THE GENERAL STAFF OF THE POLISH ARMED FORCES

CORE TASKS AND BACKBONE CAPABILITIES, INCLUDING
FORCE STRUCTURES HQs

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NATO UNCLASSIFIED
AGENDA

1. NATO CORE TASKS

2. NATO BACKBONE CAPABILITIES IN SUPPORT OF CORE TASKS

3. FORCE STRUCTURE HQs as a NATO BACKBONE CAPABILITIES

4. CONCLUSIONS
The Alliance must and will continue fulfilling effectively, and always in accordance with international law, three essential core tasks – collective defence, crisis management, and cooperative security – all of which contribute to safeguarding Alliance members.”

Lisbon Summit Declaration
NATO CAPABILITY DEVELOPMENT DRIVERS:

• SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

• LESSONS LEARNED FROM NATO OPERATIONS (ISAF, KFOR, ACTIVE ENDAVOUR, OPERATION OCEAN SHIELD or LIBYA)
SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

- CONVENTIONAL THREATS
- TERRORISM
- PIRACY
- ORGANISED CRIME
- MISSILE TECHNOLOGY
- PROLIFERATION OF WMD
- CYBERTHREAT
- ECONOMIC, SOCIAL OR ENVIRONMENTAL INSTABILITY
SOME LESSONS LEARNED

- Pipeline system
- Command and Control
- Air bases
- NAEW
NATO BACKBONE CAPABILITIES

- NATO TARGET PACKAGE 2013
- LISBON PACKAGE
- CHICAGO PACKAGE
- BACKBONE COLLECTIVE DEFENCE INFRASTRUCTURE
• IDENTIFIED SHORTFALLS:
  • MOST PRESSING
  • REMAINING SHORTFALLS

• MULTINATIONAL INITIATIVES
  • CONNECTED FORCES INITIATIVE
  • SMART DEFENCE
  • FRAMEWORK NATION CONCEPT
  • REGIONAL FOCUS
BACKBONE STATIC INFRASTRUCTURE IN SUPPORT OF REINFORCEMENT
NATO HQs

AS A BACKBONE CAPABILITY

Elements NCS in ACT

Elements NCS in ACO

Elements of NFS
MULTINATIONAL CORPS NORTH EAST
IN SZCZECIN

- NFS HQ - FLR
- 13 NATO Countries
- Affiliated units
- Development plans
- Regional Cooperation
- Cooperation with Partners
- ISAF 2014
CONCLUSIONS

• There are different threat perceptions amongst the NATO members

• NATO needs balance between deployable and static capabilities

• Increasing role of the NATO Force Structure

• NATO common funded infrastructure is vital for NATO operations
THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION