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NORWAY COUNTRY HANDBOOK

MARINE CORPS INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY

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MEMORANDUM FOR DISTRIBUTION

SUBJECT: Country Handbook—Norway

1. This handbook provides essential information on Norway, including a quick reference and a country profile featuring sections on the military, geography, culture, language, history, government, economy, communications, and transportation. It is intended for use by military personnel providing assistance and training to Norway. By making the handbook unclassified and in a cargo-pocket size format, it will fulfill the need for a "field" ready-reference publication.
2. This handbook is one of several scheduled for publication by the Marine Corps Intelligence Activity. Other handbooks will address additional countries where U.S. Forces may operate.
3. All questions and comments concerning information contained within this document should be addressed to:

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FACTS ABOUT NORWAY

Name: The name Norge (Norway) comes from the word nordweg, which means the “northern way.” Norway’s conventional long form name is Kingdom of Norway; its conventional short form name is Norway.

Flag: Norway’s national flag consists of a white cross with blue inner cross on a red field. It is very similar to the crosses found in the Danish and Swedish flags. The colors red, white, and blue were seen as symbols of liberty, based on their use in the French, British, and American flags. The Norwegian flag was first approved for use by merchant ships in 1821. It became the national flag in 1898.

Motto: “Alt for Norge” (ahlt for Norgger). “All for Norway.”

National Anthem: “Ja vi elsker dette landet.” “Yes, we love this country.”

Emblem/Coat-of-Arms: The coat-of-arms of the Kingdom of Norway includes the heraldic lion which has characterized Norway since at least 1217. The axe, personal symbol of King/Saint Olav, was added about 1280.

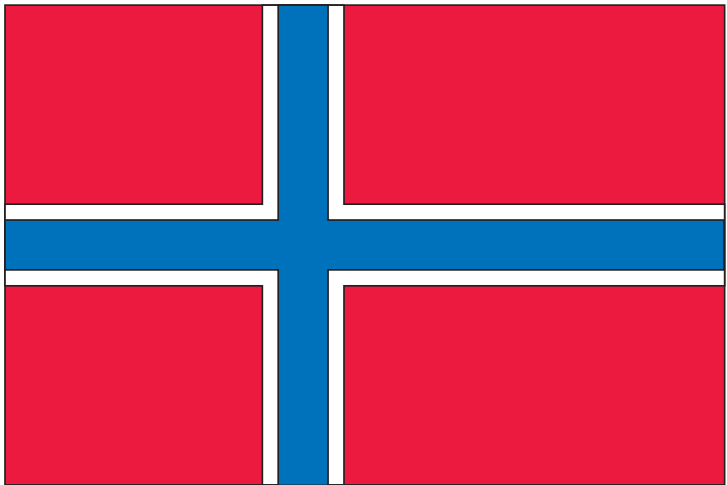
Head of State: His Majesty King Harald V (since 17 January 1991).

Head of Government: Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland.

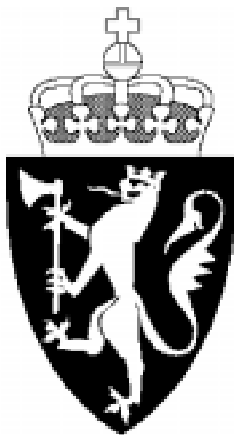
Capital: Oslo.

Time Zone: Zulu + 1 hour (one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time).

Measurement: The metric unit is the official system of measure in Norway. Refer to Appendix A for a metric conversion chart.



National Flag



Emblem/Coat-of-Arms



Norwegian Royal Palace in Oslo

UNITED STATES MISSION TO NORWAY

American Embassy: Embassy office hours are 0830 to 1700 Monday through Friday.

Ambassador	Thomas A. Loftus
Address	Drammensveien 18, 0244 Oslo 2
Mailing address	PSC 69, Box 1000 APO AE 09707
Telephone	[47] 22-44-85-50
Fax	[47] 22-43-07-77



U.S. Embassy in Norway

Principal U.S. Embassy Officials

Deputy Chief of Mission	William McCahill Jr.
Commercial Attache	E. Scott Bozek
Public Affairs Officer	Michael T. Scanlini
Defense Attache	Capt. Robert H. Paleck, USN
Regional Security Officer	Joseph F. Noon

Travel Advisory

The Department of State issues travel advisories concerning serious health or security conditions that may affect American citizens. Current advisories are available from the embassy. Leave a detailed itinerary with your commander or his staff if you plan to travel. The embassy requires all official visitors to register so they are aware of your presence in country and can alert you if needed.

Passport/Visa Requirements

While passports are required, U.S. citizens do not need visas for visits up to three months total time in Scandinavia (Denmark, Iceland, Finland, Norway, and Sweden).

Entry Requirements

A passport is required. A tourist or business visa is not required for stays up to three months (the 90-day period begins when entering the Nordic area: Sweden, Norway, Finland, Denmark, and Iceland). U.S. citizens must have advance authorization from Norwegian authorities for stays longer than 90 days or stays involving study or employment. For further information concerning entry requirements, travelers can contact the Royal Norwegian Embassy at 2720 34th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, Tel (202) 333-6000, or the nearest Norwegian Consulate General in Houston, Los Angeles, Minneapolis, New York, or San Francisco.

Customs

The following items can be imported into Norway without incurring customs duty: 400 cigarettes or 500 g of tobacco products and 200 leaves of cigarette paper (16 years or older), 1 liter of spirits and 1 liter of wine or 2 liters of wine and 2 liters of beer (20 years or older), other goods to the value of NKr1200.

Prohibited items include: Spirits over 60% volume (120 proof) and wine over 22% volume, certain food stuffs (including eggs, potatoes, meat, meat products, dairy products, and poultry), mammals, birds, exotic animals, narcotics, medicines, poisons, firearms, ammunition, and explosives.

MEDICAL

Medical care is widely available. U.S. medical insurance is not always valid outside the United States. Travelers have found that in some cases, supplemental medical insurance with specific overseas coverage has proved to be useful. Be sure to bring sufficient quantities of prescription and over-the-counter medications. Further information on health matters can be obtained from the Center for Disease Control's international travelers hotline, tel: (404) 332-4559.

Cautions

Water in Norway is exceptionally pure. Most cities have water treatment plants that use filtration, chlorination, or a combination of both. Water in rural areas is usually protected and sometimes chlorinated by regional or private networks. Nearly all homes have piped water, but some rural residents have wells, or draw water from swift-moving, self-purifying streams or from isolated lakes. Although the quality of this water is frequently good, it would be advisable to chlorinate it before consumption.

Risk from viral etiologies may be elevated during colder months (November thru March).

Diseases

The following diseases are present in Norway and could have an impact on operations:

Diarrheal diseases
Meningococcal Meningitis
Lyme disease
Arbovir Fevers
Tularemia
Q fever
Leptospirosis
Tuberculosis
Viral Hepatitis A, B, C, D, E
Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs)
Hemorrhagic Fever with Renal Syndrome (HFRS)
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers

Vaccinations

No vaccinations are required.

Dangerous Animals and Poisonous Plants

Norway's dangerous animals include centipedes, sea urchins, black widow spiders, and stinging anemones. Poisonous plants consist of Hepatica Tribola, Sun Spurge, Iceland Poppy, Cow Parsnip, Biliwort, and Goosefoot.

Narcotics

Norway is a transshipment point for illicit drugs shipped via the CIS and Baltic states for the European market. Norway has a small but growing problem of drug abuse, mostly amphetamines, marijuana, and hash. Increased customs busts have occurred for heroin, cocaine, ecstasy, and Khat.

CALENDARS

Fiscal year is the calendar year.

Holidays

Norwegian official holidays include:

1995

New Year's Day	1 January
Maundy Thursday	13 April
Good Friday	14 April
Easter Monday	17 April
May Day	1 May
National Day	17 May
Ascension Day	25 May
Whit Monday	5 June
Christmas	25-26 December

1996

New Year's Day	1 January
Maundy Thursday	4 April
Good Friday	5 April
Easter Monday	8 April
May Day	1 May
National Day	17 May
Ascension Day	16 May
Whit Monday	27 May
Christmas	25-26 December

The Norwegian flag is prominent for all holidays; it is even used to decorate Christmas trees. Constitution Day is celebrated much like the 4th of July in the U.S., with parades, family gatherings, and the like. Christmas is the biggest celebration of the year. As in other countries, preparations begin well in advance. At 5:00 pm on Christmas Eve, bells ring and the holiday officially begins. Families gather for a big meal and exchange gifts. Parties are common on Christmas Day and thereafter until the new year begins.

LANGUAGE

Official Language

Of Norway's population of four million, 95 percent speak Norwegian as their native language; however there are small Lapp and Finnish speaking minorities. See Appendix B for some key words and phrases.

The alphabet is a Latin alphabet modified with a few new letters. English is very popular in the schools.

Literature

A number of Norwegians have made important contributions in literature, notably playwright Henrik Ibsen. Recipients of the Nobel Prize for Literature include Bjornstjerne Bjornson, Knut Hamsun, and Sigrid Undset. Norway is among the leaders in books published per capita. The annual number of new titles is about 5,000. Literature is subsidized through a variety of means, including tax exemption, grants to writers, and government purchasing for libraries. In all, there are about 5,000 public or school libraries.

SECURITY

Drug Penalties

U.S. citizens are subject to the laws of the country in which they are traveling.

Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs are strict, and convicted offenders can expect jail sentences and fines. Mandatory jail sentences are also routine for driving while intoxicated.

Country-Specific Security Information

By U.S. standards, Norway has a relatively low crime rate. Most crimes involve burglary (which has been on the rise) or theft of personal property. Persons who appear affluent may become targets of pickpockets and purse snatchers. The loss or theft of a U.S. passport abroad should be reported immediately to the local police and to the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate. Violent crime has been rare; weapons are almost never used by thieves or burglars. However, street crime has been increasing in Oslo in connection with a growing narcotics market.

