

Integrated Defence Planning: From National Security Policy to Force Planning

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Affiliation

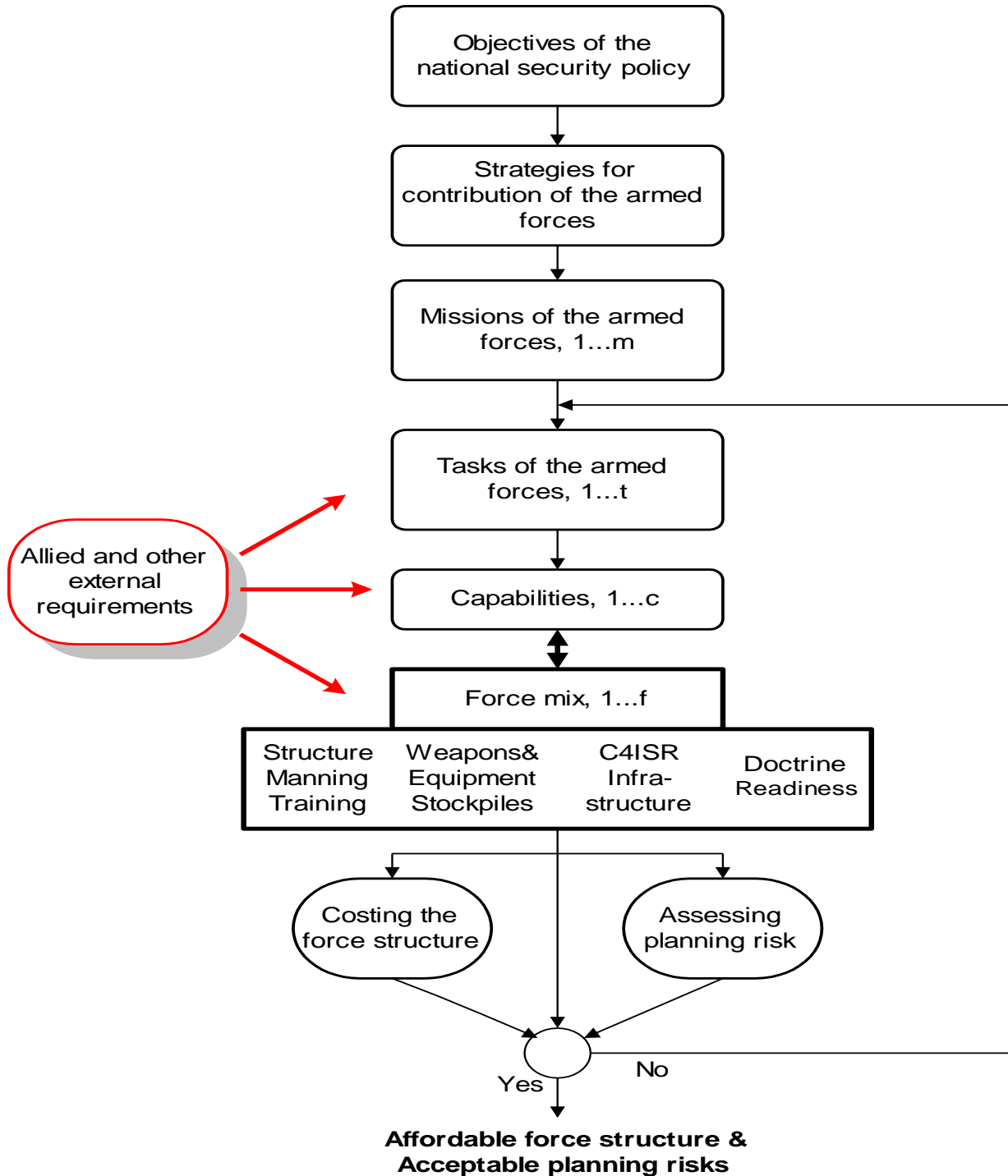
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Outline

- Roles of the armed forces in the security strategy (Bartlett's model)
- Alternative approaches to defence planning
- Long-term defence planning (Capabilities-based planning)
- Building blocks in allied force planning; security sector capabilities

