F-35 Program Office

F-35 – Strengthening all of the Armed Forces
In total nearly 50 individuals with different skills and specialties across the Ministry of Defence (MoD) and the Armed Forces.
Our Strategic Environment

Quick Facts - Norway

Land Territory: 320,000 km²
Sea Territory: 2,000,000 km²
Population: 5 million
Main Challenges Facing Norway

- Vast distances
- Significant Natural Resources in Immediate Region
- Cannot Operate a Large Peace-Time Organization
- «Come-As-You-Are» Conflicts
- Changing Threat Spectrum, New Technologies

The Peace Time Organization of the Armed Forces must have Tools Enabling the Rapid Establishment of a Threshold against Military Pressure
Combat Aircraft an Important Part of the Solution

- High Speed, Rapid Response
- Range
- Powerful Sensors and Weapons
- Can be Rapidly Mobilized in Response to Changing Threats
- Survivability

Provides Norway the Liberty and Ability to Intervene in Critical Situations that Threaten Norwegian Sovereignty and Security
Powerful Sensors and Weapons

Norway operates only one combat aircraft – must ensure that one platform is able to deliver credible capability across all target categories

To Fulfill Norway’s Operational Requirements We Need the JSM
F-35, with a weapons suite including the JSM, will ensure high potential cost for anyone considering the use of force against Norway.
Significantly Improved Capability to Support Others

The F-35 Will Be Able To

- Secure Norwegian Airspace
- Gather and Transmit Intel
- Locate Targets for Others
- Provide All-Weather Fire Support
- Engage Opponent’s Strategic Centers of Gravity
- Be at the Center of a Future Network-Centric Force

Norway Requires the F-35 to be Delivered on Time – With the Required Capabilities - to Ensure the Operational Capability of Our Armed Forces
Key Steps in the Norwegian Process

Since 2005, the Norwegian Ministry of Defence has emphasised a thorough step-by-step process

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 2006 | Conceptual Study completed | Three Main Requirement Categories:  
  - Operational Capabilities  
  - Life-Cycle Cost (LCC)  
  - Industrial Participation |
| 2007 | Derivation and development of requirements for the future combat A/C (a total of approx. 1000 req.) | Three Candidates:  
  - JAS Gripen Next Generation  
  - Eurofighter Typhoon*  
  - F-35 Lightning II  
  *Elected to withdraw from the competition |
| 2008 | Request for Binding Information (RBI) sent potential suppliers, followed by a thorough evaluation of the candidates |  |
| 2010 | Norwegian acquisition plan adjusted following the restructure of the overall F-35 Program |  |
| 2012 | Government presented a new Long Term Defence Plan (Prop. 73S) |  |
| 2013 | Parliament approved acquisition of up to 52 A/C and determined our future basing plan |  |
| 2014 | Parliament approves acquisition of first six aircraft from main body of acquisition, to be delivered in 2017 |  |
| 2014 | Parliament approves acquisition of next six aircraft from main body of acquisition, to be delivered in 2018 |  |

Buy-In from Government, Parliament and Armed Forces Secured at Every Step
Active Communications Profile

In the face of a debate rife with myths and factual errors, the Norwegian program has sought to help balance the impression.

Highly Negative Media Impression

Several Initiatives to Help Ensure Balance

Our Goal is to be Open, Honest and Available, While Making it Easier for Those Interested to Find Correct Information About the F-35
Distinct Roles Within the Program

Partner nations have no formal relations with LM or P&W – JPO serves as intermediary

Joint Program Office

Norway

Industrial Participation

Orders

Negotiates

Pratt & Whitney

Lockheed Martin

Sub-Contractors

Sub-Contractors

Partner nations negotiate with industry as a single customer

Best value
A Norwegian Pilot walking up to the Norwegian F-35s at Luke AFB in August 2016
F-35 Acquisition Plan

MoD to collect annual Power of Attorney (PoA) from Parliament for placing aircraft orders in accordance with Long Term Plan for the Armed Forces

Norway changed its procurement plan in 2012, and introduced two bills to Parliament in 2013 to realign with JSF program schedule

Norwegian Process Provides Up-Front Approvals for Annual Commitments
The Overall Procurement Cost has Grown by 6% since 2008, Primarily due to a New Norwegian Procurement Schedule and Weapons Development
Basing Structure – Fighter A/C

**Current**
3 Squadrons, 57 A/C total (F-16)
2 Main Operating Bases
(Ørland & Bodø)

**Future**
2 Squadrons, 48 A/C total (F-35)
1 Main Operating Base (Ørland)
1 Forward Operating Base (Evenes)
1 Perm. Training Det. in US 4 A/C (Luke AFB)

*Working With Both the Program and Lockheed Martin to Implement Necessary Infrastructure*
F-16 – F-35 Transition

Transition from one Aircraft to Another will Lead to a Reduction in Capability – Will Be Managed to Limit this Drop as Much as Possible

Rapidly Aging F-16s Makes Timely Delivery of F-35 an Absolute Requirement
Industrial Collaboration

F-35 Industrial Cooperation has a Significant Potential over the Coming 40 Years, Particularly Within Weapons, Ammunition and Maintenance

Requires Constant Follow-Up and Dialogue from both the Norwegian Government and Industry
The F-35 – Because the use of Force Against Norway Should Involve both Significant Risk and Cost