



NATO
Energy Security
Centre of
Excellence

Role of NATO and Energy Security Centre of Excellence in Supporting Protection of Critical Energy Infrastructure and Enhancing its Resiliency

**4 December 2017, Ramat Gan, Israel
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NATO's role in Energy Security



- Raising awareness of energy developments with security implications;
 - **Developing NATO's competence in supporting the protection of critical energy infrastructure and enhancing resiliency;**
 - Improving the energy efficiency of military forces.
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- **No interference** with national energy and economic policies;
 - **No duplication** of other stakeholders' roles and responsibilities.



NATO's Summit in Warsaw: Commitment to Enhance Resilience

- “....to enhance resilience against the full spectrum of threats, including hybrid threats, from any direction”
- “...We will strengthen continuity of government, continuity of essential services, and security of civilian critical infrastructure.”
- “We will work to ensure that our national and NATO military forces can all times be supported with civilian resources, including energy, transportation and communications.”



NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence (ENSEC COE)

MISSION:

To **assist NATO**, Nations, Partners and other bodies by supporting NATO's capability development process, mission effectiveness and interoperability providing comprehensive and timely **expertise on all aspects of energy security**

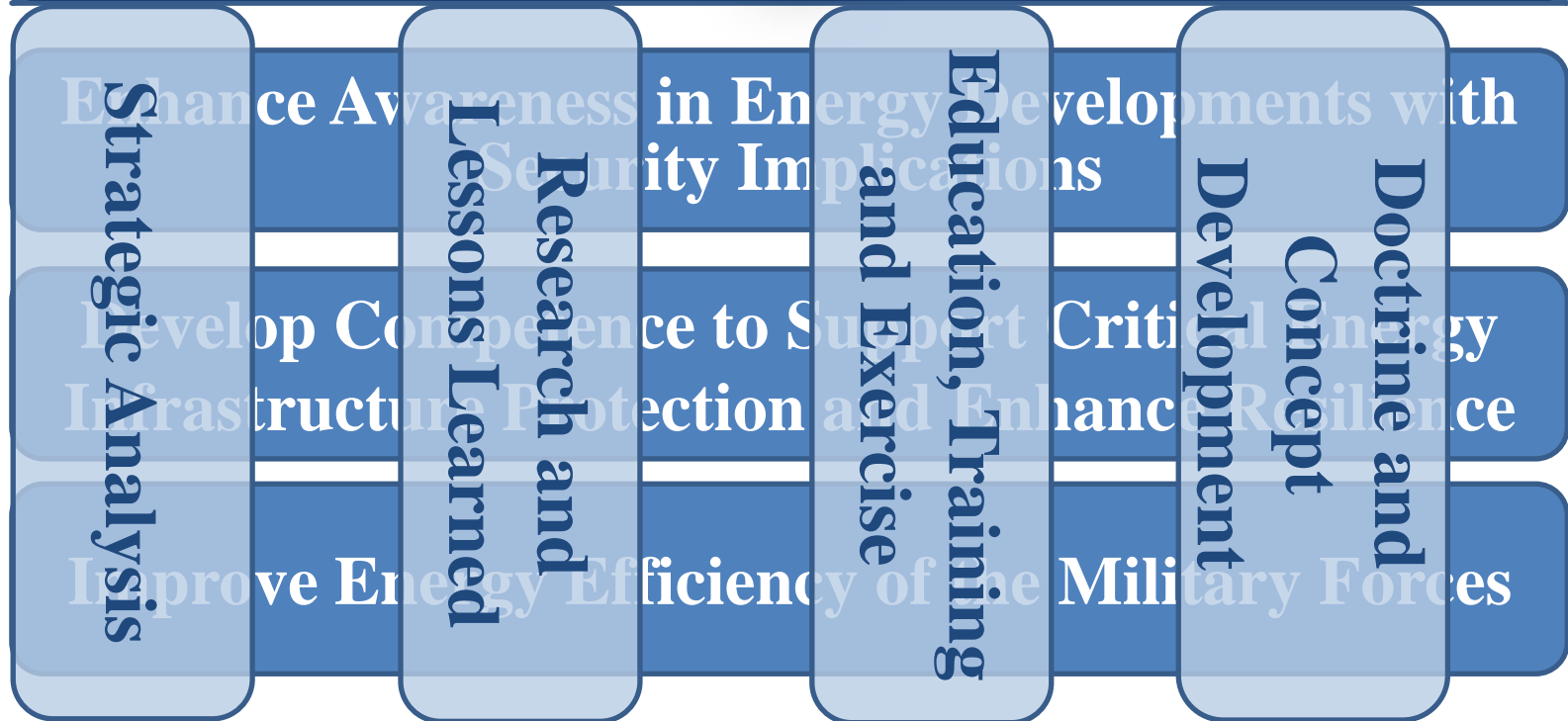
Forthcoming Nations:



NATO ENSEC COE's guiding principles



STEERING COMMITTEE



Strategic Analysis

**Research and
Lessons Learned**

**Education, Training
and Exercise**

**Doctrine and
Concept
Development**

Enhance Awareness in Energy Developments with Security Implications

Develop Competence to Support Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection and Enhance Resilience

Improve Energy Efficiency of the Military Forces

PROGRAMME OF WORK

Network of Partners

„no one alone is sufficiently wise“



Centre for Global Studies «Strategy XXI»





Hybrid Warfare against Critical Energy Infrastructure: the Case of Ukraine

Aim of the study:

Analysis of energy as a tool of hybrid warfare as launched by Russia against Ukraine in 2014-2017

Different types of malicious acts against critical energy infrastructure (CEI):

- seizure of state-owned and private power generating facilities
- cyber-attacks
- damages to the internal gas pipelines and to oil critical infrastructure
- destruction of power plants
- blocking of infrastructure recovery
- disinformation propaganda

NATO Central Europe Pipeline System

Evaluation of Cybersecurity Risks to the Control Systems of the NATO CEPS.

