

Norway and NATO

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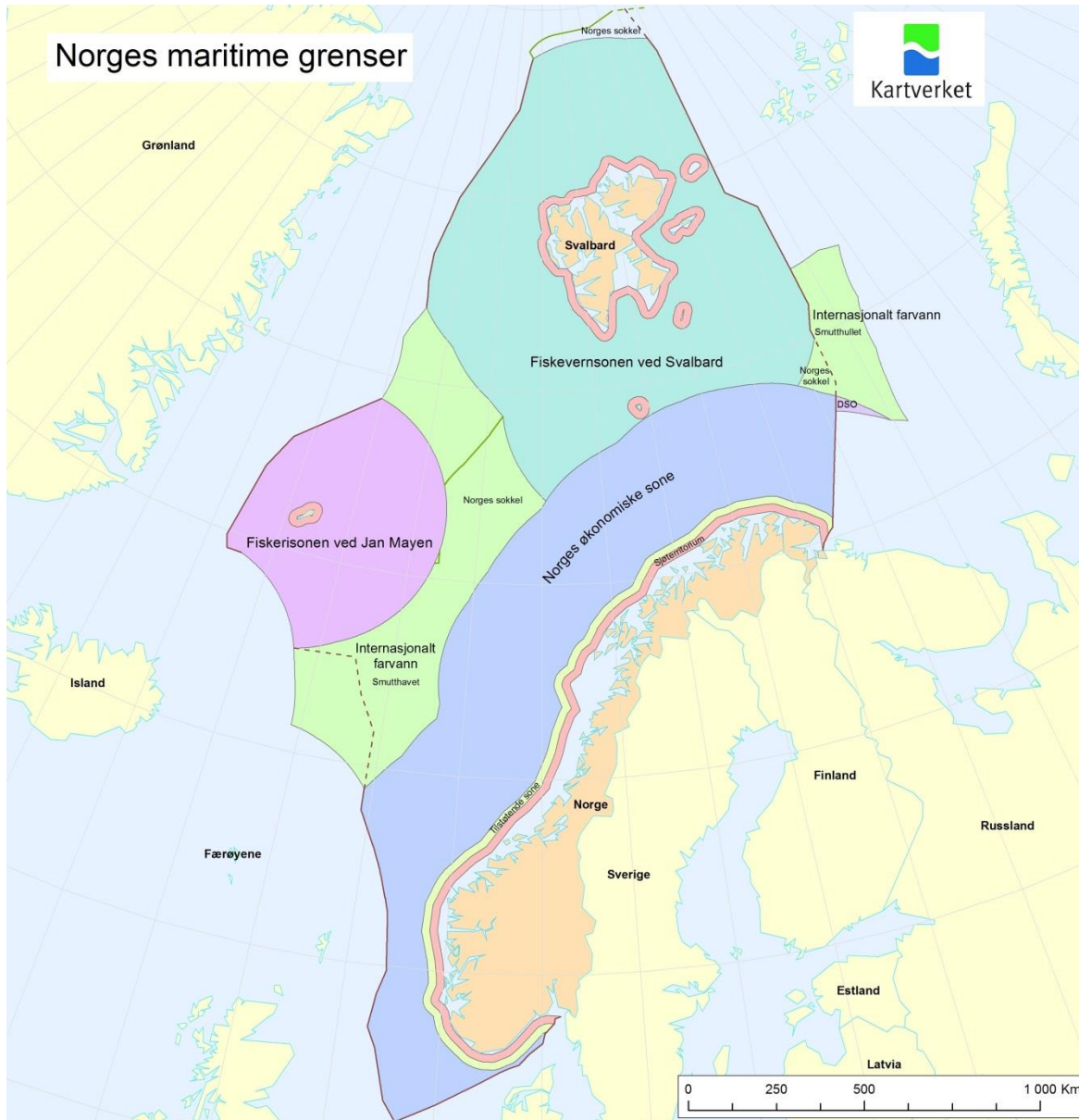
The Norwegian Institute of International Affairs (NUPI)



High Maritime Interests

- Oil production (17th largest producer, 9th largest exporter)
- Natural gas production (7th largest producer, 3rd largest exporter)
 - Oil and gas were 58.5% of exports in 2013
- Offshore, support and supply (2nd largest in the world)
- Merchant fleet (6th)
- Fisheries and fish farming (12th and 6th largest producer, 2nd largest exporter)
- Maritime industries
- Maritime hubs (Oslo ranked as 2nd or 3rd «maritime capital»)
 - Fisheries+maritime industries+merchant fleet were about 52% of remaining exports

