

FEBRUARY 2011

# FACTS AND FIGURES

THE DANISH ARMED FORCES



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## THE MISSION AND PURPOSE OF THE DANISH ARMED FORCES

The overall mission of the Danish Armed Forces is stated as follows:

**"By being able to fight and win, Danish service men and women promote peaceful and democratic development in the world and a secure society in Denmark"**

In the Defence Act of 2001 the purpose of the Armed Forces is formulated as follows:

- 1) To prevent conflicts and wars,
- 2) To uphold Denmark's sovereignty and protect the nation's continued existence and integrity, and
- 3) To promote peaceful development in the world with respect for human rights.

The Defence Act further states the tasks of the Danish Armed Forces. The Armed Forces are to work together with the armed forces of NATO nations and other allies to prevent conflicts and to manage crises. If hostile military forces violate Danish

territory, the Armed Forces are to detect and repel them. Through defence cooperation, the Armed Forces support confidence building and promote stability in nations that are not NATO members.

The tasks of the Armed Forces include conflict prevention, peacekeeping and other peace support operations as well as humanitarian operations.

It is the responsibility of the Minister of Defence that the Army, Navy and Air Force have sustainable, deployable and flexible forces that can carry out the aforementioned tasks. The Home Guard also contributes to these tasks.

The Minister of Defence, who has overall responsibility for national defence, determines the structure of the Army, Navy and Air Force in accordance with the provisions laid down by Folketinget, the Danish parliament, in the Defence Agreement. Subordinate to the Minister of Defence is the Chief of Defence, who commands the Army, the Navy and the Air Force.

## THE THREE ARMED SERVICES



The focus of the Danish Army is on international missions, and most of the service personnel currently deployed abroad are from the Army. In contrast, it is no longer the primary mission of the Army to defend Denmark against an invading enemy, as no neighbouring countries threaten Denmark. This means that Army personnel must be able to deploy anywhere in the world, thus requiring modern equipment and high-quality training. The police and the Danish Emergency Management Agency can be supported by the Army if a serious accident or a catastrophe should strike Denmark.

The Navy has been modernized in recent years. The fleet has received larger and more modern ships that can operate on all the world's oceans. Units are regularly deployed to combat piracy and to participate in other international operations. The Navy also has a number of national tasks. These include search and rescue, surveillance and protection of the maritime environment, assistance to shipping in Danish waters and support to the police and customs service.

The Navy's units support Island Commander Greenland and Island Commander Faroes in exercising Danish sovereignty, and by conducting search and rescue operations, fisheries inspections and hydrographical surveys.

Air Force fixed- and rotary-wing aircraft and radar installations may be employed both nationally and internationally. In international operations the Air Force can carry out combat, transport and surveillance missions. At home, the search and rescue helicopters are in the air daily to conduct search and rescue operations and to transport patients. The Air Force also carries out maritime pollution surveillance and fisheries inspections from the air and provides helicopters to assist the police. The Air Force also supports Island Commander Greenland and Island Commander Faroes with surveillance aircraft. The Air Force provides around-the-clock surveillance of Danish airspace and can scramble fighters to assist civilian aircraft or counter terrorist acts.

# THE 2010-2014 DEFENCE AGREEMENT

The Defence Agreement, approved in June 2009 by the Danish Parliament, Folketinget, determines how much is spent on defence. This chart shows the annual defence expenditures in millions of EURO and dollar for the 2010 – 2014 time frame.

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
3,079	3,048	3,048	2,866	3,049	EURO
4,259	4,217	4,217	3,964	4,218	USD

- The current Defence Agreement contains a number of adjustments to the previous agreement as well as new provisions:
- Establishment of a new cyber network operations unit.
- Establishment of a new military capacity-building capability.
- Acquisition of training materiel for deployed forces.
- Extraordinary replenishment of ammunition and spare parts stocks.
- Maintenance of modern and up-to-date installations, training facilities and accommodations.
- Extraordinary funding for the protection of deployed personnel.
- Establishment of units for carrying out stabilisation, reconstruction and capacity-building projects in conflict areas.

## Adjustments

- Reduction in the number of tanks.
- Decommissioning of the Navy's FLYVEFISKEN-class multi-role vessels.
- Transfer of the Navy's ship-based helicopters to the Air Force.

- Complete or partial outsourcing of environmental protection and icebreaking activities.
- Reduction in the number of F-16 fighter aircraft.
- Merger of Island Commander Greenland and Island Commander Faroes into a North Atlantic Command.
- Sale of real estate.

## NEW ACQUISITIONS

### Army

- Fire support systems.
- Armoured personnel carriers and other armoured vehicles.
- Engineer equipment.
- Personal equipment for soldiers including personal protective gear.

### Navy

- Smaller vessels and ships, including tugboats, target towing vessels and a diving tender.
- Weapons systems and munitions.

### Air Force

- Ship-based helicopters.
- Additional equipment for the EH-101 Merlin helicopters.
- Radar and control systems.
- Communications and identification systems.

