

NATO

Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme



***“Opportunities for Cooperation with ‘partners’
within the SPS Programme”***

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Head, SPS Section***

İstanbul, 4 February 2010

Outline

- * **Public Diplomacy Division (PDD),**
- * **Historical Background,**
- * **The SPS Committee & Programme,**
 - Objectives,
 - Key Priorities,
 - Network for Cooperation,
 - NATO Science Prizes,
 - Application Procedure,
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 - ✓ Grant Mechanisms,
 - ✓ Who can apply?,
 - ✓ How to apply?,
 - Communications,
 - Dissemination of Information.
- * **Conclusion.**



Public Diplomacy Division (PDD)

- * **Science for Peace and Security (SPS) is an integral part of PDD including:**
 - **Press & Media,**
 - **Public Information,**
 - **NATO Channel TV,**
 - **SPS Programme.**

Historical Background

SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT



NATO LETTER

NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION
INFORMATION DIVISION - PALAIS DE CHAILLOT, PARIS-16

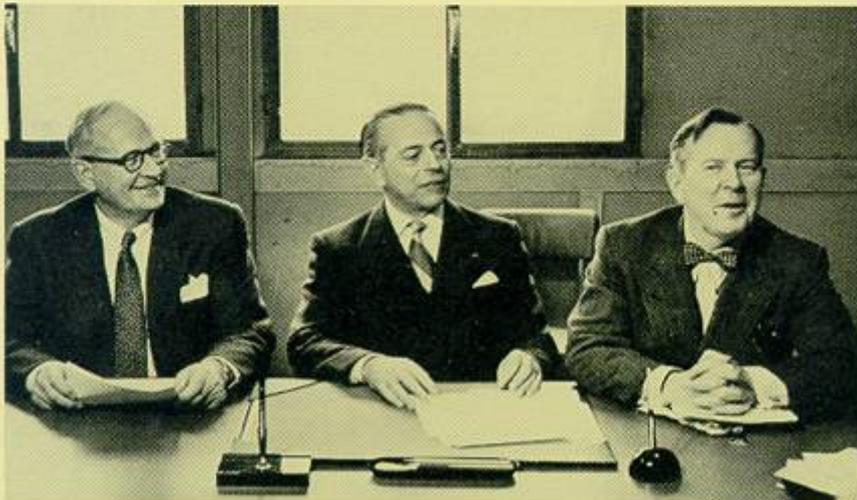
Volume 5, Special Supplement to No. 1
(Second edition)

January 1st, 1957

NON-MILITARY CO-OPERATION IN NATO

★

Text of the Report of the Committee of Three



The Committee of Three: from left to right, Mr Halvard Lange, Prof. Gaetano Martino,
and Mr L. B. Pearson

**“Three Wise Men”
Foreign Ministers of
Norway, Italy and Canada.**

**Why a NATO Science
Programme during the Cold
War?**

**“Science and technology
can be decisive in
determining the security of
nations and their positions
in the world affairs.”**

What does partnership mean for NATO?



NATO has developed partnerships with non-NATO countries since **1991 to promote security dialogue and cooperation** as well as to help often newly independent states build a solid democratic environment and modernize armed forces.

SPS Committee

- * Established by **North Atlantic Council on 28 June 2006:**
- * **Primary NATO body over a programme** for enhancing cooperation with all Partners based on science and innovation,
- * **Conducts activities aligned with NATO's Strategic Objectives - especially Partnership,**
- * Has a '**horizon-scanning**' role in identifying future threats, raising awareness and finding solutions by organizing "**Security Science Forum**".

SPS Objectives

- * **Contribute to security, stability and peace** among nations through scientific cooperation,
- * **Promote NATO's values and image** in Partner and MD countries and society at large,
 - Young generation of *'Leaders of Tomorrow'*,
- * **Provide seed money for seed projects.**

SPS Key Priorities

* Operations

* Defence against terrorism

eg. - CBRN agents (rapid detection, rapid diagnosis of their effects on people, physical protection, decontamination, destruction)

- Explosives detection,
- Cyber security.

