

# THE NORWEGIAN CONCEPT OF TOTAL DEFENCE AND RESILIENCE

**Dr. Tom C. Karlsen, County Governor of Nordland  
EASTR, Albania, May 15th 2026**



# The Norwegian concept of total defence

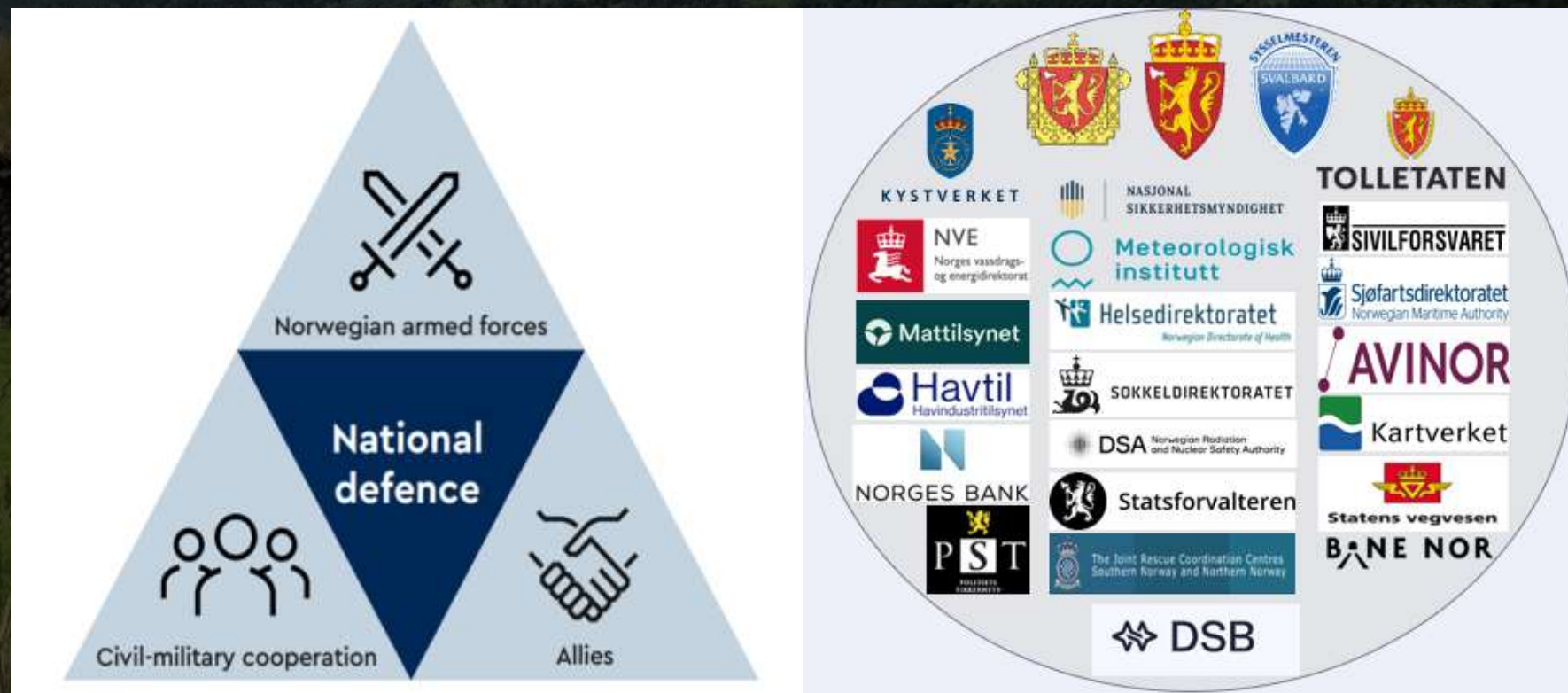
Mutual support and cooperation between the Norwegian Armed Forces and the civilian society

In prevention, contingency planning, crisis management and consequence management

