

Developing Practical Cooperation through Science

Georgia 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 forecast 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.

GEORGIA

Georgia is a very active partner within the SPS Programme. At present, the leading areas for cooperation include **Energy Security, Counter-Terrorism, support for NATO-led operations** and **Women, Peace and Security**. Below are some examples of ongoing and completed projects under the framework of the NATO SPS Programme.

Cooperative Activities

WOMEN, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE GEORGIAN ARMED FORCES

In November 2017, SPS launched a multi-year project to conduct an organisational assessment on the role of Women, Peace and Security in the Georgian Armed Forces. Led by the Ministry of Defence of Georgia, the Slovenia and Swiss chapters of the the Geneva Centre for the Democratic Control of Armed Forces (DCAF), the MoD of the United Kingdom, and the Ministry of Defence of Spain, this two-year project aims to develop institutional capabilities for conducting organisational climate surveys in the Ministry of Defence. It will also provide training with a view towards improving the conditions for both men and women in the armed force. *This activity is led by experts from Georgia, Slovenia, Switzerland, Spain, and the UK [ref. G5342].*



INNOVATIVE ENERGY SOLUTIONS FOR MILITARY APPLICATIONS (IESMA) CONFERENCE 2018

As part of NATO's Smart Energy Initiative that was launched in 2011, IESMA conference has become a recognised platform for bringing together the military, academia and industry, as well as civil servants. The fourth edition of the IESMA conference will be hosted by NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence on 14-16 November 2018 in Vilnius, Lithuania. Different from its previous iterations, IESMA 2018 will have a focus session on hybrid power generation and micro grids for dual use, using innovative energy solutions that could be especially interesting for partner countries such as Algeria, Australia, Finland, Kuwait and Jordan, as well as organisations such as the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organisations and the United Nations.

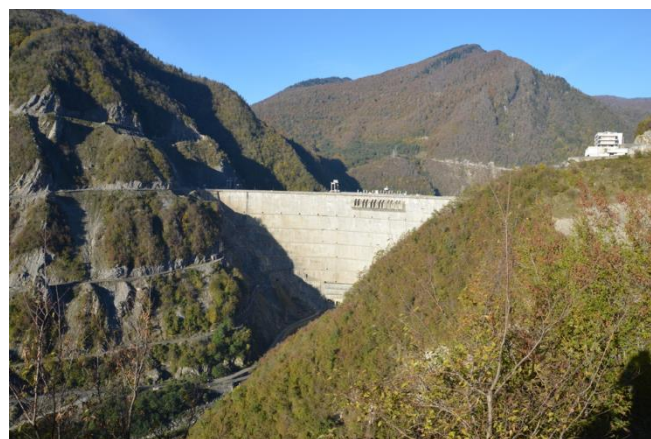


This activity is led by experts from Georgia and Lithuania [ref. G5464].

ADDRESSING EMERGING SECURITY RISKS FOR ENERGY FLOWS OVER SOUTH CAUCASUS

Critical infrastructure safeguarding is a NATO strategic objective. This workshop took place in December 2016 and brought together representatives from scientific, governmental and security relevant sectors of energy producing, transit and consuming countries, to discuss the emerging security threats to critical energy networks and to offer concrete instruments mitigating these threats. The focus of the workshop was on the South Caucasus and the Black Sea regions. *This activity was led by scientists and experts from Georgia and Lithuania [ref. G5112].*

SECURITY RISKS TO ENGURI HYDROPOWER INFRASTRUCTURE



The security risks to the Enguri Hydropower Plant would have direct consequences for the stability of Georgia and the wider Caucasus region. The project research team studies natural hazards that could undermine social and geopolitical stability in the area near the Enguri Dam, which provides 75% of the electric power in Georgia. The multi-year project focuses on the potential implications of security risks associated with seismicity, landslides, release of pollutants to this critical energy infrastructure. *This project is led by experts from Georgia, Italy, USA, U.K., Azerbaijan and Kazakhstan [ref. G4934].*

ASSISTING NATO IN ADDRESSING THE SECURITY CHALLENGES ON ITS EASTERN FLANK

This workshop took place on 18-21 April in Bucharest, Romania and brought together experts on four key issues, i.e. cyber defence, counter-terrorism, border security and energy security to discuss challenges in their respective priority areas. The event, designed as a table-top exercise, provided a comprehensive perspective on the vulnerabilities in the Black Sea and the Balkans through a tailored set of "black swan" scenarios, which would inform and assist the Alliance in addressing the security challenges on its Eastern Flank. The workshop will result in an integrated analysis to be published in the NATO Science Series. *This activity was led by scientists and experts from Georgia and Romania [ref. G5438].*



The NATO Science for Peace
and Security Programme