

CHALLENGES AND CHANGES FOR THE POLISH ARMED FORCES IN RELATION TO POLISH SECURITY POLICY

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The security of Poland is most of all under the influence of process and phenomena which are taking place in the surrounding environment – in a regional, European and Euro-Atlantic dimension. Observing these changes in the area of security, both national as well as international, can result in the assumption that contemporary challenges and hazards are the consequence of complex and interrelated political, economic and social processes in the national and international environment. The complexity of the subject matter, namely present international security, evokes the need for a different, global approach to its shape. In the face of global challenges and hazards, international cooperation is a necessary condition for maintaining peace and international security. Thus, the assumptions of Polish security policy¹ are well-founded; being based on

1 National security policy is a part of state politics, which entails the activities of the bodies of the state on the national and international scene, which basically entails setting goals and national interests in the area of security and their realisation with the use of different means and tools at their disposal. W. Kitler, *Bezpieczeństwo narodowe RP. Podstawowe kategorie, uwarunkowania, system*, Warszawa 2011, p. 36.

The policy's task is to shape goals (as the function of interests) and assumptions, including the limitations concerning their achievement. The policy most of all explains: 'what should be done'; the strategy says: 'how it should be done', and determines the way it should be passed from assumptions to goals, using the means at their disposal. B. Balcerowicz, *Siły zbrojne w stanie pokoju, kryzysu, wojny*, Warszawa 2010, p. 17.



membership in NATO and the European Union, as well as wide cooperation with neighbours and strategic partners (e.g. the United States) and they have become one of the basic guarantors of our security and international stance. The aforementioned assumptions of security policy are oriented, inter alia, on fashioning a stable international security environment in a regional and global dimension. The dynamics of the security environment's development enforce constant activities to strengthen the position of Poland on the international scene. The strong and stable position of Poland in the international structures, especially the European and Euro-Atlantic ones, are the prerequisite for national security. As a consequence, increasing the effectiveness of the realisation of Polish priorities in NATO and the EU, as well as concern about the proficiency, consistency and effectiveness of allied mechanisms, are and will be a vital element of security policy. The factors which improve the national security of Poland also include: effective bilateral and multilateral cooperation, increasing the effectiveness of international law in international institutions, strengthening the control mechanisms in the scope of non-proliferation of mass destruction weapons and the means of their distribution, concern about the effectiveness and support of the development of the regime controlling conventional armaments and disarmament, as well as the means which build trust and a feeling of security; decreasing the differences in global development and support for democracy and respecting human rights².

The security policy of Poland is carried out simultaneously on several levels which include: domestic activities, integrated activities and cooperation in the framework of NATO, the EU, and the UN. Poland, as a member of NATO and the European Union, having at its disposal stable security guarantees, has adopted a direction for security policy based on membership in NATO and integration with the European Union, as well as coalitions with strategic partners.

In the next few years we will witness an international security system which will be multilateral and will entail superpowers with global interests and their own economic-military potential. Asian countries, mainly China, India and Japan, will also play an important role on the international scene due to the fact that their growing economic and political-military potentials will place them in

² *Strategia rozwoju systemu bezpieczeństwa narodowego 2012–2022*, project dated on April 2012, p. 59.



leading positions amongst the countries that are keynote players in international relations.

NATO will remain the most important element of the international security system; however, an important role will be also played by the Euro-army, namely a military instrument of foreign policy, as well as the security of the European Union.

A Euro-army will be created on the basis of the components of the Armed Forces of the member states, which will be subordinate to the EU command. Additionally, they will include divisions and subdivisions created directly via conscription run by European institutions. There is an idea that the Euro-army should be equipped with operational abilities which enable autonomic planning as well as a wide range of military operations, including both peacekeeping missions as well as full blown military operations³.

