

# PREPARING FOR WORST-CASE SCENARIO

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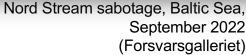




## LIFE IN THE CRISIS SOCIETY...

- 2001: Terrorist attacks in the US
- 2008: Financial crisis hits Denmark
- 2010: Eyafjällajökull erupts in Iceland
- **2011:** Terrorist attack in Norway
- 2015: Terrorist attack in Copenhagen
- 2015: Migration crisis
- 2020-2022: COVID-19 pandemic
- 2021: Evacuation from Kabul
- 2022: Russian attack on Ukraine
- 2022: Monkeypox in Denmark
- 2022: Nord Stream sabotage
- 2022: Energy- and supply crisis
- 2023: Spyships in Danish waters
- 2024: Cyber attacks in Denmark
- 2030: ???????
- 2050: ??????????











## SOCIETAL SECURITY ON THE AGENDA

Security policy/national security is about securing the **state** 

Societal security is about securing **society** 

 against actor-driven as well as non actor-driven threats

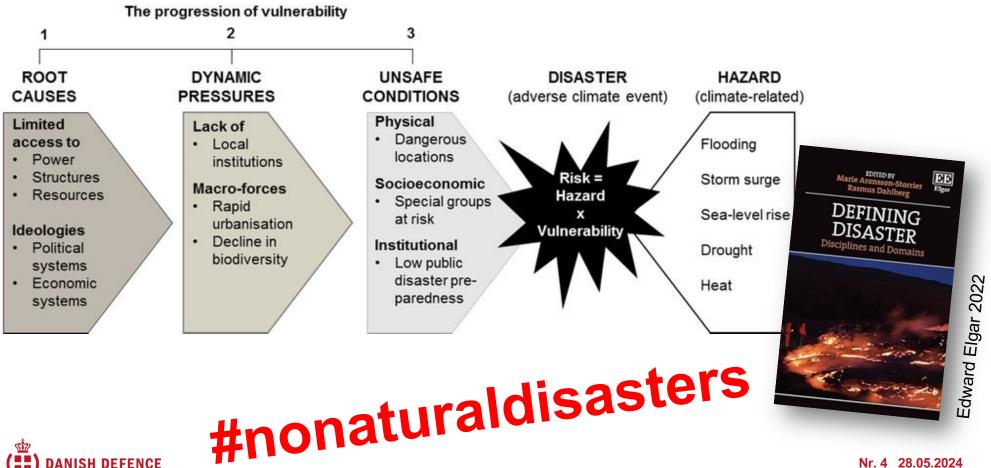








## THERE ARE NO NATURAL DISASTERS!









## **DEFINING SOCIETAL SECURITY**

Societal security comprises the ability of a society to sustain vital societal functions and secure its population's life, health, needs and basic values under extraordinary stresses, known as crises.

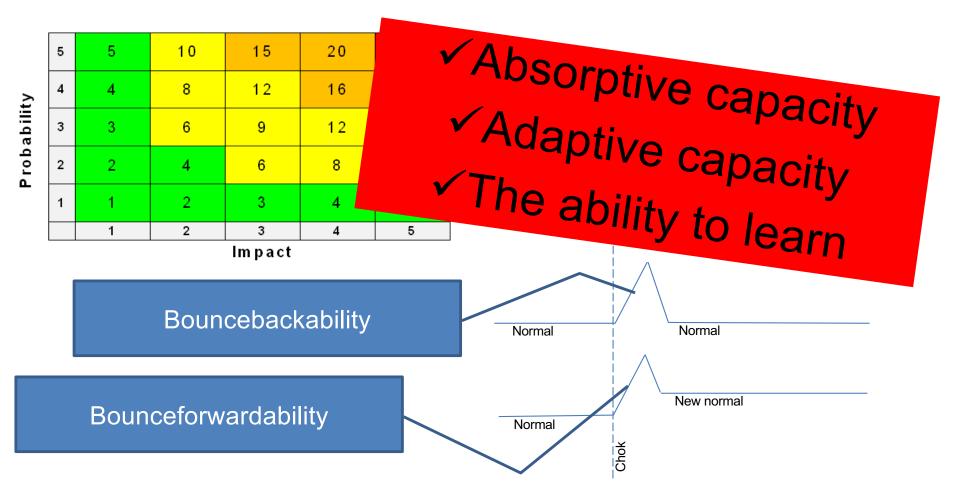
(NordForsk 2013)







