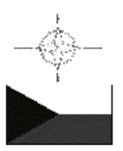
THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION AND SECURITY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

Czech perceptions toward security, defense and NATO



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An independent U.S. foundation created do deepen understanding, promote collaboration and stimulate exchanges of practical experience between Americans and Europeans.

BASIC PROBLEM:

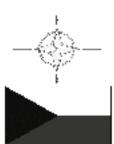
Does the Czech society identify with NATO and its membership commitments?

- Decision on, preparations for, and entry into NATO were conducted without sufficient popular input
- Throughout the whole process, the public remained passive
 - NATO operation in Kosovo:
 - a difficult test of the new security orientation of CR.
 - a break-up of consensus
 - an important segment of the public opposed the operation

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HAVE THE CZECHS REMAINED OUTSIDE OF NATO



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PROJECT GOALS:

- ➡ Gain better understanding of Czech views
- Provide more information to our NATO allies
 and address concerns
 about Czech views on defense
 - Assess the experience of a new NATO member

APPROACH AND METHODOLOGY

findings based on a survey of public opinion

⇒ 1001 respondents older than 18 ⇒ Fully representative random sample ⇒ Survey conducted in november-december 2000 ⇒ Data collection by Median Ltd.

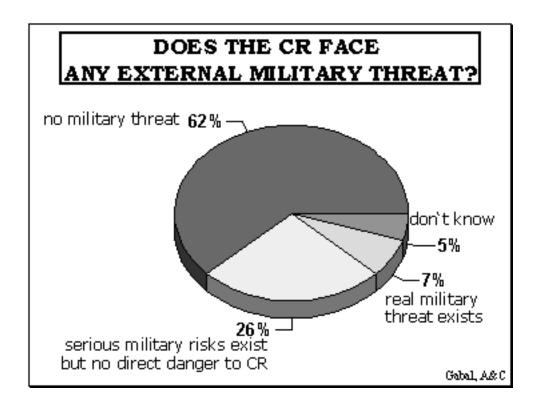
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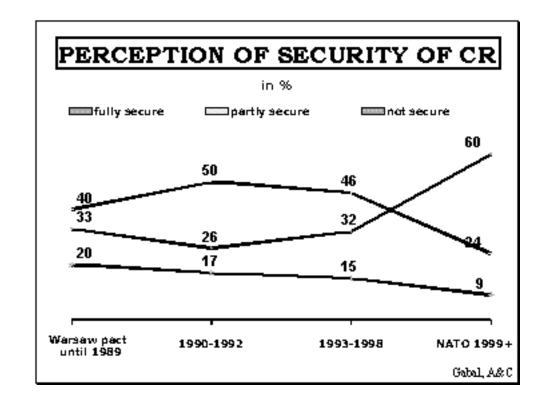
PRINCIPAL THEMES

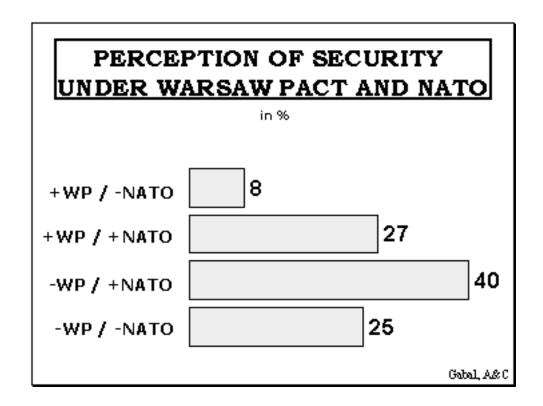
- ==> Security of the Czech Republic
- ⇒ Czech military after entry into NATO
- ⇒ CR in NATO:
 - What does membership mean to Czechs?
 - How should Czechs act as a NATO member?
- Did Czechs pass the test in the Kosovo operation?
- Would the allies assist CR in a crisis?
- ==> Further NATO enlargement

SECURITY OF CR

- ⇒ Majority of the population feels secure (88%)
- ⇒Perception of security has grown since the fall of comunism
- ⇒NATO entry has increased the perception of complete security

