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Transkrypcja tekstów



ZADANIE 1

Nagranie 1

Troubled airplane-maker Boeing reported its earnings today, but those financial results were overshadowed by questions about quality control at the company after a fuselage panel blew off a 737 Max 9 jet in midair earlier this month. *NPR* transportation correspondent Joel Rose is with us in the studio now. And Joel, I know there are still, like, a zillion questions about this incident - what happened? Why? What it means for Boeing? - how did the company handle all that on this call?

Yeah. Boeing CEO Dave Calhoun acknowledged that this was not a normal earnings call. It's clear that everyone is focused on this dramatic incident you described, where the door plug panel blew off an Alaska Airlines Max 9 jet in midflight. And in light of that, Calhoun said the company isn't even going to try to offer any financial guidance right now. Boeing did release its year-end numbers for 2023. They were not terrible. The company lost \$2.2 billion, but that's actually its best result in several years, since the crashes of two Boeing Max 8 jets in 2018 and 2019 that killed 346 people. Boeing was finally just starting to pull itself out of that hole, and now this latest incident has thrown the company right back into chaos.

Financials aside, Joel, did Boeing say anything new about what caused this latest incident?

No. Calhoun said he doesn't want to get ahead of investigators with the National Transportation Safety Board. They're expected to release preliminary results from their investigation in the coming days. There's a growing consensus that the plane likely left Boeing's factory without four key bolts that are supposed to hold that

door plug panel in place. The NTSB has already raised the possibility that the bolts were not there. And a self-described whistleblower inside Boeing has said that the bolts were not reattached after the door plug was removed for repair work at the factory. Calhoun did not comment on any of that today, though he said again that Boeing is responsible for this mistake and has to make sure that it does not happen again.

How? Like, how are they going to make sure it does not happen again?

Calhoun got several variations of that question from analysts on this call today. Boeing leaders held a daylong stand-down, they called it, at their factories last week to focus on quality. Calhoun says the company plans to spend more time listening to its own engineers. It's also bringing in an outside safety auditor, and this is on top of more oversight from the Federal Aviation Administration and from the airlines that operate these planes. But longtime observers are skeptical, some of them think, that this is not going to be enough. I talked to a former Boeing engineer named Peter Lemme. He says the problems may run deeper.

Nagranie 2

It's the centrepiece of China's multibillion dollar investment in Pakistan. But on Wednesday, the deep sea port of Gwadar in the south-western province of Baluchistan was stormed by militants who attacked with grenades, rocket launchers and kalashnikovs, according to the authorities. Security forces at the port complex fought back, reportedly killing eight gunmen. A Baluch separatist group said it carried out the attack. We got more details from our Pakistan correspondent, Caroline Davies.

We're getting many sorts of information from the officials on the ground in Baluchistan. Now according to them, some armed militants arrived at the port of Gwadar with guns, with bombs, they stormed the complex and it seems that they have targeted the area just outside the port, which is where the government departments are based, including the intelligence agencies and paramilitary forces as well. And according to the government officials, they detonated a number of bombs. We've also heard from several sources that were close on the ground that said that they heard explosions and then they began shooting as well. Now according to the government officials, they say that eight militants were killed during the process of trying to stop this attack. We've also heard that there were at least one soldier, Pakistani soldier, that was killed while trying to defend this area as well, but it's possible that there might be more. We're still waiting for further details about the exact number.

And it's believed that separatists are behind the attack. In fact I think there's been a claim by the separatist group, the Baluch Liberation Army.

Yes, so the BLA have claimed that this is one of the most prominent of the separatist groups in Baluchistan. Now the area that this is in is particularly important. This is a deep sea port, the port of Gwada on the Arabian Sea. It's thought of as the gateway to the China - Pakistan economic corridor, part of China's Belt and Road infrastructure project. And China has poured large amounts of money into Pakistan, particularly in this area in the province of Baluchistan, despite the fact that there has been decades long separatist insurgency in the area. The Baluch nationalists wanting to have either a sort of independent, separate state, or just more autonomy over what happens inside Baluchistan. And so that has always been ongoing and now there is a large amount of Chinese investment. Over the course of the last few years there have been attacks by the BLA, by the Baluch Liberation Army, on both Chinese interests and also Pakistani interests in the

region. According to the BLA, they say the reason they did this, they were attacking the Pakistan intelligence agencies offices, and in particular a lot of these separatist groups are trying to fight, they say, for a larger share in the wealth from the mines, the minerals that are mined in this area, they want to have more money coming back to the region.

Caroline Davies in Pakistan.

ZADANIE 2

Just before 5 AM on Feb. 24, 2022, Russian forces began the invasion of Ukraine, with tanks crossing the border and long-range strikes hitting Kyiv. Everybody predicted a short, bloody victory for Moscow but Ukraine's defenders stood strong. And Russian forces proved to be much weaker than expected. By one month in, the war settled down into a conflict which resembled more World War I than the "shock and awe" campaigns of modern warfare. Today, two years in, the conflict remains frozen. Ladies and Gentlemen. I am Maj. John Blacksmith and I would like to talk about the most important conclusions from the conflict.

So what have we learned? Well, a lot. Let's first look at the Naval Domain.

