

Czerski Robert, Kustra Marek, Goniewicz Krzysztof. Safety NATO Policy in Developing Polish Security Sector. *Journal of Education, Health and Sport*. 2019;9(5):113-119. eISSN 2391-8306. DOI <http://dx.doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2702249>
<http://ojs.ukw.edu.pl/index.php/johs/article/view/6892>
<https://pbn.nauka.gov.pl/sedno-webapp/works/913137>

The journal has had 7 points in Ministry of Science and Higher Education parametric evaluation. Part B item 1223 (26/01/2017).
1223 Journal of Education, Health and Sport eISSN 2391-8306 7

© The Authors 2019;

This article is published with open access at Licensee Open Journal Systems of Kazimierz Wielki University in Bydgoszcz, Poland
Open Access. This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Noncommercial License which permits any noncommercial use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author (s) and source are credited. This is an open access article licensed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non commercial license Share alike.
(<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-sa/4.0/>) which permits unrestricted, non commercial use, distribution and reproduction in any medium, provided the work is properly cited.

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interests regarding the publication of this paper.

Received: 26.04.2019. Revised: 26.04.2019. Accepted: 09.05.2019.

SAFETY NATO POLICY IN DEVELOPING POLISH SECURITY SECTOR

Robert Czerski¹ *, Marek Kustra¹, Krzysztof Goniewicz¹

¹ Department of Security Studies, Polish Air Force Academy, Poland;

* Correspondence: Robert Czerski r.czerski@law.mil.pl

ABSTRACT

Participation of countries in international alliances stems from a desire to increase the level of national security through the support of its own defense capabilities guarantees the assistance provided by the allies. The North Atlantic Treaty was based on the concept of collective defense of the member countries against various types of threats. Polish membership in NATO recognizes the importance of the Alliance as an entity acting on behalf of the global and regional security. The aim of the study was to present and analyze the impact of Polish membership in NATO at the level of security of the state. Deliberations on this matter are useful for policy and military sector, they enable to describe the facts and indicate the arguments in favor of participation in the alliance.

Keywords: National security; NATO; security policy.

INTRODUCTION

Security is an important issue for each country. History can see that before the century, many countries had to take defensive actions to defend its sovereignty. Pursuing policies aimed at raising the level of external security requires the construction of its own defense capabilities and creating pacts, alliances and alliances, which is formally confirmed by an agreement between two or more States. Such a goal also prevailed appointment in 1949, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), which has belonged in their part of the state declaring the development of military and political cooperation and assistance

POLISH MEMBERSHIP IN THE NATO

Until 1991, Poland was a member of the Warsaw Pact set up in accordance with the guidelines of the Soviet Union. After the dissolution of the system was established in the area of Central - Eastern Europe called. security vacuum, the post-communist countries had to reckon with Russian pressure, expressed for example. energy blackmail. Despite the dissolution of the Warsaw Russian side tried to assert their influence, proposing new agreements, declarations that the countries of the former will not join other military alliances. In this case, Poland had to deal with the issue of guaranteeing security in the military and political dimension. Besides the idea of integration with Western structures there are other concepts, eg. The establishment of the so-called. Isthmus. In one of the debates on the safety of L. Pastusiak mentioned the six variants of developments, two of the four effects and desirable in varying degrees. The variants were undesirable continuation of the current state of the absence of bond with alliances and neutrality. Variants desirable is to create a Euro-Atlantic security system, to achieve membership in the Western European Union (forerunner of the European Union), subregional cooperation in the field of security and membership in the North Atlantic Pact. Finally, in the area of military security it decided on a candidate to NATO. obtaining membership in the Western European Union (forerunner of the European Union), subregional cooperation in the field of security and membership in the North Atlantic Pact. Finally, in the area of military security it decided on a candidate to NATO. obtaining membership in the Western European Union (forerunner of the European Union), subregional cooperation in the field of security and membership in the North Atlantic Pact. Finally, in the area of military security it decided on a candidate to NATO.