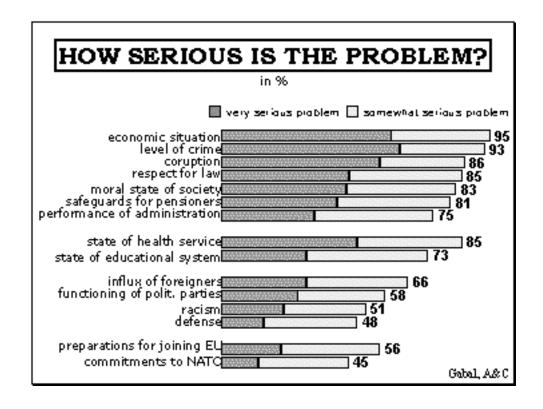






OF 1	CEPTION OF ORIGIN POTENTIAL THREAT Inpromted answers, in %
]	inprovided and it else, in the
Russia Balkan East	10 7 5
Middle east Western Europe & USA	
Near East	<u></u> 2
Far East other	<u>1</u>
don't know	6
doesn't see threat	61
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- ⇒Priorities: economic situation, poor governance, and problems in functioning of the state
- influx of foreigners is seen
 as a more serious external threat than Russia
- Czech commitments to NATO: geopolitical inclusion into the Atlantic comunity (EU), not defense

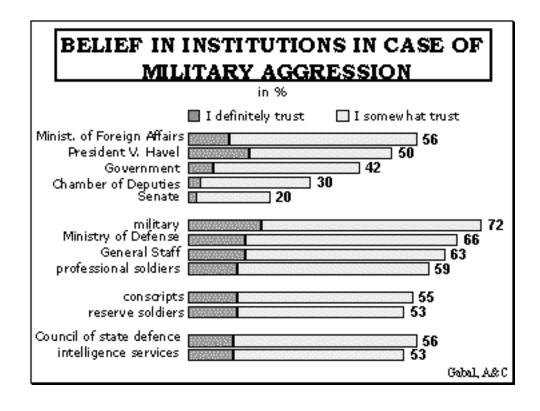
WHICH INSTITUTION CAN HELP CR DEVELOP FAVORABLY?		
in %		
EU	38	
UN 13		
OECD 11		
WB/IMF 8		
NATO 4		
OSCE 3		
don't know 23	3	
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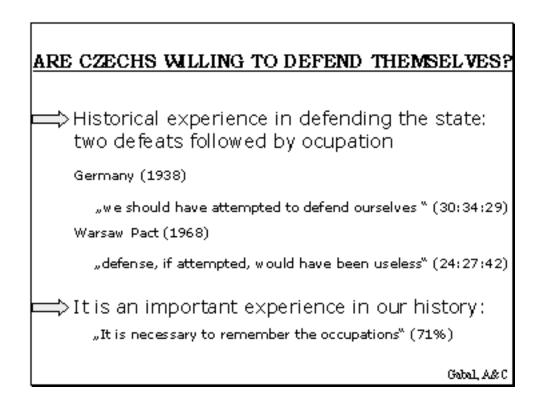
ENSURING CZECH SECURITY AGAINST AGGRESSION

domestic defense capacities

⇒ Belief in institutions is divided along 3 categories

- 1. constitutional bodies
- 2. leadership of the armed forces
- 3. soldiers





WILLINGNESS TO DEFEND THE STATE IN CASE OF MILITARY AGGRESSION

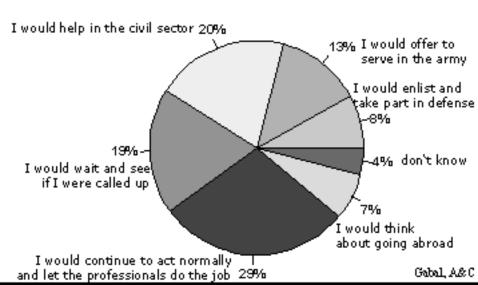
➡>Majority of Czechs would rely on the armed forces

⇒ Willingness to personally take part in defense of the country is not marginal

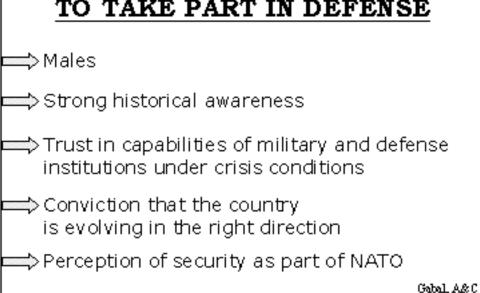
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WHAT WOULD YOU DO IN CASE OF A MILITARY AGGRESSION AGAINST CR?

males only



DETERMINANTS OF WILLINGNESS TO TAKE PART IN DEFENSE



ARMED FORCES OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC

EVALUATING CONTEMPORARY CR ARMED FORCES

- The military has certain shortcomings but functions adequately, given the constraints (66%)
- The military does not function well, leadership falls short of professional standards (24%)
- The military works well, is led by competent professionals (4%).