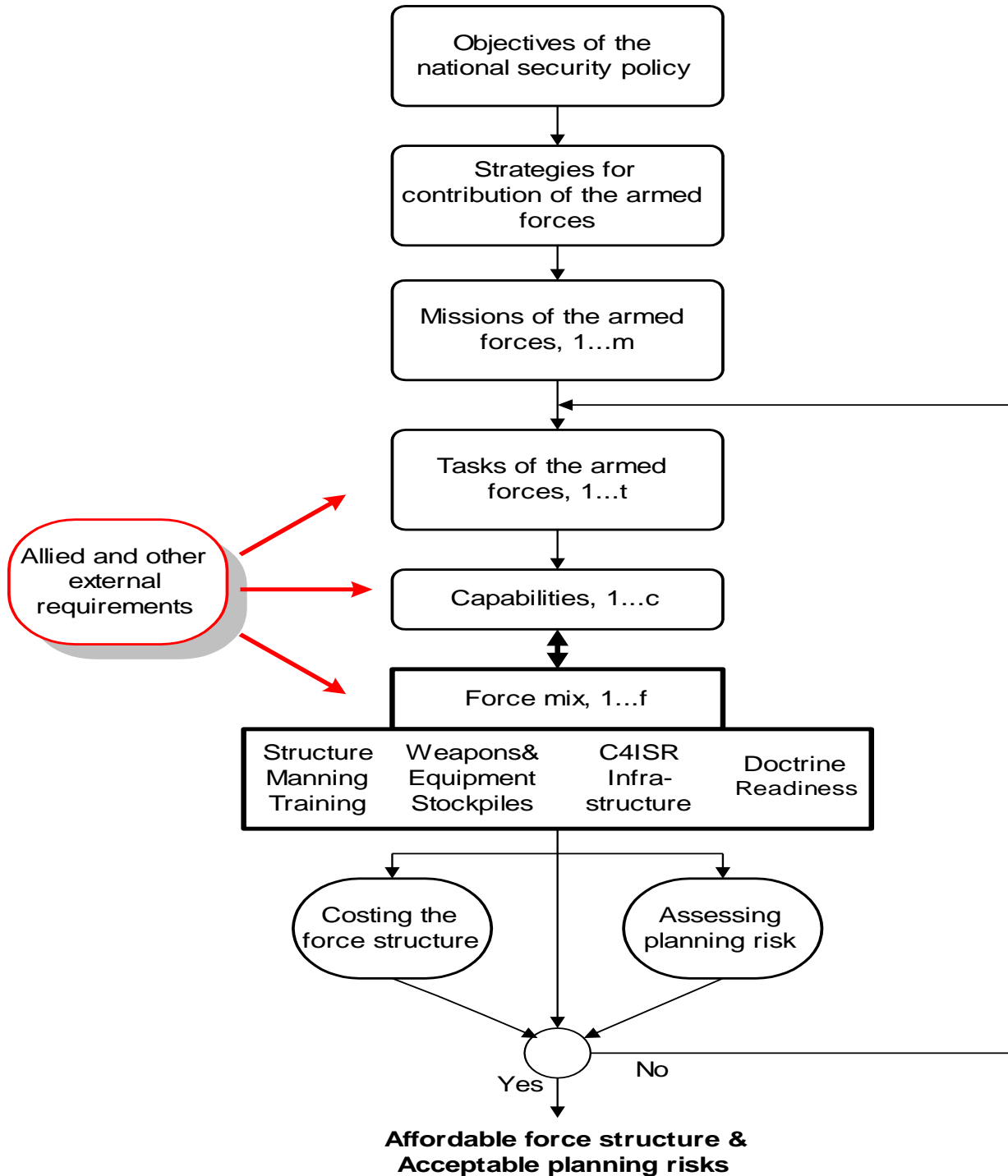
Armed forces in the security strategy

- Ends
- Means
- Strategy
- Risk
- Security environment
- Resource constraints
- Possible roles of the armed forces



