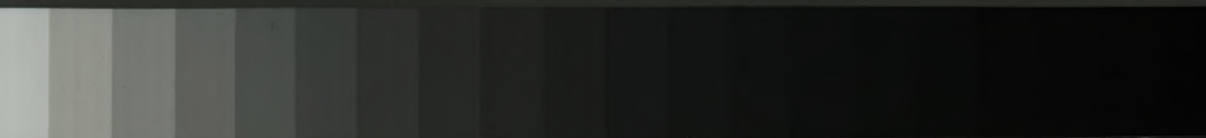


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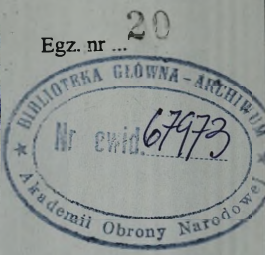
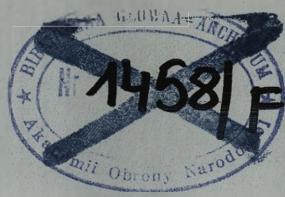


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NATIONAL DEFENCE UNIVERSITY  
STRATEGIC - DEFENSIVE DEPARTMENT  
2004

-EXERCISE-

EXERCISE COMMON MISSION  
SET 3



**SET 3**  
**PREPARATION OF THE POLITICAL  
AND POLITICO - MILITARY OPTION**

**LIST OF CONTENTS**

- PART 3. 1. DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRISIS SITUATION
- PART 3. 2. UNSC RESOLUTION NO 0510 (200X)
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- EXERCISE

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**PART 3 .1.**  
**DEVELOPMENT OF THE CRISIS SITUATION**

Rapid growth of common crime is a negative effect of social life democratisation in SUMBIA. Currently, burglaries, hold-ups, armed assaults, public and private property thefts are real problem, particularly in big urban areas of this country.

Under financed policy and state security institutions are not able to provide proper level of security. Due to this situation, there is a massive phenomenon of creation of new organisations, which are to provide security to citizens and fight against crime. They are often illegitimate or exist at the verge of the state legal system. Additionally, growth of crime led to serious limitation of international tourism, which was, up to the end of the previous century, a significant source of income to SUMBIA's budget.

In this situation, parliamentary opposition in SUMBIA has appealed to government, to start immediate actions to improve internal situation of the country. In such appeals, big discontent of SUMBIA's citizens with negative effects of social-economic transformation process is emphasised very often. Groups currently at power see also threats that can emerge of his situation and try to initiate impromptu remedial actions. Due to financial limitations they however have small room for action. Reforms, although assessed by opposition and international political-economic organisations positively, could bring effects only in the future.

The current situation stimulates growth of activity and consolidation of small, so far "truncated" political parties. Their programmes, currently under modification, bring to the foreground watchwords of national values defence, the poor situation improvement and renegotiations of economic agreements signed by SUMBIA with Western partners, including ALLIANCE countries. They claim that the main source of current economic problems is exploitation of country national resources by foreign capital and transfer of profits abroad, to the West. Such watchwords on the banners of leaders of such political parties have not won however massive public confidence and support, but they are more and more popular in regions with high rate of unemployment, in villages and small towns.

Negative phenomena in SUMBIA aroused interest of neighbouring countries, mainly of BELAND. Prime minister of BELAND's government, during his visit last year, has i.a. took note of SUMBIA's economic problems and tried to show ways to overcome difficulties. He emphasised that contemporary SUMBIA is a sovereign country. The sovereignty however involves responsibility. Political elite is responsible, according to BELAND's politician, for securing the development potential for the nation of SUMBIA. He indicated that development could only be possible at the side of BELAND. Only bilateral co-operation could contribute to fast solution of economic problems and liquidate the spectre of growing unemployment. Prime minister has also submitted proposals of multi-billion investments in SUMBIA's economy, favourable conditions of sources of energy deliveries and declared the readiness to increase several times imports of industrial and agricultural products from SUMBIA. He has additionally proposed assistance in reconstruction and modernisation of SUMBIA's armed forces and solution of internal security problems in SUMBIA. He indicated that close

economic and political relations are of utmost necessity for both countries. At the same time he has suggested that SUMBIA's presence in the zone of influence of ALLIANCE states could only lead to political relations deterioration and subsequently influence economic decisions of BELAND's government.

