

Security management

Introduction to subject, legal framework,
principles of operation and control of security



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Operační program Vzdělávání pro konkurenceschopnost

Název projektu: Inovace magisterského studijního programu Fakulty vojenského leadershipu

Registrační číslo projektu: CZ.1.07/2.2.00/28.0326

Security is a state,

where dangerous of **threats** for particular objects and its interests were reduced to minimal possible rate.

National security is a state when object
(national **state** as whole or to its significant attributes)
does not suffer great danger of -
sovereignty,
territorial integrity,
basics of political organization,
internal order and safety,
life and health of citizens,
property values and environment.

* *not even his allies are exposed to threats that would require military or other risky intervention in case of their activation.

Collective security

The Czech Republic is developing tools to promote its security interests both at national level and through its active involvement in multilateral and bilateral relations.

The successful promotion of its security interests also requires the involvement of the population, legal entities, individuals and public authorities in the safeguarding of security and strengthening society's overall resilience to security threats.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

NATO

In the **NATO** system of collective defence based on a strong transatlantic link is vital to the defence of the Czech Republic.

The Czech Republic supports measures designed to strengthen Article 5 of the Washington Treaty, and contributes to the development of the Alliance's capabilities and assets and to NATO's adaptation to the new security environment.

The Czech Republic creates conditions for active participation in NATO, EU and UN missions addressing the full range of crises - before, during and after conflicts.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

EUROPEAN UNION

The CR participates actively in the development of tools and policies defined by the Treaty of Lisbon. It is involved in the Common Foreign and Security Policy and, within its framework, in the Common Security and Defence Policy and its missions. It takes part in the funding and implementation of European development cooperation and humanitarian aid.

It benefits cooperation between EU countries in the area of internal security, population protection, the protection of critical infrastructure, cyber security, Security Strategy of the Czech Republic as well as cooperation in suppressing and mitigating the consequences of illegal migration, organised crime, terrorism and instability in supplies of key energy and other raw materials.



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ

Legal framework for safeguarding the security of the Czech Republic

Constitution of the Czech Republic;

Constitutional Law n. 110/1998 Coll., on Security of the Czech Republic,

Act No. 219/1999 Coll., on armed forces of the Czech Republic, as amended,

Act No. 221/1999 Coll., on professional soldiers;

Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Securing defence of the Czech Republic,

Act No. 585/2004 Coll., on Compulsory Military Service and its ensuring,

Act No. 240/2000 Coll., on Crisis Management,

Act No. 239/2000 Coll., on Integrated Rescue system, as amended.

and other secure documents:

- Security strategy of the Czech Republic. *Prague: Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic, CR 2011, ISBN 978-80-7441-005-5.*
- Defence strategy of the Czech Republic. *Prague: Ministry of Defence CR, 2012,*
Population protection concept up to 2020 with prospect horizon 2030, *Prague:*
- *Ministry of Interior – General Directorate of Fire and Rescue Service of the Czech Republic*
Conception of preparation of citizens for defence of the country, *Prague: Ministry of Defence CR, 2013.*

Strategy for ensuring nation's security is dependent on many factors:



One of them is **top management that has high quality processed **vision, prognosis and conception.****



INVESTICE DO ROZVOJE VZDĚLÁVÁNÍ





Ensuring and management of security

VISION

PROGNOSIS

CONCEPTION

PLANS



Basis question is:

where we can go?

Vision is direction („show the way“)



On the base of criteria of adequateness
of revealed tendencies,
it is possible to speak about **realistic vision**
or
unrealistic vision.





Basis tools for visions are:

- **prognosis**
- **scenarios of social development,**
- **models.**

Prognosis

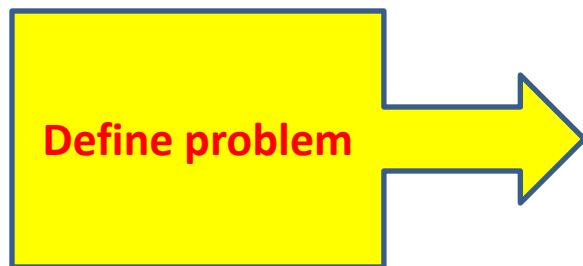


Prognosis give a picture of possible future state.

Prognosis answers to follow basis questions:

- **What can happen?**
- **What can (should have) do particular actor in this event?**

The first step is to define problem for that should have prognosis processes.



Simultaneously, it is set in what time horizon will be prognosis processes.



Conception



An important tool for decision-making of top management in resort is **conception**.

Conception is a systematic plan of preparation a implementation of changes toward to fullfil of defined aim.

Conception defines in medium-term and longtime horizon a systematic form of solution of specific important problem.



Conception has two basic thematic parts:

First part of conception is **analytical.**

(gives an identification of exist state and shows „unsustainability**“ in long horizon)**

It is an analytical study that precedes of processing of conception.



Analytical part is usually processes on political task (e.g. The Parliament, the Government, minister of resort) .

It is processes under professional department (section) that has competence on this area.

In some cases, it is possible to use independent subject of research institution (in or out fo resort)

The next step is to define variants for realization of the conception.

The variants are possible way how to realize of conception aims.

The variants are processed by using cost-benefit analysis.

Cost-benefit analysis is an important attribute of each conception.

CONCLUSION – QUESTIONS?