* Countering Other Threats to Security

eg. - Environmental security,
- Human and societal dynamics.

Posted on the SPS website:
www.nato.int/science



A Unique Network of Cooperation

NATO Countries (28)

Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom, United States.

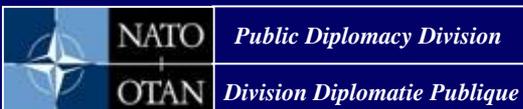
Partner Countries (22)

Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Belarus, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Finland, Georgia, Malta, Moldova, Montenegro, Ireland, Kyrgyz Republic, Kazakhstan, Russia, Serbia, Sweden, Switzerland, Tajikistan, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia(*), Turkmenistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan.

Mediterranean Dialogue Countries (7)

Algeria, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Mauritania, Morocco, Tunisia.

Total: 57 countries



(*) Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.



Cooperation with other International Organisations

- * Exchange of information,
- * Coordinate activities between NATO SPS and **OSCE,**
UNDP,
UNEP,
others
eg. **Environment & Security (ENVSEC) Initiative**

NATO Istanbul Summit, 28-29 June 2004

“Special Summit Science Prizes”



Left to right: NATO Secretary General Jaap de Hoop Scheffer and Mr. Vecdi Gonul, the State Minister responsible for the Turkish Scientific Research Council

“Special NATO Summit Science Prize awarded to Turkish Scientists”



Left to right: Dr.Susanne Michealis (SPS/PDD), Prof.Naci Görür, Dr. Deniz Beten-Yuksel (SPS/PDD), Prof.Mustafa Erdik, Jean Fournet (ASG/PDD), Dr.Prof.Güney Özcebe, and Prof.Polat Gülkan.

Advisory Panels (1/2)

- * **Composed of recognized national experts nominated by the NATO, Partner and Mediterranean Dialogue countries,**
- * **Provide peer-review of applications,**
- * **Ensure quality and relevance.**

Advisory Panels (2/2)

* Current Panels:

- Chemistry, Biology, Physics (**CBP**),
- Environmental Security Panel (**ESP**),
- Human & Societal Dynamics (**HSD**),
- Information & Communications Security (**ICS**).

Grant Mechanisms (1/11)

- * **Technical Workshops,**
 - ARWs**
 - ANWs**
- * **Training Courses,**
 - ATCs**
 - ASIs**
- * **Team Collaborations,**
 - CLGs**
- * **Multi-year Projects,**
 - SfPs**
 - NIGs**
- * **National Funded Activities.**

Grant Mechanisms (2/11)

Technical Workshops (ARW)

Activities co-organised by NATO Centre of Excellence-Defence Against Terrorism-Turkey



***“Training the Trainers of the Amputee Players-
Victims of Terrorism”
Ankara, May 2007***



***“The Media: Vital Ground for Terrorist Operation”
Ankara, June 2006***

Grant Mechanisms (3/11)

Summer Schools (ASI)

- Climate Change Impacts on Marine Environment, Turkey-Tunisia.

Training Courses (ATC)

- Training Moldovan Politicians in Security Policy, Hungary-Moldova

Grant Mechanisms (4/11)

Team Collaborations (CLG)

- **Bridging Perceptions of Security: Integrating the Black Sea Region, Turkey-Georgia, Moldova, Romania, & Russia.**

Networking Infrastructure Grants (NIG)

- **Establishing a Computer & Electronics Engineering Faculty in Kabul Polytechnic University, Turkey-Afghanistan.**

Grant Mechanisms (5/11)

Networking Infrastructure Grant (NIG)

“Virtual Silk Highway”

Satellite-based Internet access for **9** countries of South Caucasus, Central Asia and Afghanistan



NATO Bucharest Summit video conference with

Kabul University, Afghanistan

2-3 April 2008

Grant Mechanisms (6/11)

Science for Peace Project (SfPP)

