

NATO

Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme



Overview of the SPS Programme 20 June 2012

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Summary

- What is the SPS Programme about?
- Objectives of the SPS Programme
- A Unique Network of Cooperation
- What Types of Activities can we offer?
- Some Project Examples
- Role of the SPS Programme in the Emerging Security Challenges (ESC) Division
- Who can Apply?
- How to Apply?



SPS Programme

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



SPS Objectives

Establish concrete security-related science civil collaboration

between NATO countries and partner countries,

Contribute to solving problems effecting large societies in

partner countries,

Promote NATO's values and image in targeted communities in

partner countries and society at large,

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.

New SPS Key Priorities

- 1. Facilitate mutually beneficial cooperation on issues of common interest, including international efforts to meet emerging security challenges,**
 - Counter-Terrorism
 - Energy Security
 - Cyber Defence
 - Defence against CBRN Agents
 - Environmental Security

- 2. Enhance support for NATO-led operations and missions,**

- 3. Enhance awareness on security developments including through early warning, with a view to preventing crises,**
 - Security-related Advanced Technology
 - Border and Port Security
 - Mine and Unexploded Ordnance Detection and Clearance
 - Human and Social Aspects of Security related to NATO's strategic objectives

- 4. Any project related clearly linked to a threat to security not otherwise defined in these priorities may also be considered for funding under the SPS Programme. Such proposals will be examined for links to NATO's Strategic Objectives.**

SPS Activities

- **Top-Down Projects**

Responding to partner needs

- **Bottom-Up Projects**

Individual scientists and security experts applying for funding

The 2012 SPS **Programme Budget** is 12.085 million Euros.

What can we do?

Grant mechanisms

- Multi-year Projects
- Workshops
- Training



Multi-year Projects

- Multi-year projects which contribute to capacity building, providing equipment and training of young experts, generally through exchange of information and experience.
- Goal: 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).

Workshops

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

Training

- Enable specialists in NATO countries to share their expertise with trainees from Partner countries;
- The number of trainees varies between 40 and 60;
- The duration is 5 or 10 working days;
- The results are expected to be published under NATO Science Series.