In the last two years, this domain was a lower-tier area of conflict and yet, both sides stepped up their activities at, above and below the sea. The Ukrainians have particularly shown their ability at using naval drones to deal significant blows to the Russian Navy. One of the reasons their use has been so effective is that the Black Sea, unlike the huge area of the Pacific Ocean, is a contained space. That is why it is easy-to-monitor. The war in Ukraine has also signalled a significant change in the way that we look at naval warfare. Ukraine has demonstrated that there's a huge asymmetric advantage in the use of drones and small unmanned vessels with bombs on them. This means that surface ships have become much more vulnerable than we thought. Such tactic, while unlikely to work in the open ocean, is doable in environments such

as the Persian Gulf, the Black Sea and, most interestingly for the US Navy, the Taiwan Strait. The Ukrainian naval tactic of one-way attacks could be very useful if the US ever had to defend Taiwan from a Chinese invasion.

High in the sky, little has changed since the opening days of the war. Highly effective integrated air defenses, force Russian and Ukrainian jets to operate from standoff distances. But in contrast to the first year of fighting, Ukraine's reach has extended thanks to longer-range air-launched missiles like the UK's Storm Shadow. There is another important thing to notice here. Both Ukraine and Russia have increasingly turned to drone warfare to conduct strikes. For that reason NATO allies have made their early warning and control Platforms available to the Ukrainian forces. For example an Australian-owned Wedgetail operating in the region provides an ISR picture – in other words intelligence, surveillance and reconnaissance picture. It covers low altitude where drones and missiles fly.

Well, lessons learned on the ground front are more difficult to name. Yet, the war has shown that there is still a place for tanks and armoured vehicles on the battlefield. And that if you want to take some ground and hold it, you've got to do it with armed forces. The past year has also shown the growing use of loitering munitions on the battlefield.

For the US Army the main lesson learned is that a more ambitious modernization of M1 Abrams battle tank should be followed. The service is looking for a tank that weighs less, and most importantly better protects soldiers.

All right let's look at the Space Domain now

Russia's invasion began with Moscow's cyber shutdown of Viasat's satellite communication network. Thanks to an American billionaire, within a week Ukraine gained access to Starlink's space-based internet services. Starlink has been used ever since in Ukraine. First of all it helps to keep citizens and the government connected to

the outside world but it also supports Ukraine's military forces. It is worth noting that Starlink's configuration involves thousands of satellites in low Earth orbit. Thanks to that, Russia has been unsuccessful in its attempts to jam satellite communication.

The war has also established that networks comprising many small, less costly satellites rather than few, super-capable ones are harder to attack.

And since then, there have been attempts to integrate those two key lessons into the Space Force's efforts [Fade out]

ZADANIE 3

13. The UN peacekeeping force in the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo says it's reinforced its positions around the regional capital, Goma, which is threatened by a rebel offensive. A spokesman said the Rwandan backed M 23 launched several attacks over the past ten days on the town of Sake.
14. China has agreed to lift a long standing ban on imports of Spanish beef. The announcement came after talks in Spain between the two countries' foreign ministers. Spain's foreign minister said the lifting of the embargo was good news for Spanish farmers, who for the past two weeks have taken part in European union wide protests over burdensome regulations, high costs and cheap imports.
15. The Israeli government has formally rejected what it called the unilateral recognition of Palestinian statehood. The move was put to a cabinet vote by the prime minister, Benjamin Netanyahu, and was approved unanimously. But speaking at a security conference in Germany, Jordan's deputy prime minister, Ayman Safadi, said Israel's continued refusal to give

Palestinians their own state will be to the detriment of the whole region.

chipmaker Navidea posted a more positive forecast than expected.

16. The British museum has turned off comments on one of its social media posts because of a campaign demanding the return of stone monuments to Easter Island. The museum in London has two statues taken from the Chilean territory in the 19th century. Its Instagram page has been flooded with comments by users calling for the figures to be given back. They'd been encouraged to write the messages by a well-known influencer in Chile.

20. The White House has spoken out strongly against recent state bills restricting LGBTQ rights. Conservative lawmakers have recently led a wave of legislation targeting the rights of gay and transgender people in various states across the US. Measures include bans on discussion of gender identity in schools, bans on transgender medical procedures and blocking transgender participation in sports.

17. Thousands of doctors in South Korea have walked out in protests at plans to boost the number of medical students. The government says it wants to solve a worsening shortage of healthcare staff, but many doctors fear greater competition for jobs could lower their earnings. Healthcare is heavily privatized in South Korea, where workers in the industry are already among the best paid in the world.



CENTRALNA
KOMISJA EGZAMINACYJNA
JĘZYKÓW OBCYCH
MINISTERSTWA
OBRONY NARODOWEJ

18. Albania's parliament is due to hold a debate on a controversial asylum deal that the prime minister, Eddie Ramos, signed with his Italian counterpart, Giorgio Maloney, in November. It'll see reception centres set up on Albanian territory for people seeking asylum across the Adriatic Sea. The deal's been criticised by rights groups as shameful and has survived a complaint to the constitutional court by Albania's opposition parties. They argued that allowing Rome to run asylum centers would violate Albania's sovereignty. But judges ruled that MPs could vote on the agreement.

19. Japan's stock market has hit a record high, returning to levels not seen since the Japanese asset bubble of the 1980s. The Nikkei 25 index surged amid optimism surrounding tech companies after the US