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# Chapter 1

## 181

### 1.1 181.guide

Texified version of data for Norway.

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Norway

### 1.2 181.guide/Norway

Norway

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Geography (Norway)  
 Geography (Norway 2. usage)  
 People (Norway)  
 Government (Norway)  
 Government (Norway 2. usage)  
 Economy (Norway)  
 Economy (Norway 2. usage)  
 Communications (Norway)  
 Defense Forces (Norway)

### 1.3 181.guide/Geography (Norway)

Geography (Norway)  
 =====

Location:

Northern Europe, bordering the North Atlantic Ocean, west of Sweden

Map references:

Arctic Region, Europe, Standard Time Zones of the World

Area:

total area:

324,220 km<sup>2</sup>

land area:

307,860 km<sup>2</sup>

comparative area:

slightly larger than New Mexico

Land boundaries:

total 2,515 km, Finland 729 km, Sweden 1,619 km, Russia 167 km

Coastline:

21,925 km (includes mainland 3,419 km, large islands 2,413 km, long fjords, numerous small islands, and minor indentations 16,093 km)

Maritime claims:

contiguous zone:

10 nm

continental shelf:

to depth of exploitation

exclusive economic zone:

200 nm

territorial sea:

4 nm

International disputes:

territorial claim in Antarctica (Queen Maud Land); dispute between Denmark and Norway over maritime boundary in Arctic Ocean between Greenland and Jan Mayen is before the International Court of Justice; maritime boundary ↔ dispute

with Russia over portion of Barents Sea

Climate:

temperate along coast, modified by North Atlantic Current; colder interior; rainy year-round on west coast

Terrain:

glaciated; mostly high plateaus and rugged mountains broken by fertile

valleys; small, scattered plains; coastline deeply indented by fjords;  
 arctic tundra in north  
 Natural resources:  
 petroleum, copper, natural gas, pyrites, nickel, iron ore, zinc, lead, fish ←  
 ,  
 timber, hydropower  
 Land use:  
 arable land:  
 3%  
 permanent crops:  
 0%  
 meadows and pastures:  
 0%  
 forest and woodland:  
 27%  
 other:  
 70%  
 Irrigated land: 950 km2 (1989)  
 Environment:  
 air and water pollution; acid rain; note - strategic location adjacent to  
 sea lanes and air routes in North Atlantic; one of most rugged and longest  
 coastlines in world; Norway and Turkey only NATO members having a land  
 boundary with Russia

## 1.4 181.guide/Geography (Norway 2. usage)

Geography (Norway 2. usage)

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Note:  
 about two-thirds mountains; some 50,000 islands off its much indented  
 coastline

## 1.5 181.guide/People (Norway)

People (Norway)

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Population:  
 4,297,436 (July 1993 est.)  
 Population growth rate:  
 0.41% (1993 est.)  
 Birth rate:  
 13.75 births/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Death rate:  
 10.54 deaths/1,000 population (1993 est.)  
 Net migration rate:  
 0.87 migrant(s)/1,000 population (1993 est.)

Infant mortality rate:  
     6.4 deaths/1,000 live births (1993 est.)  
 Life expectancy at birth:  
     total population:  
         77.16 years  
     male:  
         73.79 years  
     female:  
         80.73 years (1993 est.)  
 Total fertility rate:  
     1.86 children born/woman (1993 est.)  
 Nationality:  
     noun:  
         Norwegian(s)  
     adjective:  
         Norwegian  
 Ethnic divisions:  
     Germanic (Nordic, Alpine, Baltic), Lapps 20,000  
 Religions:  
     Evangelical Lutheran 87.8% (state church), other Protestant and Roman  
     Catholic 3.8%, none 3.2%, unknown 5.2% (1980)  
 Languages:  
     Norwegian (official)  
     note:  
         small Lapp- and Finnish-speaking minorities  
 Literacy:  
     age 15 and over can read and write (1976)  
     total population:  
         99%  
     male:  
         NA%  
     female:  
         NA%  
 Labor force:  
     2.004 million (1992)  
     by occupation:  
         services 39.1%, commerce 17.6%, mining, oil, and manufacturing 16.0%,  
         banking and financial services 7.6%, transportation and communications 7.8%,  
         construction 6.1%, agriculture, forestry, and fishing 5.5% (1989)

## 1.6 181.guide/Government (Norway)

Government (Norway)

