



## Developing Practical Cooperation through Science

**Finland has been actively engaged within the framework of the NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme since 1994.**

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.

## FINLAND

The SPS Programme strongly welcomes collaboration with Finland in future activities. At present, Finland is leading five ongoing activities under the framework of the SPS Programme. The primary areas of cooperation with Finland are: **Counter-Terrorism**, **Advanced Technology** and **CBRN Defence**. Below are some examples of ongoing and completed projects led by Finnish scientists and experts.

### Cooperative Activities

#### INTELLIGENT AND RESILIENT CYBER DEFENCE IN SUPPLY CHAINS AND LOGISTICS

This Multi-Year Project (MYP) aimed to develop an efficient cyber defence for intelligent systems, such as modern automated supply chains, military supply chains, and logistics systems of a 4<sup>th</sup> generation. The scope of the project was to train the Artificial Intelligence (AI)-systems to recognise a potential cyber-attack, including its “*symptoms*” and structurally respond to it. The project also modelled feasible data attack scenarios and proposed an architecture to increase system immunity against adversary data flows. It increased the potential to share and further develop the expertise essential for the creation and implementation of advanced concepts and tools for adaptive cyber defence and intrusion prevention in AI-based systems. *This project was led by scientists from Finland, Bulgaria, France and Ukraine.* [ref. G5511].

#### INTEGRATED SYSTEM FOR THREATS EARLY DETECTION (INSTEAD)

INSTEAD is one of the MYPs that constitute the DEXTER Programme, which is developing an integrated system to detect explosives and firearms in public spaces. This project aims to deliver a system for the centralized management of sensors deployed in a specific location to improve the detection capabilities of person-borne explosives in moving crowds. INSTEAD will interface sensors developed in its sister projects, and a video system to enhance capabilities to raise the alarm on suspects in emergency and intervention protocols. *This project is led by scientists from Finland, Italy, and the Netherlands.* [ref. G5605].

#### PORTABLE LOW-COST RAMAN PROBE FOR CHEMICAL CONTAMINANT IDENTIFICATION (RAPID)

This MYP aimed to develop and demonstrate a reliable, low-cost, label-free Surface Enhanced Raman Scattering (SERS) sensor probe to detect major contaminants in water-like Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons,

Ammonia, Nitrates, Herbicides and Pesticides. This technological breakthrough in applying photonic sensing to chemical and biological defence will provide a much-needed cost-effective technology for the rapid detection of CBRN threats on the field with portable devices, whereas previous methods required hours. *This project, completed in 2019, was led by experts from Finland, Italy, and Spain.* [ref. G5250].

### **DEVELOPING A MULTINATIONAL TELEMEDICINE SYSTEM FOR EMERGENCY SITUATIONS**

The aim of this flagship MYP was to develop a multinational telemedicine system to improve access to health services and increase survival rates in emergency situations, particularly in remote areas. Through the use of modern communication technologies, an international network of medical



*Live testing of the telemedicine system during the Ukraine 2015 field exercise.*

specialists will be able to assess patients, determine diagnoses and provide real-time recommendations. The technology was successfully live-tested during field exercises in Ukraine, Montenegro and Bosnia and Herzegovina. *This project was led by Finland and Romania, and involved experts from the United States, the Republic of Moldova and Ukraine.* [ref. G4748].

### **INNOVATIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR A GREENER DEFENCE**

This workshop discussed innovative technologies and new policies needed for achieving a greener defence sector. It brought together experts coming from different areas of the world to share their knowledge and lessons learned. Sustainable defence is a subject that needs to be continuously addressed in order to keep awareness high at the institutional and public level. *This activity took place in October 2021 and was led by experts from Finland and Italy.* [ref. G5819]

### **CYBER DEFENCE IN INDUSTRY 4.0 SYSTEMS**

The majority of advanced industry 4.0 systems and related logistics and infrastructures are vulnerable to cyber-attacks that could be severe and affect national security. To ensure the protection of these systems, adaptive cyber defence capabilities must be developed and effectively implemented. In October 2017, an Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) was held in order to establish strategies, concepts and tools for the creation and implementation of cyber systems and 4G cyber platforms capable of:

- providing enhanced cyber defence and interoperability,
- smart intrusion prevention,
- adaptive cyber defence,
- smart recovering of the system states,
- smart monitoring, control and management of industry 4.0 systems and related logistics and IT infrastructure.

The ARW also established a network of civilian and military experts from Allied and partner countries, creating a forum to share their respective expertise in the field. *This workshop was led by experts from Finland and Bulgaria.* [ref. G5172].

### **COLLABORATIVE AUGMENTED NAVIGATION FOR DEFENCE OBJECTIVES II (CANDO2)**

This MYP aims to design, develop and test a seamless indoor-outdoor collaborative navigation system for blue force tracking and human machine teaming in urban environment in real-time. It will develop an accurate and resilient indoor navigation system, which is instrumental for the protection of operating personnel. This project builds on the success of a project completed in February 2020. CANDO2 will further develop and test a combined platform, performing a set of common trainings, and addressing electromagnetic incompatibility issues encountered in the first project. *This project is led by scientists from Finland and Norway.* [ref. G5902].



The NATO Science for Peace  
and Security Programme

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