Norwegian Defence 2008

NORWEGIAN MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

Norwegian Defence
2008

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Norwegian Security and Defence Policy

1. SECURITY POLICY OBJECTIVES

The principal objective of Norwegian security policy is to safeguard and promote national security policy interests. This is best achieved by contributing to peace, security and stability both in areas adjacent to Norway and in the wider world. Nationally Norway must be in a position to uphold its sovereignty and sovereign rights and to exercise authority in order to safeguard our interests. At the same time, the progress of globalisation means that geographical distance is no longer a determining factor for potential threats to our security. Norway's most important contribution to the strengthening of international, and therefore Norwegian security, is active and constructive participation in the UN and NATO.

Map source: Norwegian Military Geographic Service

The principal national security policy objectives are:

- to prevent war and the emergence of various kind of threat 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 to 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

Norway's defence organisation is structured to be as relevant and effective as possible as an instrument for the achievement of the national security policy objectives. This is reflected in the overall objectives laid down for Norwegian defence activities. The defence policy objectives are intended to form a link between defence policy

and security policy by stating the contribution to be made by the Norwegian Armed Forces in ensuring as far as is possible that the overall security policy objectives are achieved. The relevant defence policy objectives are as follows.

The Norwegian Armed Forces, within their area of responsibility and in concert with other national authorities where this is natural, 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 Norwegian 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.

2. DEFENCE TASKS

In carrying out their tasks, the Norwegian Armed Forces will contribute to the achievement of Norway's security and defence policy objectives. The tasks of the Armed Forces are divided into national tasks, tasks carried out in cooperation with Allies and possibly others, and other tasks.

National tasks

- to ensure a national basis for decision-making through timely surveillance and intelligence gathering
- to uphold Norwegian sovereignty
- to exercise Norwegian authority in defined areas
- to ensure a national basis for decision-making through timely surveillance and intelligence gathering
- 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

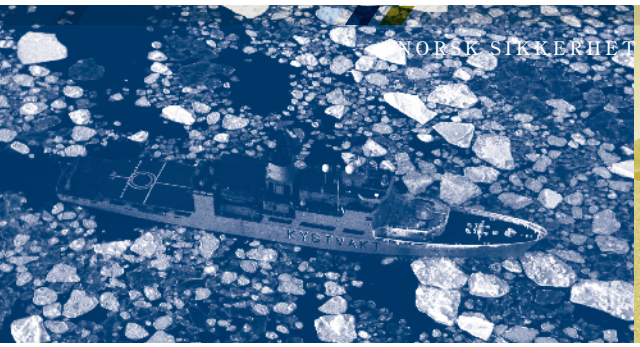
- to provide military support to diplomacy and to prevent the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction
- to contribute towards safeguarding the security of society and other vital tasks.

3. AREAS OF GOVERNMENT FOCUS

Norway's fundamental security policy interests have as their guiding principle the defence of our political and territorial integrity while at the same time contributing to the security of Norwegian society against external threats and ensuring the functioning of public services and important infrastructure. It is of central importance that there should be a unified security policy with the emphasis on strengthened public safety and a good balance between military and civil preparedness.

The Armed Forces constitute one of the most important instruments available to the Norwegian authorities for the promotion of national security policy interests, both in areas adjacent to our borders and internationally. Whether at home or abroad, the use of the Armed Forces as an instrument of security policy means that military force forms part of an overall strategy.

The northern regions are Norway's prime area for strategic investment. Norway's position as a significant energy exporter and as a country responsible for the administration of important natural resources extending over large sea areas, has an important bearing on security policy. We must be able to uphold our sovereignty and our sovereign rights, and to exercise authority in a proper way in areas under Norwegian jurisdiction. Even though the day-to-day challenges we face in the north are linked with economic factors, the administration of natural resources and regard for the



environment, the Armed Forces play an important role by virtue of their operational capabilities with the emphasis on maintaining a presence and upholding national sovereignty in the North. A robust Norwegian military presence represents a security policy threshold and ensures a capacity for good crisis management, so contributing importantly to the creation of stability and predictability in the region.

National challenges, together with our international tasks, are central factors in determining the future size and structure of the Armed Forces. One of the defining features of our time is globalisation. This has inevitable consequences for security and defence policy. Norway contributes actively to the promotion of the international rule of law, based primarily on the United nations and international law. It is a clear national aim that Norway's military involvement within the UN framework should be increased. Together with the UN, NATO provides the cornerstone of Norwegian security and defence policy. It is in Norway's interest that NATO should develop its potential as a forum for political consultation. NATO is important not least in providing a means of developing the transatlantic dialogue, partnership and the promotion of peacekeeping, disarmament, arms control and conflict prevention.

