

security science partnership



NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme (SPS)

How to apply?



Some examples of SPS Activities

Stand-off Explosives Detection programme (STANDEX)

The core concept of STANDEX is to bring together and integrate various techniques and technologies for the detection of explosives and the localisation, recognition, identification and tracking of potential perpetrators of attacks. STANDEX represents also a platform of collaboration between scientists from the Russian Federation, France, USA, Turkey.



The project has already made great strides and will be completed with the Big City Trials in the Paris Metro by May 2013.

Check video at:
www.natochannel.tv/?uri=channels/381662/15581963

Civil Support to NATO Operations - SILK Afghanistan Project

NATO SPS is assisting in the establishment of accredited National Research and Education Networks in Afghanistan. The focus of the programme is on high-speed internet access via satellite or fibre optics.



At this moment, 26 universities have already been connected to the SILK network. It is intended to increase this number to 29 universities in the course of this year. After this expansion the project will provide Internet access to more than 95% of the Afghan students in public universities.

Check video at:
www.natochannel.tv/?uri=channels/381662/1353007

Who can apply?

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, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States

NATO's Partner Countries

Afghanistan, Algeria, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Australia, Austria, Bahrain, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Egypt, Finland, Georgia, Jordan, Iraq, Ireland, Israel, Japan, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyz Republic, Kuwait, Malta, Mauritania, Moldova, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, New Zealand, Pakistan, Qatar, Russian Federation, Republic of Korea, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, Tunisia, Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, United Arab Emirates

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

Contact us:

For further questions: science@hq.nato.int
For sending an application: sps.applications@hq.nato.int

Overview

The SPS Programme:

- aims to enhance euro-atlantic and international security, peace and stability by applying the best scientific and technical expertise to deliver solutions for issues of mutual concern to NATO Allies and Partners - promotes regional security and cooperation



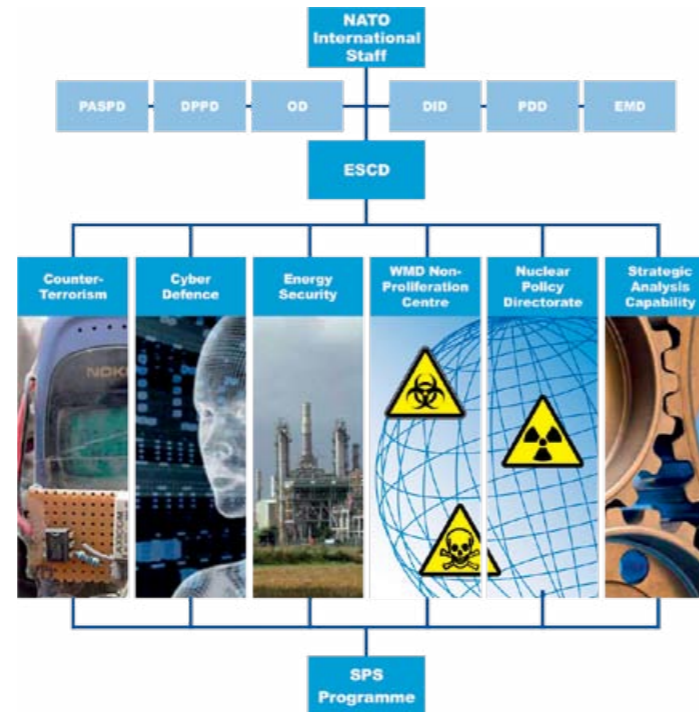
- contributes to prepare interested eligible nations for NATO membership
- builds confidence, and better mutual understanding of NATO's role and activities, through enhanced public diplomacy



- is offering grants for projects, workshops and training involving scientists and experts from NATO member states and partner countries;
- is part of the Emerging Security Challenges Division.

Emerging Security Challenges Division (ESC Division)

The ESC Division was established in 2010 in order to address a growing range of non-traditional risks and challenges facing NATO and its partners. Developing NATO's ability to anticipate and effectively address new challenges will be central to the future of the Alliance.



The structure of the Division reflects both the growing interconnections of emerging security challenges and the need for a coherent NATO response. The rationale behind it is to address emerging security challenges in a comprehensive and cross-cutting way with all partners through the SPS Programme. Topics including terrorism, cyber defence, energy security will be addressed in SPS workshops, training and/or multi-year projects.

Supported mechanisms

A. PROJECTS

Multi-year Projects

Grants to collaborate on R&D projects; cover project-related costs such as scientific equipment, consumables, computers, software, travel and training of young scientists.

B. TRAINING

Advanced Study Institutes (ASI)

Grants to organise high-level tutorial courses to convey the latest developments in a NATO-relevant subject to young scientists at post-doctoral level.

Advanced Training Courses (ATC)

Grants to enable specialists in NATO countries to share their security-related expertise with trainees from NATO's partner countries.

C. WORKSHOPS

Advanced Research Workshops (ARW)

Grants to organise expert workshops where high-level discussions and information sharing is aimed at finding solutions for today's security challenges

SPS key priorities

Activities funded under the SPS Programme must address the SPS key priorities listed below:

1. Facilitate mutually beneficial cooperation on issues of common interest, including international efforts to meet emerging security challenges
 - a. Counter-Terrorism
 - b. Energy Security
 - c. Cyber Defence
 - d. Defence against CBRN Agents
 - e. Environmental Security
2. Enhance support for NATO-led operations and missions
 - Provision of civilian support through SPS Key Priorities.
 - Provision of access to information through internet connectivity as in the SILK-Afghanistan Programme.
 - Cultural and social aspects in military operations and missions.
 - Enhancing cooperation with other international actors.
3. Enhance awareness on security developments including through early warning, with a view to preventing crises
 - a. Security- related Advanced Technology
 - b. Border and Port Security
 - c. Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Detection and Clearance
 - d. Human and Social Aspects of Security related to NATO's strategic objectives.
4. Any project clearly linked to a threat to security not otherwise defined in these priorities will be examined for links to NATO's Strategic Objectives.