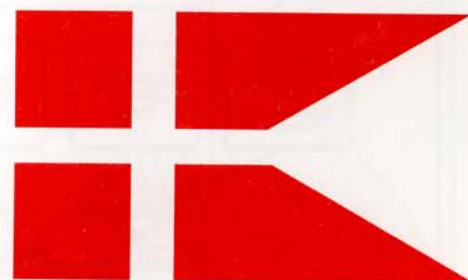


# Facts about Denmark



## The Armed Forces



### Area (sq. km./miles)

Denmark: 43,093/16,368.  
 The Faroe Islands: 1,399/541.  
 Greenland: 2,175,600/ 840,000.

### Parliament & Government

Denmark is a constitutional monarchy.  
 Monarch: Queen Margrethe II.  
 Parliament: The Folketing (179 seats).  
 Nine political parties are represented in the Parliament. Government Coalition of the Social Democratic Party and the Social Liberal Party.  
 Prime Minister: Mr. Poul Nyrup Rasmussen (Social Democratic Party).  
 Minister of Foreign Affairs: Mr. Niels Helveg Petersen (Social Liberal Party).  
 Minister of Defence: Mr. Hans Hækkerup (Social Democratic Party).

### Population October 1998:

Denmark: 5,310.730.  
 Approx. population in different parts:  
 Jutland: 2,4 mill., Funen: 0,5 mill.,

Zealand: 2,3 mill.  
 The Faroe Islands: 43,784.  
 Greenland: 55,971.

### 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 on Germany to the south. The length of the frontier is 68 km.

To the east, the international waterway of the Sound provides the border to Sweden, only 15 min. away by 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.

The Danish landscape is rather flat. The highest point is 180 metres high and rocks can only be found on the island of Bornholm. The countryside is characterized by agricultural land with numerous built-up areas, groves, forests and streams.

Greenland is the largest island in the world, but 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 of which 17 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 Currency

Danish kroner.	
One US-dollar \$:	6.31 Dkr.
One pound sterling £:	10.47Dkr.
One D-Mark DM:	3.81 Dkr.
One Euro:	7.44 Dkr.

### Danish Security Policy

Denmark's international position and foreign policy are determined by the geographic position of the country, its role as both a West European and a Nordic democracy. The aim of the armed forces is given in an Act passed by the Parliament in December 1993.

The Defence is an essential instrument for the security policy and has as its aim to:

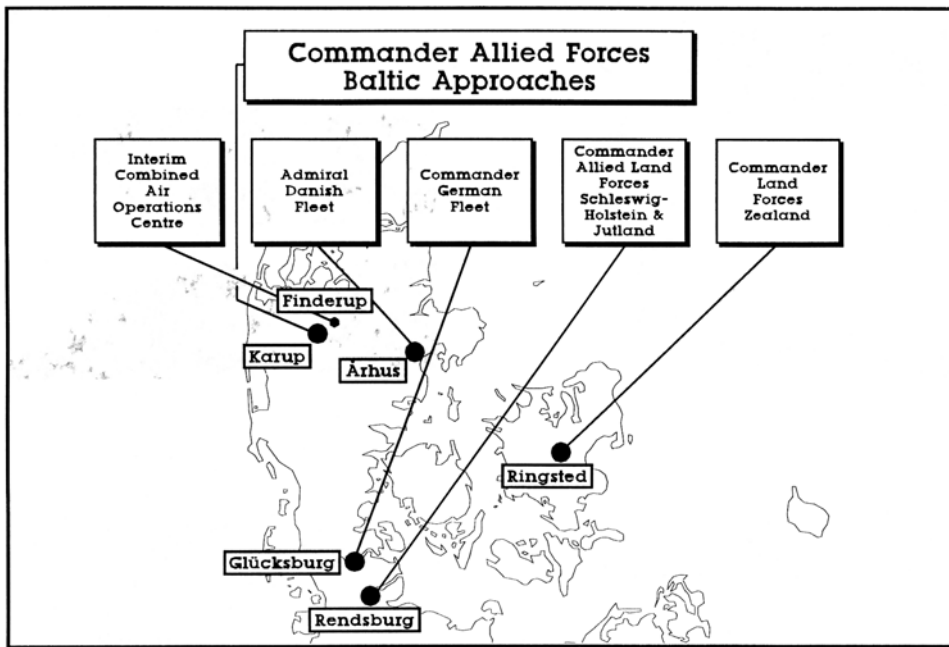
- Prevent conflicts and war,
- maintain Danish sovereignty and ensure the continuous existence and integrity of the country, and
- promote a peaceful development in the world with respect for human rights.

