

D. NORWAY'S PARTICIPATION IN INTERNATIONAL PEACE OPERATIONS

Ever since the United Nations was established in 1945, Norway has considered the work of the United Nations to be of major importance. The UN Charter gives the United Nations an important role in maintaining international peace and security. It has always been a goal of Norwegian foreign policy to contribute towards strengthening the UN apparatus for peacekeeping operations, handling of crises and peaceful settlement of disputes. Participation in UN peace operations is therefore listed as one of our defence forces' main objectives.

The UN peace forces have helped reduce tension in many regions. The award of the Nobel Peace Prize in 1988 confirms that the UN forces have played a positive peacekeeping role. Since 1988 the UN has established more operations than during the last 40 years. The increased importance of the UN's role in the issues related to international peace and security is manifested by this expansion. This is expected to continue. Military, medical and humanitarian assistance is also regarded as a means of advancing national security since UN operations contribute to damping down and stabilising volatile situations.

The Storting decided in 1964 that Norwegian contingents can be made available to the United Nations for peace operations. The Defence Establishment has earmarked a special standby force for this task, composed of voluntary personnel, which can be called upon at short notice following a direct request from the UN. The expansion that has taken place, both concerning the number of UN operations and their tasks, has induced the need to undertake a general review and updating with regard to the experience we have gained, as well as the setting for our military UN engagements. This resulted in a White Paper to the Storting simultaneously with the Long-Term Report. The White Paper (St meld No. 14 (1992-93)), discussed inter alia an enlargement of the UN contingent from 1,330 to 2,022 persons. The Storting decided in 1993 to extend the force according to those guidelines described in the White Paper.

A White Paper was presented in June 1994, St meld No. 46 (1993-94): «The use of Norwegian forces abroad». This is partly a follow-up of the White Paper No. 14 (1992-93). The White Paper reviews Norway's military international engagement in an overall perspective. Both our UN and NATO engagements are discussed.

In recent years, there has been an increased focus on peace operations on the international political agenda. At the same time, the operations have to a higher degree become multi-functional with more complex tasks. Military, political, humanitarian, economic and social conditions need, to a

greater extent than before, to be viewed in context. This is a direct consequence of international developments and puts high demands on the use of military forces in crisis management. Another aspect of this development is that other parties other than the UN have become more involved in international peace operations. A good example in this connection is the NATO-led SFOR (Stabilisation Force) operation in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the NATO-led KFOR (Kosovo Force) in Kosovo. The Norwegian military contribution to KFOR, consisting of approx. 1,200 personnel, is the largest military unit Norway has deployed abroad in a very long time. During the period April-October 2001 Norway, jointly with Denmark, had the command of the KFOR Headquarters in Pristina. In command of the headquarters will be Commander Armed Forces South Norway. This will be a challenging task for our personnel at all levels but one which, at the same time, will enhance substantially our competence in contributing to international operations.

The structure of the Norwegian Defence Establishment is currently under comprehensive review, as is the whole concept of participation in international operations. This will entail changes in the nature and extent of Norwegian force contributions to such operations. The ongoing study will also take account of developments in the arrangements for Nordic cooperation in this area. In spring 1999 the Parliament approved a White Paper (St meld No. 38 (1998-1999)) on "Adapting the Armed Forces for Participation in International Operations" was put before the Storting. The White Paper recommends the establishment of an "Armed Forces Task Force for International Operations" which will also constitute an integral part of a balanced national Defence based on conscription and mobilisation. The White Paper also calls for more rapid deployment, increased flexibility and sustainability when international crises arise. This is also underlined in the Long Term proposition (St.prp. 45, 2001-2002).

The above mentioned development and the increase in Norway's military engagement abroad has made it more important to underline the significance of the military engagement abroad as an integrated part of Norwegian security and defence policy. At the same time, it has become evident that the considerations of the preconditions for Norwegian participation in international peace operations cannot be made once and for all. It has to be a continuous process in which our experiences help us to meet future challenges.

In the spring of 1999 the Norwegian Government presented a white paper: "Adapting Norway's Armed Forces to the requirements of International Operations". The white paper recommends the establishment of an "Armed Forces Task Force for International Operations". This will become an integral part of the Armed Forces based on conscription and mobilisation. The white paper calls for more rapid deploy-

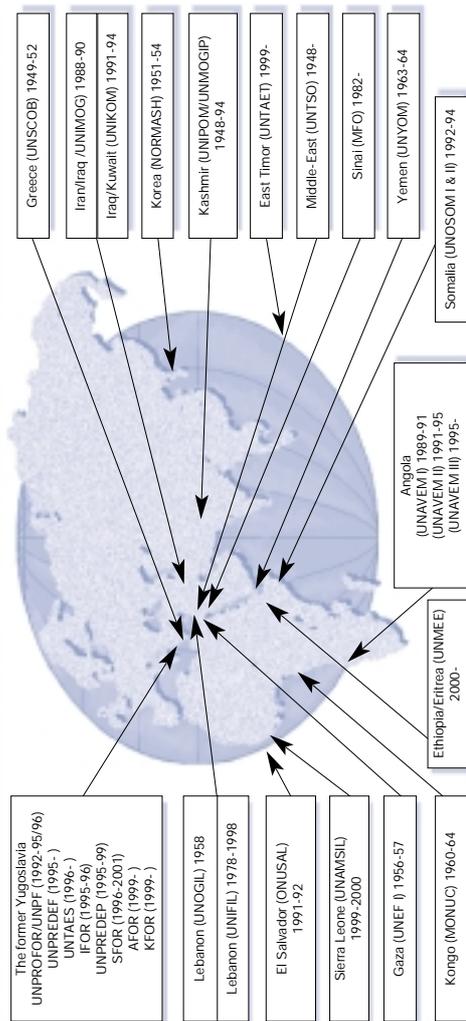
ment, increased flexibility and sustainability when international crises arise.

