Norwegian **Defence** 2006

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Norwegian security and defence policy

The framework parameters against which Norway's security policy is formulated are changing. The decade that has elapsed since the end of the Cold War can be regarded as a transitional phase, which has now passed.

Security Policy Objectives

A comprehensive and quantifiably real threat has been replaced by uncertainty and unpredictability. The same applies to Norway's neighbouring areas where the inherent strategic importance of the northern region, and the need to administer and safeguard natural resources extending over vast sea areas, are key factors in our security and defence policy.

Norway has now, as have many other nations worldwide, entered an epoch which could be termed the global age. Geographical borders no longer afford the same degree of protection against a broad spectrum of security threats and challenges. We must therefore take steps to ensure our security in this new instable and unpredictable environment. Faced with these challenges, it is important that Norway, together with its allies and partners, contributes to the prevention and limitation of crises, armed conflicts and war. The fundamental objectives of Norwegian security policy for the period 2005-2008 are:

- *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;*
- *to uphold Norwegian sovereignty, Norwegian rights and interests, and protect Norwegian freedom of action in the face of political, military and other kinds of pressure;*
- *to defend together with our Allies Norway and NATO against assault and attack;*
- *to protect society against assault and attack, by state and non-state actors.*

Defence policy objectives

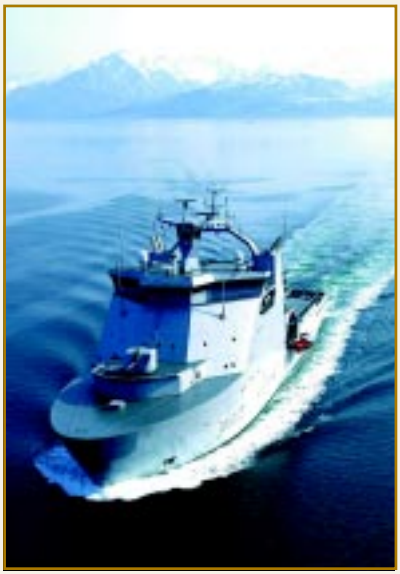
The contribution made by Norway's defence organisation to the achievement of the national security policy objectives set out above, will depend on its ability to meet its more specific defence policy objectives. The Armed Forces, as an instrument of policy, must be able to:

- *alone and together with Allies secure Norwegian sovereignty, safeguard Norwegian rights and interests as well as ensuring Norwegian freedom of action in the face of military or other pressure;*

- *together with Allies, through participation in multinational peace operations and international defence cooperation, 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 Norway and NATO.*

- *together with Allies, contribute to the collective defence of Norway and other Allies in accordance with our Alliance commitments and to meet different kinds of assaults or attacks with force in order to safeguard Nowegian and collective security;*

- *contribute to safeguarding the security of Norwegian society, save lives, and limit the consequences of accidents, disasters, assaults and attacks by state and non-state actors.*



Defence tasks

By successfully handling their tasks the Norwegian Armed Forces will fulfil the defence policy objectives. The NAF´s tasks are divided into a) national tasks, b) tasks that are carried out in cooperation with Allies and possibly others and c) other tasks.

National tasks

- to ensure a national basis for decision-making through timely surveillance and intelligence gathering;
- to exercise Norwegian sovereignty;
- to exercise Norwegian authority in defined areas;
- to prevent and manage security-related incidents and crises in Norway and in areas under Norwegian jurisdiction.

Tasks to be carried out in cooperation with Allies, and possibly others

- to contribute to the collective defence of Norway and other parts of NATO against threats, assault and attacks, including the use of weapons of mass destruction;
- to contribute to multinational crisis management, including multilateral peace operations.

Other tasks

- to provide military support to diplomacy and to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction;
- to contribute towards safeguarding the security of society and other vital tasks.

The Defence Concept

The Defence Concept provides a concise but comprehensive description of the most central principles that form the basis for the future development and activities of the NAF.

The Norwegian Armed Forces are to be developed as a modern, flexible and Alliance-adapted instrument of security policy, with a balance being sought between the NAF´s tasks, organisational structure and funding. The NAF´s activities are to be based on close cooperation with relevant civil authorities and on military conscription adapted to the needs of the NAF. Focus will be on securing and promoting Norwegian interests through the ability to handle a broad range of challenges, both nationally and internationally.

The UN

The United Nations plays a key role in Norwegian security policy.

Our security is closely linked to the existence of well-functioning arrangements for security cooperation on a global level. The altered picture of risks and threats, in which geography plays a reduced role and threats are global, reinforces this point. It is in Norway´s interest that international security challenges are resolved through broad consensus, based on the principles of the UN Charter and in line with international law.

