Digitalizaiton of the Danish Armed Forces

Aim of the Danish Armed Forces

Tasks

- Crisis management and collective defence
- Sovereignty and jurisdiction
- Confidence building and promotion of stability with emphasis on Central and Eastern Europe
- Peace support
- Other tasks
- Employment capability

The present level of digitalization in the Armed Forces

Danish Defense Management Project

DeMap

A Strategic Business Reengineering Project

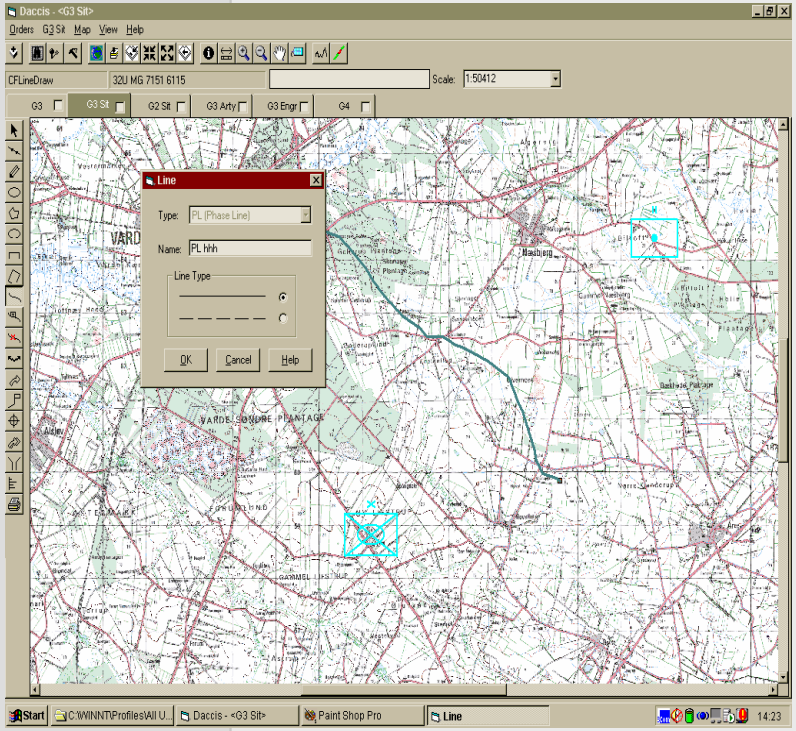
Danish Defense Resource Management System

DeMars

An Integrated Enterprise Resource Planning system

Army – Navy - Airforce

Danish Army Command and Control Information System (DACCIS)



Planning
Decision
Execution
Of Army Operations

Mainly at Division and Brigade level.

DACCIS scope

- To improve Division and Brigade HQ's command and control capabilities in time and quality based on reliable and updated information.
- To create the basis for faster decisions and excution of orders on the modern fragmented battlespace.
- Support optimised use of the digitised battlefield.

Overall user requirements...

- To create interoperability and a framework for Army CIS, including operational as well as administrative systems.
- To reduce time consumption in the planning and execution process wthin army units to get faster reaction and flexibility in the tactical control.
- To improve the quality in information processing and –presentation and thereby enable commanders to take decisions on an updated, consistent and well structured basis.
- To improve information exchange internally in the HQ as well as between HQ – national and international.
- To create possibilities for the use of simulation to train commanders, units and staff officers at battallion to corps level.

DACCIS is not:

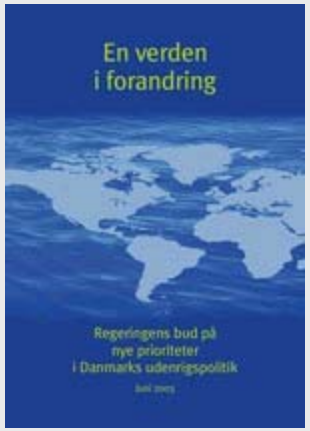
- Target Acquisition.
- Target Engagement.
- Weapon/Payload Delivery.
- Logistic Delivery System
- Peace Time Admin Support.
- Accounting, Personnel.

Future DACCIS plans

- 2003: MIP tests.
- 2004: Finalise phase 1.
- 2005: First operational set-up.
- 2005/6: International operations.
- 2006/7: Further extensions within Danish Army.

