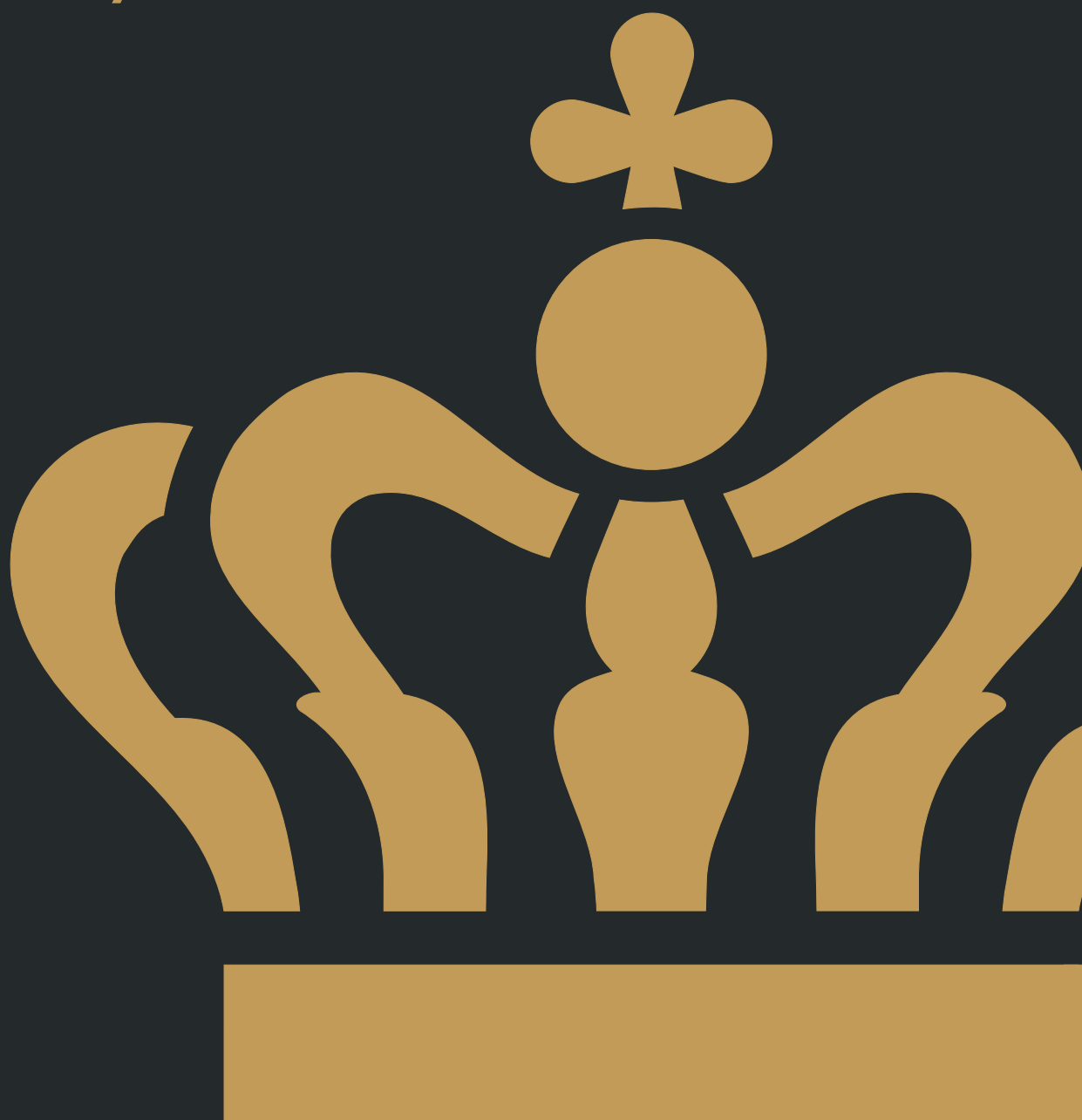


Danish Armed Forces

International Perspectives

Ministry of Defence



Foreword

The overall goal for the Danish Armed Forces continues to be the preservation of Denmark as a sovereign nation. Defence policy of today is, however, not only a question of defending national territories. Modern defence policy has to reflect a number of different considerations.

International engagement is central to a successful handling of the security problems and challenges of the future. Danish security and defence policy is therefore very much characterised and influenced by developments on the international scene – and Denmark is extensively engaged in both international military crisis management operations and civil emergency missions all over the world. Today, the fight against terrorism is one of the main challenges for the Danish Armed Forces.

With the Danish Defence Agreement agreed in 2004 covering the years 2005-2009, Denmark is doubling its ambition with regards to the number of Danish troops that can be continuously deployed. The ambition is by 2009 to be able to maintain deployed approximately 2,000 troops or for shorter periods be able to deploy larger force levels. When this number is compared to the size of the Danish population (5.3 million), Denmark is among one of the leading countries in the world when it comes to participation in international operations. Another important aspect of the Defence Agreement is, that a broad majority of the Danish Parliament is behind the agreement. This gives an optimal foundation for the future development of the Danish Armed Forces.

In this booklet you will find a general introduction to the Danish Armed Forces with a focus on our engagements in international activities. I hope that you will find the booklet interesting and informative, and that after reading it, you will have a good understanding of what are the priorities for the Danish Armed Forces.

Søren Gade
Minister of Defence, Denmark

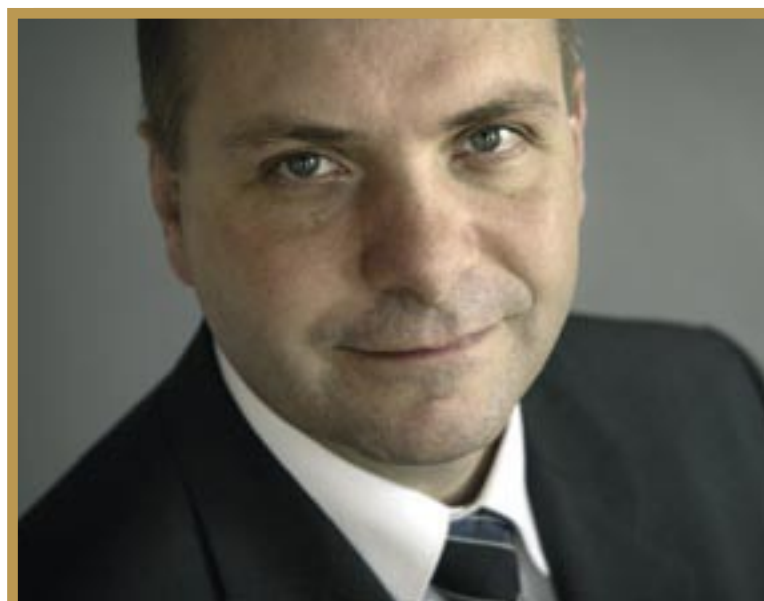


Photo: Christian Alsing.

Photo: Royal Danish Air Force Photo Service.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.



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Armed Forces as a Foreign Policy Instrument

The Danish Armed Forces is an important instrument in ensuring peace and security both in Denmark and internationally.

The current security policy situation is characterised by the lack of a conventional threat to the Danish territory in the foreseeable future. Thus, there is no longer a need for the traditional territorial defence which has been mounted to counteract such a threat.

The terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 and subsequent terrorist attacks in Europe and other places demonstrate that the security policy challenges and risks confronting Denmark and other nations have significantly changed. New asymmetric and unpredictable threats, such as international terrorism and the spreading of weapons of mass destruction and their means of delivery, have entered the scene.

The threats do not have to originate from Denmark's geographical proximity, but may constitute a risk to Denmark, our allies and our common values, even if they manifest themselves further away. Accordingly, the priority of security policy should be aimed at possessing the capability to counter the threats where they emerge, regardless of whether this is within or beyond Denmark's borders. Therefore, Danish Armed Forces - together with other national institutions - focus on strengthening the total defence of Denmark and its population and on ensuring Denmark's capability to participate in international operations.

Did you know that?

NATO is the cornerstone of Danish security policy, but OSCE and increasingly EU are also relevant forums for Danish security policy. The overall framework for Danish security is based upon the United Nations.

Photo: Danish Armed Forces TV and Media Centre.





