

# Crisis management

## Crisis management in NATO a EU



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- 2. NATO Crisis Response System - NCRS
- 3. Implementation of NCRS into national system



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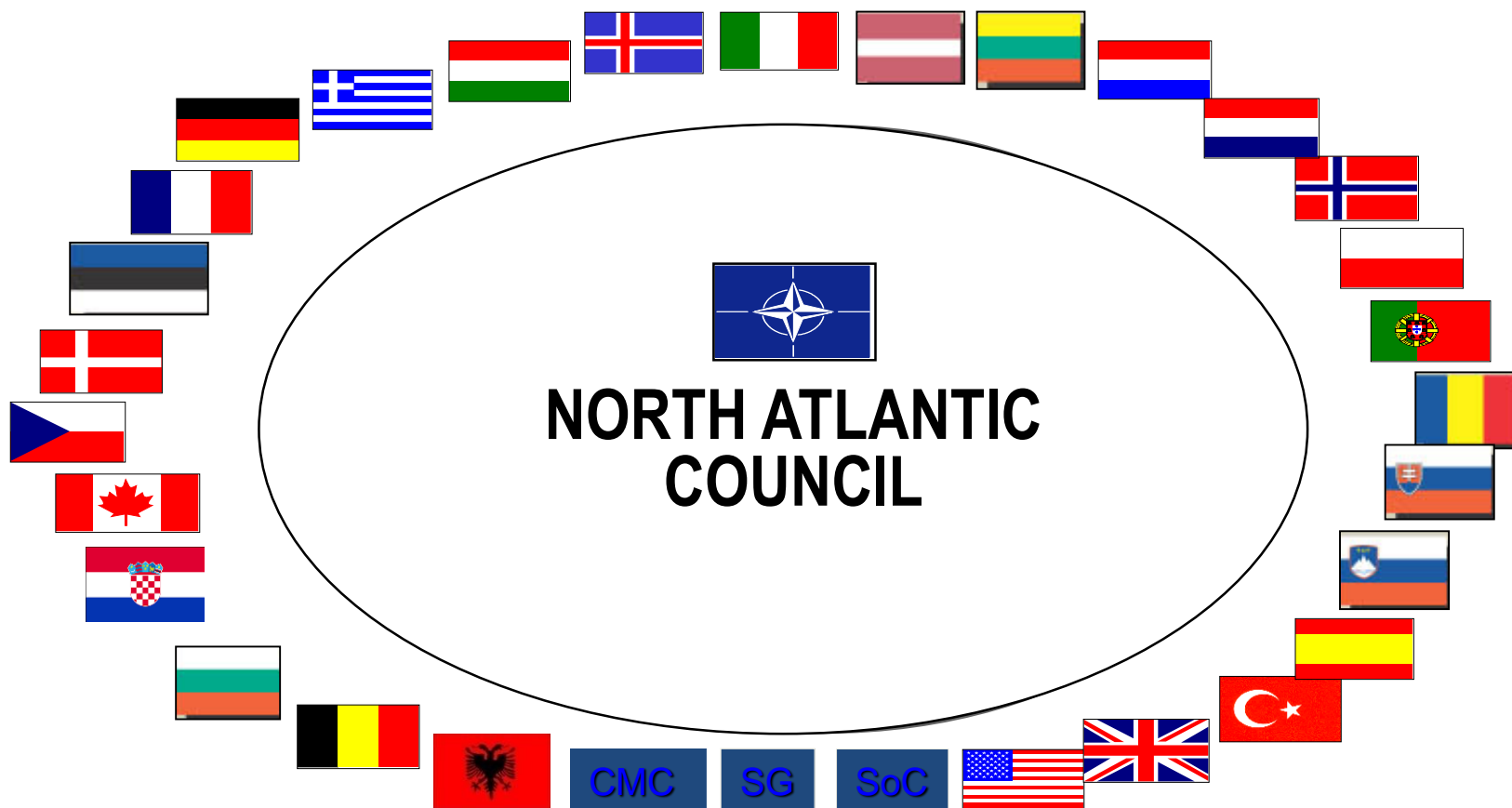
# NATO HQ Brussels



