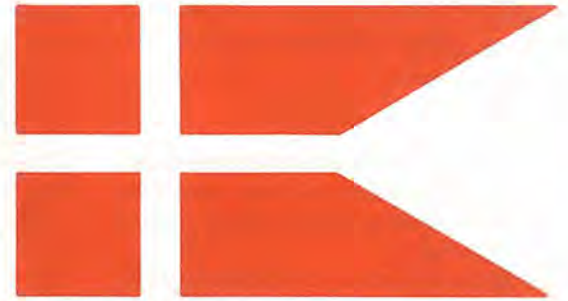


Facts about Denmark



The Armed Forces

Area

Total: 43,093 sq.km. (26,933 sq.miles)
(Greenland and the Faroes not included)
Area of different parts: Jutland 29,776 sq.km., Funen group of islands 3,486 sq.km., Zealand group of islands 9,243 sq.km., Bornholm 588 sq.km.
Greenland: 2,200,000 sq.km. (1,375,000 sq.miles)
Faroe Islands: 1,399 sq.km. (874 sq.miles)

Population

Total: 5,135,409 (January 1990 - Greenland and the Faroes not included).
Population pr. sq.km.: 119 (pr. sq.mile 190)
Approx. population in different parts: Jutland 2,4 mill., Funen 0.5 mill., Zealand 2,2 mill.
Greenland: 55,171
The Faroe Islands: 47,653

Government

The Kingdom of Denmark is a constitutional monarchy.
Queen: Queen Margrethe II.
Capital: Copenhagen (1.344,000 inhabitants)
Parliament: The Folketing (179 seats).
Government: Minority coalition of Conservatives and Liberals.
Prime Minister: Mr. Poul Schlüter (Conservative).
Minister of Defence: Mr. Knud Enggaard (Liberal).

Economy

First of May 1991:
One pound sterling: 11.33 Danish kroner
One US\$: 6.92 Danish kroner
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):
1989 735 billion DKr
1990 776 billion DKr (estimated)
1991 810 billion DKr (estimated)
Approx. annual growth: 1.9 %
Defence expenditure:
1989 15,963 billion DKr
1990 16,399 billion DKr
1991 16,725 billion DKr (budget)

Share of GNP for defence:

1989	2.09 %
1990	2.04 %
1991	2.01 %

Geography

Denmark lies between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, between Continental Europe and the Scandinavian Peninsula.
The Jutland peninsula is connected to the rest of Europe, bordering Germany in 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 15 minutes away by ferry (4 km).
Apart from Jutland Denmark consists of 406 islands connected by numerous bridges and ferries. No Dane lives more than 52km from the sea. The total length of the coast-line is 7,314 km.
The Danish terrain is rather flat. The highest point is 180 meter and rocks can be found only on the island of Bornholm. The countryside is characterized by agricultural land



with numerous built-up areas, groves, forests and streams.

Distribution of area

- Lakes and streams: 1 %
- Roads: 2 %
- Built-up areas: 7 %
- Meadows, moors: 11 %
- Forests: 12 %
- Agriculture: 67 %

Greenland is the largest island in the world, but the environment is rather unfriendly and more than 80 % is permanently covered by the ice cap.

The Faroes consists of 17 inhabited islands.

Strategic position

Denmark controls the Baltic Approaches. Each year more than 50,000 ships pass through the straits of the Great Belt and the Sound.

The Danish territory is well situated as a base- and staging area for operations on the Northern part of the European continent. It also provides a link between the Scandinavian Peninsula and continental Europe, and presents a flanking threat to operations in central Europe.

Defence agreements

Traditionally the details concerning the Danish Defence are established in defence agreements approved by a very large majority in the Folketing. The agreements will cover periods from one to four years.

The current agreement of March 1989 has been extended to the end of 1992.

Danish security policy

Denmark's international position and foreign policy is determined by the country's

geographic position, its considerable foreign trade and its role as both a West European and a Nordic democracy.

From 1956 Denmark has participated actively in the peace-keeping operations of the United Nations. A special UN readiness force is maintained in cooperation with the other Nordic countries.

In 1973 Denmark joined the European Community together with Great Britain. Denmark remains the only Nordic member of EEC.

In 1949 Denmark became one of the founding members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Reservations

Denmark has as is the case for Norway decided to refuse the stationing of nuclear weapons and foreign troops on its soil in peacetime. However, troops from other NATO countries frequently take part in allied exercises in Denmark and the reception of external reinforcements in crisis or war is given the highest priority in Danish defence planning.