Anarchist and right wing groups in Norway have engaged in violent demonstrations and clashes but have not engaged in acts of terrorism. Norway does not have any indigenous terrorist organizations, but several middle eastern international terrorists groups are present, including the Abu Nidal organization (ANO), Hizbalah (HIZB), and the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine General Command (PLFP-GC). Despite their presence in Norway, no terrorist acts have been committed.

See Appendix C for some individual protective measures which may assist you in your travels. Also, U.S. citizens may refer to the Department of State's pamphlet "A Safe Trip Abroad" for ways to promote a more trouble-free journey. This pamphlet is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

MILITARY

Branches

Norway's defense consists of four military organizations: Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force, and the Home Guard.

Defense Expenditures

Exchange rate conversion - \$3.4 billion, 3.2% of GDP (1994).

Threat

For the past 40 years, Norway has based a large percentage of its active forces in the north due to the belief that the greatest risks to their security would occur in this region. This presumption is based on the following facts:

- To a large extent, Norway's military-strategic situation is determined geographically by its close presence to Russia. The long Norwegian coastline is dominated by tremendous natural fishing, mineral, and oil resources, which are of great strategic importance to western Europe. To the northeast, Norway shares a 196 km border with Russia. In the Kola Peninsula, one of the largest concentrations of military firepower in the world remains. It contains part of Russia's Northern Military District, formerly called the Leningrad Military District. Murmansk, located on the coast of the Barents Sea, is also headquarters for the Northern Fleet. Including base facilities for this fleet and its ballistic, nuclear missile submarines, this region maintains at least three motorized infantry divisions, two naval infantry brigades, and approximately 600 military aircraft of all categories, utilizing over 20 airfields. Additionally, there has been an infusion of Russian forces from the Central Region, which has provided a qualitative and quantitative improvement of the already excellent forces maintained here.

- The Norwegians maintenance of these standing forces will have to be considered in a strategic perspective. They point out that the Russians have a meaningful military capacity in their Northern Region and have the capability to perform limited operations against parts of northern Norway, such as the Finnmark region. They do not believe that Russia has any intention of attacking Norway now, or in the near future, but while the current relationship between the two countries is good, they believe that intentions may change and change quickly, as they did during 1991 and 1992 with the collapse of the Soviet Union. They also believe the Kola Peninsula has not witnessed the same speed of withdrawal and force reduction as in other Russian military districts. It was thought that the implementation of the Convention on Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty over the last three years would reduce the number of offensive ground assets in Russia's Northern Military District on the whole, but to date, the number of equipment items to be destroyed has swelled, slowing down the CFE implementation process and leaving a local imbalance of forces.
- The Norwegians further believe that today, as in the former Yugoslavia, the resurgence of nationalism, ethnic fundamentalism, and the threat of civil strife are never far from reality in Russia. Should an incident occur (for example, nuclear or ecological disaster, economic or governmental instability), northern Norway is still tempting as either a safe haven for refugees or strategically important as a buffer zone for the defense of Russia's northern installations. In times of crisis, Russia may even regard the northern region of Norway as a springboard for a NATO attack against these strategic installations - or as a possible invasion route for her own westward attack. This view is shared by other Scandinavian countries; Finland today considers its strategic situation as somewhat worse than it was during the Cold War, with its northern region now assuming greater significance. Sweden recognizes this threat as well and is taking steps to update and improve the conditions for the transfer of reinforcements from its southern and central areas northward.

- As far as Norway is concerned, Russia may no longer be a superpower, but it still has the ambitions of one. Despite the collapse of the Soviet Union, and the fact that its political, economic, and ethnic stability remain uncertain, northern Scandinavia, especially Norway, will continue to remain high on Russia's list of national interests. In fact, its importance is even higher since Russia now has reduced access to Baltic and Black Sea ports and facilities. Russia's northern sea line of communication (SLOC), running from Murmansk to the North Atlantic, remains one of the four traditional choke points which Russia has always regarded as of crucial strategic importance. For these reasons, Norway believes that its northern territory remains an area of vital Russian and, therefore, NATO strategic interest.

Strategy

Under Commander Allied Forces North Norway (COMNOR) and Commander Allied Forces South Norway (COMSOUTH), the Norwegian Army consists of five regional commands (District Commands) and 15 territorial commands (11 Land Defense Districts or LDDs). As of 31 July 95, "Land Defense District" is no longer valid. It is replaced by the regimental name of the unit in the area, e.g., the Finnmark Defense District has become the Finnmark Regiment. The regiments perform the same functions and roles of the former "Land Defense Districts."

The Norwegian Army's primary unit of organization is the brigade. Norwegian Army brigades, or standing units, are organized to ensure independent operations capability over an extended period of time.

Due to economic factors and a reduced threat throughout Europe, Norway is currently restructuring its forces, training, and equipment acquisitions to portray a scaled down military posture. Norway is expanding its military cooperation, especially in the area of equipment acquisition.

Mission

The mission of the Norwegian armed forces is the defense of the homeland and protection of its economic zone, which extends out to 200 miles from the coast. The latter mission has taken on even more importance since the discovery of oil and gas off the western coast of Norway. In addition, Norway is also an active participant in United Nations peacekeeping operations with over 1,300 military personnel currently stationed outside its borders.

Deployment

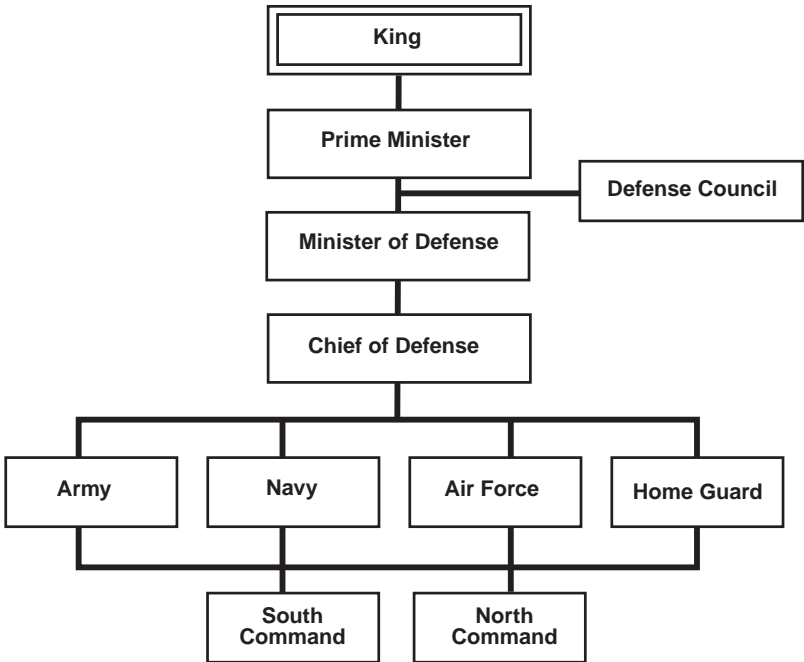
The Norwegian Army operates from the following bases:

Hoybuktnoen	Porsangmoen
Malselv/Bardu	Skjold
Asegarden	Vatneleiren
Evjemoen	Heistadmoen
Fredrikstad	Oslo
Helgelandsmoen	Hvalsmoen
Eggemoen	Lahaugmoen
Gardermoen	Trandum
Sessvoldmoen	Haslemoen
Terningmoen	Jorstadmoen

Chain of Command

The King of Norway retains the title of Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces. The Prime Minister chairs the National Defense Committee, the top level defense planning body.

The Norwegian Ministry of Defense (known as Chief of Defense Norway - CHOD, or, to the Norwegians, *Forsvarets Overstkommando* - FO), has a function similar to the Pentagon and directs all other services and commands in Norway. In peacetime the FO has command over two Defense Commands (FKs), but in time of war or crisis both commands will shift to NATO.



Organizational Chain of Command

- Defense Commands (FKs): Long distances between key defensive regions dictate that Norway maintain two national command centers.
 - Commander, Armed Forces, South Norway (COMSONOR): COMSONOR (FKs in Norwegian) is charged with the coordination of all standing national forces in southern Norway and is located at Jatta (pronounced Yoh-tah), near Stavanger. Its staff is also dual-hatted as HQ NORTH within the NATO chain of command.

- ❑ Commander, Armed Forces, North Norway (COMMON): COMMON (FKN) is the northern equivalent to COMSONOR, and is located at Reitan, near Bodo (pronounced Boh-duh), and commands all forces north of Namsos (65th Parallel). COMMON, in times of war and crisis, reverts to Joint Task Force North Norway (JTFNON), a special subunit under control of COMNORTH in the NATO chain of command.
- District Command Level: Norway is also divided into five District Commands (DKs) with 18 sub-districts. These District Commands have overall responsibility for the 13 Territorial Regiments (TR) and the 6th Division. Their main task is to provide logistical and service support as needed for the active duty forces serving under the two national commands. The District Commands and Defense Districts also control territorial and local defense forces which are mobilized for training and in times of crisis and war, but are responsible only to the five district commanders, and not the national commands. However, if agreed upon, the District Commander may assign his units to coordinate, cooperate, or even be given operational control to the standing force structure. The five District Commands are:
 - ❑ DKO: Distriktskommando Ostlandet, (Eastern District Command) in Hamar.
 - ❑ DKS: Distriktskommando Sorlandet, (Southern District Command) in Kristiansand.
 - ❑ DKV: Distriktskommando Vestlandet, (Western District Command) in Bergen.
 - ❑ DKT: Distriktskommando Trondelag, (Trondelag District Command) in Trondheim.
 - ❑ DKN: Distriktskommando Nord Norge, (Northern Norway District Command) in Harstad.
- Besides the National Commands and District Commands, Norway also has 15 Territorial Commands which have a cadre headquarters and are in charge of training and mobilizing local defense personnel.