The Norwegian Armed Forces are undergoing a process of comprehensive modernisation and restructuring, one of the most far-reaching ever undertaken in the Norwegian public sector. The principal objective is to develop our armed services still further in the direction of greater availability and usability in carrying out tasks both nationally and internationally. This restructuring will continue to focus on enhancing the Armed Forces' operational capability through the further adaptation of the base and support structure, prioritisation of the use of resources for operational purposes and materiel investment, together with the implementation of wide-ranging personnel reforms.

4. INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

UN

The United Nations Organisation plays a key role as an anchor point for Norwegian security policy. A world order built on UN principles, and with the UN as the leading actor in matters of security policy, can ensure a peaceful and more stable path for global development. This is a world order built on the foundations of international law and one in which the use of force is regulated. Our security is closely linked to the existence of well-ordered arrangements for multilateral cooperation on matters of security within a global framework. A changed threat picture, in which geographical

distance is of less significance and in which the threats are global, serves to underline this point still further. It is in Norway's interest that challenges to international security should be met and resolved through broad consensus based on the principles of the UN Charter and the provisions of international law.

Following a substantial increase in recent years, the UN is once again the largest single contributor to international peace operations measured in terms of the number of operations and the personnel involved. The UN is also now in much better shape to carry out unified, integrated operations and in this it draws on the many and various resources at its disposal. The UN is the only global organisation able to call on the entire spectrum of means available in the field of conflict resolution ranging from humanitarian, through diplomatic and economic, to military means. Peace operations with a mandate from the UN may also be led by member states or they may be regional operations as, for example in Afghanistan and the Balkans. The fact that these operations have a UN mandate gives them legitimacy. At the same time, this role allocation helps to ensure that the UN is able to employ its resources on other challenges.

NATO

The North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) is an alliance between 26 countries from North America and Europe committed to fulfilling the goals of the North Atlantic Treaty signed on 4 April 1949.

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 new security challenges, however, have a global reach, a factor which has meant that NATO has also become increasingly involved beyond the Euro-Atlantic area. The main focus is prevention, containment and resolution of regional crises and conflicts that may escalate and threaten the security of one or more member countries.

NATO's collective security guarantee, where an attack against one is considered to be an attack against all, is based on the ability to counter threats and security challenges where they arise. An overall Norwegian goal is to make a contribution to NATO's ability to carry out its collective security tasks in a credible and effective manner. Norway places strong emphasis on ensuring that NATO remains a central consultation body, both in a transatlantic context and in maintaining European and international security. Norway therefore works actively to promote the work of rationalising and streamlining the organisation of NATO and strengthening the operational capability of the Alliance.

From acting primarily as a planning organisation during the Cold War, when the prime function was military deterrence, NATO has now become an organisation that actively leads and implements a variety of types of military operations. In 2008 NATO has operations in Afghanistan (International Security Assistance Force – ISAF), Kosovo (Kosovo Force – KFOR), and NATO Training Mission – Iraq (NTIM-I). All these operations are based either on UN Security Council mandates or on an invitation from the authorities of the country 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 (NATO's mutual security strategy). The Alliance is also supporting the African Union (AU) in its operation in Darfur in Sudan.

Norway is also contributing elements to the NATO Response Force (NRF).

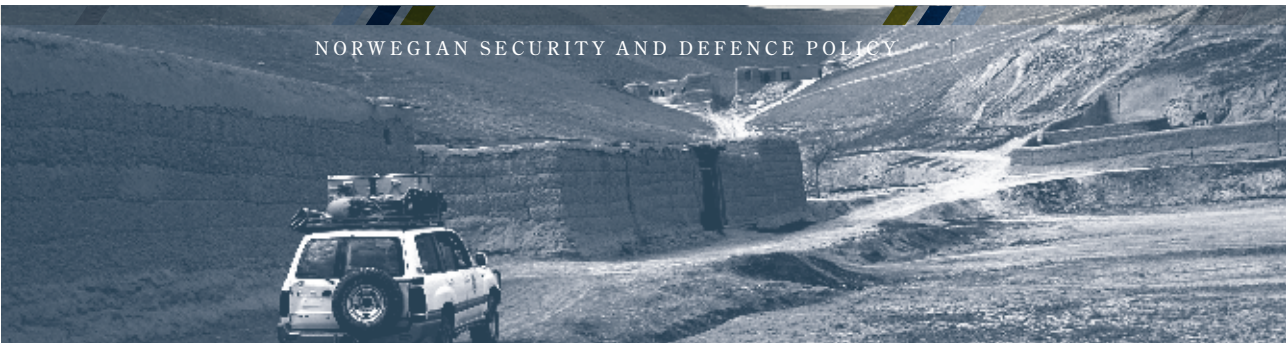
EU

The EU's European Security and Defence Policy has undergone significant development in recent years. The EU is showing its increased will and ability to develop a defence capability and to carry out civil and military crisis management operations. The European Defence Agency and a number of EU Battlegroups form the core of the EU's investment in operational capability.

