Norwegian Defence 2013

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NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

The principal objective of Norwegian security policy is to safeguard Norway's sovereignty, territorial integrity and political freedom of action. Norway's fundamental security interest is to contribute to a world order under the auspices of the UN with the emphasis on human rights and the international rule of law. In addition it is most important to strengthen and develop further the transatlantic security community through NATO. Nationally the High North is Norway's most important area for strategic investment.

The Norwegian Armed Forces constitute one of the most important instruments available to the Norwegian authorities to underpin the following overarching security policy objectives:

- To prevent war and the emergence of various kinds of threats to Norwegian and collective security
- To contribute to peace, stability and the further development of the international rule of law under the auspices of the UN
- To uphold Norwegian sovereignty, rights, interests and values, and to protect Norwegian freedom of action in the face of political, military or other pressure
- Together with our Allies, to defend Norway and NATO against assault or attack
- To protect the society against assault and attack from state and non-state actors

The defence policy objectives constitute the central link between security policy and defence policy. They set out what the Norwegian Armed Forces must contribute in order to ensure the fullest possible achievement of the overarching security policy objectives.

The defence policy objectives are the following:

- Alone and together with Allies, to secure Norwegian sovereignty, rights and interests as well as maintaining Norwegian freedom of action in the face of military or other pressure
- Through participation in multinational peace operations authorised by UN mandate and through international defence cooperation, to contribute to peace, stability, the enforcement of international law and respect for human rights, and to prevent the use of force by state and non-state actors against Norwegian and international security
- To counter all kinds of assaults or attacks in order to safeguard Norwegian and collective security and, together with Allies, to contribute to the collective defence of Norway and other Allies in accordance with our NATO Treaty obligations
- To contribute to safeguarding the security of Norwegian society, saving lives and limiting the consequences of accidents, natural disasters, assaults and attacks by state or non-state actors

1. Provide a preventive threshold for war based on NATO membership
2. Defend Norway and its allies against serious threats, assaults or attacks within the framework of NATO's collective defence
3. Avert and manage episodes and security crises using national resources, including preparation for allied involvement if necessary
4. Ensure that there is a sound basis for national decision-making through timely surveillance and intelligence
5. Uphold Norwegian sovereignty and sovereign rights
6. Safeguard the exercise of authority in demarcated areas
7. Participate in international crisis management including peace support operations
8. Contribute to international cooperation in the area of defence and security.
9. Contribute to the safeguarding of public safety and other central social tasks

The tasks and level of ambition of the Norwegian Armed Forces reflect in operational terms the security and defence policy aims. The Norwegian Armed Forces have a broad spectrum of tasks both in peace, in times of crisis and in armed conflict or war. The Norwegian Armed Forces have been given the following nine tasks in the current Long-Term Defence Plan (White Paper 73 S 2011-2012, *"A Defence for our Time"*):

In principle, the size and capability of the main elements of Norway's defence structure are designed to meet the requirements of tasks 1-7 above. At the same time, however, the size and equipment of individual elements shall take into account the requirement to provide support to the civil community.

In executing the new Long-Term Plan, the Government will give particular priority to:

- Strengthening the Norwegian Armed Forces' ability to provide a preventive threshold for war through the further development of their collective capabilities, and viewing military capacity in an overall perspective both nationally and in an Allied context
- Contributing to international operations in order to ensure international peace and stability, promote a UN-led world order and contribute to NATO's collective capacity for bringing about stability and preventing war
- Developing further the ability of the defence sector to assist the civil community in crisis situations smoothly and efficiently by arranging regular exercises with other sectors and agencies including the clarification of roles and responsibilities
- Strengthening the work of introducing preventive protection measures across all sectors of the community in the areas of security and IT security
- Addressing the competency challenges facing the defence sector through reforms that will develop further the sector's ability to attract, recruit and employ the right personnel with the right competencies while at the same time ensuring that all personnel are well looked after.
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The United Nations Organisation (UN) plays a key role as an anchor point for Norwegian security policy. The UN Treaty and the provisions of international law are more important than ever in ensuring the coordination of action needed to overcome the majority of the security challenges that face the global community. The aim is to build a world order with the UN as a central actor, something which can contribute towards ensuring a peaceful and more stable path for global development. This is a world order which is built on the foundations of international law and one in which the use of force is regulated.

This emphasis on international law and human rights is a clear expression of support for international solidarity, but it also reflects Norway's own interest in having clear international rules for the use of military force or other means of exerting pressure. Norway is therefore deeply engaged in ensuring that these rules are observed internationally and that they are strictly complied with in our own internal practices.

The UN does not itself have the resources to carry out all the peace operations required to safeguard international peace and security. In many cases, therefore, the UN has granted a mandate for operations to be carried out by a smaller number of member states or regional organisations such as NATO, the EU and the African Union (AU). NATO's operations in Afghanistan, Libya and the Balkans, the AU's operations in Darfur and Somalia, and the EU's operations in Chad and the Democratic Republic of Congo are all examples of this. Sharing responsibility in this way allows the regional organisations to relieve the load on the UN, and strengthen the UN's role and credibility. A mandate from the UN gives such operations the necessary legitimacy and legality under international law.

Within the overall framework of the UN, NATO remains the cornerstone of Norwegian defence and security policy. NATO is an alliance between 28 North American and European countries dedicated to fulfilling the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty signed on 4 April 1949. Since then NATO has been the principal foundation of the transatlantic security system.

France's full reintegration into NATO's military structure in spring 2009 is important both politically and militarily. Changes in the nature of challenges to international security that have taken place since 1990 have contributed to the shift in NATO's focus towards its capacity to prevent and deal with the emergence of conflicts outside the NATO area and with global threats. However, NATO's fundamental task is `still related to the collective defence of its member countries and a mutual guarantee of their security, since an armed attack on one shall be considered an attack on them all.

NATO's new strategic concept from 2010 will contribute towards maintaining the organisation as a credible actor into the future. In line with the political guidelines in this concept, and as a result of the running down of the operation in Afghanistan, and the existence of the Norwegian Core Area Initiative, NATO is in the process of increasing its focus on what is the prime task of the Alliance, namely Article 5 of the NATO Treaty, assuring the security of member states. This means that NATO will improve its ability to deal with security challenges in its own vicinity and strengthen its profile in the member states, but without weakening its ability to carry out operations in other parts of the world.

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Nevertheless the serious economic crises being faced in many member countries constitute a major challenge, not least in the discussions concerning fairer burden sharing in the Alliance. Substantial cuts in the defence budgets of member countries will over time have an impact on NATO's military capability. In the so-called Defence Package adopted at the Chicago Summit in May 2012, much emphasis is placed on Smart Defence and the Connected Forces Initiative.