A changing World - Armed Forces in change

There is a tradition in Denmark for long-term defence agreements. This means that the budget is agreed upon for a period of up to 5 years. The defence agreements are normally supported by a broad majority in the Parliament which give the agreements a degree of robustness in case of changing governments. The newest defence agreement was agreed on 10 June 2004 and covers the years 2005-2009.

Overall the development of Danish security policy requires that the Armed Forces strengthen their capabilities in two central areas:

- Internationally deployable military capabilities
- Total Defence, including the ability to counter terrorist acts and perform consequence management.

The ambition for the Armed Forces is to mobilise and deploy forces promptly and flexibly in international operations and to maintain deployed capacities equaling up to 2,000 personnel (1,500 from the Army and 500 from the Navy and Air Force).

The conscription has been reorganised and targeted on Total Defence. At the same time, it will form the basis of recruitment into the Armed Forces and contribute to anchoring the Armed Forces in the Danish society.

The personnel composition is to be continuously adapted. The Armed Forces' full-time equivalents are to be reduced from approximately 29,000 (6,500 of which are full-time conscript equivalents) at the end of 2004 to approximately 26,400 full-time equivalents (2,450 of which will be full-time conscript equivalents) by the end of 2009. The personnel composition, etc., will be indicated in the annual appropriation act.

Reserve personnel will continue to be of great significance for the Armed Forces in relation to international missions as well as to the training of military units and Total Defence.

A separate political agreement was entered into by all political parties in the Folketing on 21 June 2002 for emergency management. This four-year agreement outlines the development of the area, specifying focus, aims and concrete projects.



Danish Participation in International Military Crisis Management Operations

The Danish constitution requires approval of the Danish Parliament (Folketinget) before Danish forces are deployed to international operations where the use of force is an option to accomplish the mission.

Deployment of the Armed Forces to international military operations continues to be one of the principal tasks of Danish Defence Policy.

United Nations

Danish soldiers have been involved in large-scale peacekeeping operations for the United Nations on a number of occasions. During the decades after World War II Denmark had larger contingents of personnel in Congo, Gaza, and Cyprus.

After the collapse of Yugoslavia, Danish forces were involved in the United Nations peacekeeping operations in both Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. A significant symbol of the Danish participation in Bosnia-Herzegovina was the presence of Leopard tanks, which were the heaviest weapon of UNPROFOR ground troops.

Under the auspices of the United Nations Stand-by High Readiness Brigade (SHIRBRIG) Denmark also deployed in 2000/2001 a peacekeeping force to Ethiopia and Eritrea after hostilities between the two countries ceased.

Since 1948 Denmark has had observers in more than 20 United Nations observer missions. The observer missions are characterized by being carried out by normally unarmed military personnel whose primary tasks are typically to observe and oversee cease-fire agreements.

NATO operations

After the Dayton peace agreement was reached, Denmark contributed with contingents to the NATO Implementation Force (IFOR) – later the Stabilisation Force (SFOR) – in Bosnia-Herzegovina. The new force had a more robust mandate than its United Nations predecessor. Denmark is also contributing a significant number of forces to the NATO force in Kosovo (KFOR). The force was deployed in 1999 after NATO aircrafts – including Danish F-16 fighters – carried out a 72 day air campaign against the Former Republic of Yugoslavia.

Did you know that?

- Since the end of World War II Denmark has contributed with more than 50,000 soldiers, sailors and airmen to international operations under the auspices of the United Nations, NATO and coalitions of the willing.
- Danish military observers serve in areas as different from Denmark as Damascus and the Himalaya Mountains
- The United Nations Peacekeeping Forces was awarded the Nobel Peace Price in 1988.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.

Danish naval vessels were also involved in maritime operations in the Adriatic Sea during the Yugoslav wars. Following the terrorist attacks on USA on 11 September 2001 Danish vessels have been involved in NATO operations in the Mediterranean in order to participate in the fight against global terrorism (Operation Active Endeavour).

Since the ousting of the Taliban regime from Afghanistan, Denmark has contributed to the International Security Assistance Force (ISAF) which in 2003 was taken over by NATO. Originally the mandate of the force was limited to Kabul, but in parallel with the improved security situation in the country, NATO has expanded the scope of the mission. The Danish military commitment to the force is expected to reflect NATO's expansion of the operation.

Coalition Operations

After the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, the United Nation Security Council authorized member nations to liberate Kuwait. Denmark supported this decision and participated in the US-led Operations Desert Shield and Desert Storm with a Rear Area Field Hospital in Denmark and a corvette.

The terrorist attacks on USA on 11 September 2001 led to military operations against the Taliban regime and al-Qaida establishments in Afghanistan. Denmark supported these military operations and send transport aircraft, F-16 fighter jets and a substantial number of Special Operations Forces to the area. The operations led to the ousting of the Taliban regime from Afghanistan.

In 2003 Denmark decided to support the US-led coalition against the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq. The Danish contribution comprised a submarine, a corvette and a medical/surgical team. After

the end of major combat operations Denmark also acknowledged the need for deployment of military forces to Iraq in order to facilitate the rebuilding of the country. Accordingly Denmark deployed a battalion sized unit to Southern Iraq in the summer of 2003.

Personnel

The Danish Armed Forces are manned by professional soldiers, based upon conscription. The manning of larger units participating in international operations is normally a combination of professional full time soldiers and personnel that continue to serve on contracts after the end of their conscription service. Serving on a four year contract the personnel will normally be available for two international deployments of approximately 6 months each.

Serving in international operations the soldier can be exposed to situations of traumatic nature. The Danish Armed Forces are very much aware of this risk and the possible psychological impact on the soldier. Therefore an emergency crisis response team – including fully qualified psychologists – at high readiness is available to support personnel if needed. The support is provided by the Armed Forces free of charge for the soldier.

The Armed Forces are establishing mission specific codes of conducts for Danish soldiers in international operations. This is to ensure that the Danish soldiers are informed of the standards that the Armed Forces expect them to adhere to in the mission area as well as on leave. The 'Code of Conduct' will vary from mission to mission depending on the local customs, cultures, religion etc. However, respect for human lives and human rights is fundamental in every 'Code of Conduct'.

Photo: Danish Armed Forces.



The International Capacity of the Danish Emergency Management Agency

A central objective of The Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) is to ensure that the national rescue preparedness is optimised for rapid, flexible and efficient action abroad. Among the emergencies in which DEMA may assist, are natural disasters and accidents; terrorist attacks; technological or industrial accidents and complex emergencies in international crisis situations.

International operations thus have high priority; and a fully equipped operational task force designed according to the specific type of disaster can be deployed within 12 hours, when a disaster occurs. DEMA's international capacity has root in a long standing tradition of providing international emergency assistance bilaterally and in close cooperation with international organisations, such as the UN, EU and NATO, as well as with neighbouring countries.

DEMA cooperates closely with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and non-governmental humanitarian organisations with regard to its international commitments. DEMA can be deployed abroad on request either from individual countries or international organisations.

Photo: Emergency Management Agency.



Staff and Equipment of the Emergency Management Agency

Well-trained staff and multipurpose equipment enable DEMA to provide support in many different situations.

Staff available for international tasks can be emergency management officers with expertise in the areas of disaster management, logistics and administration as well as other skilled and experienced personnel from the national and municipal rescue services.

Photo: Emergency Management Agency.



Did you know that?

Did you know that the Danish Emergency Management Agency is able to dispatch teams world-wide? To mention a few examples, DEMA has participated in the following assistance operations (see also photos):

Flooding in the Czech Republic: On request from the Czech government, DEMA sent out a task group with special equipment in the form of high-performance pumping gear to empty the Prague metro after the flooding in the summer of 2002.

Communications structure in Afghanistan: In support of the UN a task group of technical experts was sent to northern Afghanistan in 2002. The team headed the establishment and development of new communication lines, computer networks and office facilities of the UN effort during the humanitarian crisis.

Earthquake in Iran: A severe earthquake hit Bam, Iran in December 2003. A search and rescue team along with volunteer dog handlers, dogs and a command element was dispatched.

Did you know that?

- DEMA is ready to dispatch assistance within 12 hours after receiving a request.
- DEMA may assist in connection with natural disasters, terrorist attacks, technological or industrial accidents and complex emergencies in international crisis situations.
- Since 1991, DEMA has engaged in 31 operations and 49 assessment- and co-ordination missions in countries all over the globe.



Photo: Henrik Bang.