Norges maritime grenser



Overview

- **Norway and NATO**
 - History
 - Alliance with the US
 - Norway as defense spender
 - Core initiative
 - Joint exercises
- **Norway and the High North**
 - #1 strategic area
 - Rule of law - UNCLOS
 - Norway-Russia relations
 - Reception of Asian states' Arctic interests

Norway and NATO History

- NATO membership since 1949
- Mutual security in Article 5 of the Atlantic Treaty
- Defence policy based on need for external support and reinforcement during war
- Preparing in peacetime in order to be effective in wartime
- Close bilateral relations with the US as a reinforcer

Norway as a Defense Spender

- Small state, big spender
 - spends more on defense per capita than any other European country
- Recent procurements: frigate, F-16s
- Purchases signal that Norway takes care of its own security nationally and globally

Core Area Initiative

- Norway's primary input into NATO strategic concept process
- NATO should focus more on core tasks and challenges in its periphery
- Need to balance the out-of-area operations that had been focus since 1990s

Norway and NATO Exercises

- 2015 High Visibility Exercise on Iberian Peninsula
- BALTOPS
- 2018 High Visibility Exercise in Norway
 - Focus on collective self defense—a reinforcing message of the Core Area Initiative

Norway and the High North

- “Norway’s most strategic area of responsibility”
 - 80%+ of Norway’s sea territory is located north of the Arctic Circle
- Right and duty to protect Norwegian sovereignty
- Cooperative governance
 - Growth of circumpolar and sub-regional cooperation
 - “Rule of Law”: The existing international legal framework covers all aspects in the Arctic
 - Robust international framework important to Norway

Norway and the High North II

- Security
 - No “race for the Arctic” or “new Cold War”
 - “High north, low tension”
 - Requirements for enhanced safety capabilities
- Arctic Council Agreements
 - Search and rescue (2011)
 - Oil spill preparedness and response (2013)