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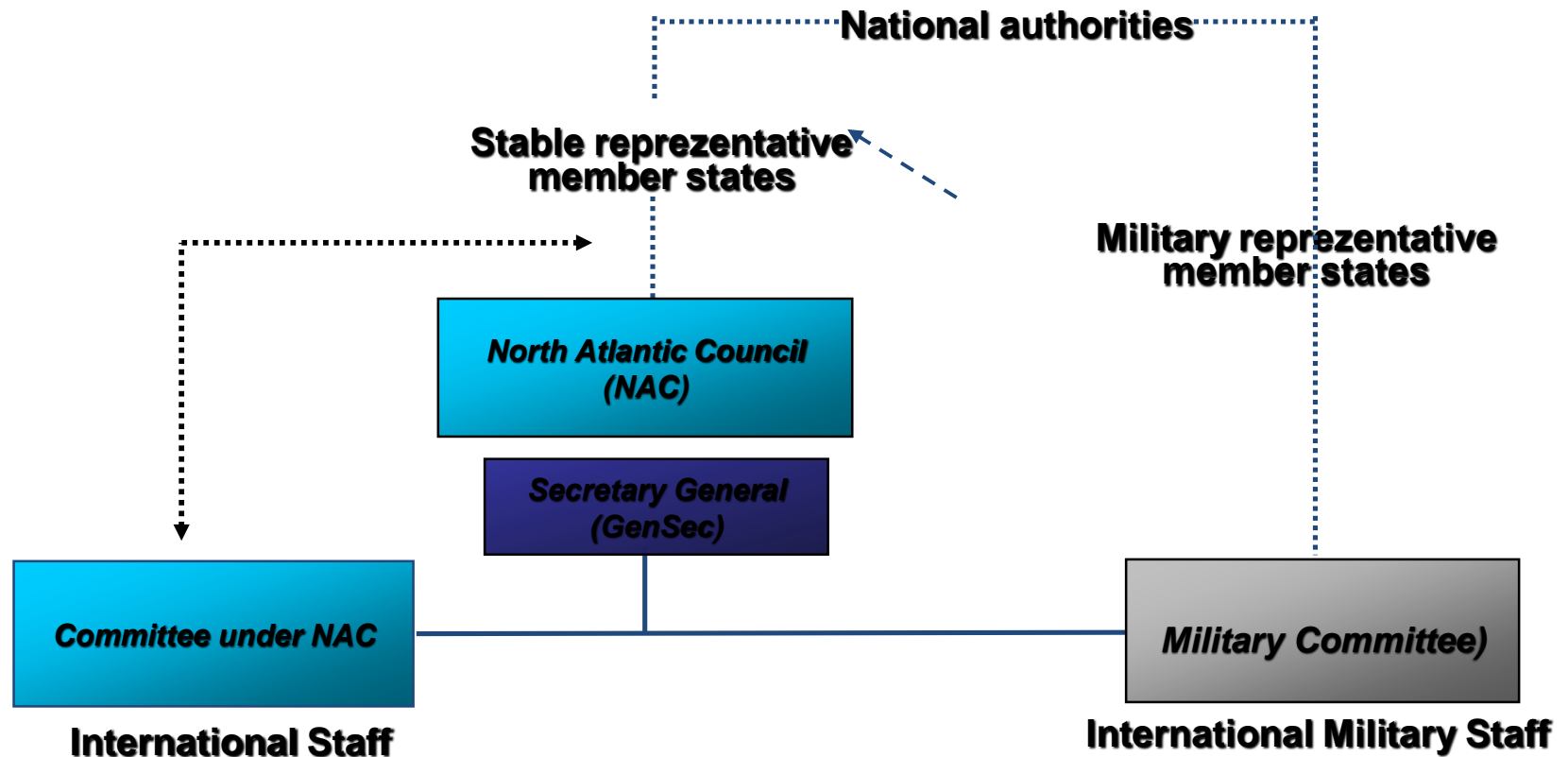
# North Atlantic Council

NAC – the highest authority



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# Civil & military structure of NATO





# NATO Crisis Management - Tasks

- Contribution to the effective conflicts prevention
- Effective crisis management to prevent their escalation into conflicts,
- ensure the readiness of civilian and military capabilities to respond to the crisis,
- Control and prevention of escalation and discouraging the aggressor from violence in the military actions,
- Crisis de-escalation after stopping violence or end of.