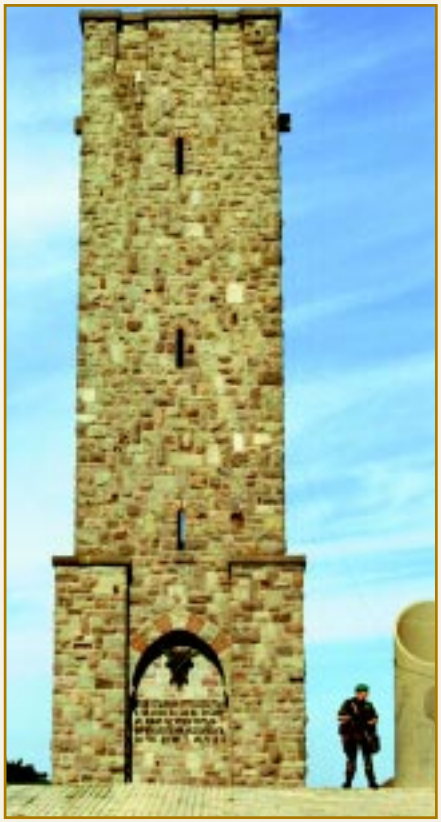
The UN itself does not have the sufficient resources to conduct all the peace support operations required to safeguard international peace and security, and therefore prefers that regional organisations assume an active responsibility on its behalf. Through such a division of labour, regional organisations like NATO, the EU and the AU may help the UN and thereby strengthen the UN´s role and capacity. Operations led by the UN and operations carried out with a UN mandate, both support the UN´s work for international peace and security.

NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) is an alliance between 26 North American and European countries dedicated to fulfil the aims of the North Atlantic Treaty, signed on 4 April 1949.

The following countries are now members of NATO: Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States of America.

Within the overall framework of the UN, NATO remains the cornerstone of Norwegian security and defence policy. NATO´s geographical focus is the Euro-Atlantic area and the Alliance actively works to promote security and stability throughout this entire area. The main focus is prevention, containment and resolution of regional crises and conflicts that may escalate and threaten the security of member countries. However, the fact that the new security challenges have a global reach also affects NATO cooperation. NATO´s collective security guarantee where an attack against one is considered as an attack against all is based on the ability to counter threats and security challenges where they arise. An overall Norwegian goal is to



contribute actively to ensuring that NATO can carry out its collective security tasks in a credible and effective manner.

Norway places great emphasis on ensuring that NATO remains a central consultation body, both in a transatlantic context and in maintaining European and international security. With this goal in mind, Norway works actively to promote a more streamlined and efficient NATO organisation and to strengthen the operational capability of the Alliance.

While acting primarily as a planning organisation during the Cold War when the primary function was military deterrence, NATO has now also become an organisation that manages and implements various types of military operations.

In 2005, NATO conducted operations in Afghanistan (ISAF – International Security Assistance Force), Kosovo (KFOR – Kosovo Force), Iraq (NTM-I – NATO Training Mission - Iraq) and Bosnia. All these operations are based on either UN Security Council mandates or invitations from the authorities of the countries concerned. In addition, NATO is running a surveillance operation in the Mediterranean (OAE – Operation Active Endeavour) based on Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. The Alliance has also supported the African Union in its operation in Darfur in Sudan.

EU

In recent years, the EU common security and defence policy has undergone significant developments. A key element of the security and defence cooperation is the decision to establish 13 EU Battle Groups. These forces will actively support the UN crisis management capability, especially in Africa which is a potential deployment area.

Norway seeks to participate actively in EU security and defence cooperation. On an overall level, Norway engages in formal and informal security and defence policy dialogues with the EU, and also cooperates closely with the EU in a UN contex. Norway has registered both military and civilian personnel in the EU catalogue of capabilities. Norway also participates actively in military as well as civilian operations in the western Balkans. Based on broad parliamentary support, the Government has decided that Norway will participate in the Nordic Battle Group together with Sweden, Finland and Estonia.

On 1 January 2005, the EU established the European Defence Agency (EDA) in order to support the development of both military and civilian crisis management capabilities. The agency will be responsible for EU efforts related to developing military capabilities, defence R&D, materiel cooperation and procurement.

In order to enable the EU to conduct complex military operations, arrangements have been established between the EU and NATO for ready access by the EU to the collective assets and capabilities of the Alliance.

The division of **constitutional responsibility** for the Norwegian Armed Forces

According to the Norwegian Constitution, the King is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. This authority is exercised by the King in the 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 national defence in time of crisis and war. In important cases involving foreign- and security policy, the Parliament's agencies are consulted prior to decisions being taken. Clause 25 in the Norwegian Constitution moreover states that the armed forces «must not increase or decrease in strength without the Parliament's consent.» The Parliamentary Defence Committee deals with matters concerning military defence and civil emergency.

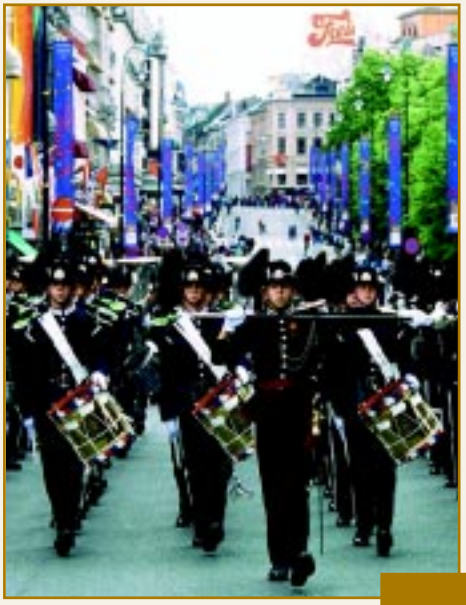
The Minister of Defence heads the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Defence and carries the constitutional and political responsibility for the activities of the Armed Forces. All matters not decided in Council are decided by the Minister, or by departmental officials on the Minister's behalf. So-called «military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

Responsibility for the coordination of civil emergency planning lies with the Ministry of Justice. All other ministries are responsible for emergency planning in their own sectors.

