SA-15 Gauntlet)	 Russia	3 battalions ^[101]	Myanmar is one of the operators of TOR-M1. ^[102] A Short range air defense tactical operations command is equipped with three battalions of Tor M-1 missile systems which are deployed in a Point Defence role for critical areas. ^[101]
	2K22M Tunguska (SA-19 "Grison")	 Russia	41 ^[20]	38 acquired from Russia between 2004 and 2007 ^[20] and 3 from Ukraine in 2019 ^[103]
	MADV	 Myanmar	180 (as of 2013)	Air defence variants of locally made Naung Yoe armoured vehicle (utility version). Four Igla mounted MADVs are standard organic AD systems for the Infantry Brigades. ^[101] Using SA-16 surface-to-air missiles. ^[20]
Man-portable air-defense systems				
	Igla-1E (SA-16 Gimlet)	 Bulgaria  Myanmar	2100 ^[20]	Very short-range portable surface-to-air missile. 100 SA-16s received from Bulgaria in 1999. 2000 units of SA-16s producing in locally with TOT between 2004 and 2014. ^[20]
	Igla (SA-18 Grouse)	 Russia	100 ^{[19][50]}	Very short-range portable surface-to-air missile. For infantry use.
	Igla-S (SA-24 Grinch)	 Russia	400 ^[19]	Very short-range portable surface-to-air missile. For infantry use.
	HN-5A	 China	200 ^{[28][19]}	Received between 1990 and 1992.

Anti-aircraft guns

Photo	Model	Origin	Quantity	Notes
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	<u>Type-87</u>	 China	380 ^[48]	Chinese variant of Soviet <u>ZU-23-2</u> in 25x183mmB calibre.
	<u>Type-74</u>	 China	24 ^[50]	37 mm
	<u>Type 59</u> ^[50]	 China	Unknown	<u>Anti-aircraft gun</u> (57mm) based on <u>AZP S-60</u>
	<u>MR-4</u>	 Romania	200 ^[19]	Romanian variant of <u>ZPU-4</u> .
	<u>MAA-01</u> 35 mm anti-aircraft gun ^[15]	 Myanmar	10 (as of 2017) ^[15]	Locally producing with the Chinese assistance. Similar to Chinese Type-90 35 mm twin AA gun. ^[15]
	<u>25 mm self-propelled anti-aircraft guns</u>	 Myanmar	Unknown	Chinese <u>Type-87</u> 25 mm twin AA guns, produced in local with TOT, are fitted on the Dongfeng EQ-2102 trucks. Each anti-aircraft artillery/air defence division comprises three battalions equipped with these AA guns. ^[19]

Radars





The following list includes the radar systems in service with the Myanmar Army Artillery Corps and the Bureau of Air Defence.

Photo	Model	Type	Maximum range	Quantity	Origin	Notes
Air search radar						
	<u>YLC-2V</u>	Three-dimensional main guidance and surveillance radar	500 km+	Unknown	 China	In 2014, <u>China</u> sold unknown amount of <u>YLC-2V</u> radars to <u>Myanmar</u> . ^[104]
	1L117 "Big Bar"	S-band long range 3D air surveillance radar	450 km	Unknown ^{[101][7][8]}	 Russia	Part of Myanmar Integrated Air Defence System. Used as air search radars for the air defence systems of the army and the air force. Fitted in all radar stations of Myanmar ^{[101][7][8]}
	Galaxy Radar System	Early warning radar	300 km	Unknown ^{[101][7][8]}	 Ukraine	Part of Myanmar Integrated Air Defence System. Used as early warning radars for the air defence systems of the army and the air force. Fitted in all radar stations of Myanmar ^{[101][7][8]}
	<u>P-37 radar</u>	<u>Early-warning radar</u>	350 km	Unknown ^[105]	 Russia	Upgraded variant of <u>P-35</u> radar.
	<u>JY-8A</u>	Surface search and target acquisition radar ^[15]	150 km	1 ^[15]	 China	Received in 1993. Stripped-down version of JY-8
	<u>JLP-40</u>	Air search radar ^[15]	270 km	3 ^[15]	 China	Received in 1988.
	ST-68U Tin Shield(36D6M) ^[106]	Air search radar ^[15]	200 km	2 ^[15]	 Ukraine	Received in 2002.
	<u>JLG-43</u>	Height finding radar ^[15]	200 km	3 ^[15]	 China	Received in 1988.
	<u>P-18M</u>	Early warning radar	250 km	Unknown ^{[19][96][105]}	 Russia	Part of <u>Pechora 2M</u> .

