

UDC 355.4, 623.1/7, 623.4



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CURRENT ISSUES OF THE REAR SERVICES TECHNICAL MEANS APPLICATION BY THE UNITS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF UKRAINE WHILE PERFORMING ASSIGNED TASKS

The main reasons for the emergence of current problems of the use of technical means of logistics services by the National Guard of Ukraine units while performing the assigned tasks. The functions of the National Guard of Ukraine are analysed, including: separate and emphasise the specificity of the tasks performed in comparison to other military and law enforcement formations; demonstrate the similarity of the functions of the National Guard of Ukraine to those of the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The article summarises the current problems of technical means used by logistics services of the National Guard of Ukraine units while performing the assigned tasks.

Keywords: *technical means, logistics services, requirements, characteristics, field conditions.*

Statement of the problem. The performance of assigned tasks by servicemen of the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) units is possible when their basic needs are properly met, which are grouped by types of comprehensive support: combat, logistics, technical, moral and psychological. The implementation of these types of support is achieved through full and timely funding.

Unfortunately, since Ukraine gained its independence in 1991 and until the start of the anti-terrorist operation in 2014, funding for the Armed Forces of Ukraine (AFU) and other military formations has been critically low. "Due to the lack of funding, the Ukrainian army has reached a critical point. I do not remember in my life such an incompetent attitude towards the army as the 2009 budget. The same mistakes are repeated in the 2010 budget", stated the then President of Ukraine Viktor Yushchenko [1]. "The draft budget for 2010 puts the state's defence capability at a level that is below critical. This is a budget for killing the army. This means that the state will be put under threat. It is a crime to finance the army in this amount!", stressed Anatoliy Hrytsenko, head of the Parliamentary Committee on National Security and Defence [15].

"The social component, I will definitely say, is tragic. If everything is critical, then the social component in the Armed Forces of Ukraine is tragic. Funding for defence needs was reduced by UAH 2 billion 135 million this year," said former

Minister of Defence and member of parliament Oleksandr Kuzmuk [16].

Due to the overall state budget deficit, there was not enough money for military formations. Funds were allocated only for the salaries of military personnel and food for conscripts, and the development, renewal, training and modernisation of military equipment was out of the question.

Analysis of recent research and publications. This article [2] highlights the general problems and the state of logistics of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and justifies the need to review its functioning. The author analyses the problematic issues related to the technical and logistical support of units and subdivisions of the National Guard of Ukraine and proposes the main ways to solve these problems in article [3]. Publication [4] compares the impact of maintenance and restoration processes on the effectiveness of managing the technical condition of military equipment in the leading countries of the world and the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The publication [5] identifies and describes the characteristic methodology features of the chief of the logistics service for storing and unloading of the trailer kitchen KP-125. The authors of the articles [6, 7, 8] pay special attention to actions that affect the effectiveness of the tasks performance of the NGU units.

However, the already mentioned and other scientific works do not consider the actual issues of the technical means using by logistics services of the National Guard of Ukraine units during the

performance of assigned tasks outside of the permanent deployment site.

The purpose of the article is to examine the current issues of technical means used by the logistics services of the National Guard of Ukraine units while performing assigned tasks outside the permanent deployment points.

Summary of the main material. According to the Act of Ukraine [9], the National Guard of Ukraine is a military formation with law enforcement functions, which is part of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and is intended to perform tasks of protection and defence of life, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, society and the state from criminal and other unlawful attacks, protection of public safety and order and ensuring public security, as well as in cooperation with law enforcement agencies – to ensure state security and protection of the state border, elimination of terrorist activities, activities of illegal paramilitary or armed groups, and terrorist activities.

The main functions of the NGU are:

- protection of public safety and order;
- participation in ensuring public safety during meetings, demonstrations and other mass events;
- protection of state authorities;
- protection of nuclear facilities, nuclear materials, and radioactive waste;
- protection of critical infrastructure facilities and participation in the elimination of the consequences of crisis situations at critical infrastructure facilities;
- protection of special cargoes;
- protection of diplomatic missions, consular offices of foreign countries, and representative offices of international organisations;
- participation in special operations to eliminate armed criminals, to suppress sabotage forces;
- participation in the suppression of mass disorders;
- participation in the maintenance or restoration of law and order in areas of particularly severe man-made or natural emergencies;
- participation in the liquidation of the consequences of emergency or crisis situations at the facilities under their protection;
- participation in the suppression of group unlawful actions of persons taken into custody or convicted, as well as the elimination of the consequences of such actions in pre-trial detention facilities.

