

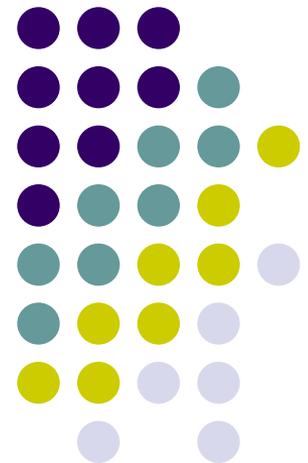
# Force Planning: NATO Response Force and the New Members

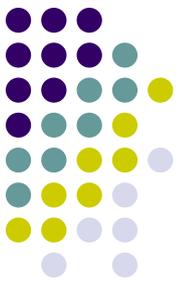
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Todor Tagarev

9<sup>th</sup> International Conference “Security  
and Defence Policy: The Challenges of  
the New Millenium”

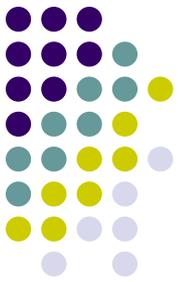
Sofia, Bulgaria, 7-8 July 2005





# Author's affiliation

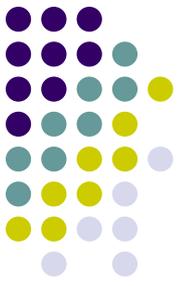
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# Presentation outline

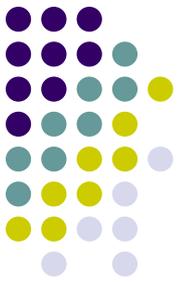
- What is NRF
- Status and immediate plans
- Contributions of member states
- Challenges for new members

# NRF - NATO' crown jewel



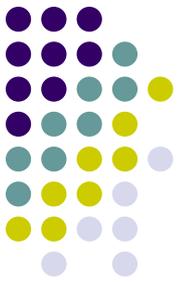
- Gen. James L. Jones , 28 June 2005
- NATO's physical expression of readiness and new capabilities, able to respond quickly, rapidly and for a sustained period of time over long distances
- Coherent, high readiness, joint, multinational force package, which is technologically, advanced, flexible, deployable, interoperable and sustainable

# NRF

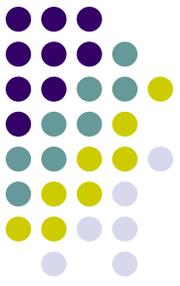


- tailored as required to the needs of a specific operation
- not a permanent or standing force
- able to carry out certain missions on its own  
or
- serve as part of a larger force to contribute to the full range of Alliance military operations
- can sustain itself for duration of up to one month or longer if re-supplied

# NRF



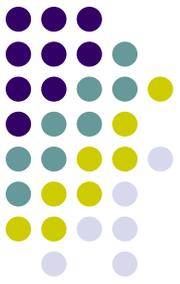
- comprised of national force contributions, which will rotate through periods of training and certification as a joint force, followed by an operational "stand by" phase of six months
- Six-month rotations of committed land, sea and air forces (enhances capabilities and experience NATO-wide)



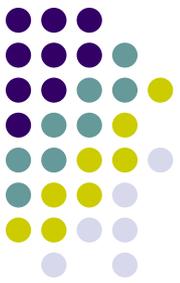
# What missions?

- focus on missions that require ability to react with the most capable forces in a very short time
- deployment as a show of force and solidarity to deter aggression
- deployment as a stand-alone force for:
  - collective defence operations, or
  - crisis management and stabilisation operations
- initial entry force for a larger force

# When fully operational, NRF will be

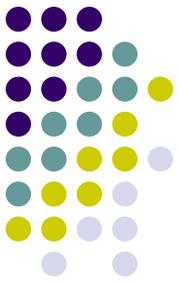


- combined force including
  - a brigade size land element
  - a joint naval task force (up to a NATO task force size including a carrier battle group with associated surface and subsurface combat units, amphibious forces, naval MCM units and auxiliary support vessels)
  - an air force (its C2 able to control 200 sorties per day)
  - logistics and support
  - special functions, such as SOF, could be committed to NRF if operationally required
- trained and ready for global deployment within 5-30 days; self-sustainable for 30 days