Launch of the Science for Peace Project



“HARMONIZATION OF SEISMIC HAZARD MAPS FOR THE WESTERN BALKAN COUNTRIES”

PODGORICA, MONTENEGRO, 2 OCTOBER 2007

Prof. Dr. Branimir Gilevatic
Montenegrin Seismological Observatory Podgorica, Montenegro

Prof. Dr. Mihail Garcevski
Institute of Earthquake Engineering and Engineering
Seismology at the University “St. Cyril and Methodius”,
Skopje, Macedonia

THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF ALBANIA
Dr. Shyqyret Aliaj
Seismological Institute, Academy of Sciences of Albania,
Tirana, Albania

Amir Zecanic, BS
Ministry of Civil Affairs, Structures, Bridges and Electrotechnics

Vlado Kuk, MS
Department of Geophysics, Faculty of Sciences,
University of Zagreb, Zagreb, Croatia

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Seismological Institute of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia

Prof. Dr. Sinan Akkar
Earthquake Engineering Research Center, Dept. of Civil
Engineering, Middle East Technical University, Ankara, Turkey



*This project
is supported by:*

The NATO Science for Peace
and Security Programme

Albania, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Croatia, Montenegro, Serbia, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* & Turkey.

*Turkey recognizes the Republic of Macedonia with its constitutional name.

Grant Mechanisms (7/11)

SfP Project

“Black Sea Ecosystem Processes & Forecasting: Operational Database Management System”



Bulgaria, Georgia, Romania, Russia, Turkey & Ukraine.

Grant Mechanisms (8/11)





ISTANBUL
4-5 / II / 2010



Grant Mechanisms (9/11)



Grant Mechanisms (10/11)

SfP Project

“South Caucasus River Monitoring”



Armenia, Azerbaijan, Belgium, Georgia, Norway & US.

Grant Mechanisms (12/11)

SfP Project

**“Destruction of Melange in Azerbaijan & Uzbekistan”
in cooperation with NAMSA**





Who can apply?

- * **The applicant must be an expert** in the field for which he/she is applying,
- * An application is only eligible if submitted jointly by two persons from:
 - **a NATO and a Partner country or**
 - **a NATO and a Mediterranean Dialogue country.**

How to apply?

- * **Identify a topic** which you wish to open to international cooperation,
- * Determine the **appropriate mechanism**,
- * Find a **qualified collaborator**,
 - ... from a Partner or Mediterranean Dialogue country if you are a NATO country scientist,
 - ... or vice versa,
 - The SPS Website bulletin board can help.
- * Visit the **NATO SPS website** for downloadable **application forms and instructions**,
- * **Complete the application form** with your collaborator and submit it.

Communications on SPS Activities

- * NATO Channel TV on the Internet,
 - **Port security in Croatia,**
 - **Transparent Armour,**
 - **Silk Highway Project (Afghanistan).**
- * SPS eNewsletter,
- * SPS Exhibit,
- * SPS CD with Interactive Tour,
- * NATO update stories on NATO Homepage,
- * Contribution to publication of other international organisations e.g. OSCE and ENVSEC.

Dissemination of Information (1/2)