The future

A Vision for The Future Danish Armed Forces



New Security Policy Reports from the Government

The Transformation of The Danish Armed Forces From Territorial Defence to Ekspeditionary Forces

”Leaner but Meaner”

The Threat

- **No conventional military threat against Danish Territory.**
- **New asymmetric and unpredictable threats.**
- **Indirect threats.**

Requirements for Danish Defence

- **Internationally deployable military capabilities.**

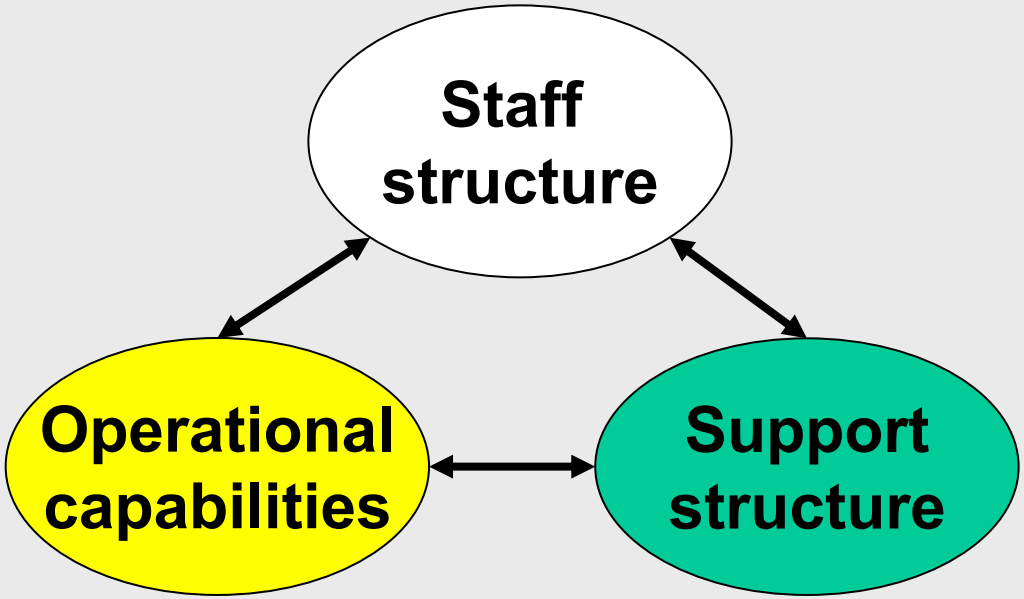
- **Homeland Security, including the ability to counter terrorist acts and perform consequence management.**

The International System

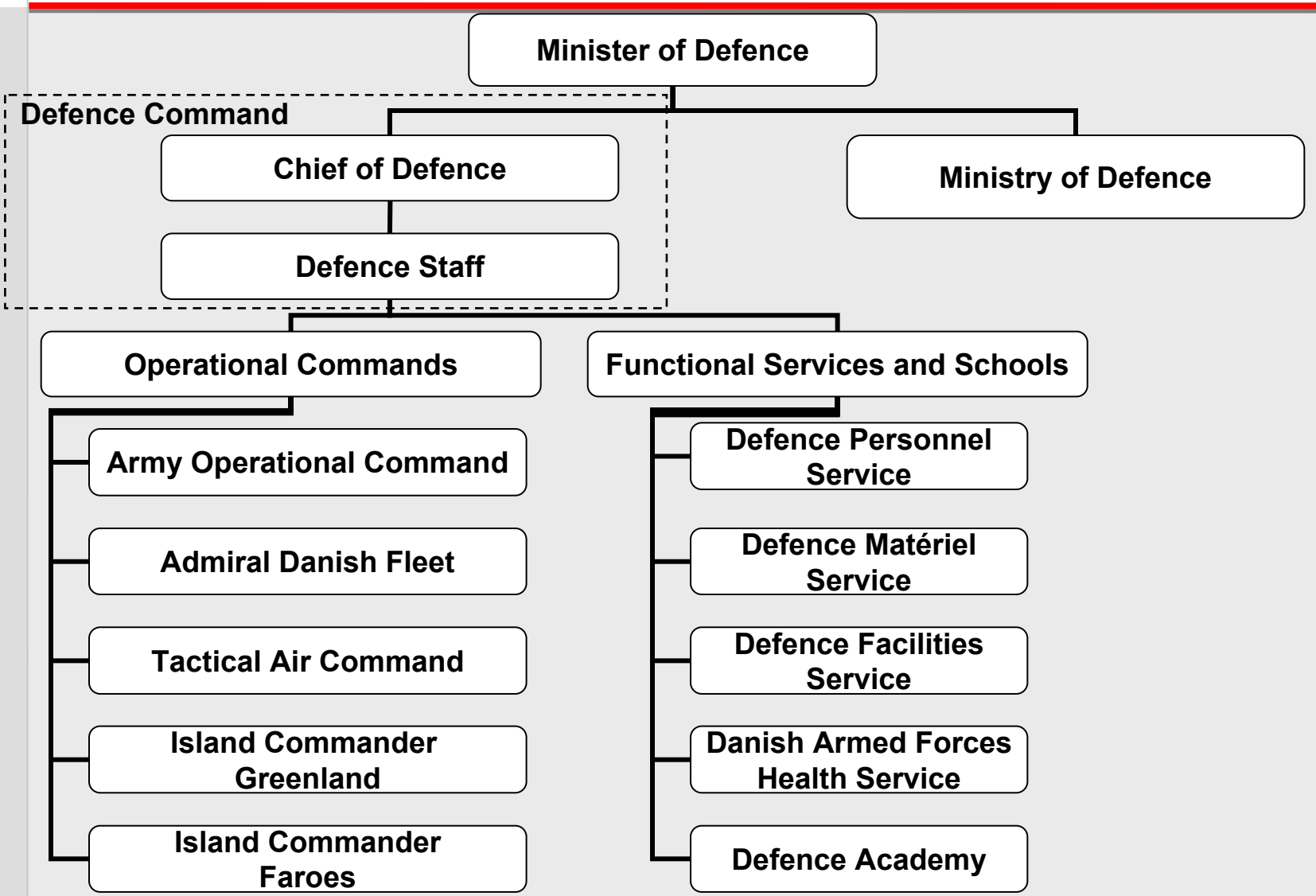
Coalition of the willing!

