



A. Abdykhalykuly¹, A. Tuleubekov²

¹*Narxoz University Almaty, Kazakhstan*

²*M. Narikbaev University, Astana, Kazakhstan*
(E-mail: abdykhalykuly@gmail.com)*

Application of international experience in solving problems of technical and logistical support of troops of the Republic of Kazakhstan

The article discusses the current problems of technical and logistical support of the troops of the Republic of Kazakhstan and ways to solve them, including the use of international experience of the leading developed countries of the world. It is strategically important for our country to study the world practice of modernization of the logistics support system on its preparation for actions during operations to resolve crisis situations both independently and as part of the OSCE coalition group. Despite the fact that the provisions of the Military Doctrine of the state on the use of military force are strictly defensive in nature, the military security of the republic directly depends on new forms and methods of using armed forces. The logistics system plays an important role in this regard.

The article highlighted problems like national differences in approaches to the preparation and conduct of joint military operations; incompatibility of a number of national military systems; an underdeveloped network of transport infrastructure facilities and the complexity of logistics of supply transportation. As an option for their solution, the development of a logistics support system model based on cooperation with the civil sector of the economy under the Public-Private Partnership program is proposed. At the same time, digitalization and automation of logistics management processes, accounting and distribution of material resources should be highlighted as the main direction of modernization of logistics and technical support.

Keywords: military equipment, defense system, international experience, digitalization, armed forces.

Introduction

In the modern circumstances of the global geopolitical crisis, the logistical and technical support of the armed forces is the most important basis for maintaining the army in a combat-ready state and creating favorable conditions for the fulfillment of its tasks.

Kazakhstan is a member of the Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO) and the CIS joint air defense system, according to which the countries included in this system jointly protect and control the CIS airspace.

At the same time, the logistical and technical support of the Armed Forces of our country is based on the military doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan, adopted in 2017.

The provisions of the Military Doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan and the views of the highest military and political leadership of the state on the use of



military force are strictly defensive in nature. However, the military security of the republic directly depends on the new forms and methods of using the armed forces, including the logistics system, taking into account the alleged threats from a potential enemy.

Methodological basis

The methodology of the work includes such theoretical approaches as the system-structural method, the interdisciplinary method and the method of source study.

The theoretical and methodological core of the study is based on the practical and methodological works of domestic and foreign scientists. Considering the fact that the subject of research is not studied by one research method, experimental research methods were used. It was mainly guided by the methodology of comparative research, taking into account the requirements for systematic research and the criteria for semantic and structural analysis.

Main body

As an integral part of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the system of technical and logistical support is a link between the country's economy and the troops themselves, transforming the economic capabilities of the state into the combat power of the army [1].

One of the main problems of technical and logistical support which the Kazakh army faces is that along with the development of new forms and methods of warfare, the volume of tasks assigned to the rear services has increased significantly, while the system of providing troops does not always meet high quality standards. At the same time, according to the forecast estimates of military researchers, the number and content of issues requiring prompt solutions in the next 5-10 years will grow, and the deadlines for their implementation will decrease.

In recent years, Kazakhstan has been adopting the experience of foreign countries in the modernization of the logistics support system, in its preparation for actions during operations to resolve crisis situations both independently and as part of the OSCE coalition group [2].

One such example is the introduction of the German model of the logistics support system based on cooperation with the civil sector of the economy under the program «Public-Private Partnership». By attracting private firms and individual entrepreneurs to support the activities of the troops, the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, following the example of a similar ministry of Germany, saves significant financial resources. This makes it possible to increase the efficiency of the management of combat units, their mobility, as well as optimize the organization of their logistics.

This program allows for an overall reduction in defense spending by 20-25% due to the transfer of a number of technical and logistical support functions to



private companies. In particular, units and facilities of the Armed Forces that were not directly involved in the performance of combat missions, such as economic services, repair shops, landfills and training centers, laundries, catering facilities and stores selling military products, were transferred to individuals.

The regulatory framework for attracting private firms to logistics support within the framework of the Private-Public Partnership program is determined by an agreement between the Ministry of Defense and representatives of organizations and firms interested in the orders of the armed forces.

Private catering companies were among the first to join the system of technical and logistical support of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan, when in the early 2000s the army switched from self-sufficiency to outsourcing (the transfer of certain functions of production activities by an organization on the basis of a contract to another company operating in the desired area for at least 1 year). The involvement of private firms is carried out through public procurement on a competitive basis. There are a lot of criteria by which bidders are selected – from the availability of equipment to the experience of catering. After passing the competition, suppliers conclude a contract with the Ministry of Defense for three years (at first it was a year). At the same time, the participant must meet a number of criteria: the presence of bakeries, warehouses and work experience.

