Developing Practical Cooperation through Science

The NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme is open to collaboration with 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 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.

PAKISTAN

NATO cooperates with a number of countries that are not part of its regional partnership frameworks. Often referred to as "Partners across the Globe" (PaG), these countries develop cooperation with NATO in areas of mutual interest, including emerging security challenges. SPS cooperation with Pakistan has focused primarily on the Key Priority area of **Security-related Advanced Technology**.

The SPS Programme is open to all activities with Pakistan in line with political guidance from Allies in the form of the 2012 Key Priorities for the SPS Programme.

Cooperative Activities

PUBLIC SAFETY COMMUNICATION IN THE CONTEXT OF TERROR ATTACKS

This Multi-Year Project (MYP), launched in June 2018 and completed in October 2021, developed technologies for the transmission of information from available smartphones and other On-Scene Available (OS-A) devices in emergency situations related to terrorist attacks. It is envisioned that smartphones, cameras and other sensors located in the zone under attack can be exploited to obtain critical information, such as the number of devices, their identification, positions, as well as images and live videos that can be disseminated by interconnecting, through multi-hop device-to-device (D2D) communication, various heterogeneous devices. The timely availability of this information is expected to reduce response time, and consequently help to preserve lives and critical infrastructures. The project made significant technological advancements in the field by developing a hardware prototype to be tested in a live experiment in a relevant public space, such as a transport hub, station, or shopping mall. *This project was led by scientists and experts from Pakistan, Estonia and Italy.* [ref. G5482].

www.nato.int/science

PAKISTAN, NATO AND SOUTH ASIA: POST-2014 REGIONAL SECURITY THROUGH PARTNERSHIP

This Advanced Research Workshop (ARW) was planned to be held in Islamabad in August 2014. Its goal was to explore the potential for and challenges of the partnership approach in addressing two SPS Key Priorities: how "cooperation with other international actors" would have supported NATO-led mission International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) in the short-term, and how greater insight into the "human and social aspects of security" would have contributed to regional crisis prevention in the long-term. Due to turmoil in the region at the time, the event was postponed indefinitely and did not go forward. However, many important networks were created as a result of the planning process. *This activity was led by scientists and experts from Pakistan and Denmark.* [ref. G4847].