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## SYSTEM OF LOGISTICS TASKS IN THE CENTRE OF ECONOMIC SUPPLY IN THE DIRECTORATE OF THE NATIONWIDE CIVIL EMERGENCY PROTECTION OF THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AFFAIRS

### *Absztrakt/Abstract*

*A 2012. január 1-el létrejött egységes, integrált hivatásos katasztrófavédelmi rendszer létrejöttével szükséges újragondolni a katasztrófa-elhárítási logisztikai támogatás új rendszerét, és azon belül a BM Országos Katasztrófavédelmi Főigazgatóság Gazdasági Ellátó Központjának<sup>1</sup> (BM OKF GEK) helyét, szerepét a feladatok ellátásában. Cikkemben ezt az új feladatrendszert kívánom bemutatni, különös tekintettel a jövőbeli fejlesztések irányaira.*

*By establishing an official and fully integrated civil emergency protection system on 1 January 2012 it has become necessary to think over the new system of logistics, concerning prevention of emergency, as well as the role of the Centre of Economic Supply in the Nationwide Civil Emergency Protection of the Ministry of Interior Affairs<sup>2</sup> (furthermore BM OKF GEK) in fulfilling tasks. In my essay I would like to present this new system with special regards to trends concerning future development.*

**Kulcsszavak/Keywords:** *katasztrófavédelem, logisztika, BM OKF GEK ~ emergency protection system, logistics, BM OKF GEK*

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1 BM OKF Gazdasági Ellátó Központ önállóan működő és gazdálkodó költségvetési szerv, amely általános költségvetési gazdálkodási, pénzügyi és számviteli, továbbá vagyonkezelési feladatokat, valamint katasztrófavédelmi logisztikai támogató feladatokat (ellátás, gépjármű-üzemeltetés és szállítás, valamint raktár és készletgazdálkodás) lát el országosan és az ellátási területei irányába.

2 the Centre of Economic Supply in the Nationwide Civil Emergency Protection of the Ministry of Interior Affairs<sup>2</sup> (BM OKF GEK) is an independently operating and managing budget organisation which provides tasks of general budgeting, finance, accountancy and management of property, as well as logistics tasks (supply, car-fleet operation and transportation, storage and stockpiling) nationwide and in the areas in their concern.

## 1. INTERPRETATION OF THE COMPLEX LOGISTICS SYSTEM OF CIVIL EMERGENCY PREVENTION

I consider defining the concept and aims of civil emergency protection as one of the results of my PhD research work.

The *concept* of logistics tasks in civil emergency protection:

„The logistics tasks in civil emergency protection consist of planning, organising, co-ordinating and managing activities which are accomplished in accordance with effective, necessary and suitable conditions of logistics tasks, as well as providing financial, technical and special sources in order to be applied in the most optimal way.”<sup>3</sup>

The *aim* of logistics tasks in civil emergency protection:

„The aim of logistics tasks in civil emergency protection is to plan the necessary sources, to provide the necessary human, financial and technical conditions, as well as to organise and co-ordinate the application of these conditions in the process of prevention, protection and restoration.”<sup>4</sup>

To accomplish the logistics tasks supporting the effective civil emergency prevention and protection, the system of logistics tasks must meet the following requirements:

- It must have a suitable integrating ability.
- It must be reliable and operative in all situations.
- It must provide the necessary speed and flexibility.
- It must have the suitable co-operative ability.
- It must be maintainable, financeable and cost-effective.
- It must make it possible to plan the processes of logistics tasks ahead, to provide the reliability of accomplishment. [1]

The sub-conditions of sources, needed for civil emergency protection are created and used during peacetime in the first place. The sources for wartime emergency protection tasks must also be planned during peacetime, which will obviously be used during preparations for a war and wartime periods.

It is also important to emphasize that sources needed for wartime activities *are connected to the elements of defense economy* within the system of interior military defense, planning and accomplishing such activities are basically involved in the interior military defense. Naturally, the elements of the sub-systems in civil emergency protection cannot be grouped in this form and in this sense, because there are such sources, (means, materials, equipment, etc.) whose purchase and usage is needed in peacetime as well as in wartime. [2]

The logistics tasks of civil emergency protection consist of three periods, i.e. prevention, rescue and restoration. At the same time it means to accomplish logistics tasks in BM OKF in normal periods, i. e. to provide human resources and the supporting logistics tasks in accordance with the Special Regulations of the Basic Law.

Based on the new civil emergency protection law which came into operation on 1 January 2012 the provision of purchasing logistics tasks in peacetime gets a greater emphasis. The OKF has to provide the necessary financial and technical means for prevention and training. At the same time the OKF is obliged to provide reinforcing support to civil protection organisations in the periods of rescuing. The logistics tasks of civil emergency protection are included in Table 1.

