Injection: The Czech Armed Forces participate in operations that are determined and named in various ways. This paper summarises the essential information devoting a special part to the possibility of the Czech Armed Forces' participation.

The paper offers a possible classification of the military operations in that the Czech Army might participate. It characterises combat, non-combat, special, information and psychological operations.

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Introduction

The contemporary security environment is characteristic with overcome global block confrontation. The possibility of a global war conflict burst has substantially decreased however the persistent economical, political, national, religious or other disputes or disagreements, unsolved social or other problems, open or hidden rivalry among countries or their ethnic groups are potential sources of tension, crises and armed conflicts in the world.

The crisis situations and variously manifested conflicts directly or indirectly threaten the internal stability and peaceful life of the other countries, and if their political solution fails they may outgrow into wars of diverse scale, duration and intensity.

The Czech Republic cannot ignore the existing threats of military or non-military or mixed nature. It prepares the necessary diplomatic, military and other measures to protect its security.

Despite of NATO membership, the national defence is the national responsibility in accordance with the Czech Constitution. Its co-ordination starts at the supreme levels of political decision-making down to the elementary executive levels.

The Czech Republic defence is primary responsibility of the Army of the Czech Republic (ACR). A situation requiring its engagement may create gradually or may grow
fast from the origin. ACR is trained so that it is able of efficient answer a wide spectrum of possible threats to the country or the Alliance.

Maintaining individual capacity of its own national territory defence, ACR is ready to contribute to the military operations within combined operations carried out by the Alliance forces as well as to the non-combat operations of the international security structures.

CONTEMPORARY OPERATIONS

Military Operations Classification

Armed Forces (ArmF) may contribute to raising conflicts settlement in diverse ways or they may participate in military operations led for their elimination and solution.

The military operations represent an elementary way of concentrated and coordinated engagement of forces and assets in certain area and time to accomplish the military and/or non-military missions to reach political, military strategic, operation or other objectives.

The military operation contributions may comprise various amounts of force and assets.

The general typology of military operations comprise considerable number of them lacking stabilization. The following paragraphs contain one of possible attitudes to the military operations’ classification and characteristics.

By used types of force the operation may divide into:
• multinational (allied) operations (two or more coalition countries participate),
• performed by national forces,
• joint operations (two or more Arms participate),
• interdepartmental operations (two or more government departments participate).

According to the used weapons the operations may engage conventional or mass destruction weapons.

By the scale of deployed forces and assets:
• large scale (with operational up to strategic character),
• tactical scale (with tactical character).

By missions and modes of military force engagement: war and military operations other than war (non-war), combat, non-combat and supporting.

By the character of environment in which the operations are to be conducted or by the type and scale of the armed conflict they divide into:
• land operations,
• air operations,
airborne operation,

amphibious operation,

maritime operation,

space operation,

All of the mentioned types of armed conflict operations will be conducted under a single common intent in close cooperation (2,3,17).

The NATO publications (RTO-TR-5 VOL.II/1999) released a study (12) containing four developed scenarios representing a broad spectrum of operations possibly contributed by the NATO member countries, including the Czech Republic, in future. Those are:

- Pace Support Operations,
- Counter Proliferation Operations,
- Out of Area Operations,
- article V Operations.

In line with the accepted Concept of Professional ACR Build Up and mobilisation of the Czech Armed Forces, the Czech Armed Forces will act within the security system in either preventive or reactive way.

The Set of Preventive Measures for the Czech Armed Forces (among other measures) consists of:

- ability to deploy the pre-designated ACR units within the Alliance (coalition) operations outside and/or inside CR area,
- reaching the maximum level of interoperability.

The set of reactive measures consists of the capabilities to:

- deploy the pre-designated units (in line with the raising readiness levels principle) in the crisis area, contribute to the Alliance (coalition) operations with maximum combat effectiveness, maintain and support the forces in the area of deployment during the whole operation,
- accomplish the missions of defending the internal security of the CR and protect the population against the consequences of natural disasters, accidents and violent actions including missions within the Integrated Rescue System (IRS),
- accept Alliance enforcement forces in area. [4].