Role of the SPS Programme in the ESC Division

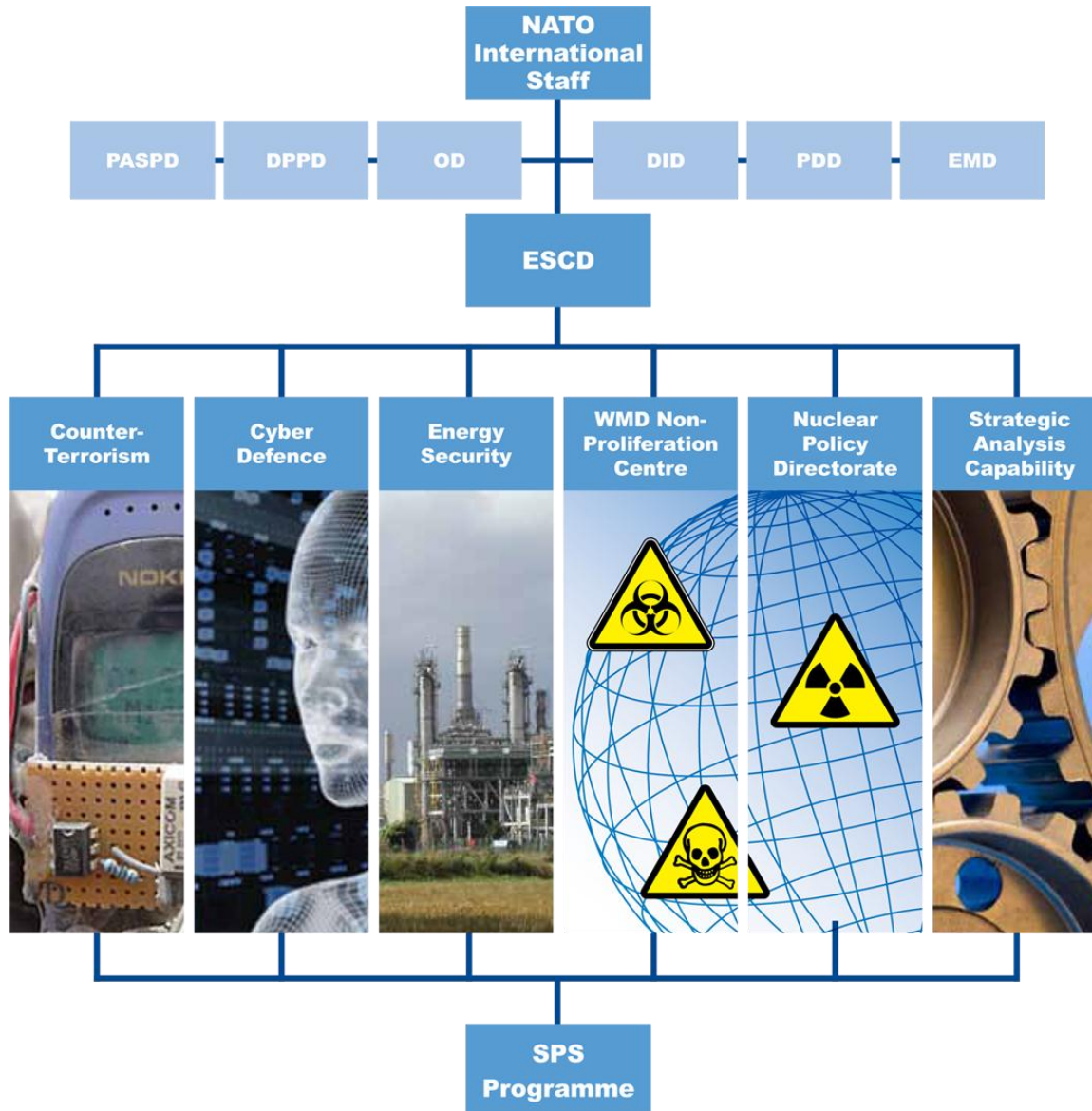
Past

- Interalliance during the Cold War
- Decision-making only by Scientists
- Bringing scientists together from NATO countries
- Cross-cutting science was the criteria for selection

Today

- Partnership tool
- In line with NATO's political agenda
- Final decision for funding given by the nations in the Political and Partnership Committee (PPC)
- Not only scientists eligible for cooperation

Emerging Security Challenges

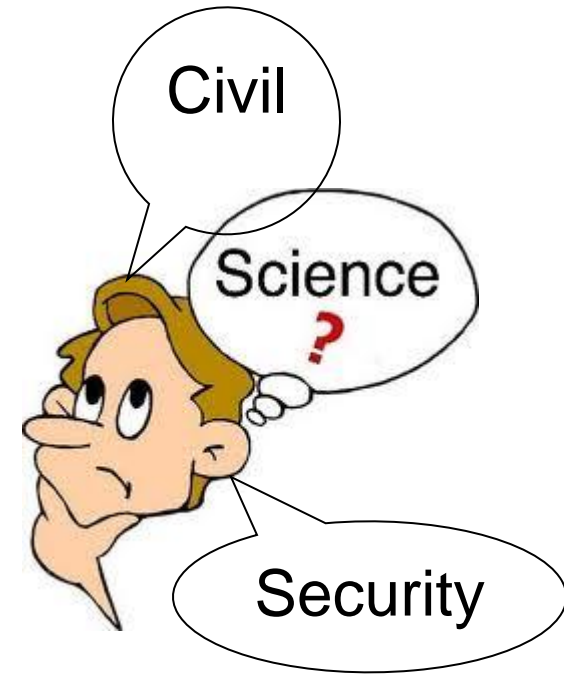


Who can Apply?

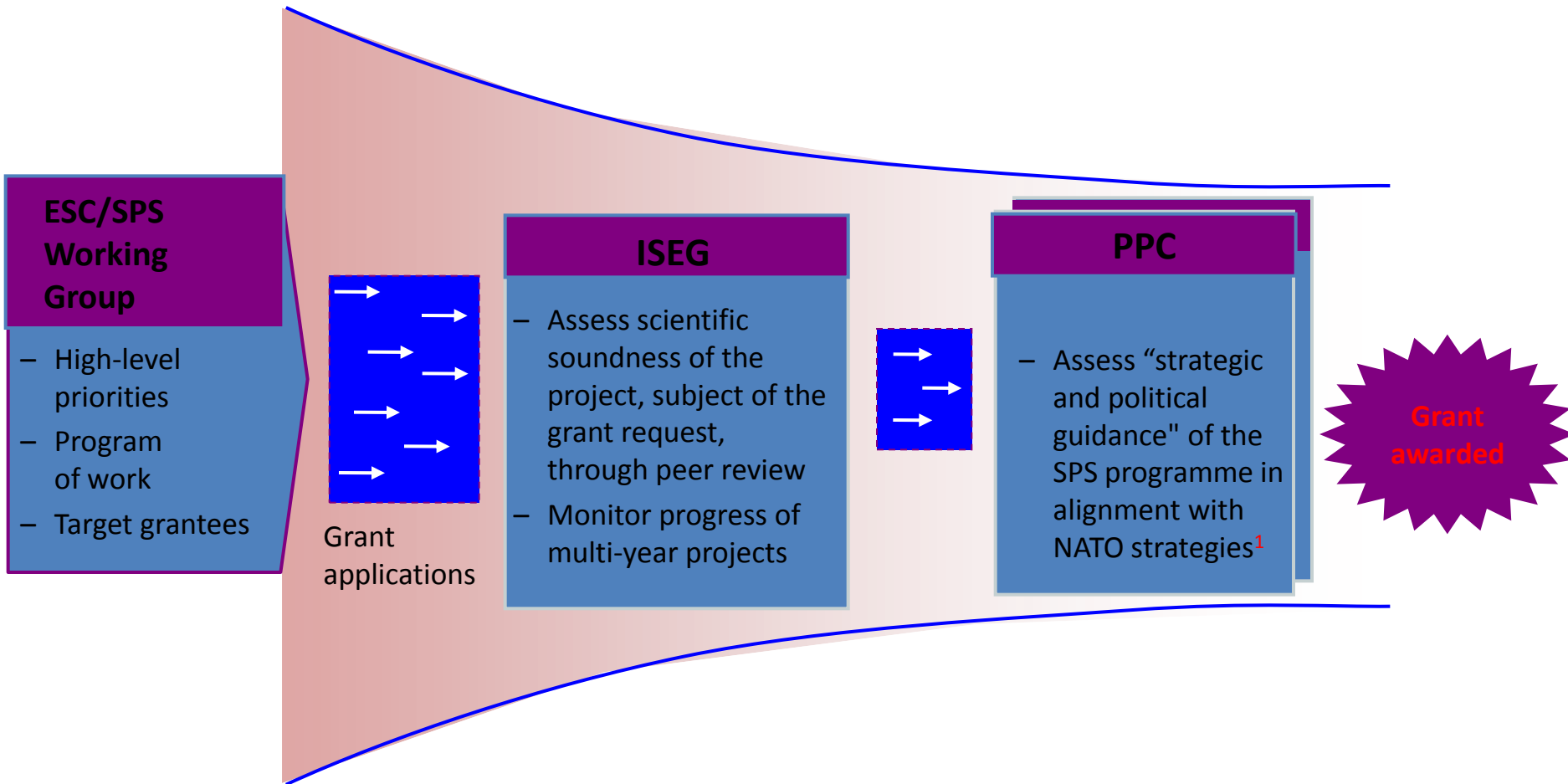
- Experts in security related civil science and technology
- Scientist, Think Tank, Government, University
- Funding joint cooperative projects between experts from NATO nations and partner countries