In the radio speech of Prime minister they were many elements that could influence emotions of listeners. He pointed at cultural unity of both nations, necessity of national values defence, set forth arguments like many periods from history of peaceful coexistence of SUMBIA and BELAND nations and episodes, which can present current SUMBIA co-operation with ALLIANCE states in unfavourable light. It was possible to have the feeling that this speech was directed mainly to nation of SUMBIA, which has, as he emphasised, "many friends in BELAND".

It is necessary to mention that in the period just before the Prime minister's visit, it was possible to notice more intense activity of non-governmental radio broadcasting and TV stations, situated on territories of BELAND and JAPALA, which has close political relations with BELAND, with broadcast envelopes covering SUMBIA. Broadcast programmes questioned credibility of present economic and political partners of SUMBIA, SUMBIA's government and its political elite. In the press, there were many shammed interviews with emigrants from SUMBIA, allegedly persecuted for patriotic activities. The most extremist ideas have been propagated by publications published in and programmes broadcast from JAPALA's territory and LIJEPAJA enclave. They have been used to exhort to fight for SUMBIA national dignity and overthrow current authorities by force.

Additionally, last year, nationalistic groups in SUMBIA have intensified co-operation with parties of similar character from BELAND, JAPALA and SAMARA. Leaders of those countries jointly declare will for mutual co-operation, which is to save nation of SUMBIA against ALLIANCE's countries lust, in relation to military and economic aspect of ALLIANCE-SUMBIA co-operation. Intensive propagandist campaign, directed against SUMBIA ALLIANCE membership plans, has also started.

SUMBIA nationalistic parties' representatives aim, through their actions, to take over control over spontaneously organised Defence Committees against Crime. They offer help in training and equipping of self-defence units. With large finances at their disposal, they are able to distribute help to the poorest and many social organisations quite effectively. Through such activities they were able to win big social support in many regions of SUMBIA.

The fact of such support is used in propagandist activities. Due to this fact, such organisations are able, without problems, to mobilise crowd of thousands for demonstrations in bigger cities, under the banner of independence and national dignity defence. During such demonstrations many provocation, clashes with police and public property devastation took place. Nationalistic parties exhort to come out against authorities and organise general strike in the country.

Activities of spontaneously organised self-defence committees have not however led to any citizens' security improvement in SUMBIA. Rapid growth of crime took place, also crime with organised character. Units organised by committees are responsible for many facts of lunch law and plundering of property allegedly seized by foreigners and traitors. Also many facts of arson of buildings, mainly those belonging to foreign companies, took place. Many individuals, openly calling or opting for integration of SUMBIA with ALLIANCE countries or not willing to support nationalistic groups are persecuted.

On the territory of SUMBIA, activity of well-organised and well-armed terrorist groups has also been noticed. Such groups had operated initially only in border regions, mainly border regions with JAPALA and BELAND, but later they expanded their actions into the whole territory of the country. One of objectives of terrorist attacks has been the

PANON's embassy. PANON is a member of the ALLIANCE. They have been also some successful attacks on airport terminals, railway stations and ports. All this has significantly contributed to paralysis of the communication system of SUMBIA. The result is negative effect on already weak SUMBIA's economy.

Terrorists have also blown up a part of Parliament building during session of the Parliament. 20 parliamentarians have been killed during the attack. Leaders of the group with the name of Union of Patriots claimed responsibility for the attack. They have tried to convince public opinion, during the TV broadcast emitted from illegal TV studio, located probably on the territory of JAPALA, that it had been the "reward" of JAPALA's nation for treason of its interests and betrayal to foreign countries. They have also threatened with next attacks, aimed at members of the government.