Military Education

Basic recruit training lasts from three to eight months, depending on the service and the job specialty. Training schools provide basic training. Training schools also have officer candidate and NCO candidate schools. Norwegian training emphasizes winter warfare training for all conscripts. Regular officers attend the Military Academy at Oslo. Prior to this, they must serve as NCOs and complete officer candidate school.

Norway devotes a great deal of time and money to training and education. With few standing units, Norwegian cadre personnel focus their efforts on indoctrinating new conscripts and maintaining reservist skills. The different services have a full range of branch specialist schools for enlisted personnel as well as military academies and a staff college.

Military Statistics

The Norwegian Armed Forces have approximately 37,000 active duty personnel (including about 17,000 conscripts), and a reserve pool of about 290,000.

Manpower Availability: (1994 est.)

Males age 15-49	1,119,405
Fit for military service	932,438
Reaching military age (20) annually	30,557

Defense Personnel

Minister of National Defense	Mr. Joergen Kosmo
Secretary General, Royal Norwegian Ministry of Defense	Mr. John Lunde
Chief of Defense Staff	Lt.Gen. Odd Svang-Rasmussen
Chief of Armed Forces Def. Staff	Gen. Arne Solli

Commander, North Norway Defense Command	Lt.Gen. Per Bothun
Commander, South Norway Defense Command	V. Adm. Bjornar J. Kibsgaard
Chief of Staff, Army	Maj. Gen. Sven A. Sved
Chief of Staff, Navy	R. Adm. Hans K. Svensholt
Chief of Staff, Air Force	Maj. Gen. Einar K. Smedsvig
Chief of Staff, Home Guard	Maj. Gen. Per Mathisen

Army Order-of-Battle

The Norwegian Army will play the most important role in the military system of national defense. It is tasked with the maintenance of readiness for dealing with potential crisis situations and, in the event of an aggression, of repelling strikes in any area of the country in cooperation with other services of the Armed Forces.

The total active manpower of the Norwegian Army is approximately 20,000 men and women. Fully mobilized, the Army can raise approximately 140,000 personnel.

Under two principal subordinate commands (COMMON and COMSONOR), the Army is organized in five regional commands and 15 territorial commands. The standing Norwegian Army is organized into 13 brigades (including one division). Future plans, however, call for a reduction and reorganization from the current mixed infantry and mechanized brigade structure to a six brigade structure composed of two motorized infantry brigades, two independent mechanized brigades, and two armored brigades.



Norwegian Army Bases

Organization

North Norway (Brig N) (standing force)

1 reinforced mech brigade (3,500 pers)

2 inf battalions (bn)

1 tank bn

1 self-propelled arty bn

1 engineer bn

1 anti-air arty battery

1 reinforced inf bn (1,000 pers)

1 inf company (co)

1 tank co

1 arty battery

1 air defense battery

1 inf bn (550 pers)

1 inf bn (HM the Kings Guard) (750 pers)

1 co (inf, arty, tank units) (550 pers)

1 Army Reserve Force

Division 6 (mobilized) in North Norway will have three attached brigades, and one independent brigade.

Equipment

Tanks:

170 Leopard I A4/A5 MBT (Germany)

62 NM-116 light (M24 Chaffee)

Armored Personnel Carriers (APCs):

134 M113

53 NM135 (20-mm cannon)

97 NM142 (M113 with TOW-2 missiles)

104 CV9030 (30-mm) (1997 will replace NM135)

Howitzers:

48	155-mm M114/39 towed
126	155-mm M109 A3GN self-propelled
72	105-mm M101 towed

Mortars:

28	107-mm M106A1 (4.2 in)
8	81-mm M125A2 SP
400+	81-mm L-16ML

Multiple Rocket Launchers (MRLs): (1997-98)

12+	U.S.
-----	------

Antitank Missiles:

80+	NM-142 (ATGM)
424	Eryx
30,000	M72

Anti Aircraft Artillery (AAA):

200+	20-mm (T)
------	-----------

Surface-to-Air Missiles (SAMs):

250+	RB70 surface-to-air (Sweden)
------	------------------------------

Navy Order-of-Battle

The Norwegian Navy consists of the Navy, the Coast Guard, and the Coastal Artillery. The principal task of the Navy is to defend Norway against invasion from the sea and secure national interest, rights, and obligations in Norway's maritime and coastal areas. Coastal Artillery's primary responsibility is to deny enemy access to fjords and strategic harbors, while the Coast Guards three primary tasks are: surveillance

and control of Norway's offshore economic interests (fisheries, offshore oil), including Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands; conducting rescue operations and supporting weather ships and other offshore government installations; and enforcement of offshore fisheries protection zones.

The Coast Guard, established in 1977, is a joint service command tasked with maritime police and environmental protection functions during peacetime. In a contingency situation, however, the elements of the Coast Guard would become subordinate to their respective parent services. Coast Guard ships are equipped to be gunships or missile carriers, but remain unarmed during peacetime.

Organization

The Norwegian Navy is organized into seven Naval Districts (Ostlandt, Sorlandet, Rogaland, Vestlandet, Trondelag, and Tromso) under the direct command of Commander Allied Forces North Norway (COM-NON) and Commander Allied Forces South Norway (COMSONOR). They have a total active manpower of approximately 9,000 personnel. In time of war, up to 33,000 personnel could be mobilized.

Deployment

Principal bases of the Norwegian Navy include:

Olasvern	Troms Naval Defense District
Harstad	Naval Defense District
Ramsund	Naval Base
Lodingen	Naval Defense District
Hysnes	Coastal Arty Fort/Recruit School
Haakonsværn	Naval base/school/training
KNM Haral Harfagre	Recruit school
Oscarsborg	School



Norwegian Naval Bases

Equipment

Submarines:

6	ULA-class
6	KOBHEN-class (Type 207)
1	SVENNER-class (Type 207) trainer

Frigates:

3	OSLO-class
6	New Class (2004) (Navy and Coast Guard)

Small Combatants (all fast attack missile craft):

14	HAUK-class
6	SNOGG-class
10	STORM-class

Mine Countermeasure Forces:

1	Sauda (mine hunter)
4	Oksoy (mine hunter)
5	Alta (mine sweeper) (1998)

Amphibious Craft:

2	KVALOFYSUND-class landing
5	REINOYSUND-class landing

Auxiliary Ships:

1	MARJATA-class intel-collection ship
1	HORTEN-class logistics-support ship
1	NORGE-class yacht
1	H.U. SVEDRUP II-class ocean surveillance and research ship

Service Craft:

1	GARSOY-class coastal transport
1	VERNOY-class torpedo recovery and oil-spill cleanup craft
8	TORPEN-class support craft
2	HESSA-class navigational training craft
2	BRIMSE-class district patrol craft
2	SARPEN-class combat divers craft
1	KJOEY-class logistics support tender
1	MARINA-class coastal tanker
1	STORM-class propulsion research
1	HITRA-class training craft

Aircraft: All military aircraft are owned by the Norwegian Air Force, although they are operated by the service that they support. Naval aircraft are both ship and shore-based. In addition, several fighters under Air Force operational control are equipped with anti-ship missiles for naval support missions.

Coast Guard

The 13 Coast Guard offshore patrol vessels (of which three are armed and of frigate capability) are Navy subordinated, and assist other government agencies in rescue service, environment patrols, surveillance, and police duties. The Coast Guard numbered 700 in 1993.

Patrol Craft:

3	NORDKAPP-class
1	NORNEN-class fishery-protection boat
2	FARM-class fishery-protection boat
1	GRIMSHOLM-class former trawler
1	GARPESKJAER-class former purse tender
1	LAFJORD-class former purse-seiner
1	NORDSJOBAS-class former purse-seiner

Patrol Craft (continued):

1	STALBAS-class former purse-seiner
1	KIM-class former standby ship
1	VOLSTAD-class former whale catcher

Aircraft: The Coast Guard operates six Lynx Mk 86 aboard the NOR-DKAPP class vessels and two P-3N Orion MPA aircraft from land bases.

Coastal Defense Force

The Coastal Defense Force operates 32 coastal defense garrisons comprising 34 artillery batteries, armed primarily with stationary naval guns no longer in fleet service. Smaller weapons such as 12.7 mm, 20 mm and RBS-70 SAMs are also operated. Below is a list of the Coastal Defense Force equipment:

Coastal Artillery:

10	105/150-mm
7	127-mm
9	75/120-mm ERSTA (Sweden)
4	torpedo batteries
7	controllable minefields

Air Force Order-of-Battle

The Royal Norwegian Air Force (RNoAF) is a vital component of NATO's air defense network in Europe. Most units are fully integrated into NATO Northern Command and are essential in transporting troops and equipment from the south in the event of a conflict in the northern theater. In the event of hostilities, NATO plans to supplement the Norwegian Air Force with squadrons from other member nations. Norway will be used as a forward base for air and sea operations in the Baltic Sea and the Arctic Ocean.

The Norwegian Air Force is tasked with shielding the territory of Norway, countering the violation of Norwegian airspace, and if necessary, combatting enemy air attack weapons. This will be accomplished by using a combination of fixed- and rotary wing aircraft, surface-to-air missiles, and anti-aircraft artillery to form an Integrated Air Defense System (IADS). Norway has the second largest Air Force in Scandinavia.

All military aircraft are administratively controlled by the Air Force, although the Navy operates several maritime patrol and anti-submarine aircraft in support of the fleets. Most maritime air functions are assigned to the Air Sea Rescue Service, a branch of the Air Force.

The Norwegian Air Force has a total active manpower of 8,100. Reserves number 28,000, not including the Anti-Aircraft Home Guard. In wartime, approximately 35,000 personnel could be mobilized.

The Anti-Aircraft Home Guard consists of 3,000 reservists organized into battalions or nine batteries. They are armed with 72 Swedish 40-mm L60 anti-aircraft guns and some 20-mm Rh202 guns which are replacing the L60s.