The mentioned functions distinguish and emphasise the specificity of the tasks performed by the NGU in relation to other military and law enforcement formations.

At the same time, such functions of the National Guard of Ukraine as participation in measures related to the termination of armed conflicts and other provocations at the state border, participation in the performance of territorial defence tasks, participation in the implementation of measures of the martial law regime, protection of the constitutional order of Ukraine and the integrity of its territory from attempts to change them by force demonstrate the similarity of the NGU to the functions inherent in the Armed Forces of Ukraine.

High-quality performance of assigned and combat tasks in accordance with these functions is impossible without all types of comprehensive support. One of the main types of comprehensive support, along with combat, technical, moral and psychological support, is logistics support [10, 11].

Logistics support is a set of measures to:

- accumulation of stocks of material resources to the established norms and provision of troops with equipment and technical means of the rear;
- storage and maintenance of them in readiness for use;
- timely provision of troops with them and replenishment of stocks to replace those that have been spent or lost;
- the supply of all types of material and technical resources;
- food and clothing supply;
- provision of fuels and lubricants;
- quartermaster service, trade and consumer services and accommodation of personnel.

We can identify the main tasks assigned to logistics support (Figure 1).

The supply of all types of materiel (including water) is one of the main tasks of logistical support. This means that even disruption of supply and evacuation routes and the separation of logistics bodies from units cannot be an excuse for untimely supply.

Technical support of military units and subunits for logistics services is an integral part of the technical support of assigned tasks and combat operations performance. Technical support for logistics services is organised and carried out with the aim of maintaining the logistics equipment available in units and subunits in good condition, constant readiness for use and ensuring reliable operation.

Refuelling of military and other vehicles is the final stage of providing troops with fuel. It is organised with the aim of quickly replenishing the expended fuel reserves for vehicles to ensure their continuous participation in combat operations and combat actions, and troop movement.

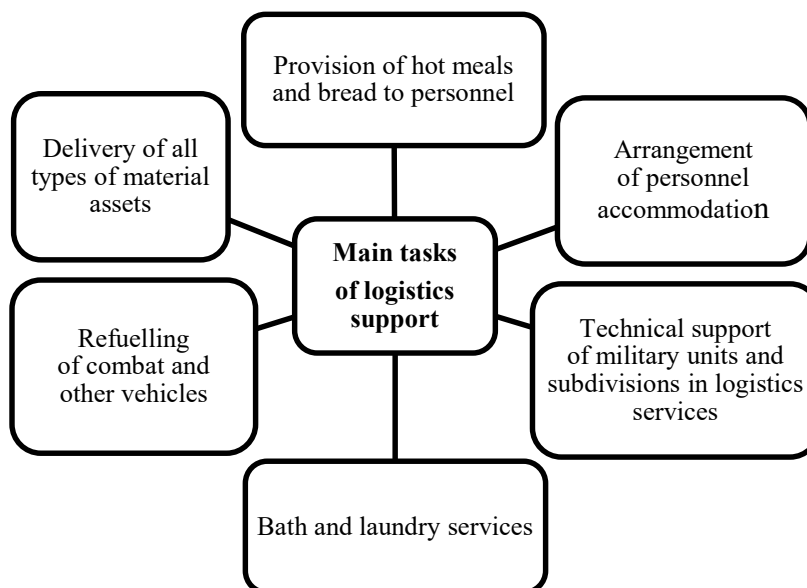


Figure 1 – Main tasks of logistics support

Bath and laundry services are aimed at preserving the health and combat capability of military personnel, preventing their diseases, improving the soldiers' living conditions, and preventing premature wear and tear of shoes, uniforms and underwear.

Personnel accommodation is aimed to create the necessary conditions for the housing and living of personnel while performing combat and assigned tasks in the area of responsibility.

Providing personnel with hot food and bread is essential in any conditions, as adequate and high-quality nutrition compensates for the energy expenditure of the military and helps maintain their health and combat capability, increases their resistance to various stresses, and has a significant positive impact on the morale of troops.

