

# THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGIC REVIEW (NSSR) 2010-2012

***MAIN CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS***

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# AGENDA

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## **NSSR:**

**1. Prerequisites**

**2. Organization**

**3. Conclusions**

**4. Recommendations**

# POLITICAL, STRATEGIC AND ECONOMIC PREREQUISITES OF NSSR

## Conditions of strategy execution:

**NATIONAL  
SECURITY  
STRATEGY of  
the REPUBLIC  
of POLAND**

**2007**

**POLITICAL:**  
dynamic political and  
strategic processes

**STRATEGIC:**  
qualitative changes  
of the security  
environment

**ECONOMIC:**  
financial crisis,  
dispersion of efforts,  
insufficient  
correlation with the  
development

**NSSR 2010 - 2012**

# NSSR MISSION

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**TO PROVIDE THE POLISH NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY WITH:**

- **topicality** (essential in the face of the rapid pace of the political and strategic changes in the international environment)
- **adequacy** (in response to the new qualitative security conditions)
- **efficiency** (especially expected due to the crisis and the current dispersed efforts)

# **THE NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGIC REVIEW**

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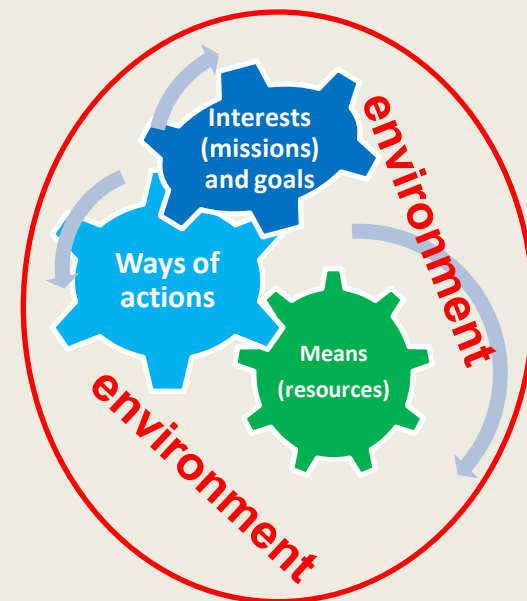
## **AIM:**

**To review and evaluate the current state of the overall Polish security and to assess future trends in order to recommend proper solutions to the Polish security system transformation in the perspective of 20 years**

