

# MASTER OF ARTS IN INTERNATIONAL RESOURCE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

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## **APPLYING THE MULTIPLE PUBLIC GOOD MODEL FOR ESTABLISHING A SECURITY POLICY FOR HUNGARY**

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This study was written with an aim to suggest a security policy approach for Hungary after becoming a member of NATO. The formulation of the country's security policy started with examination of security threats in general and analysis of Hungary's close security environment in particular. The analysis revealed that the threat of large scale military aggression has disappeared. However, other types of security challenges—economic crises, ethnic hostilities, environmental pollution, proliferation of weapons of mass destruction prevailed—and the military concerns of security has decreased in importance.

The issues of globalization, and diversification of threat perception could be addressed by cultivating a portfolio of security provisions. The multiple public good model suggested by Mark A. Boyer, an associate professor of political science at the University of Connecticut, for analyzing defense alliances was an appropriate approach to formulation of Hungary's security policy.

Based on the results from the threat assessment and the suggestions of the multiple good model, Hungary's security policy was introduced as a portfolio of defense provisions which in turn was Hungary's contribution to the Alliance. The evidence of contribution to the collective defense was seen through an examination of Hungary's path toward acceptance into NATO and an analysis of domestic stakeholders. The suggested portfolio contained three particularly important fields: economic cooperation as a means of spreading security eastward, handling the questions of ethnic minorities in neighboring countries, and modernization of the Hungarian Defense Force.

**DoD TECHNOLOGY AREA:** Other (International Defense Cooperation)

**KEYWORDS:** Multiple Public Good, Economic Theory of Alliances, Hungary, Commitment and Contribution

## **ARMY OF THE CZECH REPUBLIC IN ACHIEVING INTEROPERABILITY WITH NATO**

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The Army of the Czech Republic (ACR) was, until 1991, a part of a highly standardized combined armed forces of the former Warsaw Pact. NATO, at its Madrid Summit in July 1997, invited the Czech Republic to join the Alliance. The ACR is undergoing a fundamental transformation to become interoperable with NATO members' armed forces.

This study focuses on the human factor in alliance interoperability in the belief that new ways of thinking are fundamental to the principles for interoperability among NATO allies. After presenting the development of interoperability in NATO and the standardization process in the former Czechoslovak Army, the thesis treats evaluation of achieving the interoperability between the ACR and NATO. A special attention is given to the Partnership for Peace program and to changes in that part of the Czech legislation, which is connected with defense issues.

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Finally, the study presents generalization of steps, which are decisive in achieving the interoperability with the Alliance and which could be utilized by other countries.

**DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA:** Other (Interoperability)

**KEYWORDS:** Czech Republic, NATO, Interoperability, Partnership for Peace

### **DEFENSE BUDGETING IN A CONSTRAINED ECONOMY: REENGINEERING THE BUDGET PROCESS TO MEET THE CHALLENGES OF A MODERNIZING ZIMBABWE DEFENSE FORCE**

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The Zimbabwe Defense Force faces a resource crisis that threatens capability to fulfill its mission to defend Zimbabwe's national interests. At the same time the National Defense Policy makes a commitment to modernize the force and the executive constantly echoes this through policy statements at various forums. The Zimbabwean economy's ability to sustain the modernization program is questionable given its failure to sustain the force in a period of low-level activity.

This paper examines ZDF's budgetary process to assess the prospects of reengineering it to meet the challenges of modernization in a constrained economy. A detailed description of the current process is presented and analyzed against relevant theory on policy analysis, reengineering, and contemporary budgeting systems, in particular PPBS.

The analysis concludes that in addition to reengineering, major strategic changes need to be made. In particular, inclusion of defense aspects in national development planning, adoption of a program or mission budgeting system, institution of the strategic planning process, evolution of an information technology strategy, and continuous improvement in human resource management would be fundamental to improvement in resource mobilization, planning and management.

**DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA:** Other (Financial Management)

**KEYWORDS :** Zimbabwe Defense Forces, Reengineering, Budgeting, Modernization

### **AN EVALUATION OF FINANCIAL CRISIS IN THAILAND**

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After implementation of the National Economic and Social Development Plan (1961-1966), Thailand experienced increasing high rates of economic growth. However by mid 1997, Thailand's economy was slipping into the so-called "Thailand financial crisis": falling property prices, slowing exports, rising trade deficits, and the devaluation of the Thai baht. This raises concern about the future. The purpose of this thesis is to examine Thai economic policies leading up to current crisis. Using hypothesis of Williamson and Haggard, the country's economic reforms will be evaluated. From these findings, several conclusions will be drawn concerning the country's economic future.

**DoD KEY TECHNOLOGY AREA:** Other (International Finance)

**KEYWORDS:** Thailand Financial Crisis

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### **COST BENEFIT ANALYSIS OF INCLUDING BULGARIA IN A SYSTEM FOR COMMON SECURITY**

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After the revolutionary changes in 1989 and following dissolution of the Warsaw Pact, Bulgaria remained alone and unsecured on the Balkan Peninsula. On 17 February 1997 the Bulgarian Government approved a decision on the country's full membership in NATO. This decision was reached after carefully considering the possible strategic choices for Bulgaria's national security. All possible consequences (political, military-strategic, financial-economic, and social and legal) from this decision were taken into account. This thesis presents the real situation on the Balkans: economic conditions within Bulgaria and its neighbors, the countries' military expenditures, their armed forces, and arms transfers. In order to evaluate the costs and benefits for Bulgaria joining NATO and to show the advantages of integration, a model of NATO enlargement on the Balkans is created. The simulation of the model clearly shows that independent of the scenario of Bulgaria's integration in a system for common security on the Balkans, all of the countries included in this integration process benefit from it. These benefits include considerable drops in countries' military expenditures and increases in their national security. The methodology presented in the thesis could be used for further study in which the model would be expanded to incorporate the costs of membership and international advantages.

**DoD TECHNOLOGY AREA:** Other (Defense Alliances)

**KEYWORDS:** National Security, Military Alliances, Model for Common Security, Nash Equilibrium