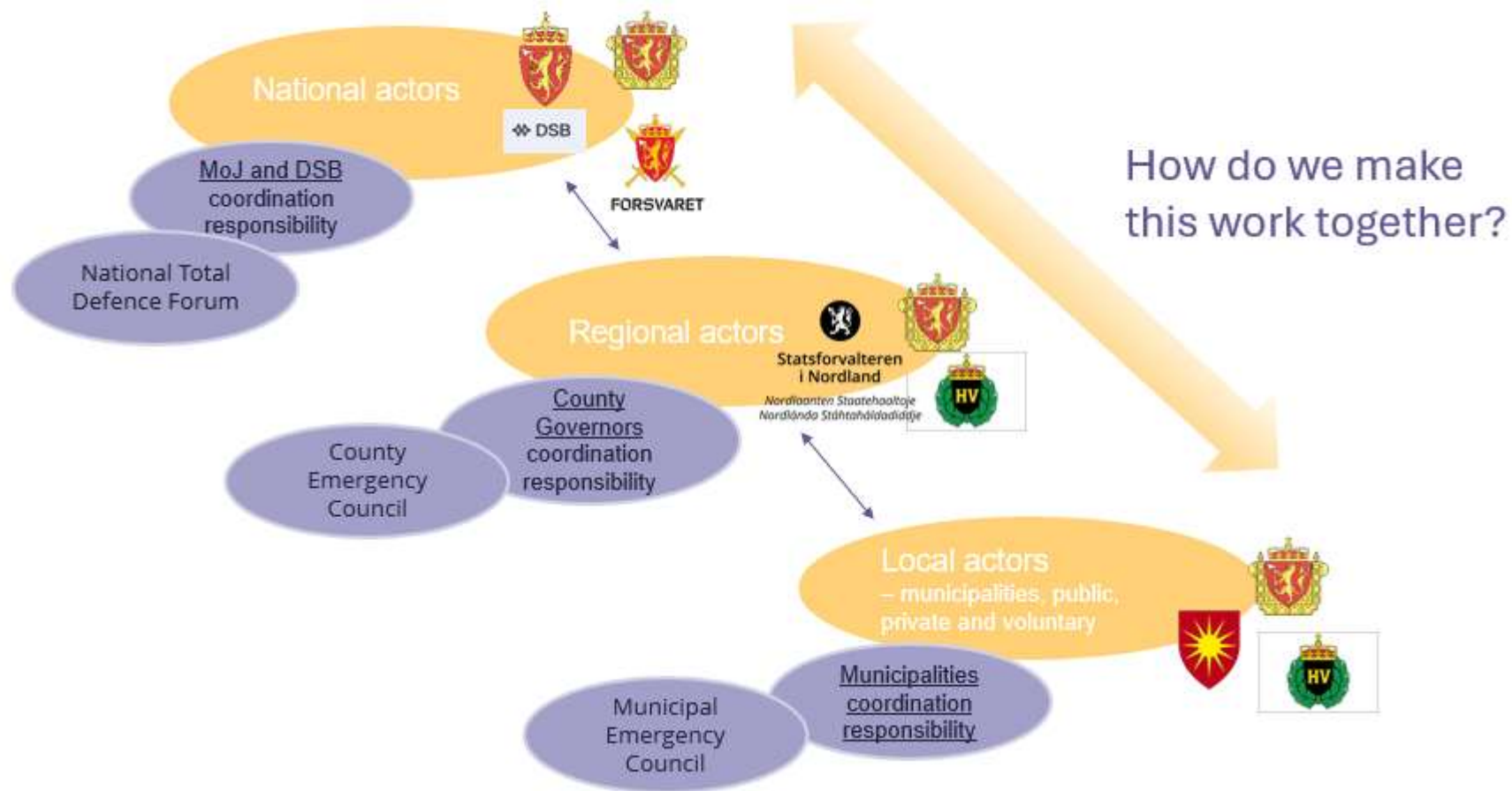
From peace, through crisis, to war

# The Norwegian Total Defence Concept

## Total Defence Actors



## Public security – national, regional and local





# The National Total Defence Forum



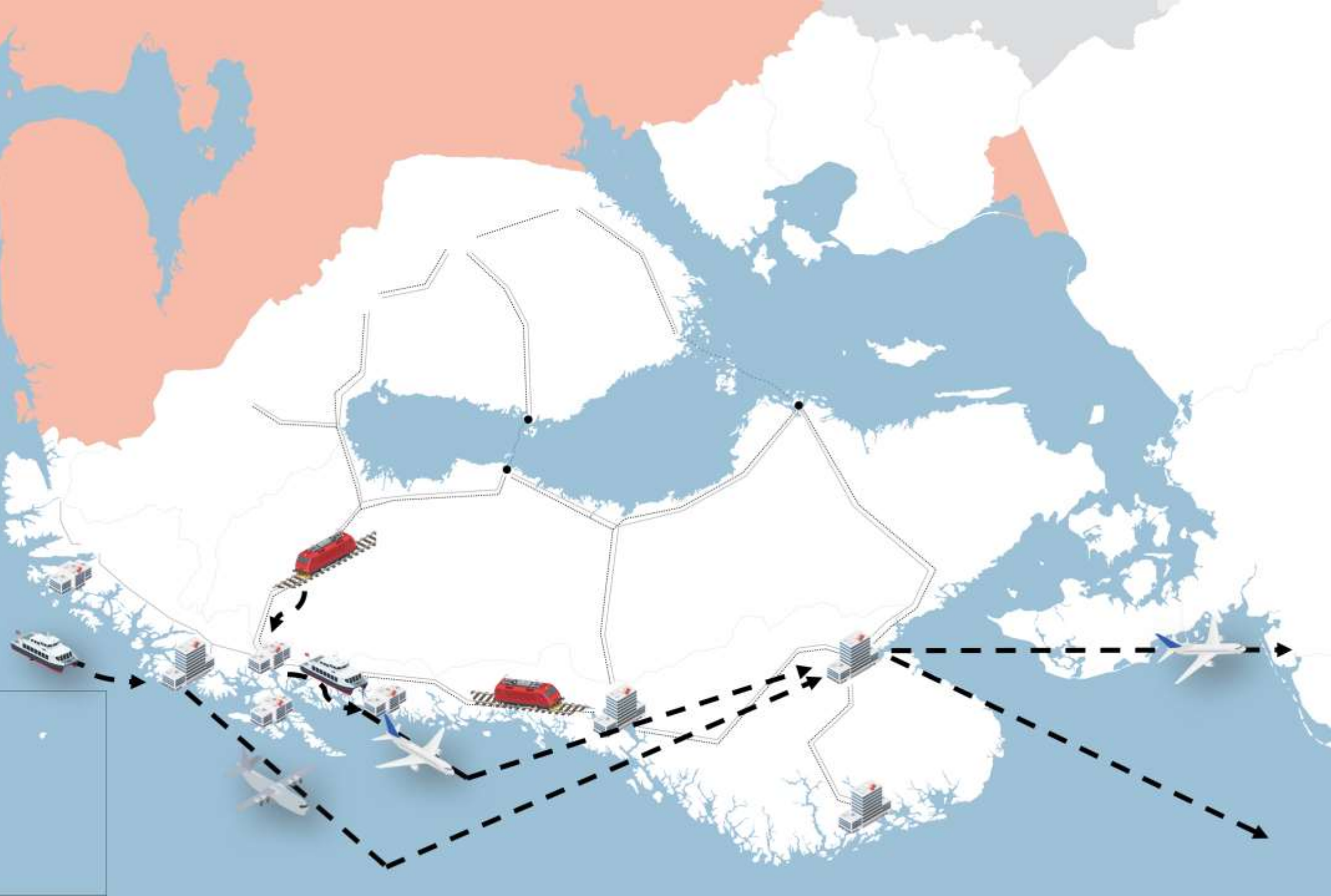
# 2026 – The Year of Total Defence

In cooperation with a broad range of civilian authorities and the Norwegian Armed Forces, the Norwegian Directorate for Civil Protection is now in full scale applying the planned framework of The Year of Total Defence.

Overarching goal: to strengthen our ability to prevent, manage and respond to security challenges, large-scale incidents and war.

- Strengthen resilience in critical infrastructure
- Strengthen civilian sector's ability to support the armed forces
- Strengthen the ability of the full spectrum of total defence to understand and apply host nation support (HNS)
- Strengthen the ability to protect the population during wartime
- Strengthen the overall resilience in the population



