



NATIONAL JOINT LOGISTICS

of

Sri Lanka

by


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and

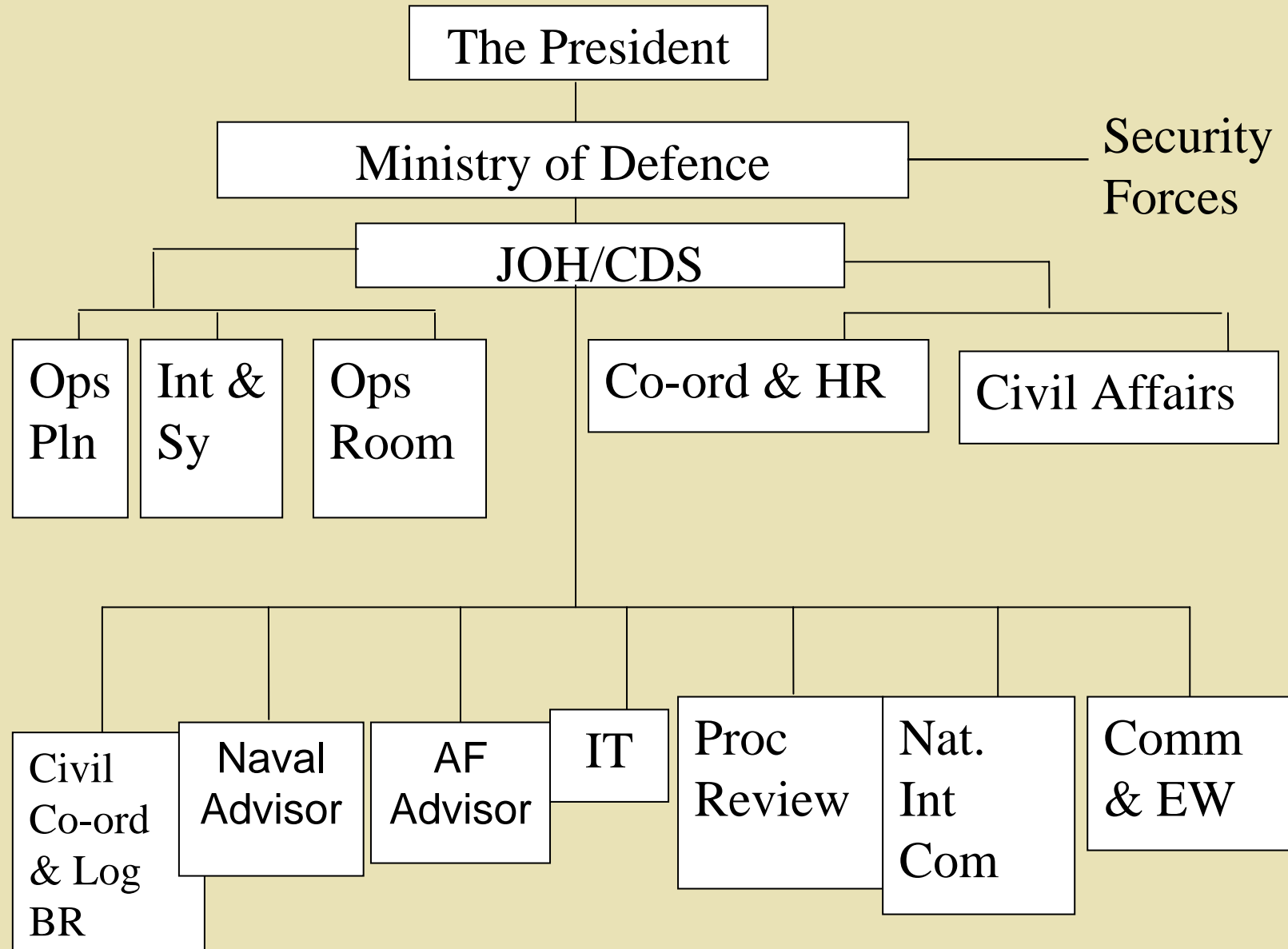
Group Captain TLW Dissanayake




Government Stores

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- a. Items required to be annually forecasted.
 - b. Standardised items that are imported in bulk (Such as stationery).
 - c. Specialised articles available from Govt. Institutions.
 - d. Items that are manufactured in the Govt. Factories.

JOH organization



Responsibilities of JOH

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1. Implementation of the Directives issued by Her Excellency the President.
 2. b. Joint planning of Logistics based on the National Policy.
 3. c. Coordination and Control of the overall deployment of resources of the Security Forces and the Dept of Police engaged in operations, to achieve optimum results.
 4. d. Coordinate with the civil authorities for the restoration of normal civil administration in the affected areas.
 5. e. Maintain close coordination in the allocation of financial resources, review the process and submit recommendations in respect of the services and the Police Department to Secretary Min of Def and monitor such procurement to ensure that required items are received on time.
 6. f. Plan and coordinate operational logistics requirements of the services and the Police dept, to ensure smooth supply of the requirements.
 7. h. Assist other Govt organisations and service providers to transport their supplies and services along the Main Supply Route (A-9 Road).
 8. g. Maintain close coordination of the movement of men and material to operational areas.

Budget and Procurement

Annual Budget is forwarded as a joint budget proposal through the MOD.

Presently decentralised procurement policy is followed by respective Force, except in joint processing of the Tenders for the rations and joint agreements under the MOD for the procurement of arms, munitions and combat equipment on Govt. to Govt basis.

Statistics of Defence Budget

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|------|--------------|--------------------|
| i. | SL Army | Approx. US\$ 307 M |
| ii. | SL Navy | Approx. US\$ 103 M |
| iii. | SL Air Force | Approx. US\$ 105 M |

Benefits

- Better price by increasing competition.
- Better payment terms such as Barter system, deferred payment terms etc.
- Better product support and leverage in negotiation.
- Can influence the supplier for better design etc.
- Lesser overall ordering cost and easy procurement.
- Benefits of Standardisation.
 - o Inter-changeability
 - o Interoperability
 - o Specialised repair and overhaul facilities
 - o Leaner spare parts inventory
 - o Better support from local agents (being a role model)
 - o Specialisation of operators, mechanics etc.



Gaps in achieving Joint Logistics

- No joint procurement policy.
- Segregation of budget to individual forces.
- No uniformity in clothing and accoutrements.
- Different systems in constructions, catering etc.
- Existence of different opinions amongst the forces.
- Inability to carry out joint planning due to restrictions in availability of funds.
- Difference in priorities of the Armed Forces.





CONCLUSION

Joint logistics will result maximising of productivity by minimising wastage and utilisation of material and manpower. Conceptually joint logistics is very attractive and will definitely be advantageous but achieving this ideal situation is not possible without proper budget allocations as well as commitment by the Chiefs of Security forces.