Norway has contributed military personnel in 30 peace operations since 1947: in the Balkans, the Middle East, Kashmir, Korea, the Congo, Angola, El Salvador, Somalia, the former Yugoslavia, Guatemala, Sierra Leone and East Timor.

More than 55,000 Norwegians have taken part in these operations. In addition, Norway participated with the Coast Guard vessel CGV ANDENES in the UN-authorized embargo against Iraq from September 1990 to October 1991, and with a field hospital in the multinational force which, with the backing of a UN Security Council resolution, forced Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait.

In autumn 2001, Norway's participation in peace operations included: Bosnia-Herzegovina (Task Force Harvest, 40 persons), Kosovo (KFOR, 1,300 persons), the Middle East (UNTSO, 11 persons), the Prevlaka Peninsula (UNMOP, 1 person), Sinai (MFO, 5 persons), Ethiopia/Eritrea (UNMEE, 5 persons), East Timor (UNTAET, 6 persons), Ethiopia/Eritrea (UMMEE, 5 persons), Kongo (MONUK, 5 persons and UNMIC, 1 person).

Overview of the Norwegian Contribution to International Peace Operations



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E. MILITARY DEFENCE

Peacetime strength:

Approx. 30,800 including officers, conscripts and civilian personnel.

Strength after mobilisation:

Approx. 214,000.

The Long Term Proposal for the restructuring of the Armed Forces 2002 - 2005, St. prp. 45 (2000-2001)

The Government's Long Term Proposal was debated in the Parliament (Storting) in June 2001. The Parliament's resolution supported the great majority of the top level measures in the Government's programme for the restructuring of the Armed Forces, namely that:

- Defence Establishment manpower shall be reduced by approx. 5,000.
- Defence operation costs shall be reduced by approx. NOK 2 billion by the end of the restructuring period.
- The Armed Forces must be modernised to meet the new threats of a new era.

The following approved organisational measures for the new National Command Structure will contribute to increased efficiency and a strengthened strategic leadership:

- HQ Defence Command Norway (at Huseby) will be disbanded at the earliest opportunity during the restructuring period and in any case no later than 31. December 2004.
- The Defence Staff will be established and co-located with the Ministry of Defence at the earliest opportunity during the restructuring period and in any case no later than 31. December 2004.
- The management structure will be drastically reduced.
- The Existing Defence Commands (FKN and FKS), the three Naval Districts (SDN, SDV and SDS) and the Army's four District Commands (DKN, DKT, DKSJ and DKØ) will be abolished.
- The Armed Forces Operational Headquarters (FOHK) will be located at Jåtta in Stavanger. FOHK will be co-located with the NATO Sub-regional Headquarters at Jättanuten.
- Regional Command North (LDKN) will be established at Reitan, Bodø
- Regional Command South (LDKS) will be established in Trondheim.

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The present organisation of the Armed Forces' Political and Military Leadership:

The role of the Ministry of Defence is based on the tasks of the Minister of Defence in the Norwegian political and administrative system. These tasks can be grouped as:

- constitutional
- political
- management
- administrative

Future political challenges will always be the Ministry's primary concern. In this context the Ministry is the secretariat for the Minister of Defence.

The Ministry formulates Norway's security and defence policy and the main guidelines for the overall activity of the Armed Forces. The Ministry also exercises overall management, planning, and control of this activity. Effectiveness in performing these tasks is being strengthened by the introduction of a new management concept based on the development of a comprehensive and consistent management system based on the principles of management by objectives and results. The new financial regulations for public departments have further strengthened and clarified the Ministry's responsibilities for management and financial control. The Ministry is also responsible for setting out the main principles for organisation, personnel, and financial management in subordinate departments and agencies, and for ensuring the effective use of resources through rational management systems.

The Minister of Defence is constitutionally and politically responsible for all activity carried out by subordinate departments and agencies. This means that the Ministry, as part of the Executive Authority, must supervise the activities of these departments and agencies, *inter alia* by exercising an overall control function.

The Chief of Defence (CHOD), with Headquarters Defence Command Norway (HQDEFCONOR) as his staff, is directly responsible to the Ministry of Defence. HQDEFCONOR is responsible for prioritising and balancing the overall resources to be assigned to operational activities, the production of forces and the provision of support services.

CHOD has overall command of all Service branches within his sphere of responsibility. CHOD exercises this command directly through his Chief of Staff (COS/DEFCONOR), the Commanders Armed Forces North Norway and South Norway (COMMON and COMSONOR) and the officers appointed in command of the various Service branches. CHOD, COS/DEFCONOR and the appointed Service commanders, constitute the top level of outward military command.

CHOD is responsible for military long-term planning and drafts budget proposals within his area of responsibility. His

responsibility within the planning process includes proposing cost-effective and result-oriented solutions based on aims, prescribed financial limits and political guidelines laid down by the Ministry. Through his contact with the civil emergency planning authorities he ensures that planning and logistic aspects of aid to the civil power are properly coordinated within a total defence framework.

CHOD is also responsible for all aspects of operational/executive management and the proper accomplishment of current activities. He must also see that the activities of the military arm of the Defence Establishment are properly focused, cost effective and appropriate to the defined functions of the Armed Forces in peacetime. CHOD provides annual financial accounts covering the activities of the Armed Forces and a overall assessment of the development of combat capability in relation to the current defence concept and strategies.

Headquarters Defence Command Norway is organised in the form of a joint staff and individual service staffs. The joint staff consists of a central staff and a number of specialist and professional staffs. The central staff is responsible for strategic, long-term and overall defence planning, organisational restructuring and the utilisation of resources on behalf of CHOD. In this context the central staff has authority over the other staffs for the purposes of overall coordination.

The country is divided into two regional subordinate commands led respectively by COMMON and COMSONOR. The two Commanders are in overall day-to-day command of all military activity in their areas and they exercise operational command of all forces allocated to them. COMMON and COMSONOR are also responsible for operational planning within the framework of directives and tasks laid down by CHOD and, in time of war, the appropriate Allied Commander.

