

DLE 2083: INTRODUCTION TO SECURITY MANAGEMENT

CHAPTER 11

OPERATIONAL & LOGISTICAL SECURITY

Chapter 11: Learning Outcomes

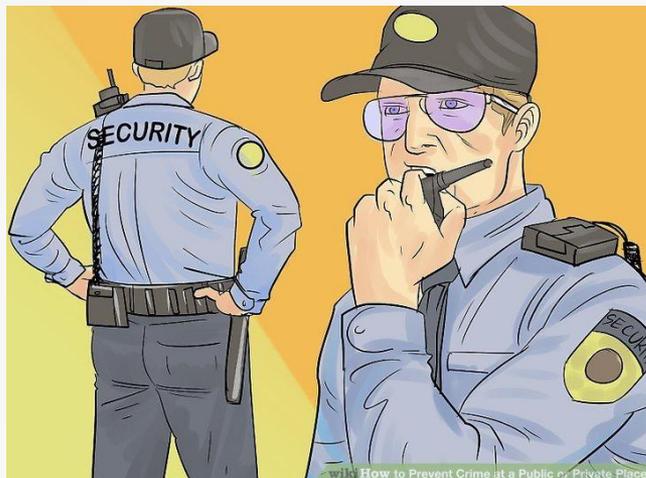
- At the end of the topic, students should be able to:
 - Defines operational and logistical security.
 - Explain the components of security operational management.
 - Understand the operational risks.
 - Identify and assessing operational and logistical risks.

Introduction

- Security business involves a wide range of issues and activities.
- Security includes providing services for safety and protection of life and property of the customer.

Introduction

- In the context of public security sector, the customers are the people or community.
- While private security outfits deliver their services to their private customers.



Logistical Security

- The protection of physical resources, assets, and supply chains from threats, theft, sabotage, or disruption
- For examples:



- Warehousing and storage security
- Transport fleet security
- Cargo and inventory protection

Scope of Logistics

- Logistics are activities and systems concerned with supply.
- Logistics is the range of operational activities concerned with supply, handling, transportation, and distribution of materials or people.



Operational Security

- The safeguarding of day-to-day organizational operations and procedures from interference or compromise.
- For example:
 - Access control
 - Personnel behavior and roles
 - Confidentiality in operations



Scope of Operations

- Operations include all activities that contribute or support a common goal.
 - Example in military, operations tend to be larger rather than missions.
 - Sometimes higher operations are described as strategic, while lower operations are described as tactical.

Scope of Operations

- Business operations are business services, processes, and resources that are specific to the internal and external functioning for both public or private security organization.

Operational Risks

- Operations can be interrupted by:
 - Commercial events (e.g. failures of supply or income)
 - Political events (e.g. government regulation)
 - Crime
 - Terrorism
 - Insurgency
 - War

Operational Management

- In security sector, operational management is very essential.
- It involves the effectiveness of security activities aimed at achieving the overall organisational goals.



Components of Security Operational Management

- The security operational management components are based on the **5M's** of efficiency:
 1. Manpower (*employee*)
 2. Money (*capital and financial*)
 3. Methods (*process*)
 4. Materials (*raw material and information*)
 5. Machines (*equipment such as computers, tools, and technology*)

Importance of Logistical and Operational Security

- ❖ Protects valuable assets and inventory
- ❖ Ensures smooth and uninterrupted operations
- ❖ Prevents theft, loss, and sabotage
- ❖ Builds trust with partners and clients
- ❖ Supports business continuity

Threats in Logistical Security

- Theft
- Hijacking of vehicles
- Tampering or loss of goods
- Cyberattacks on supply chain software
- Natural disasters affecting distribution



Threats in Operational Security

- Unauthorized access to facilities
- Insider threats
- Breach of confidential procedures
- Social engineering attacks
- Disruption of communications or equipment



Measures for Logistical Security

- GPS tracking and route monitoring
- Tamper-evident seals
- Secure loading and unloading zones
- Background checks on transport personnel
- Coordination with law enforcement

Measures for Operational Security

- Access control systems
- Surveillance
- Operational risk assessment
- Incident response plans
- Security awareness training

Assessing Operational and Logistical Risks

- In principal, assessing risks to operations is as simple as:
 - Identifying the sources (hazards and threats, which may include the stakeholders or targets of the operations).
 - Many threats, such as thieves, saboteurs, vandals, and corrupt officials, are easy enough to profile, but terrorists, kidnappers, blackmailers, and corrupt governments are more agile and need more specialized assessments, particularly in foreign cultures.

Assessing Operational and Logistical Risks

- In principal, assessing risks to operations is as simple as: *continued...*
 - Assessing the likelihood of hazards being activated as threats.
 - Assessing the intents and capabilities of the threats.
 - Identifying operational exposures and vulnerabilities to those intents and capabilities.

Current Trends in Security Operational

- Also due to the globalization factor and effect.
- Security risks have become more complex.
- Most large companies in Malaysia are now more focused with the current trends in the security service industry and the high requirements required from clients.

Current Trends in Security Operational

- Security equipments also become more sophisticated and staffs handling these equipments have to better equip themselves with the knowledge required.



Thank you