

EXPERIENCE OF ADVANCED FOREIGN COUNTRIES IN ORGANIZING FOOD SUPPLY IN MILITARY UNITS

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Annotation: The article studied the experience of advanced foreign countries qyshinlaru in the provision of food in stationary and field conditions and cited the effectiveness of the use of the principle of outsourcing or insoring in the feeding of troops.

Keywords: The urgency of troops, food supply, outsourcing of the feeding of military personnel, or insuring service.

There are two ways to feed the troops in the military units of foreign countries, i.e. during peacetime, through an outsourcing company that provides personnel training services under the contract, and the second is through the employees who are kept in their own permanent staff unit. In field conditions, they are mainly fed with canned dry food products. Of these, special emphasis is placed on the food supply of the military personnel of the leading NATO countries, the Russian Federation and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Food supply is the provision of food, fodder, equipment and property of the food service to the structures, military units and organizations of the Armed Forces, as well as the provision of meals to military personnel in accordance with established standards. is a set of measures.[1]

Outsourcing is the involvement of representatives of third-party firms for specific tasks.[2]

Feeding of personnel in military units is carried out through an outsourcing company that provides services under the contract, and the latter is carried out by employees who are kept on the basis of a permanent staff unit. In field conditions, dry food in the form of canned food is used based on the approved food ration. The distribution of food products specified in the ration according to the energy value (calorie content) is carried out in the following order:

with three meals a day, 35% for breakfast, 40% for lunch, 25% for dinner;

25% for breakfast four times a day, 10% for the second breakfast (or the second dinner), 40% for lunch, 25% for dinner.

The calculation of the daily standard price separately for meals is calculated taking into account the above percentage. In the process of checking the norms and quality of food ration, the following are controlled:

- 1) there is no unjustified substitution of food products specified in the established norms;
- 2) in the records of the provided (performed) services for the organization of food products, in addition to the information on the daily products used and the amount of money for the services for the organization of food products, the service The performance of contractual obligations is monitored by the outsourcing provider on a daily basis.[2]

Food rations intended for feeding troops in field conditions are divided into: collective and individual. Collective food ration is designed to feed a large group and has several types. Among them, the most used type "A" and "B" type rations are used for feeding employees, perishable products are used, if their shelf life is at least 6 months. The weight of products in the daily ration is 3.17 kg, the calorie content is 4600 kcal. Type "B" food rations include long-term storage products and are used to feed

troops in the field in the absence of refrigeration equipment. Combined products allow you to create a menu in a 10-day cycle. Total weight is 3 kg, calorie content is 4400 kcal. In addition to the food ration, milk, bread and breakfast cereals can be given for breakfast, and milk and bread for lunch.

The analysis of the instructions for the rear support of the armies of the NATO bloc countries showed that the food supply system of the NATO troops is inferior to the material and technical support of the rear support system. is a component of the system and is integrally connected with it. The basic principles used in the organization of the rear supply are equally applicable to the organization of the food supply. The organization of food supply of the NATO Combined Armed Forces in the areas of responsibility of the strategic commands includes:

- firstly, gradual use of food reserves (food reserves transported by troops and units at the beginning of hostilities and previously created reserves; later supplies from the USA, Canada and other NATO countries);
- secondly, decentralized supply of troops (forces) in the interests of centralized management of food service forces and means and rational distribution of food supplies.

Implementation of material support of the Armed Forces through the use of external sources took place in many countries of the world in different ways and styles. Military outsourcing has completely covered one or another field of military activity in countries with large armies, such as the United States, Canada, Great Britain, France, and Italy.

At this point, it should be noted that the implementation of the outsourcing system and the existing mechanisms in the process of its direct organization are interrelated and have similar aspects, principles and laws.

In particular, the application of the outsourcing system in the organization of army supply and the experience of Russia and several Western countries in its implementation serve as a scientific basis for further increasing the effectiveness of the outsourcing system in the material supply of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

According to the analysis of available data, the Russian Federation (RF) uses the NATO experience of using the outsourcing services of foreign enterprises in the field of material support of the combat activities of the troops.

Since January 2012, as a result of the defense reforms of the Russian Federation, maintenance and preservation of military settlements, cleaning of relevant areas and residential areas, bathroom-laundry service and individual tailoring of uniforms, as well as repair of military vehicles and combat equipment. and outsourced part of the service and catering functions to external companies. The practical experience of the Russian Federation was introduced to feed the troops in order to free the army from non-specific tasks.