The main hazards of the international security environment of the 21st century include:

- negative effects of progressive globalisation;
- demographic growth in African, Asian and the Middle East countries;
- climate change;
- limited access to natural resources;
- growing disproportion in the standard of living between the rich and the poor;
- infrastructural differentiation;
- polarisation of cultures and religions;
- development of extreme ideological and religious views;
- increase in international terrorist activity;
- development of organised criminal activity with supranational range;
- instability and breakdown of countries;
- regional conflicts and wars;
- waves of refugees and migration of people;
- creation of poverty areas and pathology;

3 *Wizja Sił Zbrojnych RP – 2030*, Warszawa 2008, pp. 7-8.



- uncontrolled distribution of weapons, materials and technology of double predestination, especially the proliferation of the weapons of mass destruction;
- instability of the economy⁴.

Poland should have proper relations with the EU and NATO in the framework of political, economic and military integration. Within the time span of a few years, Poland will not be exposed to direct attacks from foreign armies. It is more likely, however, that Poland could face attacks staged by organisations representing extreme views, organised criminal groups, as well as the dangers connected with natural disasters, failures and commercial or ecological catastrophes.

Cyber-terrorism is also a feasible danger, which is used to damage the information resources of the national security system, and other basic elements responsible for energy, economy and finance of the state. Moreover, the migration of people from poorer regions of the world is becoming a threat too, and the demographic changes contribute to a re-evaluation of the social structure and result in numerous social and political clashes⁵.

The main challenges and interests of the Republic of Poland in the area of security will include:

- securing the independence and sanctity of the country's territory, the EU borders and the Euro-Atlantic area;
- assuring safety for citizens on the territory of the country as well as abroad;
- the guarantee of a stable functioning of the country including its economic and energy development;
- assuring a strong stance on the international scene and the possibility of effective promotion of national interests;
- enhancing the importance of the Republic of Poland as a reliable partner and a member state of the EU and NATO⁶.

The Polish policy of national and international security is carried out at a few levels, which involve:

⁴ *Wizja...*, op. cit. p. 8-9.

⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 10.

⁶ *Wizja...*, op. cit. pp. 10-11.



- national activities;
- integrated activities;
- cooperation within the UN, NATO and the EU⁷.

The security policy includes three types of measures:

- diplomatic measures with diplomacy;
- economic measures;
- military measures⁸.

The security architecture of the Republic of Poland is based on Atlantic and European ‘pillars’, strengthened by strategic bonds with the USA. Poland builds its defence policy in connection with the rule of solidarity and allied loyalty, especially that its territory, bordering with NATO and the EU, is of significant geostrategic importance. The Polish defence potential includes:

- foreign service (diplomacy);
- Polish defence manufacturers;
- military intelligence services;
- Polish Armed Forces, as the key element⁹.

Active participation of the Polish Armed Forces in NATO and the EU allows them to have influence on the direction of changes, not only in order to protect but also to strengthen the potential of both organisations as far as reaction on appearing security threats is concerned. Membership in NATO and the European Union (treaty regulations) oblige Poland to take into account the necessary requirements for the protection of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of our country when calculating the size and character of our Armed Forces, as well as to provide a proper level of security in NATO and the European Union.

In the process of preparing a security concept when fashioning international security, which also concerns the role of the Polish Armed Forces, the present, feasible threats which endanger our country in the area of the NATO and the European Union should also be taken into consideration. In the light of certain hazardous scenarios, it is indispensable to create strategic concepts which

7 B. Balcerowicz, *Sily zbrojne w stanie pokoju, kryzysu, wojny*, Warszawa 2010, pp. 26–27.

8 See: J. Zając, *Środki i metody polityki zagranicznej państwa* [in:] R. Zięba (ed.), *Wstęp do teorii polityki zagranicznej państwa*, Toruń 2004, pp. 79–99.

