

## Appendix 7: Research and monitoring organizations

As of November 2007, 12 nations have established permanent research stations in Svalbard. Another 7-8 nations are here on regular bases, doing field studies of various kinds. The following organizations are in one way or another active in research and monitoring activities in Svalbard:

**The University Centre in Svalbard (UNIS):** UNIS, with its staff of 90 full time scientific and support personnel, living and working in Longyearbyen, is located in Svalbard Science Centre in the middle of town. 350 students from 25 countries receive part of their education here every year. UNIS performs research and offers courses in Arctic Biology, Arctic Geology, Arctic Geophysics and Arctic Technology and is opening the field of Arctic Energy and Environment. Students can stay at UNIS from last semester Bachelor level through Masters- and PhD-level.

- <http://www.unis.no/>

**The Norwegian Polar Institute (NPI):** The Norwegian Polar Institute is Norway's central institution for research, environmental monitoring and mapping of the polar regions. The NPI headquarters are in Tromsø, but they are present in both Ny-Ålesund and Longyearbyen. In Ny-Ålesund a permanent staff of engineers and technicians operate both the Sverdrup station and the Zeppelin station. NPI offers services for national and foreign research institutions.

- Sverdrup station: <http://www.npolar.no/sverdrup/>
- NPI: <http://www.npolar.no/>

**The Alfred-Wegener-Institute and Institute Polaire Francais (AWIPEV):** The German institute for polar and marine research, Alfred-Wegener-Institute (AWI), and the French Institute Polaire Francais - Paul Emile Victor (IPEV) act as a joint research platform for scientists from both countries. The bulk of year-round observation is dedicated to the global Network for the Detection of Atmospheric Composition Change (NDACC). Today AWIPEV employs a staff of three year-round and additional personnel in parts of the year. The platform is run as a comprehensive base for a large spectrum of polar research with many long term projects notably in atmospheric sciences.

- AWIPEV Arctic Research Base: <http://www.ipev.fr/awipev/>
- AWI: <http://www.awi.de/en/home/>
- IPEV: <http://www.institut-polaire.fr/>

**British Antarctic Survey (BAS):** The British station being named National Environment Research Council (NERC) supports science research programmes related to global change especially in glaciology and terrestrial and freshwater ecosystems. Visiting scientists have access to local field sites and boat transport as well as a good field laboratory with basic facilities for processing samples and data.

- NERC : [http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/living\\_and\\_working/research\\_stations/ny\\_alesund/](http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/living_and_working/research_stations/ny_alesund/)
- BAS: <http://www.antarctica.ac.uk/index.php>

**The National Research Council of Italy (CNR):** The facility "Dirigibile Italia" supports three main research areas: arctic troposphere in relation to global change, upper atmosphere physics, and evolutionary adaptation

- Dirigibile Italia: <http://www.amap.no/envinet/site.cfm?SiteID=13>
- CNR: <http://www.polarnet.cnr.it/>

**National Institute for Polar Research (NIPR):** The Japanese Station concentrates on glaciology and climate research. The centre maintains an Arctic field laboratory in Ny-Ålesund. NIPR is also taking part in EISCAT and a meteoradar in Lavangsdalen. The last is run jointly by the University of Tromsø.

- NIPR: <http://www-arctic.nipr.ac.jp/e-index.html>

**Korea Polar Research Institute (KOPRI):** The South Korean "DASAN station" is run by KOPRI and represents the extension of their Antarctic research. The main activities focus lies on atmospheric physics, glaciology and marine biology.

- Dasan Station: <http://www.polar.re.kr/english/stations/arctic/intro.asp>
- KOPRI: [http://www.polar.re.kr/English\\_Web/index.aspx](http://www.polar.re.kr/English_Web/index.aspx)

**Chinese Arctic and Antarctic Administration (CAAA):** The Chinese Arctic "Yellow River station" in Ny-Ålesund was established by the Chinese Arctic and Antarctic Administration, State Oceanic Administration. The main scientific programs are concentrated on atmospheric science, Aurora physics, biology, glaciology, geology and marine science.

