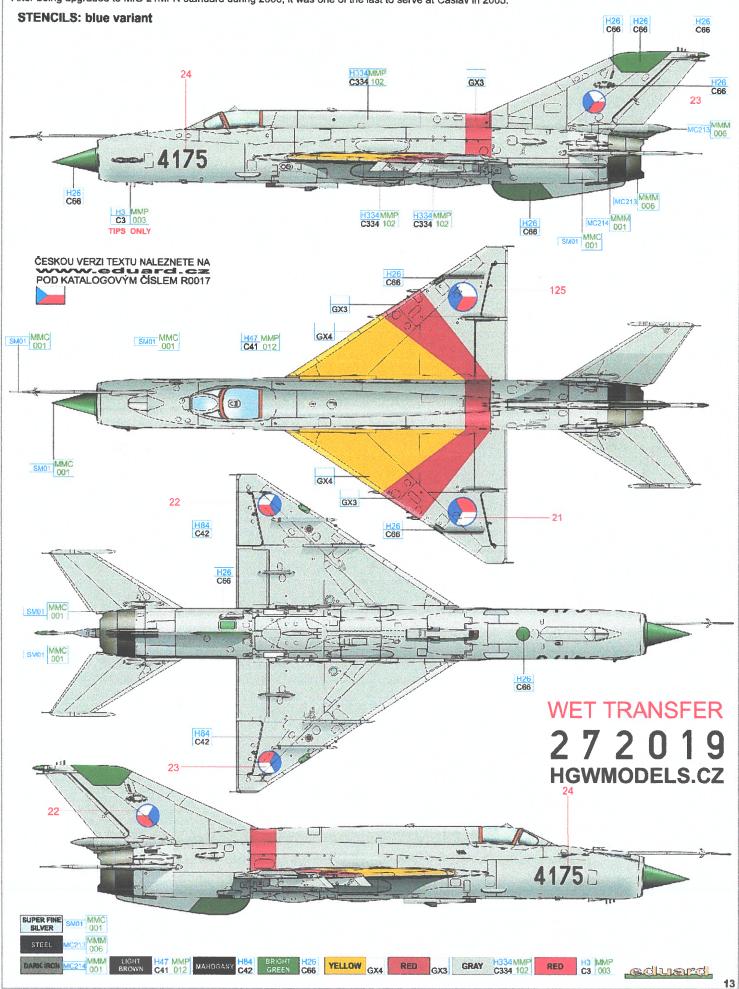
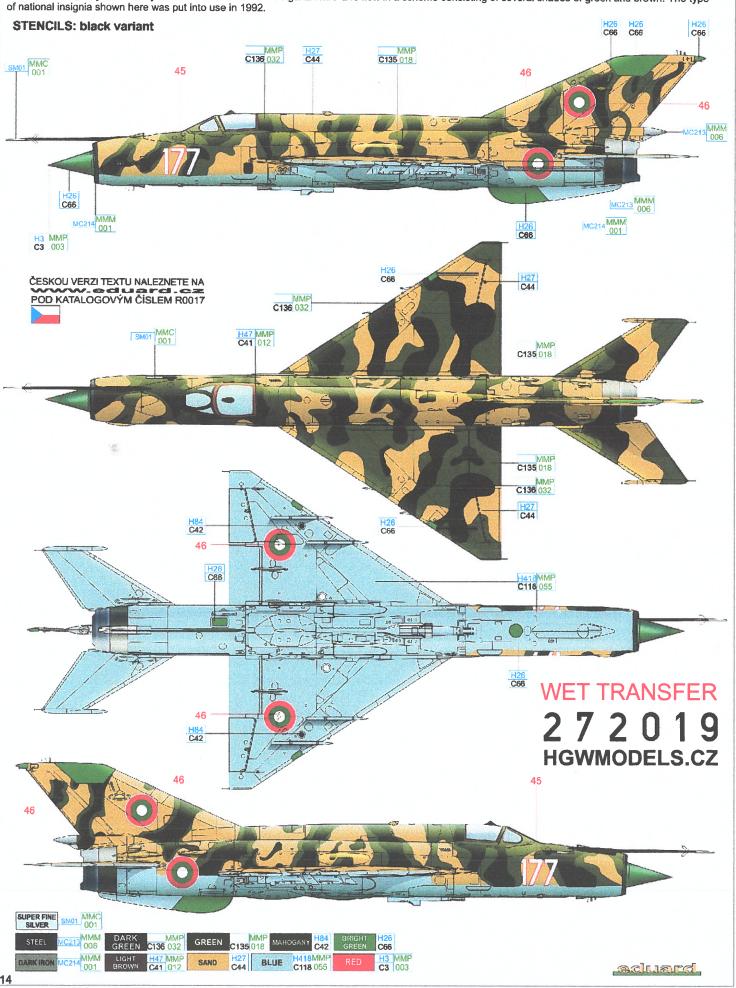
## A No. 4175, 1st Fighter Regiment, České Budějovice, Czechoslovakia, 1979

