



The NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme

SPS e-flier – by E.Maduike / S. Michaelis

May 2010

HUNGARY

Cooperative Activities under the SPS Programme



Copyright © StockXchange

Partner and Mediterranean Dialogue countries through workshops, training courses, team collaborations and multi-year projects.

Since NATO began offering science cooperation to partners in 1992, Hungarian scientists and experts have had leading roles in 291 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

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

Examples of Activities

On 9 to 11 December 2009 an Advanced Research Workshop entitled “**Complex Societal Dynamics: Security Challenges and Opportunities**” was co directed by experts from Hungary. This SPS event provided a meeting place for over 30 researchers from the fields of both complexity and security. A diversity of scientific approaches, which can be taken when dealing with complex societal dynamics and its implications for security, were presented. The exchanges of views underlying this variety of existing and often complementary approaches enabled opening of new perspectives that allow for improved understanding of complex societal processes impacting security issues. The majority of works presented at the workshop stressed the importance of studying human interactions for gaining insight into complex societal processes. [ref 983736]

Hungarian scientists are leading a project to develop an “**Early Warning System Protecting Drinking Water Supply Vulnerable to Eco-Terrorism**”. Beginning in October 2005, they have cooperated with other scientists from Azerbaijan and Russia in the monitoring of water quality in the Samur River, the Samur-Apshehon Canal and the Djeirnbatan reservoir system, including an assessment of the risk of accidental spills of oil and other chemicals into these waterways. The objective is to establish a water quality monitoring system and to set up an early notification system for authorities in Azerbaijan and Russia. The design and construction of water quality monitoring stations has now been completed, and instrumentation will be installed. An Azeri company is the commercial end-user of the results and has actively participated in the project. [ref 981453]

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



The NATO Science for Peace and Security Programme

SPS e-flier – by E.Maduike / S. Michaelis

May 2010

An award to experts from Hungary and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia* supported a workshop aiming to “**Develop Innovative Approaches for Human Security**”. The May 2009 event focused on civil society development and cross-border



Food security is a growing concern in NATO and Partner countries.

cooperation particularly in Albania, Croatia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia*, which will enable active participation by the population in identifying and implementing solutions to insecurity. The workshop organisers aimed to help develop a regional network that would engage policy-makers, public servants, civil society leaders

and experts from the wider region to share experiences concerning security sector and other reforms relevant to aspirant countries' progress toward NATO and EU membership. They also examined how NATO and EU engagement policies can be synchronized with regional efforts in order to catalyze the stabilization and integration of the Western Balkans. [ref 983561]

In addition to NATO-funded activities, the SPS Programme facilitates the development of nationally funded activities, such as pilot study on “**Food Chain Security**”, which has been conducted in cooperation with the European Science Foundation (ESF). Experts from Hungary joined their counterparts from other NATO and Partner countries to examine the safety and security of the food system in the face of careless or ignorant handling, as well as potential terrorist attacks. The study includes the development of protective and response measures to reduce risk and mitigate the consequences of these incidents, which could destroy or degrade the food system at the source, or during distribution, processing or consumption. Over five years, nine meetings were held to enable high-level technical discussions among the international experts. The main outputs were the identification of common weaknesses and comparison of food systems among countries and a final report. The last meeting of the pilot study took place on 19-20 September 2008, in Antalya, Turkey. [ref 982184]

The SPS programme has also engaged a number of consultants from Hungary to lend their expertise in various fields—such as the reduction of pollution by heavy metals and by pesticides—to technical advice and monitoring of projects.

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