Among other things these are two initiatives that, through increased international defence cooperation, joint procurement of key capabilities and an increased emphasis on training and exercising, will give more operational capability for the money spent and improve interoperability between allied forces.

In 2012 NATO has been engaged in operations in Afghanistan (International Security Assistance Force – ISAF), Kosovo (Kosovo Force – KFOR) and an anti-piracy operation (Operation Ocean Shield - OOS) off the coast of East Africa. All these operations are based either on a mandate from the UN Security Council or on an invitation from the authorities of the state concerned. In addition, NATO is running a surveillance operation in the Mediterranean (Operation Active Endeavour – OAE) based on Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The Alliance also supports the African Union (AU) in assisting with the operation in Somalia and with building up the capability for peacekeeping operations in general.

The EU has clear ambitions to strengthen its own security and defence arrangements as set out in its Common Security and Defence Policy - CSDP. In addition, the EU is showing an increased will and ability to develop a defence capability and to carry out both civil and military crisis management operations. Norway has, within the constraints of non-membership, an interest in positioning itself close to the EU in the area of foreign and security policy. At the same time, Norway's formal influence vis-à-vis the EU is limited to the participatory rights that we have been granted.

As a non-member, Norway is one of the countries contributing most to the EU's civil and military crisis management operations and its response forces. Norway has declared both civil and military personnel to the EU force register and we are participating in the EU's civil operations in Kosovo and in Afghanistan. As a non-member, Norway also has a unique collaborative arrangement with the European Defence Agency (EDA).

Through a special cooperation agreement, Norway is able to participate in the EDA's programmes and projects. Norwegian participation in the areas of research and technology development is wide-ranging and Norway also makes a substantial contribution to the development of military capabilities. Norway also participates in the agency's work in support of increased cooperation, openness and competition in defence procurement, and the harmonisation of defence industry terms and conditions.

Nordic Defence Cooperation, NORDEFCO, is extensive and works very well despite the countries' differing relationships with the EU and NATO. There is a high degree of commonality between the security policy assessments and security interests of the Nordic countries. Acting together, the Nordic countries can make a greater contribution to peace support operations than each country could make individually.

All the Nordic countries participate in international operations under the auspices of the EU, NATO and the UN. In 2008 and 2011 Norway, Sweden and Finland participated in a Nordic Battlegroup jointly with Ireland and Estonia. Cooperation in training and exercising is extensive both at single service and joint operational level. This is very beneficial in terms of both operational value and cost-effectiveness.

The Nordic countries have identified a number of high priority capability areas where their future needs coincide. Cooperation in the area of studies and in research and development is already well established and continues to be actively pursued, not least between the Nordic defence research agencies. As a consequence of the Nordic countries' active participation in international operations, the countries are working together on how best to care for the needs of returning veterans. Cooperation in the area of education and the development of professional skills is also a growth area with good contact between the various schools and centres of excellence.

The principal task of the Norwegian Armed Forces is to safeguard Norway's sovereignty and defend the country against external attack. National security is an absolutely fundamental security requirement which, if the state is faced with a serious threat, can legitimise action involving many or all of the nation's resources. At the same time new security challenges, such as international terrorism and the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction, have brought the security of society into sharper focus. In addition, a range of risk factors, such as the danger from infectious diseases, natural disasters and major accidents have attained increased significance in the context of national emergency planning. A guiding principle in working to ensure the security of society is that the authority, which has day-to-day responsibility for a particular sector, also has responsibility for emergency planning and the implementation of emergency measures in a crisis situation.

Responsibility for ensuring the security of society rests with the police and other civil authorities in situations where the security of the state itself is not threatened. If the resources of the civil authorities are not sufficient, the Armed Forces can, if requested, contribute to the security of society within the constraints of the resources and skills available. The Norwegian Armed Forces already contribute routinely in ways such as assisting the civil authorities in dealing with floods, forest fires and serious accidents. Such civil-military cooperation falls within the overall framework of Total Defence.

Total Defence is intended to ensure that society's collective resources, both civil and military, are used to best effect in crisis management both in peacetime and in war. When the concept of Total Defence was first developed in the period following the Second World War it was primarily envisaged in terms of civil support for the Armed Forces in time of crisis or war.

Arrangements and mechanisms have been established over the years within the field of Total Defence and these now form the cornerstone on which Norway's national security and the safety of its society is based. The concept has been extended and modernised in recent years so that greater emphasis is now placed on mutual support and cooperation between the Armed Forces and civil society across the whole spectrum ranging from peacetime through security crises to war.

The Armed Forces have always provided support to the civil community but in recent years much more emphasis has been placed on this aspect as an integral part of the concept of Total Defence. The atrocities of 22 July 2011 clearly highlighted the need for the Armed Forces to be ready to provide such support and the Government has made civil-military cooperation one of its main priorities.

The aim is make the Armed Forces still better prepared to contribute to maintaining the safety of society and other central social tasks. The aid provided by the Armed Forces in peacetime will normally take the form of supplementary assistance to the civil authorities where the latter cannot manage the crisis adequately on their own. Civil aid to the military in time of crisis or war remains a fundamental principle of Total Defence.

According to the Norwegian Constitution, the King is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. This authority is exercised by the King in Council of State, i.e. by the Government. Political control of the Armed Forces is exercised through cooperation and the division of power between the Parliament and the Government. It is the Government which has the highest executive authority responsible for military and civil preparedness in peacetime, and for the command of all aspects of total defence in time of crisis and war.

In important matters involving foreign and security policy, the Parliament's agencies are consulted prior to final decisions being taken. Moreover, Clause 25 in the Norwegian Constitution states that the armed forces ("the land and naval forces of the Realm") "may not be increased or reduced without the consent of Parliament." The Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defence deals with matters concerning military defence and civil preparedness.

The Minister of Defence heads the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Defence and carries the constitutional and political responsibility for the activities of the Armed Forces. All matters not decided in Council are decided by the Minister, or by departmental officials on the Minister's behalf.

So-called "military command matters", i.e. matters concerning mobilisation and defence plans, are dealt with outside the Council. The Minister of Defence presents such matters to the King in the presence of the Prime Minister and the Minister of Foreign Affairs alone. This procedure is adopted only very occasionally.

In peacetime it is the Ministry of Justice and the Police that has responsibility for the coordination of civil emergency planning. All other ministries are responsible for emergency planning in their own sectors.

The Ministry of Defence is organised in four departments with a total staff of a little over 300. There are both civilian and military posts at all levels within the Ministry and all departments work both for the Chief of Defence and for the political leadership. The leadership of the Armed Forces forms an integral part of the Ministry.

The **Chief of Defence** is the Defence Minister's top military adviser and the Chief of Defence's strategic functions are integrated with the Ministry. Military command authority is delegated to military commanders. The Chief of Defence is the country's highest ranking military official.

