

The NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme

*Overview of the SPS Programme
for Cooperation in Civil Science under NATO-Russia Council*



Outline

- Emerging Security Challenges Division
- The SPS Programme
- Objectives of Science for Peace and Security
- A Unique Network of Cooperation
- NRC(SPS) Committee
- NRC(SPS) Key Priorities
- Target Participants & Mechanisms
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- Dissemination of Information



Emerging Security Challenges

- Emerging Security Challenges Division (ESCD) has recently been established to address emerging security challenges in a comprehensive and cross-cutting way. It composes of five sections and a unit:
 1. Cyber Defence Section,
 2. Counter Terrorism Section,
 3. Energy Security Section,
 4. WMD Non-Proliferation Centre,
 5. Nuclear Policy Directorate,
 6. Strategic Analysis Capability Unit.

- The SPS Programme has been moved to the ESCD as of 1 November 2010 to continue to develop joint security-related civil science and technology cooperative projects with partners, and to apply best scientific and technical expertise to problem solving for issues of mutual concern to NATO Allies and partners.

SPS Programme

- Enhances cooperation with all partnerships based on security-related civil science and innovation,
- Conducts activities aligned with NATO's Strategic Objectives – especially Partnership,
- Sponsors activities to identify future threats, raising awareness and finding solutions

SPS Objectives

- Establish concrete civil collaboration between NATO countries and Partner and Med Dialogue countries,
- Contribute to solving problems effecting large societies in partner countries,
- Promote NATO's values and image in targeted communities in Partner and Med Dialogue countries and society at large
 - Young generation of 'Leaders of Tomorrow'
- Contribute to Stability and Peace e.g. by promoting regional co-operation
- Provide seed money for seed projects to provide the basis for addressing priority needs

A Unique Network of Cooperation

NATO Countries

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

Partner Countries

Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Finland, Georgia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Ireland, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia(*), Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan,

Mediterranean Dialogue Countries

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia

Total: 57 countries

(*) Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name

NRC(SPS) Committee

- NATO-Russia Council (NRC) SPS Committee is a unique committee supporting collaboration between scientists from the Russian Federation and NATO countries:
 - ASG/ESCD is the Chairman of NRC(SPS) Committee,
 - Meets twice a year,
 - Operates under NRC(SPS) Action Plan 2010-212,
 - Defines priority areas of cooperation, develops joint projects, and implements the Action Plan.

Priority Areas for NRC(SPS) Cooperation

- Defence against terrorism:
 - Explosives Detection,
 - Information Technology-based Threats,
 - Study of Human Factors in Defence Against Terrorism,
- Countering other threats to security:
 - Defence-related environmental security,
 - Eco-terrorism,
 - Disaster forecast and prevention of catastrophes,
- Countering other threats to security – only nationally-funded projects:
 - Biotechnology/bioscience,
 - Food security in times of natural disaster or other non-CBRN events,
 - Security-related regional studies,
 - Modeling sustainable consumption.

Characteristics of a NRC(SPS) Activity

- Involves one co-director from a NATO country and one from Russia;
- Addresses one or more of the Priority Topics listed in the NRC(SPS) Action Plan;
- Specifies a venue in one of the NRC countries and preferably in the Russian Federation;
- Includes only participants from the NRC countries;
- Subject to the independent scientific evaluation to ensure both scientific quality and relevance to security;
- To be approved by the NRC(SPS) Committee.

NRC(SPS) Mechanisms

- Collaborative Linkage Grants (CLG),
- Advanced Research Workshops (ARW),
- Advanced Study Institutes (ASI),
- Advanced Training Courses (ATC),
- Multi-year Science for Peace Projects (SfPP),
- National Funded Activities (NFA),
 - Pilot Studies,
 - Short-Term Projects,
 - Expert Meetings.

COLLABORATIVE LINKAGE GRANTS (CLG)

- Provide opportunities to members of research teams in universities or research institutions of NATO and partner countries, for collaboration on research projects and to create specialist networks.
- Cost in the range of EUR 5K to 25K.

ADVANCED RESEARCH WORKSHOPS (ARW)

- Meetings of high level experts to assess the most advanced knowledge on NRC(SPS) Priority Areas and provide recommendations/ conclusions for future actions;
- The duration of a workshop is about 3 working days;
- The number of key speakers and participants varies between 20 and 50;
- The cost of a technical workshop amounts to EUR 30K to 45K.
- The results are expected to be published under NATO Science Series.

ADVANCED TRAINING COURSES (ATC) & ADVANCED STUDY INSTITUTES (ASI)

- Enable specialists in NATO countries to share their expertise with trainees from Partner and Mediterranean Dialogue countries;
- The number of trainees varies between 40 and 60;
- The duration is 5 or 10 working days. The cost of a training course ranges between EUR 50K and 70K.
- The results are expected to be published under NATO Science Series.

SCIENCE FOR PEACE PROJECTS (SfP)

- Are multi-year projects which contribute to capacity building, providing equipment and training of young experts, generally through exchange of information and experience to solve problems with concrete deliverables and pre-defined end-users.
- The average cost for such a project is in the range of EUR 250K to 300K/3-5 years. Partner countries provide both manpower (salaries) and logistics (laboratories).

NATIONALLY FUNDED ACTIVITIES (NFA)

- NFA proposals may be presented by any NATO country or Russia;
- Prepared by national authorities and submitted to the NRC(SPS) Committee by the national representative;
- National or regional priorities of interest to several nations;
- Granting mechanisms:
 - Pilot Studies (3-5 years),
 - Short-Term Projects (18 months maximum),
 - Topical Workshops.

How to Apply

- Identify a topic which you wish to open to international cooperation
- Determine the appropriate mechanism
- Find a qualified collaborator
 - from Russia and a NATO country,
 - The SPS Website bulletin board can help www.nato.int/science
- Visit the NATO SPS website for downloadable application forms and instructions
- Complete the application form with your collaborator and submit it

- Results of SPS awards are published in books under the **NATO Science for Peace and Security Series**
- To subscribe to the SPS e- Newsletter:
<http://www.nato.int/ebookshop/esubscribe>
- On-line publications on the Programme website

- The SPS website is the primary source for applicants and participants on activities and procedures
 - Instructions for applicants
 - Downloadable application forms

www.nato.int/science