



DENMARK

Cooperative Activities under the SPS Programme

Since NATO began offering science cooperation to partners in 1992, Danish scientists and experts have had leading roles in 133 activities, and more have joined various cooperative activities as participants and key speakers.

Today, NATO science activities enable close collaboration on the two key priorities of **defence against terrorism** and **countering other threats to security** and are managed under the Science for Peace and Security (SPS) Programme. SPS activities contribute

to NATO's strategic objective of partnership, helping to connect scientists and experts from NATO countries with their counterparts from Partner and Mediterranean Dialogue countries through workshops, training courses, team collaborations and multi-year projects.

All activities supported by the SPS Programme are approved by NATO nations on the basis of consensus.



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Examples of Activities

An ongoing SPS project in the field of communications security has brought together experts from Denmark, Romania, Greece and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* to develop more flexible and robust **“Reconfigurable Interoperability of Wireless Communications Systems (RIWCoS)”**. In the past decade, the mobile communications systems in southeastern Europe have reached their full capacity, which presents a risk at peak hours of usage and in periods of crisis. By offering a choice between alternative wireless networks, the

RIWCoS provide the required level of robustness and adapt dynamically to bypass any changes in resource availability due to network saturation or equipment crashes. This project aims to integrate different wireless communications technologies into a common easy-to-use infrastructure and to develop a platform that is compatible with international standards. [ref 982469]

Scientists from Denmark, the Netherlands, Russia and Ukraine have been cooperating in the design of super-conducting **“Integrated Spectrometers**

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



The NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme

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for Rapid Chemical Agents Detection”.

During the project, several technologies and methods have been developed and tested, and plans for the remainder of the project include a comprehensive test of the ability of the spectrometer to detect explosive substances, as well. One important use of the spectrometer will be onboard a heterodyne balloon mission launched to study the Earth's atmosphere. From such a platform, the integrated spectrometer can also be used to detect chemical warfare agents in the atmosphere. [ref 981415]

SPS networking infrastructure grants provide Internet connectivity, information technology and network equipment for academic institutions in NATO's Partner countries. Ongoing networking projects with Danish leadership include the development and improvement of the **National Research and Education Network (NREN)** in Ukraine. The projects have enabled Ukrainian scientists to have easy access to the World Wide Web and the possibility to exchange large documents and datasets with their local and foreign counterparts. In addition, researchers can sign up to distance learning programmes and set up video conference facilities. This helps promote collaboration and integrates local scientists in the international scientific community. [ref 981531]

In addition to NATO-funded activities, the SPS Programme facilitates the development of nationally funded activities, such as the series of workshops on “**Environmental Management Systems (EMS) in the Military Sector**”. Following an earlier

pilot study on the same topic, it was recognised among participating countries that an EMS is a useful tool to manage the impact of military activities on the environment—not only for protecting the environment today, but also for cleaning up after past activities and for creating an environmentally sound future. Through this activity, Danish experts connected with their counterparts in NATO and Partner countries to discuss the practical challenges of implementing EMS in the management framework. Improved environmental practices are expected to foster sustainability, thereby promoting broader peace and security objectives. The final workshop was held in Kyiv Ukraine in November 2008. [ref 982701]



(Netherlands Ministry of Defence)

Military personnel controlling an environmental water cleaning installation.

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