Each Member State is expected own contribution to the security of the North Atlantic area, the acceptance of previously adopted rules and bear the costs of membership and the development of infrastructure useful for the military actions of the Pact. Members of the NATO defense resources realistically assessed candidates. Besides the need for the democratization of control over the armed forces perceived need to modernize military structures and changes in military doctrine. In 1992 supported the aspirations of the Polish Secretary General Manfred Wörner pact, the Clinton administration and the German Defense Minister Volker Ruhe [1]. In a letter to NATO Secretary General Lech Walesa confirmed his membership. Also at this time, Russian President Boris Yeltsin reiterated the Russian veto on the enlargement of the Alliance [2].

In 1992, an alliance of graphics offered annual activities, including reconstruction of the defense industry, a new organization of military budgets, creating the structure of civilian control of the armed forces. They developed the principle of joint operations, in

1993 adopted the so-called Athenian report, updated two years later. Military and political integration also served as NATO's involvement in the Balkans, where Poles joined the stabilization activities, although even then there were members of the North Atlantic Treaty. Since 1994, within the framework of Partnership for Peace program of NATO intensified their relations with the candidate countries to imitate their defenses allied to the standards, including in the perspective of joint peacekeeping operations, humanitarian and search and - rescue. In 1997, the partnership was transformed into the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council, where he regularly met foreign ministers, defense ministers, chiefs of general staffs and experts. Candidates for the pact, including Poland, could present their activity and prepare for accession to prove [3].

During this period, the soldiers of the candidate countries have already benefited from the NATO Academy in Rome, the NATO School in Oberammergau and the Marshall Center in Garmisch - Partenkirchen. Countries applying for accession held accountable declared the implementation of tasks, participation in peacekeeping and military cooperation. Also considered the possibility of creating new bases on the territories of the Member States. In July 1997, the Madrid summit invited Poland near the Czech Republic and Hungary to the accession talks. Minutes of the talks was signed in December of that year, and then realized the ratification of agreements in accordance with the laws of each country [4].

Planned transitional period and the introduction of candidates to the pact in time for the April 1999 to join the admission of new countries to the 50th anniversary of the signing of the Washington Treaty.

December 16, 1997 year at session of the North Atlantic Council foreign ministers allied countries signed a protocol of accession, Polish recommending adoption. During this period, even without formal participation of Polish representatives took part in the deliberations bodies allied with the right of expression. January 29, 1999, Secretary General officially invited Poland to join the alliance structure. February 17 the Polish parliament and the senate empowered the president to ratify the treaty, which happened on 26 February. Accession finalized March 12, 1999, when Foreign Minister Bronislaw Geremek handed over the documents to the Secretary of State. At the summit held in Washington on 23 - April 25th, 1999 confirmed the extension of the alliance [4,5].

MODERN SECURITY THREATS TO POLISH

Polish security as a medium-sized European country is dependent on many factors. Among the objective indicators of internal lists potential of population and economic factors - social, political and military. It is important strategic location on the axis that connects Western Europe to the east of the continent, which involves the movement of people and goods. In terms of demographics and economic phenomena appear beneficial and negative, continue to indicate, for example. Certain civilizational backwardness. Among the weaknesses of the political system is mentioned m. In. dispersion of the party system, political instability, frequent changes of government or the composition of the government.

The Defense Strategy of the Republic of Polish and Polish National Security Strategy identified as a priority the result of national needs and alliance commitments. That is a statement that safety action will be carried out mainly in the framework of an alliance, also in the form of military and non-military operations outside the country, although not ruled out conducting independent operations [6].

Among the determinants of external security points to big changes that have taken place in the external environment Polish. As a result, the peaceful unification of Germany, the collapse of the Eastern bloc, the European integration processes and the transformation of NATO created a completely new geopolitical situation that requires reorientation of foreign policy towards the West. Its advantage was the stability and predictability for a substantial length of the state border. Due to the limited potential economic - technological Poland may not result in international politics and world power independently. It must take into account both the position of immediate neighbors, as EU partners and NATO allies [7,8]