The military command authority is delegated to military commanders.

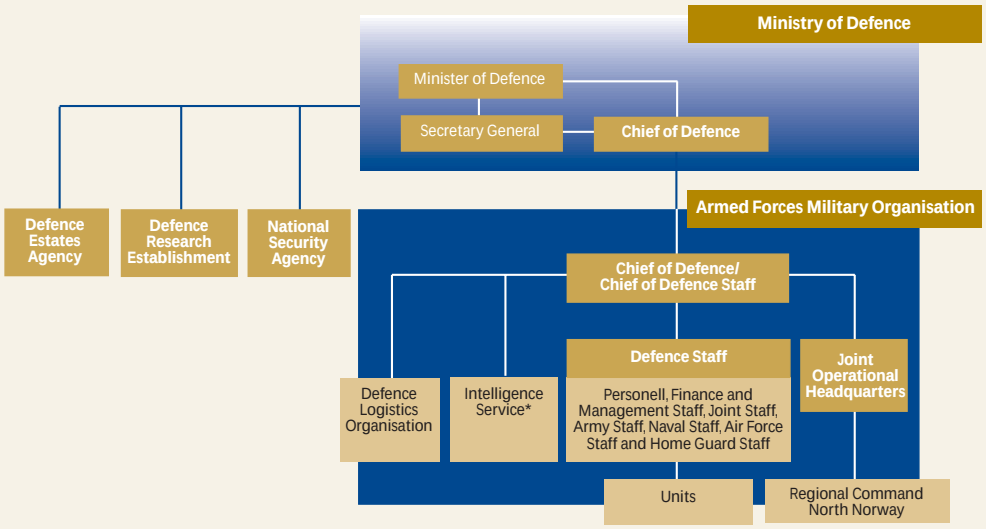
The Chief of Defence is the country's highest-ranking military official, and is principal military adviser to the government on military matters. The Chief of Defence is head of the Armed Forces military organisation and is the Ministry of Defence's top military adviser. The Chief of Defence's support staffs occupy posts both in the Ministry of Defence and in the Defence Staff. The Defence Staff has been established to assist the Chief of Defence in the running of the Armed Forces' military organisation. The military operational headquarters of the Armed Forces, the National Joint Headquarters, has been established as a national headquarters in command of joint operations and the coordination of territorial forces kept under national command in the event of crisis and war.

The Chief of Defence has full command of Norwegian Defence in peacetime. In time of war, the Chief of Defence continues to be the government's closest military adviser, while the command authority is assumed to be transferred to NATO's Integrated Command Structure.



The Ministry of Defence

The Ministry of Defence is a political and administrative institution. It is thus both a part of the apparatus of political government and a part of the administrative system.



*) The Head of the Intelligence Service is directly responsible to the Chief of Defence

The Defence Minister is a member of the Government and the overall head of the Ministry. Directly subordinate to the Minister is the State Secretary. The Ministry's most senior permanent civil servant is the Secretary General. The Chief of Defence exercises his role as the Defence Minister's top military adviser and his strategic functions are now integrated within the Ministry. The Ministry of Defence is organised in five departments with a total staff of approximately 300. There are both civil and military posts at all levels within the Ministry.

The Norwegian National Security Authority

The National Security Authority is a directorate subordinate to the Ministry of Defence. It is the executive agency

concerned with preventive security across both military and civil sectors. The mission of the NoNSA is to protect vital assets and information against such security threats as espionage, sabotage or terrorism.

The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment

is a civilian research establishment organised as an administrative agency with special responsibilities, answerable directly to the Ministry of Defence. FFI is the prime research and development agency where matters of defence and security are concerned. The Establishment also advises the strategic leadership of the Norwegian Armed Forces' military organisation. In particular the Establishment studies developing trends in science and military technology, focusing on aspects that may have a bearing on security policy or defence planning.

Norwegian Defence Estates Agency

The Defence Estates Agency is an administrative agency subordinate to the Ministry of Defence. The agency's primary tasks relate to the planning, construction, administration, leasing and disposal by sale of defence estates and properties. The buildings administered by the agency cover several million square metres. Other property includes a land area of approximately 1,3 billion square meters. The Armed Forces represents the agency's largest and most important customer but the agency is not part of the Armed Forces' military organisation

Personnel and education

One of the principal objectives of the personnel policy is to enable the armed services to recruit and retain able and highly motivated personnel with the competence required to undertake military missions. The Armed Forces should appear as attractive employers, continuously developing the skills of their employees. Priority is put on recruiting, competence building, career and leadership development, health and safety, payment policy and family aspects. A core aspect of personnel policy is to include the need for the right competence at the right time and in the right place, and to espouse a culture that is both inclusive and open to diversity. The personnel structure of the armed Forces is changing to include more service personnel on regular engagements, a new category of junior officers, and making it mandatory to accept assignments to international operations. The whole educational system is being modernised with improved training in Officer Candidate Schools, Military Academies offering opportunities to gain recognised qualifications at Bachelor level, and a Staff College offering a Master´s degree.

