



EQUIPMENT FOR OPERATIONAL READINESS

Sub-Working Group on Major Equipment

LIST OF ISSUE PAPERS

India-1: Authorization of additional equipment for operational readiness

FOCAL POINTS

India

SUMMARY OF PROPOSAL

SUR of contingents invariably include many specialist vehicles that perform specific operational and logistic tasks. These vehicles are limited in numbers with a relatively high cost. Examples include Truck Pallet Loading, Container Truck, Heavy Forklifts and Engineering Equipment. In case of any unserviceability, there is an adverse impact on operational and administrative efficiency of the contingent. TCCs are only allowed to keep 10% additional equipment as replacement in case of any failure or repair requirements. In case of any major defect in the equipment, replacement/ spare parts from TCC takes time due to the distance and procedures involved. In view of the same, it is proposed that additional vehicles be permitted to be maintained in respect of all vehicles that are more than five in the SUR.

PROPOSED TEXT FOR 2023 COE MANUAL

Update the COE Manual, Chapter 3, Annex A, para 40:

A vehicle will be considered operationally unserviceable if it is unavailable for normal mission use for a period of time in excess of 24 hours. A unit can hold limited operational stocks (up to 10 per cent of the authorized quantity, or 1 extra vehicle where the authorized quantity is from 5 to 10) to allow for immediate replacement for vehicles lost or damaged beyond in-theatre repair capability³³.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are very limited financial implications as only very small number of new equipment will be deployed. Expected cost is only for transportation and painting of each additional vehicle.

Still under discussion

Agreed by the sub-working group on 23/01/2023

ADOPTED BY WORKING GROUP ON 24/01/2023

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