	<u>Fan Song M</u>	Fire control and tracking radar	145 km	Unknown ^{[7][19]}	 Russia	Part of <u>S-75M3</u>
	<u>H-200 radar</u>	Passive phased array air search radar	100 km+	Unknown ^[19]	 China	Part of <u>KS-1A/M</u> medium range surface-to-air missile
	<u>Upgraded 1S91 "Straight Flush" radar</u>	G/H band target acquisition and distribution radar	75 km	Unknown	 Russia	Target Acquisition and Distribution Radar of Myanmar's <u>2K12 Kub</u> and <u>Kavadat-M</u> air defence systems. ^[107] Part of <u>2K12 Kub</u> and <u>Kavadat-M</u>
	<u>Upgraded SRN-125 "Low Bow" radar</u>	I/D-band tracking, fire control and guidance radar	40 km	Unknown ^{[7][8]}	 Russia	Tracking, fire control and guidance radar of Myanmar Army's <u>Pechora-2M Air Defence System</u> . ^{[7][8]} Always shown at the annual Armed Forces Day Parade.
	<u>TH-5711 Smart Hunter</u>	<u>Air search radar</u> ^[20]	30 km	Unknown ^[20]	 People's Republic of China	5 units received from People's Republic of China in 2010. Used as targeting radar for locally made MAA-01 and 25mm truck mounted AA guns. ^[20] Produced locally under licence from the People's Republic of China and mounted on indigenous trucks. Smart Hunters are used to detect and track low flying targets such as light aircraft and helicopters.
	<u>1RS2-1E</u>	Target acquisition radar and dual waveband tracking radar	36 km	Unknown ^{[93][94][95][100]}	 Russia	Part of <u>Pantisr S-1</u> .

9/29/23, 11:20 PM		List of equipment of the Myanmar Army - Wikipedia				
	<u>1RL144M</u>	Air search radar	18 km	Unknown ^[7]	 Russia	Part of <u>2K22 Tunguska</u> .

























Unmanned aerial vehicles



















Photo	Model	Type	Quantity	Origin	Notes
	<u>Orlan-10E</u>	<u>Surveillance unmanned aerial vehicles</u>	Unknown	 Russia	On order. ^{[94][95][100]}
	<u>Elbit Skylark I</u>	<u>Surveillance unmanned aerial vehicles</u>	Unknown ^{[108][109][110]}	 Israel	One Elbit Skylark I unmanned aerial vehicles with three young men seized by Arakan Army in 2020. ^{[108][111][110]}

Historical equipment


This table include only the retired equipments of Myanmar Army.

Small arms

Name	Type	Versions	Ammunition	Origin	Picture	Notes
<u>Webley Revolver</u>	<u>Service revolver</u>	<u>Webley MkIV service revolver</u>	<u>.38 S&W</u>	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British Burma Army
<u>Enfield No. 2</u>	<u>Service revolver</u>		<u>.38 S&W</u>	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British Burma Army
<u>Smith & Wesson Model 10</u>	<u>Service revolver</u>		<u>.38 S&W</u>	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British Burma Army
<u>M1911 pistol</u>	<u>Service pistol</u>		<u>.45 ACP</u>	 United States		Military aid from United States in 1950s
<u>Zastava M57</u>	<u>Service pistol</u>	<u>M70A para</u>	<u>9×19mm Parabellum</u>	 Yugoslavia		Used as stop-gap in the 1990s
<u>Lanchester submachine gun</u>	<u>Submachine gun</u>		<u>9×19mm Parabellum</u>	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British era Burma navy
<u>Sten</u>	<u>Submachine gun</u>		<u>9×19mm Parabellum</u>	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British Burma Army
<u>Sterling submachine gun</u>	<u>Submachine gun</u>		<u>9×19mm Parabellum</u>	 United Kingdom		Bought from the United Kingdom and India
<u>M3 submachine gun</u>	<u>Submachine gun</u>		<u>.45 ACP</u>	 United States		Military aid from the United States in 1950s
<u>Thompson submachine gun</u>	<u>Submachine gun</u>	<u>M1A1</u>	<u>.45 ACP</u>	 United States		Inherited from British Burma Army and also Military aid from the United States in 1950s
<u>BA-52 (Ne Win Sten)</u>	<u>Submachine gun</u>		<u>9×19mm Parabellum</u>	 Myanmar		Substituted between 1970s and 1980s.
<u>M1903 Springfield</u>	<u>Bolt action</u>		<u>.30-06 Springfield</u>	 United States		Military aid from the United States in 1950s and mainly used in battlefield engineering units