Colour additions in red and yellow on the upper wing surfaces and the red band around the fuselage were temporary used during air combat maneuvering exercises on two pairs of aircraft. The rest of the schemes is consistent with factory deliveries from 1975 when it was delivered to the 1st Fighter Regiment. After being upgraded to MiG-21MFN standard during 2000, it was one of the last to serve at Caslav in 2005.



# No. 177, 26th Reconnaissance Air Regiment, Dobrich, Bulgaria, early 90´s

After accepting the MiG-21F-13, PF, PFM, R and M, Bulgaria took delivery of a total of twenty MiG-21MFs manufactured at Gorky's Factory no.21 between 1974 and 1975. In 1990, these were replaced by more modern aircraft and the MiG-21s were transferred to the 26th Reconnaissance Regiment where, during 1995 and 1996, they were finally rebuilt for the recon role. Bulgarian MiG-21s flew in a scheme consisting of several shades of green and brown. The type of national insignia shown here was put into use in 1992.

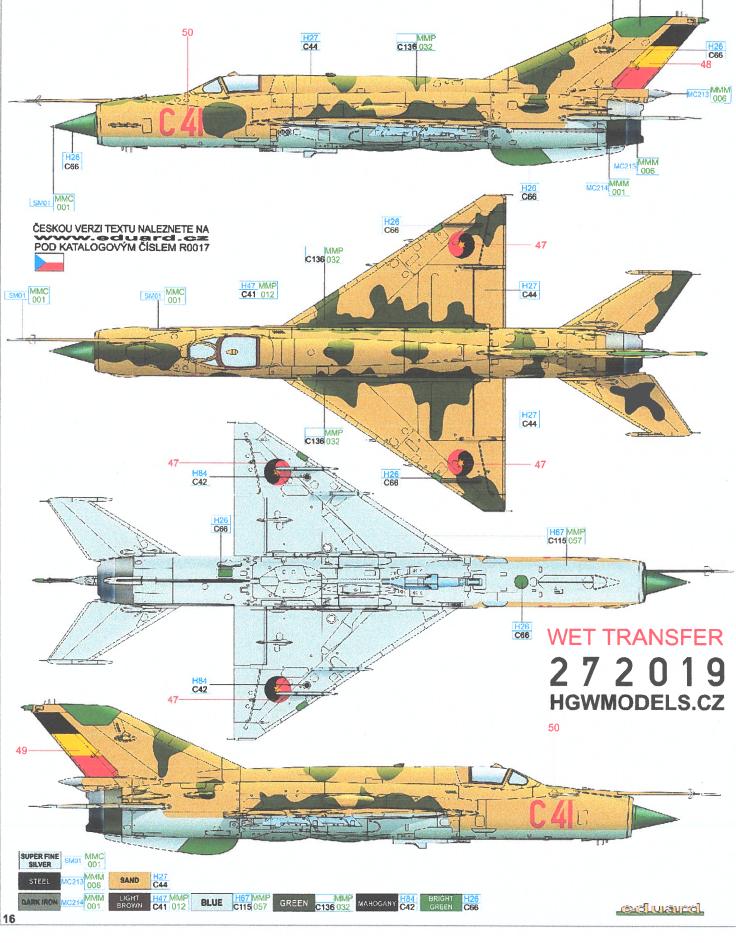


### No. 03, Krasnodar Military Flying Academy, Soviet Union, 1979

This aircraft served at the noted military institution in 1979, carrying the name of General Sergey M. Shtemenko, a former commander of Soviet Military Forces. This facility ensured the training of pilots of nations with friendly ties to the Soviet Union. These included pilots from Iraq, Cuba, Angola, Yemen and Vietnam. This is probably a Soviet SM version. This is supported by the code '03' and might also mean that this aircraft was sourced from a combat unit, since training units typically employed a three digit code.