Organization

The RNoAF is organized into Main Air Stations (MAS), Air Stations (AS), and Air Force Stations (AFS, i.e., radar stations). Stations can be found at the following locations:

Main Air Stations:

Bodo, Orland, Rygge

Air Stations:

Banak, Bardufoss, Andoya, Evenes, Vaernes,
Lista, Flesland, Sola, Torp, Fornebu, Gardemoen

Air Force Stations:

Honningsvag, Sorreisa, Grakallen, Makeroy

The Air Force operates the following units:

330 Sq (SH-3 Mk 43)	Bodo, Banak, Sola, Orland, (Navy)
331 Sq (F-16A)	Bodo
332 Sq (F-16A)	Rygge
333 Sq (P-3C/N)	Andoya (Navy)
334 Sq (F-16A)	Bodo
335 Sq (C-130/DA20)	Gardemoen
336 Sq (F-5A/B)	Rygge
337 Sq (Lynx Mk 86)	Bardufoss (Coast Guard)
338 Sq (F-46A)	Orland
339 Sq (AB412)	Bardufoss
719 Sq (DHC-6/AB412)	Bodo
720 Sq (AB412)	Rygge
Training (SAAB Safari)	Vaernes

The Air Force oversees the Field Artillery Observation Service, an air support group for the Norwegian Army. In addition, Air Force personnel are assigned to the air operations component of the Norwegian Coast Guard, a joint-service paramilitary organization.

Deployment

The Norwegian Air Force operates the following bases:

Honningsvåg	Banak	Andoya
Bardufoss	Evenes	Bodo
Orland	Vaernes	Sola
Lista	Kjevik	Stavern
Rygge	Gardemoen	

Boundary representations are not necessarily authoritative.

Final boundaries of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania with the former Soviet Union are expected to be confirmed by agreement.



Norwegian Air Force Bases

Equipment

Fighter/Attack Aircraft:

48 F-16A Fighting Falcon

Aircraft Armament Air-to-Air Missiles (AAMs):

200 (+) AIM-9N/P

100 (+) AMRAAM

Electronic/Reconnaissance/Observation:

20 F-5A Freedom Fighter

Maritime Patrol:

4 P-3C Orion MR/ASW

2 P-3N Orion SAR

1 DHC-6 Twin Otter 200 SAR (Canada)

Transports:

2 DHC-6 Twin Otter 100 (Canada)

6 C-130H Hercules

3 Dassault 20C

Trainers:

12 F-16B Fighting Falcons

17 MFI-15 Safari (Sweden)

Helicopters:

10 CH-3 Sea King Mk 43 Sar

5 Lynx Mk 86 coastal patrol (UK WG13)

18 AB412 utility (H-1 Huey)

Air Defense Forces

Ground based air defense is a function of both the Army and the Air Force. The Air Force operates a number of systems deployed primarily to protect important installations including:

24 ARCS (3D Acquisition Radar and Control System)

Bardufoss, Andoya, Evenes, Bodo, Orland, Vaernes,
Rygge

6 HAWK batteries

Bardufoss, Andoya, Evenes, Bodo, Orland, Vaernes

16 NASAMS (Norwegian Advanced SAM System

w/AIM-120 AMRAAMs) 10 RB70 batteries

Bardufoss, Andoya, Evenes, Bodo, Rygge, Langnes,
Vaernes, Gardermoen, Sola

10 FCS 2000/L70 anti-aircraft artillery batteries

Bardufoss, Andoya, Bodo, Orland, Rygge

Home Guard

The Norwegian Home Guard traditionally has been Norway's rapid mobilization force, which can stand-up within four hours of alert. Its force is designed to guard vital communications, transportation points, and army mobilization sites from sabotage, until Army and local defense forces are mobilized and trained. These light infantry forces also assist civilian authorities in disaster relief.

The Home Guard is organized in small units equipped and trained for special tasks. The total strength is approximately 80,000; service after basic training is one week a year.

The Home Guard consists of the Land Home Guard (LHG), Sea Home Guard (SHG), and Anti-Air Home Guard (AAHG) organized in 18 Home Guard Districts. In case of preparedness, mobilization, or war, the LHG is subordinate to the Land Defense District or the Land Defense, SHG is subordinate to the Naval District, and the AAHG is subordinate to the Air Station.

Paramilitary Forces

Naval elements of the Home Guard, a paramilitary force, are mobilized as needed to work in conjunction with the Norwegian Navy. This support force operates patrol and amphibious craft in support of naval operations.











Chemical and Biological Warfare Capabilities

Norway has signed the Geneva Protocol, and signed and ratified the Biological Weapons Convention. Norway has no offensive chemical and biological weapons.











Major Intelligence Services

The Norwegian Intelligence Service (NIS) provides national level collection and assessments. For Army operations, small military intelligence sections support tactical units, particularly in reconnaissance. The Service chief is Jan Grøndahl.











Ground Forces

 PILOTT	 LÖFTMAÄT	 ÖFTEN	 LÖJÖR	 ÖBERLÖJÖR
 ÖBERLÖJÖR I	 ÖBERLÖJÖR II	 ÖBERBRIGADÖR	 ÖBERMÖJÖR	 ÖBERÖJÖR

Naval Forces

 PILOTT	 LÖFTMAÄT	 ÖFTEN	 LÖJÖR	 ÖBERLÖJÖR
 ÖBERLÖJÖR I	 ÖBERLÖJÖR II	 ÖBERBRIGADÖR	 ÖBERMÖJÖR	 ÖBERÖJÖR

Air Force

 PILOTT	 LÖFTMAÄT	 ÖFTEN	 LÖJÖR	 ÖBERLÖJÖR
 ÖBERLÖJÖR I	 ÖBERLÖJÖR II	 ÖBERBRIGADÖR	 ÖBERMÖJÖR	 ÖBERÖJÖR

Officer Rank and Insignia

Ground Forces

	1/			
MENING		VISSEKORPORAL	KORPORAL	SERJANT

Naval Forces

	1/			
MENING		MENING I SÆRKLASSE	LEDENDE MENING	KVARTERMESTER

Air Force

	1/			
FLYSOLDAT		VINGSOLDAT	KORPORAL	SERJANT

Enlisted Rank and Insignia

GEOGRAPHY

Location

Situated along the western coast of the Scandinavian Peninsula, Norway shares borders with Sweden, Finland, and Russia to the east. To the north lies the Arctic Ocean, to the west the Norwegian Sea, and to the south the strait known as Skagerrak.

Area

Norway is characterized by high plateaus, steep fjords, and rugged mountains broken by fertile valleys and small, scattered plains. Much of the northern area is covered by glaciers. Narrow, deep valleys, with fast flowing streams flanked by steep forested slopes, are common. Numerous islands and fjords fringe the coastline, with some fjords extending as far as 150 km inland. Having a total area of 324,220 km², Norway is slightly larger than New Mexico.

Boundaries: Norway's total boundary is 2,544 km, divided among the following countries:

Finland	729 km
Sweden	1,619 km
Russia	196 km

Coastline: Norway's 21,925 km coastline includes mainland large islands (3,419 km), 2,413 km of long fjords and numerous small islands, and 16,093 km of minor indentations.

Maritime Claims

Contiguous zone	10 nm
Continental shelf	depth of exploitation
Exclusive economic zone	200 nm
Territorial sea	4 nm



Norway

Disputes

International disputes include a territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land); dispute between Denmark and Norway over maritime boundary in Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Jan Mayen has been settled by the International Court of Justice; there is a maritime boundary dispute with Russia over portion of Barents Sea.

Natural Resources

Norway's natural resources are petroleum, copper, natural gas, pyrites, nickel, iron ore, zinc, lead, fish, timber, and hydropower.

Terrain

Norway is glaciated with mostly high plateaus and rugged mountains broken by fertile valleys and small scattered plains. The coastline is deeply indented by fjords and arctic tundra in north.

Environment

Norway's environmental issues include water pollution (acid rain is damaging forests, adversely affecting lakes, and threatening fish stocks) and air pollution from vehicle emissions

Norway is involved with the following international agreements: Air Pollution, Air Pollution-Nitrogen Oxides, Air Pollution-Sulphur, Air Pollution-Volatile Organic Compounds, Antarctic-Environmental Protocol, Antarctic Treaty, Biodiversity, Climate Change, Endangered Species, Environmental Modification, Hazardous Wastes, Marine Dumping, Nuclear Test Ban, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber, Wetlands, Whaling; signed, but not ratified - Law of the Sea.

Land Use

Arable land	3%
Permanent crops	0%
Meadows and pastures	0%
Forest and woodland	27%
other	70%
Irrigated land	950 sq km (1989)

Climate and Weather

Norway's entire west coast is kept ice free by the North Atlantic current. It receives much more precipitation than the rest of the country. Bergen has a yearly average of 88 inches of precipitation. Norway enjoys the highest mean temperatures in Scandinavia, but in the winter the temperature in Oslo can drop to 13 °F. The following list shows the average daily temperatures and rainfall for the entire country throughout the year:

	°C/°F	cm/inches
January	-7/19	6/2
February	-7/19	4/1
March	0/32	4/1
April	5/41	6/2
May	11/51	7/3
June	20/68	8/3
July	25/74	9/4
August	24/72	10/4
September	13/54	9/4
October	5/41	8/3
November	2/34	8/3
December	-3/26	7/3

CULTURE

Population: Norway's estimated population in July 1994 was 4,314,604 with a growth rate of 0.39%.

People: (July 1995 estimate)

Age	Percent	Female	Male
0-14 years	19	390,344	444,570
15-64 years	65	1,375,493	1,424,027
65+	16	408,675	287,842

Population in Principal Towns: (January 1994)

Oslo	477,781	Tromso	54,503
Bergen	219,884	Drammen	52,401
Trondheim	142,188	Skien	48,290
Stavanger	102,637	Sandnes	57,894
Kristiansand	67,863	Sarpsborg	46,383
Fredrikstad	64,843		

Birth Rate: 13.32 births/1,000 population (1994 est.).

