



WHITE BOOK  
on National Security of the  
Republic of Poland

A GUIDE



*Today, at the onset of the second decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, we need to view national security in a comprehensive perspective. We must define our interests and strategic objectives as well as the manner of achieving them pursuant to the new circumstances. Simultaneously, we need to transform the entire system of national security, striving especially for its integration. These issues were the subject of analyses carried out by the National Security Strategic Review Commission which I called into being in November 2010. The Commission approached the issues of security in a complex manner, focusing not only on defence, which to me as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland is of particular importance, but also on the protective, societal and economic aspects.*

*The review constituted an innovative, analytical and organizational project. Many of the issues have never been covered so extensively before.*

*The key conclusions from the Review were set forth in a classified Report, which served as the basis for the present White Book on National Security. This Book is addressed to all fellow citizens, since the issues of national security are and should be important to us all. I also regard the publication of this Book also the fulfilment of an obligation to provide reliable information on issues relating to security.*

*I am deeply convinced that this Book will contribute to a widespread public debate about Poland's security.*

*I invite everyone to read it.*

**Bronisław Komorowski**  
**President of the Republic of Poland**

# Security

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first...

**What is Poland's condition of security? What changes can Poland anticipate in a twenty-year perspective? What strategic directions for shaping Poland's security will these changes bring about? How should we prepare for them?**

The answers to these and many other questions can be found in the White Book on National Security of the Republic of Poland. It was developed basing on the results of the NSSR Commission's work, which was a very first survey of this type embarked on in Poland.

The review was carried out by order of the President of Poland, Bronisław Komorowski. It started in November 2010 and lasted for almost two years – until September 2012. Over 200 experts were involved in the review, including, *inter alia*, representatives of independent think tanks, universities and government structures. The Commission was chaired by Head of the National Security Bureau, Stanisław Koziej.

The Commission's work included an analysis of national interests and strategic objectives in the field of security and submitted outlooks (in a twenty-year perspective) of the development of Poland's security environment at a global, regional and national level. Poland's policy options were also developed, as well as options for preparing the national security system.

The White Book on National Security of the Republic of Poland is an over two-hundred- pages-long document, in which the entire national security system was presented. It highlights mutual dependencies and interrelationships between its individual elements. With this review, the readers will find it easier to understand the essence of main security-related issues.

The White Book consists of four chapters. The following content describes synthetically each of them.

The White Book on National Security of the Republic of Poland aims to contribute to the improvement of knowledge and social awareness of security and safety of Poland and Poles – in all their dimensions: defence, protection, society and economy. It is dedicated to all citizens – employees of state/governmental structures, public and non-public organizations, students, teachers, experts, journalists, politicians, and last but not least – policy makers.



# The structure of national security

adopted for the purposes of the NSSR

AREAS OF NATIONAL SECURITY														
Defence			Protection			Society			Economy					
National security control														
SECTORS OF NATIONAL SECURITY														
diplomacy	military	intelligence	counterintelligence	law and public order	rescue	culture	education	social	demography	migration	...			
finance	energy	transport	critical infrastructure	natural environment	...	Transsectoral areas of security (e.g. cyber security; anti-terrorist security)								
National security entities performing strategic tasks (operational-supporting)														
MSZ	MON	AW	ABW	MSW	MSW	MKIDN	MNISZW	MPPS	UDSC	MF	MG	MTBIGM	MTBIGM	MŠ
MON	MSW	MSW	SKW	(Police, SG, BOR), MS	(PSP, OCK)	MEN	MEN	MZ, NGOs	MAC, MSW	MG, MRIRW	MG	MG	MG	state and local government entities, NGOs
MSW	MSZ	SWW		MAC, Public CBA, Prosecutor's Office	MAC, MŠ	public and non-public entities, NGOs	public and non-public higher education institutions (schools), NGOs	state and local government facilities, NGOs		MSP	MSP	MSP		
the President, the Council of Ministers														

Source: authors' own compilation.

