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## **CURRENT MAINTENANCE ISSUES AND REPAIR OF TECHNICAL MEANS OF THE REAR SERVICES OF THE MILITARY UNITS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD OF UKRAINE DURING THE PERFORMANCE OF ASSIGNED TASKS IN THE FIELD OF STATE SECURITY**

*The main aspects of the emergence of topical issues of maintenance and repair of technical means of the rear services of the military units of the National Guard of Ukraine during the performance of assigned tasks are disclosed. The functions of the National Guard of Ukraine are analyzed: which highlight and emphasize the specifics of the tasks performed in relation to the Armed Forces of Ukraine, other military and law enforcement formations; which demonstrate the similarity of the functions of the National Guard of Ukraine, which are inherent in the Armed Forces of Ukraine. The topical issues of maintenance and repair of technical means of the rear services of the military units of the National Guard of Ukraine during the performance of assigned tasks in the field of state security are summarized.*

**Keywords:** maintenance and repair, technical means, rear services, requirements, characteristics, field conditions.

**Statement of the problem.** The current state of threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Ukraine, especially the ongoing aggression of the enemy, prompts the introduction of the necessary ways to counter them, the improvement of approaches to the formation of the military-technical policy of the state, given the urgent need to update existing weapons and military (special) equipment.

Together with all defense forces, the National Guard of Ukraine (NGU) participates in repelling attacks on the territory of Ukraine, where active hostilities are taking place. Equipment and weapons are concentrated as much as possible to provide units in the areas where it is most needed. When there are constant active hostilities, the issue of continuous supply of troops is relevant and is resolved by the top leadership in order for the army to be combat-ready. In particular, through the attraction of international assistance [1].

With the beginning of the full-scale invasion of the aggressor state in February 2022, the National Guard of Ukraine, as part of the defense forces, performed the tasks assigned to it from the first minutes and repelled the enemy in all directions of the offensive and in the support zone of the defense forces. In the course of hostilities over the past two years, military units (subdivisions) of the National

Guard of Ukraine have been actively using weapons, military and special equipment (WMSE), part of which is the equipment and technical means of the rear services.

For the logistical support of military units and subdivisions of the National Guard of Ukraine, the technical means of the rear services (TMRS) are widely used. However, no matter how perfect the design of the TMRS is, during operation, their reliability and other properties are constantly decreasing due to the influence of various factors, and as a result, the occurrence of malfunctions that must be eliminated during the implementation of maintenance and repair (MRO) activities.

Maintenance and repair of the WMSE of the components of the defense forces during their use and depending on the scope of work are organized and carried out: by the appropriate forces and means of logistics support units; enterprises of the military-industrial complex; other enterprises, institutions and organizations, regardless of the form of ownership, in accordance with the legislation.

At present, a very large amount of various equipment is concentrated in the rear services of the military units of the National Guard of Ukraine, which historically and gradually formed the basis of the provision of troops, starting its existence in

Soviet times. Over time, the developments of domestic production have added variety in the areas of provision and expanded the range of TMRS. One of the sources of renewal and replenishment with new technical means was supplies from abroad of partner countries. Other sources are also the production and supply of new technical equipment, used for the first time, by volunteers and enthusiasts from the "people".

The intensity of the use of TMRS necessitates their maintenance, which must be carried out for the timely and continuous provision of troops. In the field, maintenance and repair are carried out with the help of mobile repair shops such as PARM, MTO-AT, MTO-BT, etc. The technological equipment of these workshops cannot fully ensure the implementation of maintenance and repair measures of the TMRS due to the fact that there is no specialized equipment and tools for this. For example, diagnostics and subsequent maintenance and repair of refrigeration equipment cannot be carried out in the field, because mobile workshops lack specialized tools and the necessary equipment to perform these activities. The same applies, for example, to water supply systems in field technical means of material service (mobile field baths, laundries, consumer service plants, etc.). Mobile structures and mobile residential complexes also require many maintenance and repair activities to maintain them in good condition. They contain complex life support systems for various purposes (electricity, water supply, heating or heating elements, etc.). Therefore, the discrepancy between the capabilities of the means of maintenance and repair and the defined needs leads to the fact that the logistics subsystem cannot sufficiently implement the full and high-quality restoration of the TMRS. Therefore, there is a need to improve and update the technical and technological equipment of mobile repair shops, to create fundamentally new approaches to the implementation of maintenance and repair measures that will ensure the activities of the rear of the military units of the NGU, through their continuous and high-quality implementation.