Death Rate: 10.44 deaths/1,000 population (1994 est.).

The life expectancy at birth is 77.38 (males - 74.02/females - 80.94).

Nationality: Norwegian(s) (both noun and adjective).

Ethnic Divisions: Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic), Lapps (Sami).

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran 87.8% (state church), other Protestant and Roman Catholic 3.8%, none 3.2%, unknown 5.2% (1980).

Languages: Norwegian is the official language; however, there are small Lapp and Finnish speaking minorities.

Education

Schooling is free and compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and sixteen. The first six years constitute primary school, while the latter three are lower secondary school. Upper secondary school is open to anyone, although students are usually between the ages of 16 and 18. It includes both general education (preparation for higher education) and vocational training.

After secondary school, many people begin working. Others are admitted to a university or college, and a small number attend the folk high school, a liberal arts school (after the Danish tradition). The literacy rate is nearly 100%. Universities are located in Oslo, Bergen, Tromso, and Trondheim. There are a number of specialized colleges and insti-

tutes. Instruction is readily available to most citizens and basically free at all levels, including higher education. Space is limited at universities, however, and many students travel to other countries for their college education.

Literacy: Age 15 and over can read and write (1993 estimate). Of the total population, 99% are literate.

General Attitude

Norwegians tend to be more formal and reserved in public. They are often reticent around strangers and will take their time in establishing relationships with new acquaintances. Younger Norwegians will often try to be more outgoing and informal than would older Norwegians.

Sports

Most Norwegians are physically active. Norway is one of the world's centers for skiing; nearly every Norwegian can ski and children learn at a very young age. The small city of Lillehammer was in the world spotlight in 1994 as the site of the Winter Olympics. Fishing is excellent and popular; trout, pike, and salmon abound in Norwegian waters. Soccer, swimming, boating, and hiking are enjoyed during the summer months. Sports are not connected to school activities, but each community has its own sports clubs for individual and team competition.

Entertainment

In addition to outdoor activities, Norwegians also participate in cultural arts, either by performing themselves in community clubs or by attending the theater, concerts, and other cultural events. Reading is a popular leisure activity. The following is a list of annual entertainment activities:

May	International Music Festival, Bergen
June	Night Jazz Festival, Bergen Norwegian Film Festival, Grimstad Midsummer Night Celebration, throughout Norway
July	International Jazz Festival, Kongsberg International Seafishing Festival, Harstad
August	Chamber Music Festival, Oslo Seafood Festival, Mandal Norwegian Film Festival, Hougesund
September	Oslo Marathon
December 10	Nobel Prize ceremony, Oslo

Customs and Courtesies

Greetings

Norwegians often take the initiative by introducing themselves to strangers. Natural courtesy is important in good relations. Shaking hands is the normal custom. Everyday acquaintances greet each other with a casual “Morn” (literally “Morning”), regardless of the time of day. The term is roughly equivalent to “Hi.” “Hei” also means “Hi” and is as common as “Morn.” A slightly more formal greeting is “God da” (Good day). Traditionally, only close friends addressed each other by first name, but the youth are increasingly using first names once introduced. Older individuals continue to follow the custom of using titles with a family name. When being introduced for the first time, a person addresses the other by both the first and last names.

Gestures

Hand gestures are kept to a minimum during conversation. It is impolite to yawn without covering the mouth. It is common to offer a seat on public transportation to a woman or elderly person. Courtesy and good behavior are important in all cases.

Visiting

When visiting a home for the first time, it is customary to bring a gift of flowers, sweets, or other small tokens of appreciation to the hosts. Guests wait to be invited in by the host, who traditionally helps them remove their coats as a gesture of hospitality. Guests also wait until they are invited to sit down. Not everyone, of course, adheres to these rules of formal etiquette. It is considered poor taste to leave directly after dinner. Personal privacy is important; topics such as income and social status are avoided in casual conversation. If a guest has been invited, it is considered rude to refuse any refreshments the hosts offer. In the past, people visited unannounced, but now a call in advance is appreciated. Punctuality is important.

Eating

Guests do not start eating until everyone is seated and the host invites them to begin. The continental style of eating is followed, with the fork in the left hand and knife remaining in the right. It is impolite to leave food on the plate. At the end of a meal, whether in casual or formal situations, the person who prepared or is responsible for the meal should be thanked. Toasting is often part of both formal and informal dinners. Vodka or wine, served between courses, may be used by the host to toast the guest; it is inappropriate for the guest to return the gesture later in the meal. Children are taught to say “takk for maten” (thank you for the food) before leaving the table. Hands are kept above the table during the meal. In a restaurant, the waiter is summoned by a raised hand. The bill must be requested from the waiter and paid at the table. A service fee is usually included in the bill, but a small tip is also customary.

Crime

Norway has low levels of crime, even by Scandinavian standards. Violent crime barely exists; the murder rate is one-quarter of that in Finland or Sweden, and there are considerably fewer assaults and robberies.

Crime Rates:

Murders	3 per 100,000 population
Rapes	9 per 100,000 population
Thefts	4,147 per 100,000 population

HISTORY

Norway was inhabited by Vikings who, before the year 1000 AD, raided other parts of Europe from the sea. For several centuries, Norway was a militarily powerful kingdom, before becoming part of Denmark and later Sweden until independence in 1905. Norway was neutral in WWI but was overrun and occupied by German forces in WWII. The King and government escaped to Britain, leaving a German controlled “puppet” government under Vidkun Quisling.

With the exception of the period from 1965 to 1971, and a short period in the early 1970s, the Labor Party ruled in Norway from the end of WWII until the early 1980s. During this time, the Norwegian economy benefited from the discovery of gas and oil in the North Sea in the late 1960s. This combined with nationalist sentiment to make Norway reject membership in the European Community after a ferocious referendum campaign in 1970-72.

Prime Minister Odvar Nordli resigned in February 1981, due to poor health. He was succeeded by Gro Harlem Brundtland, who became the first female Prime Minister in the country’s history. In June 1983, the coalition was formalized, and the first majority government since 1981 was formed with the Agrarian, Christian Democratic, and Conservative parties.

In the September elections, Premier Kaare Willoch gained power by a narrow margin. Less than eight months after his return to power, his three party coalition collapsed when the Premier lost a vote of confidence on a proposal to increase petroleum taxes. In 1986, labor strikes halted the production of oil. The fall in world oil prices lowered the revenue of the Norwegian State Oil Company, Statoil. Strikes spread throughout Norway's industrial base.

Gro Harlem Brundtland agreed to form a Labor government, which inherited not only a sagging economy, but also a budget deficit of \$7.5 billion. In June 1986, the Brundtland government passed austerity measures designed to lower Norway's budget deficit.

The elections of September 1989 saw moderate left and right wing parties lose seats to their more radical rivals. The Labor Party remained the single largest party, but a coalition of three center-right parties eventually formed the next government.

The new government and its opponents in 1990 were preoccupied with the impending unification of the European Community due on January 1, 1992. There was hope that the Danes, as "good Scandinavians," would help Norway gain the advantages of membership without the responsibilities entailed upon joining the EC. Outrage swept through Norway when the Danish Foreign Minister dismissed this possibility.

The September 1990 elections left no single party with a majority. The socialist Conservative, Center, and Christian Peoples parties formed a coalition government on October 11 with Jan Syse as Prime Minister. The coalition government lasted 19 days before splitting over how closely to link its economy with the European Community. Labor then formed a coalition government of its own with Gro Harlem Brundtland back as Prime Minister.

Chronology

Norway gained independence from the Swedish crown in 1905 and elected its own king, Hakon VII.

- 1935** DNA forms government.
- 1940-45** Nazi occupation. Puppet regime led by Vidkun Quisling.
- 1945** DNA resumes power.
- 1949** Norway joins NATO.
- 1957** King Hakon dies. Succeeded by son, Olaf V.
- 1960** Norway member of European Free Trade Area (EFTA).
- 1962** Norway unsuccessfully applies for EC membership.
- 1967** Norway fails in second bid for EC membership.
- 1971** Prime Minister Per Boten resigns following disclosure of secret negotiations to join EC. DNA government led by Bratteli.
- 1972** EC membership rejected by the people in referendum by 3% majority. Bratteli resigns. Center coalition government takes power. Lars Korvald is the Prime Minister.
- 1975** Elections. Bratteli returns to power as Prime Minister.
- 1976** Bratteli succeeded by Odvar Nordli.

- 1981** Nordli resigns due to ill health.
Gro Harlem Brundtland becomes Norway's first female Prime Minister. Elections bring power to Norway's first Conservative Party in 53 years and Kare Willoch becomes the Prime Minister.
- 1986** Industrial unrest involving over 100,000 workers for better pay and reduction in work week.
Parliament rejects tax increase on gas.
Willoch resigns. Minority DNA government takes power with Brundtland as Prime Minister.
Currency devalued by 12%.
- 1989** Brundtland government resigns. USSR agrees to exchange information after fires on Soviet nuclear submarines stationed off Norwegian coast.
- 1990** Brundtland and DNA government back in power.
- 1991** Olaf V dies and is succeeded by son, King Harald V.
- 1993** Formal negotiations for Norway to join EU begin.

U.S. - Norwegian Relations

As a charter member of NATO, Norway and the U. S. have enjoyed excellent relations for the past 45 years. Their common interest has long been the threat of a Soviet invasion of Norway, and this has guided political and military cooperation between the two nations since 1949. Economic ties are not as strong, with American imports comprising only 8.1% of Norway's total, and exports to the United States amounting to 6%.

There are an estimated 15,000 U.S. citizens in Norway, most of which take advantage of business opportunities.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Government: Norway, a constitutional monarchy, has a parliamentary form of government.

