

Fiscal rules for the Armed forces

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Outline

1 History

2 New advances

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2 New advances

A Norwegian tradition

Every four years:



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Why?

Two types of cost growth

1st type



Price growth

Prices are determined in external markets:

- Aluminium bolts
- Fuel
- Coffee for officers
- Highly centralized wage setting

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1961 budget:

"To maintain the same level of consumption in 1961, the budget must be increased to cover the nominal price and wage growth that has occurred."

Price growth



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2nd type



Input/output

Why does the Armed forces still face cost challenges when they receive a compensation?

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Output and outcome

Aim: Constant output

Output and outcome

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Requires a constant utility from weapons systems



Unique features of defence

- Utility a relative measure
- Distance win defeat
- Willingness to pay
- Limited supply of quality



Photo: Paul Weatherman, Lockheed Martin





Loss in equipment relative effect



Loss in equipment relative effect





1987:

- 2 cm cyst
- 3 mm fracture
- 800 km behind enemy radar
- Escapes 70% of enemy air-defence

Loss in equipment relative effect





1987:

- 2 cm cyst3 mm fracture
- 800 km behind enemy radar
- Escapes 70% of enemy air-defence
- 2017: **2** cm cyst **3** mm fracture
- **400** km behind enemy radar
- Escapes 30% of enemy air-defence

Long-term defence planning

In the new long term plan:

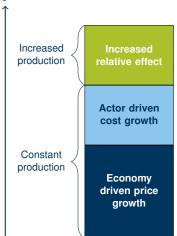
"seek to sustain the fighting power relative to a potential adversary. The need for continuous improvement in effect account for a significant cost driving factor. Observed cost growth is therefore part of the budget."

Long-term defence planning

Cost growth Actor driven cost growth Constant production **Economy** driven price growth

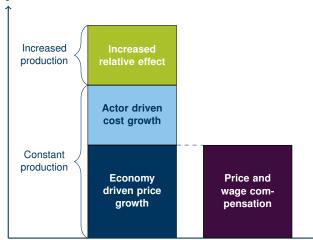


Long-term defence planning



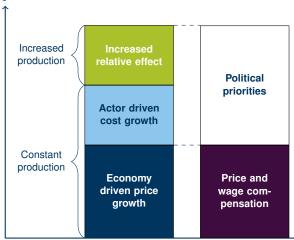


Long-term defence planning

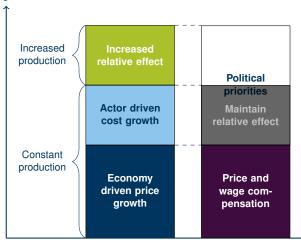




Long-term defence planning



Long-term defence planning



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 - Between generation cost growth
- New appropriation not explicitly stated
 - Sensitive to changing political preferences