The accomplishment of these basic logistics tasks, in general, does not pose any problematic issues for their implementation, when the personnel are in the permanent deployment site. Actually, when there are:

- barracks buildings – for the accommodation of personnel;
- a stationary fuelling station – designed to ensure the refuelling of military and special vehicles with fuel;
- a stationary bathhouse and laundry complex to provide bathing and laundry services for personnel;
- a canteen with stationary boilers and pans, a beautiful dining room and furniture – for organising high-quality and timely catering for personnel;
- access to central water supply and sewerage, central power supply and other utilities.

Nevertheless, the situation changes dramatically when the personnel perform combat missions outside their permanent deployment site, for example, in the field, where there is no usual power outlet, no water tap, no electric boiler for cooking dinner, no kettle for making tea, no lamp overhead, and simply no roof over their heads and no walls where they can rest.

Logistics support is characterised by the continuity of the process of fulfilling the needs of troops. It is organised and carried out in all types of service and combat operations in order to create favourable conditions for the performance of tasks. In this regard, it is a common practice to use technical means of logistics services to organise logistics support and satisfy the needs of servicemen outside the permanent deployment points.

At the moment, certain technical means of logistics services are still in use.

1. For food preparation:

- trailer kitchens for cooking in the field KP-125, KP-125 M, KP-130; older models of this group KP-2-48, KP-2-49 (trailer kitchens are designed for cooking and transporting food in the field);
- kitchen-dining rooms PKS-250 and PKS-125;
- portable kitchens KO-75 and MK-30 – for cooking two-course meals; KP-20, KP-10, MK-10 – for cooking two-course meals and boiling water;
- portable stoves PP-40 and PP-1, designed for cooking two or three first and second courses in the field;
- baking ovens KPK-50, KPK-50-M2, which are part of the baking department of the field

mechanised bakery (FMB), designed to provide personnel with bread in the field, and others.

2. To organise showering of personnel, use:

– DDA-66 – a disinfection and shower unit mounted in a special vehicle chassis and designed for hygienic washing of personnel with full sanitation, disinfection (disinsection) of uniforms in the field;

– DDP-2 is a disinfection and shower unit mounted on a single-axle trailer and designed for hygienic washing of personnel with full sanitation, disinfection (disinsection) of uniforms in the field.

3. To accommodate personnel, UST-56 and USB-56 are used. The USB-56 tarpaulin tent is used for medical and sanitary purposes, as well as as a barracks for temporary housing. The name of the tent represents a unified sanitary barracks tent of the 1956 model.

Despite the variety of logistics equipment listed above, one important feature can be identified, namely their outdated nature (Figure 2).



Figure 2 – Technical equipment of the logistics services designed in the mid-20th century

The year of manufacture begins in 1946 (trailer kitchen KP-2-48), continues in 1956 (tent USB-56) and the latest models are from 1980 (KP-125, KP-130). It should also be noted that these models were produced after the Second World War and were designed to respond to the requirements of warfare at that time. The analysis of modern warfare [12] shows significant changes in the ways and methods of warfare, a huge breakthrough in the development of intelligence and destruction means, which certainly affects the requirements for the characteristics of technical means of logistics services.

In addition, it is important to keep in mind the specific tasks performed by the NGU [13, 14], which are different from those of the AFU.

For example, the servicemen performing the task of protecting diplomatic missions, consular offices of foreign states or international organisations will deploy a portable stove PP-40 (Figure 3) in the backyard of these facilities and line up with army kettles to receive their lunch.

Another example is when servicemen perform public security tasks during meetings or demonstrations (other mass events) and somewhere on the side of the square deploy a trailer kitchen KP-125 (Figure 4) and start cooking.

For example, servicemen performing tasks to maintain and restore law and order in areas of particularly severe man-made or natural emergencies will deploy a tent camp with USB-56 instead of using residential modules for living (Figure 5) or, in order to organise washing of personnel, will organise the transportation of personnel to permanent deployment points instead of using a field modular bath (Figure 6).