The use of outsourcing allows personnel to focus their efforts on combat training. Logistics costs, the costs of released staff units, the costs of maintenance of refrigeration, technological and other equipment, warehouses are also reduced to zero, and, in general, other costs are «optimized» at the expense of third-party suppliers.

Nevertheless, it must be noted that private catering companies will not provide food to formations participating in combat.

Therefore, it is necessary to systematically solve the following problem of technical and logistical support of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan – to restore the school for training specialists of the food service of the rear in Kazakhstan. Such specialists will be able to maintain and, if necessary, restore the food supply system of the troops in the event of a threat to the security of the country.

The experience of military conflicts throughout history proves that the combat capability of the troops is largely determined by the stability of the logistics system, which, in turn, largely depends on the conditions of use and the capabilities of the local industrial and economic base.

The next problem on the way of uninterrupted and effective provision of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan is the likely impact of the enemy on logistics facilities and the failure of sections of railways and highways, bridge crossings, areas of loading and unloading of stocks, losses of storage facilities in warehouses and bases.

Based on the provisions of the Military Doctrine of the Republic of Kazakhstan, various options are currently being actively developed to increase the



effectiveness of the use of forces and means of technical and logistical support to support a group of troops in combat operations.

In this regard, the experience of ensuring the operations of the joint Armed Forces of the North Atlantic Alliance is interesting.

It is envisaged that the Alliance should be ready to conduct the full range of operations and missions of any intensity, including against a militarily comparable high-tech enemy, possessing the latest types of weapons. In this case, an interspecific logistics support group operates for the material and technical support of the united armed forces.

The composition of the interspecific logistics support group itself is not permanent and is determined in the process of operational planning, based on the needs of the upcoming operation [3]. The use of an interspecific group can significantly improve the efficiency of logistics, by the means of:

- coordination of the activities of the specialized structures of the NATO member countries and the bloc's partner states that are part of the rear grouping;
- management of the rear bodies transferred to operational subordination;
- maneuvering the forces and means of the rear, stocks of material resources in the interests of solving operational tasks;
- organization of the signing of multinational contracts of NATO states with third parties;
- organization of the exchange of information on the state of logistics, security and material needs of national contingents as part of the group of troops;
- informing the commander of the group of troops about the state of logistics;
- interaction with national rear management authorities in the area of operation;
- coordination of issues related to the joint use of relevant infrastructure facilities;
- cooperation with the NATO Logistics and Procurement Agency on supply issues;
- planning and coordination of transport support for strategic transportation and operational deployment of the NATO group of troops in the theater of military operations.

The approach to the organizational structure is also interesting. It provides for the presence of a number of functional blocks, which, if necessary, can be quickly strengthened or replaced by other elements (for example, intelligence or protection units of troops). The structure of the interspecific task logistics group is organized according to the modular principle and is formed in accordance with operational needs.

The same tasks are facing the CSTO member states. They must be ready to respond adequately and effectively to any challenges and threats to security, in accordance with the provisions of international agreements. At the same time, issues of interaction in the military sphere of the participants, as a rule, require their own development, including matters of logistics and technical support [4].

The main problems of logistical and technical support of the Collective Forces of the CSTO are the following issues:



- the regulatory framework for logistical and technical support of the Collective Forces of the CSTO has not been approved;
- the provisions set out in regulatory documents are advisory, very general, conciliatory in nature and define only some fundamental approaches and intentions, which negatively affects the overall picture.
- national differences in approaches to the preparation and conduct of joint military operations;
- incompatibility of a number of national military systems;
- an underdeveloped network of transport infrastructure facilities and the complexity of logistics of supply transportation.

Conclusion

The ultimate goal of improving the logistics system of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan is to increase their combat readiness while simultaneously saving material and financial resources [5]. At the same time, the updated structure of the logistics support system plays an important role. Consistent implementation of a large-scale program to attract private companies to perform the tasks of logistical support of troops allows to save budget funds and will give flexibility to the management of logistics processes of troops.

Current directions of development of the rear of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan can be defined as follows:

- improving the interaction of combat units with the rear of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan;
- increasing the mobility of support units, the survivability of the inventory storage system, including taking into account possible sabotage and criminal (terrorist) actions, which is achieved by placing the most important facilities away from cities and the construction of underground storage facilities, as well as the introduction of modern security and access systems;
- building up the logistics base of the rear and bringing it in line with the needs of the troops and fleet forces for conducting long-term combat operations, advance preparation of combat areas, transport communications, technical and logistical support systems and communications, improving their equipment;
- Automation of logistics management processes, accounting and distribution of material assets.

