**Elementary level**

**Resilience: Important for Protection**

**Resilience** means being strong and ready for dangers. For NATO, resilience is a key part of keeping countries safe. This helps societies prepare for problems like cyberattacks, terrorism, and natural disasters. Recent events, like Russia’s war in Ukraine, show that resilience is very important for safety.

NATO wants to reduce weak points that enemies can use. When NATO is prepared, it can make attackers think twice about attacking. It is also important for military and civilian groups to work together to help each other stay ready and safe.

Since 2014, NATO has given countries **advice** on how to be more resilient. This advice helps countries know what to do in case of **threats**. The NATO 2030 plan shows countries how to work together **to improve** securityand share helpful ideas.

***Read the text and select the best option A, B or C.***

1. What does resilience mean for NATO?

A. Building new cities in other countries

B. Making friends with other countries

C. Being strong and ready for dangers

1. It is important that \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. NATO and only its members cooperate
3. NATO and its Allies are ready to keep countries safe
4. there is cooperation between the armed and civilian forces
5. NATO advises its countries \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
6. how to behave in dangerous situations
7. to plan their work for year 2030
8. to build a new security system

**Glossary**

* **resilience:** /rɪˈzɪl.jən.s/ -  odolnosť, húževnatosť, nezlomnosť
* **protection:** /prəˈtek.ʃən/ - ochrana
* **threat:** /θret/ - ohrozenie hrozba
* **advice:**  /ədˈvaɪs/ - rada, odporučenie
* **to advise** /ədˈvaɪz/ - radiť, poradiť
* **to improve** /ɪmˈpruːv/ - zdokonaliť, zlepšiť

**Intermediate level**

**Resilience: Important for Defense**

**Resilience** is key for NATO’s strategy to protect its members from threats. It means helping societies prepare for, respond to, and recover from various dangers, like cyberattacks, terrorism, and natural disasters. Recent events, such as Russia’s war in Ukraine, show how vital it is for NATO to focus on resilience to stay safe.

To build resilience, NATO works on reducing **vulnerabilities** that enemies might **exploit**. By making it clear that attacks are unlikely to succeed, NATO can discourage potential aggressors. Close cooperation between civilian and military resources is necessary, ensuring that both sides are well-supported and ready to act.

Since 2014, NATO has provided **guidelines** to help countries improve their resilience. These guidelines are updated regularly to meet new **challenges** and help countries to act in case of **threats**. The NATO 2030 agenda highlights the importance of working together with non-NATO countries to strengthen overall security and share best practices.

***Read the text and fill the best expression in the gap ......, so the meaning of the sentence is the same as in the text, or select the best option A, B, or C.***

1. If NATO members want to achieve success in their tactics, they should show huge ............................. to stay secure.
2. What does NATO’s resilience strategy focus on?
3. Increasing the number of NATO members
4. Expanding NATO’s territory into new countries
5. Preparing societies to deal with different types of threats
6. In the future NATO will ......................................... cooperation with countries beyond the pact.

**Glossary:**

* **resilience:** /rɪˈzɪl.jən.s/ - the ability to recover quickly from difficulties or challenges
* **vulnerability:** /ˌvʌl.nər.əˈbɪl.ə.ti/ - weak point that can be exploited by others
* **to exploit** /ɪkˈsplɔɪt/ - to use somebody or something unfairly for your advantage
* **guideline:**  /ˈɡaɪd.laɪn/ - a recommended practice or advice to follow
* **challenge:** /ˈtʃæl.ɪndʒ/ - something that needs strong physical or mental effort
* **threat:** /θret/ - a suggestion that something violent or unpleasant may happen

**Advanced level**

## Resilience: The First Line of Deterrence and Defence

Enhancing [**resilience**](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_132722.htm) is an integral part of NATO's **deterrence** and defence **posture**. This means strengthening the capacity of societies to prepare for, respond to, recover from and adapt to the full range of threats and hazards. Russia’s war against Ukraine, growing geopolitical competition and the many other security challenges faced by the Alliance today underscore the importance of NATO’s “all hazards” and “whole of society” approach to resilience. By preparing, empowering and investing in the ability of societies to defend themselves against a wide range of threats – from cyber attacks to chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents, terrorism, pandemics and natural disasters – Allies address **vulnerabilities** that can otherwise be used as **leverage** or be targeted by **adversaries.** Resilience is therefore an important aspect of deterrence by **denial**: persuading an adversary not to attack by convincing it that an attack will not achieve its intended objectives.

Resilience also requires close civil-military cooperation, as it impacts NATO's ability to conduct its missions and maintain the mobility of troops and equipment. Ensuring that national and military forces under NATO command are adequately supported with civilian resources and infrastructure is a core feature of NATO's resilience efforts. Since 2014, NATO has been providing guidelines to assist national authorities in improving their resilience across seven baseline requirements by reducing potential vulnerabilities. These requirements are updated regularly to reflect the evolving nature of the challenges faced by the Alliance.

In line with the [NATO 2030 agenda](https://www.nato.int/nato2030/index.html) and the 2021 [Strengthened Resilience Commitment](https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/official_texts_185340.htm), the 2022 Strategic Concept stresses the importance of adopting a more integrated and better coordinated approach to resilience within the Alliance, including the one against Russian **coercion,** and in supporting NATO partners to **counter malign interference** and aggression. Partnerships with non-NATO countries and other organisations are essential to reinforce Allies' national and collective resilience, and to support the Alliance's planning and preparedness through the sharing of information and best practices.

***Read the text and fill the best expression in the gap ...... so that the meaning of the sentence is the same as in the text.***

1. According to NATO recommendations member states should increase resilience

in order to be able to .................................... foe´s threats and natural disasters.

1. To tackle potential weaknesses NATO is supposed to take into consideration all

possible ..................................... which might occur.

1. Close collaboration of all NATO countries, non-NATO countries and other institutions ...........................................................the reinforcement of Allies´ national and collective resilience.

**Glossary:**

* **resilience** /rɪˈzɪl.jən.s/  - the ability to recover quickly from difficulties or challenges
* **deterrence** /dɪˈter.əns/ - something that discourages or prevents a certain action such as an attack
* **posture** /ˈpɒs.tʃər/ - attitude
* **vulnerability**  /ˌvʌl.nər.əˈbɪl.ə.ti/ - the [quality](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/quality) of being [vulnerable](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/vulnerable) (= [able](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/able) to be [easily](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/easily) [hurt](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/hurt), [influenced](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/influence), or [attacked](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/attack)), or something that is [vulnerable](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/vulnerable)
* **leverage**  /ˈliː.vər.ɪdʒ/ - [power](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/power) to [influence](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/influence) [people](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/people) and get the [results](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/result) you [want](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/want)
* **adversary**  /ˈæd.və.sər.i/ - enemy, foe, opponent
* **denial** /dɪˈnaɪ.əl/ - a [statement](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/statement) that something is not [true](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/true) or does not [exist](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/exist)
* **coercion**  /kəʊˈɜː.ʃən/ - the use of [force](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/force) to [persuade](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/persuade) someone to do something that they are [unwilling](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/unwilling) to do
* **to counter malign interference**  - to face harmful interference of an enemy

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**The key**

**Elementary**

1. C

2. C

3. A

**Intermediate**

1. resilience/ endurance/stamina/persistence/determination
2. C
3. widen/expand/develop/encourage

**Advanced**

1. resist/withstand/defend against/fight against/cope with/ respond to
2. challenges/ threats
3. ensures/provides/secures/ is important for