# NATO Crisis Management

## Presents:

- essential element of NATO strategy,
- process of intensive political-military activities,
- common element for managing NATO missions under Art. 5 North Atlantic Treaty and beyond,
- central mechanism for the use of military activities,

## Includes:

- agreements, procedures, measures and resources for national and collective decision-making,

## Means:

- political-military consultations,
- firm command and control, security systems,
- Ability to react appropriately to unpredictable situations.



# Key NATO crisis management bodies

- **Policy Coordination Group (PCG):** monitorování a vyhodnocování potenciálních krizí, poskytování zpráv a informací a doporučení týkajících se důsledků krizových situací, koordinace spolupráce s OSN, OBSE,
- **Military Committee (MC):** poradní činnost pro NAC v oblasti vojenských záležitostí a vojenské strategie a politiky,
- **Political Committee (PC):** příprava studií politických problémů, sleduje trendy rozvoje politické situace,
- **Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee (SCEPC):** koordinace jednotlivých oblastí civilního plánování k podpoře vojenských operací.



# NATO Comprehensive Approach (1)

- **no organization is able to achieve their objectives in crisis situations alone,**
- **a comprehensive solution of crisis situation requires a coordinated, joint action, combined use of military and non-military capabilities, military and non-military entities.**



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# NATO Comprehensive Approach (2)

## Future

- to improve system of NATO Crisis Management,
- to improve cooperation with the UN, other international organizations, NGOs - humanitarian organizations, authorities in the field of crisis in the preparation and conduction of the operation,
- to increase the NATO ability to support operations for stabilization and reconstruction in crisis at all stages of the conflict.



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# NATO Crisis Response System

*(NCRS)*



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# NATO Crisis Response System

- Crisis management tool for making Alliance readiness to solve crisis situations,
- broad range of measures providing in-time and coordinated reaction to cause or threat of crisis situation by suitable means,
- integration of prevention and reaction measures,
- combination of political-military and emergency measures,
- flexibility, prevention.

# NATO Crisis Response System

## BEFORE NCRS

- **NAS (NATO Alert System)**
- **NPS (NATO Precautionary System)**



# NATO Crisis Response System

## History NCRS

- 2001 - instruction NAC to creation NCRS,
- 2002 - development NCRS,
- 30.9.2005 - approval NAC,
- 2009 - last version,
- 2010 - revision, aktualization NCRS.

# NATO Crisis Response System

## NCRS – Purpose

- to provide required preparedness
- pre-identified response measures and options
- initial timely response and further organized response

## NCRS – the basic component of NCRS – Crisis response measures

- Preventive Options - PO
- Crisis Response Measures CRM
- Counter Surprise Measures - CS
- Counter Aggression Measure - CA – Art. 5 Ops.
- NATO Alert System



# NATO Crisis Response System

**NCRS provides forum for consultations with partners for conducting non – Art. 5 Crisis response operations:**

- ❖ PFP
- ❖ Mediterranean dialogue,
- ❖ Istanbul cooperation initiative,
- ❖ Partners across the globe

**In three phases:**

- Exchange of intelligence data and information
- Comparing nations' points of view
- Harmonization of NATO nations' points of view into collective decisions for allied actions

# NCRS – NATO Bodies

- NAC: Principal political decision-making body, exchanges intelligence, information and other data, compares different perceptions and approaches, and harmonises its view
- OPERATIONS POLICY COMMITTEE: Development and implementation of operations-related policy and collaboration between the political and military sides
- POLITICAL PARTNERSHIPS COMMITTEE: Responsible for all NATO programs with non-member countries and relations with international organizations
- MILITARY COMMITTEE: Senior military authority, provides military advice to NATO's decision-making bodies.
- CIVIL EMERGENCY PLANNING COMMITTEE: Advisory body for the protection of civilian populations and the use of civil resources.