9 Ibidem, p. 10.



determine possibilities to counteract and react. The concepts should take into consideration the capacity of one's own armed forces, the possible support provided by NATO (or the NATO member states), the military forces of the European Union, as well as the peculiarities governing the reaction of the North Atlantic Alliance and the European Union, which are necessary at a given moment to make proper decisions and commence military operations. Moreover, it is necessary to consider our engagement in NATO and EU operations, which are carried out outside the mandatory territory of both organisations, as well as peacekeeping operations carried out under the umbrella of the United Nations.

The new security environment allows us to determine the basic functions of the Polish Armed Forces, which include:

- **internal function of the Polish Armed Forces**, which is mainly expressed by sustaining the ability to support the state organisations by assuring the internal security of Poland and providing certain governmental and local institutions and services, as well as society, with the necessary military aid in the face of different kinds of dangers. Cooperation of the Polish Armed Forces with non-governmental organisations and other social partners is a crucial element in the scope of internal functions; here the main assumption of the cooperation is the engagement of society in operations for the benefit of the national defence, as well as defence-related education of society (in particular the youth)¹⁰.
- **external function of the Polish Armed Forces**, which is perceived through the prism of the country's capability for defence and the constant readiness to defend the territory and sovereignty of Poland, as well as its allies, against external military dangers. The Polish Armed Forces should also be able to participate in asymmetric operations in the framework of multinational combined operations counteracting terrorism run by NATO and the EU or interim coalitions. By completing these external functions, the Polish Armed Forces participate in the process of stabilising the international situation through participation in multinational peace operations, stabilisation and humanitarian missions outside the territory of Poland¹¹.

¹⁰ G. Sobolewski, *Sily Zbrojne RP w zarządzaniu kryzysowym. Aspekt narodowy i międzynarodowy*, Warszawa 2013, p. 14.

¹¹ See M. Kozub, B. Panek, *Sily zbrojne jako narzędzie polityki bezpieczeństwa międzynarodowego*, Łódź–Warszawa 2010, pp. 85–87.



The forecast assumptions of Polish security policy in the conditions determined by Polish membership in NATO and the EU in the next few years should include, most of all, strengthening the allied solidarity, the Polish position and its role in NATO and the EU through active participation in NATO operations, as well as activities performed in order to provide for the consistency and effectiveness of the EU Common Security and Defence Policy, which should be compatible with the NATO strategic concept.

The key assumptions of Polish security policy are based on multilateral cooperation in the political-military dimension of security. The pillars of Polish stability also include NATO and the European Union. One of the most important parts of our contribution to the shape of international security is the participation of the Polish Armed Forces in the stabilisation of the international situation. The military engagement of our country in carrying out tasks for the benefit of security in an international dimension requires a detailed analysis of the national interests and opportunities for the country every time.

The national interests and strategic goals are under the significant influence of the state of international relations in the area of security. Poland is a reliable member of NATO and is also an active member of the EU. The Polish Armed Forces must be constantly ready to carry out three basic missions:

1. Enshrinement of the country's defence as well as opposing aggression in line with obligations stemming from the alliance.
2. Participation in the stabilisation of the international situation, humanitarian aid as well as military operations other than war (MOOTW).
3. Support for internal security and providing help to society¹².

Strategic potential and combat abilities of the Polish Armed Forces must be systematically strengthened. Professionalisation and transformation are to be focused on the increase of their operational capabilities of a defensive character, which will enable them to conduct allied activities outside the territory of Poland¹³.

¹² *Biała...*, op. cit., p. 10.

¹³ *Ibidem*, p. 10.