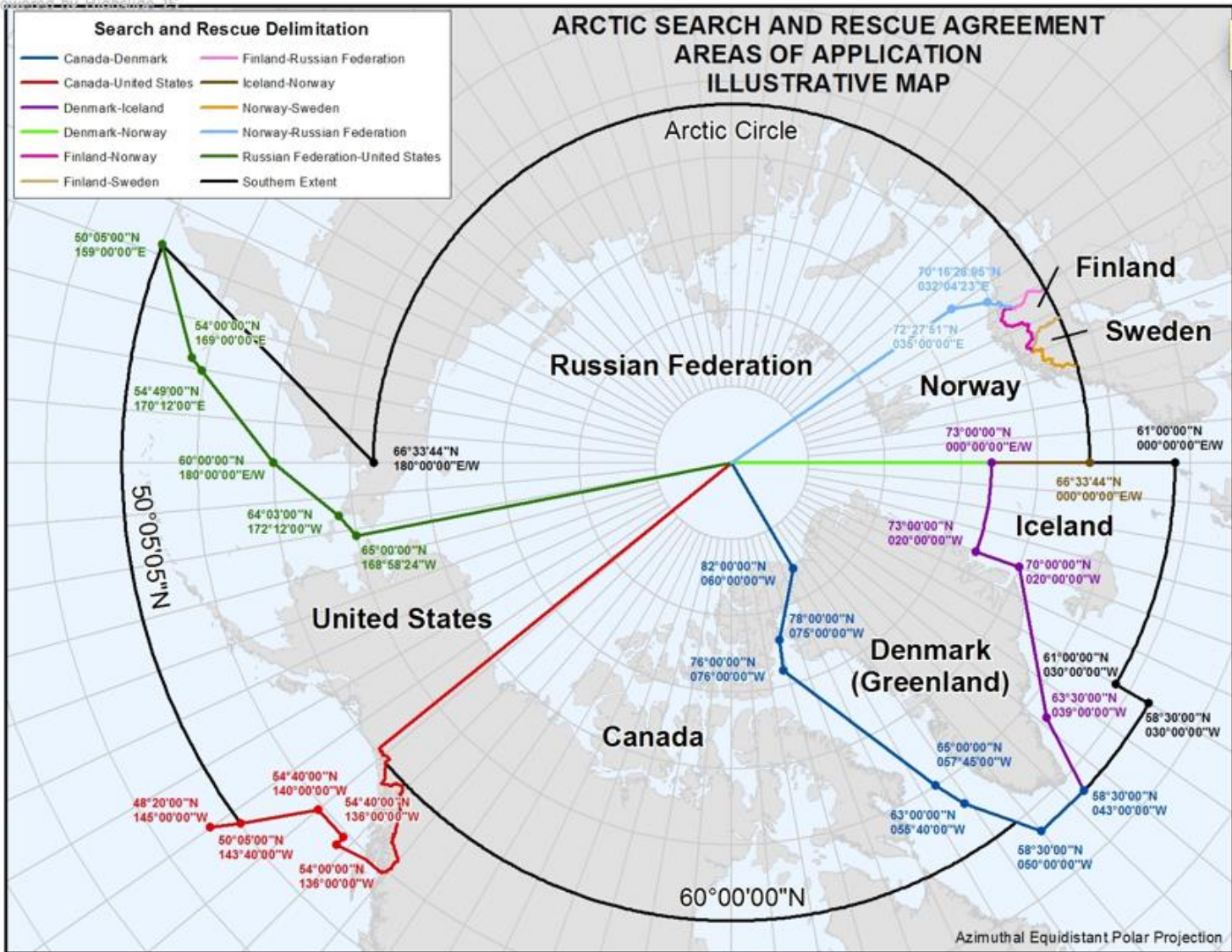
Norway and Russia

- Russia and Norway meet in the North
- History of a “dual policy” towards Russia
 - Relationship must be managed wisely and based on mutual cooperative interests
 - Combination of firm line-drawing and collaboration
 - In difficult periods, policy based on strategic patience

Norway and Russia Post-Ukraine

- Bilateral military cooperation suspended until at least 2016
- Practical cooperation ongoing
 - Coast- and border guard activities
 - Search and rescue operations
 - Incidents at Sea Agreement
 - Direct, open line between Joint HQ and the Northern Fleet

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Norway and the High North III

- Forthcoming and welcoming of Asian states' Arctic interests
- Arctic is a unique arena for Norway
 - The small state has invested significant economic and political capital