## FROM RISK TO RESILIENCE

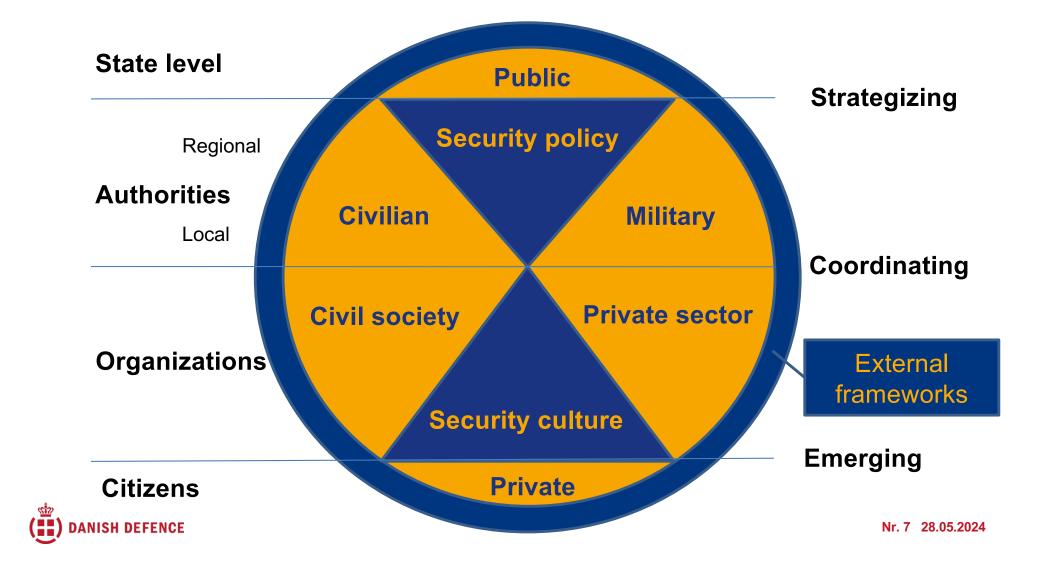








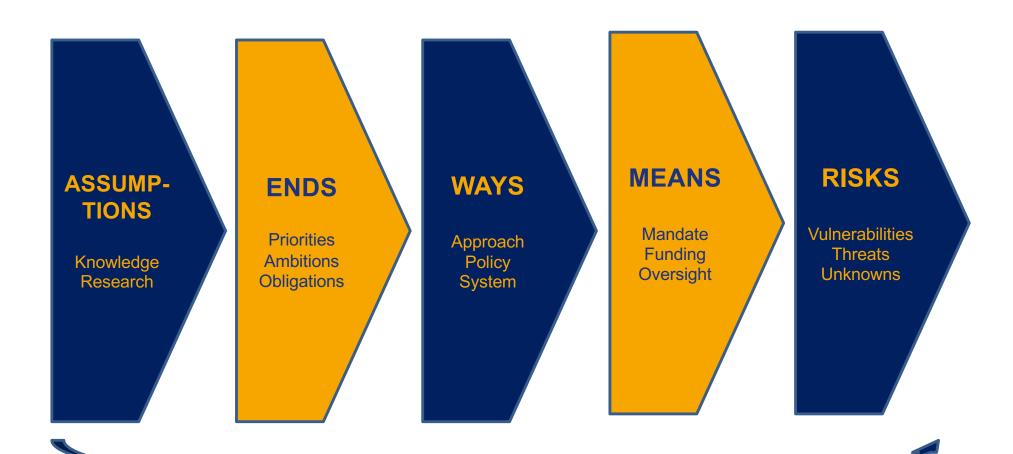
## TAKING A WHOLE-OF-SOCIETY APPROACH







## WHAT IS A SOCIETAL SECURITY STRATEGY?



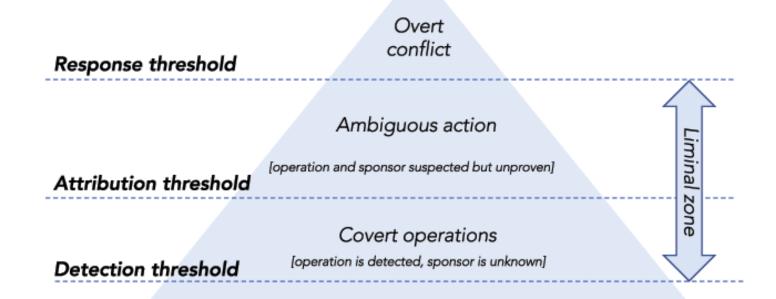


**SOCIETAL SECURITY STRATEGY** 





## LIMINAL / HYBRID / GREYZONE THREATS



Clandestine activity

[existence of operation and identity of sponsor are both unknown]







## **LESSONS FROM COVID-19 IN THE NORDICS**



#### WP1: Before COVID-19 (SE)

How was the sector responsibility principle developed and implemented in DK, NO og SE?