The Act identifies two main mission areas for the armed forces:

- Conflict prevention, peacekeeping, peacemaking and humanitarian missions in the UN- or OSCE-



Denmark with surrounding waters



COMBALTAP with his subordinate commanders

context, and

- conflict prevention, crisis management and defence in the NATO-context.

### United Nations Peacekeeping

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, and more than 50,000 Danish soldiers have up till now served with the UN. Currently some 1100 are serving in the former Yugoslavia in the SFOR mission, the EU Observer mission, the Red Cross and the UNHCR. Danish regulars are also serving in UN Observer Missions in Tajikistan, Georgia, Pakistan, Kuwait, Iraq and in the Middle East Region. A special UN standby force is maintained in cooperation with other Nordic countries. Furthermore the establishment of the Danish Reaction Brigade for use in UN-, NATO-, OSCE- or national missions has been finalized by 1. January 1997.

Denmark contributes with forces from all three services to the UN/DHA MCDA register and with 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) which will be operational by 1999. Denmark is hosting the planning element for SHIRBRIG comprising officers from the participating nations.

### Denmark within NATO

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

Within the NATO command struc-

ture Denmark is part of Allied Forces Central Europe (AFCENT).

Subordinate to AFCENT is Allied Forces Baltic Approaches (BALTAP), a joint command situated at Karup in Jutland. BALTAP is responsible for all military operations in the BALTAP area covering Denmark, Schleswig-Holstein north of the river Elbe, parts of Skagerrak, the Kattegat, the Danish Straits and the Baltic Sea.

The Danish/German corps Allied Land Forces Schleswig-Holstein and Jutland (LANDJUT) has its peacetime headquarters at the German town of Rendsburg. The other corps subordinate to BALTAP is Allied Land Forces Zealand (LANDZEALAND), with its peacetime headquarters at Ringsted on Zealand.

Admiral Danish Fleet at Århus and Admiral German Fleet at Glücksburg, Germany, are responsible to COMBALTAP for maritime operations, and the Interim Combined Air Operations Centre at Finderup, Jutland is responsible for air operations in the area.

COMBALTAP refers to Allied Forces Northwestern Europe (AFNORTHWEST) at High Wycombe, UK for maritime operations incl. maritime air operations.

Denmark contributes to the NATO Reaction Forces with forces from all three services as detailed below.

### NATO Reinforcements

In a situation where forces are needed for crisis management, deterrence or defence purposes, deployments to Denmark may include reinforcements of NATO Reaction -, Main Defence -, and Augmentation Forces.