The Czech Armed Forces (CAF) will be able to contribute Alliance or coalition operations primarily outside CR area while independent campaign of the CAF outside the Czech area is not envisaged.

Host Nation Support joins the CAF’s preventive function (development of the necessary measures in peacetime) and its reactive function in time of imminent crisis or during the crisis being a possibility of Czech-led operation.
DEFENCE AND STRATEGY

Figure 1 depicts a subdivision option for the operations of possible contribution by ACR.

The mentioned subdivision issues from the character of the conflict being settled by the Armed Forces, creates the framework for their engagement in operation of certain type. The operations may grow to overlap in reaction to certain situation and may be conducted by multinational or just national forces [2, 3, 13, 14].

The ACR may, in accordance with the international obligations agreed upon by the Czech Republic, contribute to the military operations within Alliance (coalition) forces.

For a low-level threat that shows inland features, it may engage in a military operation of appropriate type within internal territory as a part of the crisis management inter-departmental measures.

**Combat operations**

The combat operations are those operations, in which the opposing parties engage weapons to attain their goals. They may run with different intensity and broad spectrum of combat actions. The combat operations may be conducted to fight enemy’s regular forces that are engaged in standard courses of combat actions, or paramilitary and armed groups characterised by guerrilla actions, or hostile force of both types (most frequent).

The combat operations to fight the enemy’s regular force would usually be multinational, contributed by the Arms and Services – land, air, airborne, navy and others. The environment of such an operation and the engaged forces give name to the operation – land, air, landing, maritime. Mostly the operations will be joint.

The combat operations to fight paramilitary force and armed groups will predominantly get the nature of tactical sub operation. Usually, only detached units formed in task force are engaged in such operations.

Despite the low probability of direct military threat of the CR territory, the defence of the CR remains one of the key missions along with the defence of other Alliance countries in line with Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty (NAT). The combat operations will usually run to provide for the defence of CR and to fulfil NAT Article 5.

The combat operations may classify as **offensive and defensive** by the predominant character of the actions done by the armed forces.

**Offensive operations** are the decisive combat operations. They represent an aggregate of offensive battles, strikes and manoeuvres unified by objective, mission, area and time of action based on common intent and plan to gain and maintain initiative, kill or break enemy’s will of resistance, take possession over the determined area and achieve victory.

The ACR forces and assets must be able to contribute to the offensive operations (participate in their realisation) within joint alliance group following the allied joint operations principles.
The defensive operations are conducted to stem the enemy’s attack, to wear out the enemy’s offensive capacity, to hold the vital areas, to gain initiative to afford opportunity for following offensive actions (operation) or end of conflict.

The land operations are performed by the Land Forces (Army) that utilise the effects of the other Arms operations to capture and hold an area, to reconstitute the territorial integrity and to ultimately defeat the enemy.

The air operations are series of coordinated air actions intended to attain a specific strategic objective. They are conducted by the Air Force in cooperation with other Arms and Services and Armed Forces either as an independent operation or in favour of a large-scale operation or as a part of the latter.

The airborne operations are those operations, whose usual objective is to capture key facilities, to take control over crucial areas or to fight special combat actions deep behind enemy lines. Specially trained ACR units, or air-transportable land units may engage in such operations.

Maritime operations involve actions of the armed force on, under or above surface at sea to take control over a sea area or to prevent force engagement from the sea. The maritime operations may influence land operations in joint operations. The maritime operations may use land reconnaissance, logistic or air support. [3, 17]

ACR may only detach some force to participate in such an operation depending on situation development.

ACR will be able, in full spectrum, to support and conduct operations and fight within the Alliance Joint Forces, for the mission of defending Czech territory, maintaining CR integrity and sovereignty, and movements and stations of the Allied Forces within CR territory. ACR may conduct the operations individually or within a coalition.

Non-Combat Operations

Non-combat military operations are those operations when the military forces and assets deploy without imminent (pre-planned) use of weapons and ammunition (armed three assets). In exceptional situation, the weapons may only be used by the military personnel for their defence when they were attacked while in mission. The non-combat operations may combine with the combat operations. The basic non-combat operations comprise the stabilisation and support operations.