Taking into account the fact that an important role in the organization of logistical support during the performance of assigned tasks of the NGU is assigned to the subsystem of technical support for the rear services, there is a need to create and provide the NGU with high-performance mobile workshops of the MRO of the TMRS.

#### **Analysis of recent research and publications.**

The authors of the article [2] considered the current state, prospects for the development of mobile

maintenance and repair vehicles according to the nomenclature of automotive and armored vehicles, but the nomenclature of the TMRS was left out.

The analysis of problematic issues related to the technical support of the rear services of units and subdivisions of the National Guard of Ukraine during the performance of service-combat tasks is carried out in the article [3].

The study [4] points to the need to develop new technologies and innovative solutions to ensure greater mobility of repair shops, as well as to expand the range of equipment and special tools.

Another problem investigated in [5] is the provision of mobile repair shops with spare parts and technical documentation. The authors emphasize that access to most spare parts and proper technical documentation are essential for effective maintenance and repairs.

The authors of scientific papers [6, 7, 8] paid special attention to measures that affect the effectiveness of tasks performed by NGU units.

However, in the considered and some other works, the topical issues of maintenance and repair of the TMRS by the units of the National Guard of Ukraine during the performance of assigned tasks in isolation from the points of permanent deployment are not investigated.

**The purpose of the article** is to study the topical issues of maintenance and repair of technical means of the rear services by units of the National Guard of Ukraine during the performance of assigned tasks in isolation from the points of permanent deployment.

**Summary of the main material.** According to [9], the National Guard of Ukraine is a military formation with law enforcement functions, which is part of the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine and is designed to perform tasks to protect and protect the life, rights, freedoms and legitimate interests of citizens, society and the state from criminal and other illegal encroachments, protect public safety and order and ensure public safety, as well as in cooperation with law enforcement agencies to ensure state security and protection of the state border, suppression of terrorist activities, activities of illegal paramilitary or armed formations (groups), terrorist organizations, organized groups and criminal organizations.

To perform assigned tasks in isolation from permanent deployment points, we can distinguish the following main functions of the NGU [10]:

- participation in the implementation of measures related to the cessation of armed conflicts and other provocations on the state border;
- participation in the implementation of territorial defense tasks;

– participation in the implementation of measures of the legal regime of martial law;

– protection of the constitutional order of Ukraine, the integrity of its territory from attempts to change them by force.

High-quality performance of tasks for their intended purpose in accordance with these functions is impossible without types of comprehensive support. According to [11], the mechanism for planning and organizing logistical support for a certain composition of troops (forces, bodies) of the Armed Forces, as well as other military formations formed in accordance with the laws (National Guard, State Special Transport Service), law enforcement (SSU, State Border Guard Service, National Police, Department of State Security) and intelligence agencies, the State Special Communications Service, the State Emergency Service of Ukraine, and other components of the security forces, which, in accordance with the established procedure and under the conditions determined by law, are involved in the implementation of the task of defending the state, protecting its sovereignty, territorial integrity and inviolability as part of the defense forces.

The main tasks of logistical support of the defense forces during their training and use are:

– identification of needs for WMSE, material and technical means (MTM) and services;

– planning of logistics;

– planning the mobilization needs of the components of the defense forces for a special period in the military, MTM, taking into account the capabilities of the national economy;

– planning the development of logistics support capabilities (forces and means of logistics, determining the level of stocks of material resources, logistics infrastructure, etc.) within the framework of medium-term and short-term planning to achieve a guaranteed level of fulfillment of state defense tasks;

– design, development (modernization, modification) of WMSE, MTM, their purchase, supply, storage, maintenance;

– organization of operation (use), sale, write-off and disposal of surplus WMSE, MTM;

– providing the components of the defense forces with services to create the necessary living conditions for the personnel of the defense forces (food for personnel, provision of food, organization of bath and laundry, trade and consumer services, etc.);

– creation of stocks of weapons and military equipment, their accumulation, restoration to replace spent (lost), separation, maintenance in a state that will ensure the timely bringing of the

defense forces into readiness for use (intended use) and dispersal in accordance with the tasks performed in the course of the defense of the state;

– planning and implementation of military transportation by all modes of transport;

– quartering of forces and means of the defense forces;

– organization of maintenance and operation of military infrastructure facilities.