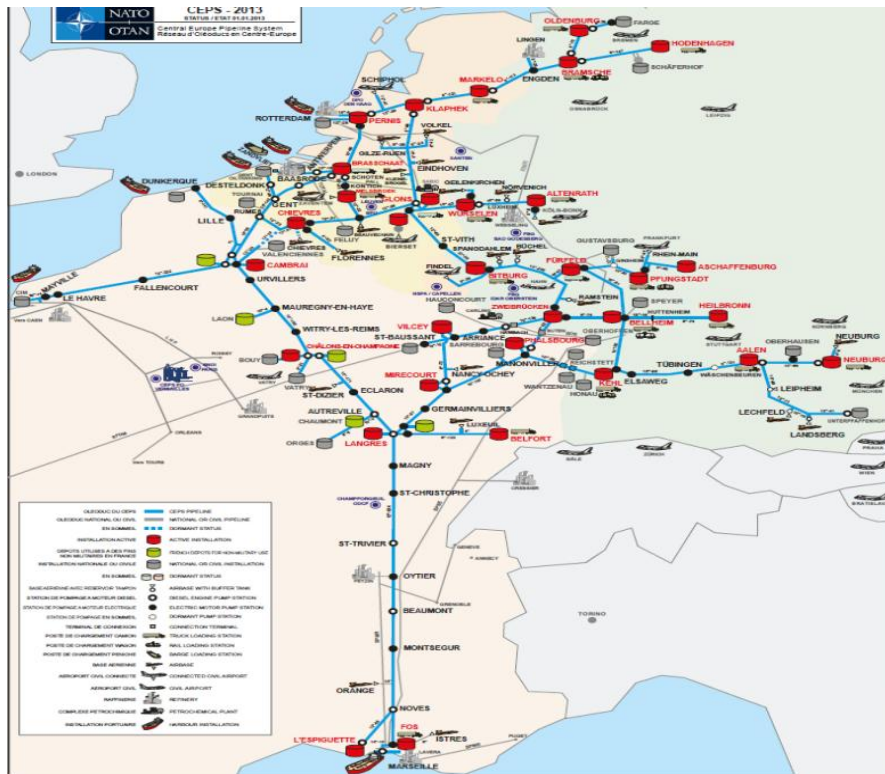
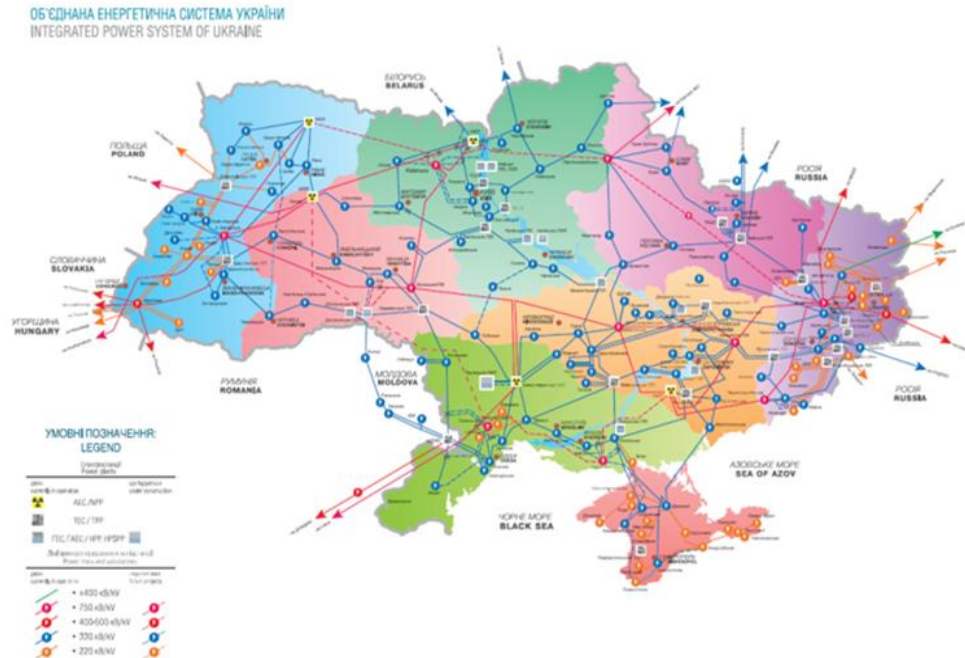




Table Top Exercise

Coherent Resilience 2017 (CORE 17)

- **Date:** 16-20 October 2017
- **Location:** Kyiv, Ukraine
- **Subject:** Resilience of Electrical Infrastructure of Ukraine
- **Scenario:** fictitious, based on real situation
- **Participants:** about 100 participants
- **Involvement:** representatives of 19 Ministries and subject related services



- **Purpose:**
 - (a) to support the national authorities in building resilience
 - (b) to strengthen the capability to protect electricity-related CEI
 - (c) to develop NATO's competence in supporting the protection of CEI



Conclusion

NATO ENSEC COE:

- is looking forward to sharing knowledge and best practices in Critical Energy Infrastructure Protection and resilience.
- would appreciate receiving expertise of Israeli institutions on respective issues.

Thank you



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