CORTES GENERALES

INFORME SOBRE EL VIAJE DEL SUBCOMITÉ DE RELACIONES TRANSATLÁNTICAS, DE LA ASAMBLEA PARLAMENTARIA DE LA OTAN A DINAMARCA Y GROENLANDIA

(9-13 de septiembre de 2013)

Dña. Beatriz Rodríguez-Salmones Cabeza

Presidenta de la Delegación Española

Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OTAN

1. Once **miembros** de la Delegación de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OTAN hemos viajado a Dinamarca y Groenlandia para trabajar sobre la cuestión de la seguridad en el Atlántico Norte y el papel que debe hacer la OTAN en las nuevas circunstancias, en una zona que supone un 10% de la superficie mundial.

   Los países representados han sido: Bélgica, Dinamarca, Estonia, Francia, Alemania, Italia, España y el Reino Unido. Se adjunta relación de asistentes [i]

   El país anfitrión ha sido Dinamarca que a su vez ha facilitado la visita a la Base Aérea Americana de Thule en el territorio autónomo danés de Groenlandia (se adjuntan programas[ii]).

2. Los **interlocutores** para los representantes de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OTAN han sido

   - El **gobierno de Dinamarca** y, en concreto, su Ministerio de Defensa y sus expertos del Centro de Estudios Militares[iii].
   - Los representantes de **Groenlandia** y, en concreto, la primera ministra de Groenlandia Aleqa Hammond. Además de los miembros del Parlamento y de los Representantes del Consejo Circumpolar Inuit
   - Las autoridades **americanas** de la **Base Aérea de Thule** en el norte de Groenlandia.

3. Las **cuestiones** que se han planteado están relacionadas con el **gran cambio que supone el deshielo en el Ártico**[iv]:

   1. Conlleva la posibilidad de realizar **tráfico marítimo** acortando de forma muy significativa los tiempos de tránsito[v].

   2. Conlleva la posibilidad de extracción de **metales preciosos** y **metales raros**.

   3. Conlleva asimismo la posibilidad de explotación de grandes reservas de **petróleo** y de **gas**[vi].

   Todo ello va a suponer una transformación mundial en un plazo hasta ahora imprevisible pero no más allá de 30 años.

4. El **marco político** y legal frente a un tópico extendido de qué es un marco impreciso existe muy claramente una **autoridad legal** que es la ONU con la Convención sobre la Ley del Mar (**UNCLOS**) en vigor desde 1994, no ratificada por los Estados Unidos, pero respetada por todos[vii] y un **marco político** establecido en septiembre de 1996[viii], el **Consejo del Ártico** al que pertenecen Canadá, Dinamarca (con Groenlandia y las Islas Feroe), Finlandia, Islandia, Noruega, Rusia, Suecia y Estados Unidos. También unas organizaciones de pueblos indígenas tienen el estatuto de participante permanente. Han sido admitidos como **observadores** del Consejo Ártico: Francia, Alemania, Holanda, Polonia, **España** y el Reino Unido. En este momento aspiran a pertenecer los países asiáticos, que tienen gran interés por la región y la Unión Europea. Hay resistencia, interior y exterior, a dar ningún tipo de participación a la OTAN[ix].

   Desde 2008, con la declaración de Ilulisat se han reducido a cinco, "**Artic 5**" los países que realmente se ocupan de los retos tanto militares como no militares.

5. En el transcurso del viaje y en las diferentes reuniones no se ha planteado directamente el papel a jugar por **la OTAN en el Ártico**. Si se ha recabado por parte de los participantes parlamentarios la opinión de las diferentes autoridades.

Parece que hay un acuerdo básico en que, de momento, la OTAN no debe tener presencia activa el Ártico. Los documentos adjuntos número 12 y 13 recogen los dos posibles escenarios[x].

No es una materia que suscite unanimidad. Noruega, por ejemplo, desea y plantea una mayor presencia de la Alianza Atlántica que no conlleve militarización y que pueda convertirse en un foro de diálogo con Rusia. Señalamos la importancia de un país de la potencia de Noruega.

Estados Unidos, que mantiene, en reducido, una importante base aérea que tuvo gran valor estratégico durante la Guerra Fría, tampoco desea mayor participación de la OTAN.

La próxima reunión plenaria de la Asamblea Parlamentaria de la OTAN en el mes de octubre en Dubrovnik, estudiará un documento sobre esa materia que aún no está concluido. (Haremos llegar este documento a la Cámara después de su aprobación)

Creemos que sería conveniente crear un sistema de seguimiento periódico de esta materia en el ámbito de las Comisiones de Exteriores y de Defensa.

NOTA. Señalamos la eficacia y la amabilidad del **Embajador Diego Ortiz Lovelace** que conoce estas cuestiones perfectamente. En la próxima semana repetirá con un grupo importante de embajadores el viaje que los parlamentarios hemos realizado y del que damos cuenta en este documento.