Alternative approaches to defence planning

1. Top-down
2. Bottom-up
3. Scenario
4. Threat
5. Mission
6. Hedging
7. Technology
8. Fiscal

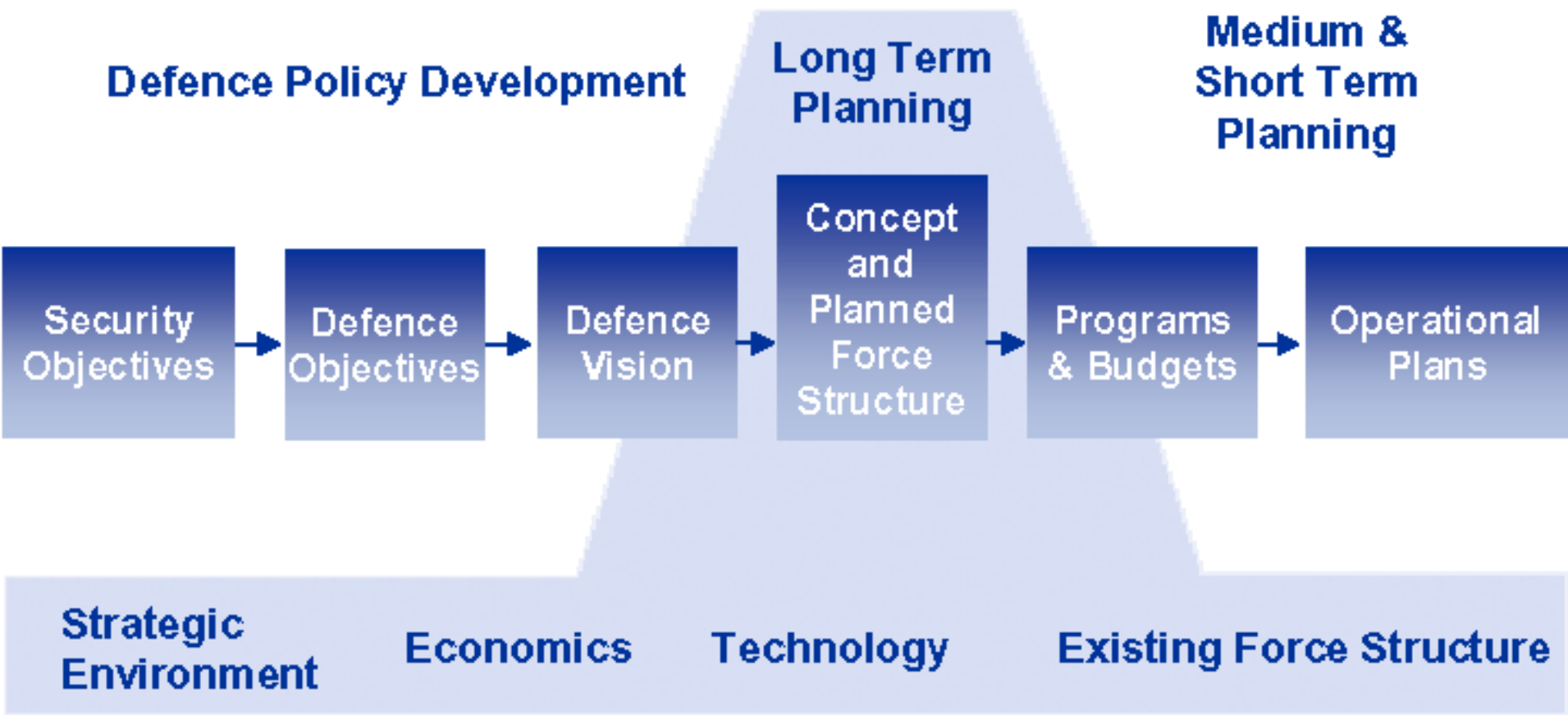


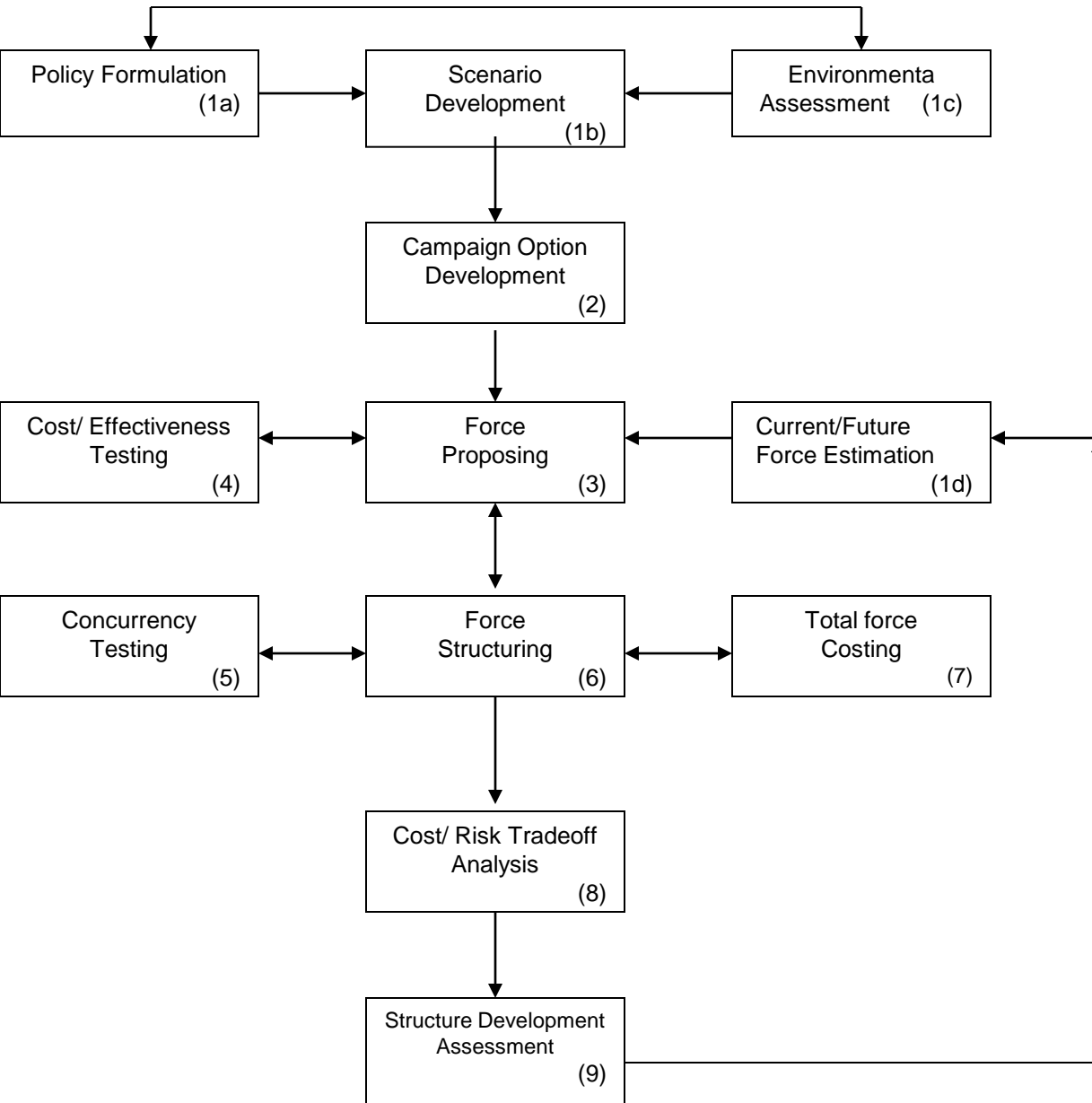
Planning horizons

- Long-term planning – 10-30 years
- Mid-term planning – 4-8 years (6 years in NATO and a number of member countries; DPQ/IOS)
- Short-term planning (budget, procurement plans, plans for training and exercises, etc.)

Long-term defence planning

- Objectives
- Place
- Best-practice model
- *Handbook on Long Term Defence Planning*, RTO Technical Report 69 (Paris, NATO Research and Technology Organization/ SAS Panel, April 2003), www.rta.nato.int





Scenario set in the defence planning process in Canada

1. Search and rescue in Canada
2. Disaster relief in Canada
3. International humanitarian assistance
4. Surveillance/control of Canadian territory and approaches
5. Evacuation of Canadians overseas
6. Peace support operations (Peacekeeping)
7. Aid of the civil power/Assistance to law enforcement agencies
 7. a. Chemical Weapon Variant

Scenario set, Canada (cont.)

- 8. National sovereignty/interests enforcement
- 9. Peace support operations (Peace enforcement)
 - 9. a. Failed State Variant
- 10. Defence of North America
 - 10. a. Radiological Weapon Variant
 - 10. b. Cyber Attack Variant
- 11. Collective Defence

Partial algorithm