MSZ – Ministry of Foreign Affairs, MON – Ministry of National Defence, MSW – Ministry of Interior, AW – Foreign Intelligence Agency, SWW – Military Intelligence Service, ABW – Internal Security Agency, SKW – Military Counterintelligence Service, SG – Border Guard, BOR – Government Protection Bureau, MS – Ministry of Justice, SW – Prison Service, MAC – Ministry of Administration and Digitization, CBA – Central Anti-Corruption Bureau, PSP – State Fire Service, OCK – Civil Defence, MŚ – Ministry of the Environment, MKiDN – Ministry of Culture and National Heritage, MEN – Ministry of National Education, MNiSW – Ministry of Science and Higher Education, MPiPS – Ministry of Labour and Social Policy, MZ – Ministry of Health, NGOs – non-governmental organizations, UDSC – Office for Foreigners, MF – Ministry of Finance, MG – Ministry of Economy, MRiRW – Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, MSP – Ministry of Treasury, MRR – Ministry of Regional Development, MTBiGM – Ministry of Transport, Construction and Maritime Economy



# WHITE BOOK

ON NATIONAL SECURITY  
OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND

THE NATIONAL SECURITY BUREAU

# First,

## We have diagnosed the condition of Poland's security

**We have been looking for answers to the following questions: What are the characteristics of Poland as a security entity? What is its strategic potential? What are Poland's national interests and what strategic objectives result from them in the field of security?**

**In particular, we wondered:**

- ▶ How has the shaping of national identity and statehood influenced and still influences our national interests and strategic objectives?
- ▶ What are the strategic determinants of Poland's constitutional and political system and how do they impact on national interests and strategic objectives in the field of security?
- ▶ What is Poland's strategic potential as a security entity in the defence, protection, society and economy domains?
- ▶ What are Poland's national interests in the 21<sup>st</sup> century and what strategic objectives result from them in the field of security?

The basis for strategic planning in the area of security was the determination of national interests and resulting strategic objectives in the field of security (see page 32). The point of departure for defining these objectives and interests was the diagnosis of Poland as a strategic security entity, conducted in the context of the historical formation of Polish national identity and statehood, the present

constitutional and political conditions, and the current defence, protective, societal and economic potential.

**HISTORICAL EXPERIENCE** proves that the geopolitical location of Poland between the West and the East was the most critical strategic factor which influenced the formation of Polish national identity and statehood. Due to numerous conflicts (external wars and internal crises), the security issues remained the centre of attention for the authorities and the population for long periods of time in Polish history. Ignoring these issues led either to the state's marginalization on the international scene (the fragmentation period, 1138–1333) or total collapse of the state (the partition period, 1795–1918).

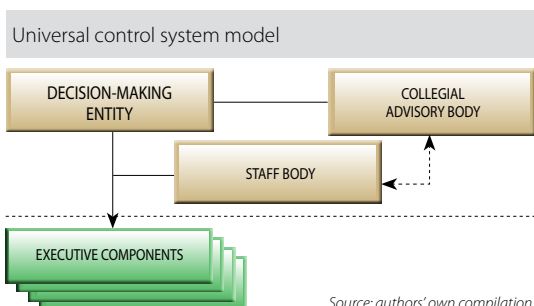
Our history also shows the importance of providing a harmony (the right proportions) between particular interests (of individuals) and collective interests (of the state) as well as between material interests and intangible (spiritual) interests. The prevalence of individual or particular interests – dynastic interests, the gentry's "golden freedom", etc.) – over the national ones and forgetting the constant need for material development of the state resulted twice in the collapse of the Polish state. However, the cultivation of intangible values, culture and national identity during the partition period allowed the Polish nation to survive 123 years of enslavement.

In modern countries, the liberty of interpreting and implementing national interests is limited primarily by **constitutional system principles**. Such principles were also set forth in the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.



## We have diagnosed the condition of Poland's state security

The content of national interests and strategic objectives is also largely influenced by the **STATE'S POTENTIAL IN THE FIELD OF SECURITY**, including the condition of Poland's national security system. At present, the system is a sum of separate, variously interrelated operational and support subsystems and of a loose subsystem of national security control. Regrettably, the existing system does not fit the desirable model. Responsibilities of specific entities are dispersed or duplicative; there are too many planning authorities and their coordination is limited.



There is also lack of a consistent legal basis, especially with regard to the subsystem of national security control. On the one hand, such a situation creates the risk of gaps in responsibilities; on the other hand, it leads to the unnecessary involvement of numerous institutions in undertaking one and the same task, thus making the system uneconomical and ineffective.



