Norway operates a military space radar and satellite bases in polar areas in violation of Norwegian peace and security policy and also violates international treaties.

NORWEGIAN DOUBLE STANDARDS ON SECURITY POLICY IN POLAR AREAS
AN/FPS-129 Have Stare, a classified program US Intelligence, transferred to the US Air Force 1991
AN/FPS-129 Have Stare took part in Missile Defense 1995
US military radar to Norway
Renamed Globus II
Inter Continental Ballistic Missile tests from Plesetsk
Trajectory for missile tests
In the course of the meeting in the Kremlin between Sergei Ivanov, Russian Federation Security Council Secretary and Jonas Store, state secretary at the office of the Prime Minister of Norway, a wide range of questions relating to the two countries' cooperation in the most diverse fields was discussed. Noting the substantial invigoration of Russian-Norwegian contacts in the political and economic fields, Sergei Ivanov expressed a hope for their further constructive development, and for the intensification of joint efforts in the field of the maintenance and strengthening of strategic stability and international security.

In this connection he expressed a wish to the Norwegian side that it would take into account Russia's serious concern over the continuing construction of a U.S. radar station ("Have Stare") in Vardø, which runs counter to the ABM Treaty.
US withdraws from ABM-Treaty, 2002
Philip E. Coyle

From September 1994, through January 2001, Mr. Coyle was Assistant Secretary of Defense and Director, Operational Test and Evaluation, in the Department of Defense, and is the longest serving Director in the 27 year history of the Office. In this capacity, he was the principal advisor to the Secretary of Defense on test and evaluation in the Department of Defense.
China shoots down one of its own satellites, 11 January 2007
United States responds by shooting down one of its satellites in February 2008
China responds again the following year
India is now also able to attack satellites in Space
Satellite area of cover from above west of Africa to India
“Much of the same type of information from the Vardø radar that is important for defense of our satellites is also crucial for engaging in attacking war.”
Counterspace Operations, Air Force Doctrine Documents, 2004
- **Aircraft.** Friendly aircraft provide nonkinetic and kinetic capabilities against surface targets associated with an adversary’s space capabilities. For example, electronic attack platforms (manned and remotely piloted aircraft) could affect the links of an adversary’s space system employing stand-off and stand-in techniques. By attacking terrestrial nodes, aircraft may disrupt, deny, degrade or destroy an adversary’s ability to control their satellites or deliver space effects.
- **Missiles.** Missiles may be employed against a variety of an adversary’s space capabilities including launch facilities, ground stations, and space nodes.
- **Special Operations Forces (SOF).** SOF can conduct direct attacks against terrestrial nodes or provide terminal guidance for attacks against those nodes. Additionally, SOF may be used to provide localized jamming of an adversary’s links.
- **Offensive Counterspace Systems.** These systems are designed specifically for OCS operations, such as a counter satellite communications capability, designed to disrupt satellite-based communications used by an adversary or a counter surveillance reconnaissance capability, designed to impair an adversary’s ability to obtain targeting, battle damage assessment, and information by denying their use of satellite imagery with reversible, nondamaging effects.
- **Antisatellite Weapons (ASATs).** ASATs include direct ascent and co-orbital systems that employ various mechanisms to affect or destroy an on-orbit spacecraft.
- **Directed Energy Weapons (DEWs).** DEWs, such as lasers, may be land, sea, air, or space based. Depending on the power level used, DEWs are capable of a wide range of effects against on-orbit spacecraft, including: heating, blinding optics, degradation, and destruction. Under certain circumstances, lasers may also be effective against space launch vehicles while in-flight.
- **Network Warfare Operations.** Many OCS targets, particularly elements of the terrestrial node, may be affected by various IO techniques such as malicious codes, electronic warfare, or EMP generators. Some IO techniques afford access to targets that may be inaccessible by other means.
- **Electronic Warfare Weapons.** RF jammers may be used to disrupt links.
- **C4ISR Systems.** These systems include early warning and surveillance systems, satellites, radar, identification systems, communications systems, and surface-, air-, and space-based sensors. These systems enhance OCS operations by providing early warning, intelligence, targeting, and assessment data, as well as C2 of friendly forces.
- **Surface Forces.** The ability to occupy and secure key areas, as well as the lethality of supporting surface fires, can achieve significant counterspace effects. For example, surface forces can attack a satellite control station in order to disrupt, degrade, or destroy an adversary’s space capability.
Parliamentary white papers on disarmament

- St. meld. nr. 27
- (2007-2008)
- Disarmament and Non-proliferation Recommendation from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of 30 May 2008, approved the same day. (Stoltenberg Government
Agreement on the outer space (OST) of 1967 prohibits the permanent deployment of weapons of mass destruction in space. The agreement prohibits the use of space for combat or as a transit area for ballistic missiles. It therefore has significant flaws and should be modernized.
Pentagon now using 200 million US dollar for upgrade, no information for public
Space control: “It is a top national security priority overall” – Obama administration.
Space warfare - part of next major regional war
Kongsberg Satellite Services

- SvalSat, 78° N: 14 of 14 orbits
- Tromsø Station, 69° N: 10 of 14 orbits
- Grimstad, 58° N
- TrollSat/Antarctica, 72° S: 12 of 14 orbits
Svalbard Satellite Station, Svalsat
Polar areas best for management and data download
Pentagon pays for fiber-connection to the mainland
From Svalbard to USA

Fiber Overview
American military intelligence

Mars/april 2008
Jack Hild, NGA-direktør: “Some may consider Norway a geographically small nation, but their diverse competencies in Geoint and related fields is world class.”
German TerraSAR-X - making images with radar, and can produce images in the dark and through clouds - signs contract with U.S. intelligence to deliver images
The Italian satellite system Cosmo-Skymed are also contracted to deliver the best images to U.S. intelligence.
Also Canadian Radarsat 2 get permission to use Svalbard and signs a contract to supply intelligence photos to American intelligence.
Norway's military intelligence service
COSMO-SkyMed:

Four stories about The Constellation

ICRSS, Washington D.C., March 3-5, 2010
Northern Afghanistan area

- Pilot project in cooperation with Norwegian Defence
- Three 1, 8, 9 (CSK1, CSK2 & CSK3) SAR interferometric triplet (two ascending, one descending)
- First six images collected between December 29, 2009 and January 10, 2010
incoherence map: road colours

- **Red road:** used Jan 1-9, not used Jan 9-10
- **White road:** used Jan 1-10
- **Black road:** not used Jan 1-10
South Korea's first intelligence satellite to monitor North Korea. Data also downloaded to Svalbard and sent via fiber optic cable.
TES - India's first intelligence satellite, whose primary task is to monitor the border areas of Pakistan. Norwegian permission to download the data via Svalbard.
How does this relate to the official Norwegian security policy?
Svalbard Treaty of 1920, part of Versailles-negotiations, the legal basis for Norwegian sovereignty

Preface: .... parties committed to a peaceful exploitation of the archipelago.

Section 9: ... archipelago should not be used for warlike purposes.
Norway and the High North
Oslo/Tromsø, 12th March 2009
Jens Stoltenberg, prime minister
Norway
Terrorist attacks of 11th September, 2001
Business possibilities

Matt O 'Connel - lawyer in New York who thinks there must be money in satellite surveillance after the terrorist attacks against the United States. Will build the satellite GeoEye with image resolution under half a meter.
Establishing satellite station in the Antarctic

Kongsberg Satellite Services has signed a contract with the Orbimage company of Virginia in the USA for the downloading of data and the control of the OrbView-5 (Nextview 2) satellite. The contract has an initial value of MNOK 43. With options, it has a potential value of MNOK 199 over a 10-year period.

As a result of this contract, Kongsberg Satellite Services will be establishing TrollSat, a new receiving station for satellite data in the Antarctic. Subject to final approval by the Norwegian authorities, TrollSat will be established in conjunction with Troll, the Norwegian research base run by the Norwegian Polar Institute.
View-2 - 35 centimeters resolution

Contract with intelligence and user TrollSat
Osama Bin Laden’s cover
Antarctic Treaty of 1961

Antarctica shall continue forever to be used exclusively for peaceful purposes and shall not become the scene or object of international discord." To this end it prohibits military activity.
Prime minister of Norway, Stoltenberg proud of the Norwegian satellite station in Antarctica - officially opened by him.
Jonas Gahr Støre has assured the Norwegian parliament that Norway follow the Svalbard Treaty in a strict manner.
Bård Vegar Solhjell (SV): It appears recent statements on NRK that data from Norwegian SvalSat used for intelligence and military purposes, including in Libya war. Can foreign minister explain whether these allegations are correct, and the activity in this case is consistent with the Svalbard Treaty?

- Reply
  Jonas Gahr Støre: Norwegian policy has been, and is organized in a proper observance of the Svalbard Treaty and a restrictive practice regarding military activities on Svalbard.
Two articles in the largest newspaper in Norway, VG, met with total silence. I claim Støre either poorly informed or bluffing Parliament. The State Department press section has 21 employees.
The icy Arctic Svalbard archipelago is a land of glaciers, fjords and polar bears. Some 800km north of mainland Norway – nearer to the North Pole than it is to Oslo – it's also home to SvalSat, the world's largest base for satellites in polar orbit.

The island's mighty data-gathering operation looks innocuous enough — a cluster of snow globes perched on the rocky coast. And, indeed, most of SvalSat's satellites are used for civilian purposes such as weather forecasting. But my contention is that SvalSat's snow globes are not just gathering benign data. In my book, Satellittkrigen (Satellite War), I argue that the satellites are downloading data, which is used in warfare in Afghanistan and other conflict areas. SvalSat has contracts with satellite owners which buy SvalSat's signals to operate their satellites and download information. Thanks to the station's fibre-optic communications, military intelligence services in the US, South Korea, Taiwan and India can have its data in milliseconds.

I have found evidence to show that the US military intelligence service, the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency, is receiving images from at least four satellite operators that use Svalbard. This wasn't too hard to come by — it's on Norwegian official documents and press releases from the US intelligence service.

SvalSat's technology can be incredibly useful in a conflict. The four satellite systems can produce images with one-metre accuracy through clouds and in darkness. It's no wonder the Italian satellite system is being used by the Norwegian Army to map the use of mountain roads and airports in northern Afghanistan.

Svalbard has become a global hub for military intelligence. Its satellite station is the only one that is close enough to the North Pole to be able to download the data from all 14 orbits around Earth that the satellites are doing every day.

This leaves the archipelago, and Norway itself, compromised. Norwegian authorities admit they have no insight into what data is being transported. After the First World War, Norway was given sovereignty over the archipelago, but had to commit itself not to exploit the islands for "warlike purposes".

Unsurprisingly, Svalbard has become a political sore point between Russia and Norway — Russia is suspicious of SvalSat's operations. It believes Norway could potentially be breaching the Spitsbergen Treaty, which makes the islands a demilitarised area. Norwegian authorities have assured its neighbour that the business is civilian.

But where does this leave Norway's reputation as a harbinger of peace? It's a delicate question for Norwegian diplomats when the country is accused of failing to respect an international treaty signed by 39 countries.

Further thinking: It's a cold reality (quite literally) that it's tough to ignore some useful geography — even if it goes against Norway's Nobel Peace Prize.
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