Trying to counteract negative development of internal situation and growing wave of terrorism, parliament of SUMBIA has approved the resolution on introduction of martial law on the whole territory of the country. At the same time, President of SUMBIA has requested the United Nations to send peacekeeping troops to the country. They arrived to SUMBIA in February 2003.

Additionally, democratic groups, concentrated around parliamentary parties, have organised demonstrations, which gathered a few dozen thousands of their followers. They were to show public support for government policies and idea of integration with ALLIANCE countries. Similar demonstrations have been organised in dozen or so other towns in SUMBIA. Members of nationalistic groups have attacked them. In the capital, due to provocation, riots took place, with more than two hundred killed. Nationalists have pinned the blame on commando soldiers from ALLIANCE countries, which allegedly tried to abduct leaders of nationalistic groups. As a confirmation of their claims they have used forged pictures showing "soldiers of ALLIANCE" trying to capture one of leaders of such groups and firing at the crowd. BELAND and JAPALA TVs have broadcast such pictures, also via satellite.

Police, armed forces and security forces of SUMBIA have serious difficulties to bring the internal situation under control. Members of well-armed self-defence units, fuelled by nationalistic ideology, commanded by criminals or members of terrorist groups, have clashed with security forces many times and continue to negate regulations of SUMBIA's authorities. Exchanges of fire with governmental forces have also occurred. Terrorist groups probably leave the SUMBIA's territory after their actions for JAPALA, BELAND and LJAPAJA enclave. In this way they are out of reach of security forces of SUMBIA. After few days they emerge one more time in the country to carry out new tasks and start new actions.

Intelligence services of SUMBIA have located a dozen or so training camps in JAPALA and BELAND, used for training of Self-defence Committees cadre. Local nationalistic groups and non-governmental economic institutions finance them. Internal situation of SUMBIA more and more contributes to the collapse of economy of the country and destabilises political situation in the region. Since two weeks, citizens of SUMBIA have started to cross the border *en masse* and head for LENDIA and PANON - both ALLIANCE countries - to find shelter there.

SUMBIA has ratified "European Human Rights Convention" from 1950 and additional protocols. It also ratified Geneva Conventions from 1949, additional protocols from 1977 and "Civic and Political Rights ALLIANCE" from 1966. SUMBIA has also signed and ratified convention "On Prohibition of Application, Storage, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and their Destruction".

JAPALA accuses SUMBIA's government and authorities of destroying this state on the way economic sanctions, education and health service access limitation and attempts to delegelize National Eastern-Japalian Church.

SUMBIA decidedly denies such accusations and treats them as provocation. Additionally, it opposes exploitation of gas deposits in SUMBIA's economic zone by JAPALA.

JAPALA claims that according to the May 1965 Declarations, the eastern water area of the Baltic Sea has no determined economic and fishing zones.

SUMBIA upholds the stance, supported by International Tribunal of Justice in Hague, that May Declaration has lost its legal-international validity. It happened in the moment of acceptance of UN Assembly General Declaration on "New World Order and Chances for International Security", dated 20.01.1991, by international community. According to the declaration, all resolutions, which violate territorial integrity and sovereignty of third countries, should be treated as invalid.

Since half of 2002, protests and demonstrations of Belandians and Japalianians ethnic minorities, living in the SUMBIA's territory, gained momentum. Apart from open, public dispute on the fishing zone in the Baltic Sea, in the area of LIJEPAJA enclave in the Baltic, also tries to exert pressure on SUMBIA's media are stronger and stronger now.

In October 2002 the meeting of presidents of BELAND and SAMARA with the leader of Peoples-Democratic Party of SUMBIA took place, in resort near the BALAND capital. It was kept in the strictest secrecy.

Despite the situation that meeting's run of events is not known, observers assume the leader of Peoples-Democratic Party of SUMBIA got the full support, from the side of both presidents, in activities leading to destabilisation of the present SUMBIA's government.