Training of troops of 25th Air Cavalry Brigade,

Photo: B. Bera



Mission "Orlik 4"

Photo: B. Bera



Training of the Vessel Task Force 8FOW

Photo: midshipman M. Purman, 8FOW



Training of Formoza commandos

Photo: chief warrant officer S. Kinasiewicz, Combat Camera DOSZ

## We have diagnosed the condition of Poland's state security

National interests and strategic objectives are favourably or adversely affected by international relations in the field of security. Poland is a credible member of NATO, the strongest defence alliance in the world, and an important and active member of the European Union. Moreover, Poland develops strategic relations with the United States and is actively involved in regional cooperation, including with its neighbours. All this allows defining more ambitious national interests and strategic objectives.

Another factor substantially influencing national interests and strategic objectives in the field of security is the **defence potential**.



Mechanized company troops on the range in Świętoszów

Photo: chief warrant officer R. Mniedło, 11 LDKPanc

Its main element is the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland that maintain readiness to perform three main missions:

- ◆ guaranteeing defence of the state and counteracting aggression within allied commitments;
- ◆ participating in stabilizing the international situation through crisis response and humanitarian operations; and
- ◆ supporting Poland's internal security and assisting its population.



Photo: master warrant officer A. Roik, Combat Camera DOSZ

The strategic potential and capacities of the Polish Armed Forces are systematically improved. The professionalization and transformation of the Armed Forces are oriented towards increasing their defence operational capabilities, which provide also an opportunity to participate in allied operations outside the territory of the country. The improvement of operational capabilities of the Polish Armed Forces in recent years has had a positive impact on the level of Polish strategic ambitions and at the same time on the scale and character of national interests and strategic objectives in the field of security.

The **protection potential** (services and guards) plays a major role in defining the strategic objectives and interests.



Photo: Air Rescue Team SP ZOZ

In this area, Poland will have to face up to a number of challenges resulting, *inter alia*, from the escalation of the broadly-understood organized crime, the threat of terrorism, including cyber-terrorism, and an increase in illegal migration. It is also important to note the significant deficiencies, among other things, in the rescue system and, in particular, the insufficient coordination of activities performed by the central and self-government administration, the lack of resources for preventive activities, and weaknesses of the warning system. The excessive number of services and the dispersed supervision of them complicate coordination and weaken the effectiveness of the protective potential.

Analysis of Poland's **societal and economic potential** reveals its differentiated nature and impact on the definition of national interests and strategic objectives in the field of security. Economic growth is a positive factor. Despite the current crisis, Poland has managed to maintain the growth of its gross domestic product (GDP). The expected shale gas resources would provide an opportunity to ensure the state's energy security. Negative influence is also exerted by difficulties in areas such as demography, science and technology. Among other significant challenges are: the high unemployment rate – which has a direct impact on the economy – barriers to entrepreneurship, and limited development of the societal potential. The state of infrastructure is also unsatisfactory from the point of view of security. Moderation in defining the interests is imposed by the state of public finances, which is a consequence of general imbalance in the financial sector.

Considering the historical experience which has shaped the Polish strategic culture, the diagnosis of the state's strategic potential, and pursuant to the provisions

of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland, it is possible to formulate a catalogue of **NATIONAL INTERESTS AND STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE FIELD OF SECURITY** (see page 32). The point of departure in this regard is the set of the state's functions specified in article 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland.

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### **The Constitution of the Republic of Poland of 2 April 1997**

Article 5. The Republic of Poland shall safeguard the independence and integrity of its territory and ensure the freedoms and rights of persons and citizens, the security of the citizens, safeguard the national heritage and shall ensure the protection of the natural environment pursuant to the principles of sustainable development.

”

The main national interests in the field of security are as follows: having an effective national security potential; participating in reliable international security systems; freedom of citizens to exercise human rights and liberties without detriment to the security of other persons and the security of the state; individual protection of citizens and collective protection of population against accidental and intentional threats; safe conditions for development of the societal and economic potential; societal and economic support for security.

Based on the national interests in the field of security, as defined above, one can identify corresponding sets of strategic objectives of both an operational and a preparatory nature.