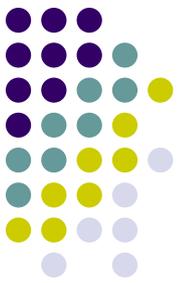
# Evolution

- The NRF initiative – announced at the Prague Summit
- First prototype of the force, of approximately 9,500 troops, was inaugurated on 15 October 2003
- IOC (Initial Operational Capability) declared on October 13, 2004, Defence Ministerial, Poiana Brasov, Romania – “ready to take on the full range of missions ”
- FOC (Full Operational Capability) to be reached before October 2006



# Transfer of Authority

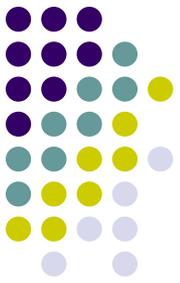
- 28 June 2005  
from
- Admiral H. G. Ulrich III, U.S. Navy, Allied Joint Force Command Naples  
to
- Vice Admiral John Stufflebeem U.S. Navy, Commander, Joint Command Lisbon



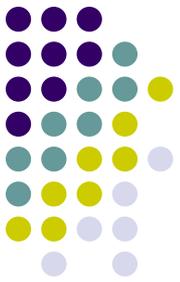
# Tool for transformation

- NATO's Secretary General:  
Transformation will continue to focus "...on the need to further enhance the usability, availability and sustainability of our forces – to make sure that a much larger proportion of our militaries is readily available for operations away from Alliance Territory"
- key catalyst for focussing on and promoting improvements of Alliance military capabilities

# Summary of requirements

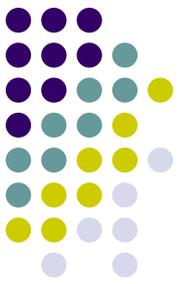


- Combat ready
- Interoperable
- Sustainable
- Deployable globally



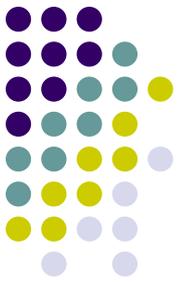
# Combat ready

- **Units**
  - Fully manned
  - Equipped
  - Trained
  - Stocks (ammunitions, POL, spare parts, food, medicine, ...)
  - Maintenance resources
- **Rotation**



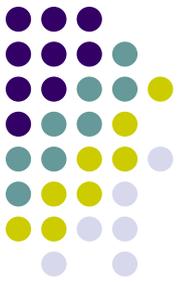
# Member contributions

- Currently (June 2004)
  - NATO member countries have 279 brigades
  - 169 brigades are declared to NATO in 2002
  - 2004 FGs' requirement is for 102 brigades
- “Ambition level”
- Defense ministers agreed to new readiness targets - that 40 percent of their land forces be deployable and 8 percent deployed at any one time



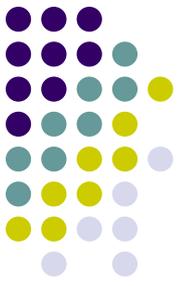
# Examples (old members)

- Germany:
  - 35 K in “Reaction Forces”
  - 70 K in “Peace support/ stabilization forces”
  - = 42 percent - deployable
- Denmark- Specialization in:
  - strategic sea lift
  - Strategic airlift
  - HQ support



# New members' contributions

- ??
- Challenges:
  - Limited resources
  - Aging equipment, interoperability
  - Pre-occupation with territorial defence
  - Perceptions; culture
- Possible approaches
  - Specialization in niche capabilities
  - Multinational formations
  - Joint development of capabilities



# Conclusion

- NRF – catalyst for transformation
- Participation in operations
- Re-prioritization
  
- For further information:  
<http://www.nato.int/issues/nrf/index.html>
  
- Questions?