- Tasks to accomplish a mission in a scenario
- Effects needed to achieve the task
- Enabling concepts
- Capabilities needed to implement effects
- Capability Requirements
- (NATO - TOA)

Building blocks in force planning

- General framework
- NATO and EU context
- Planning in the context of the national security sector

CAPABILITIES

Task: Control of the Airspace

1. Recognized Air Picture (Air surveillance)
2. Command and control (awareness, early warning, decision making, communications, navigation, etc.)
3. Defeat/ Repel enemy aircraft
4. Sustained operations (Logistics)

Capability Requirements vs. Resources – Approach I

- I Defining required capabilities
- II Designing “type units” (unit models) with detailed description of unit mission, organisation, manning, weapon systems and training levels
- III Costing type units
- IV Optimising the mix of type units

Air Force Example

Task: Airspace Control

UNIT TYPES - Capability 1

Unit	Type	Qnt.	People	\$
U1	Fighters type A	18	P1	C1
U2	Fighters type B	24	P2	C2
U3	Fighters type B	12	P3	C3
U4	AD Sq. type A	6	P4	C4
U5	AD Sq. type B	6	P5	C5
U6	AD Sq. type C	3	P6	C6

Example: Task 1

Force Mix Assessment

Mix	Combat Units	Combat Support	Combat Service Support	\$	Associated risk
M1	$2*U1 + 1*U4$	1 Command post + 1 signal battalion	2 maint. sqs + 1 log battalion	CM1	R1
M2	$1*U1+1*U4+2*U5$	CM2	R2
M3	CM3	R3
...					
...					