The Armed Forces
military organisation

- The Defence Staff
- National Joint Headquarters
- Norwegian Defence Logistics Organisation

The Defence Staff

The Defence Staff is responsible, on behalf of the Chief of Defence, for ensuring that decisions are followed up and for exercising day-to-day employer responsibility for personnel employed in the Armed Forces' military organisation. This entails ensuring that the plans and budgets adopted and communicated by the Ministry of Defence are implemented. The individual Service Chiefs of Staff, as part of the Defence Staff, are responsible for force production in their respective Service branches.

National Joint Headquarters

The National Joint Headquarters (FOHK), together with the Regional Headquarters, constitute the operational leadership of the Armed Forces. The National Joint Headquarters plans and leads most of the exercises and operations involving the Norwegian armed services. Regional Headquarters South was closed in 2005 and Regional Headquarters North (LDKN) is now operating as a national crisis management centre for the Northern areas. The National Joint Headquarters takes over a number of tasks hitherto carried out by the Regional Headquarters including those connected with the allied stockpiles in Trøndelag. Regional Headquarters North (LDKN) functions as a forward command element, subordinate to the National Joint Headquarters (FOHK), responsible for the continuous monitoring of the situation picture in Norwegian sea areas and other sea areas under Norwegian jurisdiction.

Norwegian Defence Logistics Organisation

NDLO's areas of responsibility include acting as a centre of professional expertise and the provision of engineering, procurement, investment, supply, information and communications technology (ICT) services, as well as the maintenance, repair and storage of materiel. NDLO is also responsible for the operation of communications- and

computer systems within the Defence Establishment. The organisation moreover supports the Army, Navy, Air Force and Home Guard force production functions as well as the operational units of the Armed Forces.

The Intelligence Service

The Intelligence service acquires information concerning matters outside Norway's borders. It also gathers, processes and analyses that information which relates to Norway's interests seen in relation to foreign states, organisations and individuals. The purpose of intelligence activity is to contribute towards providing the Norwegian authorities with a solid basis for decision making where security, defence and foreign policy matters are concerned.

National service

According to the Norwegian Constitution, all fit male citizens are obligated 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 Armed Forces´operational requirements that determine the number of conscripts needed. The Conscription will be oriented towards the best qualified and most highly motivated young people. To make sure the same information about military service is given to all regardless of gender, young woman are being invited to attend a voluntary initial interview as from 2006. Conscientious objectors may seek to be exempted from military service and to undertake service in the community in lieu.

The highest priority will be given to the recruiting of the most suitable young people either for regular service on contract or as junior or full career officers.

The National Service Administration on behalf of the Chief of Defence, has responsibility for conscript administration covering all service branches. Its tasks include initial testing, appointments and call-up for initial service. The National Service Administration is also responsible for the administration of conscripts while they are not actually serving.

The concept of Total Defence

Throughout the post-war period, Norway's defence was based on the concept of «Total Defence». Fundamentally, this means being able, if necessary, to mobilise the full range of resources available to Norwegian society in order to defend the home-land and for the management of acute security situations that might arise in war or under the threat of war.

Judged on these criteria the concept has not been applicable in less critical circumstances. The current situation has made it necessary to adapt the Total Defence concept to meet the challenges posed by the new threat picture. The security of society has become a more prominent consideration, and the traditional Total Defence concept has had to be revised in the light of this development. The Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Justice and the Police have consequently reviewed and refined the concept.

The new Total Defence concept is essentially based on mutual support and cooperation between the defence organisation, with its military arm, and civil society. This applies across the whole spectrum of crisis, from peacetime incidents, through security crises of whatever magnitude, to a war situation. It is no longer necessary for the emergency powers legislation to be invoked. The Total Defence concept includes mutual support and cooperation between military and civil communities in relation to preventive measures, emergency planning and operational matters. The principle of civil assistance for the Armed Forces in situations of crisis or war remains unchanged. The new Total Defence concept increases the emphasis on military aid to the civil authorities. Service units can provide support for the civil community in the context of serious incidents. A guiding principle is that the armed services will contribute all available capabilities, skills and resources with which they have been provided for the performance of their primary tasks.

Civil protection

Today, at a time when there is no evident military threat, work being done in the area of civil protection is focused on the protection of the civil community, including vital public functions and material assets. The aim is to make Norway a safe and secure country to live in. Current civil protection work is therefore based on coordinated and prioritised use of the full range of resources available.