In November 2002 JAPALA's navy carried out flotilla level live-fire manoeuvres in the direct vicinity of the SUMBIA's coast. At the same time, big Peoples-Democratic Party demonstration took place in SUMBIA's capital. It found wide response and coverage in media. During the demonstration wide-ranging devastation and destruction of public facilities also occurred.

The bigger activity of BELAND's Baltic Fleet has also been noticed, including navy aviation patrols in airspace in the vicinity of disputable territory.

In January 2003, JAPALA announced extension of its territorial waters by 30 nautical miles (Nm). This claim was strengthened by presence of the navy in the claimed area. At the same time fish cutters from JAPALA and BELAND started fishing inside territorial waters of SUMBIA, protected by their navies.

The SUMBIA's population, living in the area of TARTA in JAPALA, under influence and attacks of JAPALA's citizens, leaves en masse its farms and houses and heads for SUMBIA. Many BELAND nationals are also among the refugees, as has been noticed. Border guards of SUMBIA and LENDIA have stopped many Balandians with armament and explosives.

There is a well-placed fear for terrorism proliferation (including nuclear terrorism) also into the ALLIANCE territory. Diplomatic agencies, accredited in BELAND, JAPALA and SAMARA are in danger. Until now no decision on embassies evacuation has been taken. ALLIANCE's diplomats during talks and negotiations with local authorities found resistance and lack of will. In talks, UE, OSCE and UN diplomats give the helping hand. They carry out mediations and conciliations. UN has deployed in SUMBIA, JAPALA, BELAND and SAMARA special Good Offices. In SUMBIA also the UNHCR office was opened at the end of March. OSCE has additionally put into motion mechanisms of fact-finding missions. OSCE observers have not however been let in to BELAND and SAMARA. UN Security

Council resolution project on observation mission establishment in Central and Eastern Europe has been blocked.

ALLIANCE member states politicians condemned activities taken by JAPALA and BELAND, in the beginning of March. Appropriate diplomatic notes have also been sent. LENDIA's authorities have informed the BELAND ambassador that in case of continuation of destabilising activities, which can affect European security, his country can face political and economic consequences. The next step was the cancellation of official economic visit to BELAND and promised cultural exchange programme.

In this situation, and also in light of facts submitted by international missions to Central and Eastern Europe, which indicate threat escalation, UN Security Council summoned special meeting, on 17<sup>th</sup> March, to take decisions and pass the resolution aimed at order restoration in Central Europe. Due to BELAND stance, permanent vetoing of all projects concerning dispute settlement, UN Secretary General has issued the statement, during the press conference, in which he had emphasised that each country, also the ALLIANCE, has right for self-defence. He also added, that European countries have natural and organic right to use force for "peace-making".

OSCE, on 18<sup>th</sup> March this year, in the special statement, has submitted the concept for peace-keeping mission, with the aim to move OSCE forces to the zone between SUMBIA and JAPALA. This concept has not found however wide acceptance in Western Europe.

On 20<sup>th</sup> March, the embassy of LENDIA in TARTA (capital of JAPALA) was set on fire. Officially, JAPALA's authorities have condemned this fact, but no activities have been taken to secure and rescue the agency. On 2<sup>nd</sup> of March this year, under circumstances similar to robbery, the LENDIA ambassador to UN was shot down in his residence in New York.

On 13<sup>th</sup> April this year, the Council of Europe (international organisation associated most developed European countries) issued special Declaration. It stated that it would defend its vital security interests and financially support all ALLIANCE activities aimed at order, peace and security restoration in Europe. In the statement it also indicated the erosion of UN collective security system, what even can lead to the next Cold War.

At the same day, in evening hours, the series of terrorist attacks took place in commercial centres of several ALLIANCE capital cities (LENDIA, PANON and HOWLAND). In total, 15 persons have been killed, 110 injured. "The Faithful of Great Eastern Church" group has claimed the responsibility for attacks. It claimed that it had protested in this way against support, by richest Western and World countries, of oppression of ethnic minorities in SUMBIA.