The stabilisation operations are those operations when the military force is used to settle actual situation, to enforce peace, to influence political environment, to facilitate diplomacy, to enable further negotiations, to prevent illegal actions etc. They may either answer the situation development or enforce an action.

As a rule, they will be a reflection of the threatening or existing conflicts by the international community. New threats even unknown yet may be solved with the deployment of military force.

The national force may engage in a stabilisation operation in the CR under the situation that the non-military threat rising from social roots gets such an intensity that
DEFENCE AND STRATEGY

its elimination requires direct deployment of the military, following the legal authorities’ decision and Czech law.

The stabilisation operation may acquire character of:

- conflict prevention operation,
- peace-keeping operation,
- peace-making operation,
- peace-building operation,
- peace-enforcement operation.

Conflict Prevention Operation is aimed at timely negotiation of the opposing parties under the auspices of UN or other international organisation or a Nation (mostly a superpower). The negotiation may result in the deployment of international observers as a neutral supervision over both sides to oblige the agreement.

Peace-keeping operations are carried out when agreed by both disunited sides. The mission is to assist in finding the conflict reason solutions and to separate both disagreed sides from one another. Those follow the UN Chart policy.

Peace making operations are carried out to maintain the attained but still equivocal peace. The goal is to reach fast-stabilised peace status kept also after the intervening forces leave.

Peace building operations are to assist in the democratic government establishment, infrastructure restoration and compensation of loss caused by the conflict.

Peace enforcement operations are carried out without consent of the parties involved in the conflict to force these cease the conflict or to make a peace agreement. The operation is based on Chap. VII, UN Chart. [7, 8, 14]

Other types of possible operations will not be mentioned.

For these operations of all types it is necessary to stress their humanitarian nature. Their common and primary objective is to set conditions for ending tension and normalising population’s life in the conflict threatened area and assisting them.

The above-mentioned operation types may outgrow from one to another. They require diverse types of actions. However, the combat-nature actions are possible, endangering lives is undesirable. Attainment of the defined objectives with sustained force engagement needn’t be the best neither the most certain solution.

Therefore, even the peace making/enforcement operations should avoid aggravation of situation of the yet suffering population with contingent combat actions or lasting sanctions still in force. If the forces under UN/OSCE mandate were impelled to such activity, it should stick to the Geneva Conventions spirit, i.e. in a way that the existing population’s hardship would not extend or a new threat of direct risk of life or health merge, that would result in an exodus.

If the above mentioned applies in war the more it should be respected in the operations aimed mainly at protection of population and economy from war or destruction. If it is different from that, the consequence may deteriorate social conditions in the area.
and thus the antagonism and instability, the very reason of the international intervention. In such a case the operation fails.

The ACR may engage in the intra-national stabilisation operations when the non-military threat reaches the strength that requires the military force. The level of tasked group will then mirror the nature and scope of the threat.

**The support operations** are to comprise assistance (usually humanitarian aid) to population and civilian bodies and authorities to answer large non-military threats. They answer situations induced by disasters or other causes when human lives, property and culture values are put in danger and when the responsible control, and mostly executive, authorities lack force and assets for their solution.

The ACR forces and assets detached to execute the operations may involve – independently or in cooperation with other bodies and authorities – in a bundle of measures such as rescue, search and assistance, public property patrolling, provision of medical, supply or transport services or other actions. The forces and assets may partially engage in assistance to the Ministry of Interior Authorities or temporarily in the Integrated Rescue System (IRS).

The support operations may acquire the form of:

- humanitarian operations,
- disaster relief operations,
- non-combat evacuation operations,
- anti-proliferation operations,
- manpower, material, cargo, technology protection operations (off-areas),
- search and rescue action,
- military assistance (support) to civilian representatives.

In the international scale, they are humanitarian aid in principle – humanitarian operation initiated by and run under the supervision of UN or OSCE.

**Humanitarian operations** are common actions of the civilian sector and the armed forces for common solution of the complex matters in the areas of armed conflicts, large natural or anthropogenic disasters. The point is usually disarmament of the fighting sides, solution for the refugees and displaced, provisions for human rights observance, reconstruction of and provision for elementary supply, quartering, necessary hygienic services for population in the affected areas.

