
Hybrid risks to undersea infrastructure

Learnings for management of critical risks from impacts of the 2022 aggression in Ukraine


Department for
Business, Energy
& Industrial Strategy

What is the risk?

- Energy infrastructure is being targeted in a way not previously seen
- The sabotage of Nord stream 1 and 2 has acted as a proof of concept
- Historically security risk mitigation has focussed on the shore
- Energy security is tighter than previous years as a result of Russia's illegal invasion of Ukraine



Monitoring, Protection and Response

Monitoring

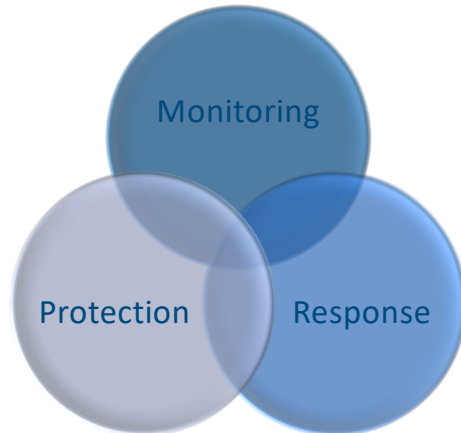
- Radar early Warning systems
- Support vessels
- Pipeline inspections
- Pressure monitoring
- Visual observation

Protection

- Pipeline Shielding
- Exclusion zones
- Support vessels
- Deterrence

Response

- Activity Reduction
- Response Plans
- Energy disruption response



Post Nord Stream – What's changing?

- Heightened engagement
- Joint advice HMG / CPNI
- Joint Maritime Security Centre
- Review response plans and protection measures
- Bilateral relationships and multilateral forums



Security through partnership

- Undersea infrastructure remains critical, and its importance will likely increase
- Most undersea infrastructure is owned and operated by private sector partners
- Often two or more countries dependent on shared infrastructure
- The private sector and allies need to collaborate to deliver security
- Share lessons and approaches