



Developing Practical Cooperation through Science

Sweden has been actively engaged within the framework of the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme since 1991.

The NATO SPS Programme enables close collaboration on issues of common interest to enhance the security of NATO and Partner nations by facilitating international efforts to meet emerging security challenges, supporting NATO-led operations and missions, and advancing early warning and forecasting for the prevention of disasters and crises.

The current SPS Key Priorities include:

- Counter-Terrorism;
- Energy Security;
- Cyber Defence;
- Defence against CBRN Agents;
- Environmental Security;
- Security-related Advanced Technology;
- Border and Port Security;
- Human and Social Aspects of Security.

Additionally, the SPS Programme helps to promote *regional security* through scientific cooperation among Partners. The Programme also helps to *prepare* interested eligible nations for NATO membership. SPS activities often have a high *public diplomacy* value.

SWEDEN

Sweden is an active NATO Partner within the framework of the SPS Programme. At present, the primary area for cooperation with Sweden is **Defence against CBRN Agents**. Below are some examples of ongoing and completed activities led by NATO and Swedish scientists and experts under the framework of the SPS Programme.

Cooperative Activities

EVALUATION SUPPORT FOR COUNTERING VIOLENT EXTREMISM AT THE LOCAL LEVEL

This Multi-Year Project (MYP) was proposed in response to a 2018 SPS Special Call for activities addressing the Key Priority of Counter-Terrorism. The project brought together experts in the areas of programme evaluation, training and Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) with the primary objective of building capacity in evaluation, assessment and data-analytics of third-party community-level organizations active in CVE. The project also aimed to facilitate the integration of scientifically-derived knowledge into policies with the scope of demonstrating that evaluation data can be used by practitioners and policy makers to improve and further disseminate CVE solutions and best practices. *This project was completed in June 2021 and led by experts from Sweden and the United States.* [ref. G5556].

NOVEL COMPOUNDS TO LIMIT MOSQUITO-BORNE PATHOGENS AND ASSOCIATED INFECTIONS

The goal of this project is to develop next-generation deterrents to contain the spread of vector mosquitos. Vector mosquitos transmit infectious diseases between humans and between animals and humans. The team proposes the development of innovative molecules to significantly reduce the aggression of vector mosquitos in tropical and sub-tropical scenarios. It will assess the environmental impacts of the new compounds, and inform the public about importance of basic and applied research on vector mosquitos. Developing new and efficient tools to manage mosquitos is of vital importance to the health of populations and environments in NATO and partner countries, and in NATO mission areas. *This project is led by Sweden and Italy.* [ref. G5701].

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP) AND HYBRID WARFARE RELATED-CHALLENGES

The objective of this ARW was to contribute to efforts to protect critical infrastructure against major hazards and challenges, such as cyber and terrorist attacks on energy supplies, which defy national borders. Specifically, the workshop investigated the emerging security risks faced by NATO partner countries in the Nordic area. The workshop established a forum for the exchange of information and best practices between experts; developed a set of tools to deter and defend against adversaries posing risks to critical infrastructure; and provided concrete recommendations for strengthening collaboration between NATO and partner countries in the North. *This workshop was led by experts from Sweden and Belgium.* [ref. G5123].

CBRN EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT AND MEDICAL COUNTERMEASURES

This ARW, which took place in Lyon in May 2017, brought together scientists and experts with academic, governmental and military backgrounds working in the field of medical countermeasures against CBRN agents, in order to share information and knowledge and to consider new avenues for research and innovation. Ultimately this resulted in increased collaborative networks and the emergence of new research and development ideas for an adapted and improved CBRN defence. *This activity was led by experts from Sweden and France.* [ref. G5350].



The NATO Science for Peace
and Security Programme

www.nato.int/science