



Danish Defence

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Parliament & Government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy.

Monarch: Queen Margrethe II.

Parliament: The Folketing (179 seats). Eight political parties are represented in Parliament.

Prime Minister: Mr. Anders Fogh Rasmussen (The Danish Liberal Party).

Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mr. Per Stig Møller (The Danish Conservative Party).

Minister of Defence: Mr. Svend Aage Jensby (The Danish Liberal Party).

Geography & Landscape

The Kingdom of Denmark consists of Denmark, Greenland and the Faroe Islands.

Denmark is situated between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, between Continental Europe and the Scandinavian Peninsula. The Capital is Copenhagen on the island of Zealand.

The Jutland peninsula is connected to the rest of continental Europe, bordering Germany to the south. The length of the border is 68 km. To the east, the international waterway of the Sound provides the border to Sweden, only minutes away by tunnel and bridge or ferry.

Denmark consists of Jutland and 406 islands connected by numerous bridges and ferries. No Dane lives more than 52 km. from the sea. The total length of the coastline is 7,314 km. Each year more than 125,000 ships pass through the Danish straits.

Greenland is the largest island in the world. The environment is rather rough and more than 80% is permanently covered by the ice cap. The capital is Nuuk/Godthåb on the west coast. The total coastline is 39,000 km.

The Faroe Islands consist of 18 islands, 17 of which are inhabited. The Faroes are situated in the middle of the North Atlantic between Iceland, Norway and Scotland. The capital is Thorshavn on the island of Strømø.

Danish Security Policy

Denmark's international position and foreign policy are determined by the geographic position of our country, and its role as both a West European and a Nordic democracy.

The Aims of the Danish Armed Forces are

established in an Act passed by Parliament in February 2001. The Armed Forces constitute an important means of the security policy and have the aims of

- Preventing conflicts and war,
- upholding the sovereignty of Denmark and securing continued existence and integrity of the country and
- furthering peaceful development in the world with due respect for human rights.

The Act defines six main tasks for the Armed Forces:

- Crisis management and co-operation.
- Sovereignty and exercise authority.
- Confidence building and promotion of stability with the emphasis on Central and Eastern Europe.
- Peace support.
- Other tasks, primarily assistance to the civilian part of society.
- Employment capability.

International Missions

Denmark realizes the need for initiatives to promote a peaceful development in other areas of the world. Danish soldiers have taken part in UN peacekeeping activities since 1948. At the end of 2003 more than 64.000 Danish soldiers have served in NATO, OSCE and UN missions. By January 2004 some 1100 from all three services



Danish UN soldiers arrive at Sarajevo in 1993

are serving in international missions around the world: On the Balkans, in the Mediterranean Sea, in and around Afghanistan, in Africa and in Iraq etc.

Danish soldiers are also serving in UN observer missions, and a special UN stand-by force is maintained in cooperation with other countries.

Denmark contributes forces from all three services to the UN/DHA MCDA register and a headquarters unit from the Danish Reaction Brigade to the UN Stand-by Arrangements System.

Denmark initiated the establishment of the Multinational UN Stand-by Forces High Readiness Brigade (SHIRBRIG), and is hosting the planning element for SHIRBRIG comprising officers from the participating nations. Denmark participated with a reinforced headquarters company in SHIRBRIG's first mission in 2001 in Ethiopia/Eritrea (UNMEE).

A prerequisite for the substantial Danish contribution to international operations is the high percentage of fully combat trained conscripts that continue as professional soldiers. The Danish Model is a professional defence structure and organization based on conscription.

Denmark within NATO



HDMS Olfert Fischer in the Suez Canal in 1990 en route to the Persian Gulf

Denmark attaches great importance to the membership of NATO and to the participation in the integrated military structure in NATO. This cooperation is seen as the best guarantee for security and stability.

Within the NATO Command Structure Denmark is part of Regional Command North.

To advise the Commander-in-Chief Allied Forces North Europe on Air and Naval operations, two Single Service Headquarters – Headquarters Allied Air Forces North and

Headquarters Allied Naval Forces North – have been appointed and placed on the third level of the Command Structure. Furthermore, the Combined Air Operations Centre at Finderup in Jutland is attached to HQ AIRNORTH, and Admiral Danish Fleet at Århus in Jutland is linked directly to HQ NAVNORTH.

