


Resilience: A New Form of deterrence?

Understanding the complexity of a concept from an academic and NATO perspective

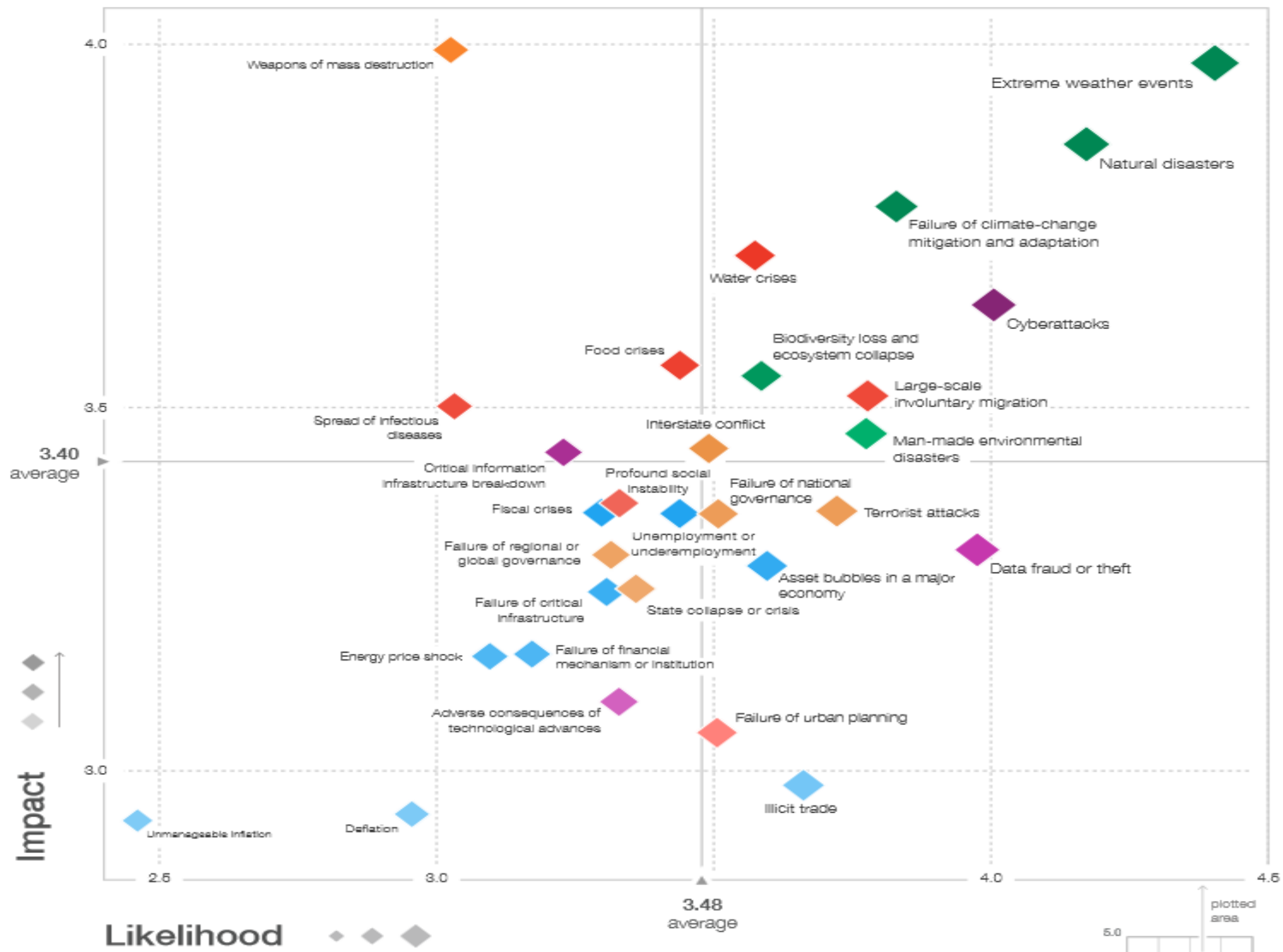
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Background

- A new portfolio of threats
- A changing security environment
- Complexity is the new normal

Figure I: The Global Risks Landscape 2018



New forms of warfare



V. Gerasimov

“The role of **non-military means** of achieving political and strategic goals has grown, and, in many cases, **they have exceeded the power of force of weapons** in their effectiveness... [Non-military measures] are supplemented by military means of a concealed character, including carrying out actions of informational conflict and the actions of special operation forces.”
(Gen. Valery Gerasimov)

Russia leverages:

- ❑ Soft power to spread ideological, informational and psychological influence;
- ❑ Disinformation campaigns including ideological, linguistic and religious narratives;
- ❑ Energy pressure, economic control, military bases beyond Russia's borders;
- ❑ Trade and cyber wars, rapid opportunistic military operations, coercion.




Is Resilience worth a concept?

- NATO's first response to new threats is purely military (VJTF, eNRF, NFIUs and RAP)
- "Assurance and adaptation" measures... fit for the job?