**New acquisitions totaling approximately 402 million EURO or 522 million USD annually.**



## DEFENCE PERSONEL STRUCTURE IN 2011

Personel category/service	Army	Navy	Air Force	Joint Service	In total
Officers	1,550	568	693	1,487	
Non-commissioned officers	2,566	722	1,068	844	
Junior enlisted	4,040	1,439	1,497	882	
Conscripts	1,770	153	100	6	
Civilians	220	322	118	5,064	
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,146</b>	<b>3,204</b>	<b>3,476</b>	<b>8,283</b>	<b>25,109</b>

### Defence personnel numbers 2001-2011

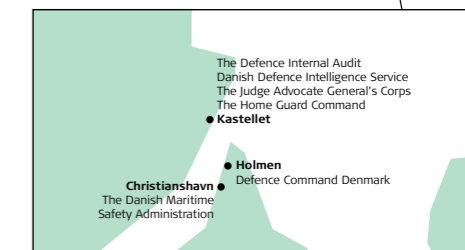
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Number	29,871	30,100	29,781	27,900	24,298	25,205	25,478	25,847	26,218	26,940	25,109

Note: The number of conscripts is stated in man-years.



## HIGHEST LEVEL (LEVEL 1) COMMANDS AND ORGANISATIONS

At the highest level of the defence establishment, directly subordinate to the Ministry of Defence, are the so-called "Level 1" commands and organisations. They are Defence Command Denmark, the Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA), the Home Guard Command, the Danish Defence Intelligence Service (DDIS), the Judge Advocate General's Corps, the Danish Maritime Safety Administration, the Defence Internal Audit and the Conscientious Objector Administration.



## DEFENCE COMMAND DENMARK

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Defence Command Denmark is subordinate to the Ministry of Defence. It is the high command for approximately 23,000 military and civilian employees of the Armed Forces.

Defence Command Denmark is responsible for the high-level coordination and leadership of the Armed Forces. The Chief of Defence Command Denmark is also the Chief of Defence. In practice, this is done in close cooperation with the three services' operational commands and a number of functional services, which are responsible for personnel, materiel, real estate, etc.

The top leadership of the Armed Forces consists of the Chief of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Staff. The Chief of the Defence Staff is responsible to the Chief of Defence for accomplishing the tasks required of the Armed Forces and for ensuring the efficient use of the resources of the Armed Forces.

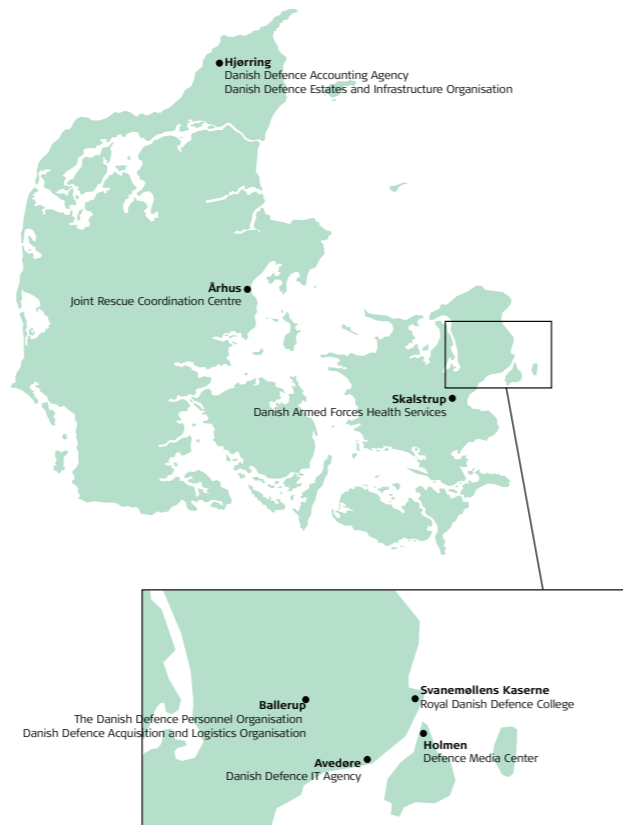
### **The Defence Staff**

The Defence Staff is divided into four functional staffs that support the Chief of Defence and the Chief of the Defence Staff. There are approximately 300 employees in the Defence Staff, with 60 percent of the positions being military and 40 percent being civilian.



## JOINT SERVICES IN THE DEFENCE

The Danish Armed Forces have six joint shared services organisations: the Danish Defence Acquisition and Logistics Organisation (DALO), Danish Defence Personnel Organisation, Danish Defence Estates and Infrastructure Organisation, Danish Defence Accounting Agency, Danish Armed Forces Health Services and the Danish Defence IT Agency. The joint shared services organisations provide support to the whole of the Armed Forces as do the Royal Danish Defence College and the Defence Media Centre. The Navy and the Air Force work closely together in the Joint Rescue Coordination Centre and in support of Island Commander Greenland and Island Commander Faroes.



## GREENLAND AND THE FAROE ISLANDS

### Greenland

Island Commander Greenland (ISCOMGREENLAND) in Grønneal is responsible for all military activities in and around Greenland. The tasks include upholding Danish sovereignty, fisheries inspection, and coordination of search and rescue (SAR) operations and fisheries inspection. To carry out these tasks ISCOMGREENLAND has an Arctic patrol ship with a helicopter on board, two patrol vessels, an Arctic patrol cutter and, if required, a Challenger CL-604 patrol aircraft in addition to the SIRIUS Patrol operating with sledges in Northeast Greenland. Approximately 200 personnel are stationed in Greenland, including ship's crews and aircrews.

### The Faroe Islands

Island Command Faroes (ISCOMFAROES) in Mørkedal is responsible for carrying out all defence-related tasks in the Faroe Islands. The main tasks are basically the same as those carried out by ISCOMGREENLAND). To carry out these tasks, ISCOMFAROES has a patrol ship with a Lynx helicopter on board and, if required, a Challenger CL-604 patrol aircraft. Approximately 18 personnel are permanently stationed in the Faroe Islands. Including ship's crews and aircrews, the total number of personnel is approximately 70.



## COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

The purpose of conscription is to ensure that Denmark has a reserve force in the event that the emergency services and the police face a task requiring additional manpower, e.g. a natural disaster or a terrorist attack. The conscripts are trained to handle firearms, but they also receive fire fighting and rescue training as well as first aid training. After completing their compulsory military service, conscripts may choose to be discharged from the Armed Forces, or they may apply for employment in the Armed Forces, if there are vacancies. They may also apply for higher level professional training within the Armed Forces. Conscripts are, therefore, an important recruiting source for the Armed Forces.

For most conscripts, service consists of four months of basic training. During the last month of training, conscripts who intend to volunteer for enlisted duty are prepared for subsequent reaction force training.

Similarly, during the last month of basic training for conscripts who will not continue serving in the Armed Forces, training is tailored towards performing tasks related to Denmark's overall national crisis and disaster preparedness system.

Conscripts also perform ceremonial and guard duties for the Royal Family. Conscripts serving with the Royal Life Guards and the Mounted Squadron of the Guard Hussar Regiment perform ceremonial and guard duty for the Royal Family. Conscripts also

serve as crew members aboard the royal yacht Dannebrog. Conscript royal guardsmen serve eight months, mounted hussars serve twelve months, and crewmembers of the royal yacht serve nine months.

All young men are called up to attend a so-called "Day of the Armed Forces", which was previously known as the "conscription board". Furthermore, all young women are invited to attend the "Day of the Armed Forces" and offered the opportunity to volunteer for one of the Armed Forces' basic training programs. During the "Day of the Armed Forces", the young men and women undergo a medical examination and take an intelligence test. They can also obtain information on the various types of national service and watch video spots on the training programs of the Armed Forces and the Danish Emergency Management Agency. "Day of the Armed Forces" sessions are held in Høvelte, Slagelse, Fredericia, Herning, Aalborg and Rønne.

There will be a temporary reduction in the intake of conscripts during the 2011 – 14 time frame through an adjustment to the actual requirements of the Armed Forces. This temporary adjustment entails that the annual induction of conscripts into the Armed Forces will be as follows:

- Army: approximately 4,100 conscripts
- Navy: approximately 400 conscripts
- Air Force: approximately 300 conscripts

## ORGANISATION OF THE ARMY

The Army is commanded by Army Operational Command Denmark, which is located on Karup Air Base.

### The Army's operational units consist of:

- Danish Division Headquarters in Haderslev, which is responsible of the organisational training of the brigades.
- 1st and 2nd Brigades headquartered in Haderslev and Slagelse respectively.
- The Royal Life Guards, which is garrisoned in Høvelte.
- The Guard Hussar Regiment, garrisoned in Slagelse and Rønne.
- Jutland Dragoon Regiment, garrisoned in Holstebro.
- Danish Artillery Regiment and the Army Fire Support, ISTAR<sup>1</sup> and CIMIC<sup>2</sup> Centre, garrisoned in Varde.
- The Engineer Regiment and the Army Engineer Support and CBRN<sup>3</sup> Centre, garrisoned in Skive.
- The Logistics Regiment and the Army Logistics and Military Police Centre, garrisoned in Aalborg.
- The Signals Regiment and the Army Command Support and Electronic Warfare Centre, garrisoned in Fredericia.
- Danish International Logistic Centre (DANILOG) in Vordingborg.
- The Jaeger Corps (army special operations unit) in Aalborg.

**Furthermore, there a number of supporting organisations such as:**

- The Army Academy (officers' school) in Copenhagen.
- The Army Combat School in Oksbøl.
- The Army NCO<sup>4</sup> School in Sønderborg.

The total strength of the Army is approximately 8,400 troops with an additional annual intake of approximately 4,100 conscripts.

<sup>1</sup> Intelligence, Surveillance, Target Acquisition, and Reconnaissance

<sup>2</sup> Civilian-Military Co-Operation

<sup>3</sup> Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear

<sup>4</sup> Non-commissioned officers

## TRAINING STRUCTURE OF THE ARMY

In broad outline, the Army comprises soldiers at three different levels of training – conscripts, soldiers on a Reaction Force contract and professional soldiers.

Conscripts undergo the army basic training programme, which provides them with initial military skills. They will also acquire some skills that will enable them to support the emergency services and contribute to the total defence.

At the end of the army basic training programme, the conscripts will be offered to continue in the Army Reaction Force, which trains soldiers for international missions. For eight months the soldiers train and prepare for the tasks they will have to perform in, for example, Afghanistan. Then they will be deployed for six months on a mission.

When the soldiers have been deployed, they have three options. They can continue as professional soldiers in the standing Reaction Force in the Army, they can sign a Reaction Force contract, so they can be redeployed later, or they can leave the Armed Forces. The professional soldiers can, at a short notice, be deployed on new missions or support on-going missions. Normally, professional soldiers are deployed on international operations once every three years.