[i] Documento 1.
[ii] Documento 2
[iii] Documentos 3 y 4
[iv] Documentos 5 y 6
[v] Documento 7
[vi] Documento 8
[vii] Documento 9
[viii] Documento 10
[ix] Documento 10
[x] Documentos 12 y 13

DOCUMENTACIÓN ADJUNTA

Documento 1. Relación de Asistentes
Documento 2. Programa
Documento 3. Dinamarca / defensa / Ártico
Documento 4. Los desafíos ante el deshielo
Documento 5. La navegación
Documento 6. Gas y petróleo
Documento 7. La convención de la ONU (UNCLOS)
Documento 8. El Consejo del Ártico
Documento 9. Conflictos territoriales
Documento 10. Escenarios OTAN

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

OFFICER OF THE SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS

Chairman	John Dyrby PAULSEN (Denmark)

MEMBERS OF THE BUREAU

Vice-President	Daniel BACQUELAINE (Belgium)
Secretary General	David HOBBS

MEMBER DELEGATIONS

Belgium	Gerald KINDERMANS
Denmark	Villum CHRISTENSEN
	Johan Lund OLSEN
Estonia	Kadri SIMSON
France	Pierre LELLOUCHE
Germany	Ernst-Reinhard BECK
Italy	Federicia MOGHERINI
Spain	Beatriz RODRIGUEZ-SALMONES
United Kingdom	Michael GAPES
	Lord HAMILTON OF EPSOM
	Mark PRITCHARD

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Denmark	Flemming Kordt HANSEN

ACCOMPANYING STAFF

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	Charlotte FABER

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE DENMARK

Denmark	Tanja Ingelise Holst RASMUSSEN
	Morten BRODERSEN

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT

Director of the Political Committee	Steffen SACHS

DOCUMENTO 2

POLITICAL

079 PCTR 13 E Rev. 4
Original: English

NATO Parliamentary Assembly

SUB-COMMITTEE ON TRANSATLANTIC RELATIONS

DRAFT PROGRAMME

DENMARK AND GREENLAND

9 – 13 SEPTEMBER 2013

www.nato-pa.int

27 August 2013

SUNDAY 8 SEPTEMBER	COPENHAGEN
	Arrival of participants in Copenhagen *Individual transfer to hotel*
Accommodation	**PALACE HOTEL** Raadhuspladsen 57, Copenhagen K, Denmark Rate: 1050 DKK (standard room) *Contact: Anne Jensen* *Rev. No.: FOL080913* *E-mail: anne.jensen@scandichotels.com*
Evening	*Free*

MONDAY 9 SEPTEMBER	COPENHAGEN
9:40	*Meet in hotel lobby and departure by bus* *Dress code: Business*
10:00 – 12:00	**Meetings at the Defence Command Denmark**
10:10	Introduction to Danish Defence
10:30	Presentation on *Danish Defence in the Arctic*
11:00	Presentation on *Defence Agreement 2013 – 2017*
11:45	Q&A Session
12:00	*Lunch hosted by the Defence Command Denmark*
13:00	*Transfer by bus*
14:00 – 16:00	**Roundtable discussion** *Venue: Danish Parliament, room 2-080*

Speakers include:

- **Nils VANG**
  Head of Defence Academy
- **Tove Søvndahl PEDERSEN**
  Head of Representation of Greenland to Denmark
- **Mikkel Vedby RASMUSSEN**
  Head of Centre for Military Studies

WEDNESDAY 11 SEPTEMBER GREENLAND

7:30	*Breakfast* *Dress code: casual/ cold weather gear*
8:30 – 17:00	**Visit of Thule Base**
8:30 – 10:00	Briefing by base commander
10:00 – 11:45	Tour of base
11:45 – 12:30	*Lunch* *Payment in cash only (US Dollars only)*
12:30 – 17:00	Tour of base (cont.), including time for travel between areas
18:00 – 20:00	Formal dinner *Hosted by the Danish delegation to the NATO PA* *Dress code: Business suit for civilians, uniform for military personnel*
Accommodation:	**Thule Air Base** Rate: 55 US$ per person *Payment in cash only (US Dollars only)*

THURSDAY 12 SEPTEMBER GREENLAND

7:00	*Meet in hotel lobby* *Dress code: casual/ cold weather gear*
8:00 – 12:30	**FLIGHT to Nuuk by C-130** *Flight time 3.5 hours* *(time difference +1 hour)* *Breakfast served during flight*
12:40 – 13:40	Briefing at **Joint Arctic Command** *Working lunch*
14:00 – 14:45	Meeting with **Foreign and Security Committee**
15.00 – 15.45	Meeting with **Aleqa HAMMOND** **Premier of Greenland**
16:00 – 16:30	Meeting with **Aqqaluk LYNGE** **President for Inuit Circumpolar Council**