HYBRID



- Forces cannot deploy
- Continuity of government at risk
- Civilian population unable to react and easy target



Resilience as a mean to understand how systems, etc.
adapt to adverse events

Some definitions

"Ability of a system, community, society to **resist, accomodate** and **recover** in a **timely** manner"

UN Definition

"Capability to **safeguard**

- **government** and government entities,
- **essential services** that help to protect the population
- **civilian support** to military operations"

NATO working definition

Varying approaches to resilience

Resilience primarily
linked to disaster
and emergency
management

=> Gvt-oriented



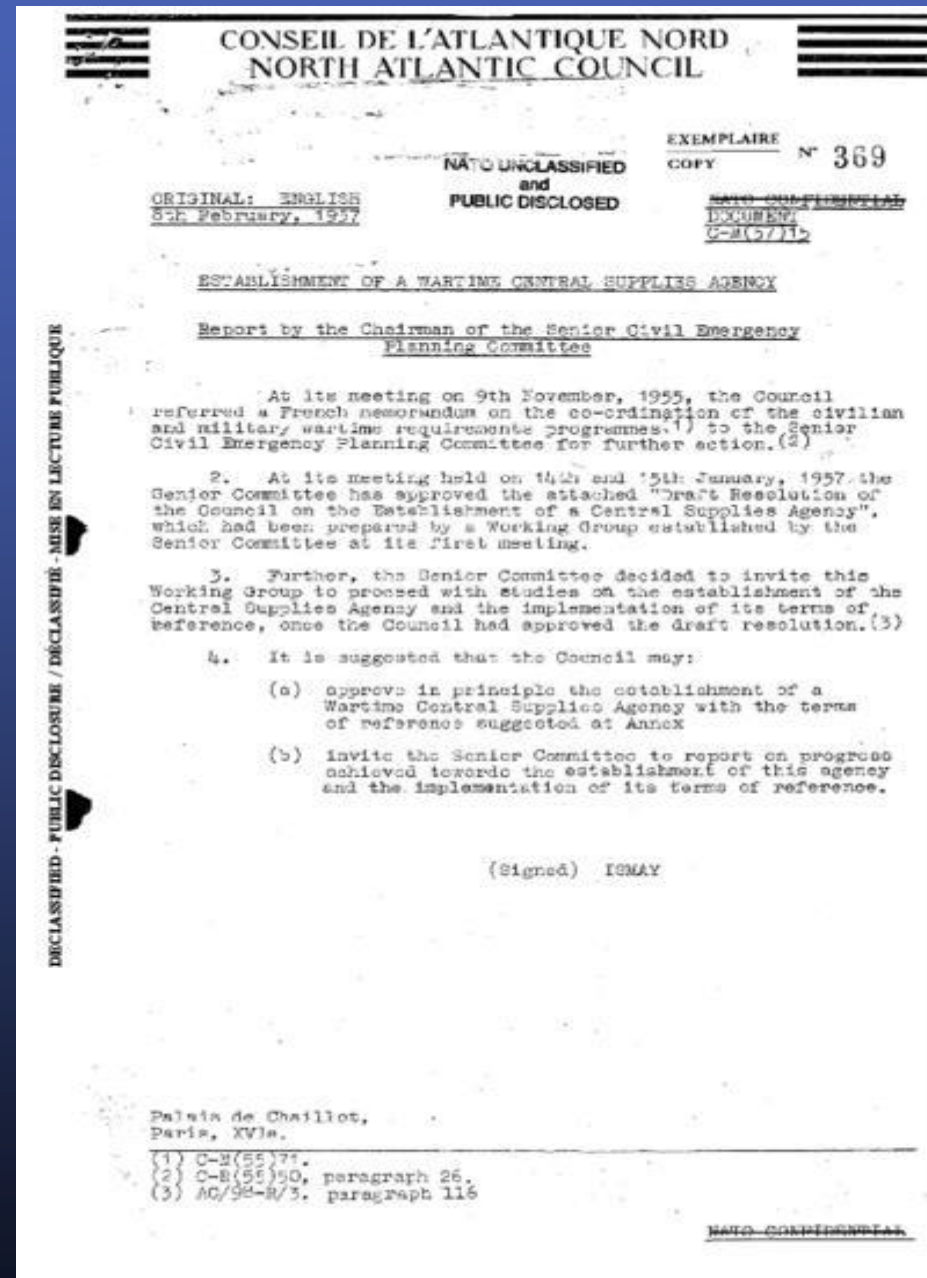
- Better information
- Better preparation
- Better support

Elsewhere (Singapore or Israel) resilience is part of a "**total defense**" approach, with the goal of preparing the civilian population to whatever threats.

NATO: looking back?

- 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.”