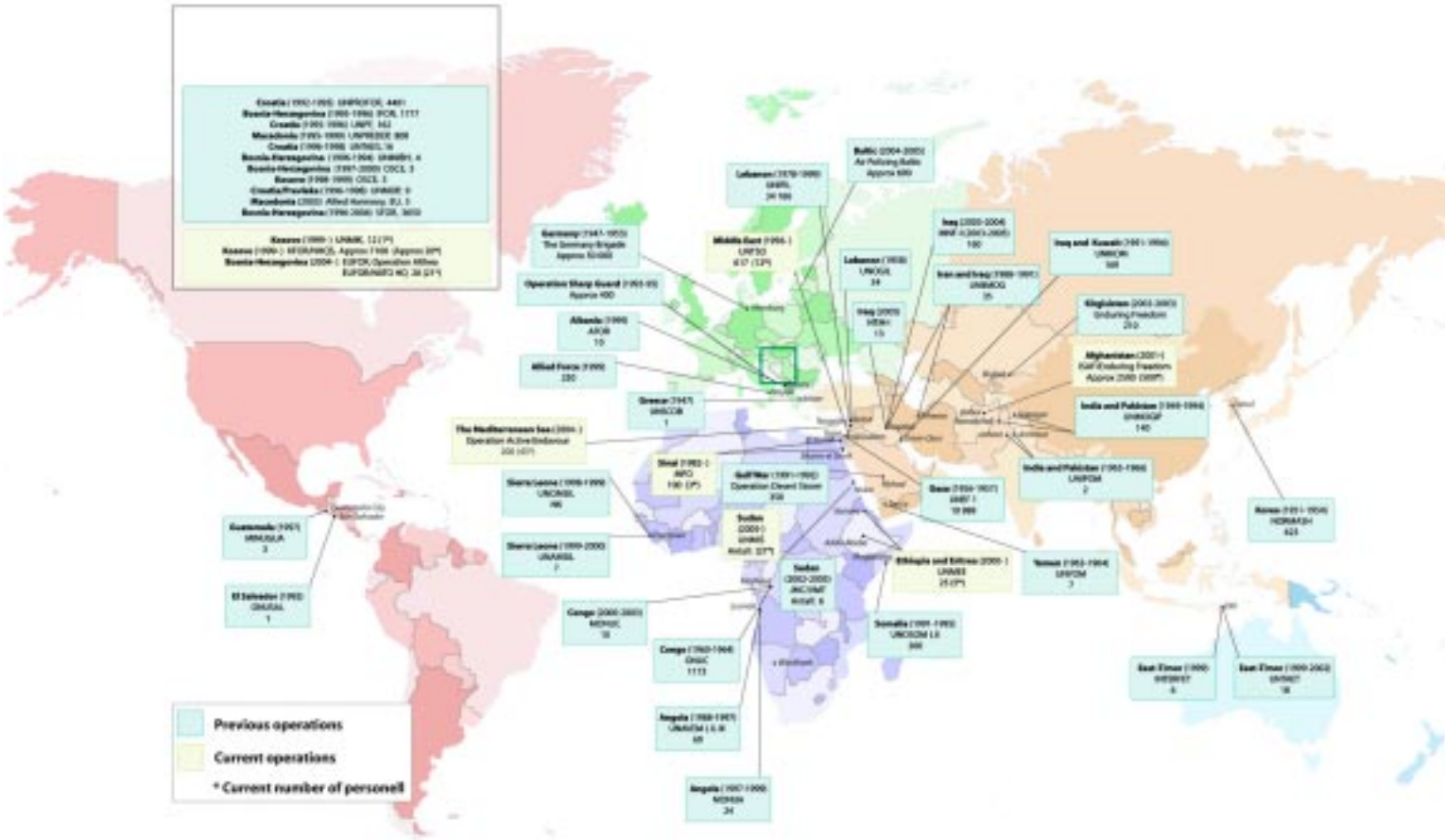
This work on civil protection affects every sector of society and every form of business. It has its basis in the principles of responsibility, locality and normality. The principle of responsibility means that whoever has responsibility in a normal situation also has responsibility in the event of an extraordinary incident or situation. The principle of locality means that any crisis should be handled at the lowest possible level. And the principle of normality means that society must be able to function as normally as possible even in extraordinary situations, and with normal lines of responsibility unchanged.

The Ministry of Justice and the Police has the overall responsibility for the coordination and oversight of civil protection and civil emergency planning. The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Planning (DSB) and the Norwegian National Security Agency (NoNSA)

support the Ministry of Justice and the Police in this. The County Governor has a coordinating function for civil protection and emergency planning at regional level.