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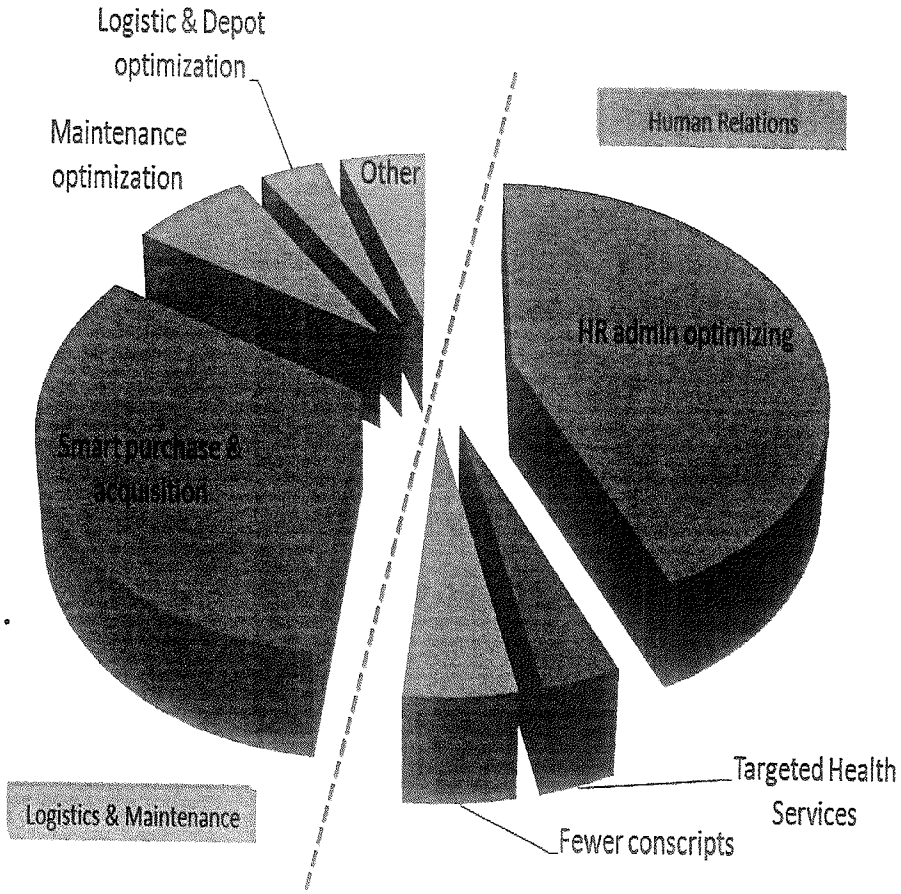
Danish interests in the Arctic

- To maintain and promote the Arctic as a low tension region governed by international law.
- To enhance international within cooperation within search and rescue and maritime environmental protection.
- To keep an updated and visible military presence in Greenland and the Arctic waters as a sovereign state whilst respecting the Arctic Council Ilulissat declaration avoiding militarization of the Arctic.

"Defense Agreement 2013-2017"

Defense budget cut - 2,7 bn DKK / ~ 460 mil. $ (~ 12%)

- Operative capabilities are to be maintained
- Optimizing the support capability – to include;
  - Centralizing the acquisition & purchasing.
  - Efficient Maintenance structure.
  - Reduce the stocks and depots and simplifying logistic distribution.
  - Reducing real estate – 4 x barracks be closed.
  - Human resources – to include;
    - Optimized HR administration and simplifying and reducing salaries/allowances.
    - Targeted and efficient Health Services.
    - Conscription – maintained but reduced.

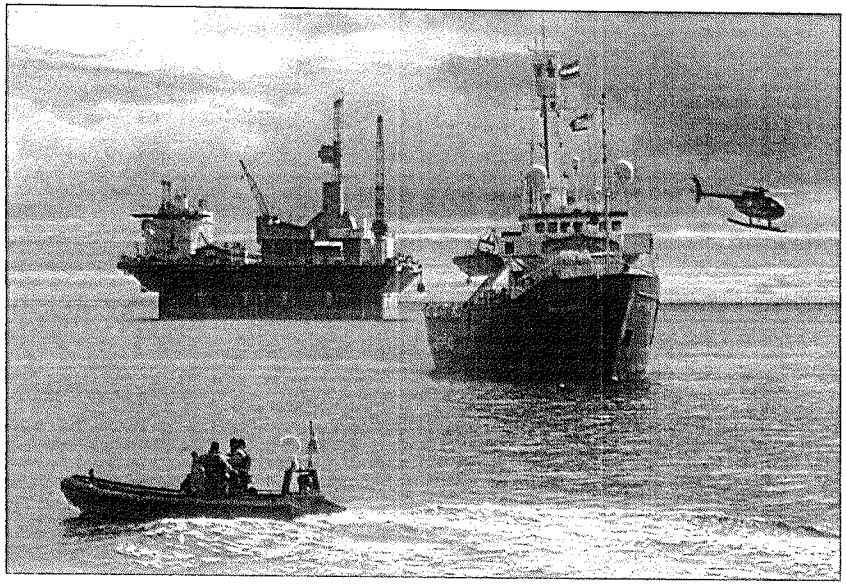


UNCLASSIFIED

Arctic Trends with Security Implications

Oil and Gas

- Relatively slow exploration (in U.S. Arctic) due to regulatory and political uncertainty, and economic viability compared to other energy sources
- Based on USGS projections, most oil and gas lies within undisputed Exclusive Economic Zones
- Economic conditions will drive pace of exploration and development



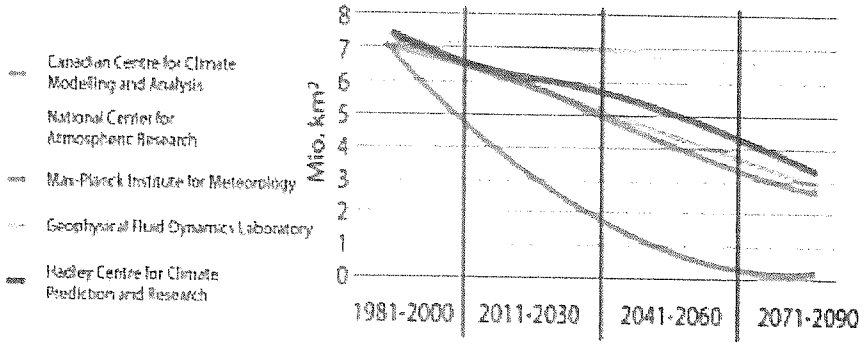
Boundary Disputes

- Likely to be resolved peacefully in the end, but may provide some drama along the way
- Accession to UN Convention on Law of the Sea remains a U.S. challenge