Figure 3 – Portable stove PP-40

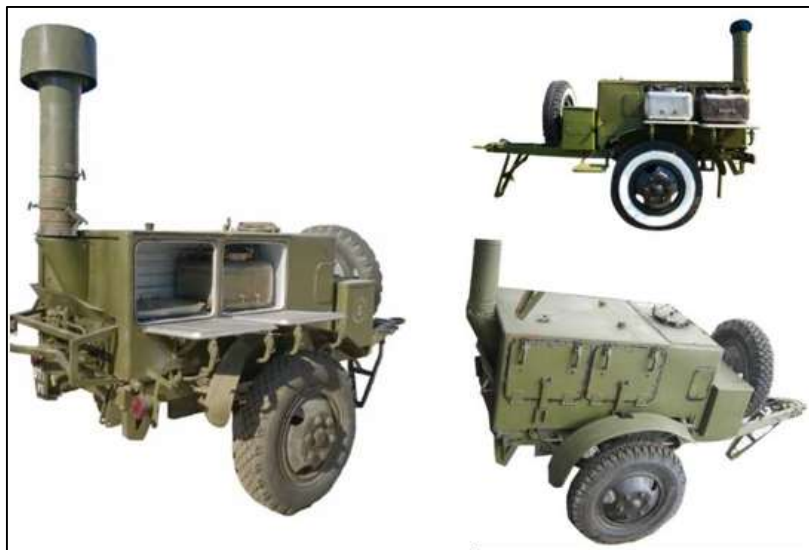


Figure 4 – Kitchen trailer KP-125



Figure 5 – Unified sanitary barrack type tent USB-56



Figure 6 – Mobile bath and laundry module

Conclusion

Consequently, it may be noted that at present, military units and subunits of the National Guard of Ukraine are forced to perform tasks using technical means of logistics services that are morally outdated and do not satisfy the requirements and needs in modern warfare, as well as technical means of logistics services that were developed for use in combat operations of the last century and do not fully cover the needs of military units and subunits of the National Guard of Ukraine while performing specific (not inherent in the Armed Forces of Ukraine) tasks.

This situation has appeared because the scientific and methodological framework for substantiating the requirements for the characteristics of technical means of the logistics services of a military unit of the

National Guard of Ukraine has not been developed at a sufficient level, so its improvement may be a prospect for further research.

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The article was submitted to the editorial office on 15.05.2024

УДК 355.4, 623.1/7, 623.4

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АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ЗАСТОСУВАННЯ ТЕХНІЧНИХ ЗАСОБІВ СЛУЖБ ТИЛУ ПІДРОЗДІЛАМИ НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ГВАРДІЇ УКРАЇНИ ПІД ЧАС ВИКОНАННЯ СЛУЖБОВО-БОЙОВИХ ТА БОЙОВИХ ЗАВДАНЬ

Виконання завдань за призначенням військовослужбовцями військових частин Національної гвардії України буде можливим за умов належного забезпечення їхніх базових потреб, які групуються за видами всебічного забезпечення: бойового, тилового, технічного, морально-психологічного. Реалізація зазначених видів забезпечення досягається шляхом повного та своєчасного фінансування.

На жаль, починаючи зі здобуття незалежності України у 1991 і до початку проведення антитерористичної операції у 2014 році, фінансування Збройних Сил України та інших військових формувань здійснювалося на «критично» низькому рівні.

Через загальний дефіцит державного бюджету кошти виділяли лише на грошове забезпечення військовослужбовців та харчування призовників, а про розвиток, оновлення, навчання та модернізацію військової техніки і не йшлося.

Така ситуація призвела до того, що частини та підрозділи Національної гвардії України вимушені виконувати завдання із використанням технічних засобів служб тилу, які морально застарілі і не задовольняють вимоги та потреби у сучасній війні, а також використовувати технічні засоби служб тилу, які були розроблені для використання у бойових діях минулого століття і повною мірою не задовольняють потреби частин та підрозділів Національної гвардії України під час виконання специфічних (не притаманних Збройним Силам України) завдань.

У статті розкрито основні причини виникнення актуальних проблем застосування технічних засобів служб тилу підрозділами Національної гвардії України під час виконання службово-бойових та бойових завдань. Проаналізовано функції Національної гвардії України, які відокремлюють та підкреслюють специфіку завдань, що виконуються, стосовно до інших військових та правоохоронних формувань; демонструють подібність функцій Національної гвардії України, які притаманні

S. Pavlenko, O. Smahin. Current issues of the rear services technical means application by the units of the National Guard of Ukraine while performing assigned tasks

Збройним Силам України. Узагальнено актуальні проблеми застосування технічних засобів служб тилу підрозділами Національної гвардії України під час виконання службово-бойових та бойових завдань.

***Ключові слова:** технічні засоби, служби тилу, вимоги, характеристики, польові умови.*

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