**Disaster Relief Operation** closely relates to the humanitarian operations. The goal of such operations is to relieve the disaster consequences (natural disaster, industrial accident or combined event), which is understood to be harmful affect of forces and/or effects caused by human activity, natural effects and also accidents dangerous to lives, property or environment and requiring rescue and relief work.

**Non-combat evacuation operations** are military operations conducted to provide for safe evacuation of determined non-combatants.
DEFENCE AND STRATEGY

_Anti-proliferation operations_ comprise operations aimed primarily at prevention of government and non-government subjects from the mass-destruction weapons acquisition and misuse including the carriers, and also at prevention against unlawful proliferation of modern technologies.

_Manpower, material, cargo, technology protection operations_ (off-areas) operations goal is to defend troops transports, key economy products (raw material), cargo and equipment.

_Search and Rescue operations_ are carried out in cooperation with civilian rescue teams.

_Military assistance (support)_ to civilian representatives joins up military actions to provide for temporary support of civilian organisations or offices, if in line with law and that are carried out if the circumstances or emergency status go beyond civilian authorities’ control.

Supporting operations carried out within CR territory – may engage the IRS capacity together with organised deployment of military forces and assets according to the law in force in the CR.

_Special, information and psychological operations_

The following paragraphs address operations that have lacked great attention in the ACR giving thus good reason for detailed coverage, as they will become prospective operations and a crucial tool for success in particular operations.

The special, information and psychological operations may depending on situation be a part of the types of operations mentioned above.

_Special operations_ are carried out executed by specially assigned, selected, organised, trained and equipped conventional forces that use non-standard operation techniques and modes.

The goal of special operations is to reach strategic or operational, military, political, economic and psychological objectives through military actions. The importance comes obvious if political or military reasons require secret and discrete courses of actions or if the physical or political risk associated with a conventional operation is inadmissible and unacceptable. Operations executed in such a manner are used within military operations carried out in particular prior to and during a crisis, independently or coordinated with conventional forces operations.

Special operations may gain a new relevance with regard to the possible utilisation of new technologies used by special forces. The special technologies are just the moment that makes them military most-developed countries’ business.

Operations of such type are also used in post-war conflicts or even in peace time as a part of antiterrorist actions. Spreading terrorism and organised crime are the right cause of building the anti-terrorist units outside military framework. However, assigned ACR forces may contribute to such actions, if needed. [3]
**Information operations** are promising type of operations getting importance for success. They base on growing importance of information for executing contemporary operations.

They represent a collection of coordinated actions that tend to work upon enemy decision-making and to support attainment of military and political objectives through purposed impacts on information, enemy’s information processes and systems while utilising and protecting own information, information processes and systems.

Information retrieval, fast and secure transfer, processing, assessment, dissemination and utilisation for the decision-making and commanding process, together with protection, become war success necessity.

Information dominance makes precondition of fully utilised – own and allied – communication infrastructure and allows retrieval and utilisation of such information that enable the commanders and/or responsibilities to make the right decisions on the oncoming actions. At the same time it impedes or disables utilisation of friendly or foe communication infrastructure and, thus limits the enemy in retrieving and utilising information for his needs.

To attain the information dominance over the enemy requires concentrated and coordinated engagement of all the suitable forces and assets, which means to fight information war.

Figure 1 shows the military actions utilised in the ACR information operations. It explicitly shows what actions will be fully used and what may contribute.

The information operations can divide by the taken actions to offensive and defensive.

**Offensive information operations** act on the possible enemy’s and its allies information and communication infrastructure taking open or hidden.

**The defensive information operations** are carried out within friendly communication infrastructure having discrete nature. [10]


**Psychological operations** are considered an integral part of information warfare. Psychological operations are characterised in NATO basic documents that address this topic. The essential is “Psychological Operations Policy” (MC 402) and Draft NATO Psychological Operations Doctrine – AJP 3.7.

**Psychological operations (PSYOPS)** are actions taken in peacetime, crisis or war. They aim at manpower and population to inflict their attitudes and behaviour so that political and military objectives are achieved. They comprise strategic, combat and consolidation psychological actions to support peace and inflict population attitude and behaviour.
They are and will be playing an important role. The new assets of their courses of actions – especially in the information area – increase the required results feasibility. Information media also plays an important role in such operations. However, it requires appropriate measures to be taken.

