

Some Opinions on Strengthening the Emergency Petroleum Support of the Army

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Abstract

This paper puts forward some optimization suggestions based on the current situation of the lack of emergency petroleum support capacity in the army. To solve the problem of slow emergency response speed, improve the response speed through cooperation with local oil suppliers. Further strengthen the construction of self supply capacity through rational distribution of support forces. Combined with practical experience, the emergency petroleum support scheme is improved. Finally, based on the actual task, strengthen the emergency petroleum support ability through emergency petroleum support training.

Keywords

Army; Emergency; Petroleum Support.

1. Introduction

Emergency petroleum support is a support action to ensure that the petroleum support can respond to the task needs at the first time when the troops receive the task and go to sea in an emergency, so as to avoid affecting the task process due to untimely support. With the increasingly severe environment of maritime rights protection and law enforcement in China, the number and frequency of military tasks are large, and the proportion of temporary tasks is increasing. Among them, the temporary team drawing and emergency mobilization of ship task formation are more frequent, which puts forward higher requirements for the response speed of petroleum support. In this situation, accelerating the development of petroleum support emergency response capability is a necessary prerequisite for the effective mission of the army.

2. Problems

2.1. Slow Emergency Response

At present, on the basis of the military petroleum support pilot, the military and local oil suppliers carry out "tacit cooperation" in the form of temporary supply, lack of systems and norms for unified control, there is no clear definition of the division of functions and responsibilities between the military and local enterprises, and the implementation of management responsibilities is not specific, As a result, the docking degree between various units of the army and local oil suppliers is uneven. Some units reflect that local oil suppliers have to make an appointment 2-3 days in advance for refueling, and the response speed at night is slow. When the ship goes to sea, the emergency response mechanism is not started quickly enough to meet the oil demand at the first time. When relying on other arms to implement petroleum support, there are still problems such as complex support links and poor communication and coordination. The army's inbound supply application involves many departments, has high approval levels, does not clearly standardize the application process, and lacks an effective coordination mechanism to reduce the support time and improve the support

efficiency. When the temporary rights protection task requires emergency fuel support, the army's emergency fuel supply is more difficult due to the Limited port berths.

2.2. Weak Emergency Support Force

First, the infrastructure of petroleum support facilities is weak. From the construction of oil depot stations, the current capacity and quantity of oil depot stations in the army are small, and the distribution is uneven. The radiation range of petroleum support is small, and the efficiency in actual tasks is low. Therefore, the ability of emergency petroleum support through organic channels is extremely scarce. Second, the style of oil supply equipment is single. The army's oil supply equipment is mainly oil tank trucks, with slow oil supply rate and small tank capacity. In addition, there are many uncertain factors in road transportation, which are difficult to meet the requirements of emergency petroleum support. In addition, large offshore oil supply equipment such as comprehensive supply ships and offshore oil carriers supporting task ships have not been deployed, and the offshore emergency petroleum support capacity is difficult to meet the task requirements. Third, the professional strength of petroleum support is insufficient. At present, the army mainly relies on Colleges and universities to carry out short-term training for the assistants who are also in charge of oil in the detachment, but the training involves more business in peacetime and less emergency support content, which can not meet the needs of the army's emergency petroleum support work.

2.3. The Emergency Support Scheme is Not Yet Mature

The emergency petroleum support plan can support the rapid decision-making of the oil business department and greatly reduce the time in the preparation stage of petroleum support work. At present, the army has rich practical experience in emergency fuel support and flexible means and methods. However, due to the lack of full understanding of the necessity of data accumulation, the efforts to sort out and summarize the methods and measures worthy of reference and promotion and advanced experience in daily training and task practice need to be improved. Many support experience only stays in the subjective operation habits and disposal intuition of ship personnel, There is no objective and practical guidance material to provide reference for the oil competent unit to formulate the emergency petroleum support plan, which reduces the efficiency of group training and affects the generation of combat effectiveness. On the one hand, subject to the objective factors such as personnel change and unit transfer, it has brought a negative impact on maintaining the quality of professional talent team and continuing the vitality of professional talent team; On the other hand, due to the lack of classification and refinement, it is easy to produce the phenomenon of "big but inappropriate", which limits the detailed setting and practical effect of the emergency petroleum support scheme.