# NSSR – MAIN AREAS OF ANALYSIS

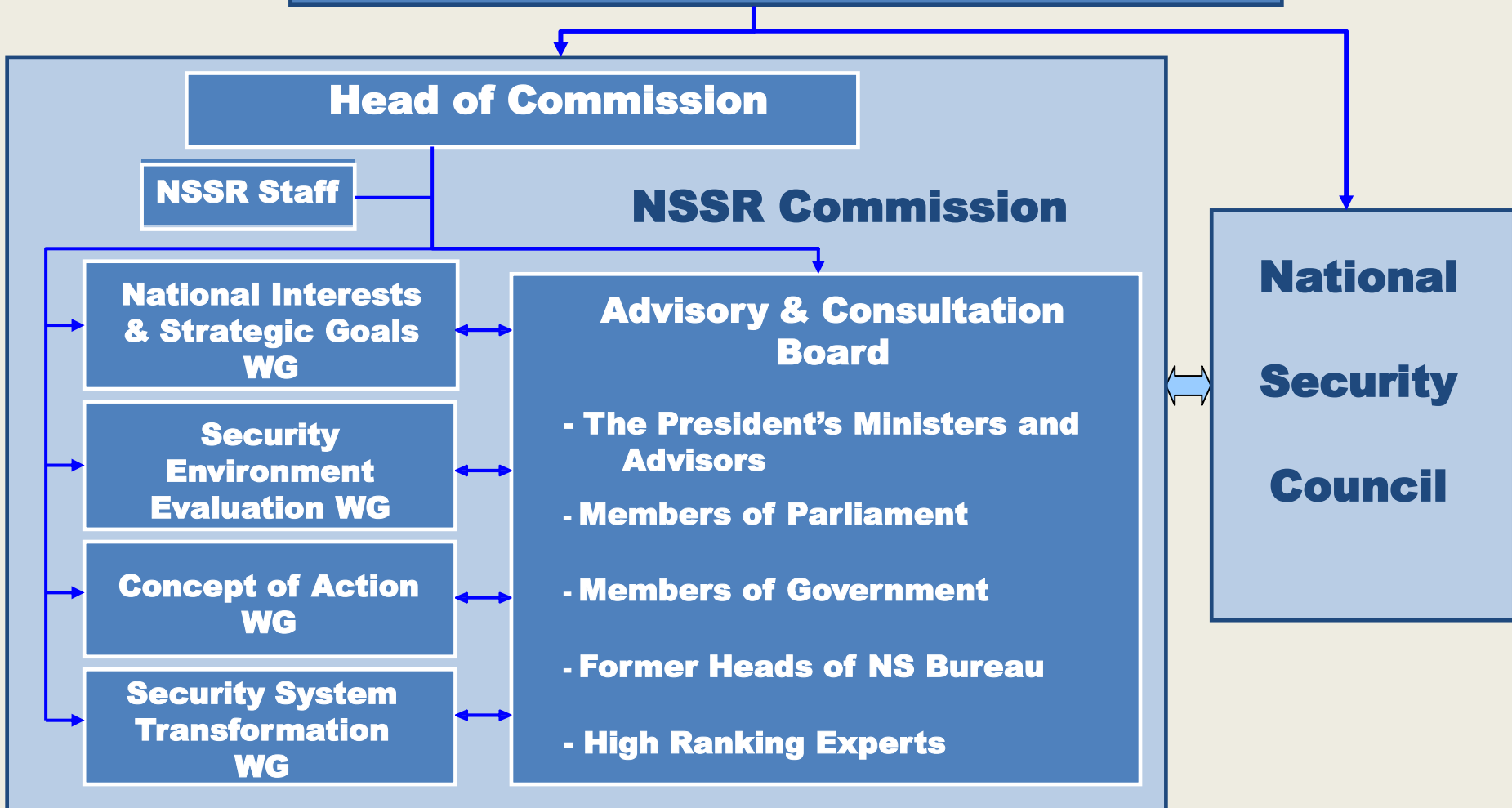
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- 1. Diagnosis of Poland as the subject of security. National interests and strategic goals in the area of national security**
- 2. Evaluation and forecast of Poland's security environment within 20-year perspective - scenarios**
- 3. Operational strategy (strategic action concept) - options**
- 4. Preparedness strategy (concept of preparing a national security system) - options**



# NSSR COMMISSION

The President of the Republic of Poland



# NATIONAL INTERESTS

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## ORIGINS:

- **historical experience and national identity**
- **geostrategic location**

*Main lesson:*

*security is a durable, vital national interest; negative effects of ignoring security (feudal fragmentation – XII-XIV c. or partitions of Poland – XVIII c.)*



# CONSTITUTION - THE BASIS OF DEFINING THE NATIONAL INTERESTS

## Constitution, art. 5:



- **the state**
- **the citizen**
- **the non-material potential (heritage, culture)**
- **material potential (economy, environment)**