The Norwegian Army

Peacetime Strength:
Approx. 15,000 (including civilian employees)

Strength after mobilisation:
Approx. 89,000.

Principal task:

- The principal task of the Norwegian Army is to:
- provide land-based defence against invasion of one part of the country, at present North Norway
 - guard the border with Russia
 - maintain a presence in the rest of the country to combat any minor incursion
 - contribute one battalion to NATO's implementation forces
 - participate in UN forces, contributing up to 1,600 men
 - support the civil community.

The present organisation:

Under the two regional subordinate commands Defence Command North Norway and Defence Command South Norway, the Army has four regional commands (Land Commands). The Land Commands have a total of 14 territorial regiments as well as 6 Division. (See lines of command on next page).

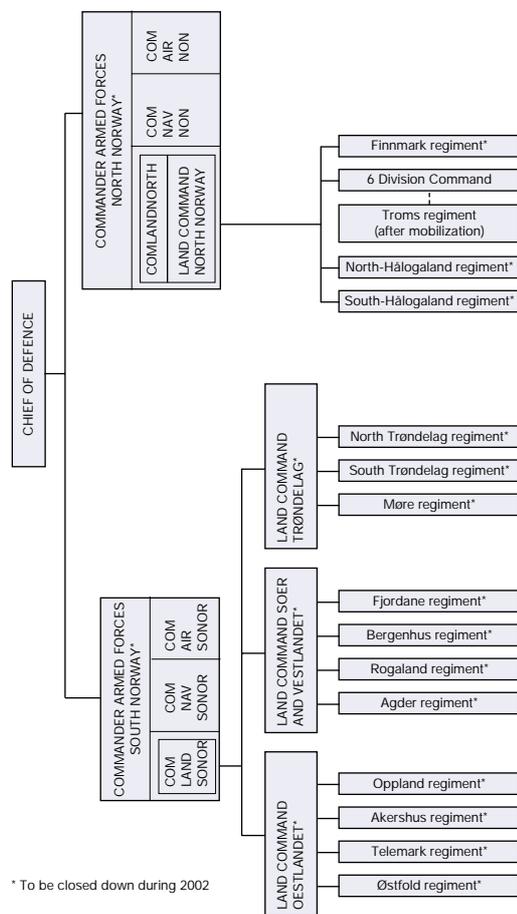
The Long Term Proposal for the restructuring of the Armed Forces 2002 - 2005, St. prp. 45 (2000-2001)

- The existing Defence Commands (FKN and FKS) and the Army's four District Commands (DKN, DKT, DKS and DKØ) will be abolished.
- The Armed Forces Operational Headquarters (FOHK) will be located at Jåtta in Stavanger. FOHK will be co-located with the NATO Sub-regional Headquarters at Jättanuten.
- Regional Command North (LDKN) will be established at Reitan, Bodø
- The Army will be reduced from six brigades to a mobile division with two brigades and a mobilisation brigade in Trøndelag.
- Fredrikstad, Evjemoen, Helgelandsmoen og Hvalsmoen will be closed down as well as the Officer Candidate Schools/Infantry in Harstad and Trondheim.
- A number of smaller units will be retained including His Majesty the King's Guard, the Border Guard Company in Sør-Varanger, up to 20 independent mobile field companies and support units.
- Division 6 will be restructured to a new mobile division command capable of commanding three to four brigades including an international operations deployment force.
- A Norwegian Task Group (NoTG) will be established. During exercises or operations the NoTG will be under the command of the Armed Forces Operational Headquarters (FOHK).



The Norwegian Army

Operative chain of command in peacetime



The Brigade

Functions	Unit	Tasks	Weapons/material
Command	Staff Communication cos. Reconnaissance units Military Police Companies	Planning, command, control, training Communication within the brigade and with staff services, administration Reconnaissance, surveillance Police services, traffic control, prisoner of war	
Manoeuvre	Infantry battalions Tank battalions (in some brigades)	Attack and defeat the enemy, acquire terrain, stop the enemy, hold terrain Attack/defeat the enemy, acquire terrain, stop the enemy	Small arms, heavy machine guns, mortars, anti-tank weapons, track vehicles, armoured vehicles Tanks, armoured infantry combat vehicle, mortars, destroyers
Tactical support groups	Anti-tank squadrons Field artillery battalions Anti-aircraft batteries Engineering companies	Neutralize enemy combat vehicles Provide heavy fire support Attack air targets Field work, mine services, anti-NBC operations	Tank hunters Self-propelled and towed guns Anti-aircraft guns and missiles Works machinery, bridging material, anti-NBC material
Administrative and logistics support group	Logistic support battalion Technical companies Medical companies	Transport and supply of ammunition, fuel, material and provisions Maintenance and supply of technical material Medical services for the sick and wounded	Lorries and field vehicles Special vehicles, storage equipment Workshop equipment, spare parts stores, field hospitals, medical equipment and ambulances

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Crisis Management

The Army has some units that are established in peacetime and ready at all times. These forces are:

Unit	Type	Number	Location
Garrison in Sør-Varanger (GSV) ^{*1)}	Combined standing unit and educational unit	Approx. 500	Porsanger, Finnmark
H M the Kings Guard (HMKG) ^{*2)}	Infantry unit of battalion size	Approx. 900	Huseby, Oslo
Telemark Battalion (TM bn) ^{*3)}	Motorized infantry battalion reinforced with a transport, quartermaster and ordnance company /technical company	Approx. 900	Heistadmoen, Kongsberg and Sessvollmoen in Ullensaker

^{*1)} Garrison in Sør-Varanger (GSV) consists of staff, garrison administration, one staff company, one border company, one garrison company, one Home Guard company and one communications unit.

^{*2)} The Physical Training Company at Kolsås is placed under the HMKG. Here two troops per year, each consisting of about 70 persons, are going through a 6 months training programme.