Military Structures

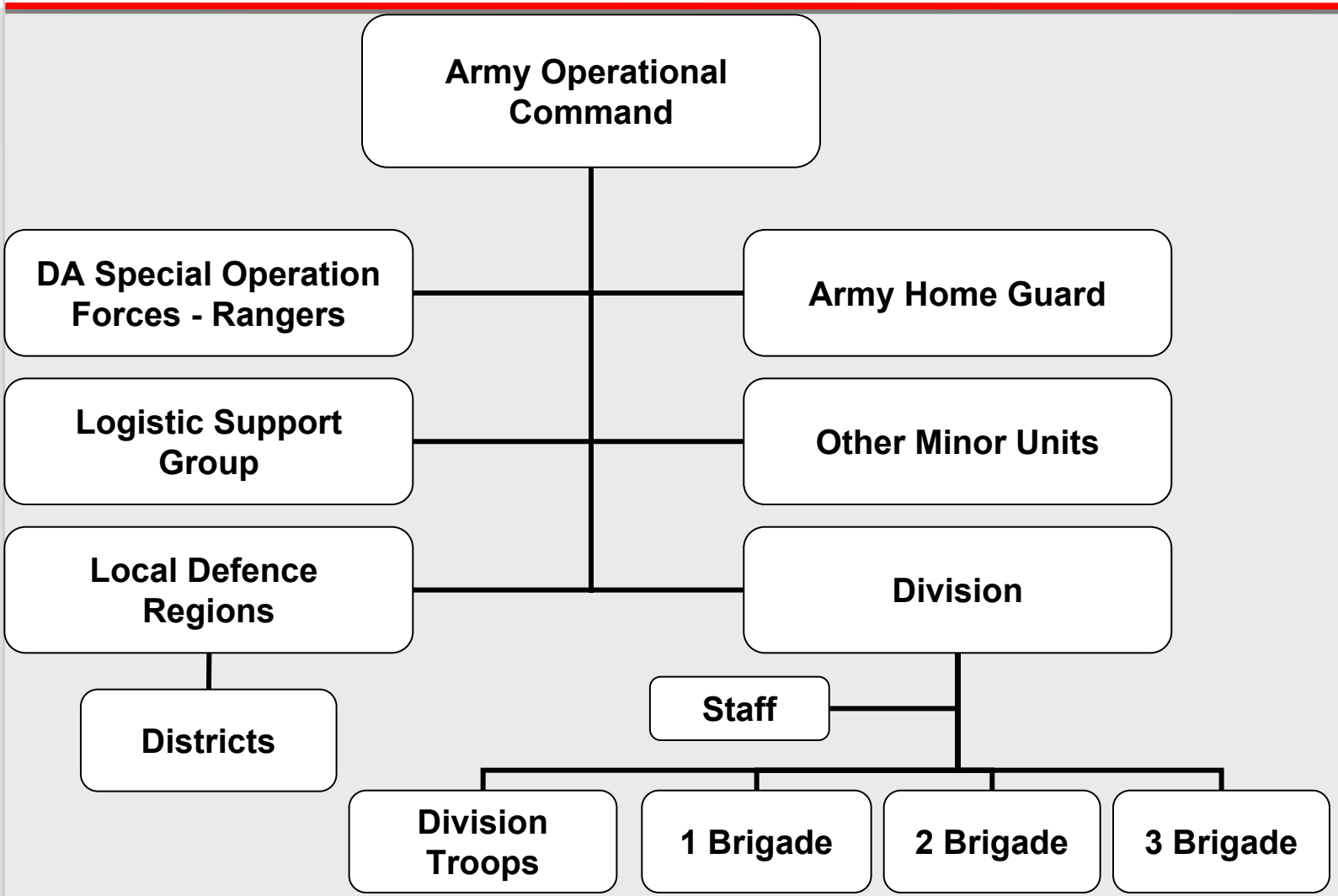
A new structure respecting the balance between:



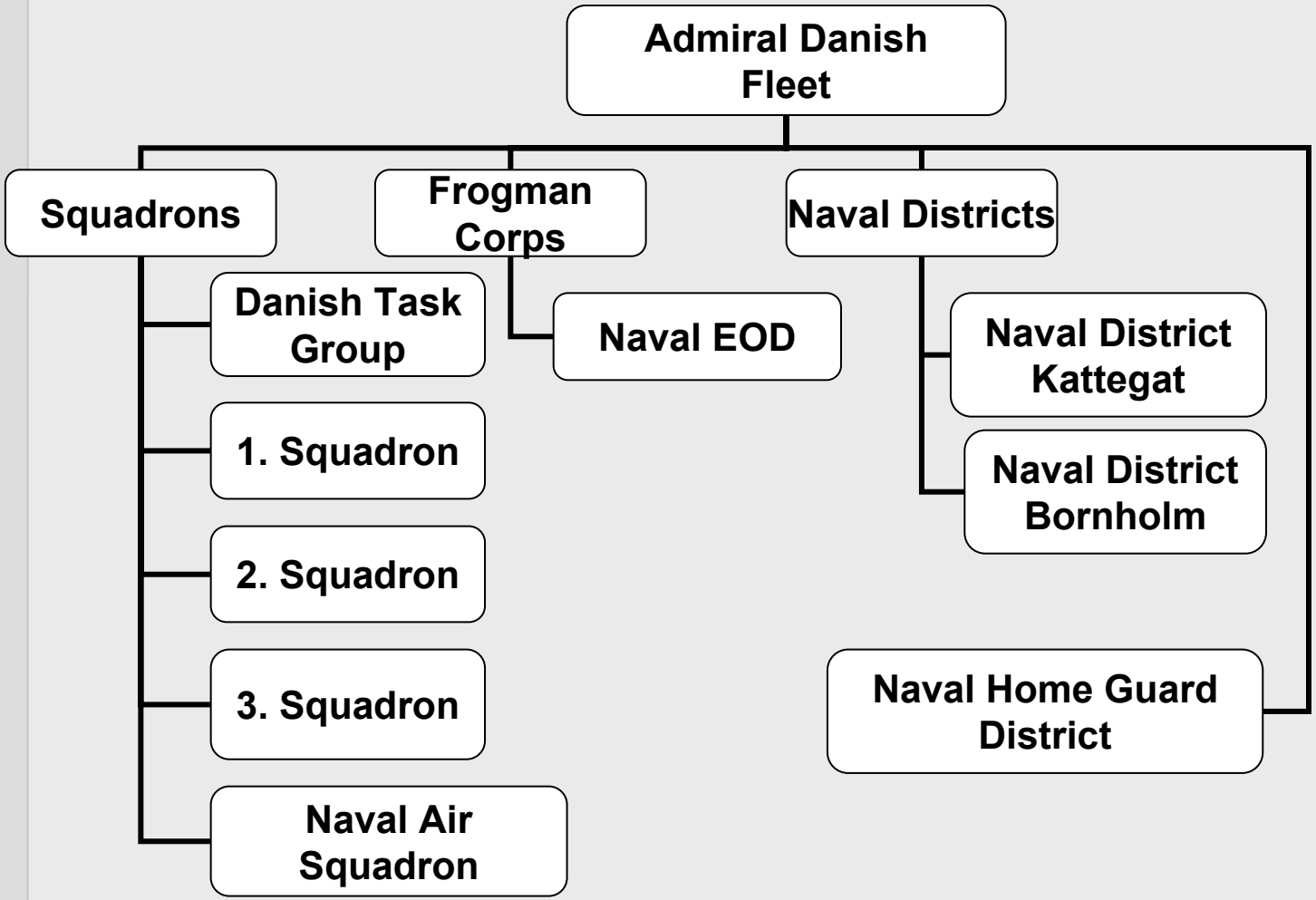
Danish Defence Management



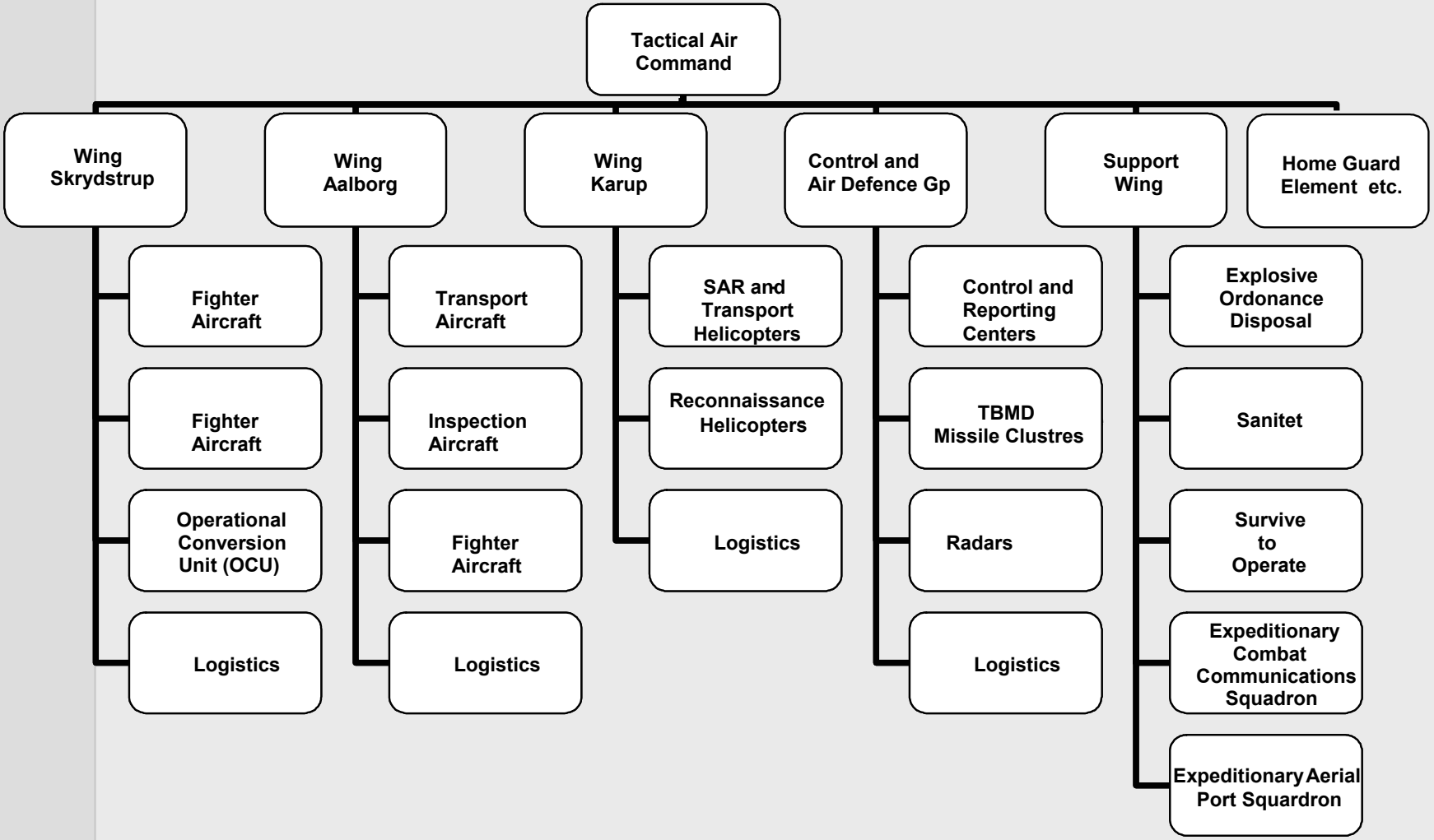
Army Operational Structure



Navy Operational Structure