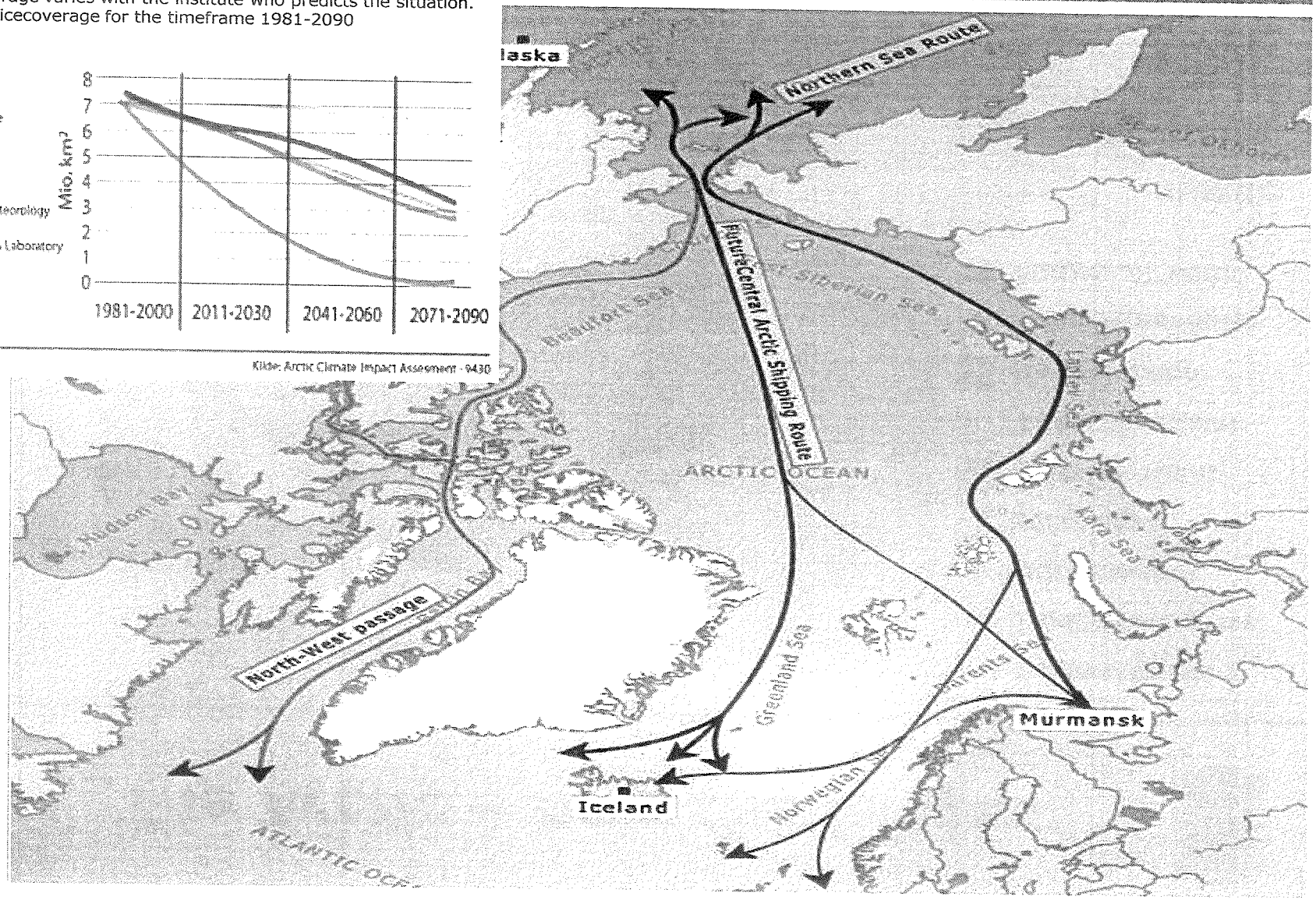
Arctic operations will continue to be challenging and inherently risky even as the warming climate increases accessibility