NATO command structure

Within Allied Command Europe Denmark is a part of Allied Forces Northern Europe (AFNORTH), which comprises Denmark, Norway and Schleswig-Holstein, the Northernmost region in Germany. AFNORTH has its headquarters at Kolsås, near Oslo, Norway. Headquarters Baltic Approaches (BALTAP) is situated in Karup in Jutland and covers Denmark and Schleswig-Holstein. The Danish/German corps LANDJUT has its peacetime headquarter in the

German town of Rendsburg North of the Kiel Canal.

Defence concept

The defence of Denmark calls for close cooperation between the three services.

In Jutland the Jutland Division with three mechanized brigades will join LANDJUT in Schleswig-Holstein, while rear area security is provided by local defence forces, two regimental combat groups and the Homeguard.

On Zealand local defence forces and three regimental combat groups guard the coast. Two mechanized brigades are held as a central reserve.

The island of Bornholm will be defended by a regimental combat group.

Seaward defence and control of the sea lines of communication in crisis or in war will be a joint operation carried out with naval and air forces and in close cooperation with German forces. The concept is that of a layered forward defence employing submarines, aircraft, missile- and torpedocarrying ships and defensive minefields.

The shallow waters favour the planned use of mines and the Danish stock of mines is one of the largest and most modern within NATO.

The Air Force provides air defence through a combination of fighter defence and HAWK missile batteries and can support the operations of both the Army and the Navy.

Inspection vessels, cutters and maritime patrol aircraft are deployed to Greenland and the Faroes. Responsibility for defence in wartime rests with the Supreme Allied Commander Atlantic (SACLANT).

Danish Armed Forces

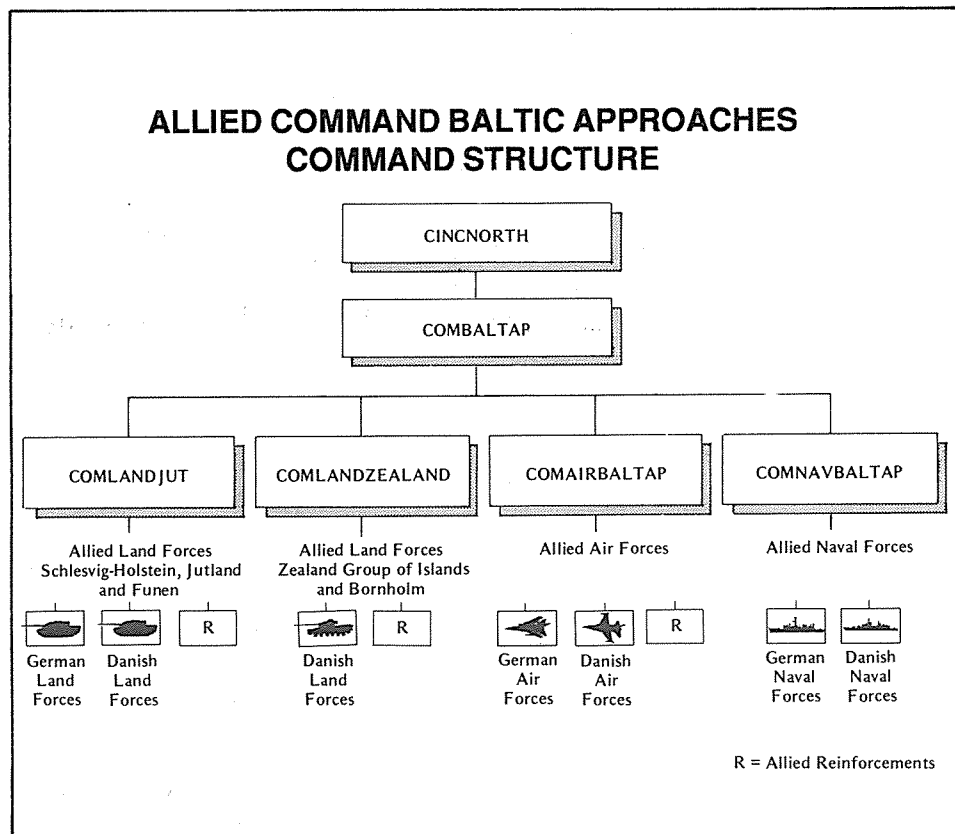
Denmark has compulsory military service and the Danish defence relies on mobilization. In peacetime the active forces are a mixture of enlisted officers, professional NCOs and soldiers, conscripts (officers, NCOs and privates) and civilians.