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А. Абдихалықұлы, А.Туллубеков

Развитие системы тылового обеспечения Вооруженных сил США

Бұл мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы әскерлерін техникалық және тылдық қамтамасыз етудің заманауи мәселелері және әлемнің жетекші дамыған елдерінің халықаралық тәжірибесін ескере отырып, оларды шешу жолдары қарастырылған. Біздің еліміз үшін тылдық қамтамасыз ету жүйесін жаңғыртудың әлемдік тәжірибесін зерделеу, оны дағдарыстық жағдайларды шешу жөніндегі операциялар кезіндегі әрекеттерге дербес те, ЕҚЫҰ коалициясы топтамасы құрамында да дайындау стратегиялық маңызды болып табылады. Мемлекеттің Әскери доктринасының әскери күшті қолдану жөніндегі ережелері қатаң қорғаныстық сипатта болғанына қарамастан, республиканың әскери қауіпсіздігі әлеуетті күштерден күтілетін қауіптерді ескере отырып, қарулы күштерді қолданудың жаңа нысандары мен әдістеріне тікелей байланысты. Ал мұнда материалдық-техникалық жүйе маңызды рөл атқарады.

Мақалада Қазақстан Республикасы әскерлерін техникалық және тылдық қамтамасыз ету мәселелерінің қатарында бірлескен әскери іс-қимылдарды дайындау және өткізу тәсілдерінің ұлттық айырмашылықтары; бірқатар ұлттық әскери жүйелердің сәйкес келмеуі; көлік инфрақұрылымы объектілерінің дамымаған желісі және жеткізуді тасымалдау логистикасындағы қиындықтар. Оларды шешудің нұсқасы ретінде «Мемлекеттік-жекешелік әріптестік» бағдарламасы шеңберінде экономиканың азаматтық секторымен ынтымақтастыққа негізделген тылдық қамтамасыз ету жүйесінің үлгісін әзірлеу ұсынылды. Бұл ретте тылдық және техникалық қамтамасыз етуді жаңғыртудың негізгі бағыты логистикалық басқару процестерін цифрландыру және автоматтандыру, материалдық ресурстарды есепке алу және бөлу болуы тиіс.



Кілт сөздер: әскери техника, қорғау жүйесі, халықаралық тәжірибе, цифрландыру, әскери күштер.

А. Абдихалықұлы, А.Тулеубеков

Применение международного опыта в решении проблем технического и тылового обеспечения войск РК

В данной статье рассмотрены современные проблемы технического и тылового обеспечения войск РК и пути их решения с учетом международного опыта ведущих развитых стран мира. Для нашей страны стратегически важно изучение мировой практики модернизации системы тылового обеспечения, в ее подготовке к действиям в ходе операций по урегулированию кризисных ситуаций как самостоятельно, так и в составе коалиционной группировки ОБСЕ. Несмотря на то, что положения Военной доктрины государства на применение военной силы носят строго оборонительный характер, военная безопасность республики напрямую зависит от новых форм и способов применения вооруженных сил, с учетом предполагаемых угроз со стороны потенциального противника. И здесь немаловажную роль играет система материально-технического обеспечения.

Среди проблем технического и тылового обеспечения войск РК в статье были выделены такие, как национальные различия в подходах по подготовке и ведению совместных военных действий; несовместимость ряда национальных систем военного назначения; слаборазвитая сеть объектов транспортной инфраструктуры и сложности логистики снабженческих перевозок. Как вариант их решения предложено развитие модели системы тылового обеспечения на основе сотрудничества с гражданским сектором экономики по программе «Государственно-частное партнерство» (Public-private partnership). При этом основным направлением модернизации тылового и технического обеспечения необходимо выделить цифровизацию и автоматизацию процессов управления тылом, учета и распределения материальных средств.

Ключевые слова: военная техника, система обороны, международный опыт, цифровизация, вооруженные силы.

Абдихалықұлы Алишер	«Narxoz» университетінің Саяси байланыс мамандығының 1-курс студенті
Абдихалықұлы Алишер	Университет «Narxoz» студент 1-курса по специальности политические массовые коммуникации
Abdykhalykuly Alisher	1 year student at Narxoz University Scientific advisor, Almaty, Kazakhstan

Тулеубеков Серикович	Асыл	философия ғылымдарының кандидаты, М. Нәрікбаев атындағы университеттің қауымдастырылған профессор м.а. Астана, Қазақстан
Тулеубеков Серикович	Асыл	кандидат философских наук, и.о. ассоциированный профессор университета М. Нарикбаева, Астана, Казахстан
Tuleubekov Assyl		candidate of sciences in Philosophy, associate professor M. Narikbaev University, Astana, Kazakhstan