

Study material

Subject title: **CRISIS MANAGEMENT**

Author: Ing. et Ing. Hana Malachová, Ph.D.

Topic 9: Crisis management in the area of state defence

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Introduction

Defence of a state is a set of measures to ensure the sovereignty, territorial integrity, the principles of democracy and law, life protection of residents and their property against external attack. It includes the construction of an effective system of national defence, preparation and usage of adequate forces and resources and participation in collective defence system.

The corner stone of building the national defence system is membership in NATO and the EU. Involvements of the Czech Republic in the system of collective defence of NATO member states have brought new tasks and challenges. New Security Concept faces main risks in potential crises within national states, in their political, economic and social instability, in ethnic and religious disputes and in danger of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and terrorism. International security is increasingly influenced by factors that formerly belonged to the internal security of national states.

1. Defence planning and civil emergency planning

Defence planning

Defence planning is a summary of activities, procedures and relationships undertaken by state authorities in order to implement the goals and national defence tasks and from those tasks resulting subjects, procedures and deadlines for their completion. It is necessary to respect political, military, economic and technological requirements and the most effective use of human, material and financial resources.

The goal of NATO defence planning is to create a framework for merging defence planning and planning of individual national states in order to achieve fulfilment of NATO military requirements most efficiently. NATO countries retain their sovereignty; detachment of the military powers is on rather voluntary basis.

A. The Defence Planning Committee

It was a former senior decision-making body on matters relating to the integrated military structure of the Alliance. It was dissolved following a major committee review in June 2010 and its responsibilities absorbed by the North Atlantic Council.

It provided guidance to NATO's military authorities and oversaw the force planning process. The force planning process identifies NATO's military requirements, sets planning targets for individual countries to contribute to those requirements, and assesses the extent to which members meet those targets and provide other forces and capabilities to the Alliance.

Momentarily, just before being dissolved, all member countries were represented on the DPC. However, between 1966 and April 2009, France was not represented on this committee as a consequence of its withdrawal from the integrated military structure.

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Authorities and responsibilities

The DPC was the ultimate authority within the Alliance on all questions related to the Alliance's integrated military structure. It effectively had the same level of authority as the North Atlantic Council (NAC) and the Nuclear Planning Group on matters within their competence.

It implemented decisions taken by the participating countries in relation to collective defence planning and issues pertaining to the integrated military structure of the Alliance. It also approved force goals and ministerial guidance for future NATO defence planning.

Although its work focused on the integrated military structure and military and defence related issues, the NAC also discussed some of these matters before entirely taking over the DPC's responsibilities in 2010. Conversely, in 2003 at the outbreak of the Iraq crisis, the Council moved the decision to authorize NATO military authorities to implement defensive measures to assist Turkey to the DPC.

This was the result of a disagreement among member countries on whether deterrent and defensive measures should be initiated and, if so, at what point? Three member countries - Belgium, France and Germany - felt that any early moves by NATO could influence the ongoing debate at the United Nations Security Council in regard to Iraq and the effort to find a peaceful solution to the crisis.

On 16 February 2003, with the cohesion of the Alliance under strain, Lord Robertson, the then Secretary General of NATO acting in his capacity as Chairman, concluded that no further progress on this matter could be made within the Council. On the same day, with the concurrence of all member countries, the matter was taken up by the DPC. At the time, it was composed of all member countries, except France, which did not participate in NATO's integrated military structure. The Committee was able to reach agreement and on 19 February 2003 it authorized the military authorities to implement, as a matter of urgency, defensive measures to assist Turkey under the name of Operation Display Deterrence.

Participants

Members participating in NATO's integrated military structure were represented on the DPC. As such, between April 2009 and June 2010, all member countries had a seat on this committee.

In the past, between 1966 and 2009, France was not represented on the DPC as a consequence of its withdrawal from the integrated military structure. However, at the Strasbourg/Kehl Summit in April 2009, it officially announced its decision to fully participate in NATO military structures.

The DPC used to be chaired by the Secretary General of NATO.

Working procedures

As is the case of all NATO committees, decisions were taken by consensus within the DPC.

Its work was prepared by a number of subordinate committees with specific responsibilities. In particular, the Defence Review Committee, which was also dissolved in June 2010, coordinated the force planning process within NATO and examined other issues relating to the integrated military structure.

Similarly to the NAC, the DPC looked to the senior committee with the relevant specific responsibility for the preparatory and follow-up work arising from its decisions.

Within the International Staff, the DPC was principally supported by the Division of Defence Policy and Planning and the Operations Division.