For the high-quality performance of the tasks of logistical support and the functioning of the entire system, an important role is given to the logistics of the military units of the National Guard of Ukraine. Logistical support is organized and carried out in all types of service-combat and combat operations in order to create favorable conditions for the performance of tasks. However, in order to organize the logistical support of military units and subdivisions of the National Guard of Ukraine and to continuously meet the needs of military personnel outside the points of permanent deployment, it is impossible to do without the use of technical means of the rear services.

According to the guiding documents [12–18], the TMRS can be distinguished by the services of the rear.

1. Technical means of the food service: field technical means, field repair equipment, technological equipment of canteens of military units, refrigeration equipment of canteens and food warehouses, technological equipment of stationary military bakeries, weighing devices.

2. Technical means of clothing service: equipment of bath and laundry complexes, workshops for the repair of material property, rooms (corners) of consumer services; mobile (field) technical means designed to provide bath and laundry services and repair of material property of military units during their stay outside the points of permanent deployment.

3. Technical means of the fuel and lubricants supply service: means of receiving, storing, transporting, accounting, issuing, refueling, fuel quality control, means of automation and mechanization of production processes during the provision of fuel and lubricants.

4. Technical means of the apartment maintenance service: mobile structures and mobile residential complexes; construction and repair equipment; municipal equipment and power generators; collapsible block containers; equipment and equipment of power supply, water supply, heating, ventilation systems.

This list makes it possible to determine that a significant share of the TMRS is made up of field equipment, which is an integral part of logistics support during the performance of assigned tasks in isolation from permanent deployment points.

Among the main tasks of logistical support, one can single out those that contain a component of the maintenance and repair of the TMRS by the units of the National Guard of Ukraine during the performance of assigned tasks in isolation from the points of permanent deployment (Figure 1).

The forces and means of logistical support include: arsenals, bases, support centers, warehouses, automobile and repair and restoration military units (subdivisions) of the Armed Forces, other components of the defense forces, which are designed to maintain stocks of weapons, military and special equipment, material and technical means, their transportation, maintenance and repair [11].

In the military units of the NGU, depending on their purpose and organizational and staff structure, repair and restoration units may be part of operational battalions (acting in the interests of the battalion); be separate (act in the interests of the military unit). The main means of these units are mobile maintenance and repair workshops for various purposes.

The difficulty of maintaining the TMRS in proper technical condition in the field is due to:

– lack of stationary equipment for maintenance and repair (which may be available at the point of permanent deployment of the military unit);

– remoteness from organizations, enterprises and factories (which can carry out specific and inherent types of maintenance and repair services);

– an increase in the time to bring the vehicle into working condition (in the case when there is a lack of specialized equipment in the field);

– the need to carry out labor-intensive work (dismantling, loading, transportation, transfer to the repair organization and return in the opposite direction);

– the lack of specialized maintenance and repair workshops in the NGU.

Maintenance and repair of the TMRS in combat conditions are of particular importance, since due to the intensive operation of the TMRS and possible damage by the enemy, a significant part of the equipment can be disabled due to operational and combat damage.

At the same time, the analysis of the availability and condition of mobile car repair shops of the PARM type and maintenance workshops of the MTO type in the repair units of the National Guard of Ukraine shows the following.