^{*3)} Telemark Battalion (TMBN) will be closed down during 2002.

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Description of the Army's support and service units:

Unit	Number of officers/other ranks
Brigade (Brig)	Approx. 5,000
Battalion	Approx. 800-960 (infantry) Approx. 800 (artillery) Approx. 800 (tanks)
Company (Coy)	Approx. 150 (rifle companies) Other companies vary from 100-300
Platoon	Approx. 30

The Army's most important materiel:

Weapon	Type	Caliber
Main Battle Tanks	Leopard 1 A5NO	105 mm
	Leopard 1 A1NO	105 mm
Armoured infantry combat vehicles	NM-135	20 mm
	CV 9030	30 mm
Armoured personnel carriers	M-113	12.7 mm
	SISU XA-186	12.7 mm
Artillery:		
Self-propelled artillery	M109-A3GN	155 mm
Towed artillery	M114/39	155 mm
Anti-aircraft:		
Ground-to-air missiles	RB-70	
Anti-tank (A/T) weapons:		
Missile armoured vehicle	NM142/TOW II	149 mm
Missile system	TOW I/II	127 mm/149 mm
Missile system	ERYX	137 mm
Recoilless A/T weapon	Carl Gustav	84 mm
Light A/T weapon	M-72	66 mm
Mortars:		
On tracked vehicles	M-125A1/A2	81 mm
On tracked vehicles	BV-206 BK	81 mm

Army equipment includes other small calibre weapons.

The Army has a large number of vehicles at its disposal including Saab Scania and M-621 trucks, BV 202 and BV 206 tracked vehicles, armoured transport vehicle M-113, and Mercedes, Volvo and LandRover 4x4 off-road vehicles, Suzuki off-road motorcycles, various types of ski-scooter and Polaris 6x6 all-terrain vehicles.

The Royal Norwegian Navy



Peacetime Strength:
Approx. 8,000.

Strength after mobilisation:
Approx. 22,000.

Principal tasks:

Norwegian naval resources are actively employed every day in safeguarding Norwegian waters – and those who use them. The Navy's principal tasks are:

- Surveillance and control of inshore waters and the protection of Norwegian interests on the high seas
- Exercise of sovereignty in Norwegian waters
- Coast Guard duties including coastal administration and Search and Rescue
- Defence against seaborne invasion
- Keeping open the sea lines of communication
- Participation in international naval forces under NATO/ UN auspices.

The Long Term Proposal for the restructuring of the Armed Forces 2002 - 2005, St. prp. 45 (2000-2001)

- The existing Defence Commands (FKN and FKS), the three Naval Districts (SDN, SDV and SDS) will be abolished.
- The Armed Forces Operational Headquarters (FOHK) will be located at Jåtta in Stavanger. FOHK will be co-located with the NATO Sub-regional Headquarters at Jättanuten.
- Regional Command North (LDKN) will be established at Reitan, Bodø
- Regional Command South (LDKS) will be established in Trondheim.
- 14 missile torpedo vessels of the HAUK class to be retained. In addition: 6 submarines, 8 mine-sweepers, 1 mine-layer, 3 landing crafts and miscellaneous support vessels.
- 9 coastal artillery forts and 6 underwater installations to be lied dormant. The Officers Candidate School for the Navy and the Officers Candidate School for the Coast Artillery will be established as a joint Officers Candidate School for the Navy at Karljohansvern in Horten.
- The Naval Bases at Olavsvern, Hysnes, Ulnes, Marvika and Karljohansvern, the training establishments at Bolærne, Herdla and Nes and the training units at Hysnes and Trondenes will be closed down.
- Olavsvern will be kept as a base subordinate to the Ramsund Naval Base.
- The Coastal Ranger Command will be established at Trondenes in Harstad.

- 5 new frigates with helicopters and 5 missile torpedo vessels of the Skjold class will be phased in.

The present organisation:

The Royal Norwegian Navy consists of *the Navy, the Coast Guard and the Coastal Artillery*.

All naval forces are under the operational command of the Commanders of the Armed Forces South Norway and North Norway (COMSONOR and COMMON) in their respective areas.

General naval tasks:

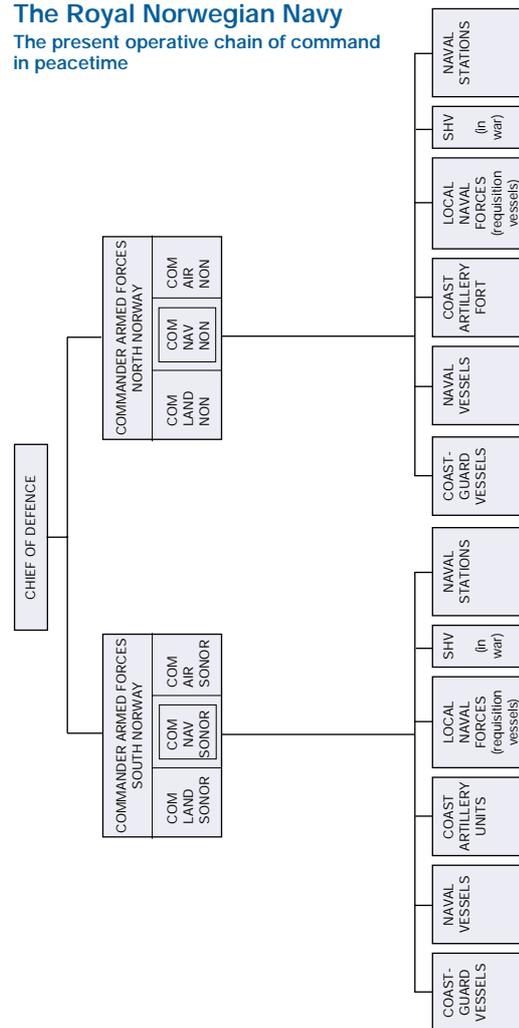
Ships of the Royal Norwegian Navy play a part across the whole spectrum of tasks listed above, both in peacetime and in time or crisis or war. In addition the Navy and the Coastguard together provide Search and Rescue and other valuable services to civil shipping in case of emergency.

