National Strategic Capability(NSC): Theory and Practice

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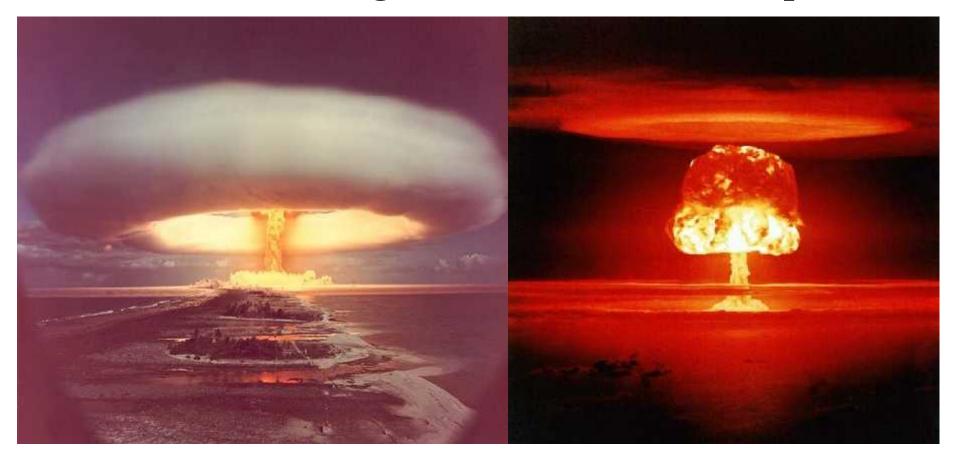
Three key concepts

National Security Interests National Strategic Goals National Strategic Capability(NSC)

NSC: Theory and Practice

- I. Definition of national strategic capability
- II. Key elements and mechanisms in building national strategic capability
- III. Domestic and international basis of national strategic capability building
- IV. Role of military power in national strategic capability
- V. Building of China's national strategic capability

1950s-1970s, strategic and tactic nuclear weapons



1990s, overall capability which can be employed to cope with crisis, conflict and war





End of 2001, Jing Zemin, then chairman of CMC of China, put forward the concept of *national strategic capability* for the 1st time.



National strategic capability refers to

capability through which to transform national strategic resources into strategic means and employ these means to achieve national security strategic goals by top leaders and organs to prevent and cope with security threats to maintain national interests.

Three characteristics of NSC 1. To target on specific security threats



Three characteristics of NSC 2. To establish the system of strategic means



Three characteristics of NSC 3. To be employed by top leaders and their commanding body only.

II. Key Elements and Mechanisms in NSC Building

Resources

Transformation Mechanism

Employment Mechanism

II. Key Elements and Mechanisms in NSC Building

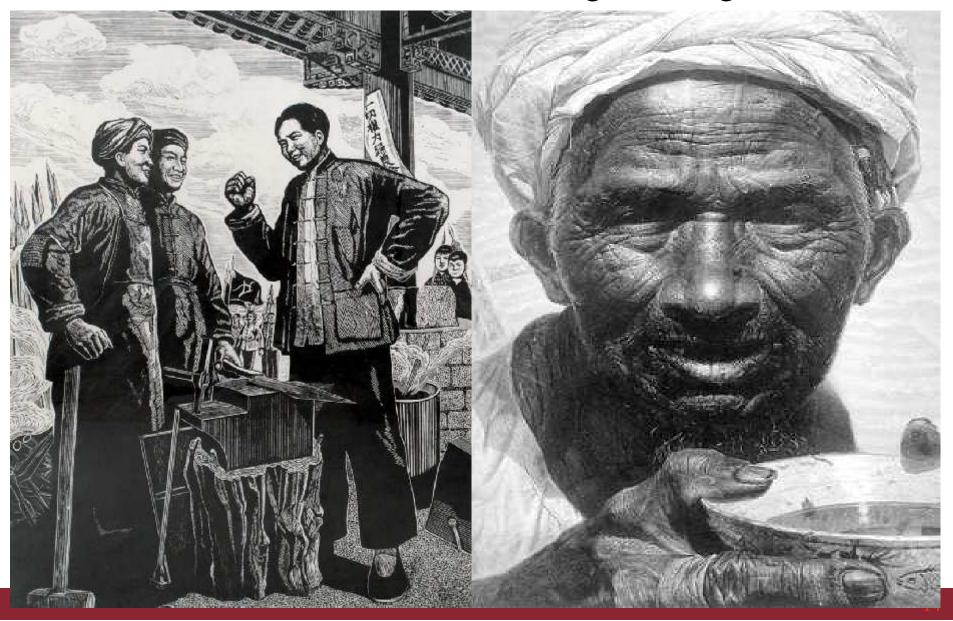
RESOURCES

Geographic Resources Economic Resources Scientific & Technological Resources Human Resource Military Resources Cultural Resources

RESOURCES

- First is to develop key strategic resources, especially key technologies & industries, and build symmetrical capability to avoid being lagged behind by "generation gap".
- Second is to build asymmetrical advantage of strategic capability over adversary by exploring uniqueness of strategic resources according to the requirements of national security.