## MAP OF THE ARMY UNITS AND SCHOOLS



## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY



### LEOPARD 2A5 Main Battle Tank

Number in service:	57
Speed:	68 km/h
Main armament:	120 mm smoothbore gun
Maximum aimed range:	3.5 km
Weight:	54 tonnes
Crew:	4
Cruising range:	520 km



### CV9035 Armoured Infantry Fighting Vehicle

Number in service:	45
Weight:	32 tonnes
Armament:	Bushmaster III 35 mm automatic cannon, 7.62 mm machine gun



### Armoured personnel carrier M113

Number in service:	A1: 170, G3: 246
Speed:	65 km/h
Armament:	Browning M2 .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine gun
Weight:	9.2 tonnes
Crew:	2 + 11 troops
Cruising range:	520 km

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY



### Armoured personnel carrier PIRANHA III C

Number in service:	90
Speed:	105 km/h
Armament:	Browning M2 .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine gun
Weight:	16.5 tonnes
Crew:	2 + 10 troops
Cruising range:	800 km



### MOWAG EAGLE IV ARMoured WHEELED RECONNAISSANCE VEHICLE

Number in service:	91
Speed:	110 km/h
Weight:	7.2 tonnes
Cruising range:	700 km



### HIGH MOBILITY MULTIPURPOSE WHEELED VEHICLE (HMMWV)

Number in service:	22
Weight:	approximately 5 tonnes
Speed:	100 km/h
Crew:	2 + 3 troops
Armament:	Browning M2 .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine gun
Cruising range:	600 km

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE ARMY



### **MERCEDES-BENZ G270/G280CDI 4 X 4**

Number in service G270CDI: approximately 500  
 Number in service G280CDI: approximately 200  
 There are an additional approximately 1,500 older model GD 240/290 vehicles.  
 Weight: 2,375 kg  
 Seating: up to 8 depending on model  
 Cruising range: approximately 400 km  
 In addition to the basic model, the vehicle also comes in a light armoured variant and an escort variant.



### **Self – propelled howitzer M109**

Number in service (for training only): 12  
 Armament: 155 mm howitzer  
 Maximum range: 18/24 km depending on type of ammunition  
 Crew: 7  
 Cruising range: 350 km



### **LEOPARD 1 BIBER Armoured Vehicle Launched Bridge**

Number in service: 10  
 Span: 20 m  
 Speed: 65 km/h  
 Weight: 45.3 tonnes  
 Crew: 2  
 Cruising range: 520 km

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE ARMY



### **WISENT 1 Armoured Recovery Vehicle**

Number in service: 11  
 Speed: 65 km/h  
 Armament: Browning M2 .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine gun (in overhead weapon station)  
 Weight: 52 tonnes  
 Crew: 3



### **Armoured Mine-Clearing Vehicle (Full-Width Mine Plough Mounted on WISENT 1 Armoured Recovery Vehicle)**

Number in service: 2  
 Weight: 54 tonnes  
 Speed: 65 km/h  
 Crew: 3  
 Mine-Clearing speed range: 2-5 km/h  
 Clearing lane width: 3.5 m  
 Armament: Browning M2 .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine gun



### **Mechanical Mine Reconnaissance Roller Mounted on M113 G3 DK**

Number in service: 2  
 Weight: 17.5 tonnes  
 Speed: 60 km/h  
 Crew: 2  
 Mine-Clearing speed range: 5-15 km/h  
 Clearing lane width: 3.5 m  
 Armament: Browning M2 .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine gun

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE ARMY



### **HYDREMA 910MCV Mine-Clearing Vehicle**

Number in service: 16  
 Speed: 30 km/h  
 Crew: 1  
 Mine-Clearing speed range: up to 3 km/h  
 Clearing lane width: 3.5 m



### **MAN SX45 Armoured All-Terrain 8x8 Truck**

Number in service: 30  
 Speed: 80 km/h  
 Load handling system: hook lift container  
 Protection: integrated armour cab  
 Weight: 22.2 tonnes  
 Crew: 3  
 Cruising range: 400 km



### **MAN HX77 All-Terrain 8x8 Truck**

Number in service: approximately 190  
 Speed: 80 km/h  
 Load handling system: flatbed or hook lift container  
 Protection: optional modular armour plates  
 Weight: 16-18.4 tonnes  
 Crew: 2  
 Cruising range: 400 km

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE ARMY



### **Heavy mortar**

Number in service: 20  
 Calibre: 120 mm



### **Light mortar**

Number in service: approximately 90  
 Calibre: 60 mm



### **Carl Gustaf Man-Portable Multi-Role Recoilless Rifle**

Number in service: 774  
 Kaliber: 84 mm  
 Weight: 11 kg  
 Effective range: up to 2,000 m depending on ammunition type  
 Sights include night vision device and laser range finder.

## ORGANISATION OF THE NAVY

The Danish Navy comprises of Headquarters Admiral Danish Fleet and two subordinate maritime surveillance centres, the Danish Task Group, two operational squadrons, the Navy Frogman Corps (SEALs), which has administrative control of the Naval Military Police and EOD technicians, as well as two operational logistic support centres. Furthermore, the Navy has a number of schools where its personnel are trained.

The two largest organisations in the Navy are 1st and 2nd Squadrons, which have their home ports at the naval bases in Frederikshavn and Korsør respectively. The focus of 1st Squadron is on national operations in the waters of Denmark, the Faroe Islands and Greenland. Second Squadron is dedicated to international operations and focused on combat operations. The ships and crews selected for international operations are primarily drawn from 2nd Squadron; however, units from 1st Squadron may also be deployed in international operations. In addition to ships and crews, the Navy can also deploy assets from other operational organisations, including the Danish Task Group, the Frogman Corps, the Naval EOD Service, the Naval Military Police, as well as maintenance teams from the operational logistic support centres.

