



# Flying in Denmark

Royal Danish Air Force  
Flight Information



Edition 40  
October 2023

## WELCOME TO DENMARK

Defence Command Denmark welcomes you to our country.

This small folder has been prepared as a quick reference for foreign pilots, who are not familiar with Danish flying procedures, and who will be operating in Copenhagen FIR.

We recommend that you bring the folder along during flights in Copenhagen FIR.

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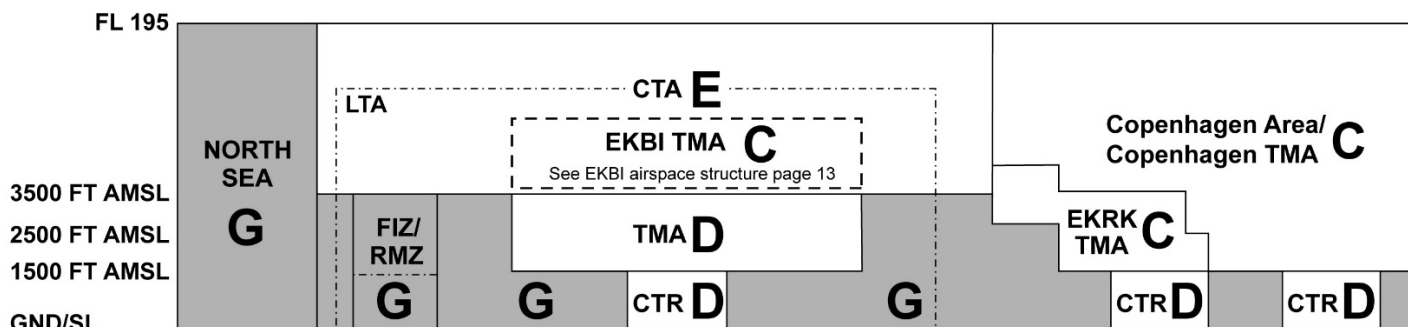
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# ATS AIRSPACE CLASSIFICATION IN DENMARK

FL 660

## CTA C



CL.	TYPE OF FLIGHT	SEPARATION PROVIDED	SERVICE PROVIDED	VMC VISIBILITY AND DISTANCE FROM CLOUD MINIMA	SPEED LIMIT	REQUIREMENT FOR		
						RADIO COM	SSR	CLEARANCE
A	Not used in Copenhagen FIR							
B	Not used in Copenhagen FIR							
C	IFR	IFR from IFR IFR from VFR	ATC	Same as for VFR	N/A	Yes	A + C	Yes
	VFR	VFR from IFR	ATC for separation from IFR; VFR/VFR traffic information (+ avoidance on request) <sup>1)</sup>	8 km at/above FL 100 5 km below FL 100 <sup>2)</sup> 1500 m horizontal and 300 m (1000 ft) vertical distance from cloud	250 KIAS below FL100 <sup>3)</sup>	Yes	A + C	Yes
D	IFR	IFR from IFR	ATC incl. traffic information (+ avoidance on req.)	Same as for VFR	250 KIAS below FL 100 <sup>3)</sup>	Yes	A + C	Yes
	VFR	NIL	ATC, traffic information about VFR and IFR flights (+ avoidance on request)	8 km at/above FL 100 5 km below FL 100 <sup>2)</sup> 1500 m horizontal and 300 m (1000 ft) vertical distance from cloud	250 KIAS below FL 100 <sup>3)</sup>	Yes	No	Yes
E	IFR	IFR from IFR	ATC, traffic information about VFR flights as far as practical	Same as for VFR	250 KIAS below FL 100 <sup>3)</sup>	Yes	A + C	Yes
	VFR	NIL	FIS. Traffic information as far as practical	8 km at/above FL 100 5 km below FL 100 <sup>2)</sup> 1500 m horizontal and 300 m (1000 ft) vertical distance from cloud	250 KIAS below FL 100 <sup>3)</sup>	No	No	No
F	Not used in Copenhagen FIR							
G	VFR	NIL	FIS	8 km at/above FL 100, 5 km below FL 100 <sup>2)</sup> - 1500 m horizontal and 300 m (1000 ft) vertical distance from cloud.	250 KIAS below FL 100 <sup>3)</sup>	In FIZ/RMZ	No	No
				at or below 3000 ft MSL or 1000 ft AGL: 5 km, clear of cloud, surface in sight	250 KIAS <sup>3)</sup>	In FIZ/RMZ	No	No
				at or below 3000 ft MSL or 1000 ft AGL: 3 km, clear of cloud, surface in sight <sup>4)</sup>	140 KIAS	In FIZ/RMZ	No	No