To support and facilitate the planning of international operations a service package concept (flexible manned equipment modules) has been developed. Examples of the available modules are the search and rescue module, which may be deployed after earthquakes, landslides, flooding and other natural disasters and the camp module, which enables dispatched units to be self-sustaining. It thus provides office, accommodation, recreation and dining facilities. Furthermore, the environment module enables DEMA to carry out monitoring and cleaning tasks after nuclear, biological and chemical disasters. Finally the Danish Emergency Mobile Hospital should be mentioned. The 72-bed Emergency Hospital, equipped with two operating theatres, is entirely self-contained and a unique medical facility, which can be configured to accommodate different types of medical needs.

Total Defence

The Danish concept of Total Defence stems from the time of the Cold War where a credible defence was not seen as an isolated military matter. Total Defence was focused towards the coordinated employment of all resources in order to prevent war, defend the country and protect the civilian population.

After the end of the Cold War the focus in connection with civilian preparedness planning has changed character. The civilian preparedness planning no longer distinguishes between war and peace but must cover all accidents and catastrophes, including acts of war.

The whole concept has therefore changed. Total defence must ensure that Denmark has sufficient available capacity to contain threats against the country and to handle large-scale catastrophes.



Photo: Klaus Madsen, Thisted's Dagblad.

The Armed Forces will in case of accidents or catastrophes, including terrorists' attacks, support the civilian agencies. The support will normally be provided to the police and the Danish Emergency Management Agency. The assistance will cover special military equipment, personnel with special training or units when this is needed.

Both the Army, the Navy, the Air Force and the Home Guard have capabilities which can counter terrorist acts and perform consequence management in support of the civilian preparedness. This includes personnel which in addition to a basic military training is trained to conduct rescue tasks, environmental tasks and fire-fighting tasks.

Cooperation between Military and Civilian Efforts

The increased Danish international engagement has emphasised the need to strengthen cooperation between military and civilian efforts in conflict areas, in order to increase the overall effect of the operation.

International crisis operations are not only a military task. Basic needs such as water, electricity, transport, police, administration and business life are all fundamental to achieve this aim. For that reason the entire Danish contribution encompassing both military and civilian assets must be well-coordinated, in order to stabilize and normalize the area as quickly as possible. This could also create conditions for a shortened military presence in the area thereby securing the best possible use of Danish resources.

The security situation may prevent humanitarian organisations and other civilian actors from providing assistance in the area of operation. In such cases the military forces could be required to carry out relief work including the re-establishing of local police and judicial system. This kind of duty is not a core task of the armed forces and will not be so in the future.

As the security situation improves, it is important that humanitarian organisations or contactors with the necessary expertise take over the civilian tasks and it is essential that military involvement in this connection is as limited as possible.

To further enhance civil-military coordination, the Government has set up a group of representatives from the involved governmental institutions with the responsibility for the planning and coordination of the Danish engagement - both military and civilian - in conflicts.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.

The United Nations

The United Nations, with its universal mandate, plays a crucial role in the development of international peace and security policies. Denmark is firmly committed to international conflict prevention and to peacekeeping efforts. Denmark will be member of the UN Security Council for the period 2005-6. As a member of the Security Council, Denmark will bring the perspective of a small Nordic country deeply committed to international cooperation and with an extensive knowledge of UN-led military operations.

Since the end of World War II, Denmark has contributed to various UN missions with armed forces as well as staff officers and military observers. Denmark will continue to support the peacekeeping missions which we see as a very important contribution to peace and security in the world.

A major Danish commitment to UN operations is offered through the Multinational United Nations Stand-by Forces High Readiness Brigade, in daily terms SHIRBRIG. SHIRBRIG was conceived in 1994, with Denmark as one of its prime initiators. The background was a realisation that the ability to react quickly, and thus increase the chance of success, would be greater if there was a unit designated for use in UN peacekeeping operations in which individual elements trained together and shared common procedures.

The objective is for SHIRBRIG to be employed in UN peacekeeping operations where rapid deployment is needed. SHIRBRIG's advance command must be able to deploy 16 days after the national decisions have been made, with the main force deploying 14 days later.

SHIRBRIG's basic organisation is 4,500 strong with the Danish contribution comprising of staff officers, a headquarters company, a light reconnaissance squadron and a military police element. Additionally, Denmark is the host nation for SHIRBRIG's Planning Element.

In 2000/2001 SHIRBRIG was deployed to UNMEE in the initial phase of UN's mission to Ethiopia/Eritrea. In 2003 SHIRBRIG helped setting up UN's mission to Liberia, UNMIL. SHIRBRIG is currently preparing for its next mission and at the same time acts as a role-model for other peacekeeping initiatives. Five African brigades in the African Standby Force are under development and officers from SHIRBRIG's Planning Element in Denmark are supporting this effort.

Photo: Ann Outzen, Photo Service, Air Force Station Aalborg.



Danish Policy in NATO

NATO and its integral transatlantic link is the bedrock of Denmark's security. NATO remains the central pillar and the ultimate guarantor of Denmark's security.

NATO is pivotal to the transatlantic security policy dialogue. It is essential for Denmark to maintain NATO as the key forum for joint and binding security policy cooperation between the whole of Europe and the USA.

NATO today is the only realistic multilateral framework for a military solution if allies other than the USA should suffer a security policy shock of the scale of 11 September 2001. But NATO's continued role as the major international security organisation is not a given fact.

NATO's ability to meet the new security challenges depends on continued transformation of the Alliance and the Armed Forces of its member states. Denmark is actively contributing to the transformation process in NATO. This includes giving high priority to participation in NATO Response Force.

NATO plays a central role in ensuring standardisation and interoperability of the forces of its members. NATO is thus a precondition for common military actions under the aegis of this organisation as well as in other forums. Prioritising cooperation with NATO is therefore the most efficient way for the Danish Armed Forces to keep pace with the technological advances and competences of our partners.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.

We must openly debate NATO's future role in the settlement of international crises. We should not be constrained by our view of the world in the past, but shape NATO in a way that enables it to effectively address the security issues of the present and the future.

The enlargement of NATO

NATO has been instrumental in securing peace and stability in Europe both during the Cold War and in the post Cold War era. Denmark has therefore not only wholeheartedly supported the enlargement of NATO but has actively worked for the enlargement of NATO.

Denmark has played a very active role throughout the 1990s in efforts to integrate the countries of Central and Eastern Europe into NATO and other institutions. Denmark has been very active in the establishment and deepening of Partnership for Peace and in the provision of cooperation and assistance to these countries both bilaterally and in multinational contexts.

Did you know that?

- Denmark is a founding member of NATO and has been a member of NATO since 1949.
- A great majority of the Danish population (more than 80%) supports Denmark's membership of the Alliance.
- Denmark has been a staunch supporter of the enlargement of NATO.

Improving Capabilities

The need to strengthen military capabilities and limiting the transatlantic capability gap is evident. The continued transformation of the Alliance is crucial for our ability to cope with the new threats and security challenges, including the unpredictable threats from terrorism. This is a major challenge, not only for the Alliance but for all allies, including Denmark.

Therefore, Denmark firmly supports the transformation efforts to increase the ability of the Alliance to respond to operational challenges. This includes active support and contributions to the associated key NATO initiatives, including the Prague Capabilities Commitment and the development of the NATO Response Force. Denmark has also been actively contributing to the efforts to improve NATO's planning mechanisms for development of military capabilities and to make a greater proportion of NATO forces usable and deployable for operations.



Photo: Ann Outzen, Photo Service, Air Force Station Aalborg.

European Security and Defence Policy (ESDP)

The EU Common Security and Foreign Policy (CSFP) has since the European Council meetings in Cologne and Helsinki in 1999, continuously been strengthened to include more robust means of addressing international crisis situations, including the use of military force.

The Petersberg-tasks

The treaty of the European Union (art. 17) describes the EU mission types that could be handled using military means. These are the so called Petersberg-tasks. They include humanitarian and rescue tasks, peace-keeping tasks and tasks of combat forces in crisis management, including peacemaking.

EU Headline Goal

In order to provide the military means for the EU to be able to handle the Petersberg-tasks the Helsinki Headline Goal has been established. The Headline Goal is the overall objective for generating forces for EU crisis management operations. It states that the EU should be able to field 60,000 troops to be deployed at 60 days notice and that these troops must be able to be sustained for at least one year. In the event of a crisis management operation the troops will be drawn from the Headline Goal Catalogue, which lists the member state's force contributions that are in principle available to the EU.

