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
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
The Arctic

- Arctic States
  - Russia
  - USA/Alaska
  - Canada
  - Denmark/Greenland
  - Iceland
  - Norway
  - Sweden
  - Finland
Commercial Activity in the Arctic

- Fishing
- Mining
- Petroleum
- Tourism
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