**BDD-1996**

Components of Defence (UK Ministry of Defence, 1996, pp. 3–5)

Principal components of defence are armed forces, an organization to make decisions and means to implement them. These components need to draw on a wide range of conceptual, moral, personnel and material **resources**.

Conceptual Base, 3-9: intellectual material needed for DM. Political direction informed by clear and impartial military is important. Research and operational analysis for future force structures, operational concepts, doctrine and equipment. Doctrine and military science central role to play in informing military planning.

Moral Base, 3-10: underpins the motivation. Founded on public support, political will, concept of propriety-activities of military justifiable, fair and apolitical.Effective leadership at national level clarity direction and inspire. History, tradition and ethics are sources of moral base.

Personnel Base3-10

Material Base 3-11

Supporting infrastructure

**BDD-2011**

Fighting Power defines UK Armed Forces ability to fight. It consists of a

* a conceptual component (the thought process),
* a moral component (ability to get people to fight) and,
* a physical component (the means to fight).

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In conflict, belligerents seek to undermine the fighting power of opponent while keeping their own. Conflict is competitive and adversarial. The achievement of relative superiority is an important aspect of successful military operations.

Fighting power should always be considered in context. This context will include: the character of the situation; the environment; opponents; allies, partners and other agencies; and culture and history.

**CONCEPTUAL COMPONENT**

* pol-mil level: intellectual basis for decision-making for justification of the use of military.
* commanders: understanding of the context and serves as the foundation upon which creativity, ingenuity and initiative may be exercised in complex situations.
* personnel: framework of thinking for understanding of profession.
* preserves memory, experience and wisdom.
* comprises 3 elements: the principles of war; doctrine; and conceptual innovation.
* **Principles of War:** guide the way in which the Armed Forces apply military power. expression and emphasis change in relation to context.
* **Doctrine:** provide understanding to operate effectively.
* **Conceptual Innovation:** captures how military thinking changes (contexts, tech and challenges). The results: new capabilities, structures, tactics and procedures, generate improvements in fighting power. To meet the reqs of policy, maintains a progressive programme of engagement, innovation and experimentation on 7 main elements: Operate, Command, Inform, Prepare, Project, Protect, Sustain.

**MORAL COMPONENT ability to get people to fight,** ahlak unsuru

* war is human activity and the moral component exerts a decisive psychological influence.
* aspects of:
* morals (principles of right and wrong), ahlaki prensipler
* morale (a sense of confidence and well-being), manevi güç, iç güç
* Advantage of British military in Falklands: human element. quality of soldiers, organisation and leadership, and the cohesion of its forces became the deciding factor.’ Henderson, 2003
* combination of 3 inter-related functions

**Moral Cohesion-** the preparedness to fight, esprit de corps: Ahlaki tutarlılık-bağıntı, uyuşma, bir arada olma

* source of moral fortitude, to fight and to keep on fighting.
* supports cohesion (desire to work together, provide support to achieve goal).
* depends on cultural solidarity, shared experiences, a common sense of worth, discipline and an expressed collective identity, which is sustained by shared values.
* embodies genuine comradeship that endures even in violence and fear of death. **Sources**:
* **Professional Ethos**.
* is a powerful moral force (combined with cultural identity and military reputation).
* conveys themas like willingness to face danger is strengthened by emotional links and commitment (to comrades, units, country, and to the cause).
* ethos promote an offensive spirit and a determination to succeed, whatever the conditions.
* **Self-Esteem.**
* comes through membership of the military (satisfaction) who collectively reflect the aspirations of society and provide an example of devoted public service.
* Tradition and custom, manifested in ceremonies, uniforms, museums are factors in promoting sense of worth.
* **Tradition.**
* cohesion within a team is strengthened by a sense of heritage.
* to know and recall what predecessors have experienced and achieved helps an individual face the challenge of duty and the rigours of combat.
* **Moral Integrity**.
  + provides the foundations upon which cohesion and indeed motivation are built.
  + intuitive feel for what is right and wrong.
  + this reinforced by aligning the basic decency of individuals with the values and standards of the military, democratically accountable and responsible to the society they represent.
  + depends upon the individual and collective adherence to ethical principles, both articulated and implicit.

**Motivation -**the enthusiasm to fight

* product of training, confidence in equipment, effective leadership and management, firm and fair discipline, self-respect, mutual respect and a clear understanding of what is going on and what is required.
* motivation and high morale (the will to fight and a confidence in succeeding) are inter-dependent.
  + Motivation also susceptible to a variety of external influences, such as public opinion.
  + The will to fight is substantially reinforced by the belief that a nation supports them, considers that its purpose is legitimate, its conduct ethically sound and military activity properly resourced.
  + Positive media reporting reassures that they enjoy national support, adverse media activity significantly erode morale. A commander keep the virtual aspects of campaign under constant review, to ensure that any gap between perception (what is believed) and reality (what is true) does not erode the moral component, thereby, inhibit the achievement of operational objectives.