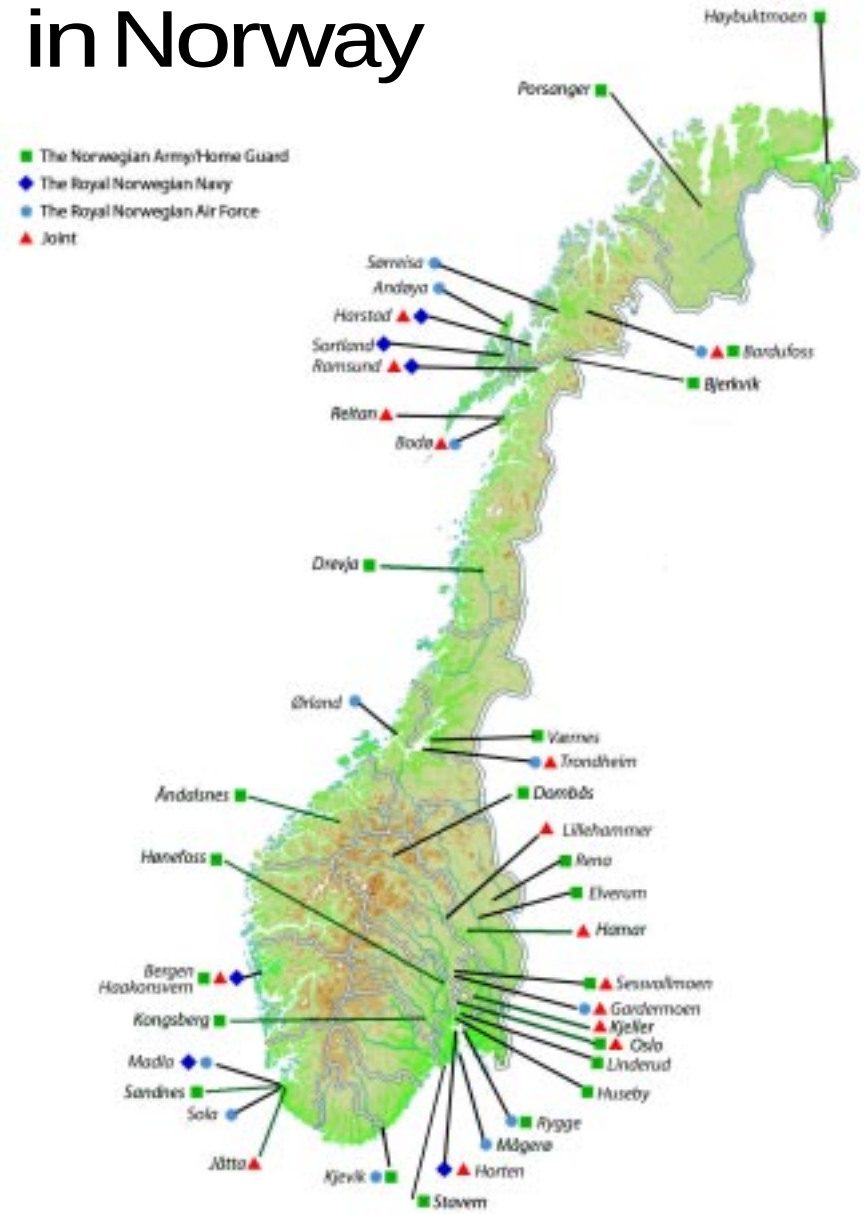
The defence authorities, including the armed services, contributes to the work of civil protection within the constraints of their available resources. The Armed Forces will contribute to civil emergency in the case of accidents, rescue operations, disasters and other situations where peoples lives and health or property is at risk. The Armed Forces have a duty to act against, and help prevent, any assault and attack on the country´s inhabitants, infrastructure or administrative leadership. The combating and prevention of terrorism is primarily a task for the police. However, the Armed Forces will, when requested, assist the police in such situations.

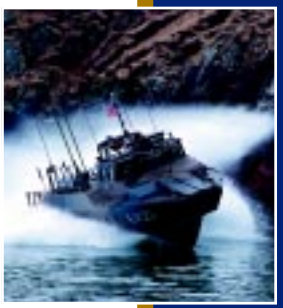
Operations abroad



Within the framework of international law, the Armed Forces must be able to contribute appropriate military capabilities in support of peace, stability and the international rule of law in the wider world. Crisis management in this context could involve all kinds of security challenges and might, in principle, need to be exercised anywhere in the world in the form of operations lead either by established organisations such as the UN, NATO or the EU, or by a suitably mandated coalition. To make this possible, personnel in all branches of the Services must be available for both national and international missions. The tasks involved include participation, together with our allies, in multinational operations and international defence collaboration designed to prevent the onset of an acute crisis through the appropriate deployment of forces, for example to prevent the unauthorised use of force, either by states or by non-state actors, so helping to avoid serious breaches of international law such as the gross abuse of human rights. Since 1947 Norway has contributed military personnel to over 40 international operations abroad and some 120,000 Norwegians have served in these operations. At the beginning of 2006, some 550 Norwegian men and women are taking part in operations in countries overseas including Afghanistan, the Middle East, Ethiopia/Eritrea, Sudan and the Balkans. All three Armed Services include rapid response forces of the highest quality which are fully trained to provide specific military capabilities and ready to be deployed in a conflict area at short notice.

The Armed Forces in Norway





The Norwegian Army

PERSONNEL

Normally approx. **7,500**

On Mobilisation, approx. **9,500**

OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

- A mobile tactical land command (MTLC)
- One independent mechanised brigade (Brig N)
- ISTAR Battalion representing the core in a joint operative ISTAR unit
- H M The King's Guard
- Border Guard
- Norwegian Army Special Forces Command

(With a small number of support units and enablers in addition)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTRES

- The Norwegian Army Training and Doctrine Command (TRADOC), including The Military Academy, located at Camp Linderud in Oslo
- The Officer Candidate School/Combined Arms, Camp Rena
- The Norwegian Army Tactical Training Centre (Simulator Training Centre), Camp Rena

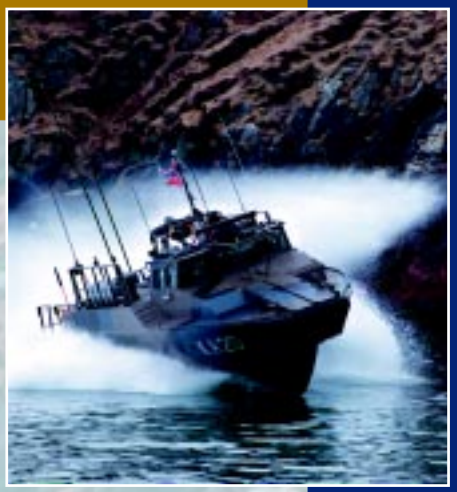
EQUIPMENT

Main Battle Tanks:

- 52 Leopard 2 A4NO (120mm) and 15 Leopard 1 A5NO (105mm)
- 104 Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicles, type CV 9030
- 500 Armoured Personnel Carriers, type M-113 (various versions) and 74 type SISU/PASI
- 36 artillery pieces, type M 109 A3GN and 12 type MLRS
- 24 TOW anti-tank weapons, 100 ERYX anti-armour missile launchers and a large number of M72 mortars
- 36 mortars, type 81 mm BK
- 31 Combat Engineer Vehicles, based on the Leopard chassis

* One additional mechanised brigade (Brig 6) may be mobilised employing Brig N's equipment reserve, given time for preparations.

Royal Norwegian Navy



OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

Commander Norwegian Task Group (Command and Staff element) lead multinational maritime operations in and outside Norway

- 2 Oslo Class frigates*
- 6 Ula Class submarines
- 8 Hauk Class MTBs*
- 4 Oksøy Class minehunters
- 2 Alta Class minesweepers

* By 2010 The Norwegian Navy will have five new frigates (Fridtjof Nansen-Class) and six new SKJOLD-Class MTBs.

- Norwegian Naval Special Operations Command
- Mine Clearance Command
- Coastal Ranger Command
- A small number of other support vessels

PERSONNEL

Normally approx. **3,700**

On mobilisation, approx. **4,500**

FORCE PRODUCTION

The Chief of Staff, Royal Norwegian Navy, is responsible for force production for the naval part of the Armed Forces war structure. The Royal Norwegian Navy consists of:

The Norwegian Fleet:

- Commander Norwegian Fleet, with staff, based in Bergen
- Norwegian Frigate Flotilla (Fridtjof Nansen-Class frigates)
- Norwegian Fast Attack Craft Flotilla (SKJOLD-Class FACs)
- Norwegian Submarine Flotilla (Submarines)
- Norwegian Mine Warfare Flotilla (Mine clearance vessels)
- Norwegian Naval Special Warfare Group (Coastal Rangers, Naval Rangers and Mine Clearance Divers)
- Norwegian Fleet Support Group (Support vessels)

The Coast Guard

- Commander Norwegian Coast Guard, with staff, based in Oslo
- CG North at Sortland
- CG South at Haakonsvern

The Coast Guard has a total of 19 vessels, four of them helicopter-equipped patrol vessels: three NORDKAPP Class and CGV Svalbard which is specially strengthened for operations in ice. CGV Harstad will be phased in during 2005. In addition, the Coast Guard leases vessels for inshore patrol tasks and has six LYNX helicopters as well as a fixed number of flying hours by P-3 Orion maritime patrol aircraft and chartered observation aircraft.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTRES

- Chief Naval Education and Training, with staff, Bergen
- Basic Training Establishment, HNoMS Harald Haarfagre, Stavanger
- Royal Norwegian Navy Officer Candidate School, Horten and Bergen
- Naval Academy, Laksevåg, Bergen
- Naval Training Establishment, HNoMS Tordenskjold, Haakonsvern, Bergen

Royal Norwegian Air Force

PERSONNEL

Normally approx. **1,850**

On mobilisation, approx. **5,500**

FORCE-PRODUCING UNITS

The Air Force organisation includes a total of ten aircraft squadrons

- Bodø and Ørland (Main Air Stations)
- Gardermoen, Andøya, Sola, Bardufoss, Rygge (Air Stations)
- Sørreisa and Mågerø (Air Defence Control and Reporting Centres)

EDUCATION AND TRAINING CENTRES

- Basic Training Establishment, HNoMS Harald Haarfagre, Madla
- Air Force Officer Candidate School, Kjevik
- The Air Force Academy, Trondheim
- Air Force Flying School, Bardufoss
- Air Warfare Centre (LUKS), Rygge
- Air Operations Inspectorate (LOI)

MATERIEL

- 57 F-16 combat aircraft
- 12 Sea King Search and Rescue (SAR) helicopters
- 6 P-3 Orion maritime patrol aircraft
- 6 C-130 Hercules transport aircraft
- 6 Lynx helicopters
- 18 Bell 412 helicopters
- 3 DA-20 Jet Falcon
- 15 Saab Safari aircrew training aircraft

2 NASAMS units with AMRAAM missiles

Home Guard

FORCE PRODUCTION

The Chief of Staff of the Norwegian Home Guard is responsible for force production to man the Home Guard's war structure, making use of his territorial district staffs, schools and competence centres for this purpose

OPERATIONAL CAPABILITIES

Land Home Guard (LHV):

- 13 territorial district staff (static)
- 13 deployable rapid reaction commands
- 11 deployable reinforcement commands
- 13 rapid reaction forces capable of deployment at short notice to support the exercise of sovereignty, national crisis management and assist the civil power in maintaining public security
- 242 reinforcement/follow-on areas with resources to supplement and reinforce the rapid reaction units

Air Force Home Guard (LUHV):

- 4 static LUHV commands
- 11 LUHV areas with resources for the defence of Air Stations