### 1st Squadron

- 605 personnel
- 4 multi-role frigates (THETIS class)
- 6 patrol vessels (DIANA class)
- 2 sailing yachts (SVANEN and THYRA)
- 2 training boats (HOLM class)
- 2 environmental protection vessels (GUNNAR THORSON class)
- 2 environmental protection vessels (METTE MILJØ class)
- 3 environmental protection craft (MILJØ 101 class)
- 2 hydrographical survey craft (HOLM class)
- 2 Arctic patrol ships (KNUD RASMUSSEN class)
- 1 Arctic patrol cutter (AGDLEK class)

### 2nd Squadron

- 520 personnel
- 2 command and support ships (ABSALON class)
- 3 frigates (IVER HUITFELDT class) are under construction. The first unit will be delivered in 2011.
- Modular mine clearance assets.

## MAP OF THE NAVY'S OPERATIONAL UNITS AND SCHOOLS



## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE NAVY



### IVAR HUITFELDT-Class Frigates

Number: 3 (to be commissioned in 2012-13)  
 Length: 138.7 m  
 Beam: 19.8 m  
 Draught: 4.56/6.45 m  
 Displacement: 5,462/6,645 tonnes  
 Crew: 101 (with accommodations for an additional 64 personnel)  
 Speed: 28 knots (52 km/h)  
 Radius of action: approximately 9,000 nautical miles (16,600 km)  
 Helicopter: 1  
 Armament: Harpoon anti-ship missiles, Evolved Sea Sparrow (ESSM) surface-to-air missiles, Lockheed Martin MK41 Vertical Launching System (VLS) with 32 cells for Raytheon Standard Missiles SM2/SMK6, 127 mm (5-inch) Mk 45 Mod 4 fully-automatic naval gun, 35 mm Millennium revolver cannon, MU-90 anti-submarine torpedos, .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine guns  
 Pennant numbers: F361 IVAR HUITFELDT, F362 PETER WILLEMOES, F363 NIELS JUEL

### ABSALON-Class Command and Support Ships

Number in service: 2  
 Length: 137.6 m  
 Beam: 19.5 m  
 Draught: 6.3 m  
 Displacement: 6,300 tonnes  
 Service speed: 23 knots (approximately 43 km/h)  
 Radius of action: 9,000 nautical miles (approximately 16,600 km)  
 Crew: 100 (with accommodations for up to an additional 200 personnel)  
 Aircraft: 2 helicopters  
 Insertion craft: 2 SRC 90E  
 Armament: Harpoon anti-ship missiles, Sea Sparrow surface-to-air missiles, 127 mm (5-inch) Mk 45 Mod 4 fully automatic naval gun, 35 mm Millennium revolver cannon, MU-90 anti-submarine torpedoes, .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine guns  
 Pennant numbers: L16 ABSALON, L17 ESBERN SNARE



## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE NAVY



### THETIS-Class Multi-Role Frigates

Number in service: 4  
 Length: 112.5 m  
 Beam: 14.1 m  
 Draught: 6 m  
 Displacement: 3,500 tonnes  
 Service speed: 21.5 knots (approximately 40 km/h)  
 Radius of action: 8,500 nm (approximately 15,700 km)  
 Crew: 60  
 Armament: 76 mm Oto Melara rapid-fire gun, .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine guns, Stinger surface-to-air missiles, depth charges.  
 Pennant numbers: F357 THETIS, F358 TRITON, F359 VÆDDEREN, F360 HVIDBJØRNEN (equipped with Lynx helicopter)

### KNUD RASMUSSEN-Class Arctic Patrol Ships

Number in service: 2  
 Length: 61 m  
 Beam: 14.6 m  
 Draught: 5 m  
 Displacement: 1,720 tonnes  
 Service speed: 17 knots (31 km/h)  
 Radius of action: 3,000 nautical miles (approximately 5,500 km)  
 Crew: 18  
 Insertion/search and rescue craft: 1  
 Armament: 76 mm Oto Melara rapid-fire gun, .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine guns  
 Pennant numbers: P570 KNUD RASMUSSEN, P571 EJNAR MIKKELSEN



## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE NAVY



### DIANA-Class Patrol Vessels

Number in service:	6
Length:	43 m
Beam:	8.2 m
Draught:	2 m
Displacement:	186 tonnes
Speed:	18 knots (approximately 33 km/h)
Radius of action:	more than 1,000 nautical miles (approximately 1,800 km)
Crew:	9
Armament:	.50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine guns
Pennant numbers:	P520 DIANA, P521 FREJA, P522 HAVFRUEN, P523 NAJADEN, P524 NYMFEN, P525 ROTA



### AGDLEK-Class Arctic Patrol Cutter

Number in service:	1
Length:	31.4 m
Beam:	7.7 m
Draught:	3.6 m
Displacement:	330 tonnes
Speed:	12 knots (22 km/h)
Radius of action:	3,525 nautical miles (approximately 6,500 km)
Crew:	14
Armament:	.50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine guns
Pennant number:	Y388 TULUGAQ