According to *Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego RP 2007*¹⁴ [The Strategy of National Defence of the Republic of Poland] these are the Polish Armed Forces who are responsible for the national defence of Poland; their basic role is to guarantee the national ability for defence and sustain readiness to counteract aggression under the alliance's obligations. Poland was obliged to develop combat ability in order to secure more effective defence and protection of borders in the framework of operations carried out individually and within the collective defence, as well as in operations outside the country which are regulated by the 5th article of the Washington Treaty. The Polish Armed Forces sustain readiness in case of participation in asymmetric operations, antiterrorism operations organised by NATO or the EU¹⁵. Additionally, the Polish Armed Forces should be ready for:

- self-reliant operations in case of small local conflict;
- acceptance of the allied support forces, as well as holding certain defence points until the arrival of the allied forces in the face of a full-blown conflict;
- participation in an allied defence operation during an attack on another country;
- performing the function of military determent through the demonstration of defensive readiness with the use of forces which are available at the time of peace;
- mobilisation deployment of such forces in case of full-blown war;
- pre-emptive operations;
- most effective and self-reliant actions in situations where it is difficult to reach consensus;
- operations in the circumstances of territorial threats which are unexpected, selective, on a limited scale, resulting from unclear or hidden political motives¹⁶.

Moreover, the Polish Armed Forces participate in the stabilisation of the international situation since they take part in multinational stabilisation, peace and humanitarian operations outside the borders of Poland. This goes in line with operational ability which equips the armed forces with the possibility to participate in military operations other than war, which are observed by the EU

¹⁴ *Strategia Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej*, Warszawa 2007.

¹⁵ *Ibidem*, p. 23-24.

¹⁶ *Biała...*, op. cit., p. 167.



and NATO, as well as operations organised by the UN¹⁷. This engagement should be perceived as a vital instrument of foreign policy and national security, which influence the proper shaping of the international environment; additionally it is a source of operational experience and the indicator of the direction of military transformation¹⁸.

The level of engagement in operations on the international scene depends on the country's possibilities, especially on these resources:

- financial;
- personnel;
- material;
- organisational¹⁹.

Another vital task of the Polish Armed Forces, according to the Strategy, is supporting the state bodies in assuring the internal security of the Republic of Poland, as well as providing certain institutions, the state and self-governmental services, society and civil organisations with the necessary military help to deal with threats. The activities include:

- surveillance and control of air space;
- supporting the defence of the land border and territorial waters;
- reconnaissance and intelligence activities;
- monitoring radiation, biological and chemical contamination;
- terrain clearing, which involves the removal of explosive materials and dangerous objects of military origin;
- sustaining readiness to carry out search and rescue operations;
- participation in the national system of crisis management;
- help rendered to the public administration and society in case of natural calamities²⁰.

Additionally, the Polish Armed Forces should also complete the following operational tasks:

17 *Strategia....*, op. cit., p. 24.

18 *Biała....*, op. cit., p. 167.

19 *Ibidem*.

20 *Strategia....*, op. cit., p. 24.



- striving for the extension of military cooperation between NATO and the EU based on complementarities;
- developing the ability to receive the Allied Support Forces on the territory of Poland and organising training to prepare the participants for joint operations;
- contributing to the development of the military capabilities of the EU in the scope of MOOTW;
- developing trust measures in relations with Russia, on a reciprocal basis, through the extension of military cooperation as part of the possibilities stemming from membership of NATO;
- participation in verification procedures relating to the compliance with agreements regulating the control of armament, disarmament, and measures strengthening security and trust, especially in order to counteract the negative changes in the ratio of military forces in the region;
- participation in reconstruction and upgrading the industrial defence potential of the Republic of Poland in accordance with the national needs;
- help in the evacuation of Polish citizens who are living abroad at a time and in a situation which poses a threat to their lives²¹.

The resolution issued by the President of the Republic of Poland of 8th, November 2011 *Główne kierunki rozwoju Sił Zbrojnych Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej oraz ich przygotowania do obrony państwa na lata 2013-2022* [The main directions of the development of the Polish Armed Forces and their preparation to defend the country in 2013-2022], presents three most important organisational changes in the Polish Armed Forces:

1. Organisational consolidation and dislocation of the Polish Armed Forces.
2. The reform of command and control.
3. Mastering the training system, including the consolidation of the military education system²².

Additionally, the document determines the three most important directions for the technical modernisation of the Polish Armed Forces:

- development of information systems;

²¹ *Biała...*, op. cit., p. 168.