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Names:  
     conventional long form:  
         Kingdom of Norway  
     conventional short form:  
         Norway  
     local long form:  
         Kongeriket Norge

local short form:  
   Norge  
 Digraph:  
   NO  
 Type:  
   constitutional monarchy  
 Capital:  
   Oslo  
 Administrative divisions:  
   19 provinces (fylker, singular - fylke); Akershus, Aust-Agder, Buskerud, Finnmark, Hedmark, Hordaland, More og Romsdal, Nordland, Nord-Trondelag, Oppland, Oslo, Ostfold, Rogaland, Sogn og Fjordane, Sor-Trondelag, Telemark ↔  
   , Troms, Vest-Agder, Vestfold  
 Dependent areas:  
   Bouvet Island, Jan Mayen, Svalbard  
 Independence:  
   26 October 1905 (from Sweden)  
 Constitution:  
   17 May 1814, modified in 1884  
 Legal system:  
   mixture of customary law, civil law system, and common law traditions; Supreme Court renders advisory opinions to legislature when asked; accepts compulsory ICJ jurisdiction, with reservations  
 National holiday:  
   Constitution Day, 17 May (1814)  
 Political parties and leaders:  
   Labor Party, Gro Harlem BRUNDTLAND; Conservative Party, Kaci Kullmann FIVE; Center Party, Anne ENGER LAHNSTEIN; Christian People's Party, Kjell Magne BONDEVIK; Socialist Left, Eric SOLHEIM; Norwegian Communist, Ingre IVERSEN; Progress Party, Carl I. HAGEN; Liberal, Odd Einar DORUM; Finnmark List, leader NA  
 Suffrage: 18 years of age; universal  
 Elections:  
   Storting:  
     last held on 11 September 1989 (next to be held 6 September 1993); results ↔  
     -  
     Labor 34.3%, Conservative 22.2%, Progress 13.0%, Socialist Left 10.1%, Christian People's 8.5%, Center Party 6.6%, Finnmark List 0.3%, other 5%; seats - (165 total) Labor 63, Conservative 37, Progress 22, Socialist Left 17, Christian People's 14, Center Party 11, Finnmark List 1  
 Executive branch:  
   monarch, prime minister, State Council (cabinet)  
 Legislative branch:  
   unicameral Parliament (Storting) with an Upper Chamber (Lagting) and a ↔  
     Lower  
     Chamber (Odelsting)  
 Judicial branch:  
   Supreme Court (Hoyesterett)  
 Leaders:  
   Chief of State:  
     King HARALD V (since 17 January 1991); Heir Apparent Crown Prince HAAKON MAGNUS (born 20 July 1973)

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## 1.7 181.guide/Government (Norway 2. usage)

Government (Norway 2. usage)

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Head of Government:

Prime Minister Gro Harlem BRUNDTLAND (since 3 November 1990)

Member of:

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, PCA, UN, UNAVEM II, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNIDO, UNIFIL, UNIKOM, UNMOGIP, UNOSOM, UNPROFOR, UNTSO, UPU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, ZC

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Flag:

red with a blue cross outlined in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog (Danish flag)

## 1.8 181.guide/Economy (Norway)

Economy (Norway)

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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

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 semiprocessed 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 - petroleum, hydropower, fish, forests, and minerals - and is highly dependent on its oil sector to keep its economy afloat. Although one of the government's main priorities is to reduce this dependency, this situation is not likely to improve for years to come. The government also hopes to reduce unemployment and strengthen and diversify the economy through tax reform and a series of expansionary budgets. The budget deficit is expected to hit a record 8% of GDP because of welfare spending and bail-outs of the banking system. Unemployment continues at record levels of over 10% - including those in job programs - because of the weakness of the economy outside the oil sector. Overall economic growth is expected to be around 2% in 1993 while inflation is likely to rise slightly to 4%. Oslo, a member of the European Free Trade Area, has applied for EC membership and continues to deregulate and harmonize with EC regulations to prepare for the European Economic Area (EEA) - which creates an EC/EFTA market with free movement of capital, goods, services, and labor - to take effect in late 1993 and its EC bid.