In addition to being the Defence Minister's adviser, the Chief of Defence is also the Government's principal adviser on military questions. He also exercises full command of Norwegian Defence.

In time of war the Chief of Defence continues to be the Government's closest military adviser while the operational command authority over the military forces, with the exception of the Home Guard, is assumed to be transferred to NATO's Integrated Command Structure. The Norwegian Joint Headquarters (NJHQ) exercises command of joint operations and coordinates territorial forces remaining under national command in time of crisis and war. The Joint Headquarters is also responsible for Norwegian forces abroad.

The **Department of Personnel and General Services** is responsible for the defence sector's work on preventive security measures and on personnel matters including professional skill development. The department is also responsible for the Ministry's internal administration.

The **Department of Security Policy** is responsible for the handling of questions of security policy as well as for the Ministry's international activities, contingency planning, total defence matters, crisis management operations, questions of international and military law, and external relations in the field of security policy.

The **Department of Finance and Management** has the overall responsibility for the planning and development of defence activities, the organisation and structure of the Armed Forces within the particular long-term planning period. The department also exercises management and control of the activities of the Armed Forces.

The **Department of Defence Policy and Long-Term Planning** is responsible for strategic analysis and the development of overall defence policy for the longer term, as well as defence sector planning including multinational cooperation in the defence field. The department is also responsible for Armed Forces investments up to the point at which a decision to invest is made. It also exercises overall supervision of research and development in the defence sector, including the administrative management of the Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI).

Defence Minister
Anne-Grete Strøm-Erichsen

State Secretary
Eirik Øwre Thorshaug

Political Adviser
Line Tresselt

Secretary General
Erik Lund-Isaksen

Assistant Secretary General
Morten Tiller

Chief of defence
General Harald Sunde

The Chief of Defence is double-hatted, as the Government's most senior military adviser and as head of the Norwegian Armed Forces

Director General Kjersti Klæboe
Department of Personnel and General Services

Director General Svein Efjestad
Department of Security Policy

Director General Fridthjof Søgaard
Department of Finance and Management

Rear Admiral Elisabeth Natvig
Department of Defence Policy and Long-Term Planning

Head of Communication
Elisabeth Kjær
Ministry of Defence Communication Unit

General Harald Sunde
Chief of Defence

Rear Admiral **Bernt Grimstvedt**
Inspector General Royal Norwegian Navy

Lieutenant General **Kjell Grandhagen**
Head of Intelligence Service

Major General **John Maxfield Steineger**
Head of Defence Medical Service

Vice Admiral **Haakon Bruun-Hanssen**
Head of Norwegian Armed Forces
Operational Headquarters

Major General **Finn Kristian Hannestad**
Inspector General Royal Norwegian
Air Force

Director **Petter Jansen**
Head of Defence Logistics Organisation

Rear Admiral **Louise Dedichen**
Head of Defence University College

Major General **Per Sverre Opedal**
Inspector General, Norwegian Army

Major General **Kristin Lund**
Inspector General Home Guard

Major General **Roar Sundseth**
Head of Cyber Defence

Vice Admiral **Jan Eirik Finseth**
Deputy Chief of Defence /
Head of the Defence Staff

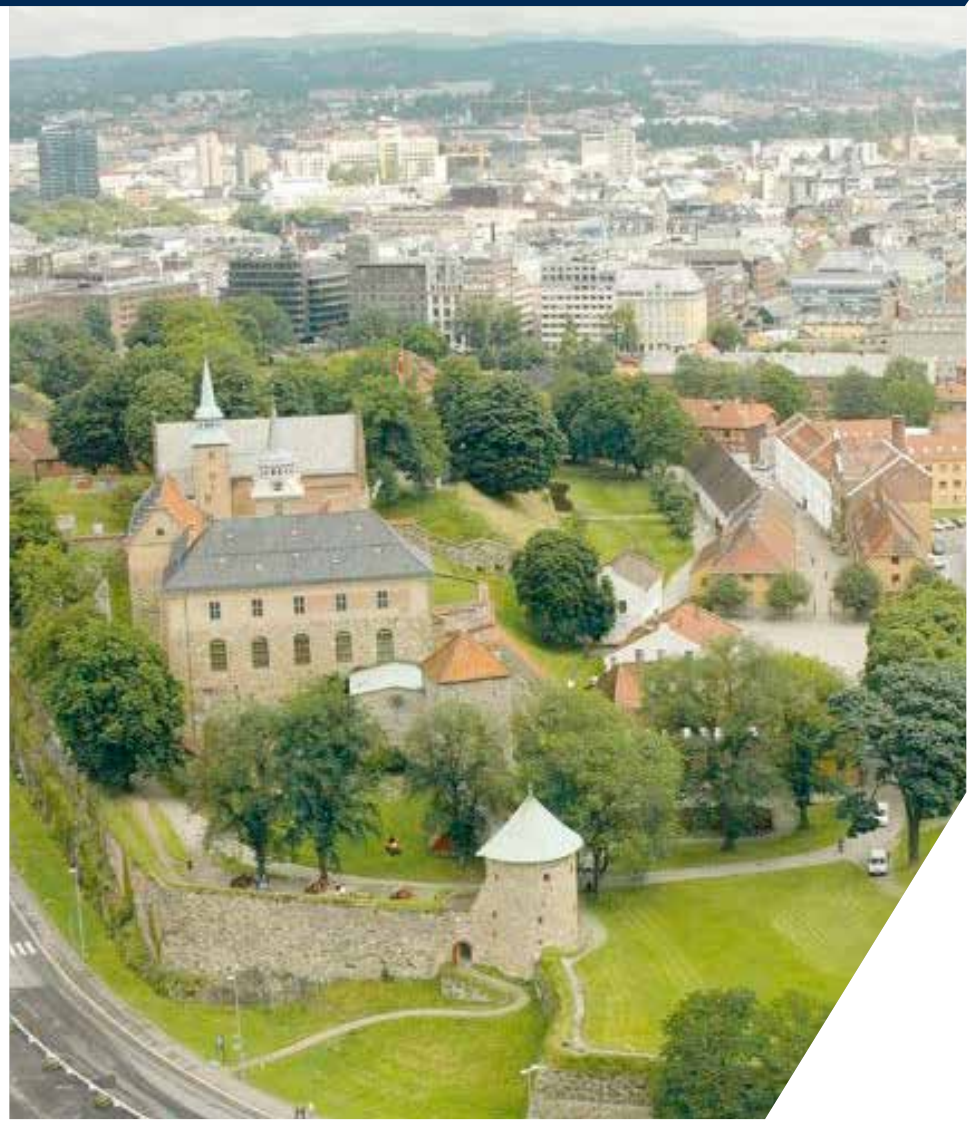
Major General **Espen Amundsen**
Finance and Management Division