²² *Ibidem*, pp. 203-204.



- development of air defence systems, including anti-missile defence;
- increase in Land Forces' mobility²³.

The management and the command and control system at a political-strategic level should be adjusted to the needs of the professional army and the political conditions, as well as the operational and strategic ones. The organs which hold responsibility for these things should be directly liable to the minister of national defence and should contribute to:

- the increase in the potential and quality of long-term forecasting, planning and programming of the Polish Armed Forces' future;
- the creation of conditions necessary for training in the system of joint operations;
- the assurance of uniform command and control system in peacetime, crisis and war²⁴.

The Polish Armed Forces faces constant changes and challenges resulting in the need for units which have a universal, organisational – module structure, which are effectively commanded and equipped, ready to engage in operations at any time and place. Obviously, it is important to obtain a high level of training, logistics, equipment and support, which are necessary for effective response to still newer challenges, as well as for the armed forces to carry out their planned tasks.

It has turned out that it is also necessary to equip the armed forces with state-of-the-art IT systems for warfare and support, which will contribute to:

- fighting against cyber-terrorism;
- command and control;
- managing armament systems;
- commanding the precision kill weapons;
- remote control of unmanned aerial systems and robots²⁵.

This can be put into action only after phasing out the antiquated military equipment and replacing it with armaments and equipment which enable work in network-centric systems and those compatible with other armies in NATO. Another issue

²³ Ibidem, p.. 204.

²⁴ *Biała...*, op. cit., p. 204.

²⁵ Ibidem.



worth drawing attention to is the acquisition of the ability to observe land objects from the air, the creation of an effective reconnaissance system which works in line with the command and control systems and the choice of strike objects.

This will allow counter-surprise ability to be achieved, additionally strengthened by the land forces' mobility, which can, at short notice, be transported to the territory of a given country and adequately to a place of danger²⁶.

Modernisation of air defence is an important element, especially building the anti-missile defence, which provides for the effective security of our country as well as obtaining the cutting-edge equipment to carry out demanding operations. Moreover, it is necessary to increase the potential and equipment of the units of the Polish Navy so that it is able to protect the territorial waters more effectively and carry out operations beyond the Baltic Sea²⁷.

The creation of a national system of cyber defence also turns out to be a priority, since in the future we should be equipped with the ability to use space technology in order to increase national security.

Apart from technical modernisation and organisational changes, it is necessary to remember professional preparation of soldiers, commands, staffs and whole formations carrying out their tasks. The training process should be carried out with the use of the latest methods and technologically advanced equipment. The contents of the training process should be based on the updated:

- strategic documents;
- doctrines;
- regulations;
- manuals;
- course books;
- procedures²⁸.

The Polish Armed Forces should participate in numerous international exercises, which help to develop habits of cooperation and the ability to operate

26 *Biała...*, op. cit., pp. 204-205.

27 *Ibidem*, p. 205.

28 *Ibidem*, p. 206.



in multinational environment. Additionally, they verify the effectiveness of mechanisms of allied support during joint defence operations.

It is also important to develop civil defence, which includes the following tasks:

- organisational and logistic, as well as technical backup of the national security management system;
- satisfaction of the needs of the Polish Armed Forces and allied armies;
- defence training and the realisation of defence tasks as a form of controlling the state of preparation and readiness;
- preparation of entrepreneurs to carry out defence tasks and militarisation of chosen people from public administration²⁹.

The Polish Armed Forces, as a vital element of the national system of crisis management, should have clear procedures which define the way that help can be rendered, inter alia, to the police, which enable as fast as possible reaction to the crisis situation. Moreover, the military communication system should be compatible with the systems of the remaining rescue and security services, as well as voivodeship crisis management centres³⁰.