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE NAVY



### FLYVEFISKEN-Class Multi-Role Vessels

Number in service:	2
Length:	54 m
Beam:	9 m
Draught:	3.8 m
Displacement:	450 tonnes
Speed:	30 knots (approximately 56 km/h)
Radius of action:	2,400 nautical miles (approximately 4,400 km)
Crew:	19 – 29 depending on role
Armament in mine countermeasures configuration:	76 mm Oto Melara rapid-fire gun, .50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine guns, remote-controlled mine-hunting and mine-neutralization drones
Pennant numbers:	P552 HAVKATTEN (to be decommissioned in 2011), P563 SØLØVEN (diving tender)



### HOLM-Class Multi-Role Craft

Number in service:	6
Length:	28.9 m
Beam:	6.4 m
Draught:	1.8 m
Displacement:	98 tonnes
Crew:	3 (accommodates up to 9)
Speed:	12 knots (22 km/h)
Radius of action:	1,200 nautical miles (approximately 2,200 km)
Pennant numbers:	A541 BIRKHOLM, A542 FYRHOLM, A543 ERTHOLM, A544 ALHOLM, MSD5 HIRSHOLM, MSD6 SALTHOLM

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE NAVY



### MRD-Class Drone Minesweepers

Number in service:	2
Length:	18 m
Beam:	4.75 m
Draught:	1.3 m
Displacement:	30 tonnes
Speed:	12 knots (approximately 22 km/h)
Crew:	None
Pennant numbers:	MRD 3, MRD 4



### MSF-Class Drone Minesweepers

Number in service:	4
Length:	26.5 m
Beam:	7 m
Draught:	2.2 m
Displacement:	125 tonnes
Speed:	12 knots (22 km/h)
Crew:	None
Pennant numbers:	MSF 1, MSF 2, MSF 3, MSF 4



### The Royal Yacht DANNEBROG

Length:	79 m
Beam:	10.4 m
Draught:	3.7 m
Displacement:	1,130 tonnes
Crew:	55
Speed:	14 knots (approximately 27 km/h)
Radius of action:	3,860 nautical miles (approximately 6,600 km)

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE NAVY



### GUNNAR THORSEN-Class Environmental Protection Vessels (Sea Supply Design)

Number in service:	2
Length:	55.6 m
Beam:	12.3 m
Draught:	3.9 m
Displacement:	1,660 tonnes
Speed:	12 knots (approximately 22 km/h)
Crew:	16
Pennant numbers:	A560 GUNNAR THORSON, A561 GUNNAR SEIDENFADEN



### METTE MILJØ-Class Environmental Protection Vessels (Sea Truck Design)

Number in service:	2
Length:	29.7 m
Beam:	8.2 m
Draught:	2.3 m
Displacement:	247 tonnes
Speed:	10 knots (approximately 18 km/h)
Radius of action:	1,000 nautical miles (approximately 1,800 km)
Crew:	9
Pennant numbers:	A562 MARIE MILJØ, A563 METTE MILJØ



### SLEIPNER-Class Transport Vessel

Number in service:	1
Length:	36.5 m
Beam:	7.6 m
Draught:	2.7 m
Displacement:	1,130 tonnes
Crew:	7 - 9
Speed:	10 knots (approximately 18 km/h)
Radius of action:	3,860 nautical miles (approximately 6,600 km)
Pennant number:	A559 SLEIPNER

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE NAVY



### SVANEN-Class Sailing Yachts

Number in service:	2
Length:	18.8 m
Beam:	4.4 m
Draught:	2.4 m
Displacement:	32 tonnes
Speed:	12 knots (22 km/h)
Crew:	4 and 6 – 8 naval cadets
Pennant numbers:	Y101 SVANEN, Y102 THYRA



### STOREBRO 90E HIGH-SPEED INSERTION CRAFT

Number in service:	4 LCP + 2 SAR
Length:	11.9 m
Beam:	2.9 m
Draught:	0.7 m
Displacement:	8.2 tonnes
Speed:	37 knots (approximately 69 km/h)
Radius of action:	less than 100 nautical miles (185 km)
Crew:	3 – 4
Pennant numbers:	LCP 1, LCP 2, LCP 3, LCP 4; SAR 1 and SAR 2 are stationed aboard the KNUD RASMUSSEN-class arctic patrol ships

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE THE NAVY



### MILJØ 101-103-Class Environmental Protection Craft

	MILJØ 101-102	MILJØ 103
Number in service:	2	1
Length:	16.4 m	16.38 m
Beam:	4.3 m	4.6 m
Draught:	1.9 m	0.65 m
Displacement:	16 tonnes	30 tonnes
Speed:	15 knots (28 km/h)	over 20 knots (37 km/h)
Crew:	3	3 (+ additional personnel)
Pennant numbers:	Y340 MILJØ 101, Y341 MILJØ 102, Y342 MILJØ 103	

## ORGANISATION OF THE AIR FORCE

The Royal Danish Air Force comprises of the Tactical Air Command which is the Air Force headquarter located in Karup, an Expeditionary Air Staff unit, three air wings, an Air Control Wing and a Combat Support Wing. The Expeditionary air staff has the main task of performing command and communication (C2) on the operational level.

The three air wings are located on three airbases and each have their special focus; respectively fighter aircraft operations, helicopter operations and finally one wing is focused on operations related to tactical air transport. The main task of the Air Control Wing is to control the Danish air space and The Combat Support Wing has the main task of supporting the other wings with force protection, medical support, communications etc. All the air wings can provide assets for participation in international operations, e.g. F-16 Fighting Fal-

cons, C-130J Hercules and EH-101 Merlin configured either as Search and Recue helicopter or as Tactical Troop Transport helicopter.

