



## **PRIMER EJERCICIO: SEGUNDA FASE**

### **TRADUCCIÓN DIRECTA INGLÉS-CASTELLANO**

PERFILES: 22 y 23

#### **Resilience: the first line of deterrence and defence**

Enhancing resilience 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. 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 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 2023 agenda, the 2022 Strategic Concept stresses the importance of adopting a more integrated and better coordinated approach to resilience within the Alliance. 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.



## **Bolstering NATO's readiness, responsiveness and reinforcement**

Throughout its history, NATO has continuously adapted its deterrence and defence to meet the challenges of the evolving security environment. Over the past decade in particular NATO has overhauled its plans and structures to ensure that Allies are ready to respond to any threat from any direction.

The Readiness Action Plan (RAP) was a major driver for change in the Alliance's deterrence and defence posture. The RAP included assurance measures for NATO Allies in Central and Eastern Europe to reassure their populations, deter potential aggression and reinforce.