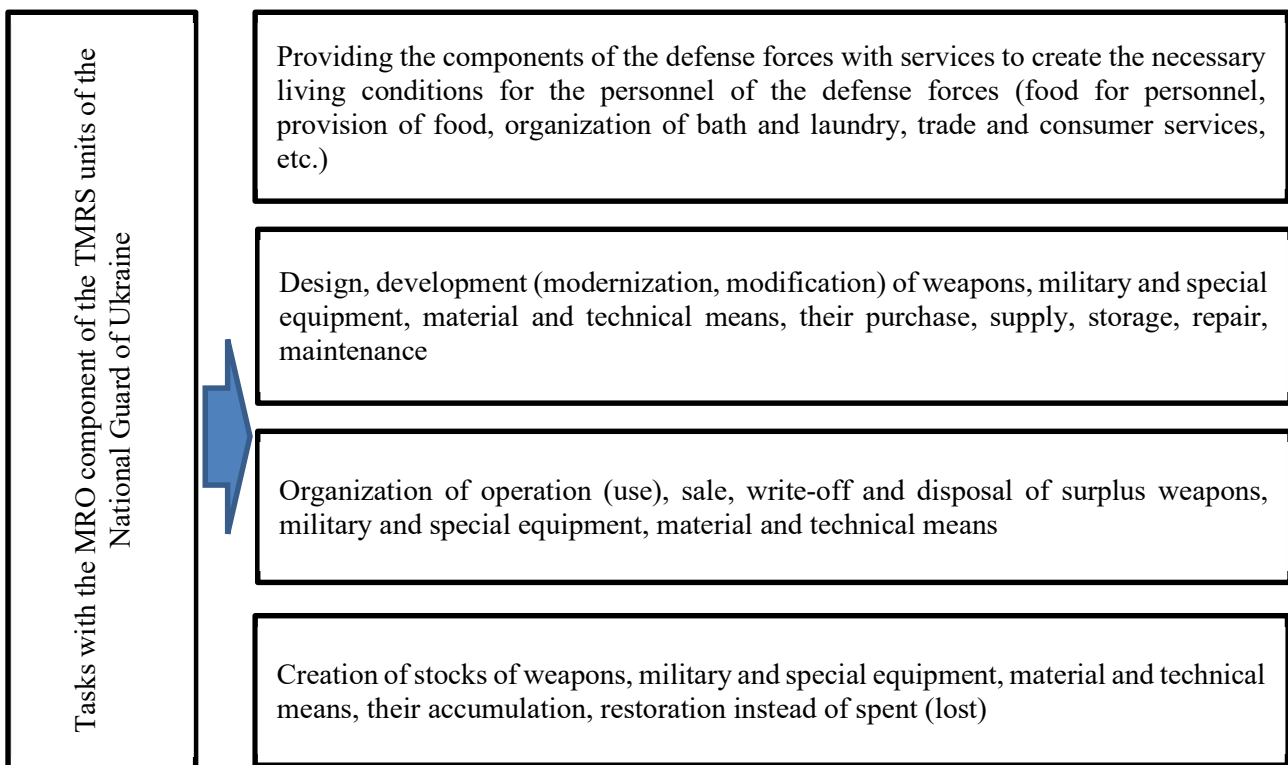


Figure 1 – Main tasks for maintenance and repair of technical means of rear services



1. Some of the existing workshops are based on the chassis of Soviet-made cars of the ZIL-131 type, which are obsolete both morally and technically, have not undergone changes since the release and have been in operation for more than 30 years, while having served all the standard service life.

2. The existing van bodies of the "K" and "KM" types installed on the chassis of vehicles do not fully meet modern requirements for ensuring mobility, efficiency of use and operation of military vehicles in the rear, because:

- constant binding of the vans to specific chassis of Soviet-made cars does not make it possible to rearrange them to other, more modern brands of cars for prompt replacement of automobile chassis in case of damage, failure or aging, thereby reducing the unification of operational capabilities and mobility indicators of mobile repair shops;

- have low ergonomic performance, which does not allow repair specialists of the workshop to rationally use the equipment when performing work inside the body and transport spare parts.

3. Technological equipment, which is equipped with Soviet-made mobile repair shops:

- is outdated, does not meet the requirements of the time and, according to its capabilities, is not able to carry out technological operations of maintenance and repair of modern TMRS;

- was developed and usually manufactured in the 70s of the last century, bulky, has low technical characteristics, requires high energy consumption.

4. The sets of these workshops lack modern technological equipment and devices for monitoring and regulating the parameters of the installed equipment in the TMRS, as well as there is no diagnostic equipment.

5. Some of the existing workshops are based on the chassis of modern MAZ and KrAZ vehicles, have the latest technological equipment and tools, but taking into account the available models and constant updating of the rear services and the commissioning of modern models of the TMRS, such workshops are not able to fully provide maintenance and repair of most individual elements of the TMRS equipment.

6. The operating instructions and documentation for PARM and MTO indicate that they are intended for maintenance or repair of motor vehicles, armored vehicles, weapons and weapons.