The DPC used to meet, when necessary, at the level of ambassadors and twice a year at the level of ministers of defence.

Source: http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_49201.htm

Defence planning represents summary of activities, procedures and relationships realized by state authorities to determine goals, needs and tasks of national defence.

It must respect:

- ✚ political and economic aspects,
- ✚ effective resources (personnel, material, finance).

State defence is a matter all state bodies, local government bodies, legal entities and citizens.

The basic planning document for the national defence is The Defence plan of the Czech Republic.

Civil Emergency Planning

(The term was taken from the English terminology "Civil Emergency Planning")

- ✓ continuous functioning of public administration bodies and self-government authorities,
- ✓ ensuring civilian resources necessary for the operation of security,
- ✓ acceptable form of social and economic life,
- ✓ function of the critical (vital) infrastructure
- ✓ cooperation in public and private sectors,
- ✓ civil-military cooperation,
- ✓ civil support of armed forces operations and security forces in case of their use, including the coordination of requests for the armed forces.

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Civil emergency planning as a process tool

Leads to ensure the readiness of ministries and other central administrative authorities, self-government authorities, legal entities and individual entrepreneurs dealing with any extraordinary events and crisis situations (military, internal security and non-military) or participating in their solution.

B. Committee of Civil Emergency Planning (CCEP)

The Civil Emergency Planning Committee (hereinafter as “Committee”) is a standing working body of the National Security Council. It is responsible for the area of civil emergency planning and for the coordination and planning of measures to safeguard the protection of the country's internal security.

The Committee was established under Resolution of the Government of the Czech Republic No. 391 of 10 June 1998 on the National Security Council and on the planning of measures to safeguard the security of the Czech Republic.

Ministry of Interior is responsible guarantor for the actions of CCEP

- CCEP within defined scope negotiates and judges the requirements and objectives of ministries and central administrative offices considering preparation, planning and conceptual work and propose necessary preventive measures.
- CCEP also ensures interdepartmental coordination of the activities of representatives of the Czech Republic in the bodies of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Union (EU), or in other international bodies.

2. State Defence Planning

National defence is a set of measures and activities that are an integral part of the crisis management processes, and thus crisis planning. Resolution No. 115/2000 Coll., approving "*Guidelines for the State activity during crossing from a peaceful condition to state of emergency or a state of war in solving military crisis situations*", directed efforts of all concerned ministries and administrative authorities toward issues of crisis and defence planning giving sufficient attention and single framework to the whole process.

State Defence Planning (Act No. 222/1999 Coll., Security defence of the Czech Republic):

- **Defence planning** - Defence planning is a set of activities, procedures and links carried out by state authorities to determine the objectives, needs and tasks of national defence and from them resulting procedures and deadlines of their

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accomplishment and ways of control. The content of course respects political, security, military, economic and technological requirements, theoretical requirements for the securing national defence, and is dictated by the effort to use human, material and financial resources in the most efficient way. Defensive Planning affects planning of armed forces, equipment, resources, communication and information systems and logistics planning.

- **Operational planning** - operational planning is a planning process whose objective is to elaborate a military-strategic objectives into complex plans of military operations coordinated at time and space.
- **Mobilization planning** - Mobilization planning is a planning process whose objective is to establish a sequence, timing and ways of commitment of the mobilization of the armed forces of the Czech Republic and their human and material securing.
- **Planning of the state defence system preparedness** - It is a planning process for securing complex preparedness of the defence system of the state.
- **Planning of preparations for rescue operations and performance of humanitarian tasks** - Planning of preparations for rescue work is made up of a set of elements, activities and measures of the legislative, economic and professional character. It is intended to divert or limit the immediate effects of adverse consequences of extraordinary events. It also includes a set of powerful elements for planning in other departments and areas. The terms civil emergency planning and crisis planning are used in this connection. They are linked to the Crisis Act and the Act on Integrated Rescue System.

Defence planning is a summary of activities, procedures and relationships realized by state authorities to determine the aims, needs and targets of national defence.

It has to respects:

- **political and economic aspects,**
- **effective resources (personal, material, financial).**

National Defence is a matter of state authorities, self-government authorities, legal entities and citizens.

Basic planning document pro ensuring state defence is Defence plan of the Czech Republic.

Defence planning system of national state

National defence planning, as well as any other type of planning mentioned by theory of management, represents the sequence of activities starting from goal setting to the adoption of obligatory decisions, concretized for National defence. It has a dual content that is in practice expressed conceptually - defence planning in the sphere of the state

as a whole (it is part of state preparation for performance of one of its basic functions - defence), or only in jurisdiction of the Ministry of Defence (Army of the Czech Republic) in the performance of a specific task in the operation - operational planning; defence planning.

