

## Developing Practical Cooperation through Science

**NATO has been engaged with New Zealand since 2001 through the “Partners Across the Globe” partnership framework.**

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.

# NEW ZEALAND

NATO cooperates with a range of countries beyond the Euro-Atlantic area, referred to as “Partners Across the Globe”. Within this framework, NATO and New Zealand have had regular contact and collaboration since 2001.

## Cooperative Activities

### SMALL STATES AND THE NEW SECURITY ENVIRONMENT (SSANSE)

This SPS Multi-Year Project (MYP) provided a critical examination of the foreign and defence policy choices and challenges of NATO small states and partner states in Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region, and Oceania, as they face changing security environments. It aimed to analyse how small states are dealing with and responding to salient security issues, such as counter-terrorism, energy security, cyber defence, and environmental security and how NATO can better support states in addressing these challenges. The project extended theoretical debates on the role of small states in the changing



international system, and how these states manage their defence policies and international relations with important international players, including Russia, China, the United States, and the European Union.

This multi-year initiative delivered a package of theoretically-informed, academically rigorous, evidence-based, policy-relevant research on the foreign and defence policy choices and challenges of the aforementioned regions. *This project, launched in 2017, was led by scientists and experts from New Zealand, Iceland, Lithuania and the United States.* [ref. G5228].

### **NATO GLOBAL PERCEPTIONS – VIEWS FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION**

The ‘*Global Perceptions*’ project was launched in 2014 with the aim to systematically trace perceptions of NATO among the five Global Partners in the Asia-Pacific region, namely Australia, Japan, Mongolia, the Republic of Korea, and New Zealand. Prevailing perceptions of the Alliance frame global expectations and affect partners’ reactions to NATO’s initiatives. This MYP conducted comprehensive comparative research of elite perceptions and media images of NATO as a global security actor to identify, measure, and raise global awareness, as well as extend knowledge of NATO in the region. *This project was led by experts from New Zealand, Estonia, and the United States.* [ref. G4902].



### **THE SPS PROGRAMME IS OPEN TO ACTIVITIES WITH NEW ZEALAND**

The SPS Programme is open to all activities with New Zealand, in line with the political guidance from Allies established via the SPS Key Priorities and the Individual Partnership and Cooperation Programme between NATO and New Zealand.



The NATO Science for Peace  
and Security Programme

[www.nato.int/science](http://www.nato.int/science)