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MAJOR PROBLEMS FACING THE MILITARY

- ⇒ obsolete equipment (28%)
- ⇒mishandling of funds (23%)
- ⇒obsolete infrastructure (16%)
- ⇒ old-thinking officer corps (13%)
- ⇒poor training (11%)

DILEMMA AFTER ENTERING NATO:

What kind of a military does CR need?

- ⇒Primarily for home defense (34%)
 - based on mandatory service (33%)
 - lower quality, lower cost (34%)
- Designed for collective defense within NATO framework(59%)
 - fully professional (62%)
 - higher quality (up to NATO standards), higher cost (53%)

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CR DEFENSE BUDGET

=

NATO

+

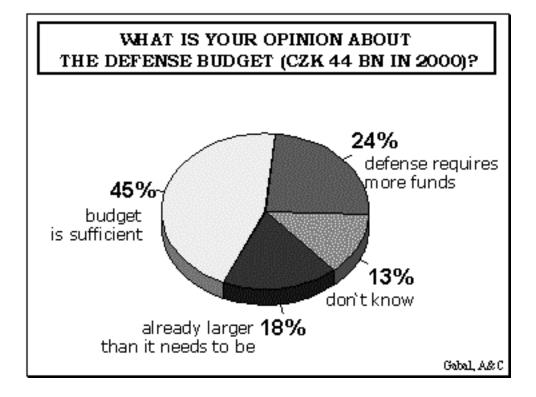
COLLECTIVE DEFENSE

+

PROFESSIONAL PERFORMANCE

+

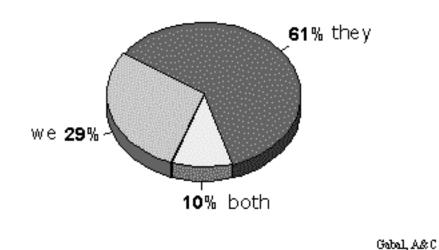
GOOD MANAGEMENT



ENTRY INTO NATO AND BEHAVIOR AS A MEMBER

- ⇒Approval for NATO entry has grown
 - level of approval has risen up to 70%
 - disapproval decreased to 24%
- ⇒Approval of entry into NATO is not a problem in CR
- the problem is self-identification as a NATO member



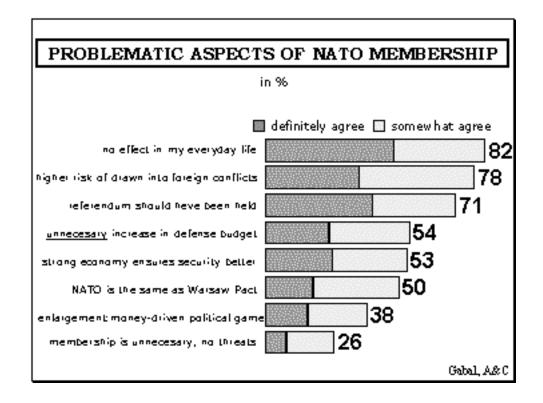


THERE IS A WIDESPREAD UNDERSTANDING OF THE BENEFITS THAT STEM FROM NATO MEMBERSHIP

POSITIVE ASPECTS OF NATO MEMBER	SHIP
in %	
☐ definitely agree ☐ somewhat a	igree
CR has joined the West	72
ensuring security of CR	71
higher military performance	71
higher likelihood of joing EU	70
access to new technology	65
guarantee vis-a-vis Russia	65
neutralize fears of Germany	64
safeguarding democracy	60
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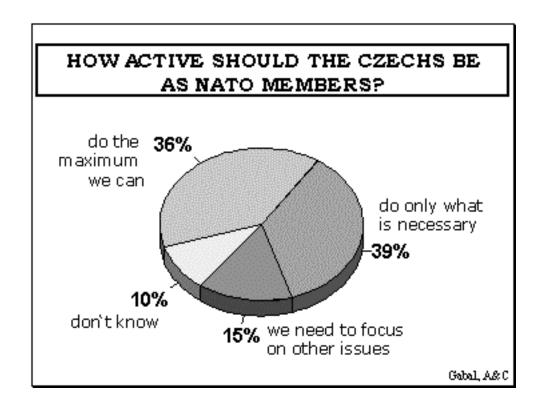
THERE IS ALSO A CONSENSUS REGARDING THE PROBLEMATIC ASPECTS OF MEMBERSHIP