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<sup>3</sup> Source: Dr. Tóth Rudolf-Horváth Zoltán: The role of logistics support in the nationwide system of civil emergency protection Polgári Védelmi Szemle 2009. Issue 1; page 155

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<b>The areas of logistics support</b>	<b>Logistics tasks connected to civil emergency protection</b>
<b>Supply</b>	Organising the tasks of rescue forces and all the other organisations concerned in the process of rescuing, as well as providing the evacuated inhabitants with the necessary conditions, accomplishing all the tasks connected to rescuing human lives and property
<b>Financial support</b>	Providing chemically protective materials, clothing, equipment, food supplies, industrial products, fuel and lubricants for the rescue forces and all the other organisations concerned in the process of rescuing, as well as for the evacuated inhabitants, organising all the tasks of supplying connected to the emergency
<b>Technical support and repairs</b>	Providing all the necessary informative, technical and computing equipment for the rescue forces, keeping it in full operation all the time
<b>Transportation</b>	Providing all the necessary materials, technical means for transporting rescue forces and all the other organisations concerned in the process of rescuing, as well as the evacuated inhabitants, accomplishing the tasks connected to damage statement with the help of the necessary materials and technical equipment
<b>Storage</b>	Stocking and storing of the equipment, materials and other means needed for aversion of the imminent danger, preparing the reception and distribution of national or international donations and aid-supplies
<b>Management</b>	Planning the implementation of logistics support in case of emergency by making a preliminary budget and energy resources, purchasing suitable and cost-effective stocks, defining the principles and requirements of application, supportive and management activities, validating the financial responsibility
<b>Health care insurance<sup>5</sup></b>	Creating the conditions of health care and insurance for the casualties, the inhabitants in danger, as well as the rescue forces and all the other organisations concerned in the process of rescuing
<b>Handling donations and aid-supplies</b>	Handling, registering and co-ordinating the reception and distribution of national or international donations and aid-supplies

1. table. The areas of logistics tasks connected to civil emergency protection [3]

## 2. THE PECULIARITIES OF THE NEW LOGISTICS SYSTEM OF BM OKF

As for *logistics tasks*, the effectiveness of the management system of BM OKF can be enhanced if it is accomplished by a unified, central co-ordinating organisation. Naturally, this is basically an ability co-ordination which does not replace the commander task of the logistics management. With the help of such co-ordination, concerning logistics support parallelisms can be avoided, reporting and data-providing - supporting the operative logistics management - can be made more transparent. Regarding BM OKF the co-ordinating tasks would be required on the base of BM OKF GEK, where there is a versatile development of logistics abilities:

- working out methods and principles of supporting abilities in enhancing civil protection is under process at the moment (accomplishing tasks connected to training and equipping Hunor Mentőszervezet/Rescue Organisation),
- creating a defense stocklist based on common principles, in addition to this, a storage structure is also under process in which the civil logistics providers have an important role,

<sup>5</sup> The health care in emergency is not closely connected to the basic tasks of OKF.

- BM OKF GEK apply for purchasing more modern new defense equipment: mobile defense dams, containers, which will replace the existing ones,
- this year the incurrent items stored in the county storehouses will be gradually eliminated,
- allocating the remaining county storehouses under a central management.

BM OKF GEK must be ready to accomplish the logistics tasks of civil emergency protection. The provision of financial and human conditions needed for civil emergency protection is preliminarily the task of the state administration, nevertheless for effective accomplishment of these tasks, it is necessary to involve the sources of the organisational system. Suitable planning of activities is the pre-condition of effective protection, in which the financial and technical conditions for handling emergency situations are fixed, as well as prevention and all its conditions. [4]

We would like to involve into the new ability ensuring model of BM OKF the quickly reacting ability of the Regional Technical Rescue Bases (RMMB). The integration of RMMB, working in 24/48-hour-shift would make it possible to increase the number of defense stocks-to-be-deployed in the army posts by allocating containers of identical sizes.

The new system of technical graduation would adjust to this, whose operating principles can be summarized as follows:

1. The prior interfering forces are the ones in the surrounding county directorates of civil emergency protection which could be helped by the unit loads and transporting capacity found in the surrounding county directorates of civil emergency protection and the RMMB when necessary. These are the primary abilities<sup>6</sup>. We can also call primary abilities those of the central storage system which get into operation as a result of the decision of an operative team which will reach the territory in „the second wave”.
2. In case the emergency escalates BM OKF GEK will get into action, that is the reinforcing logistics support will be deployed, which means involving the civil logistics providers and the transportation from the central storehouses of BM OKF GEK. Based on experience, the deployment of secondary logistics abilities can be planned 1-2 days ahead.
3. Simultaneously, the ordering of insured stocks and replacing the consumed stocks would begin within the frames of the purchasing system of BM OKF GEK.

Finally, the suggested establishment of the co-ordinational task of logistics ability must be mentioned. It is necessary to create it as soon as possible. The civil emergency protection is a system in which the participants – in accordance with the suitable regulations – provide the civil emergency tasks with the help of their own organisations, sources and logistics tasks. Therefore it is unavoidable to create an organisational element on the basis of OKF GEK which provides co-ordinational management tasks, needed in the logistics support of the civil emergency protection.

The ability of co-ordinational activity shows a kind of similarity with the one of the supplying chain management. The basic aim of the supplying chain management is to optimise the co-ordination of logistics tasks of the organisations by creating as big value as possible. To set a good example, it is necessary to create a common purchasing, storing and transporting system in order to achieve an effective and economical operation. Based on the above mentioned ideas we can define the supplying chain management as follows:

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<sup>6</sup> By prior ability we mean the common ability of the unit stocks (as supplies) and the transporting and handling abilities.