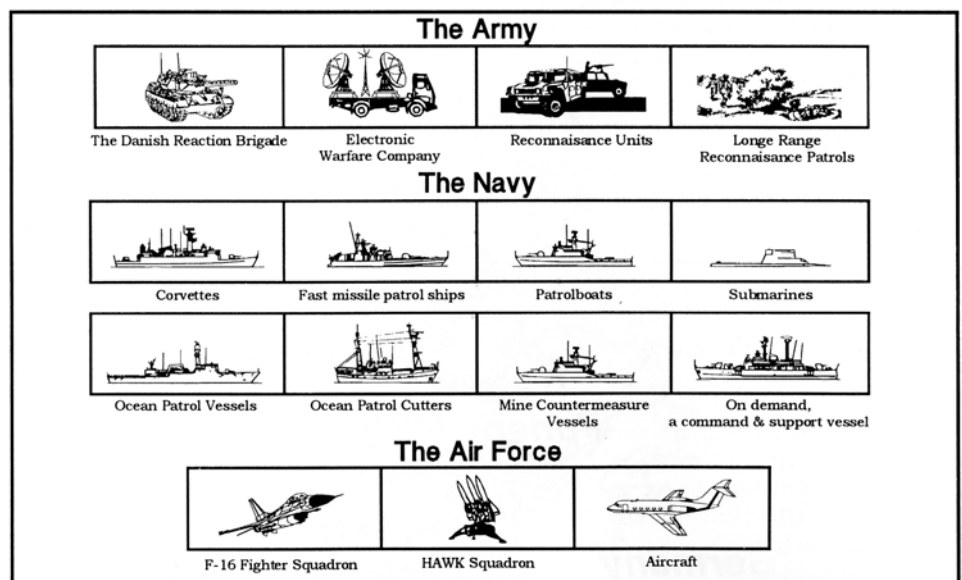
Denmark is able to receive, support and serve as staging area for a considerable number of reinforcements, incl. some 120 aircraft, two divisional size units, one Marine Corps Expeditionary Force and naval units.

### Partnership for Peace

Denmark supports the concept of partnership with the Central and Eastern European countries and other OSCE countries. In fact Denmark frequently takes part in exercises under the NATO Partnership for Peace Concept (PfP). Denmark strongly supports enhancement of PfP with the purpose of increasing interoperability between partners and the Alliance.

### Assistance to the Baltic States

Denmark has signed bilateral cooperation agreements with a number of Central and Eastern European Countries with priority to the Baltic Sea region. The main goal for the cooperation is to promote security and stability in the region. The agreements materialize in extensive annual cooperation programmes with the main cooperation partners. Special priority is given to the effort of the Baltic States to establish a Baltic Battalion (BALBAT). The project has Danish chairmanship and is well under way. The



Danish Contribution to NATO Reaction Forces



Baltic States have presently formations from BALTBAT attached to Danish units in the SFOR mission in the former Yugoslavia.

## Membership of Organizations

Besides membership of UN and NATO Denmark is also member of the EU, OSCE and has observer status in WEU.

## Danish Reservations

Denmark has decided that stationing of nuclear weapons and foreign troops on her soil in peacetime are not permitted. However, troops from other NATO countries frequently take part in allied exercises in Denmark and the reception and support of possible reinforcements in crisis or war are given high priority in Danish defence planning.

## The Danish Armed Forces

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

Personnel (approx. figures for 1999):

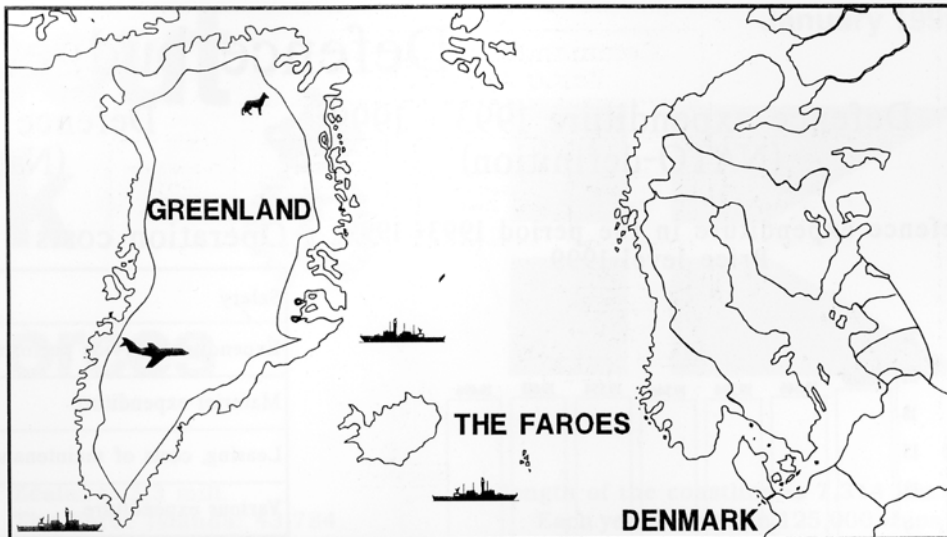
Officers	4,170
Professionals:	
- NCOs and privates	13,010
Conscripts	7,930
Civilians	9,100
Total peacetime	34,210
After mobilization	81,200
Home Guard	64,000