Poland as a country edge appreciates the concept of NATO as a collective defense organization. Pending policies and updating contingency plans for crisis. It also means support m. In. in response to Russia's actions. Russia must be seen as an important factor in ensuring regional and global security. It is a country with the world's natural resources and energy sources, with over 140 million population and the status of nuclear powers. For several years, the official Russian foreign policy priority is to rebuild influence in the post-Soviet area and return to the role of a global player. The Russians take this opportunity to the unilateral use of force in international relations and the use of economic pressure to ensure their own security. Annexation of Crimea in March 2014 she was the first in Europe since the end of World War II case of armed seizure of part of the territory of one State by a neighboring country. It meant a return to power politics in international relations, blatant violation of international law and agreements that shape the post-war order in Europe, including the Final Act of the CSCE. The occurrence of such an event is equivalent to the change in the security environment Polish and Central European countries, mainly from the loss of the sense of relative stability in the region [9]. blatant violation of international law and agreements that shape the post-war order in Europe, including the Final Act of the CSCE. The occurrence of such an event is equivalent to the change in the security environment Polish and Central European countries, mainly from the loss of the sense of relative stability in the region [9]. blatant violation of international law and agreements that shape the post-war order in Europe, including the Final Act of the CSCE. The occurrence of such an event is equivalent to the change in the security environment Polish and Central European countries, mainly from the loss of the sense of relative stability in the region [9].

PROSPECTS FOR FURTHER COOPERATION

For small and medium-sized countries belonging to the most important institutions and international organizations, including the military, it is a major opportunity to participate in regional and global politics. According to R. Jakimowicz no such affiliation is marginalization in the international environment in the areas of political and economic, significantly increases the risk of the loss or limitation of the independence of the state. Relationship with the military pact, and NATO is the greatest alliance of this type, ensures the survival, security, political and military, while supporting economic and social development. Guarantees peaceful coexistence created by the North Atlantic Treaty are high value especially during periods of crisis, and we have such contact since Russia has a policy of aggressive [10].

Contemporary political situation in the region, and especially the Ukrainian crisis, tend to perceive Polish membership in NATO as a significant factor elevating the level of safety. According to R. Merchant clearly there is an increased number of threats in the vicinity of the borders and at the same time allied Polish borders, which requires a greater

effort to maintain military capabilities. The North Atlantic Treaty complies with the Member States the role of a strategic resource, forcing opponents and potential aggressors to change the calculation. You have to assume that the conflict allied with the country may entail consequences in the form of multinational involvement, thus becomes unprofitable. Skeptics usually stipulate that the mechanism of activation of mutual guarantees can never be completely sure,

In 2015, on the initiative of Americans carried out the study of social attitudes with the question of whether the country should hurry with the help of the military, if Russia came into armed conflict with one of his neighbors. The survey was carried out in 10 selected countries to give the most acknowledgments (declaration of readiness support) among Americans, Canadians, Britons, Poles. More negatives appeared and in Spain, France, Italy and Germany [13].

It is also important to what extent the alliance will effectively mobilize member states to strengthen their potential and at the same time a common defense. George Robertson, one of the former Secretaries-General of NATO opting for the increased activity in this area, stated that the declared values do not mean anything if you do not stop their military means, which will allow the defense against threats. In this context, Robertson reminded that President Ronald Reagan at the time of his acting career playing the role of the sheriff without a gun and died 27 minutes into the movie - if the alliance wants to survive, it must be modern defense capabilities [14].

PA Leszczynski, analyzing the Polish security in the context of allied compounds, represents a variant of maintaining the current system guarantees allied variant or complement it with a defense agreement with Sweden and Finland, who understand the threat and give the opportunity to the Russian strategic control over the Baltic Sea. When considering the possibility that comes to disintegration of the North Atlantic Treaty unfavorable option would be neutral, because geographically our country is a buffer between Russia and Germany. Then they would be the best guarantee of other systems, eg. The status of ally of the United States based on the model systems of the country of South Korea. Probably this would require a large Polish expeditionary readiness and participation in giving back any US intervention [15-19].

CONCLUSIONS

The North Atlantic Treaty is an essential guarantee for the Polish security as a forum for multilateral diplomacy. The status of membership in the alliance strengthens the international position and has a concrete dimension in the form of participation of Polish military contingents in the NATO operations in the implementation of multinational military exercises and in the presence of allied troops. The importance of membership has increased significantly due to the confrontational policy of the Russian Federation. Poland is strategically unfavorable position frontline state in case of escalation of the conflict. Concluding alliances in addition to strengthening its own defense capabilities is the primary method of balancing forces with danger flowing from another state. Here one must note that membership in NATO at the same time conducive to increasing the national military resources, because it involves the expenditure commitments for the defense, it requires the participation in joint activities and facilitates the implementation of projects aimed at increasing military capabilities. We can conclude that both Poland by investing in their own armed forces and relying on alliances concluded, take action to shape national security.