Director **Tom Simonsen**
Personnel Division

Brigadier **Stener Olstad**
Organisation Division

Major General **Erik Gustavson**
Operations Division

Brigadier **Karl Erik Hanevik**
Special Operations Division



Norwegian Joint Headquarters (NJHQ)
The Norwegian Joint Headquarters was established at Reitan outside Bodø in 2009. NJHQ continuously monitors the situation in Norwegian areas of interest both on land, at sea and in the air. The Commander NJHQ has operational control of Norway's territorial defence and is responsible for planning and leading the operations of the Norwegian Armed Forces both in peacetime and in time of crisis and war. All operational activity, including exercises, is controlled from NJHQ. This means that NJHQ is responsible for the day-to-day conduct operations involving Norwegian forces both in Norway and abroad, including national control over force elements contributed to forces in international operations. It also means that NJHQ plans and leads the major military exercises conducted in Norway, and prepares for Allied and other foreign training in Norway.

The Norwegian Defence Logistics Organisation (NDLO)
The NDLO's main tasks are the ownership administration of Armed Forces materiel, maintenance of logistic readiness and the administration of logistic processes. NDLO produces materiel capabilities through the running of investment projects and support contracts. NDLO also provides comprehensive supply and storage services as well as workshops for the maintenance of heavy equipment and the provision of advisory services for all branches of the Norwegian Armed Forces. NDLO also provides operational support for the Norwegian Armed Forces both at the instruction and preparation stage and while on active service at home or abroad. NDLO is organised in seven divisions: Land capabilities, Naval capabilities, Air capabilities, ICT capabilities, Joint service capabilities, Maintenance and Supply. In addition to an integral staff element, NDLO/Staff, the Head of NDLO is also supported by a dedicated staff of investment specialists. FLO has its headquarters in Oslo.

The Norwegian Intelligence Service (NIS)
The Norwegian Intelligence Service, also referred to as E (the initial letter of its Norwegian title), is responsible for the acquisition of information concerning matters outside Norway's borders. The Service gathers, processes and analyses information relating to Norwegian interests seen in relation to foreign states, organisations and individuals. The purpose of intelligence activity is to contribute towards providing the Norwegian political and military authorities with a sound basis for decision-making where security, defence and foreign policy matters are concerned. The Intelligence Service Act of 1998, together with Instructions relating to the Intelligence Service from 2001, constitutes the formal basis for the intelligence activities of the NIS. The Instructions stipulate that the Intelligence Service shall be under Norwegian control.

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The Norwegian Defence Medical Service (NDMS)

The Norwegian Defence Medical Service (NDMS) is the central organisation responsible for medical matters in the Norwegian Armed Forces. It also represents the Armed Forces' most important contribution to the development and maintenance of a first class medical service in peacetime as in time of crisis or war, both nationally and internationally. NDMS contributes to and manages the further development of medical and veterinary services in the Norwegian Armed Forces and is the force producer for when medical elements are required for operations at home or abroad. NDMS makes an active contribution to development in the professional field of military medicine in such areas as organisation, materiel, personnel and procedures both within NATO and in the context of Norway's total defence. NDMS undertakes research in many areas including, traumatology, aviation medicine, naval medicine and disaster psychiatry. NDMS is based at Sessvollmoen outside Oslo.

The Norwegian Defence University College (NDUC)

The Norwegian Defence University College (NDUC) has overall professional responsibility for accredited professional training in the Armed Forces and offers courses at the highest military and academic levels. This includes informative and command courses for key personnel in both the military and the civil sectors as well as higher level courses for officers in the form of staff courses and masters degree level studies at the Norwegian Defence and Staff College. In addition, NDUC organises and conducts courses and further education for civilian employees and national service conscripts. NDUC has its main offices at Akershus Fortress and consists of the following departments:

- NDUC/Senior Officers' course
- The Norwegian Defence Command and Staff College
- The Institute for Defence Studies
- The Defence Training and Competence Centre
- Norwegian School of Sport Sciences/Defence Institute
- The Defence Office for Advanced Distributed Learning (ADL)
- The Norwegian Defence International Centre (NODEFIC)

The Cyber Defence Force

The Norwegian Defence Information Infrastructure (INI) changed its name to the Cyber Defence Force in September 2012.

The Cyber Defence Force will play an important part in protecting the ability of the Norwegian Armed Forces to exercise management and leadership in the field of information and communications technology. The Cyber Defence Force supports the Norwegian Armed Forces at home and abroad with the establishment, operation, further development and protection of their communications. The Cyber Defence Force also has an important role to play in the development of Network Based Defence.

The Centre of Excellence for Command, Control and Information systems, the Norwegian Battle Lab and Experimentation (NOBLE) and the Armed Forces Archive Administration, are all responsible to the Cyber Defence Force.

The Head of the Cyber Defence Force and the associated staff functions are located at Jørstadmoen, Lillehammer, where a number of the central elements of the Cyber Defence Force, including the Centre of Excellence for Command, Control and Information systems are also situated.

The principal task of the Norwegian Army is to produce units and personnel for use both nationally and abroad in peacetime and in times of crisis or war. In addition the Norwegian Army conducts day-to-day operations in Norway, of which prime examples are the guard and ceremonial duties of the King's Guard, and the work of the Border Guard. The Norwegian Army's contribution to operations abroad covers the whole spectrum of missions from regular combat tasks to guard and security duties, surveillance, training and other support functions. The Inspector General, Norwegian Army, supported by the Army Staff, is responsible for force production and is based at Bardufoss in Troms.

Operational capabilities

- One independent mechanised brigade (Brigade North) with brigade command and administrative staff, two mechanised combat battalions (Armoured Battalion and Telemark Battalion), one light armoured combat battalion (2 Battalion), an artillery battalion, an engineer battalion, an intelligence battalion, a communications battalion, a combat service and support battalion, a medical battalion and a Military Police company.
- H M The King's Guard
- The Border Guard
- Norwegian Special Forces Command/Norwegian Army Special Operations Command

Materiel

- Main Battle Tanks, Leopard 2 A4NO (120 mm gun)
- Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicles, CV9030N
- Armoured Tracked Personnel Carriers, M-113
- Armoured Wheeled Personnel Carriers, SISU/PASI
- Artillery pieces, type M 109 A3GNM
- Anti-tank weapons, Javelin
- Mortars, 81 mm
- Combat Engineer Vehicles of various categories
- Armoured wheeled vehicles, IVECO and Dingo 2
- Unarmoured and semi-armoured variants of Scania trucks and Mercedes field vehicles
- Various smaller vehicles such as snow scooters and motorcycles
- Personal weapons including HK 416 and HK MP7