On 14<sup>th</sup> April this year, UN Security Council approved, on urgent meeting, Resolution No 0510 (S/RES/0510/2003). It put the special emphasis in the Resolution that crisis in Central Europe can pose the threat not only to European security but also to the world peace. Resolution calls states in the region to start activities for peaceful crisis settlement and points at the ALLIANCE as the organisation authorised to solve the crisis with all means available, including military activities, in case of lack of evident situation improvement in the area.

On 23<sup>rd</sup> April 2003 the the Council of the ALLIANCE took place, with the participation of heads of governments. The main topic was the UN resolution.

The subject of the talks touched upon:

- What kind of activities should be taken by ALLIANCE in the current situation?
- What should be the type and scale of ALLIANCE member states involvement in potential operations aimed at stabilising the situation in the region?

**PART 3. 2.**  
**UNSC RESOLUTION NO 0510 (2003)**

**Resolution No. 4011 (200X)**

**Adopted by the Security Council at its meeting, on 14 April 200X**

*The Security Council,*

*Bearing in mind* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, and the primary responsibility of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security,

*Recalling* its resolution 1410 (2002) of 01 September 200X,

*Regretting* that there has not been full compliance with the requirements of these resolution,

*Determined* to resolve the peaceful solution of the situation in SUMBIA,

*Condemning* all acts of violence against the ethnic minorities as well as all terrorist acts by any party,

*Recalling* the report made by the Secretary-General on 17 March 200X, expressing concern at the development of the situation and referring to the rules of law of force application in view of peace enforcement,

*Acting* for these purposes under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations.

1. *States* that the developing internal conflict in SUMBIA continues to constitute a threat to peace and security in the whole region, what also constitutes a threat to European peace and security;
2. *Demands* that JAPALA and BELAND constrain intervention into internal situation of SUMBIA.
3. *Demands* that SUMBIA undertake immediately intense negotiations aiming at liquidation of ethnic minorities problems and to support any endeavours aiming at the achievement of durable internal stabilisation.
4. *Expects* that JAPALA and BELAND to stop on their territories the activities of the organisations supporting the destabilising activities in SUMBIA.
5. *Requests* the ALLIANCE SECURE EUROPE, basing on the articles 41, 42 and 52 of the UN Charter, to undertake action, with all the necessary forces, including armed forces, necessary to restore international peace and security in Central Europe;
6. *Decides* to remain actively seized of the matter.

Adopted on 14 April 2003 on its 4011 meeting by 14 votes for and any against. One member state (POMORIA) hasn't participated.

**PART 3.3.**  
**TASKS TO ACCOMPLISH**  
**PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS**

TASKS TO BE ACCOMPLISHED

DURING PHASE 1 & 2

Development of the military options for the ALLIANCE, within the Crisis Response Operation, taking into account:

- SACEUR's guidance for the planning;
- UNSC Resolution, legal aspects;
- Interests of the parties of the conflict, neutral states, United Nations and ALLIANCE.

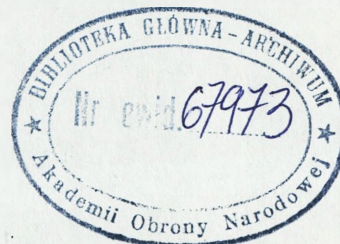
PRESENTATION OF THE RESULTS  
**(ACCORDING TO THE FORMAT IN THE GOP)**

1. Conclusions from the development of the politico – military situation
2. Risk analysis
3. Situation of own armed forces (possibilities, abilities of SUMBIA, ALLIANCE forces)
4. Rules of Engagement (ROE)
5. Presentation of military options on the possibilities of support for political and economical undertakings within the crisis response activities.
6. Assessment of the proposed options and presentation of the proposals for the Regional Commander of the ALLIANCE

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