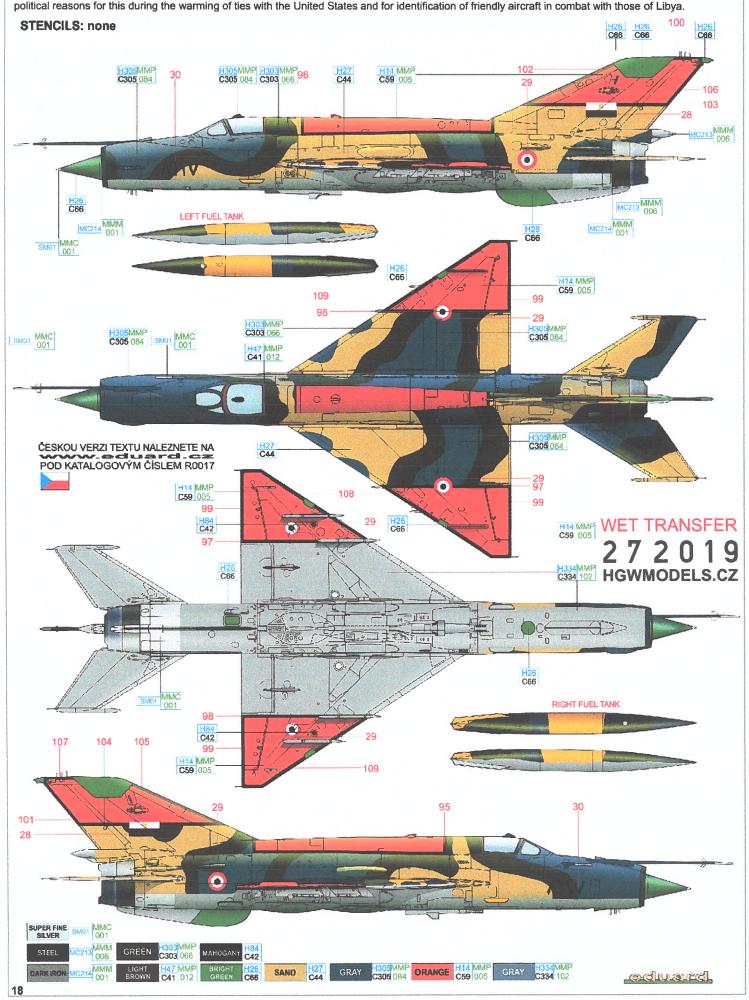
# No. C 41, flown by Cuban General Rafael del Pino, Angola, 1976 During the Angolan Civil War, Cuban ground and air units served on the side of the local communists against UNITA forces supported by South Africa and the United States. The first MiG-21MFs flown by Cuban volunteers appeared in Angola at the beginning of 1976, and there were twelve MiG-21MFs supplied by the USSR the same year. This was followed by another dozen in 1980. The commanding officer of the Cuban Expeditionary Forces in Angola was General Rafael del Pino from 1975 to 1977, who was a later critic of the Cuban regime and who emigrated from Cuba to the United States in 1987. Carnouflaged aircraft at the beginning of the conflict flew with red numerals prefixed with the letter 'C' (for Combat) and the rudder was painted with the Angolan national colours. The wings likely carried roundels. STENCILS: blue variant 50 H27 C44 C136 032 C66 C213 MMM 006 C66 006 MC214 MMM 001 H26 SM01 MMC 001 H26 C66 ČESKOU VERZI TEXTU NALEZNETE NA POD KATALOGOVÝM ČÍSLEM R0017 MMP C136 032 H47 MMP C41 012 SM01 MMC 001 SM01 MMC H27 C44 C136 032 H84 C42 H26 H67 MMP C115 057



# No. 1019, flown by 1st Lt. Sadik, No. 11 Squadron, Al Rasheed Air Base, Iraq, 1980 MiG-21MF numbered 1019 took part in the Yom Kippur War when it served as part of the expeditionary force with No.11 Squadron when it was sent to Syria. On October 22nd, 1973, according to Arab sources unconfirmed by Israeli ones, Namiq Saadallah shot down an Israeli Mirage III. Seven years later, in the war with Iran, 1st Lt. Sadik shot down an Iranian F-4E Phantom II with an R-13M missile flying this airplane. The front of the aircraft carried the Arabic numerals 1019 and below the windscreen was a record of the kills achieved in this aircraft. H26 C66 H26 C66 STENCILS: blue variant 39 MMF C136 032 H27 H26 C66 MC213 MMM 006 MC213 MMM Q06 42 C65 MC214 MMM MARARA MC214 001 C66 ČESKOU VERZI TEXTU NALEZNETE NA H26 C66 POD KATALOGOVÝM ČÍSLEM R0017 38 SM01 MMC 001 SM01 MMC 001 MMP C136 032 38 38 C42 H26 H418MMP C118 055 C66 WET TRANSFER 27201 G42 **HGWMODELS.CZ** SM01 MMC 001 SUPER FINE SILVER C136 032 MMM BLUE C118 055 eduard

#### F No. 7628, Tanta Airbase, Egypt, 1988

Aircraft numbered 7628 was representative of Egyptian military aircraft which is known to today. The striking orange outlined in black fields appeared on Egyptian aircraft at the end of the seventies and were also carried on other types, including the MiG-19, F-4 Phantom II and the Mirage III. There were political reasons for this during the warming of ties with the United States and for identification of friendly aircraft in combat with those of Libya.