Norway is actively seeking to play a part in the EU's security and defence cooperation. At an overall level, Norway engages in dialogue with the EU both formally and informally on matters relating to defence and security policy, and we are working closely with the EU within the framework of the UN. Norway has declared both civil and military personnel to the EU force register and we are participating in the EU's civil operations in the Western Balkans and in Afghanistan. With broad parliamentary support, the Government has decided that Norway will take part in the Nordic Battlegroup together with Sweden, Finland, Estonia and Ireland. Norway will contribute about 150 personnel, mostly for transport control and medical duties. The Nordic Battlegroup will be on standby for the first half of 2008.

It is of fundamental importance to Norway that cooperation between the EU and NATO should be constructive and based on openness, cooperation and mutual coordination. The Berlin Plus agreement is important in this context. This agreement gives the EU assured access to NATO's collective resources for the planning of complex EU-led military operations. The agreement also gives participation rights to allied non-EU countries.

The European Defence Agency (EDA) was established on 1 January 2005 in order to support the development of the EU's military and civil crisis management capability. The agency is responsible for the EU's activities in areas such as capability develop-



ment, materiel cooperation and procurement, defence-related R&D and collaboration with the defence industry.

In 2006 Norway concluded an agreement on cooperation with the EDA. The agreement gives Norway access to participation in the EDA's programmes and projects in all areas covered by the agency. Norway's participation in the various areas has increased in line with the growth in the EDA's activities.

Nordic cooperation

Nordic defence collaboration 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. At the same time, the Nordic neighbours share a range of defence requirements that in many cases make cooperation both appropriate and mutually advantageous. Nordic defence cooperation therefore provides a suitable arena in which a range of common security and defence-related matters can be coordinated.

Good international cooperation is one of the cornerstones of Nordic defence collaboration. Acting together the Nordic countries can make a greater contribution to peace support and stabilising 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. Norway provides part of the Nordic Battlegroup and Sweden and Finland both take part in NATO operations. In addition, the Nordic countries act jointly in contributing to the reform and democratisation of the security structures in the Balkans and Ukraine. Ensuring stability, orderly control and predictability in the framework for democratic development in states where this is necessary, is a priority aim of Nordic defence cooperation. For Norway such cooperation in defence matters is seen as an important arena which can make an important contribution towards the realisation of a range of defence policy ambitions.

Nordic cooperation is also important in other areas. Based on a study of future possibilities carried out by the Chief of Defence and the Swedish Supreme Commander, work is in hand with a view to extending and strengthening the cooperation between the Nordic countries in the areas of force production and logistics. Such collaboration would yield substantial advantages and savings while still allowing the countries to retain the necessary sovereignty over their national operational capabilities.

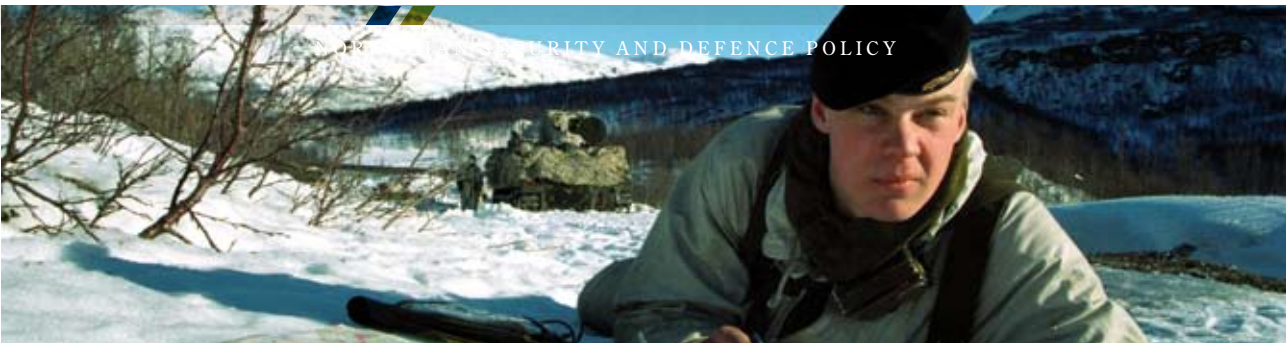
5. NATIONAL COOPERATION

In the traditional view of security policy and its objectives, the tasks of the Armed Forces have been associated with defence of the state and its vital interests – essentially the security of the state itself or national security. 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. National security has traditionally been associated especially with the defence of territory (invasion-oriented defence). National security can also be challenged through political and military pressure brought to bear on Norwegian authorities or through more limited assaults and attacks against Norwegian authorities or interests.