Active as of May 1991:

- Officers: 4,578
- Professionals:
 - NCOs 5,412
 - Privates 9,046
- Conscripts:
 - NCOs 1,552
 - Privates 8,782
- Civilians 9,432
- Total: 38,802
- After mobilization:
 - Approx 100,000
 - Home Guard 70,000

Army

Eighteen regiments (from 1992 seventeen) related to specific branches (armour, infantry, artillery etc.) receive and train conscripts up to company level. These are then handed over to the larger formations - seven regions, five brigades and one divi-



sion for further training. The Army relies to a large extent on mobilization. The peacetime strength is some 18,000 military personnel while in wartime the total force will be 72,000.

Mobilization is planned to take place from a system of dispersed depots and can be completed within some 24 hours.

Navy

The Navy consists of shorebased command-, training-, surveillance- and support components, and of naval units such as corvettes, fast patrol boats, submarines, minelayers, mine countermeasure vessels and patrol vessels. Currently a new type of ships is being procured - the STANDARD FLEX type of approx. 300 t, which with interchangeable weapons- and equipment modules can be fitted out for surveillance, attack, minelaying- or mine countermeasure roles.

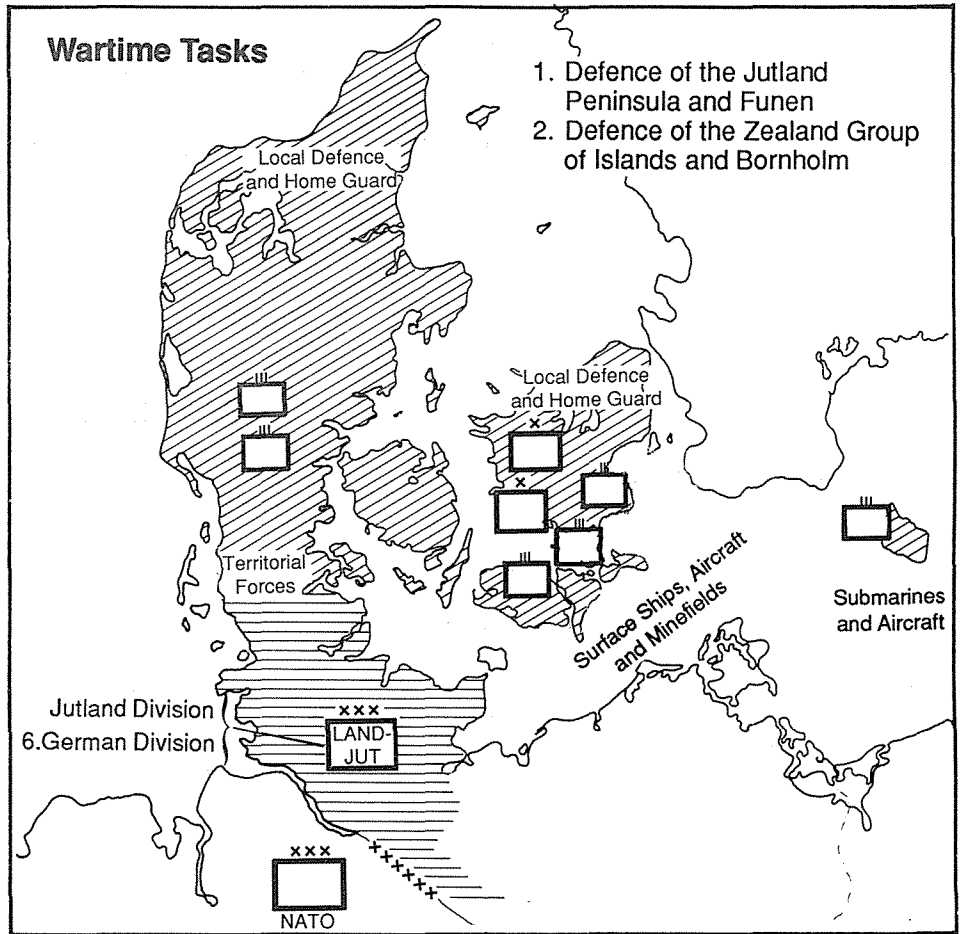
In peacetime the Navy is responsible for surveillance of the Danish waters, search and rescue and for fishery inspection in waters around Greenland and the Faroes. In wartime the main tasks will be control of the Danish straits and defence of the territory from attack from the sea.

The peacetime strength of some 5000 military personnel will rise to 10,000 after mobilization.

