

NATO STO Collaborative Programme of work

NATO nations have been working together in the field of science and technology since 1952 this network includes around 5,000 scientists from 26 NATO countries and 21 partner nations NATO is constantly having to adapt to counter new security challenges though some of these are not inherently high-tech such as the rise of terrorism others are based on advanced technology such as advanced missile systems non-detectable radars these may challenge our best collective systems cyber warfare Ultra quiet submarines that provide sanctuary to potential adversaries

This worldwide group of scientists carry out studies and trials within the NATO science and technology organization, or STO The engine that gets nations working together is called the collaboration support office or CSO to address new and emerging threats the program of work supported by the CSO has grown from about 100 projects a decade ago to over 250 current projects this aseem will work in areas such as autonomy in human machine teaming extracting signals from social networks as space technology It also has scientists working together in fields such as operations research Systems engineering Simulation and Non-lethal weapons potential adversaries pose a real risk to NATO's military systems now more than ever before NATO and partner nations need to continue working together in the field of science and technology to find solutions to current and future threats