NDCP offers 2 year MNSA program

The 2-year MNSA Executive Course has been designed for military officers, civilian and business executives who cannot attend the regular one-year MNSA Course. Coincidentally, Congressman/Deputy Speaker Gerry A. Salapuddin initiated moves for offering the MNSA course on a flexible schedule that interested Congressmen can accommodate in their own time. Thus, a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) has been signed for NDCP to offer the 2-year MNSA course for Congressmen and their counterparts in the military, civilian and business sectors. The course is expected to commence in January 2003.

President Agustin envisions a dynamic and responsive NDCP

The NDCP management committee conducted its first in transit Strategic Planning Conference en route to Cebu City on board Sulpicio Lines’ MV “Princess of the Universe” last May 3 to 6, 2002.

Commodore Agustin emulated on the relevance of the activity in the existence of NDCP. The planning exercise followed a framework that assessed the current state of the NDCP, re-examined its mission and objectives, crafted a vision for the medium term and formulated strategies that are oriented towards the college’s mission.

The assessment and strategies crafted will form part of the NDCP Medium term Development Plan which is being prepared by the NDCP TWG on organizational development. This MTDP will provide the policy and strategic direction of the college for the medium term.

NCastro
NDCP co-sponsors Supreme Court’s 14th Centenary Lecture on UN, terrorism

Last March 12, 2002, NDCP co-sponsored the Supreme Court’s Fourteenth Centenary Lecture featuring Dr. Prof. Hans Koechler, Chairman of the International Progress Organization at the Supreme Court Session Hall at Taft Avenue, Manila. Dr. Koechler lecture was entitled “The United Nations, International Rule of Law and Terrorism.” Other sponsors included the Department of Foreign Affairs, National Security Council as well as the Foundation for Social Justice.

The event formally began with the Opening Remarks of Justice Josue N. Bellosillo. This was followed by the greetings of co-sponsors. Representatives gave the remarks of both Vice-President Teofisto Guingona and Secretary Roilo Golez.

Commo. Carlos Agustin then gave his remarks, followed by Dr. Fatemah Balbin of the Foundation for Social Justice.

In his greetings, NDCP President highlighted the role of the United Nations as an advocate against all kinds of terrorism adopting and spearheading a number of treaties on this matter. In line with this, our government is a steadfast partner in facing this challenge. A manifestation of this is the 14-point policy of the Arroyo administration on terrorism. For NDCP, he emphasized that the College is doing its contribution through researches and symposia.

Justice Artemio Panganiban then proceeded to introduce the Centenary lecturer Dr. Prof. Hans Koechler. The preliminary remarks of the speaker centered on the United Nations as an organization. He then proceeded to present the obstacles to the enforcement of the international rule of law in a unipolar power structure. He also discussed the implications of a unipolar world order for the United Nations’ capacity to act as global guarantor of the rule of law, and in particular for the fight against terrorism, the history of United Nations codification efforts and measures against terrorism. A comprehensive definition of terrorism integrated into the existing instruments of international humanitarian law is the way out of the dilemma, according to Prof. Koechler. Moreover, the speaker cited conditions for a consistent anti-terrorist policy of the United Nations.

DND sponsors symposium on the defense planning models: RP and US perspectives

The Symposium on Defense Planning Models: RP and US Perspectives was held on 4-8 March 2002 at the Oakwood Ayala Center, Makati City. With high-level representations from the Department of National Defense and the US Army Pacific Command, the symposium aimed to acquaint the participants on the defense planning processes of the Philippines and the United States, and possibly draw from admirable practices presented. There were fifty (50) participants from the offices and bureaus under the Department of National Defense, Armed Forces of the Philippines, and other agencies namely the National Security Council, Department of Foreign Affairs, and Presidential Management Staff.

Day 1 was primarily devoted to introductory presentations and conceptual frameworks of the strategic planning process. Session I comprised of a series of presentations on the US strategic planning system. Among those discussed were the concept, definition and importance of strategic planning, the particular agencies and combination of agencies tasked to do planning, the steps undertaken, and the outputs produced such as military strategy, quadrennial defense review and the national security strategy.

The locus then shifted to the Philippines with an update on the Philippine national security strategy based on an objective analyses of the internal and external security environment and a secure appraisal of the country’s national interests. This proved to be an apt prelude to Session 2’s discussion on the framework for the Philippine strategic defense review and presentation on Philippine defense strategic documents such as the Philippine Defense White Paper.

Before the day ended, the participants were oriented regarding their syndicate group assignments and the expected outputs of each syndicate. Group A dealt with Philippine Defense Strategic Documents while Group B tackled the Defense Strategic Planning Process. Group A answered the query on what strategic security documents and legislation the RP needs. Group B, on the other hand, deliberated on what needs to be done to create a DND strategic culture.

Day 2 focused on Philippine defense strategic planning with sessions 4 and 5 tackling the planning procedures adopted by the Department of National Defense and the Armed Forces of the Philippines, respectively. After the lectures, the participants proceeded to their respective syndicates assignments. What ensued was a dynamic exchange of insights among participants under the steady guidance of syndicate moderators. Syndicate discuss-