1) See next page concerning VFR flight in airspace class "C".  
 2) For fighters and all aircraft operated at 250 KIAS or more, a flight visibility of 8 km or more is required except in airspace "G"  
 3) If mission requires or speed limit is incompatible with type of aircraft, military aircraft may exceed the speed restriction.  
 4) Helicopters may operate VFR, if flight visibility is equal to or greater than 800 M, if manoeuvring at a speed that will give adequate opportunity to observe other traffic or any obstruction in time to avoid collision.  
 5) Required flight visibility at night, at least:  
 - Fighters and other aircraft operated at speeds exceeding 140 KIAS: 8 KM  
 - Aircraft operated at speeds at 140 KTS IAS or less: 5 KM  
 - Helicopters operated at 140 KTS IAS or less: 3 KM

## GENERAL INFORMATION

### COPENHAGEN FIR

Copenhagen FIR extends vertically from ground level to infinity. Controlled airspace extends from 3500 FT to FL 660, except over the North Sea, where the extension west of the line 571230N 0075400E - 553700N 0080900E - 550000N 0074300E is from FL 195 to FL 660.

### VISUAL FLIGHT RULES

Except when operating as a Special VFR flight in a Control Zone, VFR flights shall be conducted so that the aircraft is flown in conditions of visibility and distance from clouds equal to or greater than those specified in the following table indicating the limits of visual meteorological conditions (VMC).

ALTITUDE	AIRSPACE CLASS	FLIGHT VISIBILITY	DISTANCE FROM CLOUD
At and above FL 100	CDEG	8 KM	1500 M horizontally 1000 FT vertically
Below FL 100 and above 3000 FT AMSL, or above 1000 FT above terrain, whichever is the higher	CDEG	5 KM	1500 M horizontally 1000 FT vertically
At and below 3000 FT AMSL, or above 1000 FT above terrain, whichever is the higher	CDE	5 KM	1500 M horizontally 1000 FT vertically
	G	5 KM/ 3 KM/140 KT	Clear of cloud and with the surface in sight
<p>1) For fighters and all aircraft operating at 250 KTS IAS or more, a flight visibility of 8 KM or more is required, except in airspace class G during daylight, when flying at or below 3000 FT MSL or 1000 FT AGL whichever is the higher.</p> <p>2) Helicopters may operate VFR, if flight visibility is equal to or greater than 800 M, if manoeuvring at a speed that will give adequate opportunity to observe other traffic or any obstruction in time to avoid collision.</p> <p>3) All TMA's within Copenhagen area are class C airspace.</p> <p>4) Required flight visibility at night, at least:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Fighters and other aircraft operated at speeds exceeding 140 KTS IAS: 8 KM</li> <li>- Aircraft operated at speeds at 140 KTS IAS or less: 5 KM</li> <li>- Helicopters operated at 140 KTS IAS or less: 3 KM</li> </ul> <p>5) Helicopters operating on NVG need at least 500 ft AGL ceiling and 3 km visibility. If the crew is able to transition to IFR flight, ceiling can be down to 300 ft AGL and visibility 1,5 km.</p>			

### VFR FLYING GENERAL

For military combat aircraft under operational control of Defence Command Denmark the following rules for VFR flying in airspace classes C, D, E and G apply:

#### Between FL 195 and FL 660 (Class C)

All flights outside allocated TSA's or TRA's must be conducted either as IFR or controlled VFR flight. Two-way radio contact must be established and maintained with the appropriate ACU or ACC sector and a clearance obtained. If the flight, or part of the flight, is taking place within or above Copenhagen Area clearance must be obtained from Copenhagen Approach for flights at or below FL 195 and Copenhagen Control for flights above FL 195.

**Between 3500 ft MSL and FL 195 (Class E)**

VFR flight may be conducted without clearance from ACC Copenhagen, but only with 'Traffic Information', i.e. the pilot must be in two-way radio contact with a radar unit (ATS or ACU) and receive traffic information. Under all circumstances the pilot must ensure a separation to civil IFR flights of minimum 5 NM horizontal or 1000 ft vertical. (This is very important – triggering somebody's TCAS **will** result in a report from the civil aviation authorities!)

**Below 3500 ft MSL (Class G)**

VFR flying may be conducted without clearance and there is no requirement for traffic information. You are, however, encouraged to always be in contact with the local ATS unit for traffic information.