Air Force

The Air Force consists of four fighter squadrons of F-16 fighters, two squadrons (from 1992 one squadron) of F-35 Draken, one transport squadron of C-130 Hercules and Gulfstream and one squadron of Sea King helicopters for search and rescue.

The squadrons are based on four air stations while two additional air stations are ready to be used in wartime together with



eight civilian airports listed as "minimum facility bases" for combat aircraft.

The Control and Reporting Group consists of one sector operations center, two control and reporting centers and two control and reporting posts supplemented with several coastal radar sites and the Ground Observer Corps of the Home Guard. The Danish Control and Reporting Group is linked up to NADGE and is able to cooperate with the NATO airborne early warning aircraft.

Air defence includes eight squadrons of im-

proved HAWK and radar guided guns.

The peacetime strength of some 6,500 military personnel will rise to 17,500 after mobilization.

Home Guard

The years of occupation during the Second World War brought a decisive change in the attitude of the population towards defence. This is reflected in the strength of the volunteer Home Guard. Approx. 70,000 men and women are trained as volunteers by some 300 regulars.

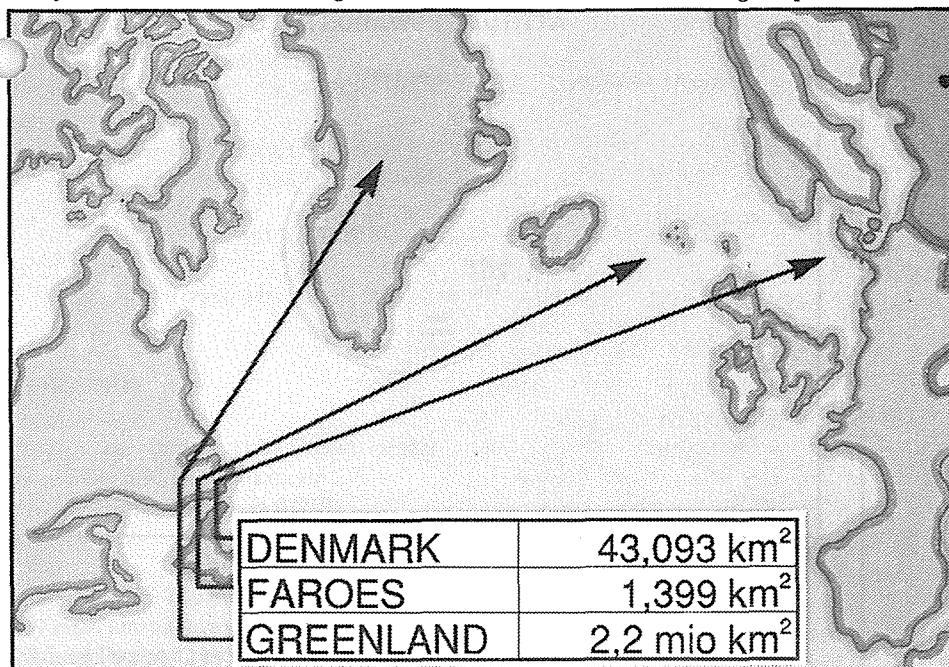
While The Home Guard is directly under the Ministry of Defence in peacetime, the three service related parts of the Home Guard will come under the command of the Chief of Defence in wartime to provide mainly surveillance and security via a system of posts, patrols, cutters and low level air observation posts.

Reinforcements

As a small country with limited resources in an important strategic position, Denmark can not maintain a credible defence without allied reinforcements.

According to the reinforcement plans of Allied Command Europe the dedicated air reinforcements will include 7 squadrons with some 100 US and UK aircraft.

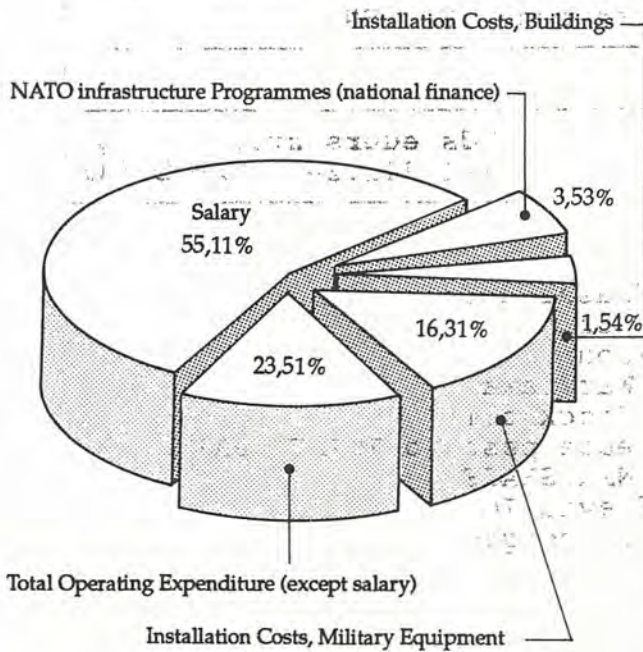
Possible amphibious reinforcements include the UK/NL Landing Force and parts of the Second US Marine Expeditionary Force. As one of several planned options the Allied Command Europe Mobile Force could be deployed to Denmark for deterrence.