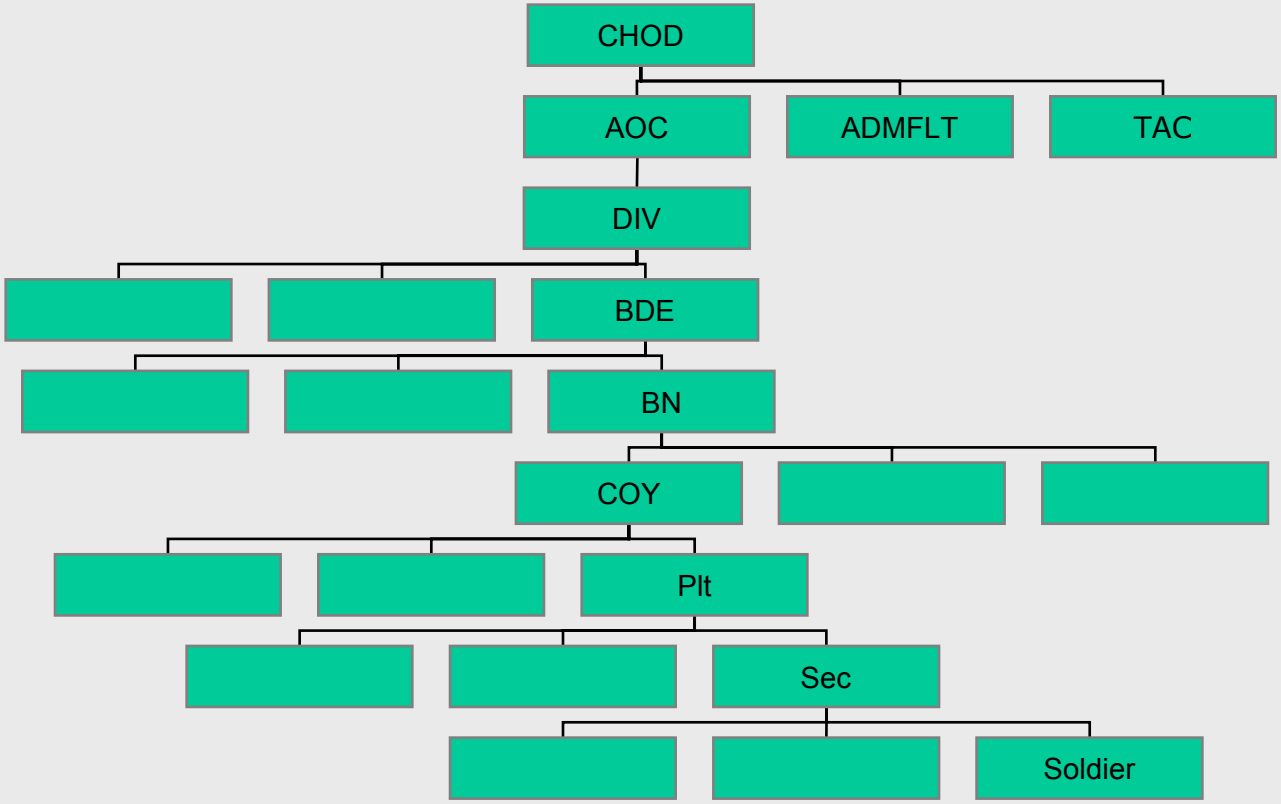


Air Force Operational Structure

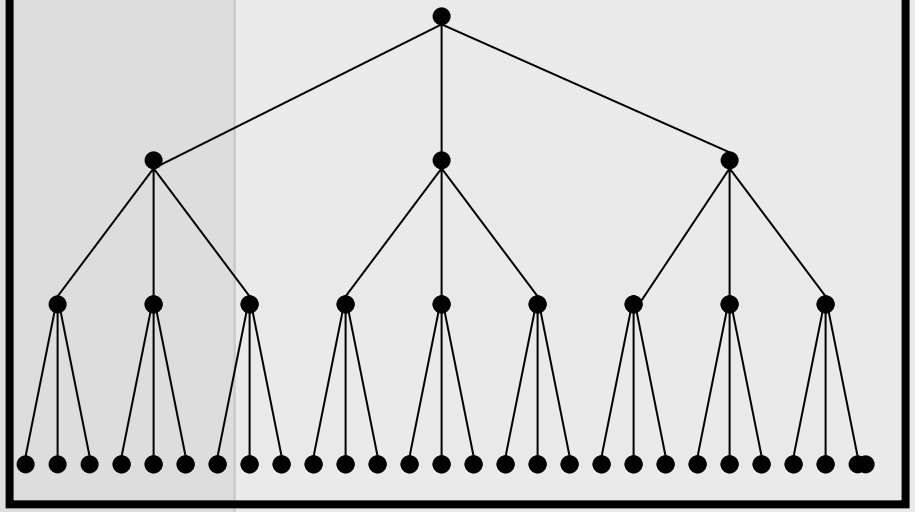


How to change from the present to the future involving NCW