**CTR and TMA (Class D)**

You must be in two-way radio contact and obtain clearance from local ATC before entering a CTR or a TMA. Maintain listening watch.

**FIZ/RMZ (Class G)**

You must be in two-way radio contact with local AFIS unit before entering a FIZ/RMZ. State your intention and maintain listening watch.

**VFR FLYING IN CTR (CLASS D)**

VFR flights can be carried out in control zones when ceiling is 1500 FT or above and meteorological visibility is reported equal to or greater than:

8KM/8KM DAY/NIGHT FOR FIGHTER AIRCRAFT  
5KM/8KM DAY/NIGHT FOR OTHER AIRCRAFT

When ceiling is between 1500 FT and 2500 FT separation will be established between military VFR flights and civil IFR and special VFR flights.

**SPECIAL VFR IN CTR (CLASS D)**

ATC may approve special VFR-flights in a control zone when the meteorological conditions are equal to or better than:

AIRCRAFT TYPE	METEOROLOGICAL VISIBILITY DAY/NIGHT	CEILING	DIST FROM CLOUDS
Fighters and other aircraft operating at speeds exceeding 140 KIAS	5 KM / 8 KM	1000 FT <sup>1)</sup>	CLEAR OF CLOUDS
Aircraft operating at speeds at 140 KIAS or less	3KM / 5KM	500 FT	CLEAR OF CLOUDS
Helicopters operating at 140 KIAS or less	800M / 3KM	500 FT <sup>2), 3)</sup>	CLEAR OF CLOUDS

- 1) In connection with take off and departure via specific routes in daylight the ceiling minimum can be reduced to 500 FT AGL.
- 2) In connection with take off, departure and approach via specific routes in daylight, the ceiling minimum can be reduced to 300 FT AGL.
- 3) In connection with NVG flying visibility can be reduced to 1500 meters and ceiling to 300 ft AGL provided that the crew is able to transition to IFR flight.

## FLIGHT PLAN

A complete ICAO flight plan must be filed for:

- Flights outside Copenhagen FIR
- Flights landing on a civil airfield
- Flights departing from a civil airfield
- IFR flights
- Night VFR flights

In all other cases a reduced flight plan containing the following information will be sufficient:

- Callsign/SSR code
- Number and type of aircraft
- ETD
- EET
- Mission and area/route
- Endurance
- A/C Commander

## TRANSITION FROM VFR TO IFR

If flying in airspace class "G", and unable to obtain an IFR clearance prior to going IMC, proceed as follows:

- Climb to and maintain 2500 ft until VFR or an IFR clearance is obtained.
- Request IFR clearance by Copenhagen ACC, or by any ATC unit in the vicinity.

Note: GCA is not available in Denmark.

## MINIMUM ALTITUDES

Above the highest obstacle within a radius of 600 m, except during takeoff and landing or when specifically authorised:

Jet fighters and transport aircraft:	2000 ft AGL
Light aircraft and helicopters	500 ft AGL*

\*1000 ft AGL over towns and built up areas.

When operating out of (takeoff and subsequent landing) a Danish Airstation, foreign military aircraft must attend a Flying in Denmark briefing.

## LOW FLYING

Low flying at altitudes below the minimum altitudes must be specifically ordered in the AIRTASK or EXERCISE ORDER and a briefing must be obtained from the relevant Wing.

Due to noise abatement, every effort should be made not to overfly built-up and recreational areas, especially coastal recreational areas, at low altitude. Direct overflight of ships or sailing boats not legitimate targets or exercise participants should be avoided.

## NVG FLYING HELICOPTERS

NVG flying with helicopters can be conducted down to hover height. A unit planning to conduct NVG flying below 500 ft shall complete a recce of the intended route or area in daylight within 7 days of the flight. Flying on NVG below 500 ft may only be conducted with a minimum crew of two in the cockpit. A briefing must be obtained from HW KAR before flying on NVG in Denmark.

## LANDING IN TERRAIN

Helicopter landing sites are established around Denmark. If landing outside any established landing site is required, permission must be obtained from both Helicopter Wing Karup (HW KAR) and the land owner. For a list of established landing sites and more information contact HW KAR (A3).

