

NATO's Scientific Programme

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NATO's third dimension

- NATO is not only a **political** and a **military** organization
- Additionally, NATO's "social and environmental" dimension is set by Article 2 of the North Atlantic Treaty

The Parties will contribute toward the further development of peaceful and friendly international relations by strengthening their free institutions, by bringing about a better understanding of the principles upon which these institutions are founded, and by promoting conditions of stability and well-being...."

NATO's scientific approach

- The science & society element of the Third Dimension is under two programmes:
 - Security Through Science
 - Science Committee
 - Environment and Society
 - Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS)
- Operate in EAPC / NRC / NATO-Ukraine Charter / Mediterranean Dialogue (partnership)

STS Mechanism:

- Collaborative Linkage Grants
- Expert Visits
- Advanced Study Institutes (ASI)
- Advanced Research Workshops (ARW)
- Science for Peace Projects
- Reintegration Grants

STS Priority Research Topics

- Defence Against Terrorism
- Scientific Collaboration to Counter Other Threats to Security
- Partner Country Priorities

STS Priority Research Topics

- Environmental Security (e.g. desertification, land erosion, pollution, etc.)
- Water Resources Management
- Management of Non-Renewable Resources
- Modeling Sustainable Consumption (e.g. energy, materials, etc.)
- Disaster Forecast and Prevention
- Food Security
- **Information Security** (e. g. Virtual Silk Highway)
- Human and Societal Dynamics (e.g. economic impact of terrorist actions)

The **Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society** has been created as a forum for **sharing of knowledge and experiences** on technical, scientific and policy aspects of social and environmental matters in both the civilian and military sectors among NATO and Partner countries.

Main issues:

- Creating networks of experts
- Spreading knowledge
- Combating terrorism through science

NATO CCMS

- CCMS was **established in 1969** by the North Atlantic Council
- Initial aim: addressing problems affecting the environment of the nations and the quality of life of their people
- Activities have been **expanded** over the years to include Partner countries in the Euro-Atlantic Partnership Council (EAPC) and **adapted** to take into account emerging issues to security
- Suggestions and recommendations to North Atlantic Council
- Committee meets twice a year in **plenary session**
- Complementary with the **Security through Science Committee**

CCMS principles

- A **proposal** is submitted by a nation to the Committee during a plenary session (national representative)
- The proposal is adopted by **consensus** of the CCMS members
- It is **nationally funded** by nations which are interested in (**voluntary participation**)
- Participation of “Contact Countries” countries is decided by NATO Member States (**silence procedure**)

CCMS *mechanisms*

- The Committee does not engage itself in any research activities.
- Work is carried out on a **decentralized basis**, through
 - **Pilot Studies** (3-5 years)
 - **Short Term Projects** (1-2 years)
 - **Single Events** (Topical Workshops, Round Tables, Seminars)
- Single Events are organized to address topics of special interest to NATO, Partner or Mediterranean Dialogue countries
- **CCMS provides limited financial assistance** to cover travel and living expenses