# Second,

## We have offered an outlook for **Poland's security environment**

**We have asked the fundamental question: What is the current strategic security environment (external and internal, military and non-military security conditions) and what are the possible scenarios for the evolution thereof in twenty-year perspective?**

### **In particular, we wondered:**

- ▶ What is the impact on Poland's security environment of positive and negative trends in shaping interstate and transnational phenomena and processes, both at a global and regional level?
- ▶ How and by which factors the national conditions of Poland's security (opportunities, challenges, threats and risks) may be shaped?
- ▶ What possible scenarios can be drawn up for shaping Poland's security conditions?

One of the key factors shaping the security environment is globalization and information revolution. They contribute to raising the level of prosperity as well as foster the spreading of modern technologies and the improvement of methods of management and manners of financing of the economic development. They constitute, therefore, a major opportunity for democratization as well as enable economic and societal progress in the world, including also in its poorer regions.



Source: Fotolia

Along with positive effects, globalization and information processes bring about new challenges for and threats to **WORLD SECURITY** – in both the military and non-military aspects. The severity and pace of new divisions in the world, which accompany, *inter alia*, the globalization process, are increasing. Furthermore, the development of technology and the expansion of the world market have led to the rapidly growing demand for fuels, food and water. All these factors have an impact on policy making, economy and social processes.

One has to bear in mind that global and regional security is also influenced by instability in certain regions of the world. At present, there are a number of hot spots (especially in the Middle East) which can easily ignite a conflict on a larger scale. This situation is aggravated by a dangerous phenomenon of proliferation of weapons of mass destruction and means of their delivery, which in turn negatively affects disarmament processes.



At the global level, one of critical challenges is posed by a group of failed or failing states whose internal structural weakness, lack of effective control over their territories or even internal breakdowns have a negative impact on the situation in their vicinity.

It is predicted that in decades to come, the scale of transnational and asymmetric threats and challenges will increase. Terrorism will continue to constitute a threat; to counteract it the countries will need to prepare themselves in no less degree than to the threat of war. Terrorist activity spreads also to cyberspace, which is becoming an area of rivalry and confrontation, including among individual countries.

Also, the gradually faltering role of international organizations presents a serious challenge, which is reflected in difficulties faced by them when launching effective mechanisms of cooperation for ensuring security. This is very true, in particular, with regard to the United Nations and, at a regional (European) level, to the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

In recent years, the gradual decline of the hegemonic power of the United States has become noticeable. It does not change the fact, however, that during the next two decades the USA will continue to be the most powerful country in the world – both in terms of military potential and the level of domestic product, and from the point of view of its share in the global turnover of capital and commodity markets. Projections which assume a radical and increasingly faster development of the so-called emerging powers (frequently also referred to as BRIC

countries: Brazil, China, India and Russia) as well as the leading position of China may turn out to be incorrect, as they take into consideration the amount of GDP only.

The security of **EUROPE** is basically determined by the following four factors: **the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), the European Union (EU), the strategic presence of the USA, and relations with Russia.**

**NATO** is and most probably will remain the most powerful and effective politico-military alliance. This organization has redefined its tasks in the post-cold war international situation by adding another two tasks to its core mission of collective defence: crisis management and cooperative security. The major challenge NATO faces today is to define its role in the so-called “post-Afghan” period. In this context, of key importance is the answer to the following question: should the alliance after the two decades of post-cold war expansion move onto a new stage of consolidation around the core function of ensuring direct security of its members, or should it continue the operational and institutional development of its global role?

It seems that it is crucial to consolidate NATO around the defensive function, thereby contributing to the strengthening of the sense of security of all member states of the Alliance and, as a result, increasing their will and readiness to engage in out-of-area operations, which will be necessary also in the future.

Since 2008, the **European Union** has been grappling with a crisis and declining dynamics of its com-

mon economy. Despite this fact, it strives to meet new challenges, from among which the most demanding ones are the crisis of the euro area and difficulties in the development of the Common Security and Defence Policy (CSDP). Another serious challenge for Europe is its low self-sufficiency in terms of raw materials, which is compensated only partially by the production of energy from alternative sources.

The most important challenges for economic security of the European Union concern finances. If the EU states are willing and ready to withstand the rigours of repair and the macroeconomic policy in the euro area is reformed (above all, in order to extend the scope of community's fiscal policy), the crisis stands to be overcome. Another particularly serious challenge the EU has to cope with is an update of the 2003 European Security Strategy.