In addition the Royal Danish Air Force provides assets to secure the Danish air space as well as for numerous domestic tasks in support of other governmental areas of responsibility, e.g. search and rescue, and support to the police.

### Fighter Wing Skrydstrup

Personnel: 700  
30 F-16 Fighting Falcons

### Air Transport Wing Aalborg

Personnel: 417  
4 Hercules C130J-30 medium-size transporters  
3 Challenger CL-604 inspection aircraft

### Expeditionary Air Staff

Personnel: 19

### Helicopter Wing Karup

Personnel: 650  
8 AS550 C2 Fennec light observation helicopters  
8 EH-101 Merlin search and rescue helicopters  
6 EH-101 Merlin tactical troop transport helicopters  
8 Lynx ship-based helicopters

### Air Command Wing

Personnel: 373  
2 Lockheed Martin TPS tactical transportable longrange radars  
1 Selex RAT-31 DL stationary long-range 3D air surveillance radar  
1 Marconi S-723 stationary long-range 3D air surveillance radar  
6 RAC-3D intermediate-range tactical 3D surveillance radars

### Combat Support Wing

Personnel: 341  
Combat Communications  
Military Working Dogs  
Medical Support  
Aerial Port Service

## MAP OF AIR FORCE INSTALLATIONS AND SCHOOLS



## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE AIR FORCE



### F-16 FIGHTING FALCON Multi-Role Fighter

Number:	45 (30 in service)
Crew:	1 or 2
Maximum speed:	2,148 km/h
Length:	14.32 m
Wingspan:	9.14 m
Height:	5.01 m
Radius of action:	1,296 km
Armament:	General Electric M61A1 Vulcan 20 mm multi-barrel cannon, bombs, rockets and missiles



### C-130J-30 Hercules Medium Transport Aircraft

Number in service:	4
Maximum speed:	630 km/h
Crew:	3 - 4
Length:	34.36 m
Wingspan:	40.4 m
Height:	11.7 m
Propeller diameter:	4.04 m
Radius of action:	5,700 km



### Challenger CL-604 Light Transport and Inspection Aircraft

Number in service:	3
Maximum speed:	650 km/h
Crew:	2 - 3
Length:	20.9 m
Wingspan:	19.6 m
Height:	6.3 m
Radius of action:	6,500 km

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE AIR FORCE



### EH-101 MERLIN SAR and Troop Transport Helicopter

Number in service:	14
Crew:	4-5 and up to 30 passengers
Maximum speed:	309 km/h
Cruise speed:	278 km/h
Length:	19.53 m
Height:	5.3 m
Rotor diameter:	18.6 m
Radius of action:	531 km



### AS550 C2 Fennec Light Observation Helicopter

Number in service:	8
Crew:	2
Maximum speed:	287 km/h
Cruise speed:	186 km/h
Length:	10.93 m
Height:	3.34 m
Rotor diameter:	10.69 m
Radius of action:	250 km



### LYNX (MK90B) helicopter

Number in service:	8
Total length:	15.24 m
Height:	3.67 m
Rotor diameter:	12.80 m
Cruise speed:	120 knots (222 km/h)
Maximum speed:	167 knots (309 km/h)
Maximum range:	384 nautical miles (711 km)
Crew:	2 - 3
Armament:	.50 calibre (12.7 mm) heavy machine gun

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE AIR FORCE



### **Saab T-17 Supporter Primary Trainer**

Number in service:	27
Crew:	1 – 2
Maximum speed:	287 km/h
Cruise speed:	186 km/h
Length:	7 m
Wingspan:	8.8 m
Height:	2.6 m
Radius of action:	703 km



### **Selex RAT-31 DL Stationary Long-Range 3D Air Surveillance Radar**

Number in service:	1
Aircraft detection range:	470 km
Altitude:	30 km
Size of antenna:	81 m <sup>2</sup>
Crew:	8
Total weight:	30 tonnes

Mounted on a 22-metre radar tower at Skagen.



### **Marconi S-723 Stationary Long-Range 3D Air Surveillance Radar**

Number in service:	1
Aircraft detection range:	400 km
Altitude:	30 km
Size of antenna:	100 m <sup>2</sup>
Crew:	2
Total weight:	30 tonnes

Mounted on a 20-metre radar tower on Bornholm.

## ARMS AND EQUIPMENT OF THE AIR FORCE



### **Lockheed Martin TPS-77 Tactical Transportable Long-Range 3D Air Surveillance Radar**

Number in service:	2
Aircraft detection range:	470 km
Altitude:	30 km
Size of antenna:	32 m <sup>2</sup>
Crew:	6
Total weight:	22 tonnes

Can be transported by two C-130J Hercules aircraft.



### **RAC-3D Intermediate-Range Tactical 3D**

Number in service:	6
Aircraft detection range:	100 km
Antenna:	3D Planar Phased Array
Crew:	2
Weight:	10 tonnes

Can be transported by truck and transport aircraft.

# WHAT IS NATO?

NATO is an alliance of 28 independent states. The Alliance was founded in 1949 when 11 countries, including Denmark, signed the North Atlantic Treaty. The members of NATO have a common interest in maintaining peace and defending their freedom through political solidarity and adequate military defence to deter and, if necessary, repel all possible forms of aggression against them.

NATO's essential purpose is to safeguard the freedom and security of all its members by political as well as military means in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter. The Alliance is based on common values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law and the Alliance has worked since its inception for the establishment of a just and lasting peaceful order in Europe.