- Yellow River Station: <http://www.chinare.cn/en/index.html?pid=stations&st=yellow>
- CAAA: <http://www.chinare.cn/en/index.html>

**The Arctic Centre of the University of Groningen (Netherlands):** The centre operates the Arctic national research facility of The Netherlands. Since 1990, the local barnacle goose population is studied each summer. At present research projects focus on variation and change in arctic ecosystems and wildlife health.

- Netherlands Arctic Station: <http://loonen.fmns.rug.nl/arcticstation/index.php>
- The Arctic Centre of the University of Groningen: <http://www.arctic-centre.nl/>

**The Eiscat Scientific Association:** EISCAT is an international research organisation operating two incoherent scatter radar systems, at 931 MHz and 224 MHz respectively, in Northern Scandinavia. It is funded and operated by research councils and research institutions in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Japan, China, the United Kingdom and Germany. In Svalbard they operate one radar at 500 MHz on the Mine 7 Mountain.

- EISCAT Svalbard Radar: <http://www.eiscat.se:8080/ESR/>
- EISCAT <http://www.eiscat.se>

**Kongsberg Satellite Services (KSAT):** KSAT operates the SvalSat facilities on the Plateau Mountain near Longyearbyen.

- KSAT: <http://www.ksat.no/>
- Svalsat: <http://www.ksat.no/News/Svalsat-SuccessStory.htm>

**The Norwegian Mapping Authority (NMA):** The NMA operates the space geodetic research facility in Ny-Ålesund.

- Geodetic station: <http://arcfac.npolar.no/nmafamil.htm>
- NMA: <http://www.statkart.no/>

**The SINTEF Group:** SINTEF is a contract research organization out of Trondheim, Norway, which studies the effects of and technologies to deal with oil spills in Arctic waters, from their research station in Svea.

- SINTEF: <http://www.sintef.no/>

**Norwegian Institute for Air Research (NILU):** NILU runs the atmospheric monitoring program for pollutants and influences on climate from the Zeppelin station in Ny-Ålesund.

- Zeppelin station: <http://www.nilu.no/niluweb/services/zeppelin/>
- NILU: <http://www.nilu.no/>

**Stockholm University (SU):** SU performs year-round observations of aerosol microphysics and atmospheric trace gases, such as CO<sub>2</sub>, in close collaboration with NILU at the Zeppelin station.

- Zeppelin station: <http://www.itm.su.se/zeppelin/>
- Department of Applied Environmental Science, Stockholm University: <http://www.itm.su.se/>

**Andøya Rocket Range:** Operates the SvalRak facilities in Ny-Ålesund.

- SvalRak: <http://www.rocketrange.no/services/sounding-rockets-from-svalbard/>
- Andøya Rocket Range: <http://www.rocketrange.no/>

**Norwegian Space Centre:** Concessionaire and owner of the SvalSat and SvalRak facilities.

- SvalRak: <http://www.rocketrange.no/services/sounding-rockets-from-svalbard/>
- The Norwegian Space Centre: <http://www.spacecentre.no/english/>

**University of Tromsø (UiT):** UiT runs the magnetometers in Ny-Ålesund, Bear Island and Hopen as well as a radar at Bjørnøya jointly with Nagoya University, Japan. A meteor radar in Adventdalen is run jointly with NIPR, Japan and the SOUSY radar also in Adventdalen is run jointly with the Max Planck Institute. The university also has a green house in Ny-Ålesund.

- UiT: <http://uit.no/>

**Nagoya University, Japan:** Nagoya University takes part in running the radar at Bear Island. Nagoya University is also strongly involved in the EISCAT project.

- Nagoya University: <http://www.nagoya-u.ac.jp/en/>

**University of Leicester, United Kingdom,** is running the SPEAR radar system on the Mine 7 Mountain.

**Svalbard Science Forum (SSF),** chaired by the Research Council of Norway, provides overviews of infrastructure, information about logistics, research bases, application processes for permits and permissions etc. for all research organizations in Svalbard.

- <http://ssf.npolar.no/>