SWEDEN

Sweden is an active Partner within the framework of the SPS Programme. At present, the primary areas for cooperation with Sweden are Counter-Terrorism and Environmental Security. Below are some examples of ongoing and completed projects 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 ongoing Multi-Year Project (MYP) was proposed in response to a 2018 SPS Programme Special Call for activities addressing the Key Priority of Counter-Terrorism. The project brings 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 aims to facilitate the integration of scientifically derived knowledge into security 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 is led by experts from the Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health in the United States of America, and The Swedish Civil Contingencies Agency (MSB) [ref. G5556].

NATO AND CULTURAL PROPERTY: EMBRACING NEW CHALLENGES IN THE BATTLEFIELD

This Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) is the follow-up of a series of expert meetings that took place in 2015/2016, concluding with the conference, “Best Practices for Cultural Property Protection (CPP) in NATO-led Military Operations” (Sanremo, Italy 2016). This workshop will provide a platform for NATO’s Command Structure and other NATO bodies, agencies and Centers of Excellence to meet and consult with experts from research institutions and organizations, as well as with CPP.

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experts from armed forces, ensuring a holistic approach when integrating CPP aspects in relevant policies, doctrines and standardization agreements. The deliverable of this workshop will be a food-for-thought paper with proposed language for NATO use. It is set to take place in 2020 in Denmark. This ARW is led by experts from Denmark and Sweden [ref. 5645].

CRITICAL INFRASTRUCTURE PROTECTION (CIP) AND THE 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].

ADVANCED NET ZERO ENERGY WATER AND WASTE TRAINING

The “triple net zero” approach aims at improving the efficiency of the production and consumption of energy, water and solid waste in the armed forces. A number of countries, including Sweden, have already implemented this approach and can share knowledge and lessons learned. This Advanced Training Course (ATC) aimed to transfer knowledge gained over several years in this field to target groups, including military engineers and decision makers, in order to help them better plan, design and integrate innovative technologies in military installations. This ATC took place in April, 2016 in Wiesbaden, Germany, and was led by experts from Germany and Sweden. [ref. G5093].

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].