Naval Home Guard (SHV):

- 4 deployable mobile SHV commands
- 4 SHV rapid reaction forces capable of deployment at short notice to support the exercise of sovereignty and national crisis management at sea, and to assist the civil power in maintaining maritime aspects of public security
- 17 SHV reinforcement areas with resources to supplement and reinforce the rapid reaction units

SCHOOLS AND COMPETENCE CENTRES

- The Home Guard Education and Competence Centre, situated at Dombås, provides branch and weapon training for the Home Guard
- The Naval Home Guard Education and Competence Centre, responsible for naval force production and manning the SHV's war structure, is situated at Håkonsvern
- The Home Guard Education Centre at Værnes, and its satellite establishment at Porsanger Garrison, is responsible for initial service in the Home Guard and for basic officer training

PERSONNEL

Rapid reaction Forces **5,000**

Follow-on-forces **20,000**

Reinforcement forces **25,000**

In peace time c. **1,200**

Non-governmental organisations

The following are some of the many non-governmental organisations concerned with defence matters in Norway. These organisations will be pleased to respond directly to any questions. Contact addresses are given in the «Addresses» section of this booklet.

The Norwegian Atlantic Committee
was established in 1955. Its objective is to promote wider understanding of Norwegian foreign, security and defence policy with emphasis on North Atlantic co-operation. NAC arranges meetings, seminars and regional courses on security policy and related matters, study tours and occasional larger conferences. NAC also produces a range of publications.

The Norwegian Association of UN Veterans
was founded in 1960 as The Norwegian UN Military Officers' Association. The Association's aim is to maintain ties among the members and to look after the interests of those who have served in UN and NATO peacekeeping operations - rank and file as well as officers and NCOs. Local branches of the Association have been established and cover the whole country. The Association publishes the magazine, «Den Blå Beret, Sjekkposten» (The Blue Beret, Checkpoint), quarterly.

People and Defence
was founded in 1951 and its membership consists of 75 large nation-wide professional, cultural, humanitarian, and youth organisations. Through conferences, courses, seminars, visits to schools, lectures, study tours, etc. the organisation spreads information about Norway's Total Defence concept and about our foreign and security policy as established by the Storting. The organisation publishes the magazine «Folk og Forsvar» and, at intervals, produces pamphlets/books on relevant topics/issues.

The Norwegian Women's Voluntary Defence Association
was founded in 1951 and is an organisation for nation-wide co-operation between professional, cultural and humanitarian organisations with a large number of women members. The Association's objectives are to disseminate information about the country's Total Defence, to work to strengthen the potential of the civil community to meet crisis situations in peace and war, to seek to enhance and coordinate the preparedness of member organisations, and to promote co-operation between the voluntary organisations and the emergency planning authorities.

The Norwegian Defence Association
was founded in 1886, adopting as its motto «The question of defence is a question of peace». Through its provision of information, the NDA seeks to increase awareness of defence and security policy and to foster a better understanding and appreciation of Norway's overall defence concept. This is achieved through contact with political authorities, information in the media, meetings, lectures, seminars etc. The association publishes the magazine «Norges Forsvar» 10 times a year, with an annual issue in English, together with a quarterly newsletter for members. The NDA also issues a variety of brochures and other publications.

The Norwegian Women's Defence League
was founded in 1928 and is a politically neutral organisation based on voluntary efforts. Under the motto «For home and country», NLF works to strengthen the nation's will to defend itself and to train women for participation in defence-related activities in peacetime as well as in time of war. Any Norwegian woman over 16 years of age who is in sympathy with these aims may become a member («lotte») after completing basic training. NLF publishes a membership magazine «Lottebladet» with six issues a year.

The Norwegian Reserve Officers' Federation
was founded in 1896 and is a freestanding organisation for officers of all three services and the Home Guard but is now oriented particularly towards reserve officers. The NROF's objective is to strengthen Norway's Total Defence, and to promote public awareness of the importance of a defence, by strengthening the position of reserve officers in the community, improving reserve officers' military qualifications, protecting their interests during service, and promoting international co-operation between reserve officers. The Association publishes the magazine «Pro Patria / Vårt Vern» in association with the Union of Academy Trained Officers.

The National Rifle Association of Norway
was established in 1893 with the objective of fostering practical shooting skills among the Norwegian people in case such skills should be needed in the cause of national defence. The shooting clubs maintain close relations with the military, especially the Home Guard. The shooting clubs make their ranges available to Armed Forces personnel for instruction and practice and the Armed Forces in turn provide support for club events.

Oslo Military Society
was founded under the name Christiania Military Society in 1825. The aims of the Society were to promote a deeper interest in all aspects of defence and the military sciences through lectures, discussions and the publication of the Norwegian Military Journal, and to foster comradeship between officers of all service branches though congenial social gatherings.

The Retirement Association of the Norwegian Defence
The Association was founded in 1983 and is a countrywide confederation of retired servicemen's associations. The aims of the Association are to safeguard and promote the financial, social and welfare interests of its members and to foster the spirit of national defence, thus strengthening the standing of the armed forces, with their members past and present, in the community, and to work with the central military and civil authorities, officers' associations and other ex-servicemen's associations, as well as other pensioners' associations country wide, for the common good of the members.

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