

Foreword



The German Army is going through a radical change. The reorientation will consistently gear the Army – as an integral part of the Bundeswehr – towards the changed current and future security environment.

In terms of its complexity and impact the reorientation is unprecedented. It will harmonise force structures, equipment, capabilities and financial resourcing with the security environment. The course has been set: the Defence Policy Guidelines issued on 27 May 2011 set the strategic framework, defining the mission and the tasks of the Bundeswehr.

The diversity and range of potential threats and risks to our security require the Army to provide contributions to the entire task and intensity spectrum in order to retain Germany's capacity for political action. This spectrum ranges from high-intensity operations in territorial as collective defence and in initial entry operations to extended stabilisation operations in the context of international conflict prevention and crisis management. In addition, the Army contributes to the rescue, evacuation and hostage rescue of German nationals abroad as well as to homeland security, humanitarian assistance and relief.

The Army is the mainstay of land operations. The capability and will to fight are the basis for prevailing in any conflict. This core competence is supplemented by the ability to help, protect and mediate. Under the new ARMY2011 structure, the Army will be geared even more heavily to operations. For this purpose, the basic structures, that is, the companies and battalions as the mainstay of combat operations, will be strengthened. Developing scopes for action will be exploited to modernise equipment and processes, to advance the professionalisation of our servicemen and -women and to enhance the attractiveness of service. In the future, deployment cycles will better take into account the time between deployments required for training and for private needs.

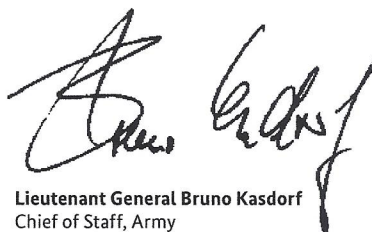
The Army cannot accomplish its reform objectives single-handedly, either in terms of personnel or equipment. The reorientation of the Army is closely connected with the Joint Support Service, the Air Force, the Navy, and the Joint Medical Service. It is to be closely coordinated with the new major organisational elements, leading to a new form of jointness and cooperation. Intelligent international cooperation beyond mission requirements will gain in importance. It will afford opportunities for the efficient use of scarce resources, including those earmarked for training.

The conceptual and planning steps for the reform have been completed. The next step will now be to implement them. The adoption of the new structures follows a top-down approach, beginning with the Federal Ministry of Defence that started reorganising on 1 April 2012. Consequentially, the establishment of the new Headquarters of the Army on 1 October 2012 marked the launch of the reform's implementation within the Army. On 1 April 2013, the disbandment of the Army Office and the establishment of the Army Concepts and Capabilities Development Centre and the Army Training Command began. From October 2013 on, the units will follow. Duly taking into account the current operational commitments, the core of the Army will restructure in the period 2014-2016. The process will be concluded by the training facilities.

This brochure provides a comprehensive overview of the Army following the adoption of the target structure in 2017. It deals with the rationales behind the reorientation, major changes and achievements as well as the characteristics of the ARMY2011 structure and places them in context, thereby contributing to a better understanding of the why, the how and the where. It is intended for both the military and civilian personnel as well as the reservists

of the Army, the members of the Bundeswehr, our international partners and the general public.

This approach of reorientation is the right course. The principle governing the reorientation of the entire Bundeswehr also applies to the German Army: we want to be better equipped to meet the future operational requirements for the benefit of our country, and we want to become more attractive, representing an Army in which future generations of soldiers will serve willingly.



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