**Strategic Psychological Actions (SPA)** are planned psychological actions carried out in peacetime, crisis or war so that support and collaboration of the friendly and neutral countries are won to mitigate the hostile or potentially hostile countries will and capacity for war.

**Psychological Consolidation Actions (PCA)** are planned psychological actions carried out in peacetime, crisis or war aimed at civilian population in the areas under friendly forces control. The PCA’s goal is to sell local population on collaboration so that the military objectives are attained and the commanders are free in operation.

**Battlefield Psychological Actions (BPA)** are planned psychological actions carried out as an integral part of the combat operations. BPA’s are to make psychological pressure on the enemy’s forces and on civilian population in the theatre area under enemy’s control. Thus, attainment of the operation and tactical objectives is reached.
Peace Support Psychological Actions (PSPA) are planned psychological actions taken as an integral part of the Peace Support Operations. Their purpose is to make positive atmosphere among the individual parties of the conflict and civilian population as well as cooperativeness with the units deployed in theatre. PSPA's goal is to provide for safety of the deployed units and to support the mission objectives.[11]

In accordance with the ACR Doctrine, psychological operations (AD-3-7) are classified as follows:

- Strategic Psychological Operations (SPO),
- Combat Psychological Operations (CPO),
- Crises Response Psychological Operations (CRPO).

Psychological Operations (PSYOP) are defined as planned and systematic psychological coverage applied in peacetime and under external threat to the country aimed at influencing target audience groups attitudes and behaviour to attain the designated political and military objectives.

Strategic Psychological Operations (SPO) are planned psychological coverage in peacetime, and under external threat to the country and in war aimed at target audience. SPO’s goal is to get support and collaboration of the friendly and neutral countries and to mitigate the hostile countries will and determination for war against the CR or Alliance. SPOs are a part of security and defence policy application in peacetime to meet CR’s security interests. If a crisis arises, SPOs show the determination, will and way to solve by the national authorities and population. SPOs are planned, controlled and run by and with the government authority assets. If necessary, there is a possible coordination by the NATO Command. They can be foreseen long-time. The Defence department will contribute with forces and assets to their planning or psychological coverage products development.

Combat Psychological Operations (CPO) represent planned psychological coverage run under external threat to the country and in war as an integral part of the combat operations to provide for national defence or collective defence under Article 5, Washington Agreement. From the time perspective they can be characterised short time with the application in information operation on operation level. CPO’s goal is to make psychological pressure on the enemy’s forces and on civilian population in the theatre area under enemy’s control and to contribute thus to the operation and tactical objectives attainment within the operation. CPOs are, under ACR conditions planned and controlled by the operation force Commander and executed by ACR’s forces and assets.

Crises Response Psychological Operations (CRPO) may be characterised as planned psychological coverage executed as an integral part of the non-combat operations. Their purpose is to contribute to making an atmosphere of cooperation between population and the deployed units to support settling situation, making peace, influencing political environment, preventing illegal actions, etc.

From the medium- to long-term development perspectives the ACR PSYOP objectives and scope is foreseeable to equal or closely approximate the general objectives.
or scope of Alliance PSYOP, mostly in the strategic level of PSYOP control. However, the PSYOP lower level control is likely to show out differences in PSYOP execution approach. Variations are expectable in execution of “defensive PSYOP” with the goal to eliminate enemy’s coverage of own military or population. [15]

CONCLUSION

The future operation will feature with – however not really new – alliance and often multinational character if the operations are carried out under international organisations auspices, such as peace support operations. Operations of that type require high level of interoperability, preferably in the command and control procedures, and also in language ability.

The operations of new conditions for executing tasks will result in a number of cases in building specific, particular and purposeful operation task forces, often beyond the traditional structures. Such a feature may urge, mainly at operation level, however may take a special form also at tactical level of war. Building Combined Joint Task Force (CJTF) will become quite often. Much of the requirement experience was learnt in peace operations.

The lessons as mentioned above outline possible items and ways of influencing future operations. However, man is the critical element in war making so specific social matter that any implicit judgement on possible operations is really difficult. Therefore, prognostics of future operations require enduring and systematic attention.