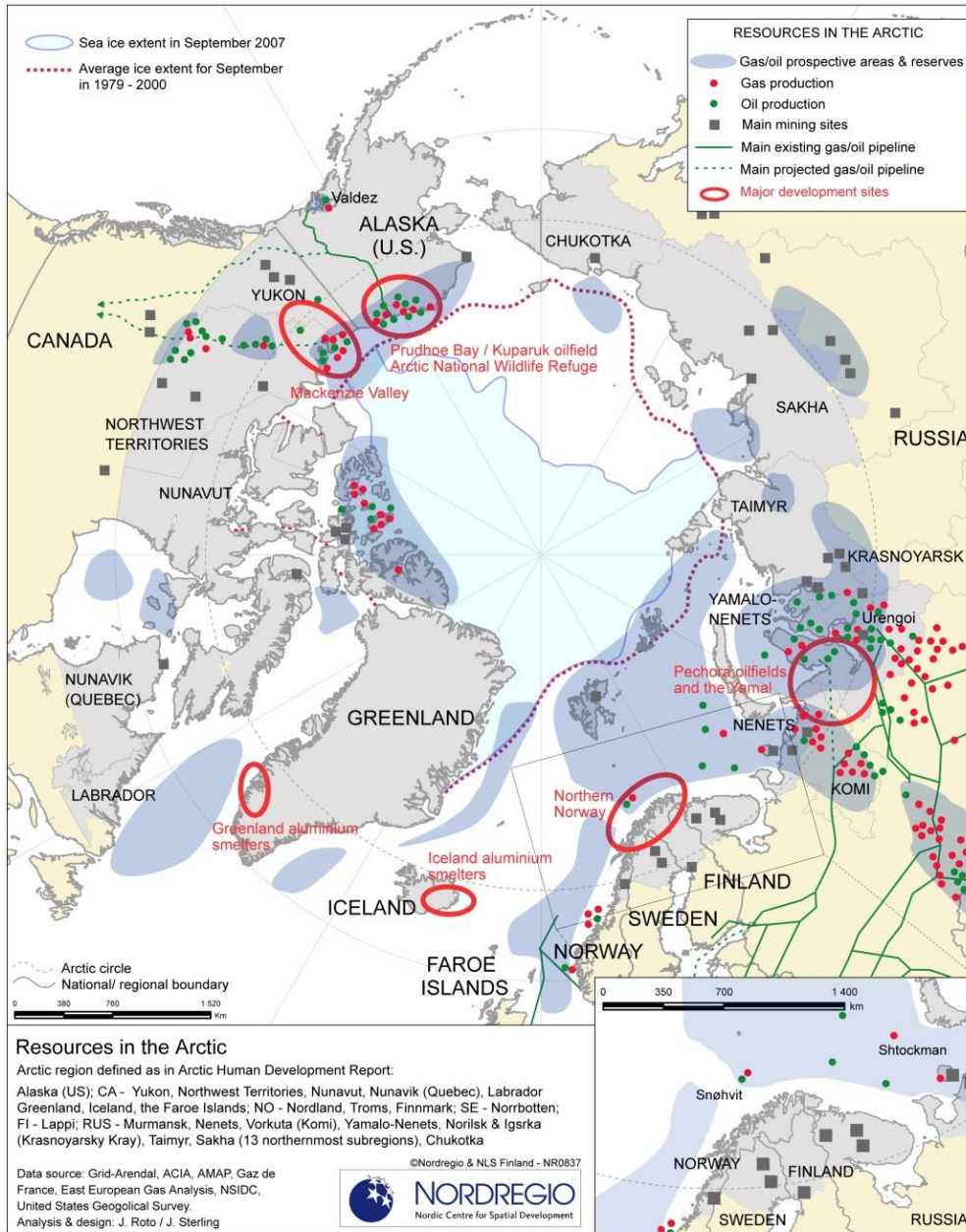
ARCTIC REGION



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The Arctic

- Arctic States
 - Russia
 - USA/Alaska
 - Canada
 - Denmark/Greenland
 - Iceland
 - Norway
 - Sweden
 - Finland