## Interests in the area of security:

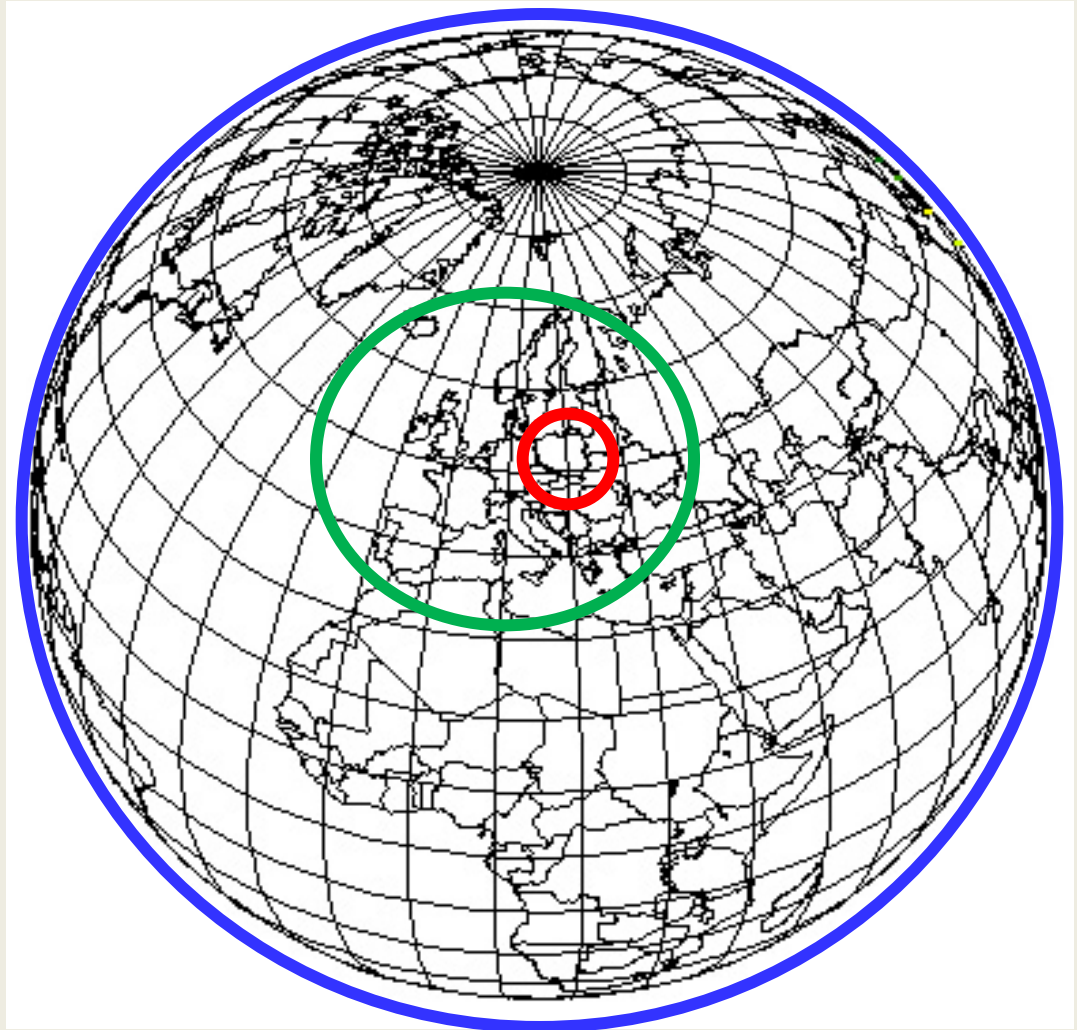
- **own potential**
- **reliable alliances**
- **human rights and responsibilities**
- **protection of the citizen and population**
- **safe and secure social and economic development**
- **social and economic support of security**

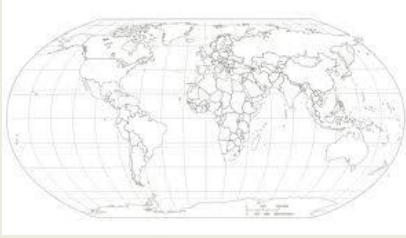
**Goals: operational and preparatory**

# SECURITY ENVIRONMENT – CONDITIONS

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- **Global**
- **European**
- **Internal**





# GLOBAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

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- **Impact of globalization and information revolution (**GLOBINFO-environment**):**
  - **Internationalization of internal threats**
  - **Non-state actors**
  - **Transnational challenges and threats (terrorism, proliferation of WMD, cybersecurity etc.)**
  - **Increased demand for raw materials, food and water**
- **Weakening international organizations**
- **Future conditions, strategy and policy of traditional and new global powers (for example: US shift to Asia/Pacific region)**