## Army

The Army consists of 15 regiments related to specific branches (armour, infantry, artillery etc.). They receive and train conscripts up to company level, who are then handed over to the larger formations - one division, 4 brigades, 7 regions and 3 combat groups for further training. The peacetime strength is some 15,300 military personnel. In wartime the total force is approx. 58,000 by 1999 in accordance with the Defence Agreement 1995-1999.

Equipment:

LEOPARD 2A4 (120 mm)	51
LEOPARD 1A5 (105 mm)	230
M-113 APC (various versions)	688
M-113A2 ACFSV (25 mm)	50
MLRS M-270	4
M-109 Howitzer (155 mm)	76
Towed Artillery 203 mm	8
Towed Artillery 155 mm	117
Towed Artillery 105 mm	134
Helicopters with TOW	12
Helicopters	13



The North Atlantic parts of Denmark

## Navy

The ships of the Navy consists of corvettes, patrol ships and vessels, submarines, minelayers, and coastal auxiliaries. The patrol ships and patrol vessels include such units as ocean patrol vessels and ocean patrol cutters for service in Greenland and Faroes waters, fast attack craft, and the multirole STANDARD FLEX type of approx. 300t. which can be configured for surveillance, missile and torpedo attack, anti-submarine, mine-laying and mine countermeasure roles as well as for civilian tasks as required. The Navy's shorebased organisation comprises command, control, communication, surveillance and support components.

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

The peacetime strength of some 4,310 military personnel will rise to some 8,400 after mobilization.

Equipment:

Corvettes	3
Fast Attack Craft	10
Minelayers	6
Submarines	5
Standard Flex 300	14
Ocean patrol vessels	5
Ocean patrol cutters	3
Patrol vessels	9
Helicopters	8
Land-based SSM batteries	2
Coastal fortress	1
Mobile Logistic Unit	1
Auxillaries	12

## Air Force

The Air Force consists of four fighter-squadrons of F-16 fighters, one trans-

port squadron of C-130 Hercules, Challenger CL604 and Gulfstream G-III and one squadron of S-61 Sea King helicopters for search and rescue. The squadrons are based at three air bases while one additional air base is ready to be used in wartime together with nine civilian airports as "minimum facility bases" for combat aircraft.

The Control- and Reporting Group consists of two control and reporting centres, one control and reporting post, one automatic reporting post, one reporting post, supplemented by several coastal radar sites and the Ground Observer Corps of the Home Guard. The Danish Control and Reporting Group is linked up to NATO Air Defence Ground Environment (NADGE) and is able to cooperate with the NATO Airborne Early Warning aircraft.

Air defence includes eight squadrons of HAWK and radar guided guns.

The peacetime strength of some 5,440 military personnel will rise to some 14,800 after mobilization.

Equipment :

F-16 Fighting Falcon	69
C-130 Hercules	3
Gulfstream G-III	2
Challenger CL604	1
Sea King helicopters	8
T-17 Saab	28
HAWK squadrons	8

## 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 Home Guard. Approx. 64,000 men and women are trained as volunteers by some 330 regulars.