Example : The Army

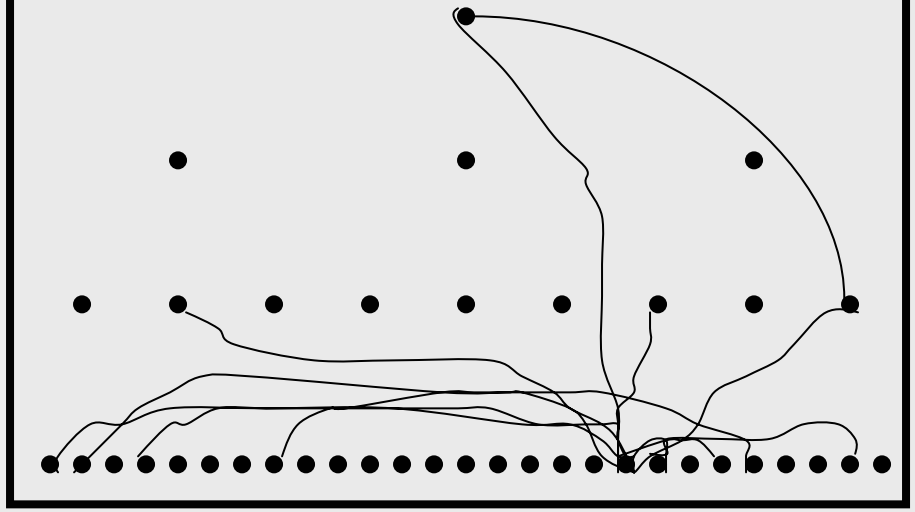


Hierarchical stove-piped organization



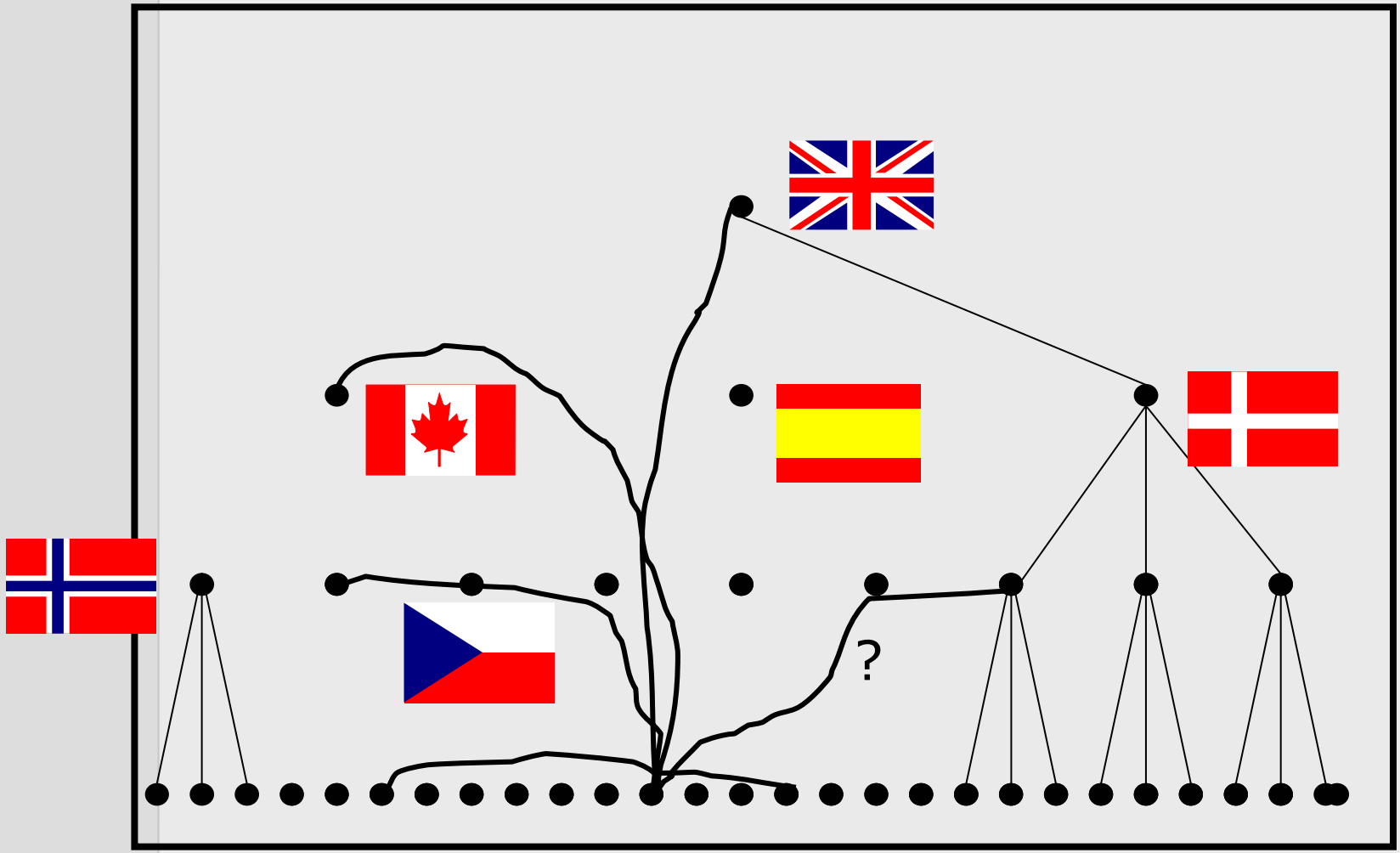
- Non-transparent organization.
- Stove-pipe simplex communication.
- Each organizational level corresponds to a time delay.
- The more vertical command – the more time delay.