New security challenges and new forms of armed conflict that have emerged following the end of the Cold War 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 heightened significance in the context of national emergency planning. The security of society is about ensuring the safety of the civilian population and protecting important infrastructure and the main public sector functions against attack or other forms of subversion in situations where the existence of the state as such is not threatened. The 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 where necessary of emergency measures in a crisis situation.

Responsibility for ensuring the security of society rests with the police and the other civil authorities in situations in which the security of the state itself is not threatened. The Armed Forces have the task, enshrined in the relevant laws and regulations and within the limits of their competence and available resources, of providing support to society and the civil authorities in the event of major accidents, rescue operations, natural disasters and other situations posing a threat to life or health, or involving the risk of material damage. The Armed Forces must be capable of helping to prevent and counter possible assaults and attacks on the country's inhabitants, infrastructure and management functions.

Civil-Military Cooperation (CIMIC) refers in principle to civil-military cooperation at all levels. In some cases units of the Armed Forces will be supporting the civil authorities while in other cases it may be a civil agency that provides support for the armed services. Examples of civil-military cooperation are the border guard activities along the Norwegian-Russian border in Finnmark, service units taking part in Search and Rescue Service (SAR) operations and the part played by the Armed Forces in coastal



defence and preparedness. The Total Defence concept builds on the principle of civil-military cooperation. The fundamental idea of total defence is that the whole of society's resources should, if necessary, be capable of being used in defence of the country, to deal with immediate or imminent threats to public safety in peacetime, security crises and war situations.

The concept of total defence embraces both civil support for the military and military support for the civil community. Greater emphasis is now being placed on the Armed Forces' support for the civil community than in the past. In crisis situations in peacetime, this support will normally take the form of supplementary assistance to the civil authorities when the crisis is of such a nature that the particular authority responsible for that sector is unable to manage the crisis on its own. The assistance provided by the Home Guard in connection with crises and disasters is a typical example of such support.

The tasks of the Armed Forces in peacetime and in times of crisis or war illustrate the integral and important role that our service personnel play in society, a role that helps to make Norway a safe and secure country to live in.

Defence Structure and Activities

1. CONSTITUTIONAL DIVISION OF RESPONSIBILITY IN NORWAY

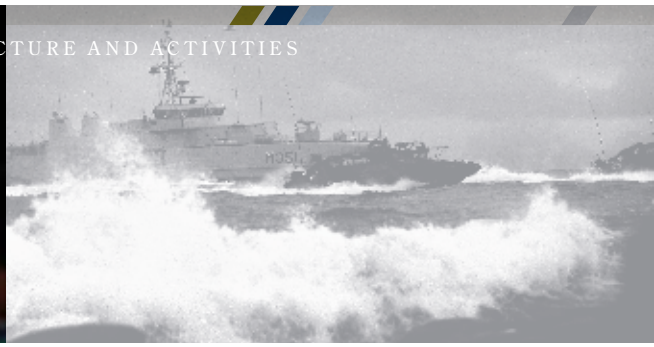
According to the Norwegian Constitution, the King is the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. This authority is exercised by the King in Council of State, i.e. by the Government. Political control of the Armed Forces is exercised through cooperation and the division of power between the Parliament 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 cases involving foreign and security policy, the Parliament's agencies are consulted prior to 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 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.

2. THE STRATEGIC LEADERSHIP OF THE ARMED FORCES

The strategic leadership of the of the Armed Forces includes the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Defence, the Chief of Defence and his/her strategic functions within the Ministry of Defence, collocated with the Defence Staff. The Ministry of Defence is a political/administrative institution. In other words, the Ministry of Defence is both a part of the apparatus of political control and a part of the administrative system.

The Minister of Defence is a member of the Government and overall head of the Ministry. The State Secretary is directly responsible to the Minister. The Secretary



General is the Ministry's most senior civil servant. The Chief of Defence exercises his or her role as the Defence Minister's top military adviser and the Chief of Defence's strategic functions are integrated with the Ministry.

The military command authority is delegated to military commanders. The Chief of Defence is the country's highest ranking military official and is the principal adviser to the Government and the Defence Minister on military questions as well as exercising full command of Norwegian Defence. The Chief of Defence is head of the Norwegian Armed Forces and at the same time is the Ministry of Defence's most senior 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, which is collocated with the Ministry of Defence, has been established to assist the Chief of Defence in the running of the Armed Forces.

In peacetime the Chief of Defence 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 military operational headquarters, the National Joint Headquarters, has been established as a national headquarters to exercise command of joint operations and to coordinate territorial forces remaining under national command in time of crisis and war.

The Ministry of Defence

The Ministry of Defence is organised in five departments with a total staff of just over 300. There are both civilian and military posts at all levels within the Ministry.