Another vital strategic document, which relates to the function of the Polish Armed Forces in the provision of national and international security, is *Strategia Rozwoju Systemu Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 2022*³¹ [The strategy of the development of the national security system of the Republic of Poland]. The most important objectives of the strategy include:

- fashioning a stable international security environment in a regional and global dimension;
- strengthening the national defence capability;
- development of resistance to the threats of national security;
- increasing integration between the public and security policy;
- creating conditions for the development of the integrated system of national defence³².

²⁹ *Biała...*, op. cit., p. 207.

³⁰ *Ibidem*.

³¹ *Strategia Rozwoju Systemu Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego Rzeczypospolitej Polskiej 2022*, accepted by the resolution of the Council of Ministers of 9th April 2013

³² *Strategia Rozwoju...* op. cit., p. 37.



The primary objective of the security policy is to strengthen the national defence capability, especially on the basis of defence policy, the development of the country's defence potential, which secures the vital national interests, and in the cooperation with other member states of NATO and the EU.³³

The main priorities of the Polish Armed Forces' development under the Strategy (Pl. Strategii Rozwoju Systemu Bezpieczeństwa Narodowego RP) include:

1. Increasing the potential of the Polish Armed Forces to complete missions.
2. Improving organisational structures of the Polish Armed Forces (flexible and reasonable organisation).
3. Increasing the level of military training.
4. Strengthening the capabilities of administrative-economical structures of the country to function in crisis situations and to support the security of the country.
5. Improvement of national defence planning.
6. Effective defence publicity.
7. Creating up-to-date and effective scientific-research potential for defence.
8. Improvement of the capabilities of reconnaissance and protection against the threats to national security³⁴.

The first priority: increasing the potential of the Polish Armed Forces to complete missions will be achieved via five lines of action:

- safeguarding the country's ability for defence and counteracting aggression under NATO obligations;
- participation of the Polish Armed Forces in the stabilisation of the international situation;
- rendering military help to state bodies in non-military crisis situations;
- better endowment with up-to-date armament and military equipment and also through participation in international programmes;
- the Polish Armed Forces achieving interoperability and compatibility in the framework of NATO and the EU³⁵.

33 Ibidem.

34 *Strategia Rozwoju...* op. cit., p. 53.

35 Ibidem.



The main activities in this priority will entail an increase of combat effectiveness indicators as a result of the implementation of state-of-the-art armaments and military equipment, as well as the maintenance and renovation of military reserves plus mobile logistics. Constant improvement of the system of obtaining, exploiting and phasing out of armaments and military equipment is required. It is predicted that the direction of the development of the Polish Armed Forces will head for the achievement of the ability to allocate forces and remain for a long time in the area of operation. It will be very important to carry out the obligations imposed by NATO defence planning and to certify the units in accordance with the national and allied requirements and, additionally, to implement systems supporting the command which are compatible with NATO and EU systems, so that they meet the NATO and EU requirements. Another challenge in this priority will be the achievement of a high level of completeness of units' personnel and armaments, so that it is possible to take effective action in a short time³⁶.

The second priority: improving the organisational structures of the Polish Armed Forces will be achieved via seven lines of action:

- improvement of command structures;
- creation of module structures;
- achievement of standards concerning the completion of commands and military units and the increase in their availability;
- creation of a modern reserve system (National Reserve Forces);
- optimisation of logistic potential;
- improvement of the capabilities of military health care to support the Polish Armed Forces;
- implementation of the Enterprise System of the Ministry of National Defence³⁷.

The main activities in this priority will include the creation of consolidated command and control structures on the central level with the use of three functions (strategic planning, general command and control, as well as operational command) which will facilitate a clear and transparent structure of command and control bodies and the creation of a compatible command and control system and

³⁶ See *Strategia Rozwoju ...* op. cit., pp. 55-58.

³⁷ *Ibidem*, p. 53.



it will result in the approximation effect concerning the structures of the command and control bodies of the Polish Armed Forces in times of peace, crisis and war. It is a real challenge to implement up-to-date command and control methods and undertake activities to increase the effectiveness and quality of the Polish Armed Forces. Moreover, there is an urgent need for the construction of a mobile version of the Enterprise System of the Ministry of National Defence, owing to which command during training, exercises, and missions will be easier³⁸.