Balancing Requirements and Resources

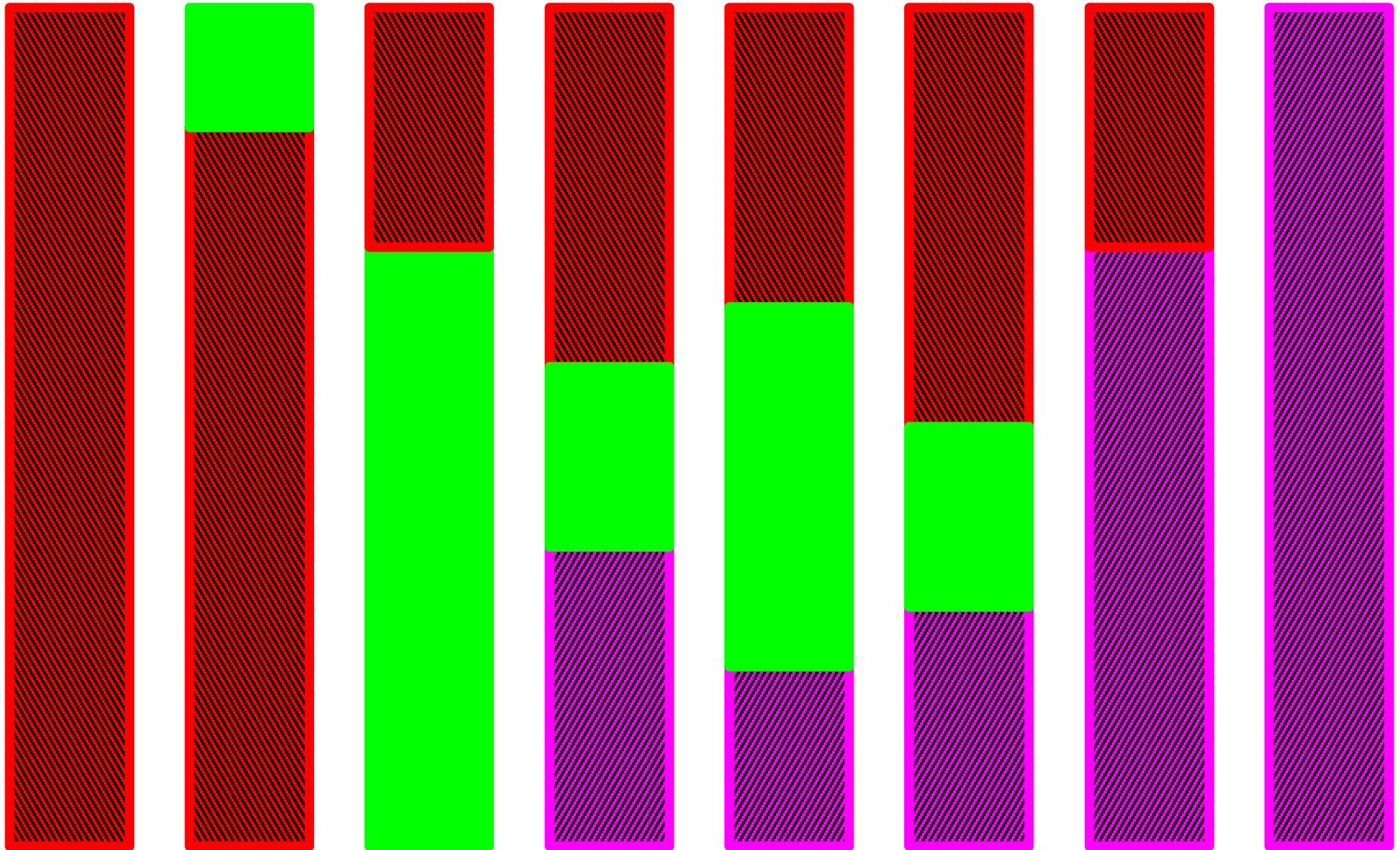
- Straightforward non-linear optimization problem regarding capability X:
Choose Force Mix_i : Risk is minimal,
Resource Reqs \leq Expected Resources
- 2 major complications
 - The resources available for capability X are not known in advance
 - Complementarity of capabilities and tasks

Force planning in international/ multi-agency context

- Specialization vs full-spectrum
- Interoperability
 - Readiness levels
 - ...

Alliance/ Security Sector Capabilities

100 %



Conclusion

- Politicians and experts
- Organizational processes
- Role of partnership

- Questions?