## SPEED RESTRICTIONS

When flying over land (including the sea within 2 km off the coast) with jet fighters the following speed restrictions apply:

- Above 2000 ft AGL : Subsonic
- 1000 ft – 2000 ft AGL : 500 KCAS
- Below 1000 ft AGL : 480 KCAS

## SUPERSONIC FLIGHT

Supersonic flight over Danish territory by foreign military aircraft is only allowed when specifically permitted by Air Command Denmark in connection with special flights, or when such aircraft are under operational control of Air Command Denmark. The national regulations are:

- Flying above MACH 0.97 must be authorized by D/O and should be conducted under GCI control. If not under GCI control you must obtain clearance from ACC Copenhagen. If over land, or over water less than 10 NM from the coast, supersonic flight is permitted only above FL 360. If over sea, more than 10 NM from the coast and heading away from the coast, or more than 35 NM from the coast on any heading, then the lower limit is FL 100.

## USE OF AFTERBURNER

It is prohibited to use afterburner below 5000 ft AGL / ASL with the following exceptions:

- 1) Flying over the sea at a distance of more than 2 KM off the coast;
- 2) During take-off, touch and go, overshoot;
- 3) In an emergency;
- 4) Attack exercises on shooting ranges or air bases. On air bases prior permission from ATC is required.



## RESTRICTED AIRSPACE

Active R- and D areas (see page 18 for map) must be avoided unless the mission requires the use of them. Unless authorized in the AIRTASK or EXERCISE ORDER permission to penetrate the areas has to be obtained from ACC Copenhagen or the nearby ATC unit. Active areas can be found on NAVIAIR's website:

<https://briefing.naviair.dk/>

## USE OF TRA/TSA

PPR of 15 minutes for use of **TRA** either through an ACU or directly to relevant ATC. Use of **TSA** is to be booked one day in advance through NAOOC.

Areas will be assigned using VFR levels, but are to be used within IFR level limits. Above FL285, RVSM separation is used, e.g. assigned FL 55-350 – usable FL60-340. A horizontal distance of 2.5 NM must be kept from the area limits. See page 19 for map.

Inform ATC / ACU (AWACS, SKYLIGHT, GOTHAM, STRONGHOLD) latest 5 minutes before exiting an area on whether leaving VFR below FL195, or on an IFR clearance.

## ECM RESTRICTIONS

- 1) Self-protection chaff may be used within the exercise area.
- 2) Chaff longer than 50 cm must not fall on land including the sea within 2 km off the coast.
- 3) Active ECM against radar installations will not be employed within 12 NM of any NATO border.
- 4) The use of IR-flares is not allowed over land including the sea within 2 km off the coast.

## SIMULATED ATTACKS

Simulated attacks are to be carried out with the following minimum altitudes:

- Military airfields inside the perimeter fence: Not lower than 300 ft AGL
- Ground targets in civilian terrain: Not lower than 500 ft AGL

## BIRD MIGRATION

Bird migration occurs during the whole year, but culminates in the periods end of March to Mid-May (spring migration) and beginning of September to Mid-November (autumn migration).

Spring migration culminates in the period end of March to Mid-May, and peak numbers for most species occur in April. The most important factors inducing heavy migration are a rise in temperature over Central and Western Europe, light winds, and southerly winds. At night migration is generally in broad outline covering the entire country and its surrounding waters, with mean direction north-Northeast. Most birds come from Central and Western Europe. In daylight migration tends to concentrate along guiding coasts. The most important points of concentration area:

- |                   |                             |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Skagen         | 5745N 01035E                |
| 2) Fornæs         | 5625N 01055E                |
| 3) NE Fyn         | 5520N 01045E                |
| 4) N & E Sjælland | 5600N 01140E - 5520N 01230E |

Generally the altitude of migration at night is higher than by day. At night the average altitude is about 3000-5000 ft, by day 1000-3000 ft.

Autumn migration culminates during the period beginning of September to mid-November, and peak numbers for most species occur in October. The most important factor inducing heavy migration is fall in temperature over Central and Northern Scandinavia. High intensities coincide also with winds from N-NE, light winds, little cloud-over and high atmospheric pressure. At night migration is in broad outline covering the entire country and its surrounding waters with mean direction south. Most birds come from South Norway and South Sweden. By day migration tends to concentrate in the eastern part of Denmark and along guiding coasts.

The most important points of concentration are:

- |                                    |                             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1) Falsterbo (S Sweden) and Stevns | 5525N 01250E - 5520N 01230E |
| 2) Gedser – Rødby                  | 5435N 01155E - 5440N 01120E |
| 3) Skælskør                        | 5515N 01118E                |
| 4) Southern Langeland              | 5445N 01040E                |
| 5) Blåvand                         | 5535N 00805E                |

Generally the altitude of night migration is higher than by day. At night the average altitude is about 3000-5000 ft, by day about 1000-3000 ft.