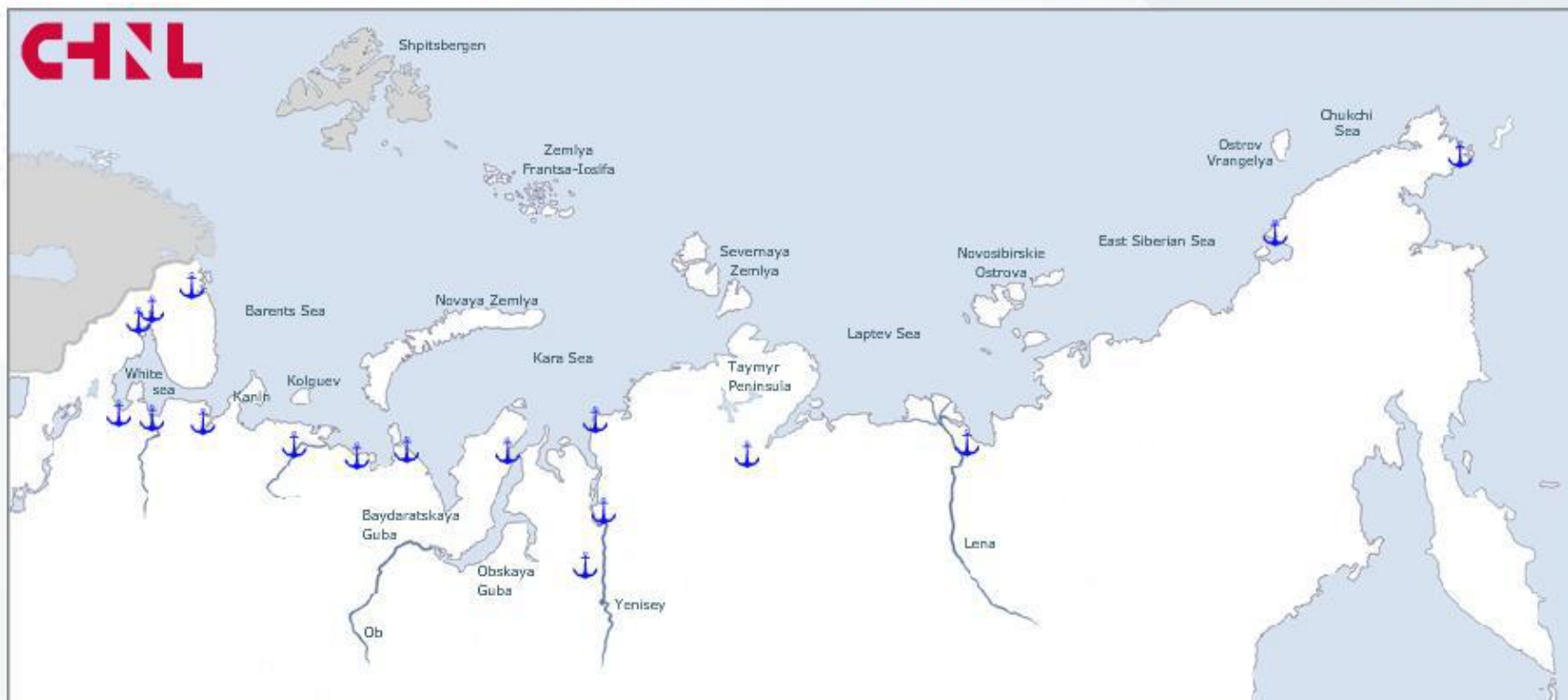
Commercial Activity in the Arctic

- Fishing
- Mining
- Petroleum
- Tourism

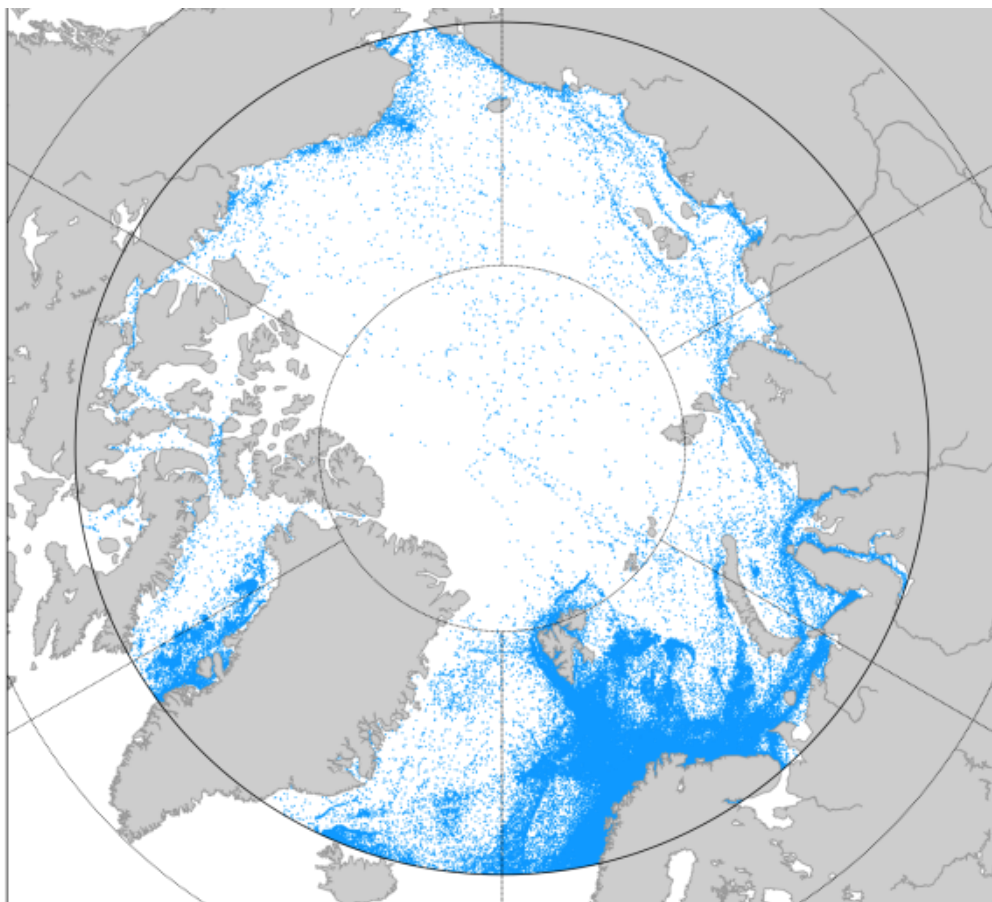
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Maritime traffic in the Arctic



- Most of the traffic is intraregional (internal).
- 80% of the traffic is in Norwegian waters
- Vessels in transit in NSR:
 - 2011: 41
 - 2012: 46
 - 2013: 71