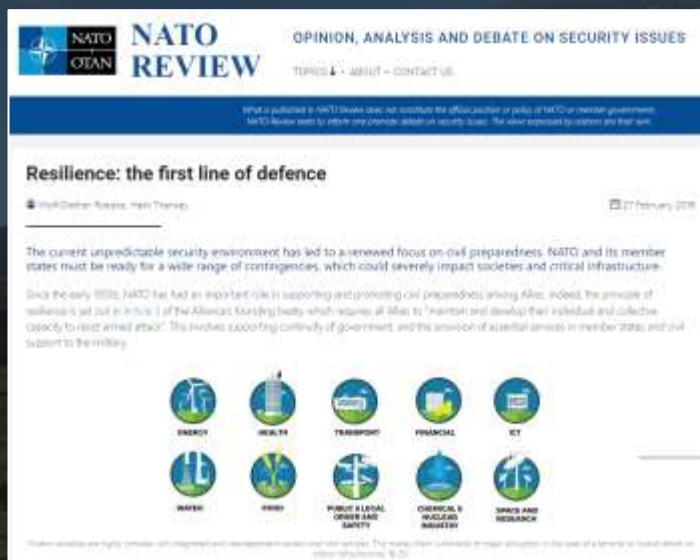




## To conclude on the total defence concept in Norway

- Known structures based on the thinking of all-hazards approach secures for a healthy and joint approach to war and large-scale security escalations.
- System trust. Trust in mandates. Trust in decision-making. Dual use when necessary.
- Common understanding on how to solve and manage a certain threat or risk, also when it calls for joint decision-making and use of resources from both the civil and military side.
- Use and involvement of the right competence for the benefit of all.

# Resilience in society, within organizations, and among the population



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## Resilience: the first line of defence

Mark Dodson-Rogers, Mark Thomas | 27 February 2018

The current unpredictable security environment has led to a renewed focus on civil preparedness. NATO and its member states must be ready for a wide range of contingencies, which could severely impact societies and critical infrastructure.

Since the early 1950s, NATO has had an important role in supporting and promoting civil preparedness among Allies. Indeed, the principle of resilience is set out in Article 1 of the Atlantic Treaty, which requires all Allies to "maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack". This involves supporting continuity of government, and the provision of essential services in member states and civil support to the military.

- ENERGY
- HEALTH
- TRANSPORT
- FINANCIAL
- ICT
- WATER
- FOOD
- PHYSIC & LEGAL ORDER AND SAFETY
- CHEMICAL & BIOLOGICAL HAZARDS
- SPACE AND RESILIENCE

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**dsb**  
Dokumentasjon av beredningsarbeid

## TEMA

### VEILEDER I KONTINUITETS-PLANLEGGING

Opprettholdelse av kritiske funksjoner ved høyt personelltrykk



**dsb**

## Veileder i å planlegge for kontinuitet i tjenester når kommunens digitale tjenester ikke fungerer

Dette veilederen handler om hvordan man som kommune kan være forberedt på å håndtere konsekvensene av utilsiktede digitale funksjoner. Formålet er å gi kommuner et beredningsnett til å planlegge for konsekvens i tjenester når de digitale tjenestene ikke fungerer.



## Du er en del av Norges beredskap

BAO OG BEREDSKAP



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# Resilience – NATO Article 3

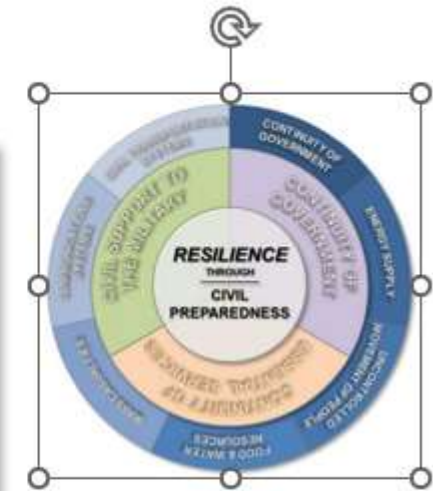
## Resilience: the first line of defence

Wolf-Dieter Roepke, Hans Thonley

27 February 2019

The current unpredictable security environment has led to a renewed focus on civil preparedness. NATO and its member states must be ready for a wide range of contingencies, which could severely impact societies and critical infrastructure.

Since the early 1950s, NATO has had an important role in supporting and promoting civil preparedness among Allies. Indeed, the principle of resilience is set out in Article 3 of the Alliance's founding treaty, which requires all Allies to 'maintain and develop their individual and collective capacity to resist armed attack'. This involves supporting continuity of government, and the provision of essential services in member states and civil support to the military.



“Each NATO member country needs to have the resilience to withstand shocks like natural disasters, failure of critical infrastructure and military attacks. Resilience is a society’s ability to resist and recover easily and quickly from these shocks, combining civilian, economic, commercial and military factors. In sum, resilience is the combination of civil preparedness and military capacity.”

Thank you for your attention