In 2003 the EU successfully conducted its first two military crisis management operations: One in the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (operation CONCORDIA) and one in the Democratic Republic of Congo (operation ARTEMIS). These operations have contributed to the stabilization of the regions in which they were conducted, and made it clear that the EU is prepared to accept a greater role in international crisis management.

The Danish position

Denmark has an opt-out in the EU concerning the military part of the ESDP. The consequence of the Danish opt-out is that Denmark cannot contribute to military EU crisis management operations either financially or in terms of military assets. Further, Denmark cannot take part in the elaboration and implementation of any decisions or actions of the Union which have defence implications.

Nevertheless, Denmark supports the continued development of European cooperation in the area of security and defence and that the EU enhances its capacity for handling international crisis situations - both in relation to the civilian and the military aspects of crisis management operations. The continued improvement of European military capabilities is a natural development reflecting the new and more active role for the EU.

This build-up of capabilities should take place in close cooperation with NATO and without creating unnecessary duplication of structures that already exist in NATO.



The Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE)

The OSCE is an important part of the Euro-Atlantic security architecture. As such, Denmark is an active supporter and proponent of the OSCE, including its tasks of early warning, conflict prevention, crisis management and post-conflict rehabilitation.

Comprehensive security

With a comprehensive concept of security and a broad membership, the OSCE plays a distinct role for stability in the European region. Its participating states include all European countries, the USA, Canada and the five Central Asian countries. Hence, the OSCE serves as a pan-European forum for political dialogue on security matters.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.

The OSCE's approach to security is comprehensive as it deals with three dimensions of security – the politico-military, the economic and environmental as well as the human. It addresses a wide range of security-related concerns: arms control, human rights, national minorities, democratisation, election monitoring, policing strategies, counter-terrorism, economic and environmental activities etc. The OSCE therefore has a particular strength in meeting the new multifaceted threats and challenges to security.

In the politico-military field, among others, the OSCE serves as a framework for conventional arms control and for confidence- and security-building measures. These include the Treaty on Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE), the Treaty on Open Skies and the Vienna Document. Denmark is a State Party to these treaties.

Denmark's role

Denmark supports the OSCE in a variety of ways. Danish experts are seconded to the OSCE's field missions in conflict or post-conflict areas and to election observation missions. Financial support is given to the OSCE's project work. Finally, Denmark is an active participant in the ongoing political dialogue that takes place in the Vienna headquarters. In 1997, Denmark was Chairman-in-office of the OSCE.

International Security Cooperation

Promoting security and stability

Since 1993 Danish Armed Forces have had a close cooperation on defence issues with countries in Eastern Europe. As a natural consequence of the acceding into NATO of several of these countries, Denmark has developed a wider concept for cooperation with partner countries: International Security Cooperation.

Security Cooperation is based on three pillars:

- NATO-integrative projects (Baltic States)
- Developing defence cooperation (Balkans)
- Support of International Operations (Other regions)

NATO integration - Baltic States

Cooperation with the Baltic States is a core area for the International Security Cooperation. This cooperation remains focused on supporting the build-up of defence structures capable of interacting with NATO, including international operations. Emphasis is placed on assisting in the development of national brigade structures, as well as integration into NATO force structures.

Developing defence cooperation - Balkans

Denmark has made substantial progress in the development of Defence Cooperation with the countries of the Western Balkans, as individual countries as well as a region.

In Bosnia-Herzegovina, Denmark is providing personnel and financial support for the NATO PSO Training Centre. A bilateral cooperation programme has been developed with Serbia-Montenegro to include assistance with the recruitment strategy and policy and training of Military Police on a 'training the trainer' basis. In Croatia the programme will include assistance with the development of recruitment strategy and policy, logistics for Peace Support Operations at a conceptual level and expert visits to assist with Partnership Goals.



Photo: Danish Army Operational Command.

Nordic Initiative for Regional Defence Cooperation

The overall aim of the Nordic initiative is to provide a framework in which to develop and coordinate, to the highest degree possible, Nordic countries' bilateral and multilateral defence cooperation activities with Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, FYROM, and Serbia and Montenegro, contributing to the consolidation of peace and stability within the region, ultimately allowing the withdrawal of peacekeeping forces from the region. The objectives of the initiative are to coordinate bilateral activities in order to provide synergy for a better output and to more effectively contribute to the stability of the region; to develop joint activities that will assist the individual countries in their defence reforms; and to encourage a cooperative approach by the countries of the region to assist in their successful integration into Euro-Atlantic structures.



There will be a step by step approach to development of the range of activities, commencing with soft security areas such as defence reform, downsizing of defence, recruitment and selection etc, with longer term development towards more operational activities e.g. PSOs. Information will be sought from the countries included within this initiative, through bilateral relationships and contacts, in order to ensure that activities being developed are relevant and not provided elsewhere.

Support of International Operations - Other Regions

Deployment of Armed Forces in conflict areas outside Europe widens the relevant area for Security Cooperation. Peace and stability, once established, need to be further developed in support of regional and national security, as well as forming part of an overall exit-strategy for the withdrawal of the Armed Forces at the cessation of a mission. Denmark has on this background taken the first step towards implementing this policy, deciding to support the development of the Afghan National Army at a donor conference in Berlin.

NATO Partnership Initiatives

Partnership for Peace

Denmark conducts a number of activities annually under the PfP, as well as running seminars and carrying out activities on a more practical level. These include military police training, Search-And-Rescue, airbase damage repair, air traffic control and an officer-of-the-watch course.

An important area of Danish partner cooperation is the conduct of and participation in PfP and in-the-spirit-of-PfP exercises, providing our partners with opportunities to participate and improve interoperability with NATO forces. In the past years, Denmark has on average participated in ten to fifteen exercises per year, concentrating on Peace Support Operations scenarios and efforts to exercise interoperability among participating countries primarily in the Baltic region. On the basis of this experience, Danish troops have on several occasions been deployed to international operations together with troops from partner countries.

Mediterranean Dialogue

At the Istanbul Summit NATO proposed a more ambitious and expanded framework for the Mediterranean Dialogue. In light of this, Denmark is investigating the possibility of forming a strategic bilateral partnership to facilitate the development of practical cooperation within the framework.

Istanbul Cooperative Initiative

The Istanbul Cooperation Initiative (ICI) seeks to promote practical cooperation between interested countries within the Middle East and aims at enhancing security and stability through a new transatlantic engagement within the region. The Danish Government has established a forward looking policy on relations with the countries in the Wider Middle East which includes focusing on strengthening cooperation within NATO. Within this framework possibilities for practical cooperation activities are examined.

Equipment and Acquisition

The Army

For more than a decade the Danish army has been heavily engaged in contributing to international peace support operations. The equipment used in these operations has not only to meet the requirements from the military and operational demands but must also ensure that the troops are adequately protected during the operations.

A number of investments have been made to meet these demands – new rifles, modern communication equipment, GPS, night observation equipment, protective equipment as well as improved mine-clearing equipment have been procured.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.

More recently the Danish Reaction Brigade (DRB) has been equipped with new wheeled armoured vehicles. This acquisition will ensure a sufficient number of vehicles for both training and rotation in international operations. Furthermore, the new vehicles will enable faster and better evacuation of wounded personnel.

Currently, procurement of troop transport helicopters for the army is under implementation. The new helicopters can be configured for medical evacuation of wounded personnel.

New initiatives agreed in the Defence Agreement 2005 -2009 will include procurement of a staff exercise simulation system, command and control systems (C3I), armoured reconnaissance vehicles,

infantry combat vehicles, a modern fire-support system, armoured recovery vehicles, engineering equipment, logistic equipment including upgrade of a field hospital and equipment for operating in special climates, special vehicles and equipment for the special operation forces as well as joint NBC equipment.

To improve the deployability and the capacity to operate in an international environment, future major army procurements are focused on Command, Control, and Communications systems (C3I) down to company level, Infantry Fighting vehicles, Reconnaissance and Scout vehicles.

To sustain the army operations abroad Combat Service Support and logistics will be improved with procurements of modern fire support systems, engineer equipment, container based logistic vehicles with integrated communication, navigation and asset tracking capabilities as well as medical and camp equipment.