As for the essence of the experience of Western countries in this field, outsourcing includes full implementation of the provision of the Armed Forces at the expense of third-party investment.

Military outsourcing services in Western countries appeared in the United States of America and NATO member countries in the early 90s, when bipolar military confrontations subsided and military spending decreased.

In countries where outsourcing services have been formed and developed, the role of the private sector has certainly gained special importance. In any country where there is little state intervention and management in the economy, the private sector has been the locomotive of the national economy.

Initially, outsourcing relationships developed in continental Europe, with the French and Germans adopting these relationships in a limited way.

Since the 2000s, outsourcing services have been massively developed in all European countries, even in African countries, where, within the framework of the military industrial complex, troop transportation, material and technical support, organization of communication services, training and issues of combat training became one of the most important areas.

Outsourcing in foreign countries is distinguished by its special organizational structure and the uniqueness of its implementation mechanism. That is, outsourcing is a form of public-private partnership between the parties entering into a contract in the context of mutual commerce.

To the question of what are the main differences and similarities between the current state of the experience of the Russian Federation in organizing the material supply of the troops through outsourcing and the systems in foreign armies, first of all, we will focus on several examples of the foreign experience of improving the feeding of military personnel through the outsourcing system. We will be able to consider as part of the transition.

For example, in the United States, the Logistics Department of the Ministry of Defense is responsible for the food of the military personnel of the Armed Forces. Organization of catering is carried out by the winning enterprises based on the relevant tenders.

Food matters in the Canadian Armed Forces are directly handled by the Directorate of Logistics (J4). The civil business entities that won the open tenders in the respective bases will organize the catering. Meals for military personnel are carried out according to the established procedure in canteens consisting of officers', sergeants', and privates' halls. According to some sources, the cost of one day's food for one military serviceman in the USA and Canada is estimated to be around 8 US dollars (67 thousand soums).

A possible form of outsourcing in the Armed Forces can be entrusted by military units to third-party commercial organizations to perform the following functions: organization of food for military personnel; bathroom and laundry service; maintenance and renewal of material reserves; carrying out the transportation of military goods and military personnel; supply and filling of military equipment with fuel and lubricants; loading and unloading operations; making bread; trade and household services; dry cleaning and repair of clothes and shoes; use of buildings and structures; maintenance and cleaning of the territory and service rooms; garbage removal; protection of individual objects of the military unit; subscription to periodicals, organization of mailing and delivery of periodicals.¹

The analysis of the experience of outsourcing the catering of military personnel shows that its main task is to provide service and restore order, improve the quality of food, expand the range of food and maintain the sanitary condition of food service facilities. At the same time, the use of outsourcing in the Armed Forces may have a number of disadvantages: the level of professional skills of the outsourcing company's employees may not be sufficient to perform the work or provide the required level of service; the lack of control and management influence on the organization providing services in the military unit, which can lead to a decrease in the quality of services and an increase in costs; as a result of granting third-party organizations and their representatives the right to enter the territory of military facilities, there is a risk of violation of security of military property, security and confidential

¹ Ещенко, И. А. Договор аутсорсинга в гражданском праве : автореф. дис ... канд. юридич. наук : 12.00.14 / И. А. Ещенко. – М., 2009. – 238 с.

information, information constituting a state secret, documents, information and material assets of military organizations; is the difficulty and often impossibility of using this service method outside the permanent location of the military unit, during training, in the performance of training and combat tasks by the military unit.

In the food supply system of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus, based on the experience of Western countries and especially the USA, outsourcing has been widely used in the field of organizing food services for military personnel. Thus, the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus switched to catering services through catering establishments. The experience of Western countries in the use of outsourcing in the field of catering allows not only to reduce the difference of military personnel from combat training, but also to improve the quality and assortment of prepared meals.

The use of outsourcing in the food service of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Belarus has shown that there are positive aspects of the transition to catering organizations - improving the quality of food for military personnel in stationary conditions, as well as negative aspects.

Thus, a significant reduction in food service personnel has a negative impact on the reliability of the food supply system of the military unit during the transition from peacetime to wartime. In connection with the transfer of military canteens to catering organizations, the ability of the food service to effectively fulfill its tasks has significantly decreased.

Conclusion

In conclusion, we can say that the systems of food supply of the armies in question do not copy each other, but are created taking into account the interests of the states, their characteristics and traditions. The use of outsourcing in peacetime in foreign armed forces is associated with a significant reduction in food supply costs. At the same time, both theoretical approaches and practical activities show that food supply should be carried out with own forces and means that can be used when necessary.

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