**The strategic (political, military and economic) presence of the USA in Europe** is one of the pillars of European security. Consequently, a number of unknowns and challenges stem from the increasingly visible strategic reorientation of the USA towards Asia and the Pacific.

An important external factor influencing the state of Poland's security is **relations between Russia and the West**. Today, it is difficult to consider its clear perspective. Will Russia maintain the course towards the restoration of its might, while ignoring the interests of others (especially its neighbours)? Or will it embark on a cooperative course towards building common security? Today, the continuation scenario seems more likely, which would be unfavourable to Poland.

Despite the crisis in the euro area and economic stagnation, the discrepancies in living standards, income, and access to goods and services, the escalating demographic crisis, as well as the existence of peripheral hot spots which, in an unfavourable situation, can evolve into conflicts, Europe is still widely perceived as a continent of prosperity and peace. Its core – the European Union – is still a powerful attraction for other countries.

Military threats remain significant. They may take on the form of rapid deployments of military potential near Polish borders, practical demonstrations of strength or military blackmail. Direct armed threats, however, cannot be excluded. Two kinds of such threats should be identified: first – threats which can be generally referred to as non-territorial (where an enemy does not intend to take control over the attacked territory), i.e. pinpoint, selective strikes, deliberately limited in scale and reach (often covert, with “implicit authorship”), aimed to blackmail a given state or to force it to take specific political steps in isolation from a wider international security system (e.g. without launching a NATO intervention, as a result



Photo: chief warrant officer R. Mniedło, 11 LDKPanc

of “consensus-challenging” situations in which it would be difficult to reach consent among member countries as regards the manner and scope of response); second – threats associated with a situation which today seems much less likely but at the same time would be most dangerous, such as large-scale warfare. Such war could take place in the event of a radical change in the current course of international policy, so it would need to be rather preceded by a long-term change in the political and strategic developments in the world. As a result, there would be enough time to prepare a response, including a collective response of the entire Alliance to which Poland belongs.

**POLAND**, being the member state of NATO and the EU and the co-founder of the Weimar Triangle (along with France and Germany) and the Visegrád Group (alongside the Czech Republic, Hungary and Slovakia), is a beneficiary of favourable political and economic transformations in Europe (see page 30). While predicting internal security conditions, one should definitely rule out internal military threats, such as rebellion or coup d'état. There is a risk, however, of the spread of armed organized crime, especially of the transnational character (with a large-scale use of weapons, e.g. settling scores between criminal groups). One of the probable tasks of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Poland would be, *inter alia*, to support other state structures in eliminating the effects of natural disasters and technical accidents or help the state services to prevent uncontrolled mass migration of people on the territory of Poland.

The challenges for and threats to Poland, which result from the analysis of the external security environment, are mainly of a non-military nature.

The most serious challenges in the field of non-military security that Poland will need to take up are associated with ensuring the undisturbed economic development of the state, the stable financial situation, and the consistent, far-reaching social policy taking into account the countering of the coming demographic decline. Significant strategic dilemmas Poland will have to solve are also connected with the deteriorating condition of the industrial infrastructure (mines and industrial plants, power plants and power grids, reservoirs) and transport infrastructure (roads and rail tracks). The wear and tear and, quite frequently, the devastation of the infrastructure increase the risk of technical and industrial disasters year in, year out.

The assessment of the security environment and directions of its development at a global, regional (European) and national level during the next two decades allows to outline **THREE SCENARIOS** of possible development of strategic security conditions:

- ◆ integration scenario – with prevailing positive and desirable phenomena and tendencies;
- ◆ disintegration scenario – with prevailing unfavourable and dangerous external and internal phenomena;
- ◆ evolutionary scenario – assuming the continuation of the relative balance between positive and negative phenomena.

It is the evolutionary scenario that seems most likely.

# Third,

## We have laid down directions of activities

We have considered the possible, including recommended, concepts of Poland's strategic activities (operational strategy), or ways of achieving the strategic objectives set up in envisaged scenarios, for shaping the security environment, including strategic tasks in the following areas of security: defence, protection, society and economy.