The Navy

The Danish Navy has a long tradition for operating far from home when exercising sovereignty over Greenland and the Faeroe Islands in the North-Atlantic area. The Danish contribution of one corvette to the first Gulf War did however initiate a new era. The Navy is now present on the international scene in new types of operations, which take place in different environments with new demands. This emphasises the need for greater flexibility requiring Danish naval ships to take on new roles anywhere in the world.

In order to fulfil these operational requirements the Navy is currently procuring new flexible support ships. The ships are designed and built in close cooperation between the Danish navy and the Danish shipbuilding industry.

These vessels can be configured for a number of different support roles. The ships will be equipped to operate anywhere in the world and will be able to solve a number of different joint tasks such as:

- Command Platform
- Transportation of Army units
- Logistic Support to Army and Air force operations
- Platform for launching counter terrorist operations

Did you know that?

- Denmark has been involved in international defence cooperation for over 10 years
- The Commandant of the PSO Training Centre in Sarajevo is a Danish officer.
- New security cooperation policy means cooperation with partners worldwide.
- The Danish Crown Prince Frederik is a fully trained Navy Seal?
- Denmark was the first country to introduce Main Battle Tank (LEOPARD 1) in peacekeeping missions?
- Danish industry is involved in the development of gun pods for the JSF.

To obtain the greatest possible flexibility in responding to operational needs, Denmark has used unconventional methods by chartering a full-time “roll-on/roll-off” ship-capacity. This capacity is primarily available for the NATO Response Force. It can, however, also be used by individual European and NATO countries, as well as others, following agreement with Denmark. The ships are intended for transportation of military equipment and can in principle operate all over the world.

New initiatives agreed in the Defence Agreement 2005 - 2009 will include procurement of three patrol ships, radar and sensor packets for the patrol ships, Lynx helicopter upgrade, air defence fire-command and control (C2) integration for the patrol ships, 4 maritime helicopters, as well as special equipment for the special operations forces.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.



The Air force

F-16

Successful participation in the NATO led "Operation Allied Force" in the late 1990s and recent participation in the US led coalition in "Operation Enduring Freedom" in Afghanistan has proven the capabilities of the Danish F-16s.

The Royal Danish Air Force has procured 77 F-16 FIGHTING FALCON since 1980. In the future the Danish F-16s will be organised in a two squadron structure with a total of 48 operative and 14 spare aircraft. This structure will stretch the service-life of the Danish F-16 fleet until it is replaced in the 2015 - 2020 timeframe.

The Danish F-16s have just completed a Mid Life Update and are today considered to be one of the most advanced aircraft of its type making the Danish F-16s a very important asset in any allied or coalition force. Currently the aircraft are being upgraded with the LINK 16 advanced tactical data link, JHMCS (Joint Helmet Mounted Cueing System), JDAM (Joint Direct Attack Munitions) and an advanced EWMS (Electronic Warfare Management System).

Joint Strike Fighter

The Danish participation in the US led Joint Strike Fighter project shows that Denmark strives to make use of the newest and best technology in the armed forces whenever possible. The JSF project – with participation from UK, Italy, the Netherlands, Australia, Canada, Turkey and Norway – will result in a new fighter aircraft as well as the development of an entire support structure including a new logistics system and a new command and control system. Denmark has participated in the project since 1997 and for the time being JSF is one of a few candidates that is expected to be a possible F-16 successor in the Royal Danish Air Force.

A number of Danish companies are associated with the JSF project, which entitles them to compete as subcontractors. Danish participation in the JSF project is therefore of interest to the armed forces as well as to the Danish industry.

The Danish Army 2004

During the last ten years the Danish Army has been restructured from a force exclusively dedicated to territorial defence, to an army able to project its influence anywhere in the world.

The most significant change so far has been the formation of the Danish Reaction Brigade. This Brigade is available not only for local defence tasks but also for peacekeeping or humanitarian operations under the auspices of the UN and crisis response operations as part of the NATO Allied Command Europe Reaction Corps (ARRC). Other units on higher readiness are the Light Recce Squadron, CIMIC COY, UAV plus a number of smaller units which all have high standards of training and readiness and are "earmarked" for international operations. At lower readiness but also deployable are the Danish Division units.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.

At the moment the Army is represented by approximately 1,000 soldiers in a number of international operations. The three main operations are ISAF in Afghanistan, IRAK and KFOR in the former Yugoslavia. Participation in a new international peacekeeping operation in Sudan is under consideration. Cooperation with Poland and Germany within the Multinational Corps Northeast, (MNC NE) is also central for the army.

In March 2004, in order to reflect the new security environment and meet the new requirements from NATO, the Danish Government presented its plan for a complete restructuring of the Danish Army, calling for a more deployable Army, equipped with material of high standards and world climate capabilities. Conscription would remain fundamental to this but with a new purpose aimed at homeland security. Suitable volunteers will be selected to undergo an advanced additional nine-month training, preparing them to serve as regular or part time soldiers in deployable units. It is foreseen, that the Army should be able to participate in international operations with 1,500 - 2,000 soldiers continuously.

The Danish Navy

The change from a bi-polar to a multi-polar world in the early 90's initiated a change of focus for the Royal Danish Navy. Actively involved in the conflicts in the Persian Gulf Region, the Balkans and the Middle East, the mission portfolio for the Navy shifted from territorial defence in home waters to Peacekeeping and Peace Enforcing Operations further a field with NATO or Coalition Partners. On this backdrop the Navy is in the process of radically changing both inventory and structure in order to increase the capabilities to meet the new tasks. The transition process includes procurement of larger and more enduring vessels capable of traditional naval operations as well as supporting joint operations in a multinational context.

The aim of the procurement programme is to provide a versatile range of deployable naval capabilities able to support the Government's political aims; be it by means of traditional naval operations, as part of joint combined operations or by insertion of Special Operations Forces as were seen during Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan.

In addition to actual operations, regular participation in NATO's Standing Naval Forces as well as frequent participation in the Alliance's exercise programme has provided valuable experiences and been instrumental in shaping the transition process. The work at hand is progressing rapidly; hence, by the end of this decade, the Navy will be even better equipped and prepared for the global tasks of the future.

Along with the international commitments, the Royal Danish Navy is allocated an increasingly important role on the national scene. The routine tasks of enforcing sovereignty in the territorial waters of Denmark proper, in and around Greenland and around the Faeroe Islands are being expanded to include the responsibility for marine pollution surveillance and management. In addition, Admiral Danish Fleet HQ has been bestowed the focal point for aspects related to the newly established Maritime Assistance Service – the IMO introduced organisation for increasing maritime safety.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.



The Danish Air Force

The world has changed rapidly since the end of the cold war and the subsequent years have emphasized the urgent need for the ongoing transformation of the Royal Danish Air Force from a static garrison defense to a truly expeditionary Air Force, capable of projecting air power all over the globe.

The five-year agreement on the Danish Defense 2005 - 2009 - strengthens the expeditionary capabilities of the Air Force. Streamlining the Royal Danish Air Force organization for expeditionary warfare is one of the cornerstones of the agreement. By separating peacetime administration and non-operational support functions from the operational organizations the Air Force will fulfill the concept of "Train and organize as you fight". The three current air bases will be transformed to three wings; Wing Karup, Wing Skrydstrup and Wing Aalborg. Furthermore, an Expeditionary Combat Support Wing and an Air Control Wing will be established. All wings will be totally expeditionary and capable of deploying and participating in international missions abroad.

The Royal Danish Air Force has already proved its international standard and ability during e.g. Operation Allied Force in Kosovo in 1999 and Operation Enduring Freedom in Afghanistan during 2002 -2003 with F-16 Fighting Falcon combat air craft deployment and attendance of 150 soldiers based in Manas, Kyrgyzstan.

The Royal Danish Air Force also contributes to homeland security. The main tasks are air space surveillance, air policing, search and rescue operations, marine environment surveillance, and helicopter support to the Danish police.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.

The Danish Home Guard

The Danish Home Guard is an organisation for people, who – on a voluntary basis – want to take part in the defence of the country. They train in performing military tasks in co-operation with, and in support of, the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force.

The peacetime activities are mainly to provide assistance related to national disasters, search-and-rescue operations, and assistance to the police. Upon request, The Home Guard can also support local organizations in relation to other activities, such as sports events and cultural arrangements. This combines practise of military skills with community support.