The third priority: increasing the level of military training will be achieved via four lines of action:

- increasing the level of education and vocational training of professional soldiers;
- increasing the level of military training and vocational development of professional soldiers;
- development and implementation of innovative concepts and doctrines;
- implementation of the Lessons Learnt System from the operations performed by the Polish Armed Forces³⁹.

The main tasks in this priority will include the achievement of the ability to command subordinate troops with the full scope of possibilities offered by automated command and control systems and training of command and control bodies to coordinated warfare systems. There is a plan to master a new 3-year module of military training which will include an up-to-date and integrated system of training with the use of national and allied training and improvement centres, which will allow the effectiveness of training to be improved with the latest simulation tools

The fourth priority: strengthening the capabilities of the administrative-economic structures of the country to function in crisis situations and to support the security of the country, it includes five lines of action:

- improving civil defence;
- strengthening the potential of defence industry;
- developing the capabilities of Host Nation Support (HNS);

38 See *Strategia Rozwoju ...* op. cit., pp. 58-61.

39 Ibidem, p. 53.



- developing civil-military cooperation (CIMIC);
- elaborating systemic solutions regulating the area of civil defence⁴⁰.

The main activities in this priority include improvement of the national system of defence training by bigger engagement in exercises and training for civil structures, as well as the coordination of policy concerning scientific research and development works in this sphere of the country's functioning. It is necessary to create an IT data base with the available defence resources, which will be accessible for Allied Support Forces and, what is more, there is a need for legal mechanisms which can help master the tasks enumerated in the Economy Mobilisation Programme. Moreover, there is a need for procedures regulating fast acquisition of articles on the international and internal market, as well as a mechanism which allows experts to be sent to entrepreneurs for the purpose of defence preparation. It is also necessary to control the realisation of defence tasks from the point of their practicality and to adjust the productive and research-development potential of the defence industry to the needs of home recipients, and also to export possibilities. Finally, there is a need for the elaboration and implementation of an armaments and military equipment acquisition system or an extension of the military industry offer⁴¹.

Moreover, in this priority we should complete the offset agreements with liabilities concerning the realisation of programmes which are vital for security and defence; we should involve Polish subjects in the process of creating a competitive and innovative European technological-industrial base in this sector, and determine the institutional-legal framework which makes the transfer of military technology to the civil sector possible. Apart from that, we should ensure there are formal-legal solutions in order to carry out tasks resulting from the function of the host country, prepare infrastructure for SSW, implement a compatible electronic data base about the country's resources, as well as form HNS Contact Points and documents which ensure conditions for the proper realisation of tasks which belong to the host country and improve the structures responsible for civil-military cooperation (CIMIC). A country should also be ready to use the forces and measures necessary to carry out allied duties, create legal norms regulating the

⁴⁰ *Strategia Rozwoju...* op. cit., p. 53.

⁴¹ *Ibidem*, pp. 63-64.



procedures of cooperation, implement solutions which aim at keeping constant responsibility for the protection of citizens, including in wartime and, finally, create precise regulations for civil defence operations and the implementation of new legislative solutions⁴².

The fifth priority: improvement of national defence planning, includes two lines of action:

- improvement of defence planning at a strategic level;
- improvement of planning and programming the development of the Polish Armed Forces⁴³.

The main activities in this priority will include adopting the Strategy of the Development of the National Security System of the Republic of Poland as an initial document for national defence planning and, at the same time, a way to limit the number of documents which are compulsory in such planning. Determination of the scope of responsibility of those who participate in the process of planning and the increase of coherence between military and civil defence planning. Additionally, we should observe the improvement in the process of carrying out NATO objectives' in relation to the Republic of Poland. As a consequence, Poland will have to develop procedures for prioritising the needs of the Polish Armed Forces, orienting the planning and programming of the development of the Polish Armed Forces on obtaining operational capabilities, as well as using risk analysis in programming and taking into consideration long term perspectives for the development of the Polish Armed Forces⁴⁴.