The Department of Personnel and General Services deals with administrative tasks. Some of these tasks are purely internal while others, for example personnel policy and common legal services, entail responsibilities across the sector as a whole. The department's responsibilities include internal personnel policy, overall employer's responsibility for the defence sector, responsibility for internal restructuring projects including new forms of working, management and control systems and legal questions – both in the Ministry of Defence and on behalf of the sector as a whole. Security and administrative routines within the Ministry, pay, postal services, IT, minutes and records, archiving and library services also form part of the department's portfolio.

The Department of Security Policy is responsible for the handling of questions of security policy as well as for the Ministry's internal activities and external relations in the field of security policy. This entails responsibility for security policy studies, secu-

rity and defence related cooperation with allied and partner countries, defence policy relations with NATO, the European Union, the United Nations and OSCE, security related crisis management and questions of military or international law.

The Department of Operations and Emergency Planning has overall responsibility for operational and emergency planning, crisis management planning and the planning of exercises – including civil defence liaison. This entails monitoring relevant aspects of the strategic situation, ensuring effective utilisation of military aid to the civil power in the event of disasters or accidents, participation in international cooperation concerning the planning of operations, and for planning the composition and deployment of Norwegian forces taking part in operations both in Norway and abroad.

The Department of Defence Policy and Long-Term Planning is responsible for strategic analysis, the development of long-term defence policy and overall planning for the defence sector. This entails responsibility for the follow-up and analysis of fundamental development trends of relevance to the defence sector, the development of a unified overall policy in areas bearing on developments in defence, providing superior guidelines for ICT development as well as the development of defence policy aims and tasks.

The Department of Finance and Management has overall responsibility for follow-up of the defence restructuring and for ensuring that approved long-term plans are implemented. This entails translating the long-term plans into more concrete four-year plans regarding, for example, finance, structural changes, investment, operating costs and disposals. This also includes the work of preparing and following up the annual defence budget. The department is also responsible for the day-to-day running of the Norwegian Armed Forces and the Norwegian Defence Estates Agency.

3. THE DEFENCE AGENCIES

The Norwegian Armed Forces

The Armed Forces collectively represent the largest agency subordinate to the Ministry of Defence and are responsible for force production and the various service branches.

The Norwegian National Security Authority (NoNSA)

The Norwegian National Security Authority (NoNSA), also referred to by the Norwegian acronym NSM, is an administrative directorate subordinate to the Ministry of Defence. On behalf of the Ministry of Justice and the Police the Authority acts as

the executive agency concerned with protective security across both military and civil sectors. NoNSA's mission is to assist in countering threats to the security of vital assets and information primarily against espionage, sabotage and acts of terrorism.

The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (FFI)

The Norwegian Defence Research Establishment (NDRE), usually referred to by the Norwegian acronym FFI, is a civilian research agency organised as an administrative agency charged with special responsibilities and answerable directly to the Ministry of Defence. FFI is the prime agency for research and development directed towards meeting the needs of the Norwegian Armed Forces and the agency also provides specialist advice to the strategic leadership. In particular, FFI closely monitors developing trends in science and military technology that may have a bearing on security policy or defence planning.

The Norwegian Defence Estates Agency (NDEA)

The Norwegian 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 of defence estates and properties. The buildings administered by the agency cover several million square metres. Other property include a land area amounting to approximately 1.3 billion square metres. The Defence Estates Agency has the Norwegian Armed Forces as its largest and most important customer but is not itself part of the Armed Forces' military organisation.

4. THE NORWEGIAN ARMED FORCES

The Defence Staff

The Defence Staff, usually referred to by the Norwegian acronym FST, is responsible, on behalf of the Chief of Defence, for the execution of the Armed Forces' tasks, for ensuring that decisions are followed up and for exercising day-to-day employer responsibility for Armed Forces personnel. This entails responsibility for ensuring that the plans and budgets adopted and communicated by the Ministry of Defence are duly implemented. The individual Service Chiefs of Staff form part of the Defence Staff and have executive responsibility for force production in their respective Service branches.

The National Joint Headquarters

The National Joint Headquarters (NJHQ) in Stavanger is the national crisis management command centre and continuously monitors the situation picture relating to

Norwegian areas of interest both on land and in the airspace and sea areas under Norwegian jurisdiction.

The National Joint Headquarters 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. This means that NJHQ is also responsible for Norwegian forces abroad. NJHQ plans and leads the major military exercises conducted in Norway, prepares for Allied training in Norway and manages projects concerned with military development. Regional Headquarters North in Bodø forms an integral part of NJHQ with special responsibility for the northern areas.

The Norwegian Defence Logistics Organisation (NDLO)

The NDLO's areas of responsibility include engineering services, procurement, investment, supply, information and communications technology 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. NDLO also 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 is responsible for the acquisition of information concerning matters outside Norway's borders. The Service also 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 authorities with a sound basis for decision-making where security, defence and foreign policy matters are concerned.