Constitution: The Norwegian constitution was adopted on 17 May, 1814 and modified in 1884.

Organization

Executive Branch: Executive power lies with the King, executed through the Statsrad (State Council), Prime Minister, and the Cabinet. Both the Prime Minister and the Cabinet are responsible to the Storting (Parliament).

Legislative: Legislative power lies with the bicameral, 165 member Storting. 39 of members serve in the upper house, the remainder serve in the lower house.

Judicial Branch: The legal system is a mixture of customary law, civil law, and common law traditions.

Elections: Norway holds elections every four years; the last elections were in September 1993.

Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal.

Political Parties and Leaders:

Labor Party	Thorbjorn Jaglund
Conservative Party	Jan Petersen
Center Party	Anne Enger Lahnstein
Christian People's Party	Kjell Magne Bondevik
Socialist Left	Eric Solheim
Norwegian Communists	Ingre Iversen

Progress Party	Carl I. Hagen
Liberal	Odd Einar Dorum
Red Electoral Alliance	Erling Folkvord

Administrative Divisions:

Norway is divided into 19 counties, 407 communes, 47 towns, and 2 territories. The counties are listed below:

Akershus	Aust-Agder	Buskerud
Finnmark	Hedmark	Hordaland
Nordland	Oppland	Oslo
Ostfold	Rogaland	Sor-Trondelag
Telemark	Troms	Vest-Agder
Vestfold	More og Romsdal	
Nord-Trondelag	Sogn og Fjordane	

Principal Government Officials:

King of Norway	H. M. King Harald V
Queen of Norway	H. M. Queen Sonja
Prime Minister	Gro Harlem Brundtland
Minister of Administrative Affairs	Nils Olav Totland
Minister of Agriculture	Gunhild Oyangen
Minister of Consumer and Family Affairs	Grete Berget
Minister of Cultural and Church Affairs	Aase Kleveland
Minister of Defense	Jorgen Kosmo
Minister of Develop. Cooperation	Kari Nordheim-Larsen
Minister of Education and Research	Gudmond Hernes
Minister of Environmental Affairs	Torbjorn Berntsen
Minister of Finance	Sigbjorn Johnsen
Minister of Fisheries	Jan Henry Olsen
Minister of Foreign Affairs	Bjorn Tore Godal
Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping	Grete Knudsen
Minister of Industry and Energy	Jens Stoltenberg

Minister of Justice	Grete Faremo
Minister of Labor and Municipal Affairs	Gunnar Berge
Minister of Social Affairs	Hill-Marta Solberg
Minister of Social Affairs (Health)	Werner Christie
Minister of Transport and Communications	Kjell Opseth
Governor, Bank of Norway	Torstein Moland
Ambassador to the U.S.	Kjeld Vibe

Alliances and Organizations

Norway is a Member of the following organizations:

AfDB	AsDB	Australia Group	BIS
CBSS	CCC	CE	CERN
COCOM	CSCE	EBRD	ECE
EFTA	ESA	FAO	GATT
IADB	IAEA	IBRD	ICAO
ICC	ICFTU	IDA	IEA
IFAD	IFC	ILO	IMF
IMO	INMARSAT	INTELSAT	INTERPOL
IOC	IOM	ISO	ITU
LORCS	MTCR	NACC	NAM (guest)
NATO	NC	NEA	NIB
NSG	OECD	ONUSAL	PCA
UN	UNAVEM II	UNCTAD	UNESCO
UNHCR	UNIDO	UNIFIL	UNIKOM
UNMOGIP	UNOSOM	UNPROFOR	UNTAC
UNTSO	UPU	WEU (associate)	WHO
WIPO	WMO	ZC	

ECONOMY

Overview

Norway has a mixed economy involving a combination of free market activity and government intervention. The government controls key areas, such as the vital petroleum sector (through large-scale state enterprises) and the rail system, and extensively subsidizes agriculture, fishing, and areas with sparse resources. Norway also maintains an extensive welfare system that helps propel public sector expenditures to slightly more than 50% of the GDP and results in one of the highest average tax burdens in the world (54%). A small country with a high dependence on international trade, Norway is basically an exporter of raw materials and semi-processed goods, with an abundance of small and medium sized firms, and is ranked among the major shipping nations. The country is richly endowed with natural resources and is highly dependent on its oil sector to keep its economy afloat. The budget deficit is expected to hit a record 8% of the GDP because of welfare spending and bail-outs of the banking system.

Strengths

- Western Europe's biggest producer and exporter of oil and natural gas. Mineral reserves.
- Hydroelectric power satisfies much of the country's energy demands, allowing most oil to be exported.
- Large merchant shipping fleet.
- Balance of payments surplus.
- Low inflation (1.3% in 1994) and unemployment compared with rest of Europe.

Weaknesses

- Investment is mostly directed at the oil industry.
- Over dependence on oil revenue.
- Small home market and inaccessible geographical location.
- Harsh climate limits agriculture.

Planning

One of the governments main priorities is to reduce its dependency on importing food stuffs. The government also hopes to reduce unemployment and strengthen and diversify the economy through tax reform and a series of expansionary budgets. Norway's immediate future prosperity is guaranteed by its lucrative offshore sector. However, despite a government job creation program, unemployment is likely to remain higher than traditionally acceptable. Continuing the strong regional policy of redirecting resources from the more prosperous south to the isolated north is likely to remain a priority, for both social and strategic reasons.

Statistics

Gross National Product: GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$89.5 billion (1993).

National Product Real Growth Rate: 1.6% (1993).

National Product Per Capita: \$44,000 (1994).

Inflation Rate (Consumer Prices): 1.6% (1994 est.).

Budget: Revenues \$45.3 billion
Expenditures \$51.8 billion, including capital
Expenditures of \$NA (1993)

Exports: \$32.1 billion (f.o.b., 1993) consisting of:

Commodities, petroleum/petroleum products	40.0%
Metals and products	10.6%
Fish and fish products	6.9%
Chemicals	6.4%
Natural gas	6.0%
Ships	5.4%

Norways trade partners (export) are (1993):

European Countries (EC)	66.3%
Nordic countries	16.3%
Developing countries	8.4%
U.S.	6.0%
Japan	1.8%

Imports: \$24.8 billion (c.i.f., 1993) (est. 1993). Imports include:

Commodities/machinery/equipment	38.9%
Chemicals/other industrial inputs	26.6%
Manufactured consumer goods	17.8%
Foodstuffs	6.4%

Import trade partners include:

EC	48.6%
Nordic countries	25.1%
Developing countries	9.6%
U.S.	8.1%
Japan	8.0%

External Debt: \$6.5 billion (1992 est.).

Industrial Production: Growth rate 6.2% (1992); accounts for 14% of GDP.

Industries: Norway's industries include petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, and fishing.

Agriculture: Agriculture accounts for 3% of GDP and about 6% of labor force. Norway is among the world's top 10 fishing nations. Live-stock output exceeds the value of crops while over half of the country's food needs is imported. Norway's fish catch in 1989 was 1.76 million metric tons.

Economic Aid: Donor ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$4.4 billion.

Currency: The Norwegian currency is the Krone, 1 Norwegian Krone (Nkr) = 100 ore.

Notes are in denominations of Nkr1000, 500, 100, and 50. Coins are in denominations of Nkr10, 5, and 1, and 50 and 10 ore.

Exchange Rates: Norwegian kroner (Nkr) per U.S. \$1 = 7.4840. In January 1994 the exchange rate was 7.0941Nkr per U.S. \$1.

Labor Force: 2.13 million (1992)

Services	71.0%
Industry	23.5%
Agriculture/forestry/fishing	5.6%

Unemployment: Including people in job training programs, the unemployment rate for 1994 was 8.4%.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Norway has high-quality domestic and international telephone and telegraph.

Satellites

Norway has 3 communications satellite earth stations operating in the EUTELSAT, INTELSAT (1 Atlantic Ocean), MARISAT, and domestic systems.

Radio

There are 46 AM, 493 FM (350 private and 143 government) and no shortwave broadcast stations. There are 3.3 million radios in the country.

Television

Norway has 54 broadcast stations, 2,100 repeaters, and 1.5 million televisions.

Telephone

There are over 3 million telephones currently in service in Norway.

Newspapers and Magazines

Norway has a diverse press. There are over 80 daily newspapers, with a combined circulation of over two million. Verdens Gang is the leading daily, with a circulation of 365,000. Below is a list of some of Norway's periodicals:

Verdens Gang (365,000)

Aftenposten (229,000 morning; 161,000 evening)

Dagbladet (124,000)

Bergens Tidende (93,000)

Adresseavisen (81,000)

Arbeiderbladet (52,000)

Folkets Framtid (biweekly, 13,000)

Friheten (weekly 5,000)

News Agencies: Norsk Telegrambyra, Norsk Presse Service. Government owned radio and television - Norsk Rikskringkasting (NRK).

TRANSPORTATION

Because of Norway's rugged geography, overland travel can be quite an adventure. It is wise to allow extra time due to road conditions and the necessity of crossing fjords by ferry.

Electric trains, buses, streetcars, subways, and suburban trains are available. They do not operate between 0100 and 0500, however. Be sure to keep your ticket to show the conductor if asked, watch for your stop, and signal the conductor or bus driver; trains or buses do not automatically stop at each station or stop.

Railroads: Norway has 4,223 km of railways (1.435-meter standard gauge), of this 2,450 km are electrified and 96 km are double track.

Highways: Norway has a total of 88,800 km of road way. 38,580 km are paved and 50,220 km are unpaved gravel, crushed stone, or earth.

Inland Waterways: 1,577 km along west coast; 2.4 m draft vessels maximum.

