



Bert Hertenweg – National Resilience Coordinator

Connection to NATO



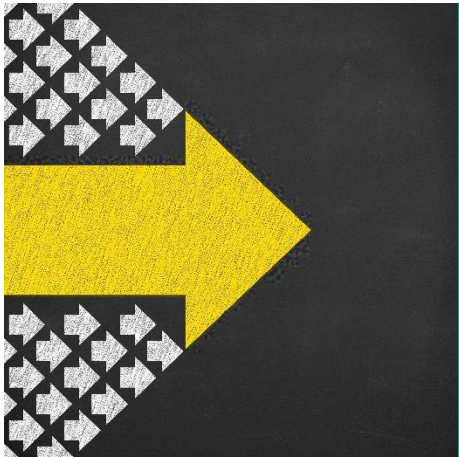
**The Treaty of Washington
(1949)**

obliges Member States to cooperate in order to jointly ensure collective defence and deterrence. Article 3 calls for strengthening their individual capacity to resist armed attack.



Warsaw Summit (2016)

The Allies decided to strengthen their resilience following the annexation of Crimea and the intervention of the 'little green men' in Donbas.



**7 Baseline Requirements
(2016)**

Framework of 7 basic requirements for strengthening national resilience and civil preparedness.



Enhanced engagement

Brussels Summit (2021), Madrid Summit (2022), Vilnius Summit (2023), Washington Summit (2024) and The Hague Summit (2025)

Connection with the European Union



EU preparedness Union Strategy

- Launched by the European Commission and the High Representative,
- aims to strengthen the capacity of Member States to anticipate and respond to emerging threats
- Focus on geopolitical conflicts, cyberattacks, natural disasters or health crises.
- 30 key actions and a detailed action plan to establish a "culture of preparation by design" in all EU policies.

National Security Strategy

- The NSS formulates a broad set of coherent measures aimed at guaranteeing the security of our country in an unstable world.
- It must allow our country to continue to function in the event of major incidents or crises.



**Stratégie
de sécurité
nationale**

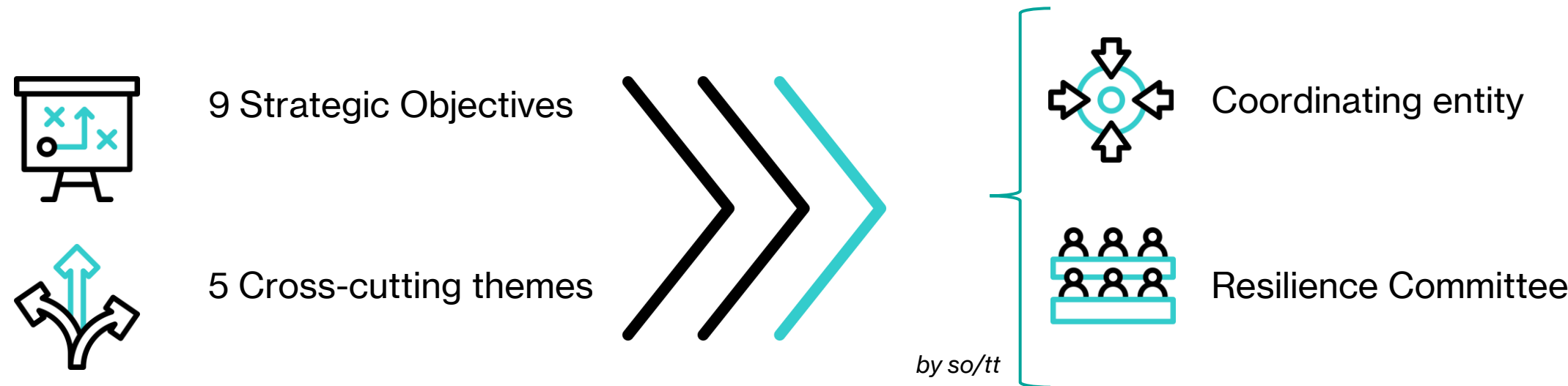


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In response to the risks and threats identified, Belgium will pursue an integrated policy aimed at strengthening our country's resilience at all levels in order to safeguard Belgium's national interests.