### In particular, we wondered:

- ▶ What can be the general principles and methods of attaining strategic objectives by Poland in the field of security?
- ▶ What can be the strategic tasks in Poland's defence sector?
- ▶ What can be the strategic tasks in Poland's protection sector?
- ▶ What can be the strategic tasks in the social and economic sectors of Poland's security?
- ▶ What kind of operational strategy options should be recommended as regards individual scenarios for shaping the security environment and what are the resulting requirements towards the national security system?

In accordance with the outlook scenarios concerning the development of the security environment, three **OPTIONS OF OPERATIONAL STRATEGY** can be outlined:

- ◆ an option of maximum internationalization of Poland's security, which corresponds to the integration scenario;
- ◆ an option of strategic autarky (self-reliance and self-sufficiency) which refers to the disintegration scenario; and
- ◆ an option of sustainable internationalization and autonomy of Poland's security, corresponding to the evolutionary scenario.



Inauguration of the Polish Presidency of the Council of the European Union, July 2012

Photo: P. Supernak/PAP

The third option is recommended, under which strategic security activities should focus on the following three main priorities:

- remaining determined and ready to act in the full spectrum of fields, areas and sectors of national security, with a special emphasis on these in which allied operations can be difficult;
- strengthening the international security community through the intensification of the integration processes in the Euro-Atlantic area, based on shared interests and values, especially within the system of NATO's collective defence, the EU's Common Security and Defence Policy, and strategic partnerships (including with the USA) as





NATO Summit in Chicago, May 2012

Photo: PAP/EPA

- well as – within their framework – the strategic good-neighbourliness; and
- supporting and selectively participating in international operations aimed at preventing the emergence of new sources of threat or the spread of existing crises at a supra-regional level, based on a explicit international mandate.

These operational priorities should be further developed in a new National Security Strategy of the Republic of Poland, and later in a Political and Strategic Defence Directive of the Republic of Poland (or in an extended Political and Strategic Directive on the National Security of the Republic of Poland, to cover non-military issues).



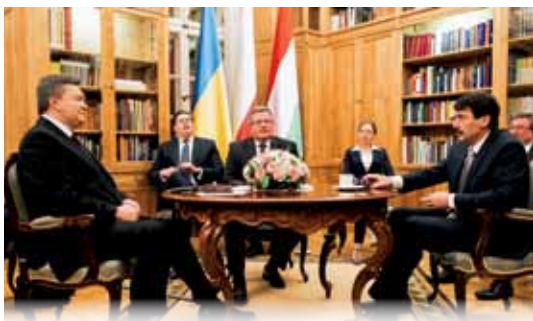
President B. Komorowski signs the law on Polish missile defence shield, April 2013

Photo: Ł. Kamiński/KPRP



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Poland with the President of the United States, May 2011

Photo: P. Molećki/KPRP



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Poland with the President of Ukraine, March 2013

Photo: Ł. Kamiński/KPRP



Meeting of the President of the Republic of Poland with the Federal Chancellor of Germany, President of France and the heads of government of the Czech Republic, Hungary, Slovakia and Poland, March 2013

Photo: E. Radzikowska-Białobrzewska/KPRP

# Fourth,

## We have outlined a concept of **preparing the national security system**

**We have elaborated the possible, including recommended, options of Poland's strategic preparations in the field of security, i.e. the ways of maintaining and transforming the national security system that result from the operational strategy.**

### **In particular, we wondered:**

- ▶ What options of preparatory strategy, i.e. the maintenance and transformation of the national security system (including its individual components) should be recommended according to the likely scenarios and possible variants of the operational strategy?
- ▶ What actions should be taken as part of the improvement of organization and functioning of the national security control system (decision-making and staff bodies, the infrastructure and control procedures)?
- ▶ What should be the strategic directions of preparing (maintaining, streamlining and developing) the executive (operational and support) components of the national security system?

Diagnosing the condition of the security structures and institutions existing in Poland, as against the national interests and strategic objectives of the state in the field of security and in the context of the operational strategy requirements, makes it possible to identify their



Rescue drill

Photo: T. Wojtasik/PAP

current weaknesses and to draft the main directions of development.