Ports: Norway has the following major ports:

Port	Lat/Long	Harbor/Vessel size (m)
Oslo	5955N01045E	Large/150+
Bergen	6024N00519E	Medium/150+
Karsto	5917N00533E	Medium/150+
Mongstad	6049N00502E	Medium/150+
Stavanger	5859N00545E	Medium/150+
Trondheim	6326N01024E	Medium/150+

In addition to the ports listed above, Norway has 46 ports classified as small and 111 classified as very small.

Merchant Marine

Norway has 764 ships (1,000 GRT or over) in the following categories:

bulk	159
cargo	92
chemical tanker	85
combination bulk	8
combination ore/oil	28
container	17
liquefied gas	81
oil tanker	162
passenger	13
passenger-cargo	2
railcar carrier	1
refrigerated cargo	13
roll-on/roll-off cargo	54
short-sea passenger	21
vehicle carrier	28

Note: The government has created a captive register, the Norwegian International Ship Register (NIS), as a subset of the Norwegian register; ships on the NIS enjoy many benefits of flags of convenience and do not have to be crewed by Norwegians; the majority of ships (761) under the Norwegian flag are now registered with the NIS.

Airports

Domestic flights are run by Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS), Braathens SAFE (BU), and Wideroes Air Transport Company (WF). Fifty airports with scheduled services exist in the fjord country of western Norway and along the remaining coast. Charter sea or land planes are available at most destinations. There is an internal service from Oslo to all towns and cities via SAS and BU. Coastal links are by WF, SAS, and BU.

Norway has 103 airports/airfields; of these 102 are usable.

- 65 have permanent-surface runways.
- 0 have runways over 3,659 m.
- 13 have runways that are 2,440-3,659 m long.
- 15 have runways that are 1,220-2,439 m long.

Major Norwegian air fields include:

Air Field	Runway Length/Width (m)	Aircraft Suitability
Alta	1,850/40	C-130
Andoya	2,440/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Aro	1,560/45	C-141B/C-130
Banak	2,560/30	C-130
Bardufoss	2,440/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Bergen/Flesland	2,450/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Bodo	2,793/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Evenes	2,658/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Fyresdal	1,180/30	C-130 (day ops and VFR only)
Haugesund/ Karmoy	1,560/45	C-141B/C-130

Runway Air Field	Aircraft Length/Width (m)	Suitability
Kirkenes/ Hoybuktknoen	1,560/40	C-130
Kjeller	1,560/30	C-130 (VFR only)
Kristiansand/	1,870/45	C-141B/C-130
Kvernberget Lista	2,440/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Notodden	1,340/40	C-130
Orland	2,714/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Oslo/Fornebu	2,200/50	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Oslo/Gardermoen	3,200/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Roros	1,560/40	C-141/C-130
Rygge	2,440/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Skien/ Geiteryggen	1,284/32	C-130 (VFR only)
Stavanger/Sola	2,550/60	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Torp	2,440/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135

Runway Air Field	Aircraft Length/Width (m)	Suitability
Tromso/Langnes	2,000/45	C-141B/C-130
Trondheim/ Vaernes	2,369/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130 C-17/KC-10/KC-135
Vigra	1,560/45	C-141B/C-5/C-130
Voss/Bomoen	1,000/30	C-130 (VFR only)

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APPENDIX A: Metric Conversion Chart

When You Know

Units of Length

	Multiply by	To find
Millimeters	0.04	Inches
Centimeters	0.39	Inches
Meters	3.28	Feet
Meters	1.09	Yards
Kilometers	0.62	Miles
Inches	25.40	Millimeters
Inches	2.54	Centimeters
Feet	30.48	Centimeters
Yards	0.91	Meters
Miles	1.61	Kilometers

Units of Area

Sq. Centimeters	0.16	Sq. Inches
Sq. Meters	1.20	Sq. Yards
Sq. Kilometers	0.39	Sq. Miles
Hectares	2.47	Acres
Sq. Inches	6.45	Sq. Cm
Sq. Feet	0.09	Sq. Meters
Sq. Yards	0.84	Sq. Meters
Sq. Miles	2.60	Sq. Km
Acres	0.40	Hectares

Units of Mass and Weight

Grams	0.035	Ounces
Kilograms	2.21	Pounds
Tons (100kg)	1.10	Short Tons

Ounces	28.35	Grams
Pounds	0.45	Kilograms
Short Tons	2.12	Tons

Units of Volume

Milliliters	0.20	Teaspoons
Milliliters	0.06	Tablespoons
Milliliters	0.03	Fluid Ounces
Liters	4.23	Cups
Liters	2.12	Pints
Liters	1.06	Quarts
Liters	0.26	Gallons
Cubic Meters	35.32	Cubic Feet
Cubic Meters	1.35	Cubic Yards
Teaspoons	4.93	Milliliters
Tablespoons	14.78	Milliliters
Fluid Ounces	29.57	Milliliters
Cups	0.24	Liters
Pints	0.47	Liters
Quarts	0.95	Liters
Gallons	3.79	Liters
Cubic Feet	0.03	Cubic Meters
Cubic Yards	0.76	Cubic Meters

Units of Speed

Miles per Hour	1.61	Km per Hour
Km per Hour	0.62	Miles per Hour

Temperature Conversions

To convert Centigrade into degrees Fahrenheit, multiply Centigrade by 1.8 and add 32. To convert degrees Fahrenheit to Centigrade, subtract 32 and divide by 1.8.

APPENDIX B:

Language

Key Words and Phrases

English	Norwegian	Phonetically
Hello.	Hallo	hallo
How do you do?	God dag?	goo daag?
Good bye.	Adjo	ah-dyur
Yes, No	Ja, Nei	yah, nay
Thank you.	Takk	tahk
Your welcome.	Vaer sa god	ver sa goo
Please	Vennligst	vehn-leegst
How much?	Hvor mye?	voor mew-er
Madam, Lady, Miss	Froken	frukern
Sir, Mister	Herr	hehr
What time is it?	Hva er klokken?	hva ehr klokken?
What is your name?	Hva hetter du?	hva hetter doo?
My name is....	Mitt navn er....	mit navn ehr...
Where are you from?	Hvor kommer de fra?	voor kom-merr dee fraa?
I'm from America.	Jeg kommer fra Amerika	Yay kom-mer fraa ah-may-rikkah.
How are things in....?	Hvordan gore det i...?	voor-dahn gar-deh ee..?

English

Let's go.

Where do you live?

Where are you going?

I'm going to....

I need a doctor.

I'm lost.

Help me.

Numbers

0

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

Norwegian

Nagar vi

Hvor bor du?

Hvor skal du?

Jeg skal til...

Ringe in lege

Jeg har gatt meg bort.

Hjalp meg

null

en

to

tre

fire

fem

seks

sju

atte

ni

ti

elleve

tolv

tretten

fjorten

femsten

Phonetically

nor gar vee

voor bor doo?

voor skahl doo?

yay skahl teel...

reeng in leh-gah

Yay haar
got may bot.

yelp may

newl

ayn

too

tray

feer-er

fehm

sehks

shew

ot-ter

nee

tee

ehlver

tol

treht-tern

Numbers (continued)

16	seksten	
17	syttten	
18	atten	
19	nitten	
20	tjue	
30	tretti	
40	forti	
50	femti	
60	seksti	
70	sytti	
80	atti	
90	nitti	
100	hundre	hewn-dreh
1000	tusen	tew-sern

Military Vocabulary

English	Norwegian	Phonetically
aircraft	fly	flee
air force/aviation	luftforsvar	looft-fors-vahr
ammunition	ammunition	am-moon-eets-yon
armor	panser	pan-sehr
artillery	artilleri	artee-leh-ree
assault	angrep	ahn-grup
attack	angrep	ahn-grup
barracks	brakke	brah-kuh

Military Vocabulary (continued)

English	Norwegian	Phonetically
battalion	bataljon	bata-lee-on
bomber	bombefly	bombeh-flee
brigade	brigade	bree-gadeh
combat	kamp	kahmp
command	commando	koh-mahn-do
company	kompani	kom-panee
conscript	vernepliktig	vehrneh-pleek-teeg
corps	korps	kohr
defense	forsvar	fors-vahr
division	division	di-vi-see-on
enlisted man	menig	meh-nig
equipment	utstyr	oot-steer
fighter (acft)	jagerfly	yah-ger-flee
formation	formasjon	forma-see-on
fortify	befeste	beh-fest-uh
foxhole	skyttergrop	sheeter-grop
front	front	front
grenade	granat	gra-naht
gunner	skytter	sheeter
hault	holt	
helicopter	helikopter	hel-ee-kopter
hill	bakke	bah-kuh
howitzer	bombekaster	bombeh-kahster

Military Vocabulary (continued)

English	Norwegian	Phonetically
infantry	infanteri	in-fahn-tehree
information	informasjon	in-for-mah-see-on
intelligence	etterretning	eht-ter-ret-ning
interrogate	avhore	av-heruh
killed in action	falt i kamp	fahlt-i-kahmp
messhall	messe	mess
mine	mine	mee-nuh
minefield	minefelt	mee-nuh-felt
mission	oppdrag	opp-drag
observation post	observasjons post	obsehr-vah-see-on
officer	offiser	off-ee-sehr
operations	operasjoner	opeh-rah-see-yon-er
pack	pakning	pahk-ning
password	passord	pahs-sord
patrol	patrulje	pah-trool-yeh
pistol	pistol	pees-tohl
platoon	tropp	trop
reconnaissance	rekognosering	reh-kog-no-sehr-ring
regiment	regiment	reh-gee-ment
resupply	etterforsyne	etter-for-seen
rifleman	gevaermann	geh-vahr-man

Military Vocabulary (continued)

English	Norwegian	Phonetically
signal	signal	seeg-nal
smoke	royk	rerk
squad	lag	lahg
tank	stridsvogn	streed-s-voh-gun
tent	telt	
vehicle	kjoretøy	kee-yer-toy
water	vann	vahn
withdrawal	tilbaketrekning	teel-bahke-trek-ning

APPENDIX C: Individual Protective Measures

Checklists Against Security Threats

Individual protective measures are the conscious actions which people take to guard themselves against physical harm. These measures can involve simple acts, such as locking your car and avoiding areas where crime is rampant. When physical protection measures are combined, they form a personal security program, the object of which is to make yourself a harder target. The following checklists contain basic individual protective measures that, if understood and followed, may significantly reduce your vulnerability towards the security threats overseas (foreign intelligence, security services, and terrorist organizations). If you are detained or taken hostage, following the measures listed in these checklists may influence and improve your treatment.