Education and training centres

- Norwegian Army Weapons School, Østerdalen Garrison (Terningmoen and Rena)
- Norwegian Military Academy, Camp Linderud, Oslo
- Norwegian Army Officer Candidate School, Camp Rena
- Norwegian Army Tactical Training Centre, Camp Rena
- Norwegian Defence Logistic Training Centre, Sessvollmoen
- Norwegian Armed Forces Winter Warfare School, Terningmoen

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The principal task of the Royal Norwegian Navy is to produce naval forces and to make maritime capabilities available at standby and/or for operational deployment in peacetime, crisis and war, both nationally and internationally. The Royal Norwegian Navy must be capable of upholding Norway's sovereignty and sovereign rights, exercising authority and supporting Norwegian interests. The Inspector General, Royal Norwegian Navy, supported by the Naval Staff, is responsible for force production. The Inspector General is based in Haakonsvern Naval Base in Bergen. The Royal Norwegian Navy's operational forces are divided between the Norwegian Fleet, the Naval Ranger Command and the Coast Guard. The Naval bases and training establishments also form part of the Royal Norwegian Navy.

Commander Norwegian Fleet and the Commander Norwegian Special Warfare Group with their staffs are based in Bergen. The Commander Norwegian Coast Guard with staff is located at the Coast Guard base at Sortland in North Norway. The Fleet and the Coast Guard are both equipped with modern vessels specially built for their different purposes. The Coast Guard is currently supported by Lynx helicopters from the Norwegian Air Force supplemented by a number of civil aircraft and helicopters leased for particular purposes. New NH-90 helicopters are now being phased in for use both on the helicopter-equipped Coast Guard vessels and on the navy's new frigates.

Operational capabilities

Norwegian Fleet and Coastal Ranger Command:

- Command element, Norwegian Task Group (NorTG) – tactical staff to lead maritime operations both in and outside Norway
- Frigate Branch
- Submarine Branch
- MTB Branch
- Mine Branch
- Logistics Branch (logistics afloat)
- Norwegian Navy Special Warfare Group (Coastal Ranger Command, Clearance Diver Command and Tactical Boat Squadron)
- Naval Ranger Command

Norwegian Coast Guard:

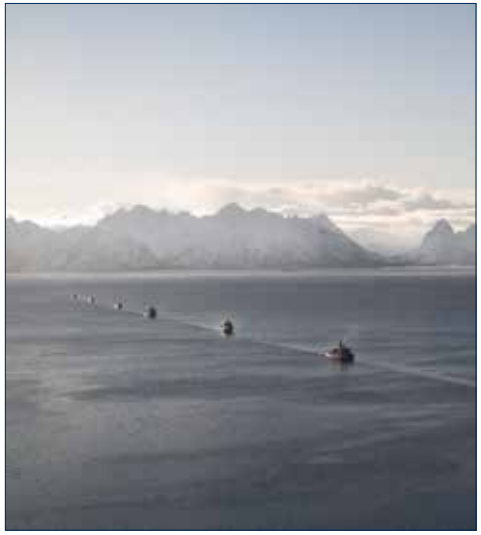
- Outer Coast Guard
- Inner Coast Guard

Materiel

- 5 Fridtjof Nansen Class frigates
- 6 Ula Class submarines
- 6 Skjold Class fast attack craft
- 3 Oksøy Class minehunters
- 3 Alta Class minesweepers
- 1 Svalbard Class, ice reinforced, with organic helicopter (Outer Coast Guard)
- 3 Nordkapp Class, with organic helicopter (Outer Coast Guard)
- 3 Barentshav Class (Outer Coast Guard)
- KV Harstad (Outer Coast Guard)
- KV Ålesund (Outer Coast Guard)
- 5 Nornen Class (Inner Coast Guard)
- 2 Logistics and support vessels
- Norwegian Royal Yacht HNoMY Norge
- A small number of support craft including the Reine Class and Combat Boat 90N

Education and training centres

- Head of Royal Norwegian Navy Schools with Staff, Haakonsvern, Bergen
- HNoMS Tordenskjold, Naval Training Establishment and Centre of Excellence in Naval Warfare, Haakonsvern, Bergen
- Royal Norwegian Naval Academy, Laksevåg, Bergen
- Royal Norwegian Navy Officer Candidate School, Laksevåg, Bergen
- Basic Training Establishment, HNoMS Harald Haarfagre, Madla, Stavanger



The principal task of the Royal Norwegian Air Force is to produce air force units and capabilities and to make these available for operations both in peacetime, crisis and war, both in Norway and abroad, and to ensure that forces are at constant readiness for aerial surveillance, the exercise of authority and the upholding of national sovereignty. The Royal Norwegian Air Force is also responsible for the operation of Search and Rescue helicopters.

The Inspector General Royal Norwegian Air Force, supported by the Air Staff, is responsible for force production and is based at Rygge.

Norway has chosen the F-35 Joint Strike Fighter as it new combat aircraft and this aircraft will, for the future, form the core around which the rest of the Air Force structure will be built. The decision to procure the F-35 is the most important driver in the structuring of Norway's future air defence, not least with regard to the necessary changes in base and support structure that will implemented in the coming years.

Operational capabilities

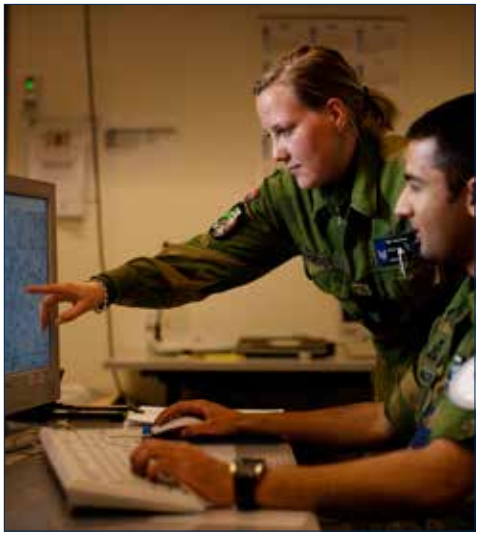
- 57 F-16 combat aircraft
- 12 Sea King helicopters for Search and Rescue (SAR)
- 2 P-3N and 4 P-3C Orion maritime patrol aircraft
- 4 C-130 J Hercules tactical transport aircraft
- 5 Lynx Coast Guard helicopters
- 18 Bell 412 SP tactical transport helicopters
- 3 DA-20 Jet Falcon for electronic operations and VIP transport
- 16 Saab Safari training aircraft
- 1 NASAMS II air defence unit
- 1 base set with ordnance disposal, rescue units, NBC, medical, guard and security units, dog unit and communications
- 2 monitoring and warning stations for airspace surveillance and command and control
- NH-90 helicopters for maritime operations are currently being phased in