To further strengthen the flexibility of the Command Structure, three Joint Commands have been appointed at the third level, one of these – Joint Headquarters Northeast (JHQ NE) – is situated at Karup in Denmark. If a crisis evolves and the operational requirement necessitates the JHQ NE could be designated a Joint Operations Area, in which the Joint Commander and his staff will conduct joint operations with assigned forces from the Force Structure.

The Force Structure includes forces from all services, which could be placed under NATO command in time of crisis or war. Forces within the Force Structure are assigned with an attached degree of readiness and availability. Denmark contributes forces from all three services.

Denmark supports the concept of Partnership for Peace (PfP) with the Central and Eastern European countries and other OSCE countries and the enhancement of PfP with the



A Danish reconnaissance patrol in Iraq



purpose of increasing interoperability between partners and the Alliance.

Denmark within the EU

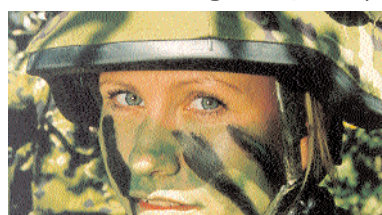
Denmark is a full member of the EU. However, since the ratification of the Treaty of the European Union in 1992/1993 Denmark has had an exemption in the area of Defence and military matters. Consequently, Denmark does not participate in decisions and actions of the EU, which have defence implications. We do not commit troops to the EU Headline Goal and we will not participate with military forces in EU crisis management operations.

The Danish Armed Forces

Denmark has a compulsory military service and the defence of Denmark relies on mobilization. However, in accordance with the current Defence Agreement 2000-2004, the emphasis in Danish defence is shifting from home defence based upon mobilization to crisis management using reaction forces. The international operations capability will be strengthened.

Significant structural rationalisation and adjustments within the Danish Armed Forces are implemented within the period 2000-2004. In peacetime, the active forces are a mixture of commissioned officers, professional noncommissioned officers (NCOs) and soldiers, conscripts (officers, NCOs and privates) and civilians.

Within the framework of the Defence Agreement 2000-2004 Denmark has selected the Agusta/Westland EH101 helicopter as replacement for the S-61 Search and Rescue helicopter and as the new tactical transport helicopter for the Danish Reaction Brigade. 14 helicop-



A Danish C-130H Hercules on the runway in Manas, Kyrgyzstan

ters are on order. Furthermore Denmark has ordered two new Large Flexible Support vessels for the Navy and three new C-130J-30 Hercules transport aircraft are on order to replace three old C-130H Hercules.

Army

The Army consists of the Army Operational Command, the Army Materiel Command, a number of regiments related to specific branches (armour, infantry, artillery, etc.), schools, camps and the Danish International Logistic Centre.

The regiments receive and train conscripts up to company level. They are then handed over to larger formations - the Danish Division, four brigades, five territorial defence regions and three combat groups - for further training.

A modernization programme for the Leopard 2A4 to be up-graded to 2A5 is ongoing.

The peacetime strength is some 13,350 military personnel. The wartime strength of the total force is being reduced from 58,000 to 46,000 within the timeframe 2000- 2004.

Navy

The ships of the Navy consist of corvettes, patrol ships and vessels, sub-

marines, minelayers, and coastal auxiliaries organised in four squadrons. The patrol ships and patrol vessels include ocean patrol vessels and ocean patrol cutters for service in Greenland and Faroes waters, and the multi-role STANDARD FLEX 300 which can be configured for surveillance, missile and torpedo attack, anti-submarine, minelaying and mine countermeasure roles as well as for civilian tasks, as required. The Navy's shorebased organisation comprises Headquarters Admiral Danish Fleet, the Naval Materiel Command, control, communication, surveillance and support components.

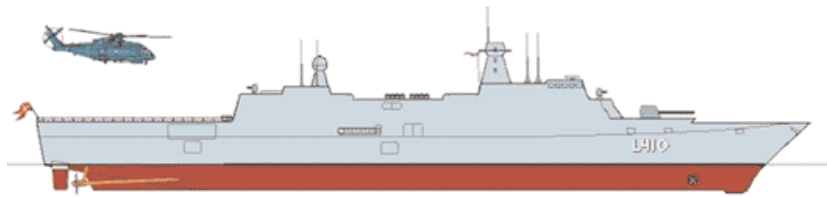
In peacetime, the Navy is responsible for surveillance of the Danish waters, search and rescue and in the waters around Greenland and The Faroes also fishery inspection. In wartime, the main task will be control of the Danish straits and defence of the territory against attack from the sea.