# EUROPEAN SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

- **Europe at the crossroads**
  - *integration or disintegration?*
- **Post-Afghanistan NATO (?)**
  - *Consolidation as a condition of strategic effectiveness*
- **EU – CSDP without strategy (?)**
  - *New European Security Strategy*
  - *EU-NATO security tandem (?)*
- **EU - Russia and NATO – Russia relations**
  - *Cooperation or calm/hidden confrontation?*



# INTERNAL SECURITY ENVIRONMENT

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- **Social and political** – demography, migrations, transnational organized crime, political extremism, symptoms of terrorism
- **Economic** – energy, infrastructure, finances
- **Cyberspace** – new challenges and responses
- **Natural disasters**

# SECURITY ENVIRONMENT - SCENARIOS

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- 1. Integrative** – mostly positive and welcome phenomena and trends continuing. **Strengthening** the international security system
- 2. Disintegrative** – mostly unfavorable and dangerous external and internal phenomena occurring. **The weakening** international security system
- 3. Evolutionary** – a relative balance between negative and positive phenomena continuing. **Remaining** the relatively unstable international security system

# **OPERATIONAL STRATEGY – OPTIONS (1)**

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- 1. Maximum internationalization**
- 2. Strategic autarky**
- 3. Balancing internationalization and autonomy of Poland's security (recommended)**

# OPERATIONAL STRATEGY – OPTIONS (2)

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## **Maximum internationalization strategy:**

**it assumes the focus of main strategic attention and activities on common security actions (with allies and partners), aimed at ensuring international and Poland's security, along with shifting priorities toward non-military spheres of security**



# OPERATIONAL STRATEGY – OPTIONS (3)

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## **Strategic autarky (self-reliance and self-sufficiency):**

**it assumes necessary strengthening of independent and „self-security” actions taken by Poland in the context of a crisis of the cooperative security policy in Europe and within the transatlantic community, with domination of the attention on „hard-security”**

# OPERATIONAL STRATEGY – OPTIONS (4)

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## **Balancing internationalization and autonomy of Poland's security strategy:**