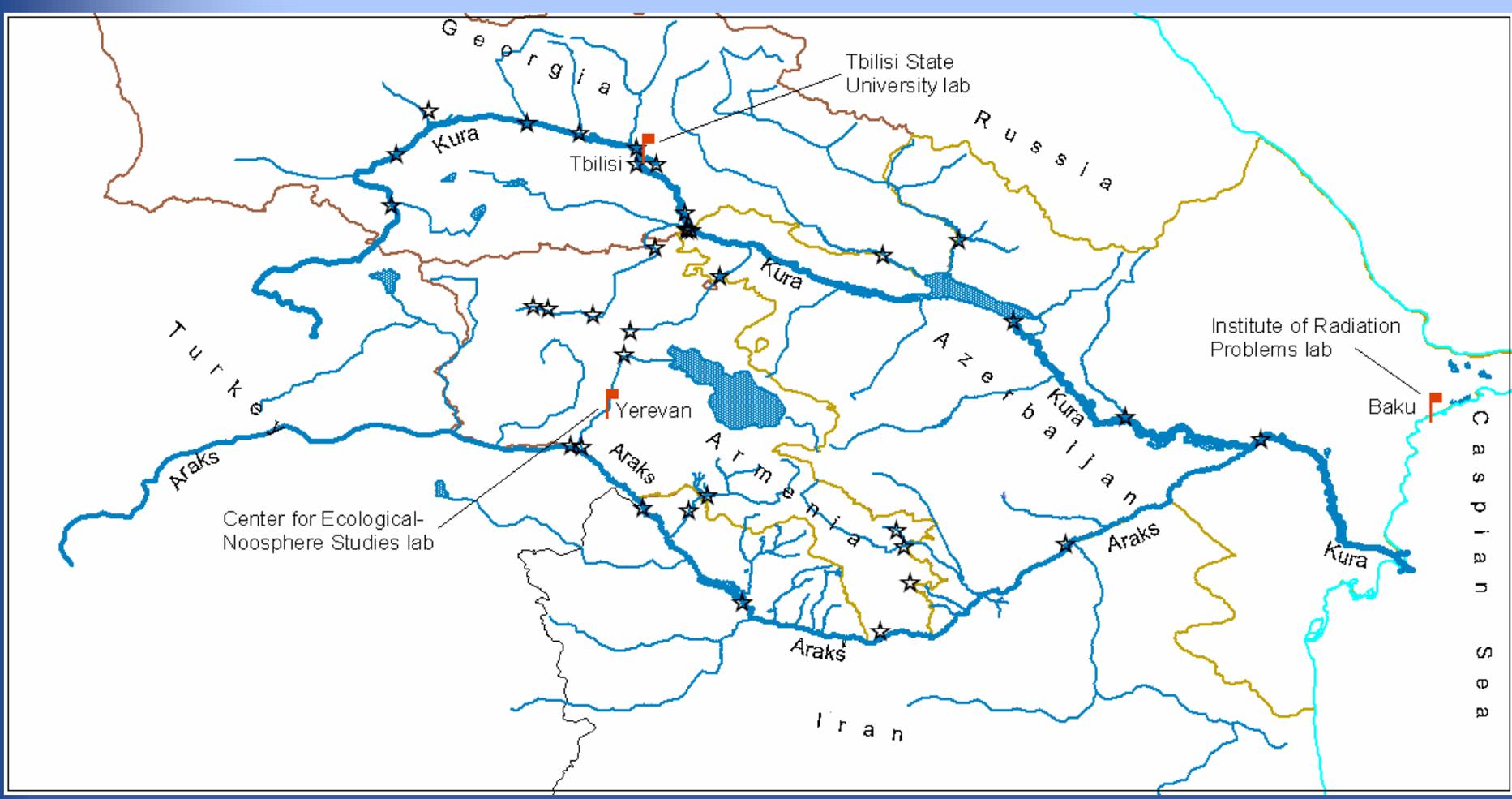
CCMS *Key Objectives*

- Reducing the **environmental impact of military activities**;
- Conducting **regional studies** including cross border activities;
- Preventing **conflicts in relation to scarcity of resources**;
- Addressing **emerging risks to the environment and society** that could cause **economic, cultural and political instability**, and
- Addressing **non-traditional threats to security**.

Scientific Cooperation

- Prevention and Remediation in Selected Industrial Sectors
- Environmental Decision Making for Sustainable Development in Central Asia
- **South Caucasus River Monitoring (SfP)**
in co-operation with OSCE

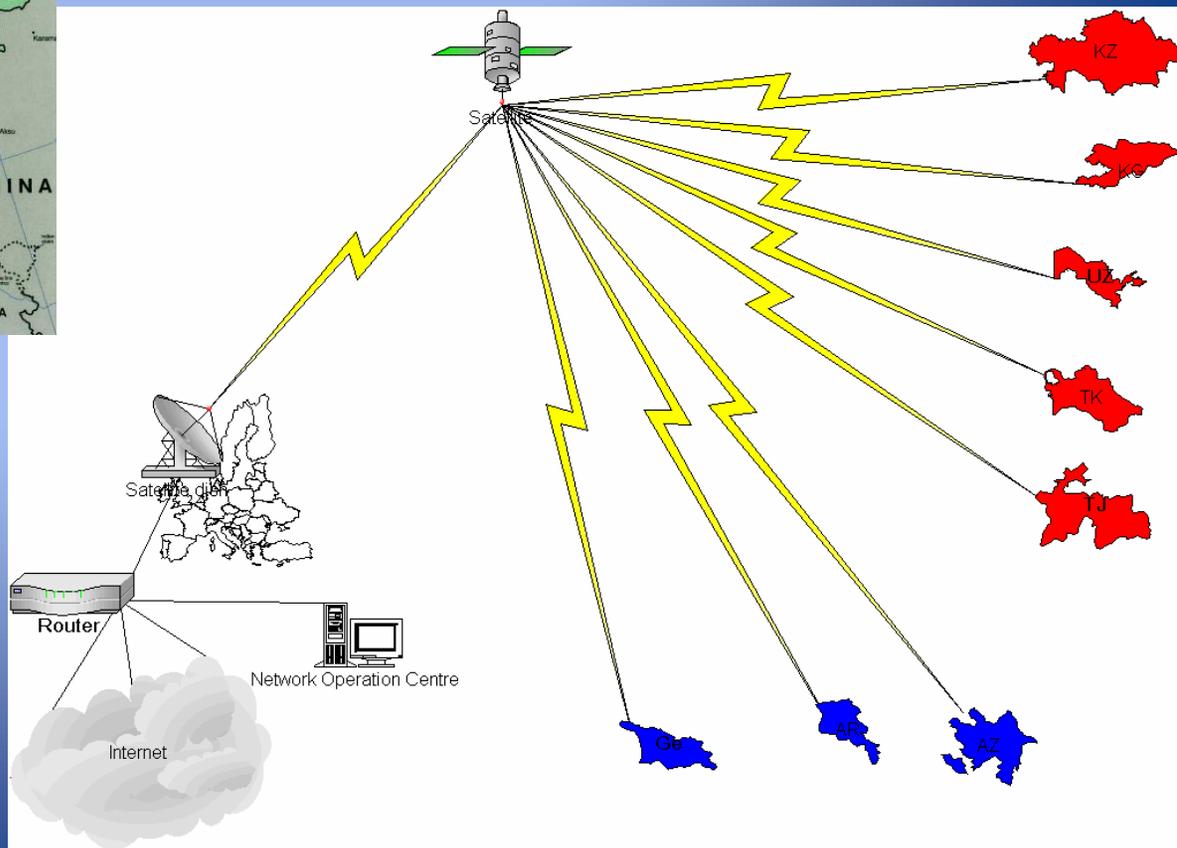
Example Science for Peace



Example Computer Networking



Virtual Silk Highway (NIG)



Investment

- NATO: 2,000,000 EUR
- Worldbank, EU Commission, ESA, UNDP/OSI, Soros and others: > 875,000 EUR

CCMS opportunities

- **Passive Involvement** by joining ongoing CCMS activities
- **Active Involvement** through new initiatives
- **Partnership** (mentorship)

- Opportunity to search for information on NATO's STS/CCMS activities
- Provides access to information and online publications on environmental problems
- Publishing board for results achieved and announcements

Internet Address

<http://www.nato.int/science/>

<http://www.nato.int/ccms/>

Thank you for your kind attention