Mission relevant adaptable network organization

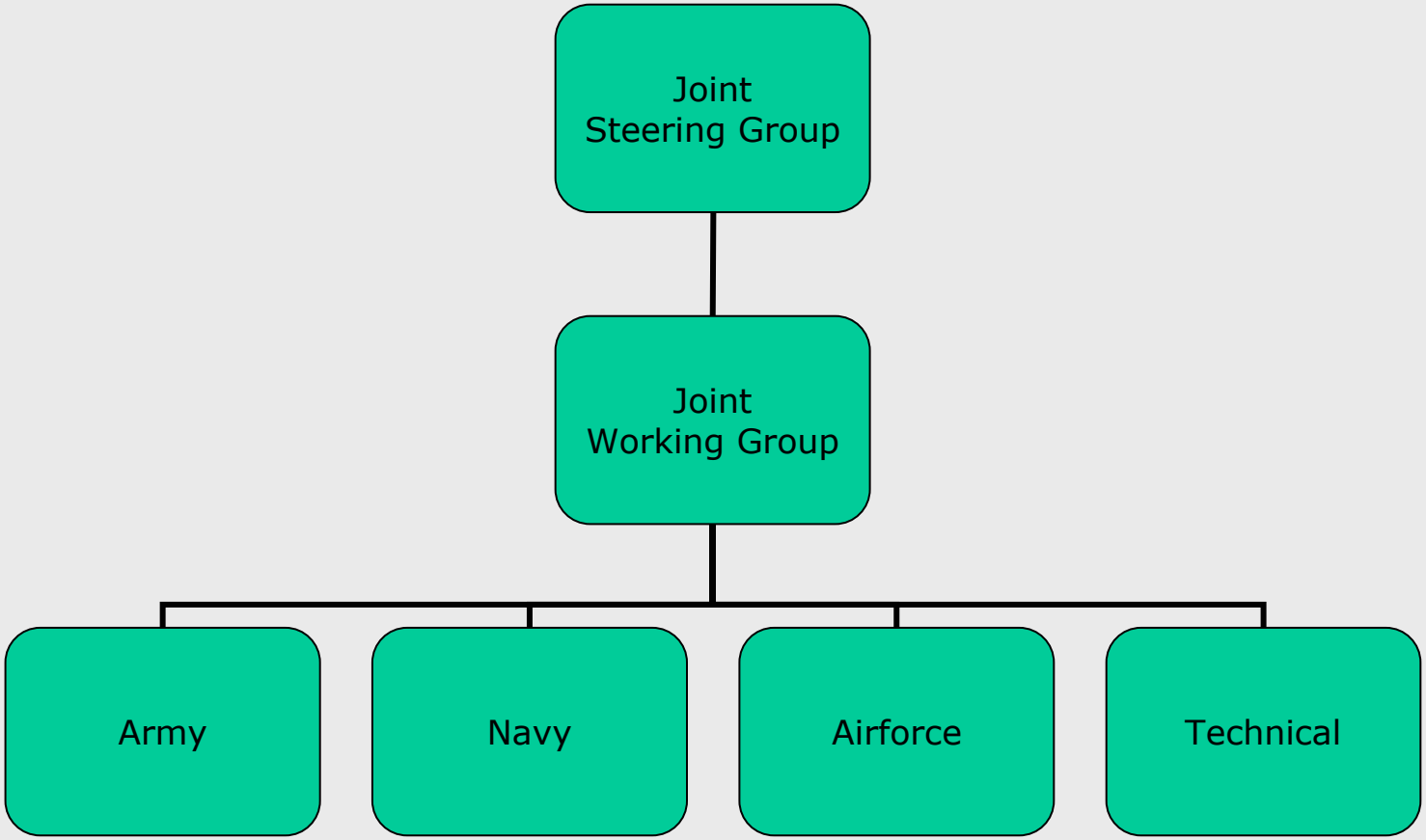


- Transparent organization.
- Network duplex communication.
- Networking reduces command levels and increases op tempo.
- The more adaptable organization – the less time delay.

Risk of unbalance in Multinational NCW



NBO in Denmark



The Overriding Principle

The Armed Forces can only solve their tasks when units and formations are fighting capable

THE END