Pursuant to the possible variants of the operational strategy, **THREE OPTIONS OF THE PREPARATORY STRATEGY** can be drawn up:

- ◆ internationalization of the national security system – corresponding to the option of maximum internationalization of Poland's security;
- ◆ autonomy of the national security system – corresponding to the option of strategic autarky); and
- ◆ sustainable integration of the national security system – corresponding to the option of sustainable internationalization and autonomy of Poland's security).

The third option, i.e. the **sustainable integration of the national security system**, is considered the most legitimate. It consists in preparing the security system for both seizing the opportunities stemming from international cooperation and developing rationally capabilities to counter – jointly with allies or individually – military and non-military threats, should a need arise. This is an option

assuming the continuing development of the already initiated processes of transforming the security system.

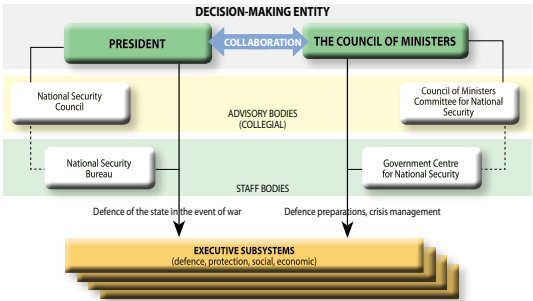
Considering the option of the sustainable integration of the national security system legitimate and feasible, the following **major tasks of preparing** (maintaining, streamlining and developing) this system can be set: establishing a legal and organizational basis for the integrated national security system – at present, its subsystems (and their components) function rather separately, and the legal basis is incomplete and dispersed; setting the rules and procedures for political and strategic control over the national security system, uniform at all stages of security (the control subsystem).

The main strategic priorities of the state's preparations in the domain of national security are as follows: integration of the national security control subsystem; professionalization of operational subsystems (defensive and protective); and the all-encompassing preparation of support subsystems (societal and economic).



Photo: ABW

Proposed main (central) national security control system



Source: authors' own compilation.

The above assumptions of preparing the national security system of the Republic of Poland are all-embracing. Establishing the acknowledged priorities, thanks to the synergy effect, should ensure greater effectiveness, remove the duplication of responsibilities, and allow



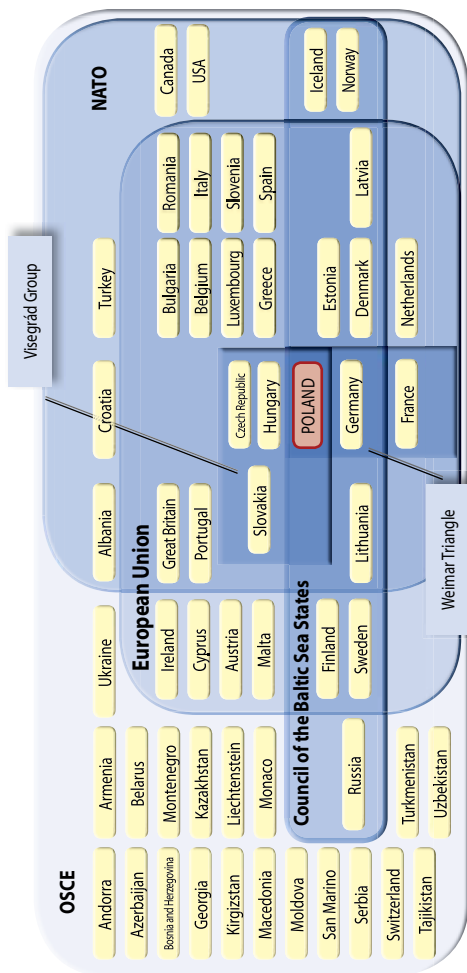
„Patrol 09” drill

Photo: G. Jakubowski/PAP

more rational spending of funds allocated for national security purposes. The vast majority of recommendations can be implemented within the existing constitutional law. However, any further-going changes in the national security system would require constitutional changes.

# Poland's membership of international organizations

and institutions – as of 1 January 2013



Source: authors' own compilation.



# You are most

cordially welcome to  
read the

**White Book on National Security of the  
Republic of Poland.**

[www.spbn.gov.pl](http://www.spbn.gov.pl)



## Write to us

Your opinion is important to us.

Any remarks and/or comments on the contents of the White Book  
are welcome.

