

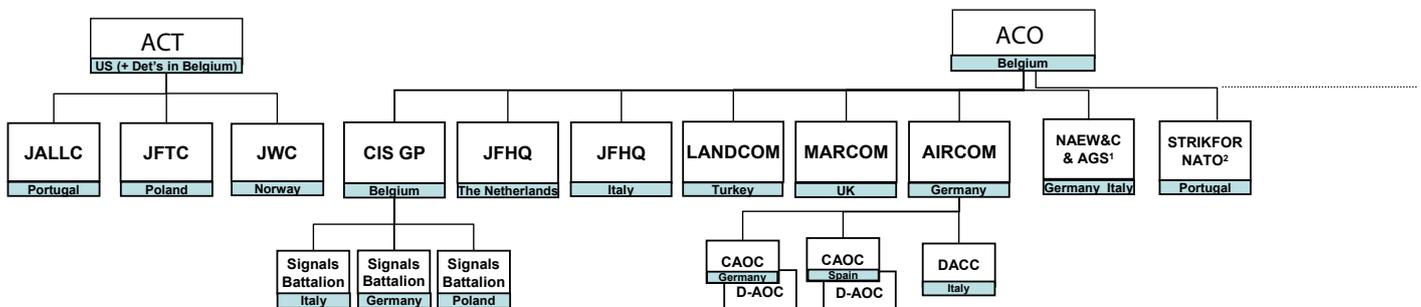
# Background on NATO Command Structure Review

June 2011

- The new NATO Command Structure will be effective, leaner and affordable. It will have an overall strength of some 8,800 posts, and there will be a significant reduction in the current number of headquarters. The new NATO Command Structure Peace Establishment will provide for a reduction from the current figure of over 13,000 to approximately 8,800 posts.
- The new command structure will consist of two Strategic Commands, (Operations and Transformation) and two Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQs), each of which will be able – for the first time in NATO’s history – to deploy up to a major joint operation into theatre. It will also include one static air command, one static maritime command and one static land command headquarters, two Combined Air Operations Centres with a deployable air command and control element each and a deployable air command and control centre. There will also be a Communication and Information Systems Group to provide communication and information systems (CIS) support for the NATO Command Structure.
- Finally, as part of the wider command arrangements Striking Force NATO (STRIKFORNATO) will be moved to Portugal from Italy. Furthermore, the NATO CIS (Communications and Information Systems) School will also be moved from Italy to Portugal.
- The review of the current NATO Command Structure was conducted under the important assumptions that the NATO level of ambition will remain the same and that the Alliance will maintain robust command and control and rapidly deployable military capabilities.
- During their review of the current NATO Command Structure, NATO experts took into consideration a its core functions, such as Planning of Operations, Conduct of Operations, Development and Transformation and Support Activities.
- Beside core functions, the assessment took into account a number of key principles such as the ability to conduct Article 5 operations, deployability, and sustainability, but also the Alliance cohesion. Also, military, geo-strategic and resources factors were taken into account. Furthermore, the requirement for a close relationship and an increased interaction between NATO headquarters and national headquarters has been considered.
- Ultimately, the overall geographic footprint provides for a flexible, lean, affordable new structure that is able to provide an operational command and control capability that is truly multinational and genuinely deployable.

## DELIVERING NATO Command & Control

### NATO Command Structure package elements under permanent Operational Command of the Strategic Commanders



1 Pending North Atlantic Council agreement.

2 MOU Entity. Common Funding provided to deployed theatre headquarters within the framework of funding arrangements for Alliance Ops and Missions and within the framework of the financial arrangements for NRF deployments and redeployments and training and exercises