National product:

GDP - purchasing power equivalent - \$76.1 billion (1992)

National product real growth rate:

2.9% (1992)

National product per capita:

\$17,700 (1992)

Inflation rate (consumer prices):

2.3% (1992)

Unemployment rate:

5.9% (excluding people in job-training programs) (1992)

Budget:

revenues \$50.6 billion; expenditures \$57.0 billion, including capital expenditures of \$NA (1992)

Exports:

\$35.3 billion (f.o.b., 1992)

commodities:

petroleum and petroleum products 37.8%, metals and products 10.7%, natural gas 7.3%, fish 6.6%, chemicals 6.3%, ships 5.4%

partners:

EC 67%, Nordic countries 18.2%, developing countries 7.9%, US 5.1%, Japan 1.6% (1992)

Imports:

\$26.8 billion (c.i.f., 1992)

commodities:

machinery, fuels and lubricants, transportation equipment, chemicals, foodstuffs, clothing, ships

partners:

EC 48.7%, Nordic countries 26.8%, developing countries 9.3%, US 8.6%, Japan

6.3% (1992)  
 External debt:  
 \$6.5 billion (1992 est.)

## 1.9 181.guide/Economy (Norway 2. usage)

Economy (Norway 2. usage)  
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Industrial production:  
 growth rate 7.3% (1992)  
 Electricity:  
 26,900,000 kW capacity; 111,000 million kWh produced, 25,850 kWh per capita (1992)  
 Industries:  
 petroleum and gas, food processing, shipbuilding, pulp and paper products, metals, chemicals, timber, mining, textiles, fishing  
 Agriculture:  
 accounts for 2.6% of GDP and 5.5% of labor force; among world's top 10 fishing nations; livestock output exceeds value of crops; over half of food needs imported; fish catch of 1.76 million metric tons in 1989  
 Illicit drugs:  
 increasingly used as transshipment point for Latin American cocaine to Europe and gateway for Asian heroin shipped via the CIS and Baltic states for the European market  
 Economic aid:  
 donor - ODA and OOF commitments (1970-89), \$4.4 billion  
 Currency:  
 1 Norwegian krone (Nkr) = 100 re  
 Exchange rates:  
 Norwegian kroner (Nkr) per US\$1 - 6.8774 (January 1993), 6.2145 (1992), 6.4829 (1991), 6.2597 (1990), 6.9045 (1989), 6.5170 (1988)  
 Fiscal year:  
 calendar year

## 1.10 181.guide/Communications (Norway)

Communications (Norway)  
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Railroads:  
 4,223 km 1.435-meter standard gauge; Norwegian State Railways (NSB) ↔ operates  
 4,219 km (2,450 km electrified and 96 km double track); 4 km other  
 Highways:  
 79,540 km total; 38,580 km paved; 40,960 km gravel, crushed stone, and ↔ earth  
 Inland waterways:

1,577 km along west coast; 2.4 m draft vessels maximum  
 Pipelines: refined products 53 km  
 Ports:  
 Oslo, Bergen, Fredrikstad, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Trondheim  
 Merchant marine:  
 829 ships (1,000 GRT or over) totaling 22,312,412 GRT/38,532,109 DWT;  
 includes 13 passenger, 20 short-sea passenger, 106 cargo, 2 passenger-cargo ←  
 ,  
 19 refrigerated cargo, 15 container, 49 roll-on/roll-off, 23 vehicle  
 carrier, 1 railcar carrier, 174 oil tanker, 91 chemical tanker, 82 ←  
 liquefied  
 gas, 25 combination ore/oil, 201 bulk, 8 combination bulk; 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 (777) under the Norwegian flag are now  
 registered with the NIS  
 Airports:  
 total:  
 103  
 usable:  
 102  
 with permanent-surface runways:  
 63  
 with runways over 3,659 m:  
 0  
 with runways 2,440-3,659 m:  
 12  
 with runways 1,220-2,439 m:  
 16  
 Telecommunications:  
 high-quality domestic and international telephone, telegraph, and telex  
 services; 2 buried coaxial cable systems; 3,102,000 telephones; broadcast  
 stations - 46 AM, 350 private and 143 government FM, 54 (2,100 repeaters)  
 TV; 4 coaxial submarine cables; 3 communications satellite earth stations  
 operating in the EUTELSAT, INTELSAT (1 Atlantic Ocean), MARISAT, and  
 domestic systems

## 1.11 181.guide/Defense Forces (Norway)

Defense Forces (Norway)

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Branches:

Norwegian Army, Royal Norwegian Navy, Royal Norwegian Air Force, Home Guard  
 Manpower availability:

males age 15-49 1,120,744; fit for military service 934,968; reach military  
 age (20) annually 31,903 (1993 est.)

Defense expenditures:

exchange rate conversion - \$3.8 billion, 3.4% of GDP (1992)