5. THE SERVICE BRANCHES

The Norwegian Army

Operational capabilities

A mobile tactical land command (MTLC)
One independent mechanised brigade (Brig N)
ISTAR unit
CIMIC company
H M The King's Guard
Border Guard
Norwegian Army Special Forces Command
(In addition there are a small number of support units)

Materiel

52 Leopard 2 A42N (120 mm) and up to 15 Leopard 1 A5NO (105 mm)
104 Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicles, type CV 9030
440 Armoured Personnel Carriers, type M-113 (various versions) and 75 type SISU/PASI
36 artillery pieces, type M 109 A3GN and 12 type MLRS
48 TOW anti-tank weapons, 228 ERYX anti-armour missile launchers and a large number
of M72 mortars
36 mortars, type 81 mm BK
31 Combat Engineer Vehicles of various types, based on the Leopard chassis
25 armoured IVECO plus various multi-role vehicles

Education and training centres

The Norwegian Army Transformation and Doctrine Command, including the Military Academy located at Camp Linderud in Oslo
The Norwegian Army Officer Candidate School, Camp Rena
The Norwegian Army Tactical Training Centre, (Simulator Training Centre, Camp Rena

The Royal Norwegian Navy

Operational Capabilities

The Norwegian Fleet
Commander Norwegian Fleet, with staff, based in Bergen
Command element, Norwegian Task Group (NorTG), lead multinational maritime operations in and outside Norway
Frigate Flotilla (Fridtjof Nansen Class frigates)
Submarine Flotilla (Ula Class submarines)
Missile Torpedo Boat Flotilla (Hauk and Skjold Class)
Mine Warfare Flotilla (Oksøy and Alta Class mine clearance vessels)
Norwegian Naval Special Warfare Group (Coastal Rangers, Naval Rangers, Mine Clearance Divers and Tactical Boat Squadron)
Norwegian Fleet Support Group (logistics afloat)

Materiel

2 Fridtjof Nansen Class frigates during the course of 2007*)
6 Ula Class submarines
2 Hauk Class MTBs**)
3 Skjold Class vessels (6 by 2010)
3 Oksøy Class minehunters
3 Alta Class minesweepers
3 logistics and support vessels and the Royal Yacht KS Norge

*) During the course of the next few years to 2010-11, the Navy will be phasing in 5 new Fridtjof Nansen Class frigates and 6 new Skjold Class vessels.
**) The Hauk Class is in the process of being phased out and the two last operational vessels will be withdrawn from service during summer 2008. At the same time, new Skjold Class vessels will be phased in.

A small number of other support vessels and small high-speed craft in the Tactical Boat Squadron (Combat Boat 90N).

The Coast Guard (CG)

Commander, Norwegian Coast Guard, with staff, based in Oslo
Inner and Outer Coast Guard under the operational command of CG North at Sortland and CG South at Haakonsvern.

The Coast Guard has up to 15 vessels at its disposal, four of them equipped with helicopters; three Nordkapp Class and CGN Svalbard which is specially strengthened for operations in ice. In all, five new vessels, specially built for Inner Coast Guard tasks, were phased in during the course of 2006-2007. During 2008-2009 three new ocean-going vessels of the Barentshav Class will enter service and three older vessels will be phased out. In addition the Coast Guard has six Lynx helicopters as well as leasing a number of civil aircraft for observation purposes. The Coast Guard will take delivery of eight new NH-90 helicopters starting in 2010 and will then have a first class modern fleet at its disposal consisting of 14-15 vessels and eight helicopters. In total the Coast Guard currently employs approximately 700 of whom the majority are serving on board ship or with the helicopters.

Education and training centres

Chief Naval Education and Training, with staff, in 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

Force-producing units

The Air Force organisation includes a total of nine 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, Stavanger
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 air defence units

Home Guard

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

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

Education and training centres

The Home Guard Education and Competence Centre (HVSKS), which provides branch and weapon training for the Home Guard, is situated at Dombås; the Naval Home Guard Education and Competence Centre (SHVUKS), responsible for naval force production

and manning the SHV's war structure, is situated at Haakonsvern; and the Home Guard Education Centre at Værnes, with its satellite establishment at Porsanger Garrison, is responsible for initial service in the Home Guard and for basic officer training

6. PERSONNEL POLICY

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. 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 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.

7. NATIONAL SERVICE

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. In order to increase the number of women in the Armed Forces and to make sure the same information about military service is given to all regardless of gender, young women are being invited to attend a voluntary initial interview. 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 the holding unit for all service personnel records and has a coordinating responsibility for all recruiting to the Armed Forces.

8. MATERIEL AND INVESTMENTS

There are clear requirements for rapid availability and cost-effectiveness where the procurement of materiel for the Armed Forces is concerned. Where appropriate, as an alternative to traditional purchasing, procedures such as purchasing used equipment, entering into Public Private Partnership (PPP) arrangements with other actors, or the leasing/hiring of equipment are to be considered. In addition there is an increasingly sharp focus on establishing multinational collaboration in the procurement of defence equipment.