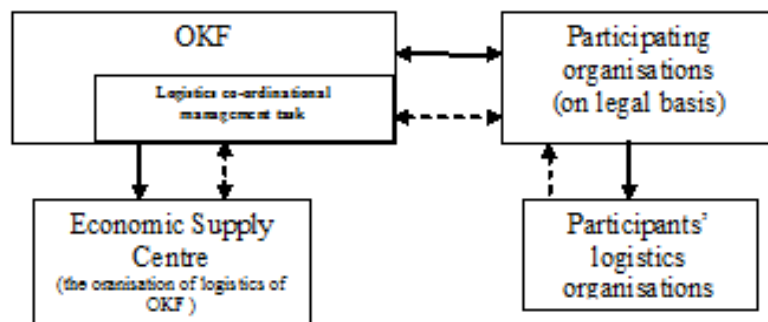
„The supplying chain management is the entirety of the co-ordinated managing and organising activities by material and information flow among the raw material suppliers, manufacturers and distributional providers and consumers who are closely connected to each other.”<sup>7</sup>

Regarding BM OKF we can speak about the ability co-ordination of the logistics tasks among the civil emergency protection based on the civil emergency protection organisations and the Act of Law, concerning civil emergency protection. This co-ordination could be qualified for accomplishing the tasks of *primary and secondary logistics activities*<sup>8</sup>.

Based on my research work done so far, by *primary logistics abilities* I mean the abilities of moving and using human resources, financial and technical sources, stocks, processes, methods (information flow) existing within the frames of the organisational sub-system, having its own abilities of logistics tasks. By *secondary logistics abilities* I mean the reinforcing and replacing logistics tasks, whose aim is to distribute the sources and means-to-be used in the area in danger directly, in due course, in the suitable quantity, with reinforcing ability, as well as to replace all the sources used by the organisations who take part in the rescue period. [5]

To sum it up, the aim of the whole co-ordinational activity is to meet the requirements of the above mentioned logistics supporting system by co-ordinating the primary and secondary abilities.

In this system it means as follows:



1. figure. The place of the logistics co-ordinational management task in the system of civil emergency protection [6]

This co-ordinational organisation would accomplish all the inner norma-creating tasks which are needed for the systematical operation of the civil emergency protection.

In operational periods:

- it would provide the co-ordination of the logistics supporting systems of all the participants, create and operate common logistics bases,
- it would provide the integrating task of civil and military logistics elements in the area of civil emergency protection,
- it would provide a permanent logistics ability monitoring which would be able to analyse the effectiveness of the protection from economic and financial points of view.

<sup>7</sup> A concept made by the author is a summarizing statement which is based on the results of his research work, using the material of the lecture named Special Logistics by Dr. Tóth Rudolf, University Docent (ZNEBK416417-2008/2009. term I)

<sup>8</sup> Interpretation of abilities see Horváth Zoltán: A new interpretation of national logistics support in civil emergency protection, Polgári Védelmi Szemle, Issue 2009/2, page: 120

### 3. CONSEQUENCES

My summary concerning the new logistics system of BM OKF GEK is as follows:

- logistics must be handled as a prior task by optimal allocating of the sources and abilities at disposal,
- the organising and resource-developing tasks must be accomplished already in the phase of prevention which will result in a well-prepared logistics supporting system,
- during the period of protection, an organisation, based on providing co-ordination could optimise the use of the logistics abilities, thus making it possible to use the necessary sources more effectively.

#### References:

- [1] Dr. Tóth Rudolf-Horváth Zoltán: The place and role of logistics support in the national civil emergency protection, Polgári Védelmi Szemle, Issue 2009/1., ISSN 1788-2168, page 156
- [2] Dr. Hornyacsek Júlia: Basic concepts of civil emergency protection 1., ZMNE University handout 2009. ISBN: 978-963-7060-66-3, page 130
- [3] Horváth Zoltán: Logistics support of emergency aversion and elimination tasks, Műszaki Katonai Közlöny Year XX. (2010) ISSN 1219-4166, page 93 as well as
- [4] Dr. Tóth Rudolf-Horváth Zoltán: The place and role of logistics support in the national civil emergency protection, Polgári Védelmi Szemle, Issue 2009. 1, ISSN 1788-2168; pages 156-157 Point 2.2 was written based on Chapter *The areas of logistics support in emergency aversions*.
- [5] Dr. Hornyacsek Júlia: Basic concepts of civil emergency protection 1., ZMNE University handout 2009. ISBN: 978-963-7060-66-3, page 152
- [6] Horváth Zoltán: A new interpretation of national logistics support in civil emergency protection, Polgári Védelmi Szemle, Issue 2009/2., ISSN 1788-2168, page 120
- [7] Horváth Zoltán: A new interpretation of national logistics support in civil emergency protection, Polgári Védelmi Szemle, Issue 2009/2. szám, ISSN 1788-2168, page 123