The objectives of the North Atlantic Alliance and the Polish defense needs are partially coincide, if they relate to ensuring security in the Central European region and strengthening the defense capability of the country as the Polish shore. On the other hand you have to be aware that among the allied countries there is a conflict regarding the recognition that the ongoing tasks should be prioritized.

Alliance for the security of Polish performs m. In. support for the modernization of the Polish army, the idea of strengthening the eastern flank and support the Polish foreign policy through official documents and the messages. Poland also creates the opportunity to express their positions in international fora, gaining allies and seek a compromise acceptable to the various parties.

Poland within the alliance is not only a consumer but also a producer of global security, since it implements measures to raise the level of security, including participating in the activities carried out by NATO, restructures and modernizing the armed forces.

REFERENCES:

1. Bieleń S., security policy states, Teka Committee of Political Sciences and International Relations in 2010
2. Braniewicz OE Legal basis of security and defense of the Republic of Poland, in: G. Skrobotowicz, Maciąg K. (ed.), Selected aspects of national security, Scientific Publishing Crucible, Lublin 2016
3. Solid J., State Security in light of the theory of public goods, Strategic Overview 2013 No. 1
4. Ciekanski Z., J. Nowicka, Wyrębek H., state security in the face of contemporary threats, University of Natural Sciences - Humanities in Siedlce Siedlce in 2016.
5. Cziomer E. (ed.), Contemporary International Relations, the University of Krakow. Wolbórz, Krakow in 2015.
6. Dybczyński A., Theory of international alliances, in Kačka K. (ed.), International Relations. Around the theoretical issues, Scientific Publishing NCU, Torun 2014
7. Falecki J. Ensuring safety in the light of the strategic concept of NATO, Ante Portas - for Security Studies 2014 1
8. Gocul M., Alliance guarantee stability, Armed Forces Viewed 2015, No. 1, pp. 41 - 48.
9. Jakimowicz R., Polish membership in NATO as a determinant of political and military security, in Pietrasiak M., M. Stelmach, K. Zakowski, Polish foreign policy. 25 years of experience, Publishing University of Lodz, Lodz 2015
10. Goniewicz, K., Goniewicz, M., & Burkle, FM (2019). The Territorial Defense Force in Disaster Response in Poland: Civil-Military Collaboration during a State of Emergency. Sustainability, 11 (2), 487.
11. Korzeniowski K., P. Dzięgielewski, Skórczewski K. Participation of Polish Army soldiers in operations abroad, Military Doctor 2009 No. 3,
12. Goniewicz, K., & Burkle, FM (2019). Disaster early warning systems: the potential role and limitations of the emerging text and data messaging

- capabilities mitigation. Disaster medicine and public health preparedness, 1-4.
13. Krztoń W., challenging military threats to national security, Scientific Papers University of Information Technology, Management and Administration in Warsaw 2016, vol. 14, no. 4,
 14. Goniewicz, M. & Goniewicz, K. Eur J Emerg Trauma Surg (2013) 39: 107. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s00068-013-0251-0>
 15. Leszczynski PA, NATO postkrymskiej era, the Provincial Methodological Center, Gorzow Wielkopolski in 2016.
 16. Lipińska M. (ed.), 15 years in the Polish NATO. Materials from the conference organized by the Commission of National Defense, 11 March 2014 year, the Office of the Senate of Poland, Warsaw 2014.
 17. Pokruszyński W. Security. Theory and Practice, University of Euroregional Economy in Józefów, Jozefow 2012.
 18. Stępniewski D., Polish Rating of cooperation with NATO in the stabilization of the Balkan region after the breakup of Yugoslavia, the Defense. Scientific Papers of 2014 No. 1,
 19. Świętek H. directing effort. Engagement model in the Republic of Polish foreign military missions, the National School of Public Administration, Cracow, 2011.