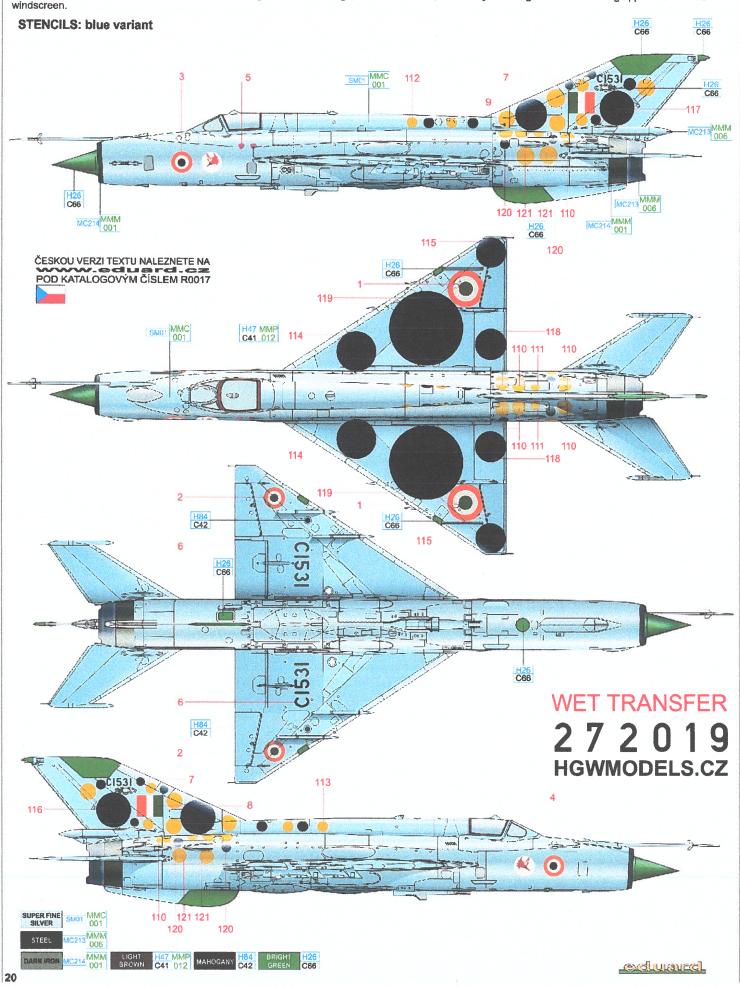
## 🗲 No. 23+15, Jagdgeschwader 1, Holzdorf, Germany, 1990

After the reunification of Germany in 1990, all assets of the National Peoples' Army were absorbed into the Bundeswehr. In the case of combat aircraft, this included the MiG-21, -23, -29 and Su-22. Due to basic incompatibilities, the MiG-21 did not last long in the Luftwaffe. In 1990, the MiG-21MF served in the ranks of JG 1 and with one Staffel of JG 3. JG 1 was based at Holzdorf. It was here that MiG-21MF 23+15 (ex 510 of the East German Air Force) received the sharkmouth along with the other colourful markings.