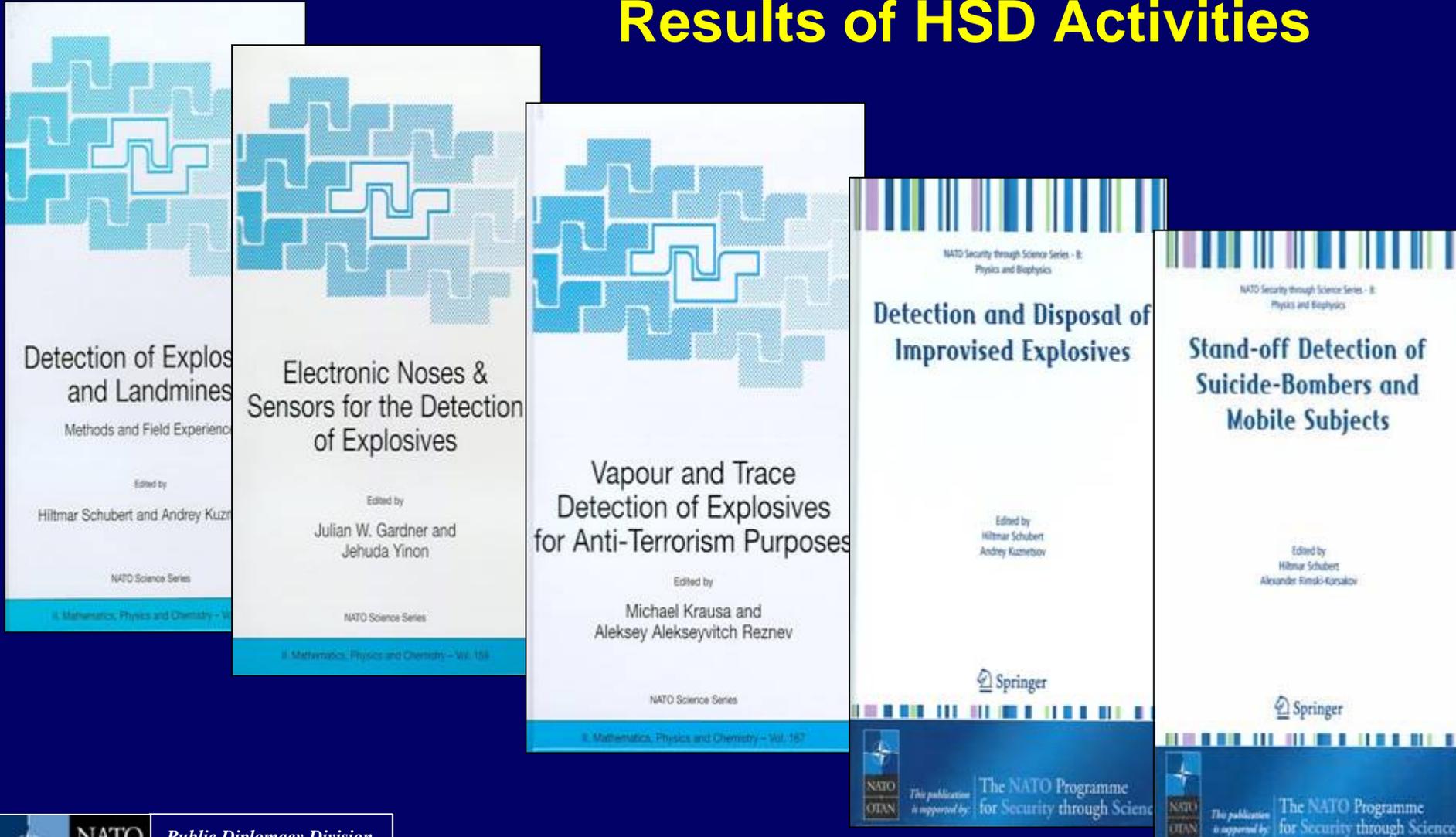
- * The SPS website “www.nato.int/science” is the primary source for applicants and participants on activities and procedures:
 - Instructions for applicants,
 - Downloadable application forms,
 - Deadlines,
 - Special Calls.

Dissemination of Information (2/3)

- * On-line publications on the Programme website: www.nato.int/science.
- * Results of SPS awards are published in books under the **NATO Science for Peace and Security Series**,
 - Advanced Study Institutes (**ASIs**),
 - Advanced Research Workshops (**ARWs**).

Dissemination of Information (3/3)

Results of HSD Activities



Conclusion

- * NATO-sponsored civil science cooperation is focused on **security** and on **NATO, Partner and Mediterranean Dialogue (MD) country priorities**,
- * **Effective tool for connecting nations** through their academic communities,
- * **Rapid grant approval / low bureaucracy**,
- * **Strong impact in Partner and MD countries**,
 - **Building network, capacity, training of young experts, & regional cooperation.**

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

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www.nato.int/science