



Science for Peace and Security Programme Information Day  
4 February 2010, Istanbul/Turkey

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Science for Peace and Security Committee  
Representative  
Turkey



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- 1956, report on non-military cooperation in NATO, prepared by ‘Three Wise Men’, the foreign ministers of Canada, Italy and Norway.
- Progress in the fields of science and technology can be decisive in determining the security of nations and their positions in the world affairs.
- NATO science Programme was established to promote scientific collaboration between scientists in NATO countries.



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- Untill 1990s collaboration between scientists in NATO countries was supported, setting high standards of scientific excellence.
- Science for Stability (Greece, Portugal, Turkey).
- After Cold War ended, the Programme opened up to participation from non-NATO countries. In fact Science for Peace (SfP) Programme was designed to provide support strictly for collaboration between scientists in NATO countries and those in Partner countries or participating Mediterranean Dialogue countries.



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- 1969, Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) was created to address environmental problems. Over the years CCMS activities expanded just like SCOM activities to include Partner as well as Mediterranean Dialogue Countries.
- 2006, Science for Peace and Security Committee (SPS) was established as a combination of SCOM and CCMS. This restructuring was done to have a NATO relevant programme in agreement with NATO priorities.



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- The aim of the SPS Programme is to contribute to security, stability and solidarity among nations. It is a problem solving programme. To accomplish this, collaboration, networking and capacity-building activities are used. Science is a means of solving problems as well as a way of connecting nations.
- The SPS programme has activities funded by NATO, as well as nationally funded SPS projects. NATO funded activities could be bottom up or top down.



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- Since the establishment of the Science Committee in 1958 the Turkish scientific community made full use of the possibilities for collaboration offered by the Programme
- NATO Science Fellowships ( Reintegration Grants until 2008) had been particularly appreciated, especially in the opportunities they offered for study in the United States. Most of the young scientists had later assumed important scientific positions on returning home to Turkey



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- Collaborative Research Grants (now called Linkage Grants) opened up new horizons for researchers who felt scientifically isolated
- The Black Sea project alone involved more than 100 young scientists from Turkey, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria and Romania. This project is recognized as an important international effort to save the Black Sea
- Science Committee's special initiative at the meeting in October 1999, following the earthquakes earlier that year in Turkey, is appreciated by the nation



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- The NATO Virtual Silk Highway provides affordable, high-speed Internet access via satellite to the academic communities of the Caucasus and Central Asia. For the first three years a Turkish communication satellite was used for the network
- Through a NATO Science for Peace project, about 1300 tonnes of highly toxic corrosive material have been destroyed. All stocks of mélange rocket-fuel that had been stored in Azerbaijan since the Soviet period have now been converted into a non-hazardous, low-grade fertilizer material, using an environmentally safe chemical process



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- The most important target of the NATO Science Programme has always been maintaining high scientific standards. Hopefully, this tradition will continue for years to come



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THANK YOU