Force producing units

- Main Air Stations: Bodø and Ørland
- Air Stations: Andøya, Bardufoss, Gardermoen, and Rygge
- Station Group Sola and Banak
- The Search and Rescue service operates from Banak, Bodø, Rygge, Sola, Ørland and the civil airport at Florø
- •Air Defence Control and Reporting Centres: Sørreisa and Mågerø

Education and training centres

- Air Force Operations Inspectorate, Rygge
- Air Force Training Inspectorate, Rygge
- Air Force Academy, Trondheim
- Air Force Flying School, Bardufoss
- Air Force Education Centre (Officer Candidate School and Technical School), Kjevik
- Basic Training Establishment KNM Harald Haarfagre, Madla, Stavanger



The principal tasks of the Home Guard are to safeguard territorial integrity, protect important infrastructure, support national crisis management, strengthen the military presence as required throughout the country and provide support to the civil community. The Inspector General Norwegian Home Guard, supported by the Home Guard Staff, is responsible for force production and is based at Terningmoen in Elverum.

Operational capabilities

Command elements:

- 11 territorial district staffs
- Naval Home Guard Command, Haakonsvern

Forces:

- 11 rapid-reaction intervention forces capable of rapid response in securing objects of vital importance, surveillance and resisting intrusion
- 220 Land Home Guard areas with capabilities similar to those of the intervention forces. The areas have a longer reaction time but greater endurance than the intervention forces
- 4 Naval Home Guard intervention forces with a rapid reaction capability for maritime surveillance and control
- 17 Naval Home Guard areas with capabilities in maritime surveillance and control. The areas have a longer reaction time but greater endurance than the intervention forces
- 7 Air Force Home Guard areas with capabilities for the base defence of Air Stations and other air defence installations. They are integrated with 7 of the Land Home Guard intervention forces

Materiel

- Scania trucks and Mercedes field vehicles
- Snow scooters and motorcycles
- 6 small multipurpose vessels
- Section weapons such as the 12.7 mm semi-automatic anti-materiel rifle and the Carl Gustav recoilless anti-armour weapon
- Personal weapons including HK 416, HK 417 and AG-3 assault rifles

Education and training centres

- The Home Guard Training Centre, Dombås, with a subsidiary establishment, the Home Guard Officer Candidate School, at Porsangmoen

An overarching objective of the personnel policy is to attract and retain able and highly motivated personnel with the depth and breadth of competence required to undertake the missions of the Norwegian Armed Forces. The armed services must be perceived as an attractive work environment with good opportunities for personal development. Priority is put on recruiting, competence building, career and leadership development, pay, family aspects and health and safety. The Armed Forces' personnel policy is to take account of the need for the right competence at the right time and in the right place, and to foster a shared culture that is both inclusive and open to diversity.

The personnel structure of the armed Forces is undergoing change to include more service personnel on regular engagements and further development of the new category of junior officers. Continuing efforts are being made to provide horizontal career paths for regular officers and other ranks paths and to offer greater continuity.

Civilians make up 1/3 of all personnel employed in the Norwegian Armed Forces and give the organisation the diversity of professional skills that it needs. Civilian employees cover mainly functions in specific professional areas and the administration of the base and support structure. Civilian personnel represent a stable workforce and constitute a valuable resource for the Armed Forces.

Participation in international operations is an important and integral part of Norway's security and defence policy, and a steadily increasing number of armed forces personnel will in future have served overseas. Since 1947 around 100,000 Norwegian men and women have taken part in almost 100 international operations. Both the Norwegian Armed Forces and society at large have a strong responsibility to take care of the subsequent welfare of those who are sent out on demanding missions in countries where war and conflict are rife.

As part of the investment in veterans' welfare, in 2008 the Norwegian Armed Forces purchased the former war veterans nursing home at Bæreia near Kongsvinger. The centre is now known as the Armed Forces' Veterans Centre. The Centre has been fully operational since 1 August 2009 and offers welfare and recreation facilities to veterans and their families.

Personnel are entitled by law to one year's follow-up from the Ministry of Defence on completion of their service and the compensation arrangements have been strengthened. A special compensation scheme has been introduced for the benefit of veterans who suffer psychological disorders due to post-traumatic stress as a result of service in international operations.

An action plan, "In Service for Norway", for the care of personnel before, during and after serving abroad was put forward by the Government on 2 May 2011, following up the measures contained in Report No. 34 (2008-2009) to the Norwegian parliament "From Conscript to Veteran".

The action plan has been developed on the basis of broad interdepartmental cooperation between the Ministries of Children, Equality and Social Inclusion, Defence, Foreign Affairs, Health and Care Services, Justice and Public Security and Labour. The action plan encompasses 126 measures which are to be implemented over the period 2011-2013.

The objective of the action plan is to improve society's recognition of, and provision of care for, the personnel covered by the action plan. Of the 126 initiatives set out in the plan, over 80 relate directly to Armed Forces veterans. The plan focuses on preventive measures, competence building, cross-sectoral cooperation, research and development and measures to reinforce the recognition given to our veterans. Society's support for veterans needing aftercare must be unified, coordinated and, as far as is possible, seamless.

To provide a common point of contact for all veterans, the Armed Forces Veteran Administration (FVA) was established in 2006. In 2011 the project for the Armed Forces Veteran Service was set up to manage, coordinate and follow up the Government's action plan "In Service for Norway". This project, which from 1 August 2013 becomes a permanent section of the Defence Staff, also provides a door through which members of the Norwegian Armed Forces can raise all kinds of veteran-related questions. The Veteran Service is headed by the Armed Forces Veteran Inspector who is the Chief of Defence's advisor on all questions concerning veterans.

Veteran and employee organisations play an important part in the work of improving the care and facilities available to ex-service personnel and veterans. The Ministry of Defence and the Armed Forces Veteran Service will, on application, provide financial support to veteran organisations and others whose activities are directed towards veterans.

The Armed Forces' Department for Culture and Tradition (FAKT) is an organisation consisting of the former Armed Forces Commanderies, the Armed Forces Museums, the Military Bands of the Norwegian Armed Forces and the Armed Forces' Veterans Centre. FAKT includes eight Commanderies, the Armed Forces' seven museums and five military bands. FAKT's principal objective is to strengthen cultural activities in the Norwegian Armed Forces and to provide a platform for dialogue both internally and between the armed forces and civil community at large. Cultural activities in the armed services cover a broad spectrum country-wide.