There is now greater emphasis on making use of civilian expertise and commercial products where this provides a good solution.

The Armed Forces' spending in 2008 will be oriented towards investing in the defence structure endorsed by Parliament in 2004 when the long-term plan for 2005-2008 was approved. Many of the structural changes involved are in the process of being realised through current projects which are thus helping to support the further modernisation of the Norwegian Armed Forces.

Again in 2008, it is the frigate project for the Navy that is earmarked to receive the largest single allocation from the budget with planned funding of approximately NOK 1.2 billion. Otherwise the budget proposals imply continuation of the strong investment in maritime capabilities, represented for example, by major payments for procurement of the Skjold Class MTB, new anti-ship missiles, lightweight torpedoes, helicopters for the Coast Guard and the Navy and investment associated with maritime patrol aircraft.

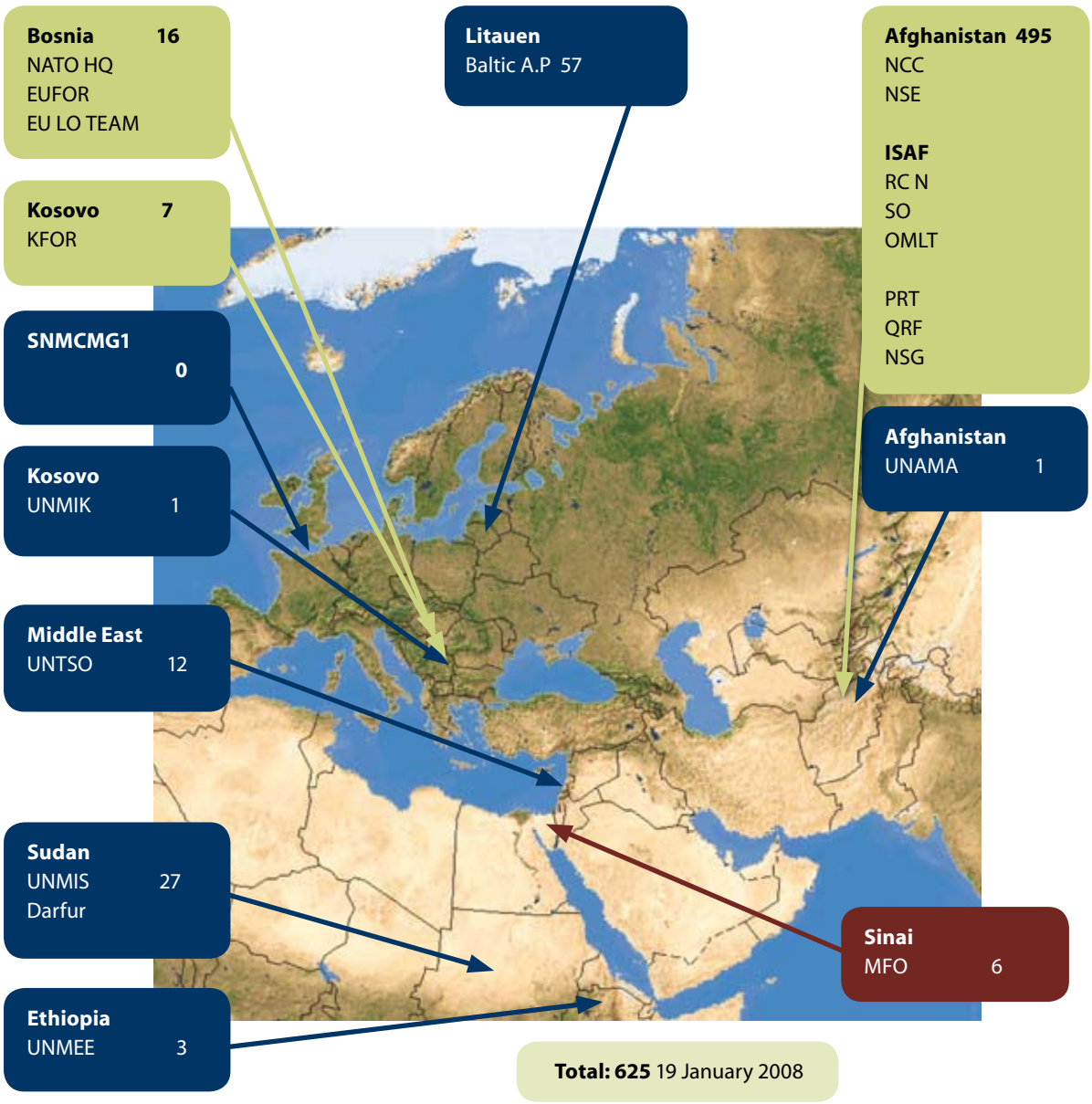
For the land forces there will be continued investment in armoured vehicles and deliveries will start for a number of new projects associated with, for example, light armoured patrol vehicles and command post equipment.