2.4. Emergency Support Training Needs to be Enriched

Limited by the pressure of carrying out various tasks and the site environment of training facilities, the organization of the current military emergency petroleum support training has great room for improvement in both frequency and quality. On the one hand, it is difficult to set aside a large amount of time to organize systematic training because of the high frequency and sudden nature of carrying out tasks and the common phenomenon of troops on demand; On the other hand, the phenomenon that some business departments are not familiar with and proficient in training still exists, resulting in weak systematicness of plan formulation, weak pertinence of scheme writing and weak practicality of training organization. As a result, the current military emergency petroleum support training shows the phenomenon of "going their own way, fighting their own battles and turning into a big one",. At the same time, the phenomenon of "emphasizing professional technical operation and neglecting the operation of coordination mechanism" is still common in the process of training. Especially under the actual

background of the task that the army's emergency petroleum support needs to cooperate fully with local oil suppliers, ignoring force linkage, material transportation and personnel joint support plays a limited role in the establishment of coordination and the maintenance of support system in the implementation of support tasks, When participating in mission operations, it is difficult to cooperate with various petroleum support forces, and there is still a large gap with the requirements of emergency petroleum support under actual combat conditions.

3. Countermeasures and Suggestions

3.1. Strengthen Coordination and Docking, Build and Improve the Emergency Response Mechanism

In order to ensure that the emergency petroleum support of the army is organized and planned and improve the speed of emergency response, the Army shall set up an emergency response team, appoint a special person as the team leader, and the team members shall be the assistant in charge of oil and relevant personnel. The emergency response team shall define the unified task response level with the local oil supplier according to the actual task. On the one hand, we should improve the linkage response mechanism of petroleum support to ensure that when the troops receive tasks, they can quickly linkage with local oil suppliers and carry out petroleum support in a timely manner. The army and local oil suppliers shall divide the responsibilities of both parties during tasks, and formulate and improve relevant regulations. Each detachment of the force shall, according to the actual situation of the task, connect with the local oil suppliers on the linkage response details during the task, and form a support agreement. On the other hand, communication channels should be established between the arms to connect the emergency refueling of military ships, accurately transmit the support needs, and explore and formulate the work flow of military ship inbound support in an emergency.

3.2. Make Rational Planning and Layout and Accelerate the Development of Emergency Support Forces

First, in terms of the layout of support points, we should be based on reality, cooperate with local oil suppliers, rely on local oil depots, skid mounted gas stations and other facilities to store oil, and strengthen the construction of oil combat readiness reserve capacity by expanding the reserve scale, optimizing the storage layout and building a storage system, Provide richer and more three-dimensional support points for emergency petroleum support. Second, in terms of equipment construction, in combination with the new situation and changes of the army, aim at the demand for emergency petroleum support, carry out the demand demonstration of marine supply equipment, and promote the marine oil transportation equipment such as comprehensive supply ships and oil supply ships to be loaded into the army as soon as possible. Third, in terms of professional personnel training, the army should take the training of colleges and local oil enterprises as the theoretical classroom, vigorously cultivate petroleum support professionals with "one specialty and multiple abilities", and strengthen the construction of emergency petroleum support department (Branch). Starting from the actual needs of emergency petroleum support tasks, closely follow the development pace of petroleum support equipment, pay attention to the coordinated development of personal ability and joint literacy, prepare training contents and set up training courses targeted, and improve the professional and technical level of emergency support forces.

3.3. Summarize Practical Experience and Optimize and Adjust Emergency Support Plan

On the basis of petroleum support for previous emergency tasks, the Army shall distinguish between task types and task environment, and formulate guiding petroleum support plans from

the aspects of support operation mechanism, operation process, mode application, responsibility division, etc. We should rely on the support information system to establish an petroleum support plan database covering various support modes, gradually enrich the petroleum support plan database on the basis of summarizing the petroleum support experience of emergency support tasks, strengthen and supplement the weaknesses according to the shortcomings of the support plan in the support action, and continuously improve the applicability and operability of the support plan. When receiving the emergency petroleum support task, the emergency response team shall convert the information such as time, place, type and relevant conditions of the army into data, integrate the various support information such as petroleum support force allocation and distribution of oil depot stations and terminals, and use the intelligent decision-making system to select the most appropriate support plan in the petroleum support plan library, Formulate the final emergency petroleum support plan in combination with the actual task.

3.4. Focus on Task Reality and Scientifically Organize Emergency Support Training

Change the single training and single training mode of emergency support action at the present stage and speed up the formation of a unified training and unified performance mode. In the next step, joint exercises and training meetings for handling maritime emergencies will gradually increase. Through the coordination mechanism, the troops should strengthen their contacts with various arms, strengthen joint oil supply training, and speed up their familiarity with the task division in support operations. The competent oil departments at all levels of the Army shall strengthen contact with the local government, militia and the oil management units of local oil suppliers, regularly carry out oil emergency support collaborative training around the emergency petroleum support needs of the army for major tasks, make each unit familiar with their own task division and master the Mobilization Law of support resources under emergency support through training, Ensure that all operation links of petroleum support are carried out in an orderly manner.

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