Military bands make up Norway's largest single state-owned cultural institution with 153 professional musicians. The Armed Forces Museums authority administers a substantial part of Norway's military cultural heritage while the Armed Forces Commanderies constitute an important link between the armed forces and the civil community. FAKT administers major cultural institutions which represent a major resource for the armed forces and for the community at large, a resource which is important both for the preservation of our military traditions and ceremonies, and as one that opens a window on our cultural heritage to the general public.

According to the Norwegian Constitution, all fit male citizens are obliged to serve in the defence of their country. Liability to military service starts at the age of 19, and continues until the age of 44. It is the operational requirements of the Armed Forces that will determine the number of conscripts undergoing initial military service. The aim of the Armed Forces is to ensure that it is the best qualified and most highly motivated young people who undertake this initial training.

An obligatory interview scheme for young women has meant that the overall number of young men and women attending initial interviews is rising to about 60,000 each year. The introduction of the new two-part interview scheme is now complete. As a result of Part 1 the Armed Forces are able to select about 25,000 to be called in to an interview centre for Part 2. The aim is to increase the number of young women undergoing initial military service and basic officer training to 25 % of the total before 2015. As a trial project, a small number of conscripts called up in summer 2013 will be offered 18 months service in the Army.

Those who are exempted from military service on conscientious grounds will no longer have to undergo a period of civilian service.

The Armed Forces will recruit the most suitable young people for regular service on contract and for officer training as either specialist or full career officers. The National Service Administration, on behalf of the Chief of Defence, has responsibility for conscript administration covering all service branches. This includes the arrangement of interview sessions, the allocation of candidates and call-up for initial military service. The National Service Administration is also the holding unit for all service personnel records and has a coordinating responsibility for all recruiting for the Norwegian Armed Forces.

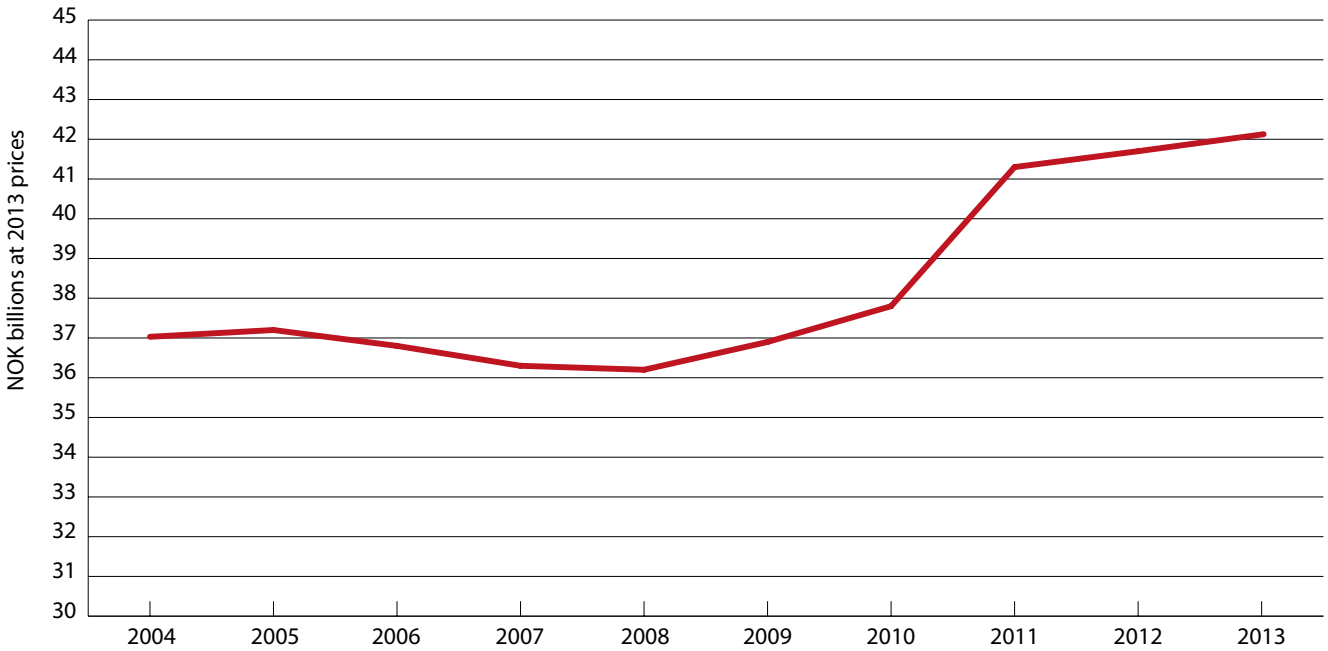
The consolidated defence budget for 2013 follows up the Soria Moria declaration and continues the emphasis placed on those areas of defence and security policy set out in the declaration. Particular priority is given to the High North, the Government's most important strategic area, and to support for international peace operations and conflict management, primarily under the auspices of the UN and NATO, within the framework of a world order led by the UN. The table below shows the headline figures for 2013.

CONSOLIDATED DEFENCE BUDGET FOR 2013

(Figures in NOK thousands)

Investment in property, buildings and installations	2,071,505
Materiel investments	8,779,360
Total investments	**10,850,865**
Operating costs	31,373,434
Total defence budget	**42,224,299**

Consolidated budget for the Defence sector 2004-2013*



*The change from 2010 to 2011 is the result of a technical adjustment in the defence property budgeting (change to gross budgeting). Without this change the budget was 38.8 billion NOK (nominal figure).

The Government continues in 2013 to give weight to the ongoing modernisation of the Norwegian Armed Forces. Investment activity in 2013 will focus on investments which support the structure endorsed in the Long-Term Defence Plan 2013-2016 (White Paper 73 S 2011-2012, "A Defence for our Time". The total investment budget amounts to 10,851 million NOK made up of 8,779 million NOK for investment in materiel and 2,072 million NOK for investment in nationally and jointly funded property, buildings, installations and materiel. The main share of the investment funding will be devoted to continuing projects in which deliveries have already commenced.

In the land systems area it is planned that the major share of the expenditure will be for a number of projects for the acquisition of further armoured vehicle capacity, the largest of which by far being the upgrading of the Army's CV90 tracked combat vehicles. Apart from this, substantial expenditure is planned for the acquisition of remotely controlled weapon stations and automatic mortars. Work will also continue in connection with enhancing the safety of personnel deployed on operations and the ability of land forces to operate under a range of different conditions.

In 2012 the sea systems area will focus on taking delivery of new materiel.

The programme for the air systems area will be dominated in 2013 by the upgrading of F-16 combat aircraft and P-3 Orion maritime patrol aircraft together with the updating of the launch platforms for NASAMS II.

The greater part of the funding for new combat aircraft will be devoted to initial payments for the acquisition of four F-35 aircraft for training purposes, a shared programming laboratory in the United States, weapons development (JSM and 25mm aircraft ammunition (Apex)), costs of participation in the multinational programme and investigation work.

