**Elementary level**

**Resilience: Seven baseline requirements (7BLRs)**

At the 2016 Warsaw Summit, leaders of **allied** countries agreed to support flexibility and cooperation of NATO members. They will strengthen individual and collective capacity to overcome any kinds of armed attack.

The discussions **led** **to** seven basic requirements (7BLRs) which are also related to civil preparation, such as **unity** of government, essential public services and civil support to the military.

The main role of NATO is to **ensure** the ability to make decisions, communicate them and demand them in a crisis. For military reasons, delivery of energy and help with mass movement of refugees are important. The **utilities** for NATO operations are necessary and prevention of disease, violence and conflicts is required as well.

Another important issue is the ability to deal with mass **casualty** incidents. Countries have to build up an early warning and reporting system, monitor civilian medical capabilities and have a strong civil transportation system. All of these should support civilian and military operations.

***Read the text and complete the sentences so that the meaning stays the same.***

***Doplňte vety tak, aby význam textu zostal zachovaný.***

1. Allies met at the 2016 Warsaw Summit to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ their co-operation in a few fields.
2. All the discussed requirements were summarized in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Only successful co-operation of the army and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can be effective.

**GLOSSARY:**

**allied** /əˈlīd/ spojenecký

**to lead to** /lī:d tə/ viesť k

**unity** /´ju:niti/ jednota, zhoda, súlad, svornosť

**to ensure** /in´ʃuər/ zaručiť

**utilities** /juˈtɪɫətiz/ verejné služby ako plyn a elektrina

**casualty** /´kæʒuəlti/ zranený, mŕtvy, obeť

**INTERMEDIATE**

**Resilience: Seven baseline requirements (7BLRs)**

NATO helps Allies build resilience. At the 2016 Warsaw Summit, allied leaders agreed to increase NATO’s **resilience** to resist any form of armed attack. They agreed on the 7BLRs for national resilience against which allies can measure their level of **preparedness**.

These baseline requirements reflect the three **core** functions of civil preparedness that must be maintained in the most difficult conditions: continuity of government, essential services to the population, and civil support to the military. These three core functions and the 7BLRs are all connected. This means, that if one area is **impacted**, another may be affected as a result.

BLR 1 - Assured continuity of government and critical government services

The essential purpose is **to ensure** the ability to make decisions, communicate them, and apply them in a crisis.

BLR 2 - Resilient energy supply

Energy is essential for military capability, and therefore it is a critical factor in the military operations. The ability of NATO to protect and sustain the power that is necessary for its operations, depends on the assured delivery of energy whenever and wherever needed.

BLR 3 - Ability to deal effectively with uncontrolled movement of people

Mass movement management is important for the military. Military forces may assist to refugees and manage their safe transfer to areas where they can receive aid and protection. Effective management of the people’s mass movement can help prevent the spread of disease, ease suffering, and reduce the risk of violence or conflict.

BLR 4 - Resilient food and water resources

In order to ensure the supply of water and food, three objectives should be met:

1) a system to identify and report contamination of water and food;

2) a plan to ensure that food and water supplies are available from alternative sources;

3) a comprehensive contingency plan that takes into account the loss of manpower

BLR 5 - Resilience to deal with mass casualties

In order to be prepared for mass **casualty** incidents, NATO nations should observe five core objectives:

1) Building resilience through civil preparedness.

2) Providing an early warning and reporting system.

3) Creating a database to monitor civilian medical capabilities (number of hospital beds, personnel, medical equipment, isolation units, laboratories, transport and evacuation capabilities, etc.).

4) Civil-military plans must be in readiness to allow for the continued operation of all medical services.

5) Each state should have strong national supply lines for medical supplies.

BLR 6 - Resilient civil communications systems

A central component in supporting of resilience is the access to and maintenance of communications.

BLR 7 - Resilient civil transportation systems

Civil transportation infrastructures and systems are crucial to both civilian and military use in their area of operations.

**Reading comprehension tasks**

1. What is the purpose of the 7BLRs?
2. The critical factor in the military operations is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .
3. What is important in order to help prevent the spread of disease, ease suffering,

and reduce the risk of violence or conflict?

1. Which of these sentences is NOT true?

 In case of mass casualty incidents, NATO nations should \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

1. ensure an effective cooperation between the civilian sector and military.
2. prepare minimum national medical supply lines.
3. have relevant information about civilian medical capabilities.

**GLOSSARY:**

**resilience**  /rɪˈzɪl.jəns/ odolnosť, pevnosť

**preparedness** /prɪˈpeəd.nəs/ pripravenosť, pohotovosť

**core**  /kɔːr/ jadro, základný

**impacted** /ɪmˈpæk.tɪd/ postihnutý, zasiahnutý

**to ensure** /ɪnˈʃɔːr/ zaistiť, zabezpečiť, zaručiť

**casualty** /ˈkæʒ.ju.əl.ti/ obeť, zranený, mŕtvy

**ADVANCED**

**Resilience: Seven baseline requirements (7BLRs)**

NATO helps Allies build **resilience**. At the 2016 Warsaw Summit, allied leaders agreed to boost NATO’s resilience to the full spectrum of threats and further develop their countries’ individual capacity **in conjunction with** NATO’s collective capacity to resist any form of armed attack. They agreed on the 7BLRs for national resilience against which allies can measure their level of preparedness.

