



NATO's Energy Security Agenda: Science Cooperation and Partnership Opportunities

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Why is NATO involved in energy security activities?

- NATO is not merely a military alliance, it also has a strong political-security agenda, which was emphasised in the 2010 Strategic Concept
- A stable and secure energy supply is important for Allies' national security and therefore of interest to NATO
- NATO is a value based organisation, freedom and democracy are among its founding principles. If energy dependence and vulnerabilities can affect the freedom of our decisions, they cannot be ignored.
- Energy vulnerabilities are not simply an "Eastern European" problem, this is a challenge for the whole Alliance and part of asymmetric risks we currently face



What challenges does NATO address in the field of energy security?

- Terrorist attacks against energy infrastructure, especially in supplying regions outside NATO
- Growing cyber risks to critical energy infrastructure
- Piracy that affects the security of maritime supply routes
- Risks to secure and effective energy supply to NATO missions and operations
- Disruptions of vital energy supplies within NATO
- Regional instabilities that could affect stable energy supplies to NATO nations



What is NATO's added value in ensuring energy security?

- Transatlantic nature
- Continuum of political consultation, military planning & military action (e.g. anti-piracy mission)
- Intelligence sharing capabilities
- Crisis and consequence management instruments
- Own pipeline system
- Partnership network



The 3 NO's



- No militarisation (of a market-driven issue)
- No duplication (of other stakeholders' roles and responsibilities)
- No interference (with national economic policies)



What are our current projects and activities?



- Political consultations (among Allies and with partners)
- Enhanced intelligence sharing and strategic analysis
- Sharing best practices on critical infrastructure protection
- Crisis and consequence management exercises
- Maritime operations that have implications for energy security
- Promoting energy security, interoperability and efficiency in the military
- Supporting the activities of the NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence in Lithuania
- Dialogue with other stakeholders (EU, IEA, UN, OSCE, private sector)
- Training and education (NATO Defence College in Rome, NATO School in Oberammergau)
- Science cooperation (NATO Science for Peace and Security Program)
- Public diplomacy



What is NATO's way forward in the field of energy security?



At the Chicago Summit (May 2012) NATO Heads of State and Government decided to:

- Further integrate, as appropriate, energy security considerations into NATO policies and activities
- Develop our competence in supporting the protection of critical energy infrastructure
- Further develop our partnership activities
- Significantly improve the energy efficiency of our military forces
- Welcome the new NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence



Why could you be interested in our scientific cooperation and partnership activities?



- NATO's Science for Peace and Security programme has undergone some reforms and is now more flexible and better tailored to NATO priorities
- Oriented towards partnerships
- Science projects should have some practical applications for enhancing security
- Projects can include workshops, training and multi-year activities
- Initiatives can come both from the academia and NATO HQ
- Energy security is one of the priority topics and includes:
 - Innovative energy solutions for the military;
 - Battlefield energy solutions;
 - Renewable energy solutions with military applications;
 - Energy infrastructure security;
 - Maritime aspects of energy security;
 - Technological aspects of energy security.
- <http://www.nato.int/cps/en/natolive/78209.htm>