NATO cooperates with a number of countries, which are not part of its regional partnership frameworks. Often referred to as “partners across the globe”, these countries develop cooperation with NATO in areas of mutual interest, including emerging security challenges, and some contribute actively to NATO operations either in militarily or in some other way. With Pakistan, political dialogue and practical cooperation have expanded significantly, in particular on Afghanistan. Allied nations and Pakistan share a common interest in stability in the region and in defeating extremism.

The NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme is open to scientists and experts from Pakistan.

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.

PAKISTAN

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Cooperative Activities

The SPS Programme is open to all activities with Pakistan in line with the political guidance from Allies in the form of the 2012 SPS Key Priorities and the 2013 Overarching Guidelines. At present, the SPS Programme has one ongoing activity co-led by Pakistan. Below are ongoing and completed SPS Programme activities with Pakistan.

www.nato.int/science
PAKISTAN, NATO AND SOUTH ASIA: POST-2014 REGIONAL SECURITY THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

This Advanced Research Workshop, held in Islamabad in August 2014, explored the challenges and potential of the partnership approach, in order to address two SPS Key Priorities: in the short run how "cooperation with other international actors" would have supported a NATO-led mission ISAF, and in the longer run how greater insight into the "human and social aspects of security" would have contributed to regional crisis prevention [ref. G4847]. This activity was led by national scientists and experts from Pakistan and Denmark.

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF TERRORISTIC ATTACKS

This Multi-Year Project, launched in June 2018, aims at developing technologies for the transmission of information from available devices, i.e. smartphones and other On-Scene Available (OS-A) devices, in emergencies situations related to terrorist attacks. The timely availability of information is expected to reduce the response time and, consequently help protecting lives and saving critical infrastructure.

The project is expected to make significant technological advancements in the field and to develop a hardware prototype to be tested in a live experimentation that would significantly reduce the response time following a terrorist attack in public spaces such as transport hubs, stations, shopping malls, etc. [ref. G5482]. This project is led by national scientists and experts from Pakistan, Estonia and Italy.