Two new multi-role Flexible





DANISH DEFENCE



A Drawing of the new Flexible Support Vessel

Support vessels of approx. 6300t fully loaded are on order. The Flexible Support vessels can be configured for e.g. support of land operations, as a hospital ship, minelaying, embargo operations, amphibious operations and will be able to operate two EH101 helicopters. The first unit will be operational by 2006.

The peacetime strength of some 4,000 military personnel will increase to some 7,300 after mobilization.

Air Force



The Air Force is organised with a Tactical Air Command, an Air Materiel Command, and a number of air bases and schools. The active air defence is centered around The Control and Air Defence Group organised in two centers (6 SAM squadrons each with 2 DEHAWK fire units and 1 STINGER element) and 6 control and reporting squadrons. The control and air defence system is supplemented by several coastal radars and the Ground Observer Corps of the Home Guard. The control and air defence system is linked up to the NATO Air Defence Ground Environment (NADGE) system and is able to cooperate with the NATO Airborne Early Warning aircraft.

Three fighter squadrons equipped with the F-16 Falcon fighter aircraft, one transport squadron with C-130 Hercules, Challenger CL604 and Gulfstream G-III and one squadron with S-61 Sea King helicopters, pri-

marily used for search and rescue purposes, form the bulk of the flying assets of the Air Force.

The squadrons are based at three air force bases with one additional military air base classified as deployment base, together with nine civilian airfields as "minimum facility bases" for combat aircraft.

The peacetime strength is some 4,600 military personnel. The wartime strength of the total force is being reduced from 14,800 to 11,600 within the timeframe 2000-2004.

Home Guard



The years of occupation during the Second World War brought an important change in the attitude of the population towards defence. This is reflected in the strength of the Home Guard. Approx. 60,000 men and women are trained as volunteers by some 250 regular officers. In accordance with the current Defence Agreement 2000-2004 the emphasis on the Home Guard is strengthened. The Home Guard will in the future be responsible for the five territorial Defence Regions.

While the Home Guard is directly under the Ministry of Defence in peacetime, the three service related parts of the Home Guard will come under the command of the Chief of Defence in wartime primarily to provide surveillance and security in close cooperation with the Army, Navy and Air Force.

FACTS

Army	
LEOPARD 2A4 (120 mm)	51
LEOPARD 1A5 (105 mm)	230
M-113 APC (various versions)	632
M-113A2 AFSV (25 mm)	50
PIRANHA III APC	22
SISU XA-185 Ambulance	11
MLRS M-270	12
M-109 Howitzer 155 mm	76
Towed Artillery 155 mm	97
Helicopters with TOW	12
Helicopters (observation)	13
UAV	8

Navy	
Corvettes	3
Minelayers	4
Submarines	4
Standard Flex 300	14
Ocean patrol vessels	4
Ocean patrol cutters	3
Patrol vessels	9
Helicopters	8
Mobile Logistic Unit	1
Auxiliaries	23

Air Force	
F-16 Fighting Falcon	68
C-130H Hercules	3
Gulfstream G-III	2
Challenger CL604	3
Sea King helicopters	8
T-17 Saab	28
DEHAWK squadrons	6

Personnel 2004 (approx. figures)	
Officers	3,650
Professionals:	
- NCOs and privates	11,150
Conscripts	5,750
Civilians	7,350
Total peacetime	27,900
After mobilization	61,800
Home Guard	60,000

Defence Budget 2004 (national definition)	
Total costs	18,732,8
Share of GDP	1.23%
Defence Command Share Salary	8,941,8
Operating expenditure	6,509,1
Installation costs	1,041,2
Total costs	16,492,1

Area	
Denmark	43,093
The Faroe Islands	1,399
Greenland	2,166,600

Population 2003:	
Denmark	5,383,507
The Faroe Islands	45,000
Greenland	56,600

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