



EU Preparedness Union Strategy

Enhances the EU's ability to anticipate, prevent, and respond to the new threats and crises.

Key Risks

- ★ **Natural disasters:**
floods, wildfires, earthquakes, and extreme weather events exacerbated by climate change.
- ★ **Human-induced disasters:**
industrial accidents, technological failures, and pandemics.
- ★ **Hybrid threats:**
cyberattacks, disinformation campaigns and FIMI (foreign information manipulation and interference), and sabotage of critical infrastructure.
- ★ **Geopolitical crises:**
armed conflicts, including the possibility of armed aggression against Member States.



Core Principles



**Integrated All-Hazards
Approach**



**Whole-of-Society
Approach**



**Whole-of-Government
Approach**

Key Tools & Actions



Foresight and Anticipation:

- Develop an EU comprehensive risks and threats assessment.
- Set up a crisis dashboard for decision-makers.
- Strengthen the Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC).
- Develop an EU catalogue for training and a platform for lessons learned.
- Establish an EU Earth Observation Governmental Service (EOGS).



Resilience of Vital Societal Functions:

- Embed preparedness by design into EU policies and actions.
- Adopt minimum preparedness requirements.
- Revise the Union Civil Protection Mechanism.
- Propose an EU stockpiling strategy.
- Propose a Climate Adaptation Plan.
- Ensure supply of water and other critical natural resources.



Population Preparedness:

- Improve early warning systems.
- Increase awareness about risks and threats.
- Develop guidelines to reach a population self-sufficiency of minimum 72 hours.
- Include preparedness in school education curricula and training of educational staff.
- Promote preparedness in youth programmes.
- Attract talent to reinforce EU's preparedness.



Public-Private Cooperation:

- Establish a public-private Preparedness Task Force.
- Develop public-private emergency protocols.
- Revise the public procurement framework.
- Establish a European Centre of Expertise on Research Security.



Civil-Military Cooperation:

- Establish comprehensive civil-military preparedness arrangements.
- Develop standards for civilian-military dual use planning and investment.
- Organise regular EU exercises to promote comprehensive preparedness.



Crisis response coordination:

- Set up an EU crisis coordination hub.
- Boost rescEU – EU-level reserve of response capacities.



Resilience through External Partnerships:

- Advance mutual resilience with candidate countries.
- Integrate preparedness and resilience into bilateral partnerships and multilateral institutions.
- Strengthen and deepen EU-NATO cooperation on preparedness and resilience.
- Develop mutual resilience through external economic and development policies.

