The NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme

CountryFlyer 2017

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REPUBLIC OF KOREA

Developing Practical Cooperation through Science

The NATO Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme is open to scientists and experts from the Republic of Korea.

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 forecast 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.

The Republic of Korea is one of NATO's "partners across the globe". Building on dialogue and cooperation that has been developed since 2005, relations were deepened with the signature of an Individual Partnership and Cooperation Programme in September 2012. The new partnership programme approved in 2012 promotes political dialogue and practical cooperation in a number of joint priority areas, including response to terrorism, multinational peace-support operations and enhancing interoperability, as well as cooperation under NATO's Science for Peace and Security Programme. At present, Korea has several ongoing activities with the SPS Programme. The leading areas for cooperation include **Cyber Defence** and **Advanced Technology**. Below is a list of the ongoing projects within the framework of the NATO SPS Programme.

Cooperative Activities

SPS INFORMATION DAY IN SEOUL, KOREA ON 25 NOVEMBER 2015

An SPS Information Day – the first event of its kind in the Republic of Korea – took place on 26 November 2015 in Seoul. The SPS Information Day allowed for dialogue on cutting-edge cyber defence technology and energy security, but also opened the floor for a discussion on Women, Peace and Security – a new area of cooperation between the Alliance and the Republic of Korea.

Organised jointly with the foreign ministry, the event attracted over 80 participants from a wide range of sectors, including government, NGOs, civil society, universities, and international organisations.

IMPROVING CYBER DEFENCE CAPABILITIES THROUGH CLOUD TECHNOLOGY

This multi-year project aims to develop a solution for preserving confidentiality and integrity for big data processing in the defence sector. As with most technologically dependent sectors, the defence sector also faces significant challenges in regard to information processing capabilities. The scale of the data which is continuously collected and requires storage threatens to overwhelm existing data processing facilities. In this context, improving the efficiency of processing large amounts of data is increasingly the key to delivering future defence superiority and security.

A project in the field of cyber defence with the Republic of Korea was approved in 2015.

This multi-year initiative tackles the pressing need to maintain confidentiality and integrity in data processing, and has the potential to make a fundamental impact on accelerating the adoption of big data/cloud computing technologies in the defence sector. The project was initiated in 2015 and is expected to be completed on 2017. *This activity is led by experts from the United States and the Republic of Korea [ref. 984919]*

GLOBAL PERCEPTIONS OF NATO – VIEWS FROM THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

The 'Global Perceptions' project was launched in 2014 with the aim to systematically trace perceptions of NATO among the five Global Partners in the Asia-Pacific region, namely Australia, Japan, Mongolia, New Zealand, and the Republic of Korea. Prevailing perceptions of the Alliance frame global expectations and affect partners' reactions to NATO's initiatives. The multi-year project will conduct comprehensive comparative research of elite perceptions and media images of NATO as a global security actor to identify, measure, and raise global awareness, as well as extend knowledge of NATO in the region. *This project is expected to be completed in 2017 and is led by experts from Estonia, New Zealand, and the United States, with research partners from Australia, Japan, Mongolia, and the Republic of Korea. [ref. G4902]*

COMPACT SENSOR SYSTEM FOR UNAMNNED ARRIAL SYSTEMS

The project aims to develop new compact sensor systems that can identify unknown electromagnetic signals and their incoming direction in the battlefield using Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs). The low weight and low power consumption sensors can identify key hazards, outposts or targets, and thus allow the mapping of enemy outposts (manned or unmanned). The multi-year project was launched in 2014 and is expected to be completed in 2017. *This activity brings together scientists and experts from Spain, the Republic of Korea, and Ukraine. [ref. G4809]*