The Arctic – new possibilities

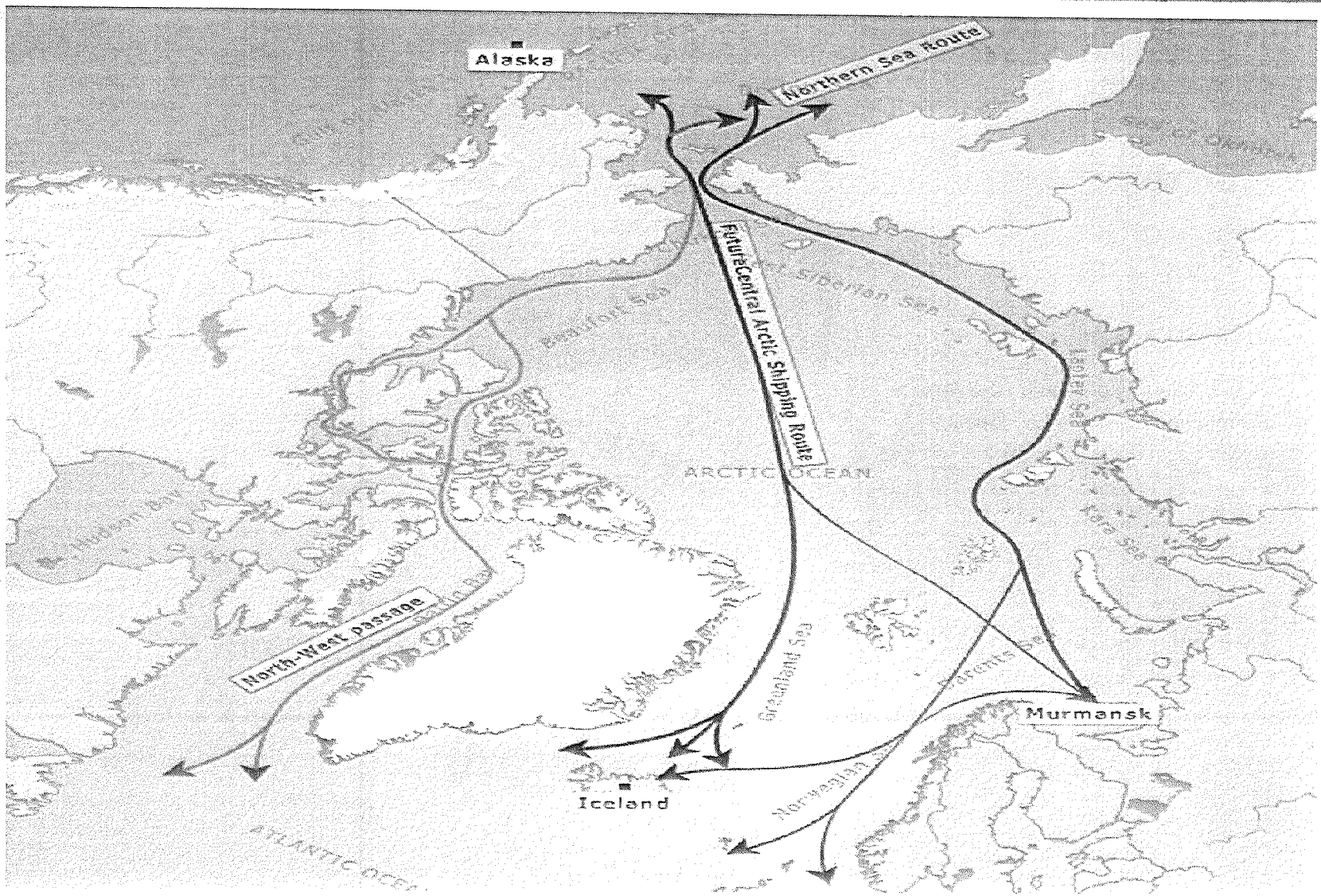
Prognosis for icecoverage varies with the institute who predicts the situation.
5 predictions for the icecoverage for the timeframe 1981-2090



Kilde: Arctic Climate Impact Assessment - 9430



NEW SHIPPING ROUTES



UNDISCOVERED OIL AND GAS

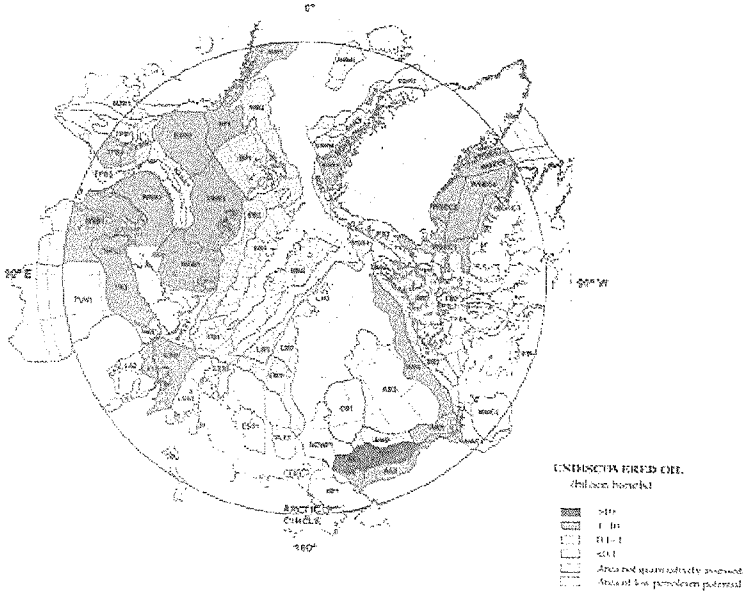


Figure 1: CARA Assessment of "Mean Estimated Undiscovered Oil" in Arctic Circle
Source: "Assessment of Undiscovered Oil and Gas in the Arctic," Gautier et al., Science, May 2009.