<u>M1917 Enfield</u>	<u>Bolt action</u>		<u>.30-06 Springfield</u>	 United States		Military aid from the United States in 1950s and mainly used in battlefield engineering units
<u>M1 Garand</u>	<u>Semi-automatic rifle</u>		<u>.30-06 Springfield</u>	 United States		Military aid from the United States in 1950s and also captured from local insurgents and kumintons
<u>Lee–Enfield</u>	<u>Bolt action</u>		<u>.303 British</u>	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British Burma Army and also bought from India. Main service rifle in 1950s
<u>Arisaka</u>	<u>Bolt action service rifle</u>	<u>Type 38</u>	<u>6.5×50mmSR Arisaka</u>	 Japan		Used by the <u>Burma Independence Army</u> until 1947. The Myanmar Army also used them until 1960s. ^[112]
<u>FN FAL</u>	<u>Battle rifle</u>		<u>7.62×51mm NATO</u>	 Belgium		Used surplus ex-German G1s and used as stop gaps before HK G3s
<u>ArmaLite AR-10</u>	<u>Battle rifle</u>		<u>7.62×51mm NATO</u>	 United States		Bought from the United States in late 1950s
<u>Bren light machine gun</u>	<u>Light machine gun</u>		<u>.303 British</u>	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British Burma Army and also bought from India. Main LMG in 1950s
<u>MG 42</u>	<u>General-purpose machine gun</u>	<u>M53</u>	<u>7.92×57mm Mauser</u>	 Yugoslavia		Bought from Yugoslavia in 1950s and later converted to 7.62mmNATO with the help of Germany
<u>M79 grenade launcher</u>	<u>Grenade launcher</u>		<u>40 mm grenade</u>	 United States		

Anti-tank weapons









Name	Type	Versions	Ammunition	Origin	Picture	Notes
<u>Bazooka</u>	<u>Anti-tank rocket launcher</u>	<u>M9A1</u>	2.36 inch (60 mm)	 United States		Inherited from British Burma Army and also Military aid from the United States in 1950s
<u>Super Bazooka</u>	<u>Anti-tank rocket launcher</u>	<u>M20 Super Bazooka</u>	3.5 in (88.9 mm) caliber warhead	 United States		Military aid from the United States in 1960s and main man portable anti tank weapon used until 1990s
<u>RPG-2</u>	<u>Anti-tank rocket launcher</u>	<u>BA-103</u>	40 mm barrel 82mm warhead	 Soviet Union		Received from Israel in 1980s and used extensively in 1980s and 90s

<u>Ordnance QF 6-pounder</u>	<u>Anti-tank gun</u>		Fixed QF 57×441 mmR	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British Burma Army
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Mortars

Name	Type	Versions	Ammunition	Origin	Picture	Notes
<u>Two-inch mortar</u>	<u>Light mortar</u>		2 inch (50.8 mm)	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British Burma Army and also bought from India. Main light mortar used until 1990s
<u>ML 3-inch mortar</u>	<u>Medium mortar</u>		3.2 in (81 mm)	 United Kingdom		Inherited from British Burma Army and also bought from India. Main medium mortar used until 1970s
2-inch mortar	<u>Light mortar</u>		2 inch (50.8 mm)	 Myanmar		Copy produced mortars based on British <u>Two-inch mortar</u> . Substituted with BA-series motars in 1990s.
3-inch mortar	<u>Medium mortar</u>		3.2 in (81 mm)	 Myanmar		Copy produced mortars based on British ML 3-inch mortar. Substituted with BA-series motars in 1990s.

Tanks and armoured vehicles

Photo	Model	Type	Origin	Notes
<u>Tanks</u>				
	<u>Comet</u>	<u>Cruiser tank</u>	 United Kingdom	Received in 1950. ^[7] Retired in 1992. 2 operational seen during the 76th Armed Forces Day Parade. ^[113]
	<u>Type 62</u>	<u>Light tank</u>	 China	^[28]
<u>Armoured vehicles</u>				
	<u>T-16 Universal Carrier</u>	Armoured carrier	 United Kingdom	American-built. Received in 1950, 1952, 1959. ^[7] Retired in 1972. 3 operational seen during the 76th Armed Forces Day Parade. ^[114]
	<u>Humber Pig</u> ^[32]	<u>Armoured personnel carrier</u>	 United Kingdom	Retired in 1992. 3 operational seen during the 76th Armed Forces Day Parade. ^[115]

	<u>Ferret</u> ^[116]	<u>Armoured car</u>	 United Kingdom	Retired in 1992. 3 operational seen during the 76th Armed Forces Day Parade. ^[117]
	<u>Daimler Armoured Car</u>	<u>Armoured car</u>	 United Kingdom	Retired in 1982. 3 operational seen during the 76th Armed Forces Day Parade. ^[118]
	<u>BAAC-72</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Armoured personnel carrier</u>	 Myanmar	Production started in 1972. Only a few produced. Retired in late 1990s. ^{[119][8]}
	<u>BAAC-83</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle, armoured personnel carrier</u>	 Myanmar	Production started in 1983. Less than 50 units produced. ^{[7][8]} Retired in 2000.
	<u>BAAC-84</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle/Armoured reconnaissance vehicle</u>	 Myanmar	Production started in 1984. Less than 50 units produced. ^{[7][8]} Retired in 2000.
	<u>BAAC-85</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle/Armoured reconnaissance vehicle</u>	 Myanmar	Production started in 1985. Less than 50 units produced. ^{[7][8]} Retired in 2000.
	<u>BAAC-86</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle/Armoured reconnaissance vehicle</u>	 Myanmar	Production started in 1986. Less than 50 units produced. ^{[7][8]} Retired in 2000.
	<u>MAV-1 (4x4)</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Scout car</u>	 Myanmar	Produced between 1983 and 1991. Fitted with a locally made 12.7mm machine gun. ^{[7][8]} Retired in early 2000s.
	<u>MAV-4 (4x4)</u> ^{[7][8]}	<u>Infantry fighting vehicle/Armoured personnel carrier</u>	 Myanmar	Fitted with a 0.5 inch machine gun. Production only a few amount. ^{[7][8]} Stopped at prototype level.
	<u>ULARV-1 (4x4)</u> ^[8]	<u>Armoured reconnaissance vehicle</u>	 Myanmar	Three variants. The first variant comes with a 14.5 mm heavy machine gun; the second with a CIWS; and the third with the Igla turret and a 14.5 mm heavy machine gun. ^[8] The program was replaced with BTR-3 procurement program.
	<u>ULARV-2 (4x4)</u> ^[8]	<u>Armoured reconnaissance vehicle</u>	 Myanmar	14.5 mm machine gun and short range Igla turret. Amphibious armoured vehicles. ^[8] The program was replaced with BTR-3 procurement program.
	<u>ULARV-3 (6x6)</u>	<u>Armoured reconnaissance vehicle</u>	 Myanmar	One prototype unveiled in 2012. Mass production expected in 2015 but this procurement program put on hold and replaced by BTR-3 procurement program.

Gallery



T-72S main battle tank of Myanmar Army



Type-59M main battle tank of Myanmar Army



Upgraded Type-69II main battle tank of Myanmar Army



Type-63 tank of Myanmar Army



Locally made MMT-40 light tank with 105mm gun



BTR-3U armoured personnel carrier of Myanmar Army



Thunder armoured personnel carrier of Myanmar Army



PTL-02(WMA-301) tank destroyers of Myanmar Army



EE-9 Cascavel of Myanmar Army



Panhard AML 90 of Myanmar Army



Panhard M-3 of Myanmar Army



Type-92ARV(ZSL-92) armoured recovery vehicle of Myanmar Army



Type-93 armoured recovery vehicle of Myanmar Army



Type-653 armoured recovery vehicle of Myanmar Army

GSL-130 mine clearance vehicle of Myanmar Army

Naung (Humvee version) armoured vehicle of Myanmar Army

Yoe BAAC-87 armoured personnel carrier of Myanmar Army



MAV-2 armoured personnel carrier of Myanmar Army

25mm Self-propelled anti-aircraft guns of Myanmar Army

SH-1 self-propelled artillery systems of Myanmar Army



SH-1 self-propelled artillery systems of Myanmar Army

Nora B52 self-propelled artillery system of Myanmar Army

Upgraded 9P138 "Grad-1" rocket artillery system of Myanmar Army



Type-81 rocket artillery system of Myanmar Army

MAM-01B rocket artillery systems of Myanmar Army

MAM01(Early Version) rocket artillery system of Myanmar Army



MAM-01(Upgraded Version) rocket artillery system of Myanmar Army



Production of MAM-01 rocket artillery systems by Myanmar Army



MAM-01 MLRS which is being prepared to fire.



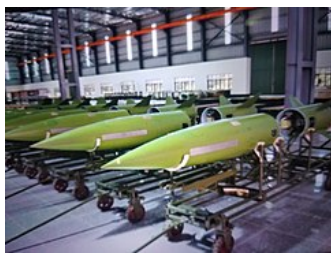
M-1991 rocket artillery system of Myanmar Army



MAM-02 240mm multiple launch rocket systems of Myanmar Army at the Armed Force Day Parade, 2015



GYD-1B(KS-1M) missile production facility of Myanmar Army



GYD-1B(KS-1M) missile production facility of Myanmar Army



MADV self-propelled short range air defence system of Myanmar Army



2K22M Tunguska air defence system of Myanmar Army



S-75M3 Volga-2 air defence system of Myanmar Army



Kub 2K12M2 air defence system of Myanmar Army



1S91 "Straight Flush" radar of Myanmar Army



Kavadat-M air defence systems of Myanmar Army



Pechora-2M air defence systems of Myanmar Army



KS-1B air defence system of Myanmar Army



KS-1M air defence system of Myanmar Army

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