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# The catalogue of national interests

## and strategic objectives

NATIONAL INTERESTS		STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES IN THE FIELD OF SECURITY	
CONSTITUTIONAL (Article 5 of the Constitution of the Republic of Poland)	IN THE FIELD OF SECURITY (readiness and capability to secure constitutional interests)	OPERATIONAL OBJECTIVES (directions of activities – readiness)	PREPARATORY OBJECTIVES (the scope of preparations – capabilities)
<b>Existence of the independent Polish state within inviolable borders</b> (the state)	Having an effective national security potential (readiness and capability to deter, defend and protect)	Implementing an active policy of seizing opportunities and eliminating preventively risks in the field of security Maintaining political, decision-making, planning and training readiness to effectively respond to threats to the independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Poland Maintaining the constitutional order and internal stability	Developing, maintaining and transforming the integrated national security system, including the control subsystem and the executive (operational and support) subsystem
	Membership in credible international security systems	Participating in activities undertaken by security organizations, of which Poland is a member, the aim of which is to build and maintain the operational readiness to act in the spheres: political and decision-making, planning and training	Contributing to the improvement of NATO defence capabilities and to the development of the EU defence capabilities
<b>Freedoms and security of citizens</b> (citizens and society)	Citizens' freedom to exercise their rights and human liberties, without detriment to the security of other persons and the security of the state	Participating in international efforts aimed at reducing the sources of threats, including international security operations	Maintaining national capabilities to participate in defence of allies and in international security operations
	Individual protection of citizens and collective protection of the population against accidental or intentional threats to their life and health as well as against violation, loss, or degradation of (material and intangible) assets at their disposal	Participating in the promotion internationally as well as fostering among the Polish society of the principles and awareness of proper exercise of human and civil rights and liberties Eliminating the sources of threats to the freedom to exercise rights and liberties as well as consistently prosecuting and punishing offenders against the said freedom Maintaining a high level of planning, training and operational readiness to quickly respond to crisis threats (individually – to persons, and collectively – to population and its assets)	Developing and improving legal regulations and general education on rights and freedoms Organizing, equipping and training of services and institutions responsible for ensuring the freedom to exercise rights and civil liberties Improving legal regulations in the area of crisis management, civil protection and public security Organizational and technical development (modernization) of services and institutions responsible for civil protection, public security and crisis management
<b>Development of the societal potential of the state with emphasis on national heritage</b> (intangible resources)	Safe conditions for the development of the societal potential	Protecting entities that are part of the societal potential against the destructive impact of external and internal threats in peacetime, crisis and war	Improving principles, procedures, and capabilities concerning the cooperation between entities that are part of the societal potential with services responsible for their protection and defence in peacetime, crisis and war
	Societal support for security	Informational, educational, scientific, technical and other support for activities undertaken by various operational entities within the national security system	Developing binding strategies, plans, and programmes for the preparation (maintenance and improvement) of capabilities of societal entities of the state to function in an emergency (crisis) situation and in war, including to carry out tasks aimed at providing support to operational entities within the national security system
<b>Development of the economic potential of the state with emphasis on the protection of the natural environment</b> (material resources)	Safe conditions for the development of the economic potential	Protecting entities that are part of the economic potential against the destructive impact of external and internal threats in peacetime, crisis and war	Improving principles, procedures, and capabilities concerning the cooperation between entities that are part of the economic potential with services responsible for their protection and defence in peacetime, crisis and war
	Economic support for security	Financial, energy, infrastructural, material and other support for activities undertaken by operational entities within the national security system	Developing binding strategies, plans, and programmes for the preparation (maintenance and improvement) of capabilities of economic entities of the state to function in an emergency (crisis) situation and in war, including to carry out of tasks aimed at providing support to operational entities within the national security system

Sources: authors' own compilation.



*The contemporary security environment is very dynamic in nature. Threats, challenges and risks evolve and change. Some of them recede, some grow. There also emerge totally new phenomena, such as cyber threats. In order to feel safe and secure, we all should be provided with good guidance.*

*The White Book on National Security of the Republic of Poland was produced with the aim of ensuring favourable conditions for our security and safety. This is very important, since security is not just an issue for the state; it is an issue for each of us, our families and local communities.*

*You are most cordially encouraged to read the White Book.*

**Stanisław Koziej**  
**Head of the National Security Bureau**



W W W . S P B N . G O V . P L



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