97% INSIDE EEZs

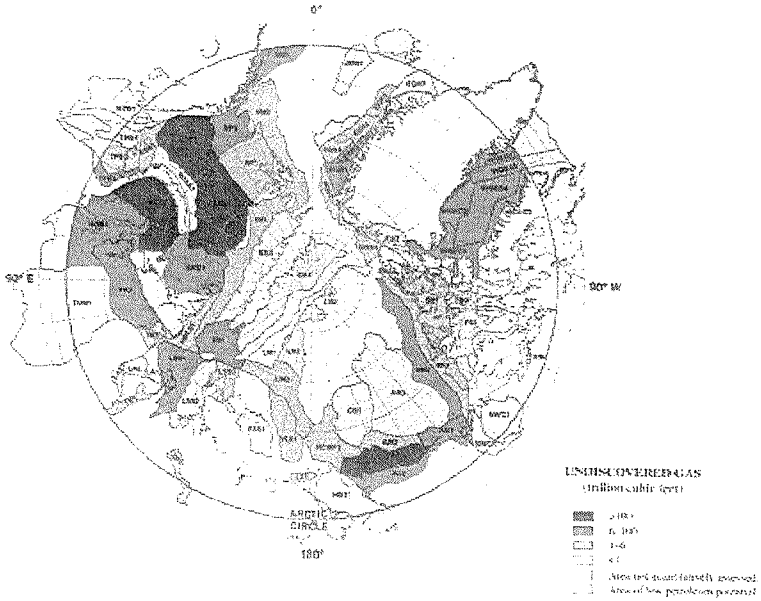
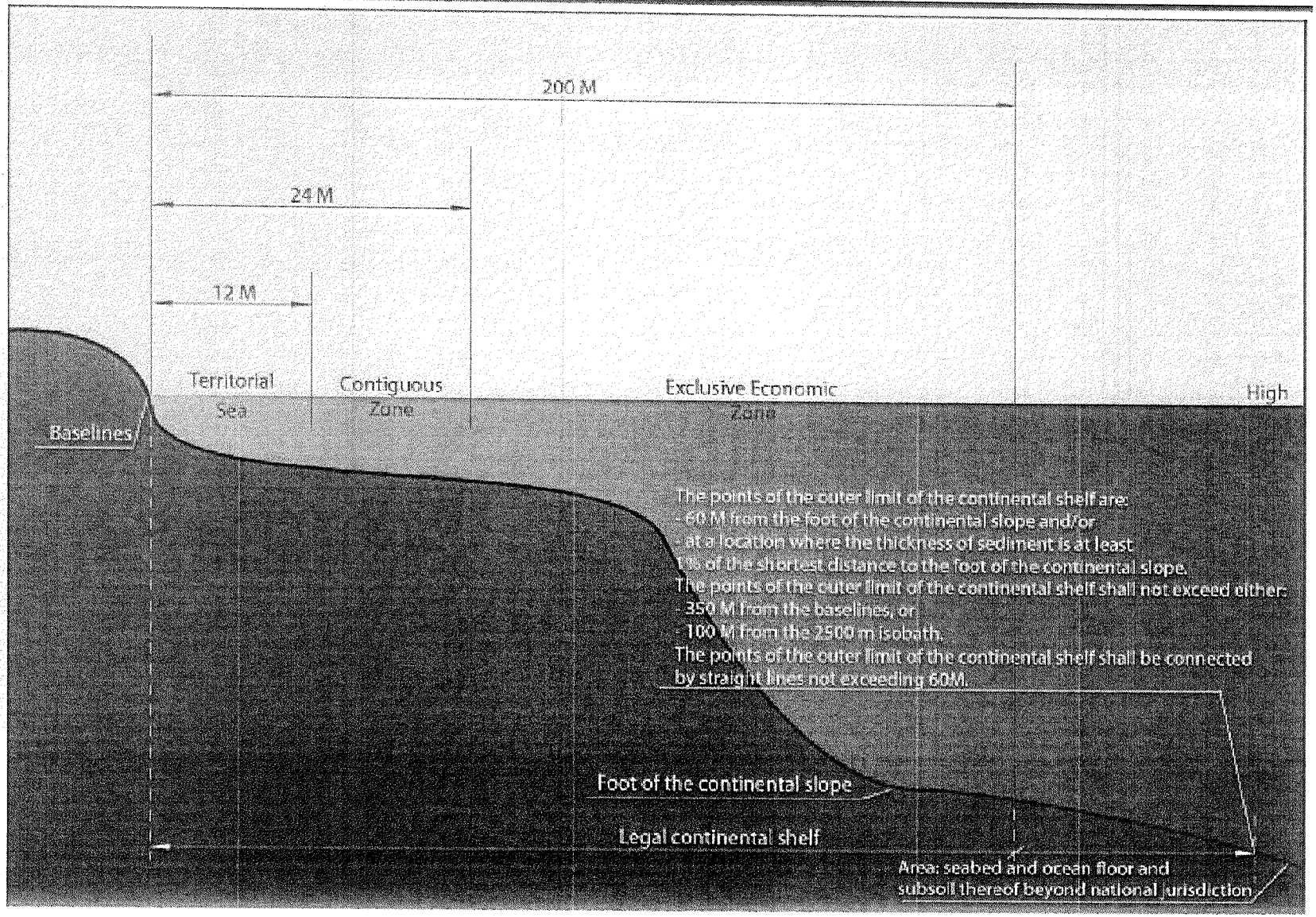


Figure 2: CARA Assessment of "Mean Estimated Undiscovered Gas" in Arctic Circle
Source: "Assessment of Undiscovered Oil and Gas in the Arctic," Gautier et al., Science, May 2009.