How to Apply

- [Identify a relevant topic](#) which you wish to open to international cooperation,
- Determine the [appropriate grant mechanism](#),
- Find a [qualified collaborator](#) from a Partner and NATO country,
- Visit the NATO SPS Website for assistance and downloadable [application forms and instructions](#),
- [Complete the 'Application Form'](#) with your collaborator and submit it.



“Review” process for “bottom-up” projects



¹ Through silence procedure

SPS 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

A Unique Network of Cooperation

NATO Countries (28)

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.

Euro Atlantic Partnership Council Countries (22)

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 (7)

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

Istanbul Initiative Countries (4)

Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, United Arab Emirates.

Global Partner Countries (8)

Afghanistan, Australia, Iraq, Japan, Mongolia, Pakistan, the Republic of Korea , New Zealand

Total: 69 countries

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

Selected Examples - Multi-Year Projects

- Artificial Receptors for Bacillus anthracis Specific Anthrose Detection, ref. 983154
Project Co-Directors:
 - Dr. Predrag Cudic, Torrey Pines Inst. for Molecular Studies, Florida, USA (NPD)
 - Dr. Andreja Jakas, Rudjer Boskovic Institute, Zagreb, Croatia (PPD)
 - Approval Date: 23 July 2008
 - NATO Budget: EUR 208,000
- New Inhibitors of Botulinum Neurotoxins, ref. 983638
Project Co-Directors:
 - Dr. Sina Bavari, United States Army Medical Research Institute of Infectious Diseases, Section Chief, USA (NPD)
 - Dr. Bogdan Šolaja, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Chemistry, Serbia (PPD)
 - Dr. Rick Gussio, National cancer Institute at Frederick, Principle Investigator, USA (Co-Director)
 - Dr. James Burnett, SAIC-Frederick, Inc., National Cancer Institute at Frederick, Senior Scientist, USA (Co-Director)
 - Dr. Dejan Oспенica, University of Belgrade, ICTM-Department of Chemistry, Serbia (Co-Director)
 - Approval Date: 27 November 2009
 - NATO Budget: EUR 275,000

In total, scientists and experts from Egypt have had leading roles in 70 activities, and more have joined various cooperative activities as key speakers and participants.
- Development of an Advanced X-Ray Generator Based on Compton Back-Scattering, ref. 977982
Project Co-Directors:
 - Dr. Jan I.M. Botman, TUE, Eindhoven, the Netherlands (NPD)
 - Dr. Alexander Shcherbakov, KIPT, Kharkov, Ukraine (PPD)
 - Prof. Andrei Lebedev, Lebedev Institute, Moscow, Russia (Co-Director)
 - Approval Date: 9 December 2002
 - NATO Budget: EUR 650,000

Selected Examples – Workshops



- “Enhancement of CBRN Defence Capabilities”
in Kiev, Ukraine on 10-12 May 2011

The objective of the event was to provide a platform for the experts from NATO nations and Ukraine to evaluate and discuss their experience and various capabilities in non-proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD), disease surveillance and defence against CBRN. In addition, they discussed the future developments and solutions that will further enhance these capabilities. Industry representatives also took part in the event to show their capabilities in support of CBRN defence operations.

- “Military and Civilian Contributions to Disease Surveillance”
in Kiev, Ukraine on 12-13 May 2011

The aim of the event was to leverage the disease surveillance expertise of the Committee of the Chiefs of Military Medical Services at NATO.

Thank you

Questions?