### WP2: During COVID-19 (DK)

How was the sector responsibility principle transformed in DK, NO og SE during COVID-19?

#### WP3: After COVID-19 (NO)

What lessons are being learned in DK, NO og SE from COVID-19 regarding sectorial responsibility?

**RESECTOR:** Reintrepreting Sectorial Responsibility in Nordic Crisis Management after COVID-19

Budget: Approximately 9 mio. NOK from NordForsk Societal Security Program for 2023-2026

Consortium: RDDC (lead), Nord University (NO) og Mid Sweden University (SE)







## **NATO BASELINE REQUIREMENTS (2016)**

The seven baseline requirements for resilience:

- Assured continuity of government
- 2) Resilient energy supplies
- 3) Ability to deal with uncontrolled movement of people
- 4) Resilient food and water ressources
- 5) Ability to manage mass casualties
- 6) Resilient civil communication systems
- 7) Resilient transport systems

#### Article 3

In order more effectively to achieve the objectives of this Treaty, the Parties, separately and jointly, by means of continuous and effective self-help and mutual aid, will maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack.

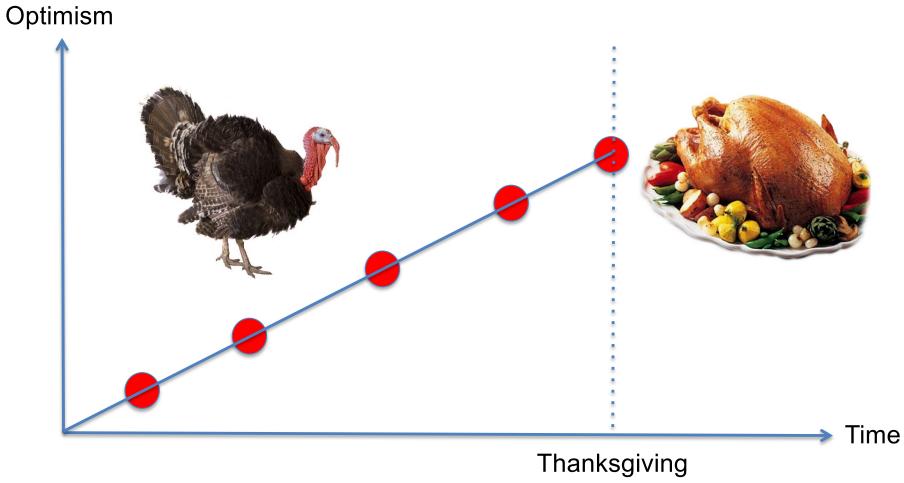
https://www.altinget.dk/forsvar/artikel/forsker-vi-glemmer-ofte-atsamfundssikkerhed-ogsaa-er-et-nato-krav

18. Denmark is broadly resilient and has a clear structure for civil preparedness, where responsibilities are clearly assigned. A number of sector-specific programmes are in place and 18. The Netherlands is largely resilient in terms of civil preparedness and meets all the be 18.





## ...AND HOW TO PREPARE FOR IT?









## PANDORA – THE FORWARD LOOKING CELL

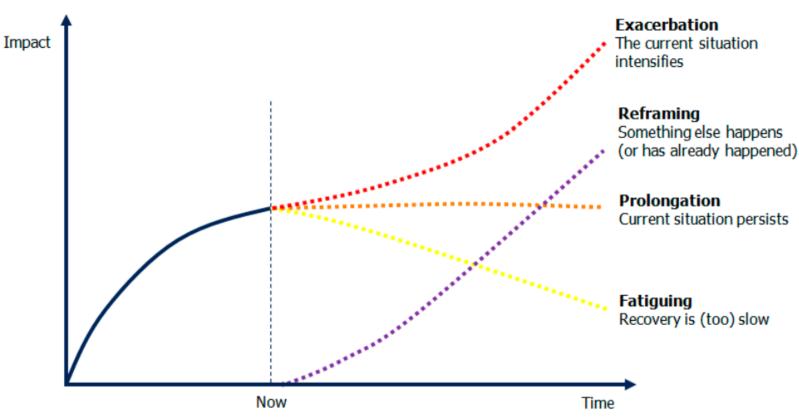


Figure 4. Four trajectories of a crisis alternative to the standard trajectory.





## THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!



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