These **baseline** requirements reflect the three core functions of civil preparedness that must be maintained even under the most demanding conditions: continuity of government, essential services to the population, and civil support to the military. These three core functions and the 7BLRs are all connected. This means, that if one area is impacted, another may be affected as a result. For example, impact on the energy supply may affect ability to deal with mass casualties and other **disruptive** health crises.

*BLR 1 -* ***Assured*** *continuity of government and critical government services*

The essential purpose is to ensure the ability to make decisions, communicate them, and enforce them in a crisis. This requirement combines several key objectives.

*BLR 2 - Resilient energy supply*

Energy is a fundamental **enabler** of military capability, and therefore a critical factor in the military operations. The ability of NATO to protect and sustain the power necessary for its operations, depends on the assured delivery of energy no matter the distance, terrain or **adversarial** actions.

*BLR 3 - Ability to deal effectively with uncontrolled movement of people*

Mass movement management is important for the military. Military forces may be involved in assisting to refugees and managing their safe passage to areas where they can receive aid and protection. Effective management of the people’s mass movement can help prevent the spread of disease, **alleviate** suffering, and reduce the risk of violence or conflict. Maintaining stability in affected regions also contributes to the safety and freedom of movement of military personnel and the civilians.

*BLR 4 - Resilient food and water resources*

In order to ensure the supply of water and food, three objectives should be met:

1) a system to identify and report contamination of water and food;

2) a plan to ensure that food and water supplies are available from alternative sources;

3) a comprehensive **contingency plan** that takes into account the loss of some of the required manpower

*BLR 5 - Resilience to deal with mass casualties*

In order to be prepared for mass casualty incidents, NATO nations should observe five core objectives.

1) Building resilience through civil preparedness to deal effectively with mass casualties.

2) An early warning and reporting system should be operational to alert the population, national service providers in the field, critical infrastructure operators, and the military.

3) A database should be created to monitor civilian medical capabilities (number of hospital beds, personnel, medical equipment, isolation units, laboratories, transport and evacuation capabilities, etc.).

4) Civil-military plans must be in place to allow for the continued operation of all medically relevant services.

5) Each state should have robust national supply lines for medical supplies.

*BLR 6 - Resilient civil communications systems*

A central component in supporting of resilience is the access to and maintenance of communications.

*BLR 7 - Resilient civil transportation systems*

Civil transportation infrastructures and systems are **crucial** to both civilian use and the military’s ability to manoeuvre through its area of operations.

***Read the text carefully and mark the statements below T (true), F (false) or N/A (not available)***

1. NATO’s seven baseline requirements for national resilience mirror the civilian ones.
2. It is integral to control the movement of fugitives in the impacted areas.
3. Military personnel must avoid cooperating with the civil sector regarding medical service.
4. 7BLRs affect one another on many different levels.
5. Only sustainable sources of energy shall be used.
6. Thanks to 2016 Warsaw Summit and 7BLRs, NATO nations are now perfectly ready to resist any form of armed attack.

**GLOSSARY**

**resilience** *n.* /rɪˈzɪl.jəns/ the ability to be happy, successful, etc. again after something difficult or bad has happened

**in conjunction with** *phrase* If one thing is done in conjunction with another, the two things are done or used together.

**baseline** *n.* /ˈbeɪslaɪn/ a minimum level of quality, safety, etc. that is considered to be necessary in a particular situation

**disruptive** *adj.* /dɪsˈrʌp.tɪv/ causing trouble and therefore stopping something from continuing as usual

**assured** *adj.* /əˈʃɔːd/ certain to be achieved or obtained

**enabler** *n.* /ɪˈneɪ.blər/ something or someone that makes it possible for a particular thing to happen or be done

**adversarial** *adj.* /ˌæd.vəˈseə.ri.əl/ involving people opposing or disagreeing with each other

**to alleviate** *v.* /əˈliː.vi.eɪt/ to make something bad such as pain or problems less severe

**contingency plan** *n.* /kənˈtɪn.dʒən.si plæn/ a plan that is made for dealing with an emergency, or with something that might possibly happen and cause problems in the future

**crucial** *adj.* /ˈkruː.ʃəl/ extremely important or necessary

**Kľúč / The Key**

**Elementary**

1. ensure / guarantee / sustain / agree
2. 7BLRs (seven baseline requirements)
3. civilians

**Intermediate**

1. The purpose of 7 BLRs is to measure the level of preparedness of NATO allies.

2. Energy

3. Mass movement management

4. B

**Advanced**

1T 2T 3F 4T 5N/A 6F