# NATO Crisis Response System

- Fundamental implementation for Alliance Member States to develop parallel national systems,
- The manual is revised annually and amended as necessary,
- All member state of NATO:
  - using of NCRS and
  - adapt national systems by ensuring compatibility with the principles and procedures of NCRS described in the manual
- Czech Republic fulfils this demand by the NCRS.



# National Crisis Reaction System

- ✓ Support of crisis management in the Czech Republic,
- ✓ It creates precondition for effective and coordinated action for crisis prevention, or reaction to existing crisis situation

## USING:

- Crisis management authorities,
- The Government of the Czech Republic, ministries and other administrative authorities,
- Czech National Bank,
- Office of the President,
- Parliament of the Czech Republic,
- Regional Authorities, other authorities with territorial competence and municipal authorities



# NSRK measures

**NSRK sets out measures** used by legislative, executive and self-government authorities to fulfil their duties in crisis situations. Measures allow crisis management authorities to react to imminent or occurring crisis.

- Area of defence management and ensuring foreign relations,
  - Area of intelligence and security protection,
- Area of external security of the Czech Republic,
- Area of internal security of the Czech Republic
  - Area of protection of the population,
  - Area of protection of the economy.



# Conclusion

- Nature of contemporary security threats and trends requires broader approach to security combining military and non-military instruments.
- Czech Republic creates conditions for active participation in NATO missions, EU and UN in solving wide range of crises – either before conflicts, during or after them.
- In fulfilling these commitments it proceeds in accordance with a comprehensive approach to crisis management operations.



# European Union



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## European Union

- The European Union is an **economic and political group** of 28 countries in Europe, comprising 498 million people.
- The original aim of the partnership of European countries after World War II was the interconnection of economies in order to prevent another war in Europe.
- Community was progressively deeper integrated, also politically and expanded on other states.





# European Council



- The European Council **defines the EU's overall political direction and priorities**. The members of the European Council are the **heads of state or government** of the 28 EU member states, the **European Council President** and the **President of the European Commission**.
- The **High Representative** of the Union for **Foreign Affairs and Security Policy** also takes part in European Council meetings when foreign affairs issues are discussed.

# European Parliament

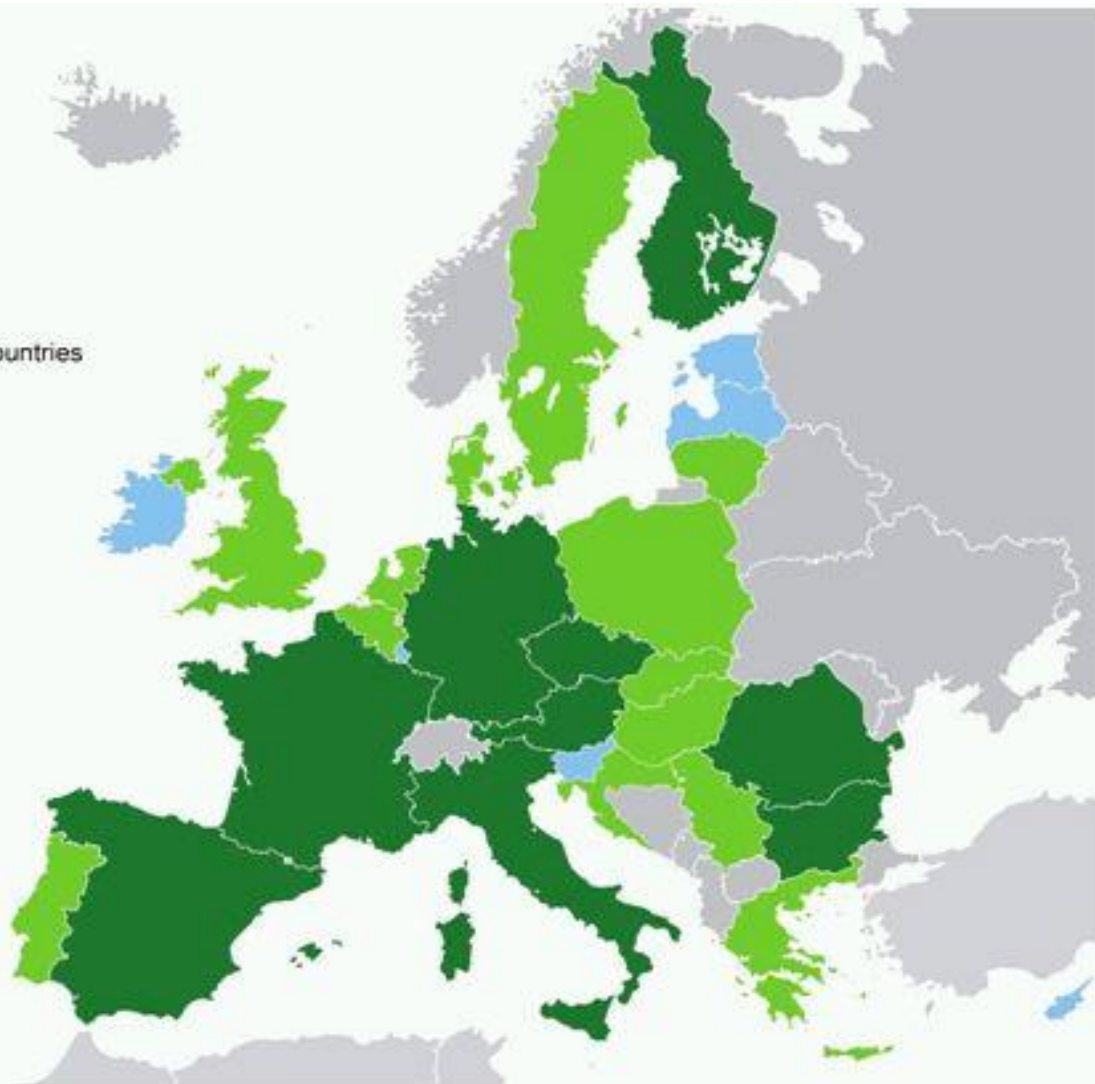


- The Parliament acts as a co-legislator, sharing with the Council the power to adopt and amend legislative proposals and to decide on the EU budget.
- It also supervises the work of the Commission and other EU bodies and cooperates with national parliaments of EU countries to get their input.



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-  Target countries
-  Focus countries
-  Remaining EU-27 countries
-  Other countries



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# European Security Strategy

- Comprehensive document which analyses and defines the EU's security environment, identifying key security challenges and subsequent political implications for the EU;
- Singles out five key threats: terrorism, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, regional conflicts, state failure, organised crime;
- Review in 2008 confirmed the validity of the ESS and the need to be 'more capable, more coherent and more active' in order for the EU to reach its full potential.