Programme activity in the area of network-based defence systems in 2013 will cover a number of information infrastructure projects.

In the area of logistics systems, the plan for 2013 includes substantial expenditure on the procurement of a new logistics and support vessel. Activities will also include the acquisition of materiel needed in establishing a base in the field. Work will also continue on upgrading the capability and protection of armoured NBC reconnaissance vehicles.

In the area of Special Forces and soldier systems, costs associated with the acquisition of weapons, clothing and other equipment will account for the predominant part of expenditure incurred in 2013. The funding allocation for property, buildings and installations will in 2013 be devoted to investment resulting from the restructuring of the Armed Forces and to the completion of projects associated with the realisation of the new structure set out in the Long-Term Plan endorsed by the Norwegian parliament in 2008. This includes planning of the helicopter base at Bardufoss with a detachment at Haakonsvern.

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In order to improve the Border Guard and increase the efficiency of its operations, two new stations are being built for the Garrison in Sør-Varanger, each of which will cover its own section of the Norwegian-Russian border. The building of stations in the south in Svansvik continues and preparations are being made to start building stations in the north at Storskog.

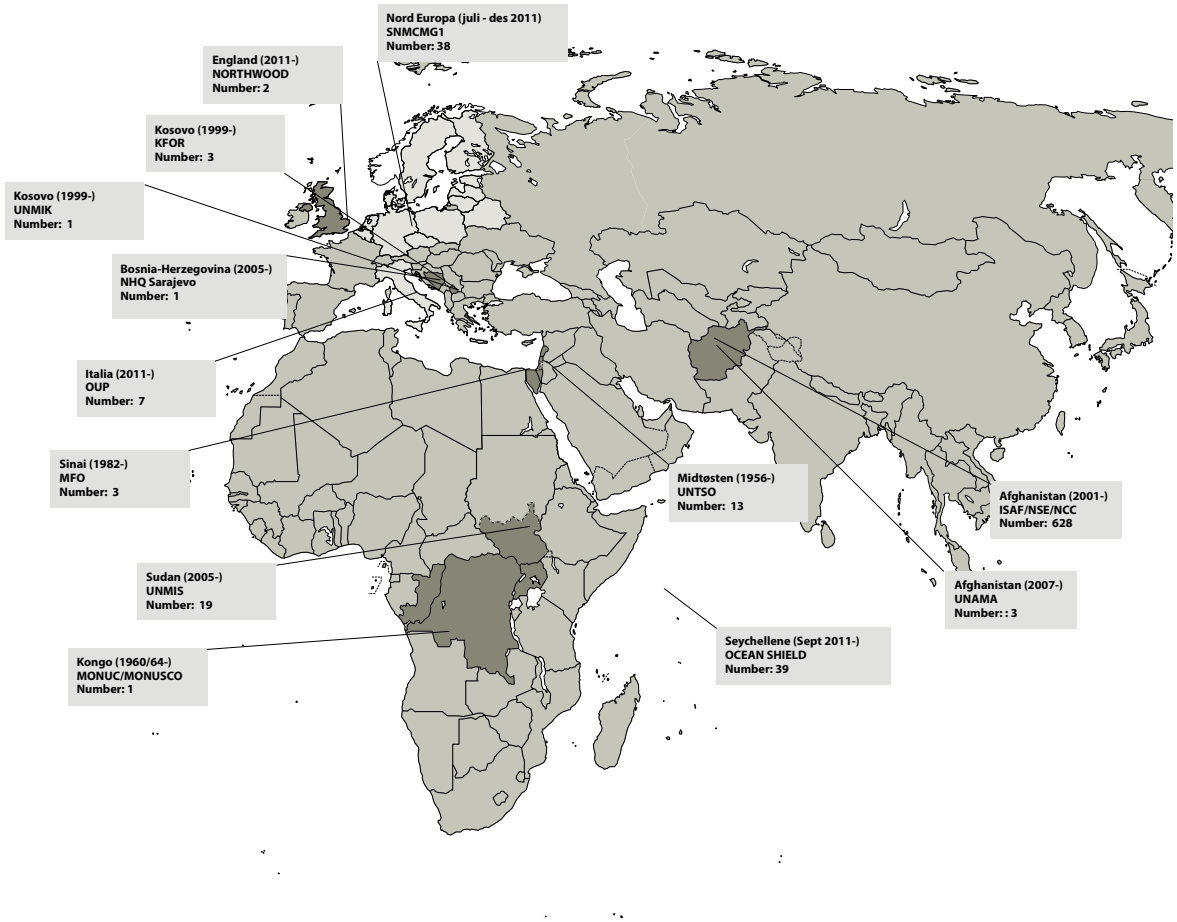
Funds are also being spent on living quarters and other buildings in Indre Troms and Øst-Finnmark. This is important in the context of recruiting and retaining well qualified officers and other ranks in the Norwegian Armed Forces and of providing good housing conditions for personnel undergoing their initial military service.

A large part of the spending on property, buildings and installations in 2013 will be devoted to projects to maintain the standard of military buildings and installations to meet the relevant legal requirements and other regulations. Substantial expenditure is therefore planned on basic works projects such as runways, airfield hard standings and other infrastructure associated with service establishments and camps. These infrastructure investments are important to the day-to-day running of the future activities of the Norwegian Armed Forces.

The Norwegian Armed Forces' contribution to international operations abroad in 2013 involved, on average, around 700 men and women. Norwegian participation in ISAF constituted the main involvement of Norwegian military personnel during 2012 and it will remain so for 2013. In 2011 the Afghan government, in collaboration with NATO, started the process of transferring responsibility for the security of the first provinces from NATO to the Afghan security forces.

By the end of 2014 responsibility for security across the whole of Afghanistan will have been transferred to the Afghan authorities and the ISAF operation will have ended. At the request of ISAF, Norway brought its military contribution in Faryab to an end as from 1 October 2012. The Norwegian force contribution remaining in Afghanistan in 2013 will, while reduced in size, continue to meet ISAF's requirements and will be concentrated in Mazae-e Sharif and Kabul.

In addition to its involvement in Afghanistan, Norway will in 2013 be making less extensive contributions to UN-led operations in Africa, the Middle East and Kosovo. We also contribute personnel to the multinational operation in Sinai (MFO).



As a part of Norway's routine participation in NATO's standing naval forces, we are contributing both a mine countermeasures vessel and a frigate in 2013. The frigate will also be acting as command ship for Standing NATO Maritime Group 1 during the second half of the year and will be taking part in NATO's anti-piracy operation of the coast of East Africa. Budgetary allowance has been made for additional expenditure amounting to 1,162 million NOK in connection with Norwegian force contributions to international operations in 2013.