

Preparedness in the Norwegian Food Safety Authority

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Cyclical process for improved preparedness

- Prevention

Analyses, risk assessments, inspection planning and priorities

- Preparedness

Plans, exercises, skills and competence, dialogue and cooperation

- Crisis management

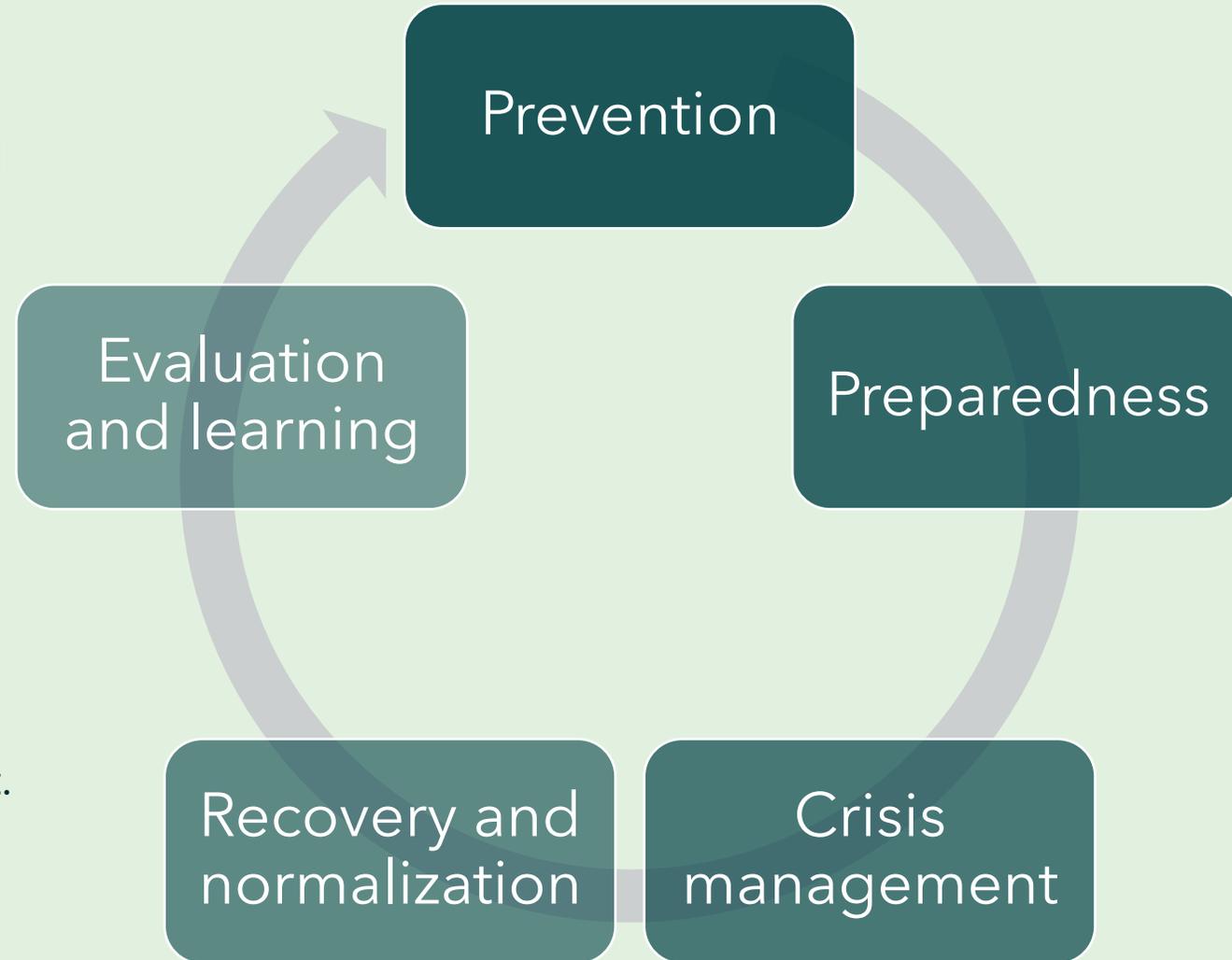
Predictable and effective.

- Recovery and normalization

Strategic assessments and plans, guidance, support.

- Evaluation and learning

Collect, structure and make use of experiences and identified lessons to develop the organisation



Deterrence and defence

"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"
(Article 3, NATO Treaty)

Seven baseline requirements

Resilient food and water resources:

- *ensure resilient supplies that are safe from disruption or sabotage*

- 2024 Washington Summit, Allies pledged to build on efforts to strengthen national resilience by integrating civilian planning into national and collective defence planning in peace, crisis and conflict
- 2025 Hague Summit, Allies agree that the 5% commitment will comprise two essential categories. Allies will allocate at least 3.5% of GDP annually by 2035 to resource core defence requirements. And Allies will account for up to 1.5% of GDP annually to *inter alia* protect our critical infrastructure, defend our networks, ensure our civil preparedness and resilience, unleash innovation, and strengthen our defence industrial base.

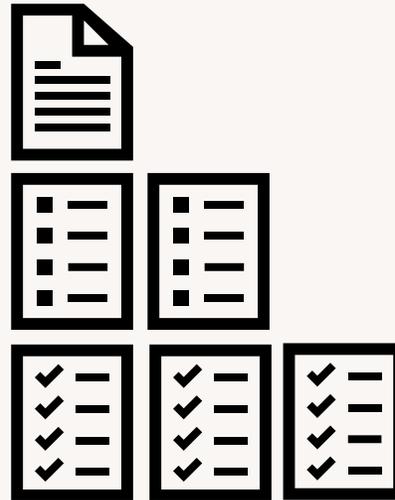
How should we face prevalent and emerging threats?

Acknowledge/
recognize



Illustration: AI Gemini

Prepare



Cooperate