As the security environment is changing, so must NATO. Hence NATO has adopted a new Strategic Concept which recognizes that Alliance members face new and complex threats such as Cyber warfare. Also it is now widely recognized that the complex conflicts of today cannot be solved by military means alone. Hence all political, civilian and military instruments must be brought to use in a coordinated manner – a so-called Comprehensive Approach.

During recent years, NATO has developed the capability to operate globally. This is demonstrated by the operation conducted by the International Security Assistance Force in Afghanistan. NATO

leads a multinational force with troop contributions from more than 40 member states and partner nations. This places great demands on training and materiel.

The majority of Danish forces serving in international operations are deployed as part of NATO-led operations.

Today the members of NATO are Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, United Kingdom and the United States,

## **NATO Response Force**

In 2002 NATO decided to create the high-readiness multinational joint force – NATO Response Force (NRF) consisting of 25,000 troops. The Force has two principal aims. The first is that the Force must be a quick-reaction force ready for operational deployment wherever required. The missions will range from disaster consequence management to being the initial entry force to be deployed in enemy territory.

The second purpose of the NRF concept is to serve as the driving force in modernising NATO's forces. Forces participating in NRF must be equipped with materiel that will be easy to transport over great distances, and the soldiers must, moreover, be ready

for combat. Every six months, all 25,000 troops will be replaced. This means that many units from NATO's member nations will undergo the demanding training programme required for NRF certification.

Below is a list of the forces Denmark has committed to the NATO Response Force since 2008 and the forces Denmark will commit in the near future.

## **NRF 10 (1st half of 2008)**

One armour battaillon, one corvette, seven staff officers for the NRF Air Component Command headquarters in NFR and one civilian roll-on, roll-off transport vessel.

## **NRF 11 (2nd half of 2008)**

One civilian transport vessel, one patrol vessel in the mine-clearance role and six F-16 fighter aircraft.

## **NRF 12 (1st half of 2009)**

One civilian transport vessel and six F-16 fighter aircraft.

## **NRF 13 (2nd half of 2009)**

One civilian transport vessel, a part of the maritime special operations forces contribution to the NRF, a command ship (THETIS class), and a logistic support element for the Commander of the Standing NRF Mine Countermeasures Group

## **NRF 14 (1st half of 2010)**

Denmark was the lead nation for the Land Component Command, and Danish Division formed the core of the LCC headquarters. Danish personnel contributions to NRF 14 were: 840 from the Army, 28 from the Navy and 51 from the Air Force.

## **NRF 15 (2nd half of 2010)**

Command ship (ABSALON class) and two FLYVEFISKEN-class multi-role vessels.

## **NRF 16 (1st half of 2011)**

Strategic Sealift (2x2,400LM), four F-16 fighters and Strategic Airlift (two IL-76, one MD-83).

## **NRF 17 (2nd half of 2011)**

Strategic Sealift (2x2,400LM), four F-16 fighters and Strategic Airlift (two IL-76, one MD-83).

## **NRF in 2012**

LCC Staff Element, one light Recce SQN, Strategic Sealift (2x2,400LM), four F-16 fighters, Strategic Airlift (two IL-76, one MD-83), Tactical Airlift (three C-130J) and one Mobile Air Command & Control unit (MACC).

## **NRF in 2013**

One large unit (110 pax), Strategic Sealift (2x2,400LM), four F-16 fighters, Strategic Airlift (two IL-76, one MD-83), Tactical Airlift (three C-130J) and one Mobile Air Command & Control unit (MACC).

## WHAT IS NATO?

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### **Combined transport initiatives**

NATO's ability to operate globally requires that troops and equipment can be transported on ships and aircraft over long distances. Strategic sea- and airlifts are expensive and difficult, which is why NATO member states conduct these operations as a combined effort. As part of its contribution to the Movement Coordination Centre Europe, Denmark has chartered roll-on/roll-off transport ships until 2021 as well as three strategic transport aircraft until 2013. A number of NATO countries, including Denmark and Germany, have utilised these transport capabilities.



# INTERNATIONAL OPERATIONS

Statistics on deployed personnel 2010

1. Feb 2011

## NATO operations

Kosovo	45
Afghanistan	738
Iraq	6
The Horn of Africa (Esbern Snare)	138
<b>Total NATO</b>	<b>927</b>

## Coalitions

USA	5
Bahrain	2
Korea (UNMAC)	2
<b>Total Coalitions</b>	<b>9</b>

## UN Operations

Lebanon	147
Kosovo	1
Afghanistan	1
The Middle East	10
Iraq	2
Liberia	4
Sudan	11
Congo	2
<b>Total UN</b>	<b>173</b>

**In total** 1,109





## CONTACT INFORMATION OF THE DANISH ARMED FORCES

### Useful contacts in the Defence

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Admiral Danish Fleet	+45 8943 3099	forsvaret.dk/sok	sok@mil.dk
Tactical Air Command Denmark	+45 9962 4950	forsvaret.dk/ftk	ftk@mil.dk
Island Commander Greenland	+299 691 911	forsvaret.dk/glk	glk@glk.gl
Island Commander Faroes	+298 341 420	forsvaret.dk/frk	frk@frk.fo
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Danish Defence Acquisition and Logistics Organisation	+45 7257 5999	forsvaret.dk/fmt	fmt@mil.dk
Danish Defence Estates and Infrastructure Organisation	+45 9924 1111	forsvaret.dk/fbe	fbe@mil.dk
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