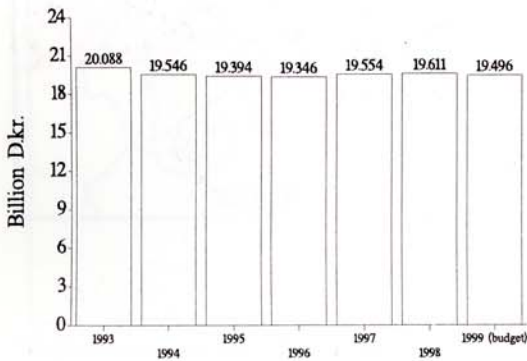
While the Home Guard is directly under the Ministry of Defence in peacetime, the three service-related parts of the Home Guard will come under the command of the Chief of Defence in wartime to provide mainly surveillance and security in close co-operation with the Army, Navy and Air Force.

# Defence budget

Defence expenditure 1993 - 1999  
(NATO-definition)

Defence Command Share 1999  
(National definition)

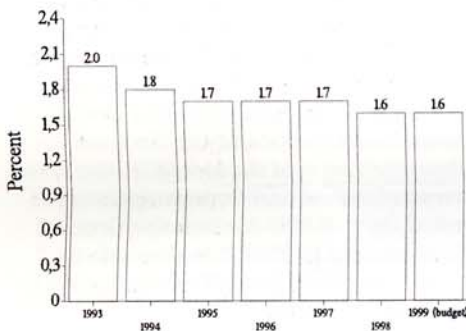
Defence expenditure in the period 1993- 1999  
Price level 1999



Operation costs

	Mill. D.kr.	Percent
Salary	8.836,9	55,63
Expenditure service performance and articles	2.240,7	14,11
Materiel expenditure	3.163,8	19,92
Leasing, costs of maintenance and tax	1.105,7	6,96
Various expenditure	610,3	3,84
<b>Total operating expenditure</b>	<b>15.957,4</b>	<b>100,46</b>
Revenue	-600,7	-3,78
<b>Total operation costs</b>	<b>15.356,7</b>	<b>96,68</b>

Share of GDP in the period 1993 - 1999



Installation costs

Military equipment (only ships)	65,7	0,41
NATO Infrastructure programme (national finance)	271,9	1,71
Buildings	190,0	1,20
<b>Total installation costs</b>	<b>527,6</b>	<b>3,32</b>
NATO Infrastructure programme (common finance)	147,0	0,93
Reimbursement	-147,0	-0,93
<b>Total costs</b>	<b>15.884,3</b>	<b>100,0</b>

## Opinion Polls on Defence Issues

Public will to defend

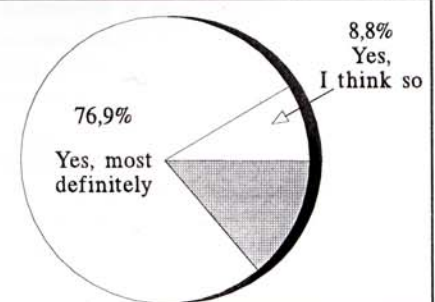
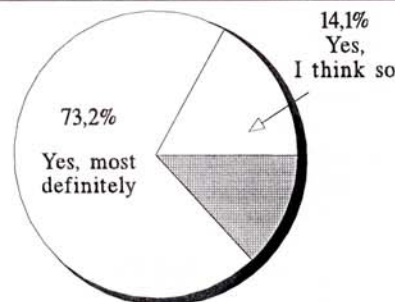
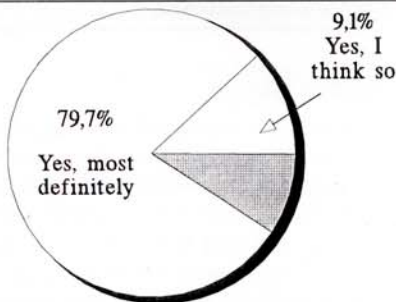
Participation In International Operations

October 1998

Do you think that the conditions in Denmark are worth defending against military attack?

In case of war, will you be prepared to contribute to the national defence in any way you are able to?

Do you think that Denmark should participate in the UN/NATO mission on the Balkans



Source: FCL



Information Branch,  
Defence Command Denmark,  
P.O. Box 202, DK-2950 Vedbaek  
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