

- Information is switching between to not be communicating and suddenly spreading regionally over large distances. Interaction is not involving the whole system.

If we were to construct indicators we will probably look on direct and indirect indicators. These may behave according to the four archetypes provided by the study of dynamical systems. Still each indicator that reflects either the European Commission list or the CIAO checklist has to be defined at planning stage and hopefully be useful as a measure. Is a merge between system dynamics view on European and CIAO checklist possible? If this is possible when in the planning procedure should we define them? How should the method be constructed to define a systems dynamic guided indicator for European checklist or CIAO checklist?

THE PLANNING PROCEDURE ADOPTED BY THE SWEDISH ARMED FORCES

The Swedish Armed Forces have adopted the NATO Guidelines of Operational Planning (GOP) to support their operational planning activities. This procedure can involve the activities of strategic planning group(s) who are involved in receiving data and information, assessing its validity and using those inputs to address the problems at hand. We can consider the actions of an overall planning staff involved in analysis, assessment, and plan development. The input data may contain the following generic elements as taking place internally, or within some form of notional black box environment.

- United Nations resolutions and related information, generally received from international sources, which defines the need and provides justification for the mission of interest.
- The overall mandate and supporting documents and other materials for the mission, perhaps provided by national government-level sources in for the troop-providing nations in an international mission.
- Data and information on the country of interest.
- Current and timely Intelligence from the country of interest

These data and information elements can be input to the planning staff. In the secure environment, the staff might be involved in reading data and information inputs, assessing the reliability of those inputs, inferring the meaning of the input, and developing concepts of operations that address the essential components of the overall mission. The output from the secure analysis, assessment, and planning environment could contain the following elements.

- Who should do what, if just military resources are used then this 'who' should contain military unit names, a specification of what they are assumed to do and the nature of the effect the staff is expecting to accomplish. In order to assess the effect of planned activities it will be necessary to define an appropriate indicator set that permits an assessment of the effectiveness of planned activities. The plan might also contain lists of default or back-up