Investment in the Air Force is centred on the procurement of new transport aircraft as well as the updating of F-16 combat aircraft and further work relating to the various candidates for a possible future combat aircraft capability.

There is also investment in the information infrastructure including a substantial spend on tactical data link 16 and the LOS programme. In the area of personal combat equipment, the principal investment projects will be for the procurement of new hand weapons (HK 416) and the body armour vest m/07. Surgical units, water and fuel distribution equipment and radio controlled countermeasures against impro-

vised explosive devices (IED) are the main logistics investments for 2008. In the area of property, buildings and installations (EBA), the greater part of the budget will be taken up by projects already in progress, including the Regional Training Area South-East Norway. In addition, two new projects will be initiated: the military training facilities at Haakonsvern and the multi-use hall at Skjold Garrison.

OVERVIEW OF FORCES ENGAGED IN INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS



Supplement – the Facts

1. THE DEFENCE BUDGET

The consolidated defence budget for 2008 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 target area, and to support for international peace operations and conflict management, primarily under the auspices of the United Nations and NATO, within the framework of a world order led by the UN. The defence budget for 2008 maintains a level of operating costs and investment approximately equal to that for 2007. The table below shows the headline figures for 2008.

	Consolidated budget 2008	*Percentage distribution*
Total defence budget	31,540,172	100
Operating costs	22,066,876	70
Investment in property, buildings and installations	1,780,000	5.6
Investment in materiel	7,693,296	24.4
Total investments	9,473,296	30

Figures in NOK millions

2. INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

The Armed Forces' contribution to multinational operations abroad in terms of personnel involved an average of 740 men and women during 2007. The main area of deployment was Afghanistan, but in addition the Armed Forces provided personnel for UN operations in Africa and the Middle East, the multinational operation in Sinai (MFO) as well as the EU and NATO led operations in the Balkans. During the last quarter of 2007, the number of personnel serving abroad was in excess of 600. These contributions are planned to remain at approximately the same level during 2008 and will be allocated to the same operations.

Approximately NOK 750 million has been budgeted for the additional costs of international operations in 2007, with NOK 710 million allocated for operational costs and NOK 40 million for the construction of a new camp in Maymaneh in Afghanistan. These additional costs include operation-specific variable costs resulting from the particular operations. Norway devoted 1.67 per cent of its GDP to defence in 2006. This is slightly below the average for the European NATO countries. There are 11 nations that devote a greater proportion of GDP to defence than Norway and 13 that devote a smaller proportion.

3. RANKS AND INSIGNIA

HÆREN	SJØFORSVARET	LUFTFORSVARET
GENERAL *General*	ADMIRAL *Admiral*	GENERAL *General*
GENERALLØYTNANT *Lieutenant General*	VISEADMIRAL *Vice Admiral*	GENERALLØYTNANT *Lieutenant General*
GENERALMAJOR *Major General*	KONTREADMIRAL *Rear Admiral*	GENERALMAJOR *Major General*
BRIGADER *Brigadier*	FLAGGKOMMANDØR *Commodore*	BRIGADER *Brigadier*
OBERST *Colonel*	KOMMANDØR *Captain (Navy)*	OBERST *Colonel*
OBERSTLØYTNANT *Lieutenant Colonel*	KOMMANDØRKAPTEIN *Commander Senior Grade*	OBERSTLØYTNANT *Lieutenant Colonel*
MAJOR *Major*	ORLOGSKAPTEIN *Commander*	MAJOR *Major*
KAPTEIN,RITTMESTER (Kavaleriet) *Captain*	KAPTEINLØYTNANT *Lieutenant Commander*	KAPTEIN *Captain*
LØYTNANT *Lieutenant*	LØYTNANT *Lieutenant*	LØYTNANT *Lieutenant*
FENRIK *Second Lieutenant*	FENRIK *Sub Lieutenant*	FENRIK *Second Lieutenant*
SERSJANT *Sergeant*	KVARTERMESTER *Petty Officer*	SERSJANT *Sergeant*
KORPORAL *Corporal*	LEDENDE MENIG *Leading Rating*	KORPORAL *Corporal*
MENIG *Private*	UTSKREVET MENIG *Junior Rating*	FLYSOLDAT *Private*
VERVEDE: GRENADER/*Enlisted*	VERVEDE: MATROS/*Enlisted*	VERVEDE: GRENADER/*Enlisted*

4. 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 quarterly magazine "Den Blå Beret, Sjekkposten" (The Blue Beret, Checkpoint).

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" (People and Defence) 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" (Norway's Defence) ten 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" (Pro Patria / Our Protection) 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.

5. ADDRESSES

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