ACR may contribute with assigned forces to the operations on own territory or abroad. The limiting factors then are the material and/or finance funds.

Essential list of possible situations and conclusions:

1. ACR may contribute to the mentioned operations based on needs or situation.
2. ACR forces will not be assigned leading role in the Alliance operations. It should not be the weak link in the Alliance order of operation either.
3. Operation main types: land and air. ACR forces will again engage in limited actions and objectives according to NATO Command decisions.
4. An independent national operation out of CR territory is not expected nor is independent war operation within CR territory.
5. Engagement in joint operations requires a continuous interoperability capacity development. ACR forces may be assigned a role in a joint task force built for a specific objective.
6. Contribution to stabilisation long-term character and supporting operations is highly probable.
7. Information operation related to psychological operations will be a crucial tool of success, particularly after the military operation- and rear areas difference will have diminished.
8. ACR forces will deploy outside CR under assorted geographic and/or climatic conditions, such as temperate zone areas, mountain areas or desert regions. Deployment in tropical forest is not envisaged. The foreseen range of deployment is under 2,000 kms. They should have the capacity of sustainable operation.

9. ACR forces may face various military equipment and courses of actions in battles, both varying from low to high levels. For the modern technology results, utilisation is expected rather than application. No essential change in battle/operation procedures is expected unless modern weapon systems or materiel fundamental availability occurs.

10. Great attention should be paid to the development of logistic support, reconnaissance system, command and communication at all levels, soldier personal armament and outfit, improved manoeuvrability and fire delivery through existing equipment upgrade.

11. ACR status and mission, as well as assigned objectives and tasks are determining for its equipment, composition and structure. This is the only possibility of providing for versatile effectiveness while attaining the assigned objectives and thus resulting tasks.

12. ACR should be ready for operations under industrial toxic agents contaminated environment and under NBC weapons usage. It requires continuous development of the defence measures against mass destruction weapons and industrial toxic agents.

REFERENCES


THE CZECH ARMED FORCES IN OPERATIONS

Annex 1:

Non-combat Military Operations Other Than War

- Humanitarian
- Disaster relief
- Noncombat evacuation
- Anti-proliferation
- Manpower, material, cargo, technology protection operations
- Search and rescue work
- Military support to civilian representatives
- Sending military advisers

Being limited in time and area, to support some types of peace or non-combat operations

Guerrillas, terrorist, rebels, bandits, any armed persons

- ATTACKS AND INVASIONS
- Fighting terrorism
- Fighting drug mafia
- Humanitarian operations
- Defence
- Evacuation security
- During peace-keeping operation
- Part of peace enforcement operation

Large scale
Small scale
Multinational
Performed by national forces

Joint

Forces and Assets contribution

OPERATION

SPECIAL

(diffuse all types OPS)
- Special
- Information
- Psychological

Depth
Combat
Support

Offensive
Defensive

WAR OPERATIONS
Fought with conventional weapons
Fought with mass destruction weapons
By regular military
By paramilitary units

- Land
- Air
- Airborne
- Amphibious
- Maritime
- Space

- Depth
- Combat
- Support

Defensive

Combat

MILITARY OPERATIONS OTHER THAN WAR

- Conflict prevention
- Peace-keeping
- Peace-making
- Peace-building
- Peace enforcement
- Sanctions
- Sanction measures
- Domestic conflict result
- Special mode zones
- Defence enforcement
- Force demonstration
- Friendly nation government support
- Arm\textsuperscript{F} deployment under national mobilisation (in peacetime or conflict)

Operational Objective

Peace Support Operations

Large scale
Small scale
Multinational
Performed by national forces

Joint

Forces and Assets contribution

OPERATION

SPECIAL

(diffuse all types OPS)
- Special
- Information
- Psychological

Depth
Combat
Support

Offensive
Defensive

WAR OPERATIONS
Fought with conventional weapons
Fought with mass destruction weapons
By regular military
By paramilitary units

- Land
- Air
- Airborne
- Amphibious
- Maritime
- Space

- Depth
- Combat
- Support

Defensive

Combat