The tasks of the Coast Guard cover the exercise of Norwegian sovereignty and authority with regard to fishery protection and the administration of economic activities on the continental shelf and in other Norwegian waters. Other tasks include Search and Rescue, environmental protection and providing assistance in the form of inspection and other services both to other government agencies and to the civil community. (A full description of the tasks of the Coast Guard is given in the Coast Guard Act (Ot. Prop 41/97-98) now in force.

The Inshore Coast Guard was established in 1996 with the principal task of patrolling inside Norwegian territorial waters and assisting in the exercise of authority, oil spillage and other environmental protection, the inspection of shipping including foreign vessels, customs and excise duties and providing assistance to the police.

The main task of the Coastal Artillery is to block fjords leading to strategic towns and harbours. This is the reason why Coastal Artillery forts are placed at the entrances to such fjords. In addition to this protection against seaborne invasion, the Coastal Artillery's mobile units are important elements in the defence of areas of particular importance to our general defence capability.

The Royal Norwegian Navy
The present operative chain of command in peacetime



The Navy

Vessel	No.	Task	Weapons	Type/No.
Frigates OSLO Class	3	Escort service	Anti-aircraft missiles Anti-ship missiles Guns	Sea Sparrow Penguin 1 1 x twin 76 mm 1 x 40 mm 2 x 20 mm Terne III Stingray
Missile Torpedo Boats HAUK Class	14	Anti-invasion	Anti-aircraft guns Anti-submarine missiles Anti-submarine torpedoes Depth charges	
Submarines ULA Class	6	Anti-invasion/supply	Anti-ship torpedoes Anti-submarine torpedoes	Penguin 2 1 x 40 mm, Mistral TP 613 DM2 A3
Mine-layers VIDAR Class	1	Mine laying	Anti-aircraft missiles Anti-aircraft guns Mines Depth charges	Mistral 2 x 40 mm MK 6

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The Navy

Vessel	No.	Task	Weapons	Type/No.
Mine-sweepers ALTA Class	4	Mine clearance	Anti-aircraft missiles Anti-aircraft guns	Mistral 1 x 20 mm 2 x 12,7 mm
OKSØY Class	4	Mine hunting	Anti-aircraft missiles Anti-aircraft guns Anti-aircraft guns	Mistral 1 x 20 mm 2 x 12,7 mm
Landing craft TJELDSUND Class	3	Transport of army forces	Anti-aircraft guns	3 x 20 mm
Mine surveillance craft RNoN Tyr	1	Underwater surveillance	Anti-aircraft guns	2 x 12,7 mm
Support vessels RNoN Valkyrien	1	MTB Support	Anti-aircraft guns	2 x 12,7 mm
Training vessels RNoN Horten* RNoN Hessa RNoN Vigra		Training Training Training	Anti-aircraft guns Depth charges	2 x 40 mm

* Will be phased out during 2002.

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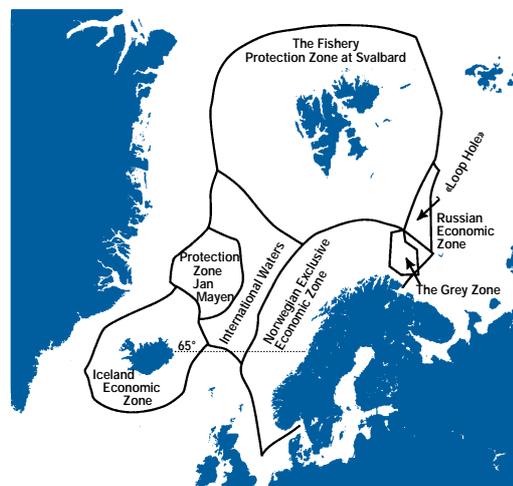
The present Coastal Artillery

FORT/UNIT NO WEAPON/TYPE (for invasion defence)

75 mm fort	6	<p>Guns: 75 mm turret guns</p> <p>Anti-aircraft defence: RBS-70 anti-aircraft missile defence, 20 mm Rh 202 anti-aircraft guns</p> <p>Close range defence: 81 mm mortar, 84 mm recoilless A/T weapons, heavy/medium machine guns, rifle platoons, supporting platoon and coastal ranger squad.</p>
120 mm fort	3	<p>Guns: 120 mm turret guns</p> <p>Anti-aircraft defence: RBS-70 anti-aircraft missile defence, anti-aircraft control system, 20 mm anti-aircraft turret gun</p> <p>Close range defence: 81 mm mortar, 84 mm recoilless A/T weapons, heavy/medium machine guns, rifle platoons, supporting platoon and coastal ranger squad.</p>
Torpedo Batteries	3	<p>Torpedo: T1 Mod 1, TP 613</p> <p>Anti-aircraft defence: 20 mm Rh 202 anti-aircraft guns, 12,7 mm heavy/medium anti-aircraft machine guns</p> <p>Close range defence: 81 mm mortars, 84 mm recoilless A/T weapons, heavy/medium machine guns, rifle platoons, supporting troop.</p>
Minefields	3	<p>Mine system: Bottom mines, moored mines</p> <p>Anti-aircraft defence: 20 mm Rh 202 anti-aircraft guns, 12,7 mm heavy/medium anti-aircraft machine guns</p> <p>Close range defence: 81 mm mortar, 84 mm recoilless A/T weapons, mm RFK, heavy/medium machine guns, rifle platoons, supporting troop.</p> <p>Fire control sensors on all: Radars, lasers, thermal imaging cameras, daylight cameras, various optical sights.</p>
Light missile batteries	5	<p>Missile: RBS 17 Hellfire</p> <p>Anti-aircraft defence: 12.7 mm heavy/medium anti-aircraft machine guns on S90N</p> <p>Close range defence: Own unit</p> <p>Transport: 4 x combat vessel S90N.</p>

Additional 4 light missile batteries to be procured.