Both men and women can apply for membership of the Home Guard, and a military background is not necessary. The wish and will to participate is more important.

The disbanding of the mobilisation defence and the territorial defence, in their previous form, makes it possible for the Home Guard to target its efforts on Total Defence. The tasks have to be redefined - especially for the newly formed and specially trained '3,000-man force' – so that the Home Guard mounts a corresponding task force dispersed over the five defence regions, which in the future will be called 'Total Defence regions'. The training of these personnel is to be at least equivalent to Total Defence training given to conscripts. Thus the future focus of the Home Guard will be on Total Defence, and the Home Guard effort will be coordinated with the national emergency management effort and Total Defence force.

To exploit the synergy between the capacities of the Danish Armed Forces and the Home Guard, the Home Guard is to be supported by the same structure as the Danish Armed Forces.



Photo: Lars Dalby.

The Danish Emergency Management Agency



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The Danish Emergency Management Agency (DEMA) is a governmental agency within the Ministry of Defence, responsible for the national rescue preparedness in Denmark.

The mission of DEMA is to ensure the robustness of the Danish society, and protect it from the consequences of disasters and catastrophes, including terrorist attacks. DEMA's strategic aims are to ensure a flexible and coherent preparedness comprising both the national and municipal rescue services as well as to enhance the cross-sector co-ordination of the civil sector's preparedness.

The mission and strategic aims provide the framework for the daily operations of the agency. DEMA handles supervision and counselling tasks related to the municipal rescue services and other authorities, general development in the field of emergency management and coordinates the planning of the civil sector's preparedness.

DEMA also has a series of operative tasks which include providing daily assistance to the municipal rescue services in case of larger or more complex incidents and engaging in international humanitarian operations. Furthermore, DEMA is the national safety authority and responsible for the Danish nuclear emergency preparedness.

The principal tasks of DEMA's five regional rescue centres are to train conscripts for emergency management operations and to take on operative tasks, as part of the overall rescue preparedness.

Did you know that?

- DEMA's main task is to ensure the robustness of the Danish society and protect it from the consequences of disasters, including terrorist attacks
- DEMA supplies counselling to the municipal rescue services, ensures the development of prevention and emergency management and coordinates the planning of the civil sectors preparedness
- DEMA provides fire fighting, environment and rescue assistance to the municipal rescue services on a 24 hour basis

DEMA's three schools offer a wide variety of rescue and emergency management courses, including general management, operations management, first aid, tactical operative training, courses in prevention and media training.

foto: Klaus Madsen, Thisted's Dagblad.

The Intelligence Service's Support for International Operations

The Danish Defence Intelligence Service (DDIS) collects, analyses, and disseminates information concerning conditions abroad which are of significance to Denmark's security, including Danish military units and others who are deployed in international missions. Intelligence activities are directed abroad and include collection of information on transnational (especially terrorism and proliferation of weapons of mass destruction (WMD)), political, financial and military matters of significance to Danish security interests. DDIS collects this information via a broad spectrum of means, including SIGINT and co-operation with foreign partners.

Solid intelligence is of decisive importance for participation in international operations.

In connection with potential deployment of Danish forces, DDIS assists the Danish government, the Danish parliament (Folketinget) and the Danish top military authorities by providing political, military and threat assessments of the situation in the deployment area.

DDIS briefs units preparing for deployment. Detailed information is provided on political and military conditions in the deployment area and on potential threats posed against the deployed units. Staff officers responsible for the units' tactical intelligence service are given briefings particularly aimed at facilitating cooperation with DDIS during deployment.

The deployed units are in direct contact with DDIS and information is exchanged on a regular basis. If there is a particular requirement for intelligence support, DDIS deploys a National Intelligence Cell (NIC) to handle both liaison to the deployed Danish units and in-country cooperation with other nations having units deployed in the area. Moreover, DDIS often deploys intelligence officers to the national and international staffs responsible for the operation.

DDIS visits deployed units on an ad hoc basis with a view to exchanging and updating intelligence, particularly in relation to the threats against the deployed units.



Photo: Warrant Officer I Per A. Rasmussen, Defence Information and Welfare Service.

The Danish Administration of Navigation and Hydrography

The Danish Administration of Navigation and Hydrography (DANH) is a governmental agency within the Ministry of Defence. Its mission is to contribute to the safety of navigation in Danish including Faroese and Greenlandic waters.



Photo: Danish Armed Forces.

The principle tasks and responsibilities of DANH are to:

- issue nautical publications and information
- provide aids to navigation in Danish waters
- provide coastal rescue service
- provide pilotage through Danish waters
- conduct hydrographic surveys and provide oceanographic information
- exercise jurisdiction

DANH exercises its obligations in close relation with national and international governmental authorities. Furthermore it coordinates its efforts internationally and plays an active role within IALA¹ and IHO².

When requested, DANH is able to rent expert assistance and advise world wide, e. g. in oceanographic matters or matters concerning establishing aids to navigation.

¹IALA: The International Association of Marine Aids to Navigation and Lighthouse Authorities.

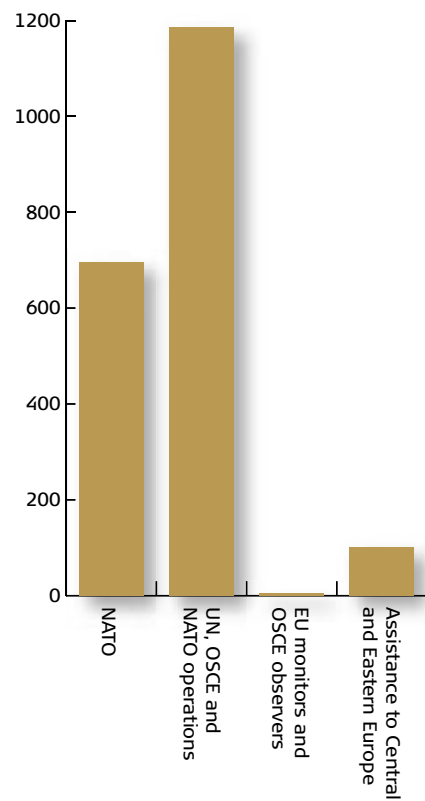
²IHO: The International Hydrographic Organisation.

The Danish Defence Budget

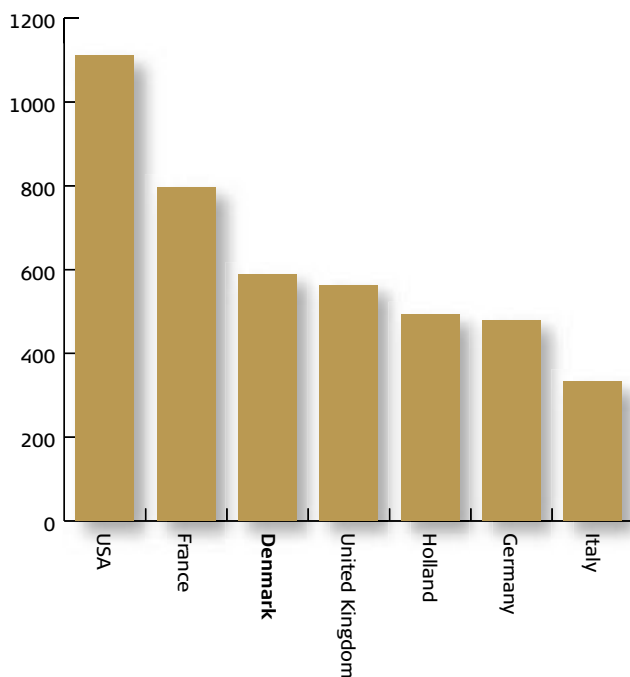
(based on NATO's definitions)

**Annual expenditure 2003:
21.935,1 mil. DKK.**

Annual expenditure on NATO and International Operations 2003 (Mil. DKK)