The Defence Plan of the Czech Republic

In security policy it has been decided, as stated in the previous text, that "defence policy is carried out by armed forces whose crucial part is the Army of the Czech Republic that permanently has had in place the plans and contingency measures in case of needed increase of capacity." The basic planning document for the management and organization of the defence of the state is the Defence Plan of the Czech Republic.

It is based on laws and complies with security policy documents: Security Strategy and Military Strategy of the Czech Republic. It is designed in accordance with the Concept of constitution of professional army of the Czech Republic and with planning principles used in the NATO and the EU. It is consistent with other conceptual documents setting procedures for protection of population, property and the environment. An example is the Concept of population protection which is the document that is devoted to solving non-military threats and also military threats by non-military means. The defence plan is an implementing document for actual securing the state defence in case of military crisis situations. The defence plan was created under the leadership of the Ministry of Defence of the Czech Republic and sets out what the state and particular elements of security system are obliged to perform in order to secure the defence of the Czech Republic. The Ministry of Defence is the body responsible for security of defence and the control of the Army of the Czech Republic therefore it processes the Defence Plan of the Czech Republic. Other elements of the security system (central administration) elaborate Sectional Defence Plan. Only when ensuring the functionality of the competences of the Ministry of Defence, the executive power (the Czech Government) is authorized through its decisions to secure the defence. The Defence Plan deals with:

- the determination of the basic directions of the preparation to use all the resources of the state and the society for the defence in military crisis situations,
- creating conditions at peace time for the objective analysis and evaluation of material, operational and combat capabilities of available forces and means of the state, notably of the armed forces of the Czech Republic,
- creating conditions in case of the state exposure to danger and at war time to start real planning and using available forces and means including the involvement of the Czech security system into this process.

The Defence Plan uses for its generation and maintenance in an actual state defined processes and contains structural documents because crisis situations of a military character are not at current conditions in security reality too frequent. The Defence Plan is elaborated for a four-year period; it is submitted by the Minister of Defence and is approved by the government. Its content is in compliance with Act No. 222/1999

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Coll. on Security of Defence of the Czech Republic, as amended by Act No. 320/2002 Coll.

National state Defence Plan is set of planned measures determining the measures and procedures to secure national defence and to meet the requirements for securing international signatory commitments concerning common defence, including the share of the armed forces of the Czech Republic on the activities of international organizations in favour of peace, participation in peacekeeping operations and their share in rescue operations and in covering humanitarian tasks. (§ 2, section 8 Act No. 222/1999 Coll., on Security defence of the Czech Republic.).

- The documents are as follows (§ 2 Government Regulation No. 51/2004 Coll. on Defence planning of the state):
 - State activities plans for securing the Czech defence against the external attack,
 - State activities plans for fulfilment of international signatory commitments on common defence against aggression,
 - The survey of forces and means and a plan for their completion,
 - The plan of economic mobilization,
 - The plan of necessary supplies,
 - The plan of operational preparation of the state territory,
 - Concepts of preliminary operation plans and permanent operation plans,
 - The list of measures and the catalogue of measures for the National response system to crises,
 - The manual of the system of the response to crises.

The Defence plan enables the Government to coordinate the actions of the state, public authorities and other elements of the security system for operations using measures that are related to the immediate threat of the rise of a particular crises situation of a military character in its progress. The Defence plan is developed in peacetime. Its use is a variable according to a particular crisis situation. The scope and structure of the documentation to address the particular crisis situations depend on the usability of a pre-prepared plan of defence. If necessary, specifying measures of the government for this plan on the recommendation of the National Security Council (NSC) can be adopted.

Sectorial Defence plan - elaborate (§ 3 Government Regulation No. 51/2004 Coll.)

- ministries (§ 1 Act No. 2/1969 Coll.),
- other central administrative authorities (§ 2 Act No. 2/1969 Coll.),
- Czech National Bank.
- Regional Council



Conclusion

Czech Republic participation in a collective defence system requires the enhancement of government activity in the formation of a complex defence system that is our contribution to Alliance defence. Rebuilding of defence system is in accordance with the character and mission as a NATO member state and needs of collective defence (connected with Army of the Czech Republic) is a cost and long-term task. Construction of professional Army of the Czech Republic is based on long-term defence needs of the Czech Republic and respects the economic possibilities of the state. Its implementation requires support from both government and opposition democratic parties.