Rural Area and Peasants : Mao Zedong's strategic resources



II. Key Elements and Mechanisms in NSC Building

TRANSFORMATION MECHANISM



It is often the case that plentiful resources, if used poorly, will lead to no advantage. Obviously, besides resources, we must have the ability to mobilize and employ these resources properly.



TRANSFORMATION MECHANISM

Transformation mechanism refers to a series of organizations, laws, regulations and operational procedures to transform national resources into strategic means. II. Key Elements and Mechanisms in NSC Building

Mobilization:

U.S. <u>Clark Act</u>, <u>Defense Production Act</u> USSR <u>General Compulsory Service Act</u> <u>Mobilization Act</u>

UK <u>Emergency and Plenipotentiary National</u> <u>Defense Law</u>

France *National General Mobilization Act*

The most fundamental reason for why these countries are successful is that they have established a complete and mature system in all aspects in the past over 200 years.

As to a leader, not matter a military leader or a country leader, the most important quality is to make rules, or in another word, to carry out rule by law, thus to establish the order which is conducive to development and strength accumulation.

Employment Mechanism

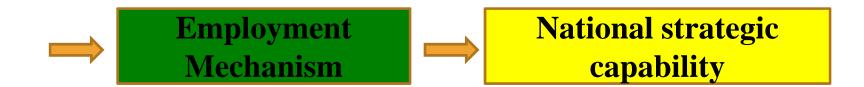
refers to strategic decision-making mechanism and strategic commanding mechanism by national leaders to employ strategic means.

Functions of National Security Council

security strategy planning policy coordination consultation and evaluation







Internal basis: social cohesion

International political basis: wise foreign policy

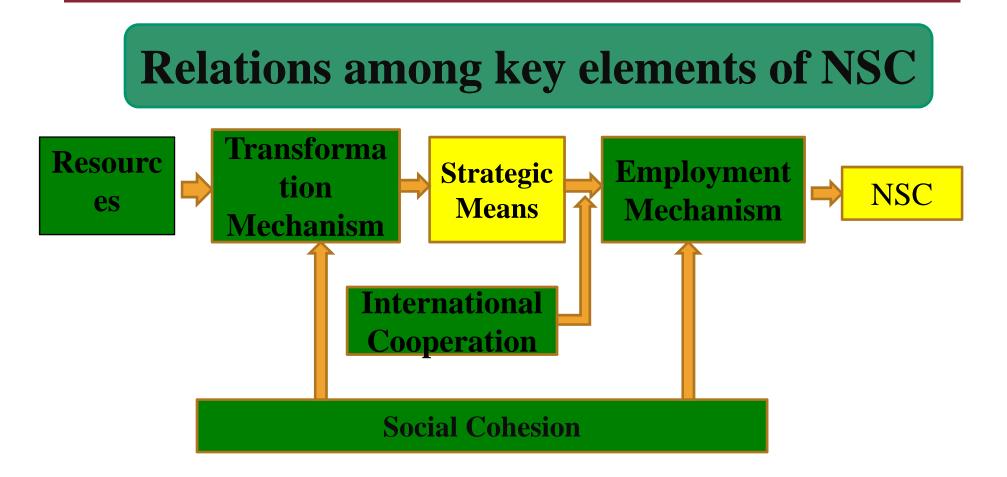
Internal Basis: Social Cohesion

- Social cohesion is the basis of social mobilization.
- ➢ Social cohesion is the source of vigor and courage for national leaders in decisionmaking.

International Political Basis:

Adopt a balanced diplomacy
 Be good at making friends
 Participate in regional and multilateral organizations

III. Domestic and International Basis of NSC Building



World economy works in the international framework provided by military power. Although we cannot feel the significance of military power in daily life as it is on wartime, it really works. It is just like air, we take it for granted when we have it, but we will suffocate and know how important it is once we do not have access to it. -Joseph Nye

IV. Role of Military Capability in NSC

Military Capability

- > to promote military informationization
- > to be independent in developing military capability

V. Development Direction of China's NSC

China's national interests

- Sovereignty independence, territorial integrity
- National unification
- Development of fundamental political system and core values
- Sindependent, stable and sustained development of national economy
- Transformation in international and regional order which is not seriously detrimental to china
- More say in the development of international order and institutions
- Political, economic and social stability of neighboring countries

V. Development Direction of China's NSC

China's National Interests

Stable supply of international strategic resources
Access to the international market
Security of international lane passage
Overseas Human and property security
Outerspace and information security
Internal national cohesion and social stability

Characteristics of China's National Interests

- > Increasing diversification of national interests
- Development is increasingly becoming the focus of national interests on the conditions that national survival is guaranteed.
- National interests has extended beyond geographical border and become more and more international.
- National interests, especially development interests is still fragile to some extend.

- to build military power for peaceful unification
- > to attach importance to building of capability which contributes to development interests
- to build moderate capability of blue-ocean military protection
- >to develop cooperative capability with foreign forces

Thank You