Protective Measures Against Foreign Intelligence and Security Services

- Avoid any actions or activities that are illegal, improper, or indiscreet.
- Guard your conversation, and keep sensitive papers in your custody at all times.
- Take it for granted that you are under surveillance by both technical and physical means, including:
 - Communications monitoring (telephone, telex, mail, and radio)
 - Photography
 - Search
 - Eavesdropping in hotels, offices, and apartments

- Do not discuss sensitive matters:
 - ❑ On the telephone
 - ❑ In your room
 - ❑ In a car, particularly in front of an assigned driver

- Do not leave sensitive personal or business papers:
 - ❑ In your room
 - ❑ In the hotel safe
 - ❑ In a locked suitcase or briefcase
 - ❑ In unattended cars, offices, trains, or planes
 - ❑ Open to photography from the ceiling
 - ❑ In wastebaskets as drafts or doodles

- Do not try to defeat surveillance by trying to slip away from followers or by trying to locate “bugs” in your room. These actions will only generate more interest in you. If you feel you are under surveillance, act as natural as possible, get to the safest location possible (your office, hotel, U.S. Embassy), and contact your superior.

- Avoid offers of sexual companionship. They may lead to a room raid, photography, and blackmail. Prostitutes in many countries report to the police, work for a criminal organization, or are sympathetic to insurgent or terrorist organizations; in other words, anti-U.S. Others may be employed by an intelligence service.

- Be suspicious of casual acquaintances and quick friendships with local citizens in intelligence/terrorist threat countries. In many countries, people tend to stay away from foreigners and do not readily or easily make contact. Many who actively seek out friendships with Americans may do so as a result of government orders, or at the least, for personal gain.

In your personal contacts, follow these guidelines:

- Do not attempt to keep up with your hosts in social drinking.
- Do not engage in black market activity for money or goods.
- Do not sell your possessions.
- Do not bring in or purchase illegal drugs.
- Do not bring in pornography.
- Do not bring in religious literature for distribution. (You may bring one Bible, Koran or other religious material for your own personal use.)
- Do not seek out religious or political dissidents.
- Do not take ashtrays, towels, menus, glasses, or other mementos from hotels or restaurants.
- Do not accept packages, letters, etc., from local citizens for delivery to the U.S.
- Do not make political comments or engage in political activity.
- Do not be lured into clandestine meetings with would-be informants or defectors.
- Be careful about taking pictures. In some countries it is unwise to take photographs of scenes that could be used to make unfavorable comparisons between U.S. and Latin standards of living or other cultural differences. Avoid taking any photographs from moving buses, trains, or aircraft.

The following picture subjects are clearly prohibited in most countries where an intelligence or terrorist/insurgent threat is evident:

- ❑ Police or military installations and personnel
- ❑ Bridges
- ❑ Fortifications
- ❑ Railroad facilities
- ❑ Tunnels
- ❑ Elevated trains
- ❑ Border areas
- ❑ Industrial complexes
- ❑ Port complexes
- ❑ Airports

What To Do If You Are Detained

Most intelligence and security services in threat countries detain persons for a wide range of real or imagined wrongs. The best advice, of course, is to do nothing that would give a foreign service the least reason to pick you up. If you are arrested or detained by host nation intelligence or security, however, remember the following:

- Always ask to contact the U.S. Embassy. You are entitled to do so under international diplomatic and consular agreements, to which most countries are signatories.
- Phrase your request appropriately. In Third World countries, however, making demands could lead to physical abuse.
- Do not admit to wrongdoing or sign anything. Part of the detention ritual in some threat countries is a written report you will be asked or told to sign. Decline to do so, and continue demanding to contact the embassy or consulate.

- Do not agree to “help” your detainee. The foreign intelligence or security service may offer you the opportunity to “help” them in return for releasing you, foregoing prosecution, or not informing your employer or spouse of your indiscretion. If they will not take a simple “no,” delay a firm commitment by saying that you have to think it over.
- Report to your supervisor immediately. Once your supervisor is informed, the embassy or consulate security officer needs to be informed. Depending on the circumstances and your status, the embassy or consulate may have to provide you assistance in departing the country expeditiously.
- Report to your unit’s security officer and the Naval Criminal Investigative Service (NCIS) upon returning to the U.S. This is especially important if you were unable to report to the embassy or consulate in country. Remember, you will not be able to outwit a foreign intelligence organization. Do not compound your error by betraying your country.

Protective Measures Against the Foreign Terrorist Threat

Terrorism may seem like mindless violence committed without logic or purpose, but it isn’t. Terrorists attack soft and undefended targets, both people and facilities, to gain political objectives they see as out of reach by less violent means. Many of today’s terrorists view no one as innocent. Thus, injury and loss of life are justified as acceptable means to gain the notoriety generated by a violent act in order to support their cause.

Because of their distinctive dress, speech patterns, and outgoing personalities, Americans are often highly visible and easily recognized when they are abroad. The obvious association of U.S. military personnel with

their government enhances their potential media and political worth as casualties or hostages. Other U.S. citizens are also at risk, including political figures, police, intelligence personnel, and VIPs (such as businessmen and celebrities).

Therefore, you must develop a comprehensive personal security program to safeguard yourself while traveling abroad. An awareness of the threat and the practice of security procedures like those advocated in “Crime Prevention” programs are adequate precautions for the majority of people. While total protection is impossible, basic common sense precautions such as an awareness of any local threat, elimination of predictable travel and lifestyle routines, and security consciousness at your quarters or work locations significantly reduce the probability of success of terrorist attacks.

To realistically evaluate your individual security program, you must understand how terrorists select and identify their victims. Terrorists generally classify targets in terms of accessibility, vulnerability, and political worth (symbolic nature). These perceptions may not be based on the person’s actual position, but rather the image of wealth or importance they represent to the public. For each potential target, a risk versus gain assessment is conducted to determine if a terrorist can victimize a target without ramifications to the terrorist organization. It is during this phase that the terrorist determines if a target is “hard or soft.” A hard target is someone who is aware of the threat of terrorism and adjusts his personal habits accordingly. Soft targets are oblivious to the threat and their surroundings, making an easy target.

Identification by name is another targeting method gathered from aircraft manifests, unit/duty rosters, public documents (Who’s Who or the Social Register), personnel files, discarded mail, or personal papers in trash. Many targets are selected based upon their easily identifiable symbols or trademarks, such as uniforms, luggage (seabags or duffle bags), blatant national symbols (currency, tatoos, and clothing), and decals and bumper stickers.

Security While Traveling

Travel on temporary duty (TAD/TDY) abroad may require you to stay in commercial hotels. Being away from your home duty station requires increasing your security planning and awareness; this is especially important when choosing and checking into a hotel and during your residence there.

The recent experiences with airport bombings and airplane hijacking suggest some simple precautions:

- You should not travel on commercial aircraft outside the continental U.S. in uniform.
- Prior to traveling by commercial aircraft, you should screen your wallet and other personal items, removing any documents (that is, credit cards, club membership cards, etc.) which would reveal your military affiliation.

NOTE: Current USMC policy requires service members to wear two I.D. tags with metal necklaces when on official business. Also, the current I.D. card must be in possession at all times. These requirements include travel to or through terrorist areas. In view of these requirements, the service member must be prepared to remove and conceal these, and any other items which would identify them as military personnel, in the event of a skyjacking.

- You should stay alert to any suspicious activity when traveling and keep in mind that the less time you spend in waiting areas and lobbies, the better. This means adjusting your schedule to reduce your wait at these locations.

- You should not discuss your military affiliation with anyone during your travels because it increases your chances of being singled out as a symbolic victim.
- In case of an incident, you should not confront a terrorist or present a threatening image. The lower profile you present, the less likely you will become a victim or bargaining chip for the terrorists, and your survivability increases.

Surviving a Hostage Situation

The probability of anyone becoming a hostage is very remote. However, as a member of the Armed Forces, you should always consider yourself a potential hostage or terrorist victim and reflect this in planning your affairs, both personal and professional. You should have an up-to-date will, provide next of kin with an appropriate powers-of-attorney, and take measures to ensure your dependents financial security if necessary. Experience has shown that concern for the welfare of family members is a source of great stress to kidnap victims.

Do not be depressed if negotiation efforts appear to be taking a long time. Remember, chance of survival actually increases with time. The physical and psychological stress while a hostage could seem overpowering, but the key to your well-being is to approach captivity as a mission. Maintaining emotional control, alertness, and introducing order into each day of captivity will ensure your success and survival with honor.

During interaction with captors, maintaining self-respect and dignity can be keys to retaining status as a human being in the captor's eyes. Complying with instructions, avoiding provocative conversations (political, religious, etc.), and establishing a positive relationship will increase survivability. Being polite and freely discussing insignificant

and nonessential matters can reinforce this relationship. Under no circumstance should classified information be divulged. If forced to present terrorist demands to the media, make it clear that the demands are those of the captors and that the plea is not made on your own behalf. You must remember that you are an American service member; conduct yourself with dignity and honor while maintaining your bearing.

Hostages sometimes are killed during rescue attempts; consequently, you should take measures to protect yourself during such an action. Drop to the floor immediately, remaining still and avoiding any sudden movement; select a safe corner if it offers more security than the floor. Do not attempt to assist the rescuing forces, but wait for instructions. After the rescue, do not make any comment to the media until you have been debriefed by appropriate U.S. authorities.

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