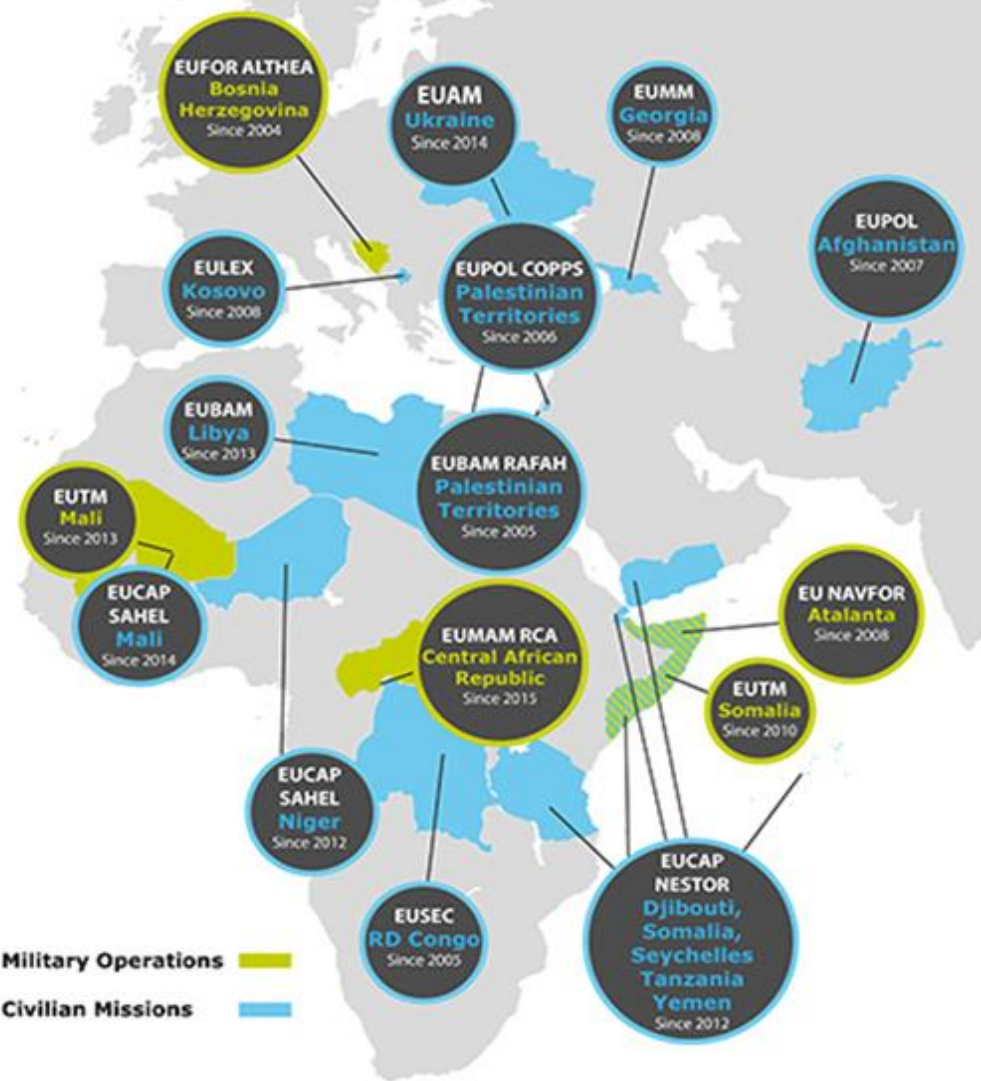
# Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)

- ❑ In a rapidly changing world, the EU is faced with security challenges both in its immediate neighbourhood and further afield.
- ❑ **The Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP)** enable the Union to take a leading role in peace-keeping operations, conflict prevention and in the strengthening of the international security.
- ❑ It is an integral part of the EU's comprehensive approach towards crisis management, drawing on civilian and military assets. Since 2003 the EU has launched some 30 peace missions and operations contributing to stabilisation and security in Europe and beyond.





- Ongoing missions and operations





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# NATO Situation Centre - SitCen

SitCen byl zřízen v kontextu změn, které přinesla amsterodamská smluvní revize v roce 1999 zejména zřízením postu Vysokého představitelé pro společnou zahraniční a bezpečnostní politiku.

SitCen je pověřen následujícími obecnými úkoly:

1. Včasné varování (ve spolupráci s dalšími zejména vojenskými strukturami Rady)
2. Situační monitoring a vyhodnocování
3. Poskytovat zázemí pro krizové štáby
4. Poskytovat operační kontaktní bod pro Vysokého představitele

Konkrétní úkolování a politické vedení SitCen je v pravomoci Vysokého představitele.



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# NATO Situation Centre

- Receive, process and disseminate and exchange of information
- Provides information and analyses for alliance leadership
- Observes and analyses the information, related to crisis
- Support crisis management process and provides facilities and staff for rapid increase of center and crisis management bodies' operability
- Maintain crisis management database provide secure and reliable information and connection with different geographical regions



# NATO Crisis management process phases

Indication and warning

Assessment

Development response options

Planning

Execution

Transition



# NATO Crisis management process phases