In peacetime the Navy is responsible for surveillance of the Danish waters, search and rescue and for fishery inspection in waters around Greenland and the Faroes.

Defence budget 1991

(Defence Command Share)

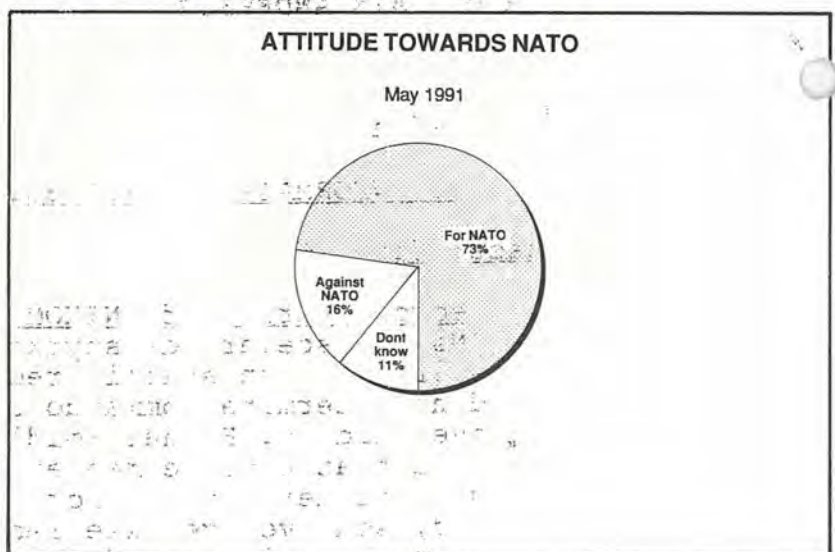
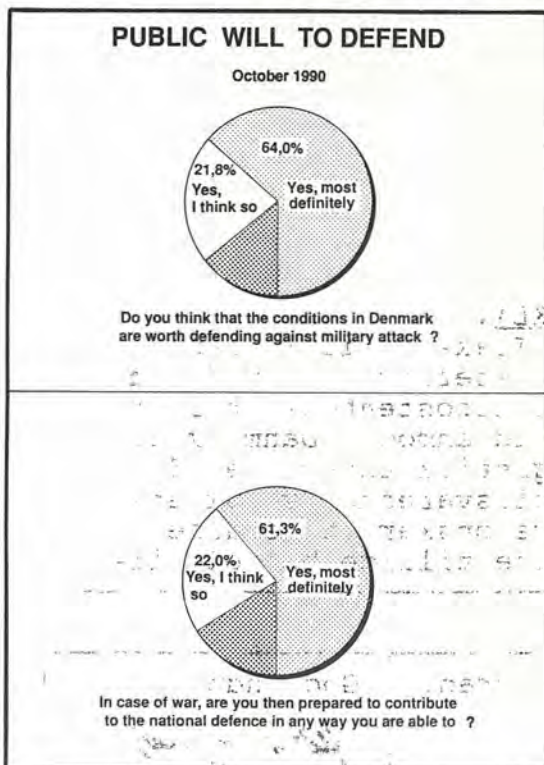


Operation costs	Mill. DKR	Percent
Salary	7553.90	55.11
Expenditure service performance and articles	2180.40	15.91
Material expenditure	673.30	4.91
Leasing, costs of maintenance and tax	758.50	5.53
Various expenditure	207.80	1.52
Total operating expenditure	11373.90	82.79
Revenue	- 597.80	- 4.36
Total operation costs	10776.10	78.62

Installation costs	Mill. DKR	Percent
NATO infrastructure program (national finance)	484.00	3.53
Military equipment	2234.80	16.31
Buildings	210.90	1.54
Total installation costs	2929.70	21.38

NATO infrastructure program (common finance)	492.60	3.59
Reimbursement	- 492.60	3.50
Total costs	13705.80	100.00

Opinion Polls on Defence Issues



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