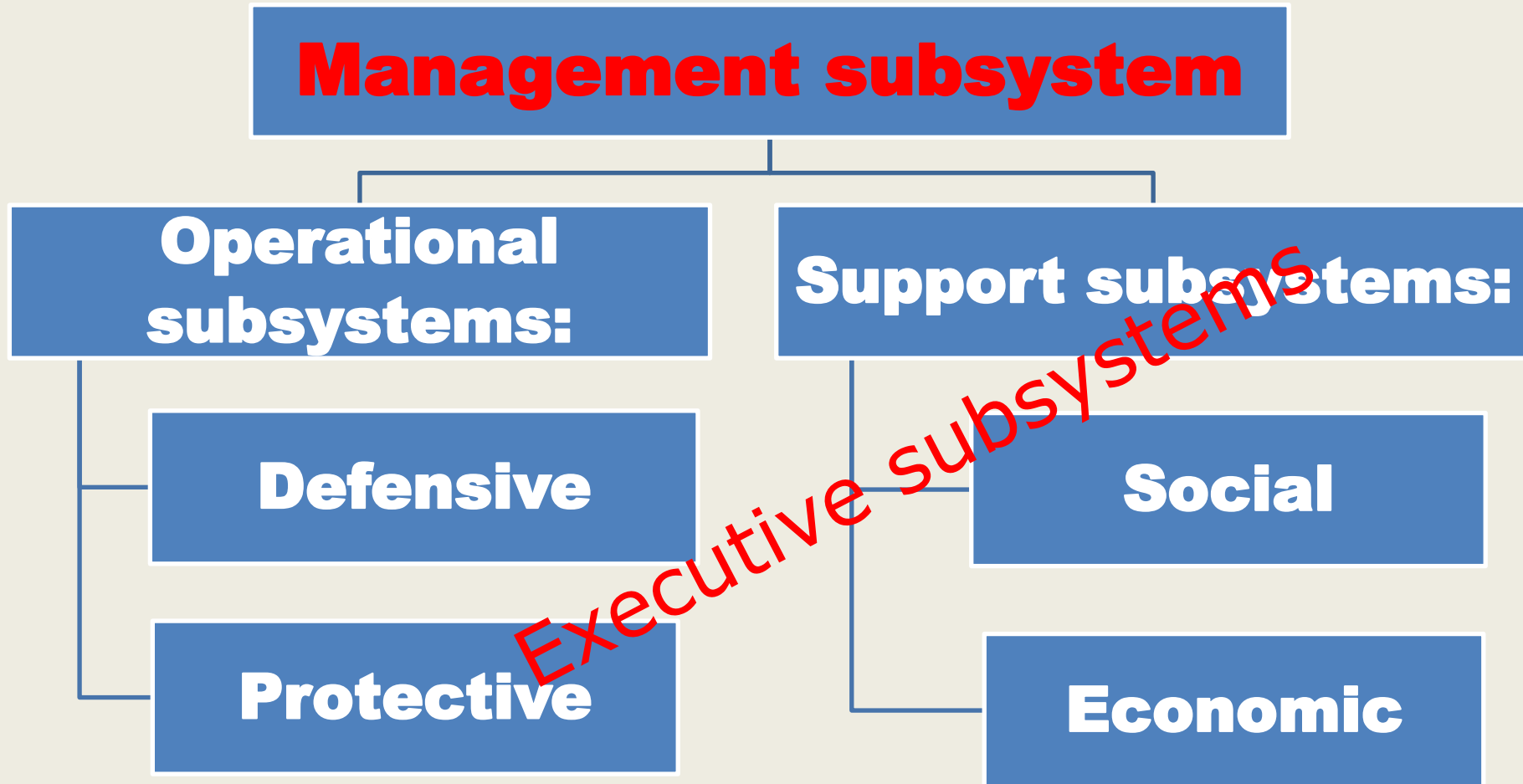
**it assumes activities to strengthen bonds among allies and strengthen bilateral relations with crucial partners, which would lend credence to external security pillars, linked with simultaneous readiness to act independently in situations in which allied consensus of strategic decision would be difficult (so called „difficult-consensus situations” or „political non-clear situations”)**

# OPERATIONAL STRATEGY - PRIORITIES

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- **Maintaining national determination and readiness to act within full spectrum of domains, areas and sectors of national security, while prioritizing those in which allied (common) action may be difficult**
- **Strengthening international security community through furthering and deepening integration processes within Europe, based on common interests**
- **Supportive and selective participation in preemptive/preventive activities aimed at countering new sources of threats or proliferation of existing crises in the supra-regional direction**

# PREPAREDNESS STRATEGY: NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM



# PREPAREDNESS STRATEGY – OPTIONS (1)

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- 1. Internationalization of the national security system**
- 2. Autonomy of the national security system**
- 3. Sustainable integration of the national security system (recommended)**

# PREPAREDNESS STRATEGY – OPTIONS (2)

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## **Internationalization**

**of the national security system  
emphasizes its preparation to  
optimize the use of  
opportunities resulting from  
international co-operation**

# PREPAREDNESS STRATEGY – OPTIONS (3)

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## **Autonomy of the national security system**

**it means necessity to prepare a system which has as its priority maximization of the national security potential**

# PREPAREDNESS STRATEGY – OPTIONS (4)

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## **Sustainable integration**

**of the national security system stresses the preparation of the system for making use of both opportunities resulting from international co-operation and sensibly strengthened capabilities of the gradually integrated national security potential**



# **PREPAREDNESS STRATEGY – PRIORITIES OF PREPARATIONS OF THE NATIONAL SECURITY SYSTEM**

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- **Subsystem of security management**
  - **integration**
- **Operational subsystems**
  - **professionalization**
- **Support subsystems**
  - **universality of preparations**

# BASIC OPERATIONAL RECOMMENDATIONS

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- **The constitutional interests should be the base for identification of national interests and strategic goals in the area of security**
- **Evolutionary scenario and the option of balancing internationalization and autonomy of Poland's security activities should be adopted as the main focus of the operational strategy**
- **In 2013 a new National Security Strategy should be published followed by a Political and Strategic Defence Directive, whereas 2015 will see the launch of the second National Security Strategic Review**