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Belgian National Resilience Plan



Basic principles



“Whole of society”



“Whole of government”



“All risk approach”

Strategic objectives



Continuity of
government and
public services

OS1



Energy supply

OS2



Managing
uncontrolled
population
movements

OS3



Water and food
supply

OS4



Major Disaster Care
System

OS5



Civil
communication
systems

OS6



Civil transport
systems

OS7



Financial
resilience

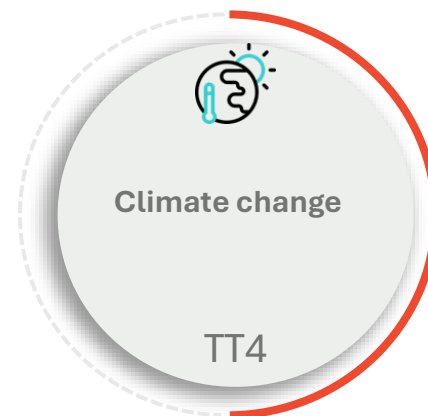
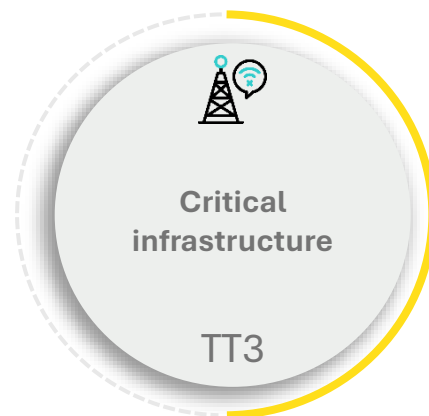
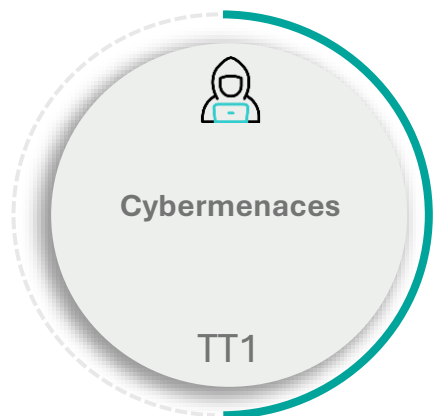
OS8



Scientific and
economic
potential

OS9

Cross-cutting themes



Plans based on national resilience and defence



Crisis Management –
Contingency Planning



Nationaal Crisiscentrum
Centre de crise National

Timeline 2023 – Present

The BNR-P is a program that aims to increase the resilience of society as a whole in a coordinated manner. At the moment, almost 100 different public services, associations and sectors are involved in the resilience plan and this number will only increase in the months and years to come.



Gap-analyse (2023)

Each strategic objective is subject to a thematic analysis of the gaps in the sector for which it is responsible.



Frameworks (2024)

Frame the problem, analyze the current situation and develop a strategy.



Determine options (2024)

Identify concrete goals and actions to increase resilience by strategic objective. Prioritize and budget.



Implementation plan (2025)

Actions that are subject to political validation and a budget are included in an implementation plan. Start of the political validation process 07/25



Federale
Overheidsdienst
FINANCIEN



DEFENSIE
LA DÉFENSE



CORTEX

Anticiper. Accompanyer. Améliorer.



Volksgezondheid
Veiligheid van de Voedselketen
Leefmilieu



FEDERALE OVERHEIDSDIENST
MOBILITEIT EN VERVOER



CENTRE FOR
CYBERSECURITY
BELGIUM



Nationaal Crisiscentrum
Centre de crise National



KONINKRIJK BELGIË
Buitenlandse Zaken,
Buitenlandse Handel en
Ontwikkelingssamenwerking



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