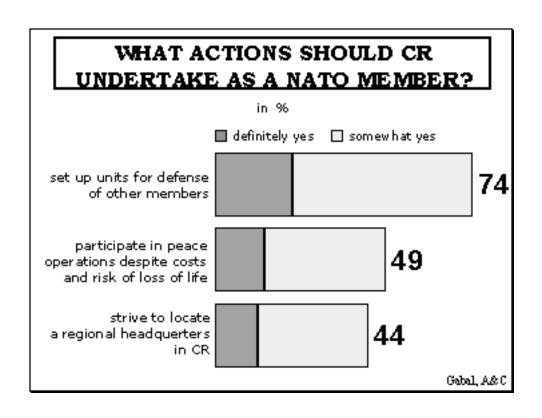
Perception that individuals
have a low level of influence
in affecting important security issues
(a shortage of democracy in the security realm)

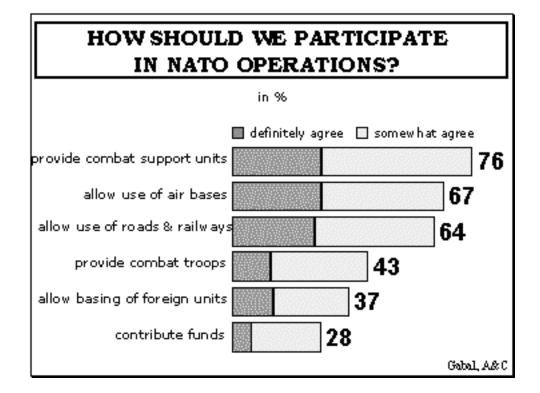


Different level of identification with NATO signifies

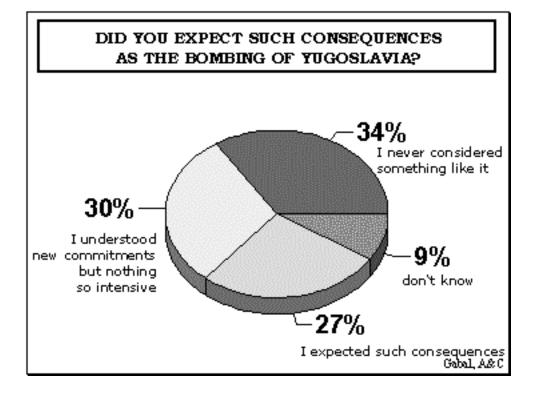
different level of willingness toward participation in NATO collective operations







Low level of self-identification
with NATO
leads to low level of acceptance
of responsibility for collective actions



NATO: NEW OR OLD?

There is still a controversy about NATO's mission:

"NATO should guarantee international security" (80%) The issue is how to carry out this mission:

- engage in "out of area operations" (62%)
- concentrate only on European security (53%).
- concentrate only on security of member states (62%)

For those who agree with "out of area operations," NATO has transformed sufficiently. (33%)

Those opposed believe that NATO has transformed only partially and continues its old patterns. (39%)

CR AND ITS NEW ALLIES

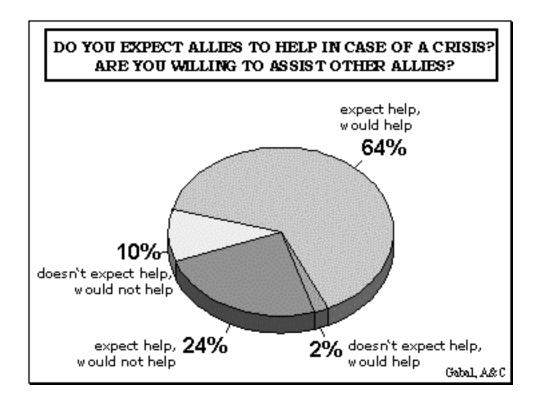
Who deserves credit for CR joining NATO?

Entry into NATO is seen more due to allies' efforts rather than the efforts of candidate countries

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CZECHS DO NOT SEE THEMSELVES AS "FREE RIDERS"

- ⇒Dominant belief that allies will come to assist in case of crisis (83%)
- Czech willingness to help other allies is related to that belief, though it is lower (60%)



Willingness to help
and expectation of help
are strongest among supporters
of an active Czech role in NATO
and a proactive NATO role
in "out of area operations"

WHICH ALLIES DO CZECHS RELY ON THE MOST? in 96 69 USA. 69 UK France 63 63 Poland Germany 52 48 Hungary 43 Canada Belgium 41 Gabal, A&C