THE UNCLOS RULES



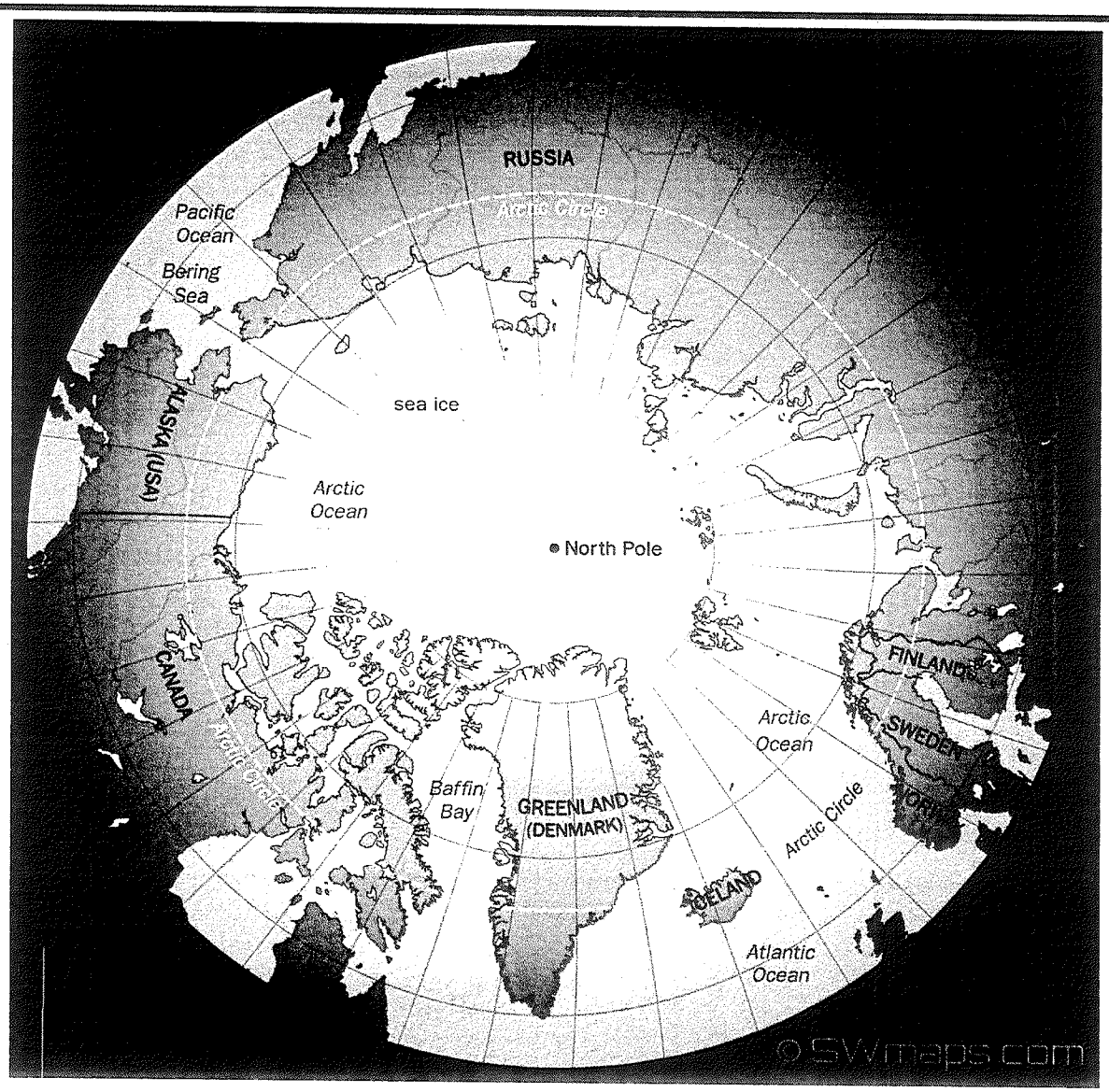
Regional Cooperation

- **Arctic Council:**
  CAN, DNK, ISL, FIN, NOR, RUS, SWE, USA

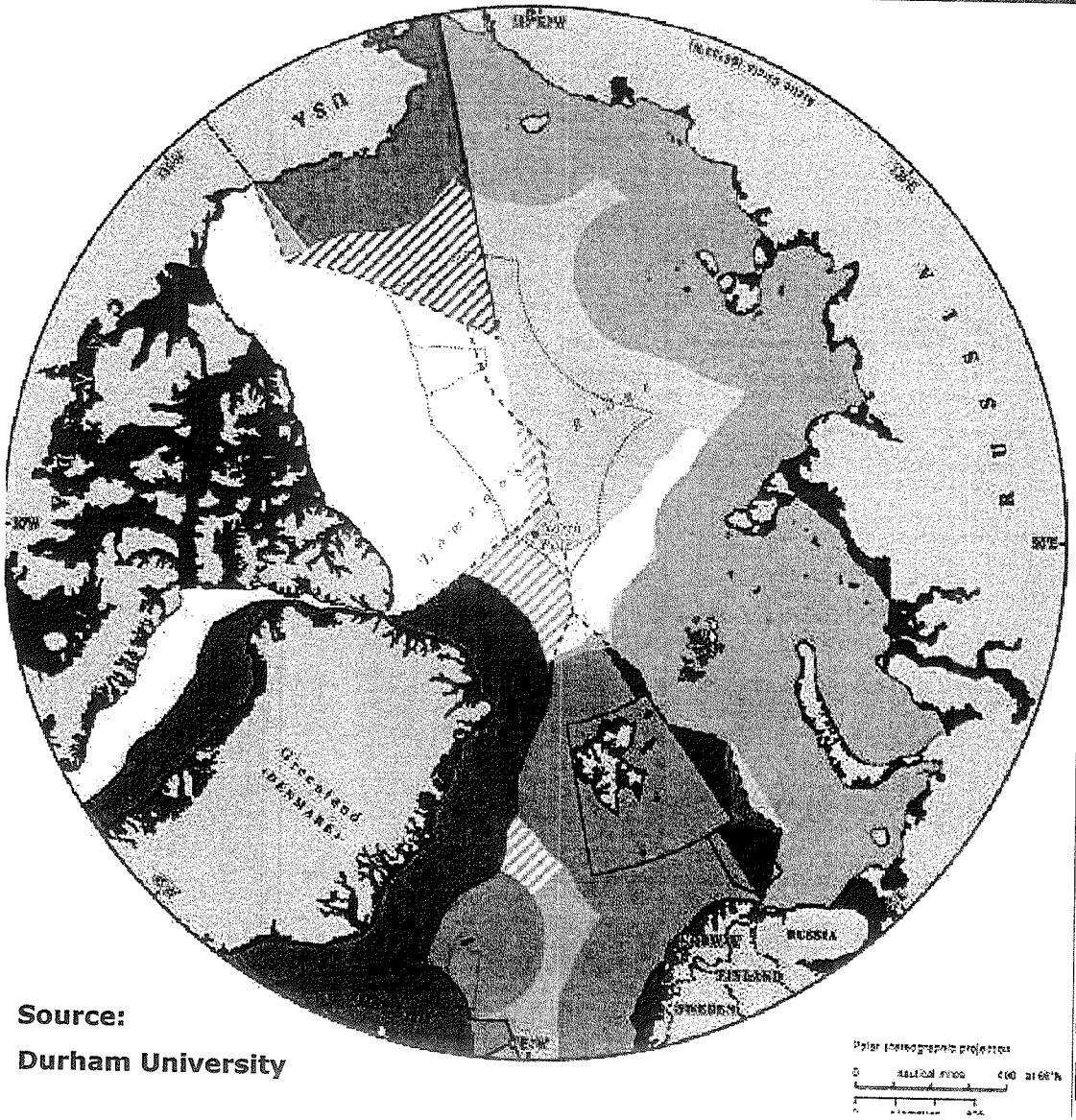
- **Northern Chiefs of Defence meetings:**
  CAN, DNK, ISL, FIN, NOR, RUS, SWE, USA