An analysis of the existing workshops of the TMRS shows that they were developed on the basis of the capacities of the aggressor country and have been adopted since Soviet times, and also have a number of significant shortcomings, in particular:

- workshop for the repair of technical means of the food service RMTP-9 – production was sold in 1984 by the Open Joint Stock Company "Shumerlin Plant of Specialized Cars" in the city of Shumerlya, Chuvash Republic (Figure 2);

- repair shop for refrigeration and technological equipment MRHTO-53 – production has been implemented since 1981 at the 111th military plant in Bryansk (Figure 3);



Figure 2 – Workshop for the repair of technical means of the food service RMTP-9



Figure 3 – MRHTO-53 Refrigeration and Technological Equipment Repair Workshop

– at present, they do not meet the requirements of both those samples of the TMRS that have been adopted since the beginning of Ukraine's independence, and those samples of the TMRS of domestic and foreign production that have been adopted over the past 10 years, since the creation of the NGU, and are more modern and complex in technical implementation and, accordingly, in carrying out a full range of works on the maintenance and repair of these samples;

– the National Guard of Ukraine lacks these samples at all, although they are provided for in the governing documents [11].

### Conclusion

Thus, the constant process of equipping the National Guard of Ukraine with technical means of the rear services of a new generation necessitates modern modern mobile repair shops. There are discrepancies between the technological and repair equipment of the existing mobile workshops in the National Guard of Ukraine and the design features of modern technical means of the rear services.

Taking into account the fact that an important role in the organization of logistics support during the performance of assigned tasks by the National Guard of Ukraine is assigned to the subsystem of technical support for the rear services, there is a need to create and provide the National Guard of Ukraine with high-production mobile workshops for the maintenance and repair of technical means of the rear services, which is a further direction of research.

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### **АКТУАЛЬНІ ПИТАННЯ ТЕХНІЧНОГО ОБСЛУГОВУВАННЯ І РЕМОНТУ ТЕХНІЧНИХ ЗАСОБІВ СЛУЖБ ТИЛУ ВІЙСЬКОВИХ ЧАСТИН НАЦІОНАЛЬНОЇ ГВАРДІЇ УКРАЇНИ ПІД ЧАС ВИКОНАННЯ ЗАВДАНЬ ЗА ПРИЗНАЧЕННЯМ У СФЕРІ ДЕРЖАВНОЇ БЕЗПЕКИ**

*У статті розкрито основні аспекти виникнення актуальних питань технічного обслуговування і ремонту технічних засобів служб тилу військових частин Національної гвардії України під час виконання завдань за призначенням. Проаналізовано функції Національної гвардії України, які: виокремлюють і підкреслюють специфіку завдань, що виконуються, стосовно до Збройних Сил України, інших військових та правоохоронних формувань; демонструють подібність функцій Національної гвардії України до тих, що притаманні Збройним Силам України.*

*Якісне виконання службово-бойових та бойових завдань відповідно до зазначених функцій не можливе без виконання завдань логістичного забезпечення і в основному не створює проблемних питань для їх реалізації за умови знаходження особового складу в пункті постійної дислокації. Проте ситуація кардинально змінюється, коли особовий склад виконує службово-бойові та бойові завдання у відриві від пунктів постійної дислокації, наприклад у полі.*

*Виконання завдань за видами логістичного забезпечення організовується і здійснюється службами забезпечення військової частини. Тому для організації логістичного забезпечення і задоволення потреб військовослужбовців за межами пунктів постійної дислокації прийнято використовувати технічні засоби служб тилу.*

*З огляду на наявний склад як застарілих, так і нових технічних засобів служб тилу військових частин Національної гвардії України, їхні потреби у проведенні технічного обслуговування і ремонту та використання за різних умов виконання завдань за призначенням назріла необхідність у створенні і забезпеченні Національної гвардії України високовиробничими рухомими майстернями технічного обслуговування і ремонту технічних засобів служб тилу.*

*Узагальнено актуальні питання технічного обслуговування і ремонту технічних засобів служб тилу військових частин Національної гвардії України під час виконання завдань за призначенням у сфері державної безпеки.*

**Ключові слова:** *технічне обслуговування і ремонт, технічні засоби, служби тилу, вимоги, характеристики, польові умови.*

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