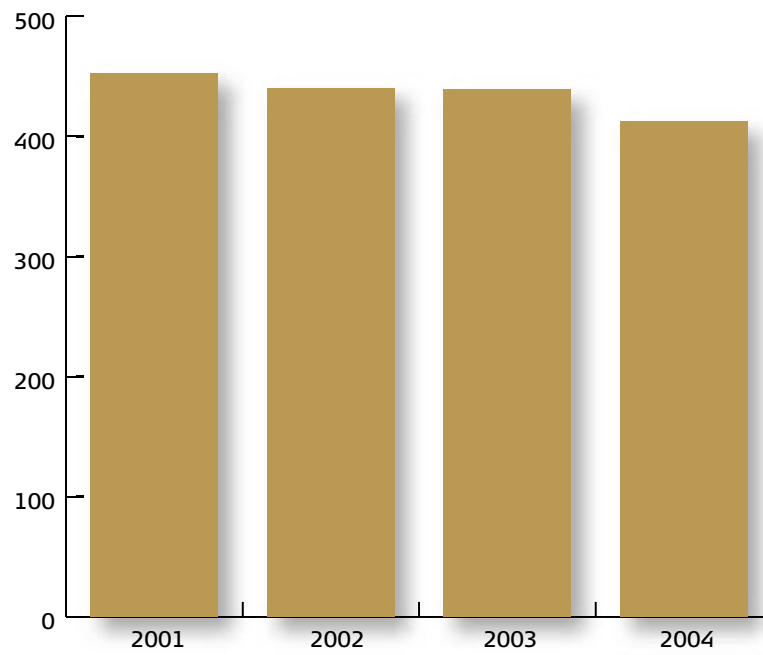


Defence Expenditure per capita 2003 (USD)



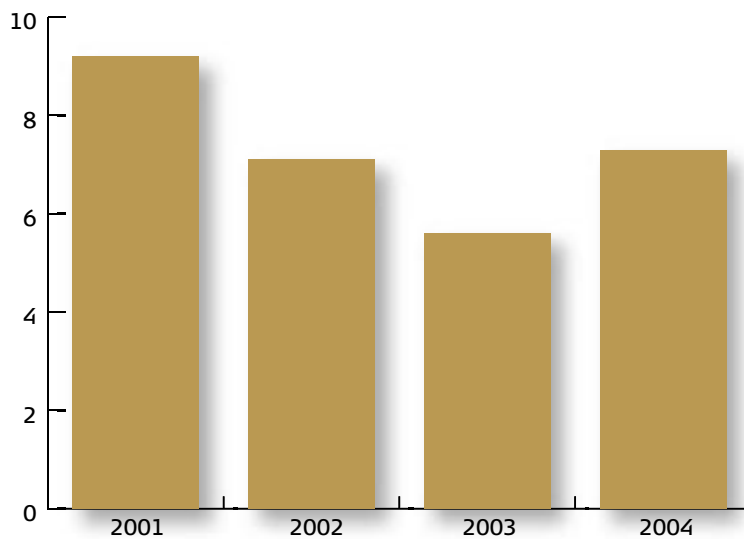
The annual financial expenditures of the Danish Emergency Management Agency

Annual total expenditures 2001-2004 (Mil. DKK)



Included in the figures are the expenditures spent (and budgeted in 2004) on international operations. In the table below these costs are specified.

Annual expenditures - international operations 2001-2004 (Mil. DKK)



Do you want to know more?

To find out more, visit the website of the Danish Armed Forces at: forsvaret.dk/FKO/eng/

Here you will find further information about the Ministry of Defence, the Armed Forces and other issues related to the Danish Armed Forces.

If you can not find, what you are looking for, you can also contact the Ministry of Defence:

Ministry of Defence
Holmens Kanal 42
1060 Copenhagen K.

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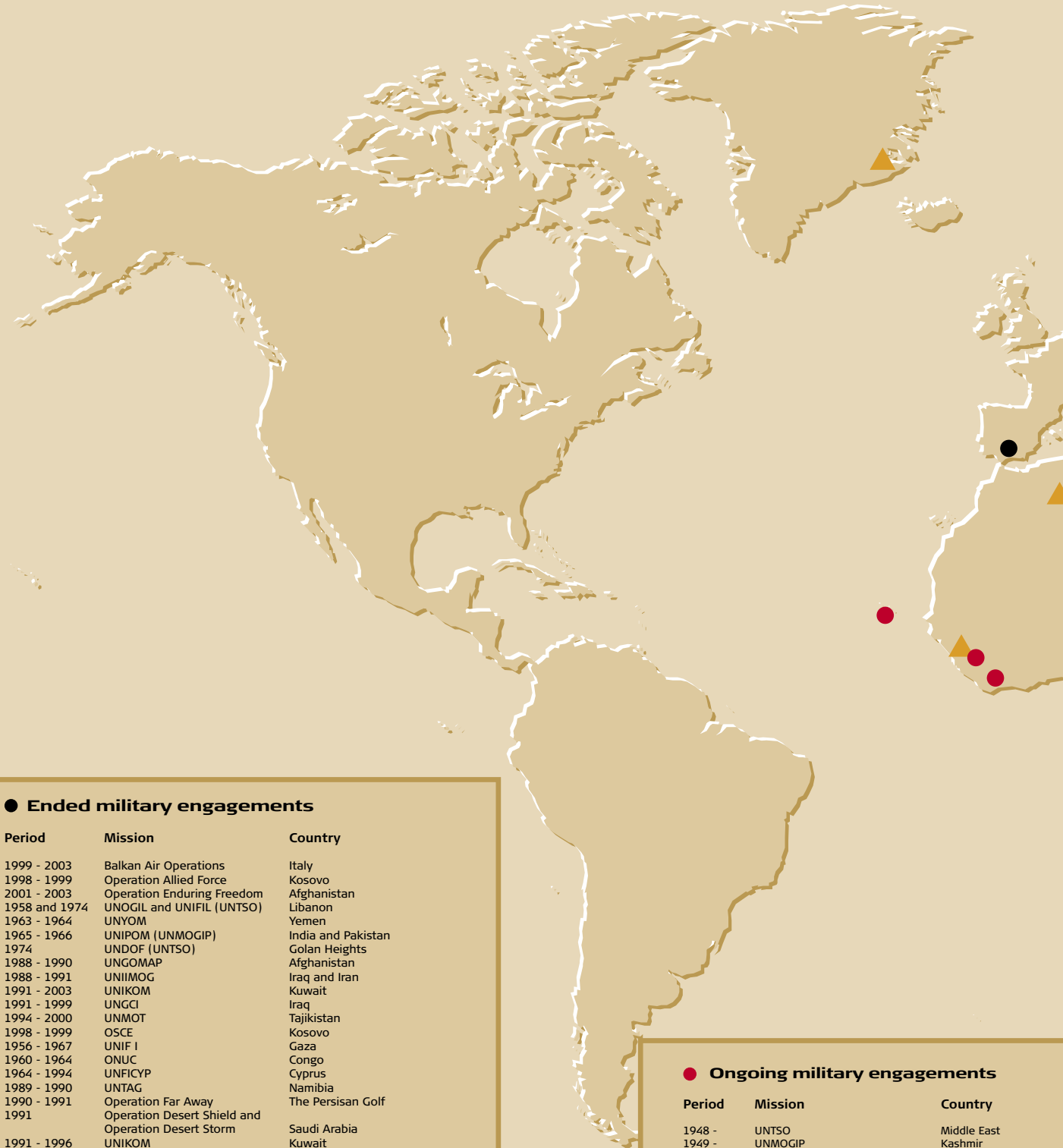
Photo: Annette Sørensen, Ministry of Defence.