The sixth priority is effective defence publicity. This is connected with the process of the professionalisation of the Polish Armed Forces and the change in character of the tasks performed, which can result in weakening the bonds between the military and society and, as a long-term consequence, military alienation.

The main activities in this priority will include creating a positive image of Polish soldiers, the Polish Armed Forces and the Ministry of National Defence in Poland and abroad, as well as organising campaigns promoting the recruitment process

42 *Strategia Rozwoju...* op. cit., pp. 63-66.

43 *Strategia Rozwoju...* op. cit., p. 53.

44 *Ibidem*, pp. 66-68.



to candidate service, preparatory service, professional service, as well as within NRF⁴⁵.

The seventh priority: creating up-to-date and effective scientific-research potential for defence, which includes two lines of action:

- adjustment of the system of organisation and implementation of scientific-research works to the standards which are binding in the EU and NATO;
- intensification of activities which aim at active participation of Polish scientific and industrial centres in international armament programmes⁴⁶.

The main activities in this priority will include the implementation of solutions which are used in other NATO and EU countries, elaboration of rules regulating the use of research results in the process of armament and military equipment acquisition, as well as creating mechanisms which facilitate the production of the elaborated technologies. Additionally, there is a need to guarantee cooperation between the producers and the final clients, strive for an increase in expenditure on research and technology, increase the number of programmes which are carried out in the framework of international cooperation, in line with the European Strategy for Research and Technology. Moreover, the country must find mechanisms which allow the engagement of Polish scientific-research and industrial subjects in international projects to be increased, optimise the application of different sources for financing projects, as well as increase the rate of projects' co-financing, especially by industrial subjects⁴⁷.

The eighth and last priority is: improvement of the capabilities of reconnaissance and protection against threats to national security, which involves two lines of action:

- improvement of reconnaissance capabilities, prevention and combating threats to the national security of Poland;
- improvement of reconnaissance capabilities at all levels of command in the national, allied and coalition arrangement⁴⁸.

45 Ibidem, pp. 68-69.

46 *Strategia Rozwoju...* op. cit., p. 53.

47 Ibidem, pp. 69-70.

48 Ibidem, p. 53.



The main activities in this priority will include the preparation of new methods of monitoring, reconnaissance and combating the threats, as well as cooperation with partners in the area of counteracting threats and regular improvement of mechanisms for the coordination of activities performed by particular bodies completing tasks related to the discovery and elimination of threats. This will be an important challenge to develop and technically modernise the system of reconnaissance, integrate the reconnaissance systems at all command levels and in each type of armed forces, as well to prepare the reconnaissance pillars and involve them in allied and coalition research, training or development undertakings⁴⁹.

The Polish Armed Forces play a vital role in ensuring national and international security. The constant development and transformation of the Polish Armed Forces contributes to a more effective and more professional performance of their tasks and functions.

The assumptions presented in the Strategy of the development of the national security system, accepted in April 2013, provide for a highly optimistic future in the aspect of security in the part devoted to the armed forces. The main assumption of the strategy⁵⁰ is the fact that, in the long term perspective, Poland will have at its disposal efficient, mobile and interoperable armed forces, which in a systemic and pre-emptive manner will be able to adjust operational capabilities to the changes observed in the environment. This will be done through the search for and the implementation of innovative changes, as well as application of the acquired knowledge and experience. It will be a priority in the transformation of the Polish Armed Forces in the strategic dimension to elevate the level of their operational capabilities, as well as to keep the forces ready to react to current, and new, unpredictable threats.

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⁴⁹ See *Strategia Rozwoju...* op. cit., pp. 70-71.

⁵⁰ *Strategia Rozwoju...*, op. cit., p. 34.



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