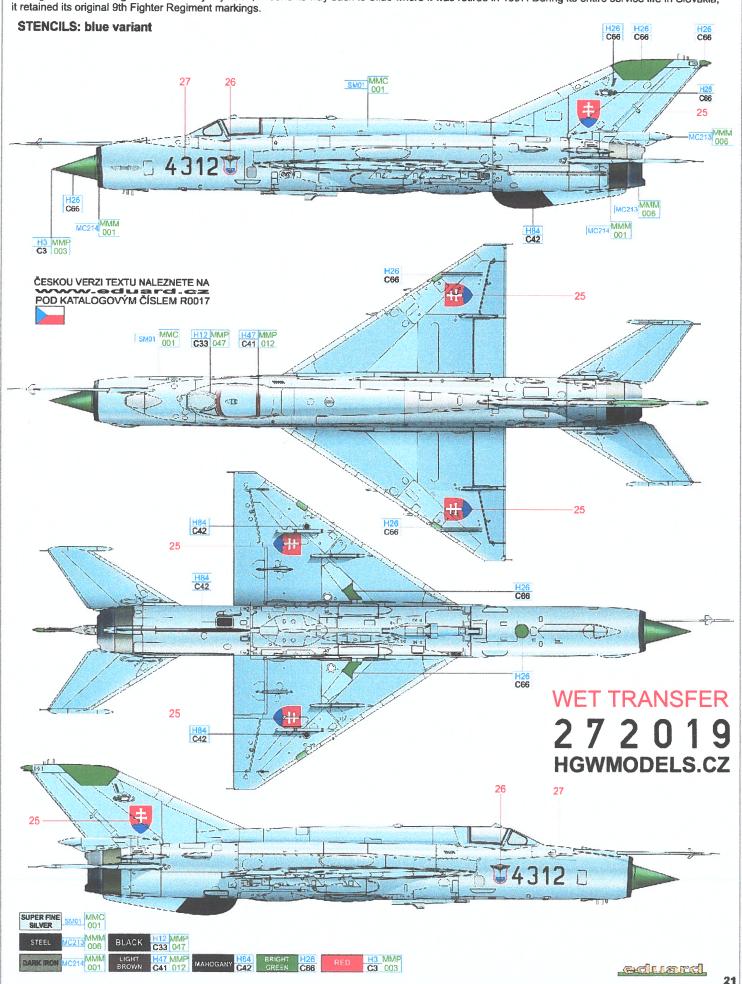
# No. C1531, No. 101 Squadron "Falcons", Sirsa AB, India, early 90's

Indian MiG-21s are well known for their striking colour schemes. These served as quick identification aids of specific aircraft during mock dogfights. No.101 Squadron received their first MiG-21s in 1974 when they replaced the Su-7. From 1981 till today, the unit is based at Sirsa, northeast of Delhi. This aircraft in the original natural metal scheme carried on its wings and rear fuselage, to include the fin, blue and yellow rings. The unit marking appears below the windscreen.



#### No. 4312, 3rd Fighter-Bomber Regiment, Malacky, Slovakia, 1993

From 1971, this aircraft served with 4th Fighter Regiment in Pardubice. In 1973, it was transferred to Bechyne to the 9th Fighter Regiment. During the breakup of Czechoslovakia, it was assigned to the Slovak side where it first flew with the 81st Fighter Independent Squadron at Sliac, and later with the 3rd Fighter-Bomber Regiment at Malacky. By 1994, it found its way back to Sliac where it was retired in 1997. During its entire service life in Slovakia,



#### No. 9414, 43rd fighter squadron, Čáslav, Czech Republic, 1996 Aircraft with the bort number 9414 was one of the last MiG-21MFs to receive the green and brown scheme during general overhaul and consequently, one of the last such camouflaged MiG-21MFs in Czech Republic Air Force inventory. It was retired in 2004. Throughout its service career it served with the 6th Fighter-Bomber Regiment and the 1st Air School Regiment in Prerov, and from 1993 with the 43rd Fighter Squadron in Caslav. STENCILS: blue variant H26 C66 H26 C66 H26 C66 33 H37 C43 H420 C120 32 MC213 MMM 006 MMM 006 C66 MC214 MMM 001 C120 C43 MC214 MMM DO1 C42 H3 MMP C3 003 LEFT FUEL TANK H26 C66 C120 32 MMC 001 H47 MMP C41 012 H37 C43 SMOT H37 C43 ČESKOU VERZI TEXTU NALEZNETE NA POD KATALOGOVÝM ČÍSLEM R0017 H84 C42 C120 H26 C66 H26 C66 U C66 C118 055 RIGHT FUEL TANK 32 C42 94/4 WET TRANSFER M01 MMC 272019 MMM H418MMF C118 055 BLUE 006 **HGWMODELS.CZ** DARK IRON MAHOGANY C42 BRIGHT H26 BROWN C43 eduard 001 22

#### No. F\_03, Tobruk, Libya, 2017

The Libyan Air Force, under the command of General Chalif Haftar, obtained no less than five MiG-21MFs from Egypt. These aircraft, along with several originally Libyan MiGs, obtained new camouflage schemes at Tobruk in 2017. This scheme was composed of two greys. At the same time, they received an 'F' and a two digit number code. The front of the aircraft carries a painting of the head of a predatory bird.