Economic and Fishery zones in the Northern Region



The Coast Guard

The principal tasks of the Coast Guard includes acting in support of Norwegian sovereignty, the exercise of authority particularly in connection with the administration of fishery and offshore resources, environmental monitoring, search and rescue preparedness and the provision of assistance both to other government departments and to the civil authorities. These tasks entail maintaining a suitable presence in waters under Norwegian jurisdiction – the Norwegian Economic Zone, the Fishery Protection Zone around Svalbard, the Fishery Zone off Jan Mayen and Norwegian coastal waters.

The introduction of a control and enforcement regime for the areas covered by the North East Atlantic Fisheries Commission (NEAFC) requires Norwegian involvement in the administration and enforcement of the regime. The Coast Guard will, within the framework of this regime, provide the maritime presence needed to allow monitoring of the international sea areas in question, namely the North-East Atlantic, the Loophole in the Barents Sea and the "Loophole" area in the Norwegian Sea. In addition to the Coast Guard vessels themselves, use is made of helicopters, Orion maritime patrol aircraft and additional leased observation aircraft in the surveillance of activity in all waters under Norwegian jurisdiction and in the areas covered by NEAFC.

The Coast Guard

VESSEL	NO. TASK	WEAPONS	TYPE/NO.
NORDKAPP	3	Patrol/ Guns	1 x 57 mm
Bofors Class	Escort	SAM ASW Can carry torpedoes	3 x 20 mm Mistral Depth charges

In addition the Coast Guard leases 7 vessels for inshore patrol tasks. Of these, 7 are equipped to combat oil pollution. The Coast Guard also has 6 LYNX helicopters for operations from the NORDKAPP Class. Also available are a fixed number of flying hours by ORION maritime patrol aircraft and by small chartered observation aircraft. The Inshore Coast Guard has 7 vessels at its disposal, 4 of which are leased. These vessels each cover a specific coastal zone. Finally, the Coast Guard leases 6 vessels for fishery support duties along the coast, especially in North Norway.

A new coast guard vessel (KV Svalbard) for arctic waters is under construction. Expected completion mid 2002.

The Royal Norwegian Air Force



Peacetime Strength:

Approx. 7,200 of which approx. 4,700 are officers and civilians and approx. 1,500 are conscripts.

Strength after mobilisation:

Approx. 20,000.

Principal tasks:

To patrol, control and give warning in the air space above Norwegian territory and adjacent maritime areas. Air operations against invasion forces.

The Long Term Proposal for the restructuring of the Armed Forces 2002 - 2005, St. prp. 45 (2000-2001)

- The existing Defence Commands (FKN and FKS) will be abolished.
- The Armed Forces Operational Headquarters (FOHK) will be located at Jåtta in Stavanger. FOHK will be co-located with the NATO Sub-regional Headquarters at Jättanuten.
- Regional Command North (LDKN) will be established at Reitan, Bodø
- Bodø and Ørland will retain as Main Air Stations
- Gardermoen, Andøya and Sola will retain as Air Stations
- Gråkallen and Kongsvinger Radar stations will be closed down
- The training establishment at Stavern will be closed down. All officers training will be located at Kjevik.
- Initial planning for future procurement of new transport- and combat aircraft.
- Further deliberation on the future use of Rygge, Gardermoen and Kjeller.

The present organisation:

Under the two principal subordinate commands, COMMON and COMSONOR, the Air Force organisation consists of Main Air Stations (MAIN AS), Air Stations (AS), and Radar Stations (AFSTN).

(See chains of command on next page).

The peacetime and war establishments are undergoing organisational changes. The main objective is to achieve a peacetime structure best able to strengthen the capability of the Air Force in war.

Type	No.	Tasks	Data	Squadron	Station
Training aircraft					
SAAB Safari	15	Training	Two-seater aircraft		Bardufoss
Helicopters					
Bell 412 SP	18	Transport	Carries 9-13 passengers	339	Bardufoss
Sea King Mk 43	12	Search and rescue helicopters	Can carry up to 20 persons in emergency	720 330	Gardermoen Bodø Banak Ørland Sola
Lynx Mk 86	6	Coast Guard helicopters	Can carry up to 7 persons	337	Bardufoss

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The P-3N aircraft is used by the Coast Guard while the P-3C is a more advanced version used for maritime patrols. The Air Force has two versions of its F-16 and F-5 aircraft, A and B (two-seater).

*) Norwegian F-5 and F-16 aircraft can be equipped with the following weapon systems:

Air-to-air missiles – AIM 120 AMRAAM (not for F-5)

Air-to-air missiles – Sidewinder

Air-to-ground missiles – CRV 7 and Penguin Mk 3 (not for F-5)

Air-to-ground weapon – Rockeye (Cluster bomb)

Conventional bombs

Anti-Aircraft Forces

Type	Explanation	No.	Air Bases
ARCS	"Acquisition Radar and Control system" - 3D control radars and command, control and communication systems (C3) for all anti-aircraft systems in the Air Force.	27	Bodø and Ørland
Anti-aircraft missiles			
NASAMS	"Norwegian Advanced Surface-to-Air Missile System." Each NASAMS battery has 3 firing units, each with 3 firing ramps. Each firing ramp has 6 AMRAAM missiles.	6 batteries	Bodø and Ørland
RB70	Bofors RB70 short range missile. Each battery has 8 firing units RB70 with one RB70 weapon system and one weapon terminal each.	10 batteries	Bodø and Ørland

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The principal task of the Anti-Aircraft Forces is to defend the important airports. These forces are organised in a network of anti-aircraft systems with different capabilities. Units at the most important airports are equipped with missiles with NASAMS and medium range surface-to-air missiles, short range surface-to-air missiles (RB70).