**Leadership** (the inspiration to fight)

* Effective leadership, a critical aspect of command, is characterised by the projection of personality and purpose to influence subordinates.
* no definitive style of leader and no prescription for leadership. context base. training and experience can develop leadership latent potential.
* Leadership is a variable combination of example, persuasion and compulsion. Strength of character, judgement, initiative and professionalism all help to overcome natural and human hazards, inadequate information and administrative shortcomings, as well as rivalries, ambitions, the operation of chance and institutional inertia. In order to gain the respect and commitment of their subordinates, leaders need to demonstrate professional competence, firm but fair discipline and moral courage. They should also engender the confidence that breeds initiative and the acceptance of risk and responsibility.
* Especially in the face of adversity, leaders should share their courage and contain their fear. Calm, confident and collected leadership, enhanced by an ability to communicate clearly and to make things happen, is vital to the success of military operations and the maintenance of morale, even when other factors militate against it. When personal contact is maintained with subordinate formations, units and individuals, leadership is overwhelmingly based on presence and example. Different considerations apply to the exercise of leadership over distance, within large spans of command, decentralised networks, or allied and joint structures. Here subordinates’ perceptions of their more remote leaders are based on reputation, mental images gleaned through communications and the media, and demonstrations of competence, personal example and authority.
* Management of personnel is no substitute for leadership, but is a vital supplement to it. Together, effective leadership and sound management establish and sustain motivation, and inspire confi dence.

**PHYSICAL COMPONENT**

The physical component of fighting power provides the means to fight: manpower, equipment, collective performance, and sustainability, at readiness.

* **Manpower**
  + provide the military’s decisive edge as western technological and equipment superiority can no longer be guaranteed. Investment in people is essential.
  + Military recruits undergo a rigorous selection and initial training process to condition them for the hardship and challenges of operations; collective training makes them into useful team members. Further professional development maintains the requisite skills balance within the overall force structure.
  + Simulation+ stimulation, in the form of live training, is necessary to inure personnel to the sights, sounds and smells of combat. Similarly, the training of all personnel should be matched to the technical, social, cultural, political and economic complexity of likely operating environments; to this end, specialist and technical skills need to be nurtured, developed and retained.
* **Equipment**
  + sufficient, effective equipment, optimised and scaled according to challenges.
  + Suitable equipment should reflect and complement the envisaged scale and intensity of use, making allowance for the integration of human, system and platform requirements. A balanced, sustainable equipment capability programme, driven by conceptual innovation, should enable both the projection and employment of force. Equipment acquisition should be underpinned by sustainable and robust manufacture and supply, and by fl exible through-life support (including requisite operating data). The exploitation of technology may provide a decisive edge over an opponent or in regard to an operational situation. However, experience has shown that reliance on technology (especially when it is unproven), at the expense of empirical evidence and human-based fi ghting culture, may increase operational risk.
* **Collective Performance**.
  + characterised by high levels of cohesion, confi dence and profi ciency among units and formations that have successfully trained or operated together. Where time and resources allow, this should be achieved by individual Services, to prepare their respective force elements for joint activity. Thereafter, collective performance should be focused on the leadership of, or contribution to, joint and multinational operations. Commanders should be trained and appointed according to the types of operation and scales of forces that are envisaged, concentrating primarily on the demands of warfi ghting, as the defi ning core of fi ghting power.
* **Sustainability**
  + The credibility and effectiveness of a military force rests upon its sustainability. A fully agile end-to-end logistic support framework is required to link the strategic base (including infrastructure, stockpiles and industrial capacity) with front line forces. Overall, sustainment depends upon a combination of: logistic, personnel and administrative force structures, training and equipment; infrastructure; and communications and information management, tailored to the activities likely to be undertaken. Logistic support should enable, but may in practice constrain, operational tempo. In addition, personnel support should be sufficiently resilient to meet the operational demands on military manpower.
* **Readiness**.
  + The UK holds forces at varying states of readiness, consistent with assessed risks and threats. The Armed Forces’ readiness profi le refl ects a balance between the time needed for force generation, preparation and deployment, and the resources available to Defence. Readiness is, therefore, linked to a combination of manpower and equipment availability, sustainability and collective performance; it provides an assessment of the time within which a unit can be made ready to perform tasks. Overt readiness contributes to deterrence by indicating to potential aggressors and opportunists the UK’s preparedness and resolve.

Liddell Hart B H, Thoughts on War, 1944