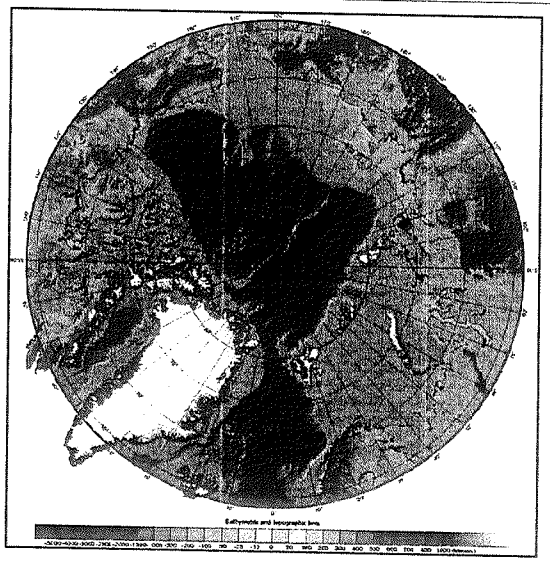
- **Arctic Security Forces Roundtable discussions:**
  CAN, DNK, ISL, FIN, NOR, RUS, SWE, USA, NLD*, DEU*, FRA*, GBR* **(*observers)**

- **Bilateral Cooperation:**
  DNK-ISL, DNK-CAN, DNK-USA



BORDER LINES AND CLAIMS IN THE ARCTIC





Internal waters
Canada territorial sea and EEZ
Potential Canada continental shelf beyond 200 nm
Denmark territorial sea and EEZ
Denmark claimed continental shelf beyond 200 nm
Potential Denmark continental shelf beyond 200 nm
Iceland EEZ
Iceland claimed continental shelf beyond 200 nm
Norway territorial sea and EEZ / Fishery zone Jan Mayen / Fishery protection zone (Svalbard)
Norway claimed continental shelf beyond 200 nm
Russia territorial sea and EEZ
Russia claimed continental shelf beyond 200 nm
Overlapping Norway / Russia EEZ
Overlapping Norway EEZ / Russia claimed continental shelf beyond 200 nm
Overlapping Norway / Russia claimed continental shelf beyond 200 nm
USA territorial sea and EEZ
Potential USA continental shelf beyond 200 nm
Overlapping Canada / USA EEZ

Source:

Durham University

NATO AND THE ARCTIC ?

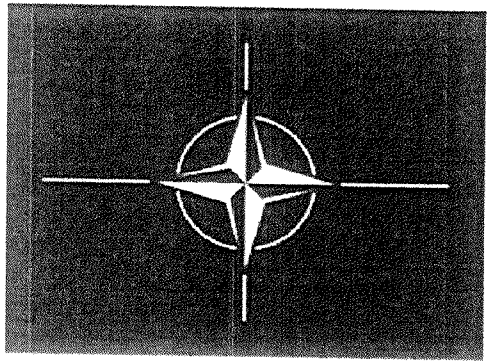
Scenario 1 (the good and likely one)

- Resources are already distributed between rightful owners =>
- The "scramble" for minerals and energy will be run on commercial terms => China, South Korea, EU etc. present in Arctic Council, business, research, diplomacy (no military presence) =>
- Business requires infrastructure => infrastructure requires investments => investments require stability => stability requires cooperation and dialogue
- Russia but also Canada do not want NATO to be part in this cooperation =>

NATO military engagement might create regional instability

NATO AND THE ARCTIC ?

Scenario 2 (the bad and less likely one)

- Increased US/China (Russia) tension elsewhere (i.e. US presence in South China Sea => Global spill over =>
- Chinese "corresponding containment" => Chinese SSBM presence in the Arctic Seas =>
- Increased Arctic militarization (supported by longer open-water periods) =>

NATO engagement is necessary