The Home Guard (HG)



Permanent peacetime strength:
Approx. 600 including approx. 200 civilians.

Strength after mobilisation:
Approx. 83,000.

Principal tasks:

The principal tasks of the Home Guard in time of war or crisis are to:

- secure infrastructure of decisive importance to the total defence
- carry out surveillance of designated areas and safeguard high priority lines of communication
- provide support for Armed Forces operations
- contribute to avert or limit natural disasters or other serious accidents

The Long Term Proposal for the restructuring of the Armed Forces 2002 - 2005, St. prp. 45 (2000-2001)

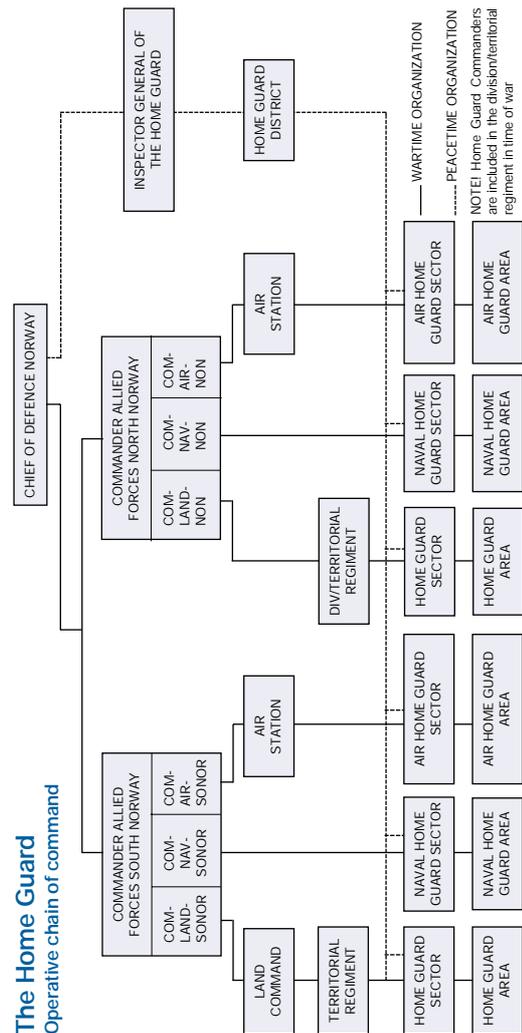
- The existing Defence Commands (FKN and FKS) and the Army's four District Commands (DKN, DKT, DKSV and DKØ) will be abolished.
- The Armed Forces Operational Headquarters (FOHK) will be located at Jåtta in Stavanger. FOHK will be co-located with the NATO Sub-regional Headquarters at Jättanuten.
- Regional Command North (LDKN) will be established at Reitan, Bodø
- The Home Guard will largely be retained: 83 000 soldiers and 18 Home Guard Sectors with territorial command.
- The training centre at Torpo will be closed down. Dombås will be retained and a new training centre will be established at Værnes.

Organisation:

The Home Guard consists of the Land Home Guard, the Naval Home Guard and the Air Home Guard.

The Land Home Guard (Land HG)

Approx. 73,000 officers/other ranks. It is divided into 88 Land HG sectors and 552 Staff/Land HG areas. Its mission is mainly guard duty/securing key points such as mobilisation stores, power stations, telecoms installations etc. The Land Home Guard also has function in the area of surveillance/intelligence. Units are allocated tasks in their own local areas to make the best use of local knowledge. Land HG units are equipped with machine guns and a range of anti-tank weapons. On mobilisation, the Land HG is placed under the command of the territorial regiments of the Army.



The Naval Home Guard (Naval HG)

Approx. 4,900 officers and men. It is divided into 10 Naval HG sectors and 31 Naval HG areas. The main task of the Naval HG is the surveillance, identification, monitoring and reporting of any activity at sea along the coast. The Naval HG can mobilise approx. 235 vessels, 77 high speed craft and 74 coastal reporting stations. Units are equipped with 12.7 mm heavy machine guns. On mobilisation, the Naval HG is placed under the command of the two principal subordinate commands, COMMON and COMSONOR.

The Air Home Guard (Air HG)

Approx. 1,800 officers/other ranks. It is divided into 3 Air HG sectors and 31 Air HG areas. The exact organisation is still under consideration. The main tasks of the Air HG are securing and guarding, NBC duties, military police duties and medical assistance.

The Air HG also undertakes tasks associated with non-mobile aspects of the defence of main air stations and the larger command and control centres.

On mobilisation, Air HG units are placed under the command of their respective air stations.

Training

All HG sectors will undergo annual training. The training varies from exercising the particular mobilisation missions to traditional exercising on weapon ranges.

2. Liaison Bodies in the Home Guard

When the Storting created the Home Guard in 1946, it decided that various boards and committees should be established for this institution. A special feature of these liaison bodies is the inclusion of representatives of important civilian organisations. Through cooperation in the National Home Guard Council, the Local District HG Advisory Boards, the Local Area HG Advisory Boards and the Municipal HG Committees, the Home Guard functions as an important link between the civilian population and the Armed Forces.

The National Home Guard Council

The National Home Guard Council is appointed by the Ministry of Defence for a term of four years. It has 33 members, of whom 18 are chosen by HG personnel in the districts. The civilian representatives are appointed by the following organisations: The National Rifle Association of Norway, the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions, the Norwegian Farmers Union, the Norwegian Fishermen's Association, the Norwegian Confederation of Sport, the Norwegian Women's Defence League, the Norwegian Red

Cross, the Norwegian Farmers' and Smallholders' Union, the Norwegian People's Relief Association, the Norwegian Women's Public Health Association, the Directorate for Civil Defence and Emergency Planning, the Sami Reindeer Herders' Association in Norway, the Norwegian Child and Youth Council (2 members) and the Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry.