Notes

Notes

International



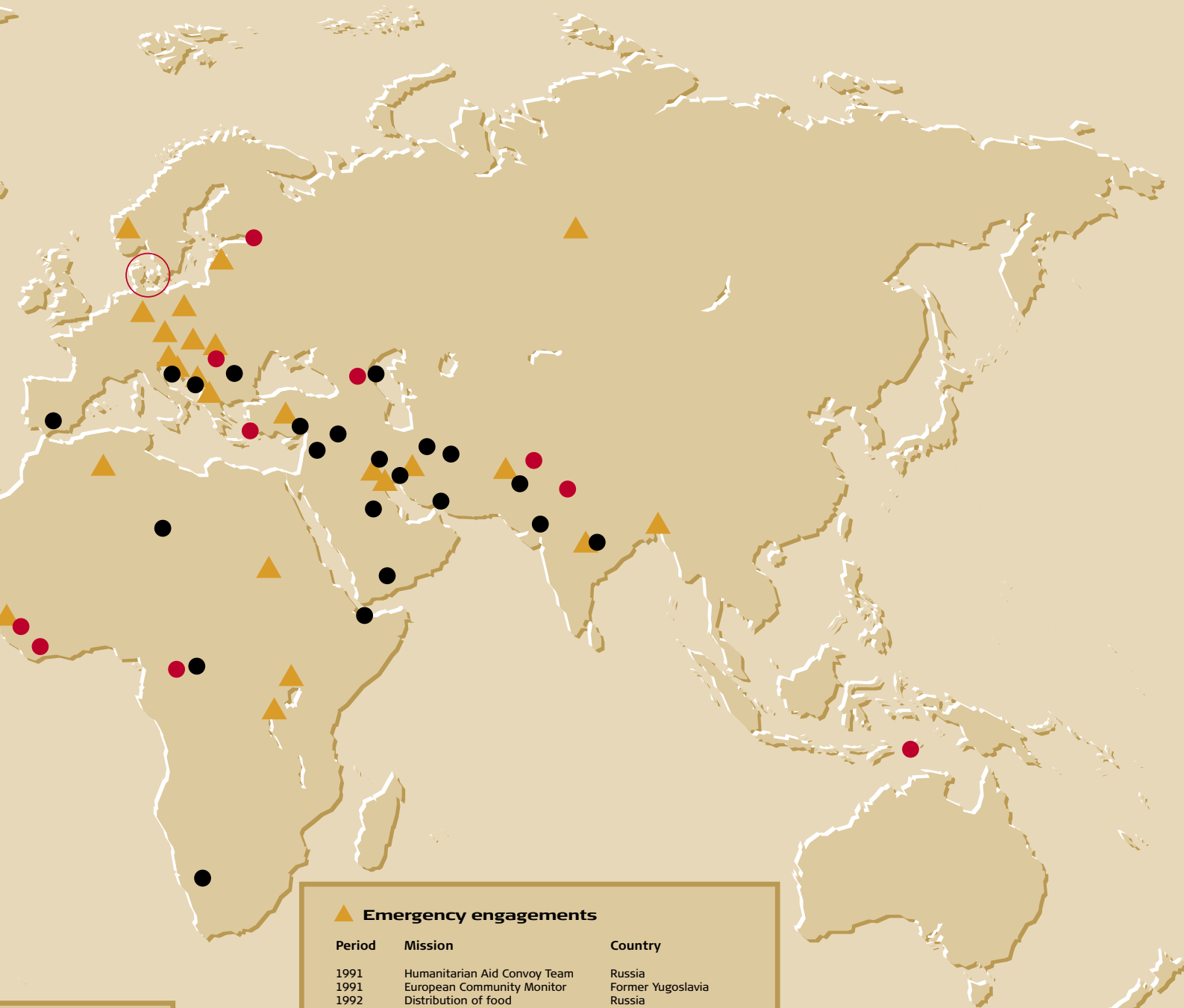
● Ended military engagements

Period	Mission	Country
1999 - 2003	Balkan Air Operations	Italy
1998 - 1999	Operation Allied Force	Kosovo
2001 - 2003	Operation Enduring Freedom	Afghanistan
1958 and 1974	UNOGIL and UNIFIL (UNTSO)	Libanon
1963 - 1964	UNYOM	Yemen
1965 - 1966	UNIPOM (UNMOGIP)	India and Pakistan
1974	UNDOF (UNTSO)	Golan Heights
1988 - 1990	UNGOMAP	Afghanistan
1988 - 1991	UNIIMOG	Iraq and Iran
1991 - 2003	UNIKOM	Kuwait
1991 - 1999	UNGCI	Iraq
1994 - 2000	UNMOT	Tajikistan
1998 - 1999	OSCE	Kosovo
1956 - 1967	UNIF I	Gaza
1960 - 1964	ONUC	Congo
1964 - 1994	UNFICYP	Cyprus
1989 - 1990	UNTAG	Namibia
1990 - 1991	Operation Far Away	The Persisan Gulf
1991	Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm	Saudi Arabia
1991 - 1996	UNIKOM	Kuwait
1992 - 1995	UNPROFOR	Kroatien and Bosnia-Hercegovina
1992 - 1996	Operation Maritime Monitor and Operation Sharp Guard	The Adriatic
1993 - 1999	UNPREDEP	Macedonia
1996	IFOR	Bosnia-Hercegovina
1997	ALBA	Albania
1999	AFOR	Albania
1999	Operation Allied Harvest	The Adriatic
2001	UNMEE (SHIRBRIG)	Ethiopia/Eritrea
2001 - 2002	AMBER FOX	Macedonia
2002	TG FERRET	Afghanistan
1990 - 1991	Operation Desert Shield and Operation Desert Storm	The Persian Gulf
1993 - 1996	Operation Maritime Monitor and Operation Sharp Guard	Serbia Montenegro
1999	Operation Allied Harvest	The Adriatic
2002	Operation Enduring Freedom	Easterne Mediterranean
2003	Operation Iraqi Freedom	Afghanistan
2003	Operation Active Endeavour STROG	The Persian Gulf

● Ongoing military engagements

Period	Mission	Country
1948 -	UNTSO	Middle East
1949 -	UNMOGIP	Kashmir
1991 -	EU-monitor	Former Yugoslavia
1992 -	CSCE- and OSCE-observations	The Former Sovjet Repu
1992 -	UNPROFOR, UNTAES, UNCRO and UNMOP	East Slavonia, Kroatien Prevlaka Peninsula Georgia
1993 -	UNOMIG	East Timor
1999 -	UNAMET og UMTAET - UNMISSET	Sierra Leone
1999 -	UNAMSIL	Kosovo
1999 -	UNMIK	Kosovo
2000 -	MONUC	Congo
2003 -	UNAMA	Afghanistan
2003 -	UNMIL	Liberia
1997 -	SFOR	Bosnia-Hercegovina
1999 -	Operation Allied Force	Serbia, Montenegro, Ko and Macedonia
1999 -	KFOR	Kosovo and Macedonia
2002 -	ALLIED HARMONY	Macedonia
2002 -	ISAF	Afghanistan
2003 -	IRAK	Iraq
2001 -	Operation Active Endeavour	Gibraltar

al engagements



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Country

Middle East
 Kashmir
 Former Yugoslavia
 The Former Soviet Republics

East Slavonia, Kroatien and
 Balkan Peninsula
 Georgia

East Timor
 Sierra Leone
 Kosovo
 Congo
 Afghanistan
 Liberia
 Bosnia-Herzegovina
 Serbia, Montenegro, Kosovo
 North Macedonia
 Kosovo and Macedonia
 Macedonia
 Afghanistan
 Iraq
 Gibraltar

▲ Emergency engagements

Period	Mission	Country
1991	Humanitarian Aid Convoy Team	Russia
1991	European Community Monitor	Former Yugoslavia
1992	Distribution of food	Russia
1992	Donation of transport resources	The Baltic
1992	Distribution of medicine	The Baltic
1992	Search and rescue - Earthquake	Turkey
1992/95	Humanitarian Aid Convoy Teams	Former Yugoslavia
1996/97	Management support mission	Burundi
1997	Management support mission	Guinea
1997	Water pumping - floods	Poland
1999	Humanitarian Aid Convoy Team	Albania
1999	Shelter Team	Albania
1999	Airfield handling	Albania
1999	Water transport	Albania
1999	IDP and refugee transport team	Albania & Kosovo
1999	Search and rescue - earthquakes	Turkey
1999	Coordination of Danish aid	Turkey
1999	Dispatch of material	Norway
2000	Humanitarian Aid Convoy Team	Hungary
2000	Humanitarian Aid Convoy Team	Rumania
2001	Medical Support	India
2002	Dispatch of material	Afghanistan
2002	Water pumping - floods	Czech Republic
2002	Dispatch of material	German Federal Republic
2002	Clean-up - fuel spill	Greenland
2003	Logistic support	Iraq
2003	Logistic support	Iraq & Kuwait
2003	Training project support	Afghanistan
2003	Dispatch of material	Algeria
2003	Search and rescue - earthquake	Iran
2004	Logistic support	Sudan

The Danish Rescue Preparedness has a longstanding and ongoing tradition of sending experts to international humanitarian crisis areas. In addition to the operations pictured on the map, the Rescue Preparedness has deployed 74 assessment and coordination experts on 49 missions in 32 different countries all over the world. Since 1990.



International engagements

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