# BASIC PREPARATORY RECOMMENDATIONS

## - AT LEGISLATIVE LEVEL: LAWS (1)

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- ***On managing national security*** - aim: specifying more precisely the role of State authorities in the integrated national security system in times of peace, menace and war, including emergencies; ensuring management and coordination function at supra-ministerial levels
- ***On martial law*** - aim: specifying more precisely the role and competences of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces
- ***On rescue and protection of the population*** - aim: create formal and legal synergy of social and relevant State institutions' activities
- ***On defence (universal duty)*** - aim: replacing the Act on the universal duty of defence with a new act

# BASIC PREPARATORY RECOMMENDATIONS

## – AT LEGISLATIVE LEVEL: LAWS (2)

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- ***On special services*** – aim: consolidating the special services, defining the common practice, sorting out competences and achieving interoperability of the services
- ***On the office of the Minister of National Defence*** – aim: reforming the command and control system of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland
- ***On establishment of an integrated Military Academy and a supra-ministerial national security college (National Security Academy)*** – aim: consolidating tertiary military education

# **BASIC PREPARATORY RECOMMENDATIONS**

## **– AT DECISION MAKING LEVELS**

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- ***Maintaining in the long term the defence budget at the level of 1.95% of GDP***
- ***Consolidating in organizational and deployment terms the Armed Forces and consistent implementation of modernization priorities (air defence, including missile defence; helicopter-based mobility of land forces; IT combat systems)***
- ***Establishing a committee of the Council of Ministers responsible for national security issues (a governmental committee for national security) along with a service-providing governmental national security centre***
- ***Adopting a long-term program for the development (transformation) of the national security system (based on the current program for non-military defence preparedness)***

# POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION - **if it would be changed (1)**

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- **Eliminating** some, excessively detailed as for the nature of the Basic Law, provisions and shaping them as general constitutional norms
- **Dropping** the separate function of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces for times of war or, alternatively, keep it purely optional
- **Removing** the constitutional ambiguity concerning subordination of the Armed Forces in times of war to the Minister of National Defence
- **Providing** an unambiguous and unconditional definition of the body in charge of national defence in times of war

# **POSSIBLE AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION - if it would be changed (2)**

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- **If the peacetime principle of co-operation between two bodies – the President and the Council of Ministers – were to be maintained (the latter body being of a collective nature) with regard to the management of national defence, the Cabinet Council should be invested with constitutional powers to ensure such co-operation**
- **Should possible amendments to the Constitution result in a transformation of the current governmental model into a presidential or cabinet one, the following steps should be taken:**
  - *under the presidential scheme – the National Security Council should be transformed from a solely advisory body to a constitutional organ with advisory and co-ordination competences*
  - *under the cabinet scheme – one should resign altogether from enshrining the position of the National Security Council in the Constitution*

# NSSR OUTCOME

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- **NSSR Report (plus a roadmap for implementation of recommendations)**
- **White Book on National Security**
- **National Security Strategy**
- **Strategy of the National Security System Development**
- **Operational plans (for the deployments of the Polish Armed Forces, and for functioning of the state subjects: ministries, voivodeships and local self-governments)**
- **Games and exercises verifying operational plans and improving national security system**



# SUMMARY

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- **Security is becoming more and more complex and dynamic. The strategy becomes obsolete even faster. There is a need for systematic NSSRs**
- **The first such review in Poland: comprehensive approach to the security. Publication of a first Polish White Book on National Security**
- **Conducted in parallel and in conjunction with the government's work on the development strategies, with engagement of the full spectrum of Polish security community (including non-governmental organizations)**
- **Results of NSSR were accepted unanimously by the National Security Council: now in the implementation phase (legislative and executive decisions, plans, programs, exercises, etc. Forthcoming: the White Book, NSS and PSDD)**

**THANK YOU!**