The National HG Council shall through statements and proposals provide advice on all important matters relevant to the Home Guard, including the appointment of the Chief of Staff Norwegian Home Guard.

The District Advisory Boards:

The District Advisory Boards consist essentially of representatives from the same civilian organisations, in addition to one representative from each Home Guard sector in the district. The District Advisory Boards normally meet once a year with an agenda that includes reviewing the annual report of the Home Guard District Commander.

The Local Area Advisory Boards:

Each Home Guard Area has a Area Advisory Board consisting of from 3 to 10 members. The Area Advisory Board represents all Home Guard personnel in the area, and advises on all important matters relevant to the Home Guard in that area. The tasks of the Advisory Board, represented by the Executive Committee, include making sure that the area has adequately qualified officers and specialists. The Advisory Board also deals with disciplinary matters submitted by the Area Commander.

The Municipal Home Guard Committees:

A Municipal Home Guard Committee is established in all municipalities. The Committee is part of the Home Guard organisation and is an advisory body to the Home Guard Area Commander. The Committee has three members, two of whom are appointed by the municipality and one by the local police authority. The Committee's most important task is to assess all personnel who are to be transferred to, or who have applied to join, the Home Guard. The Area Commander takes part in the meetings of the Committee in accordance with the provisions of these committees.

3. Military Missions Abroad

As a consequence of the changed security situation in Europe, and thereby the changed pattern of contact and cooperation, the Ministry of Defence has decided to implement some changes relating to the Military Attaché service. By the end of 2000, Norway will have a Military Attaché in post in 11 overseas missions. Through secondary accredita-

tion, Norway will be represented in a total of 16 countries. The main duty of the Military Attachés is to keep themselves informed about security policy and military affairs in the country/countries to which they are accredited.

The Attachés are accredited to (secondary accreditation in brackets): Washington (Canada), Berlin (Switzerland, Austria), Helsinki, The Hague (Belgium, Luxembourg), London (Ireland), Warsaw (the Czech Republic, Slovakia), Moscow (Belarus, Ukraine), Paris (Spain), Rome (Slovenia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Romania), Riga (Estonia, Lithuania), Stockholm. There is also an Assistant Military Attaché in London, Moscow and Berlin. In Washington the Ministry of Defence is represented by a Special Adviser on defence matters. In addition to the Special Adviser and the Attaché, there are two Assistant Military Attachés and one Logistic Attaché accredited to Washington.

The Attaché in Washington is also the national representative of the Chief of Defence in relation to the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT).

The Norwegian delegation to NATO (NORDEL) in Brussels handles Norway's interests in the North Atlantic Council (NAC), the Defence Planning Committee (DPC) and the cooperative regime developing between the EU and NATO. The Norwegian delegation includes the following personnel from the Ministry of Defence: The Defence Adviser, the deputy Defence Adviser, the Security Policy Adviser, the Defence Resources Adviser and four Assistant Advisers. The latter represent Norway on the NATO Committees dealing with matters within the area of responsibility of the Minister of Defence.

Within the military organisation at NATO Headquarters in Brussels, the Chief of Defence has a staff which handles Norwegian military interests on the International Military Staff (IMS) and advises the delegation on matters dealt with by NAC, DPC and their sub-committees. CHOD's representation in Brussels also handles EU-third country military cooperation via the Norwegian delegation to EU. Furthermore Norway has Military Advisors at the Norwegian delegations to the UN and the OSCE.

4. Civil Defence

Peacetime strength:

Permanent staff of about 350.

Strength after mobilisation:

Approx. 50,000 plus approx. 33,000 in industry.

Principal task:

To reduce losses and injuries as far as possible in a crisis or war situation.

Organisation:

The Directorate for Civil Defence and Emergency Planning is subordinate to the Ministry of Justice. Regionally, the Civil Defence organisation is subordinate to the County Governor. The Chief of Police is the District Chief of the Civil Defence.

Air-raid shelters:

As of 1 January 1999, there were air-raid shelters to accommodate approx. 2.7 million persons, about 2.4 million persons in private shelters and about 320,000 in public shelters.

Warnings:

In order to alert the civilian population about important announcements or a possible air attack, more than 1,200 sirens have been installed to sound three different warning signals. They are:

1. "Important announcement – listen to the radio"



(In places without a siren, this signal will be given by ringing the church bells)

2. "Air-raid warning"



3. "All clear"



Public information:

Further information and advice can be obtained on request at the nearest Civil Defence office or from the Directorate for Civil Defence and Emergency Planning.

5. Civil emergency planning

Emergency planning sector	Peacetime preparation of the following preparedness tasks	Preparations include	Immediate responsible authority	Responsible private agencies include, inter alia:
Administrative planning	Ensure that central and local administrations can carry out their tasks	To carry out risk and vulnerability analyses, to prepare emergency planning, and to implement necessary measures to increase the ability for crises management.	Relevant administrative body (ministry, county, municipality)	
Supply planning	Rational utilisation of all resources to meet the needs of the total defence and the population for goods and services	Supplies, production and distribution and rationing, manpower, transport, communications, allocation of buildings, maintenance and building services, finance	Relevant administrative body (ministry, county, municipality)	Norwegian Shipowners' Association, oil companies, power stations, banks, industrial enterprises
Civil Defence	Protection of the population	Wartime evacuation, alarms and communications, air-raid shelters, equipment and training of personnel, information	The Directorate for Civil Defence and Emergency planning	Confederation of Norwegian Business and Industry
Police	Maintain law and order	Equipment and training of a reserve police force 5450 strong	The Ministry of Justice	
Health planning	Safeguard the health of the population	Increase hospital capacity (premises, supplies and Staff)	Norwegian Board of Health	Health institutions, waterworks
Information planning (NRK)	Keeping the population informed	The Government Press and Information Service incl. central and regional press and information centres	The Office of the Prime Minister in cooperation with all County Governors	The Norwegian Broadcasting Corporation The Norwegian News Agency (NTB), newspapers