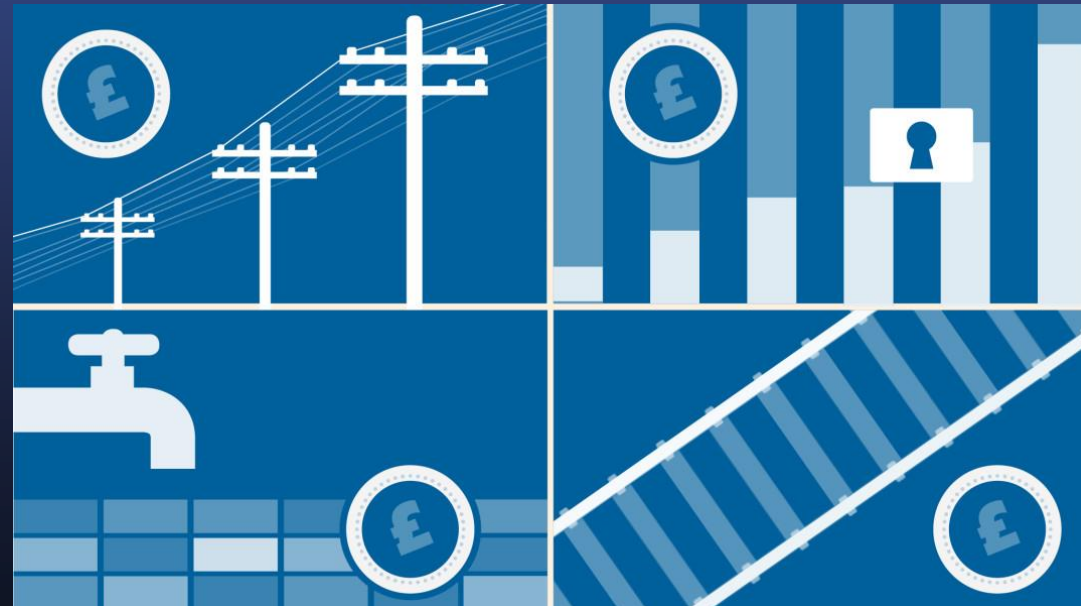
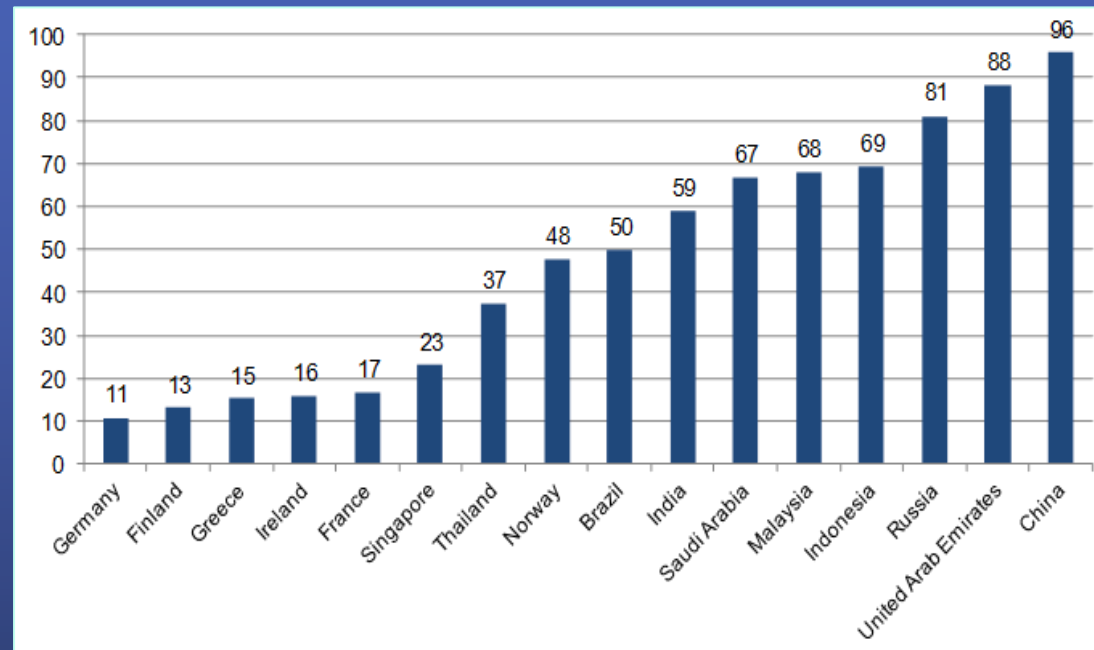
Setting of 8 Civil Wartime Agencies which would ensure continuity of essential civilian operations



What has changed?

- Change in the strategic environment is not everything
- Major evolution in our societies
 - Privatization
 - New resources
 - New infrastructures

=> **National ownership in question**



Forging a new resilience?

- Continuity of government
- Resilient energy supplies
- Ability to handle population movements
- Resilient food and water resources
- Ability to deal with mass casualties
- Resilient civil communications systems
- Resilient civil transportation systems



From Baseline requirements to Deterrence

- Better understand the effects we want to achieve
- Understand resilience as a tailor-made approach
- Reinvigorate the "total defense" approach as much as the territorial/home defense
- Believe in the private sector
- Believe in education

QUESTIONS ???