At least 100 million birds pass over Denmark and its surrounding waters during autumn. Smaller passerines are dominating, several species occur in great numbers and are most hazardous to aircraft, e.g. starlings, thrushes and finches. Very numerous and hazardous are also crow-birds, ducks, gulls, waders, pigeons and birds of prey, occurring from tens of thousands to several millions.

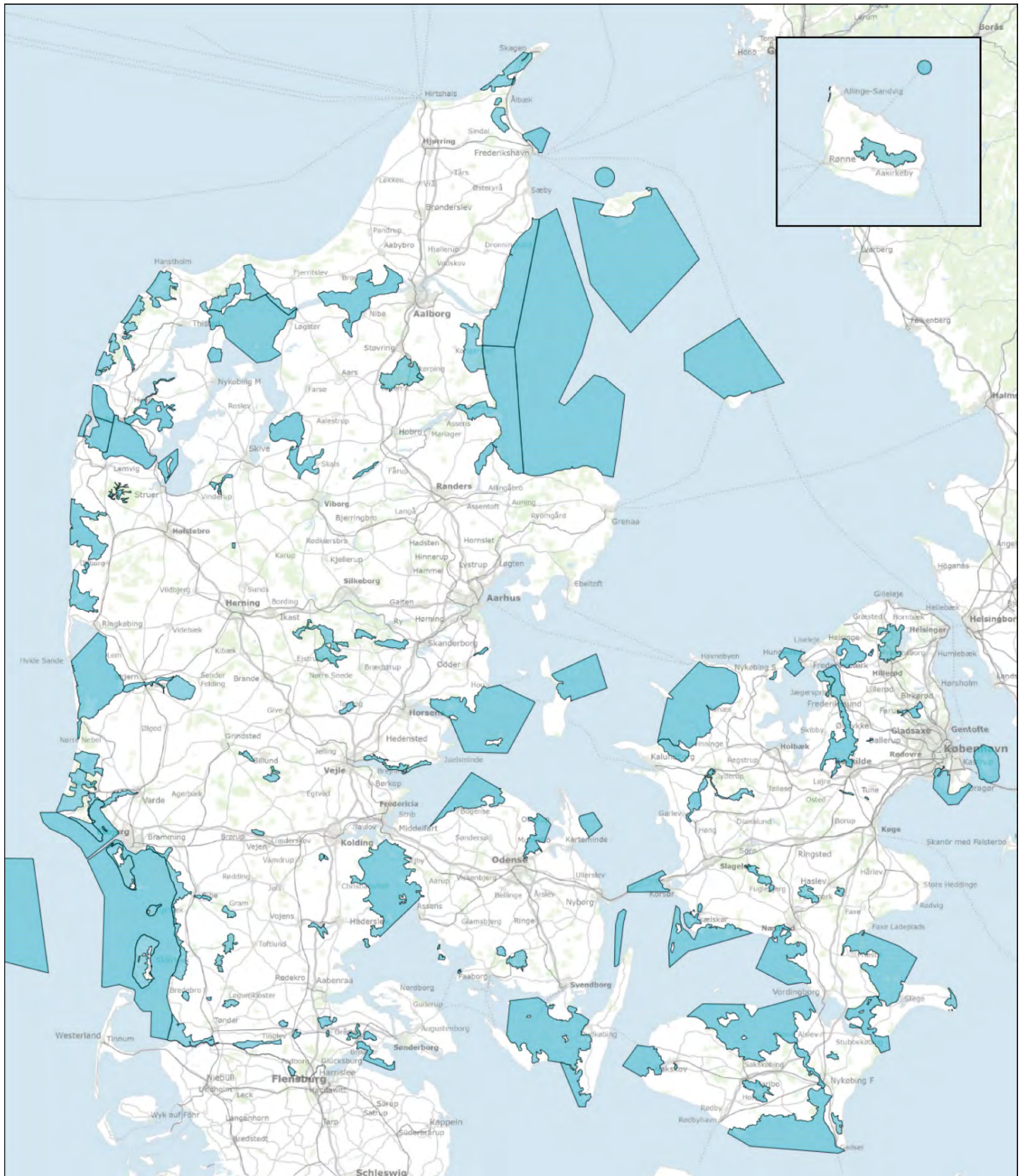
### **Restrictions for Flights**

If flying in areas with high bird intensity (ref. LOW FLYING CHART – RDAF or next page) the pilot must maintain at least 2000 ft if birds are observed.

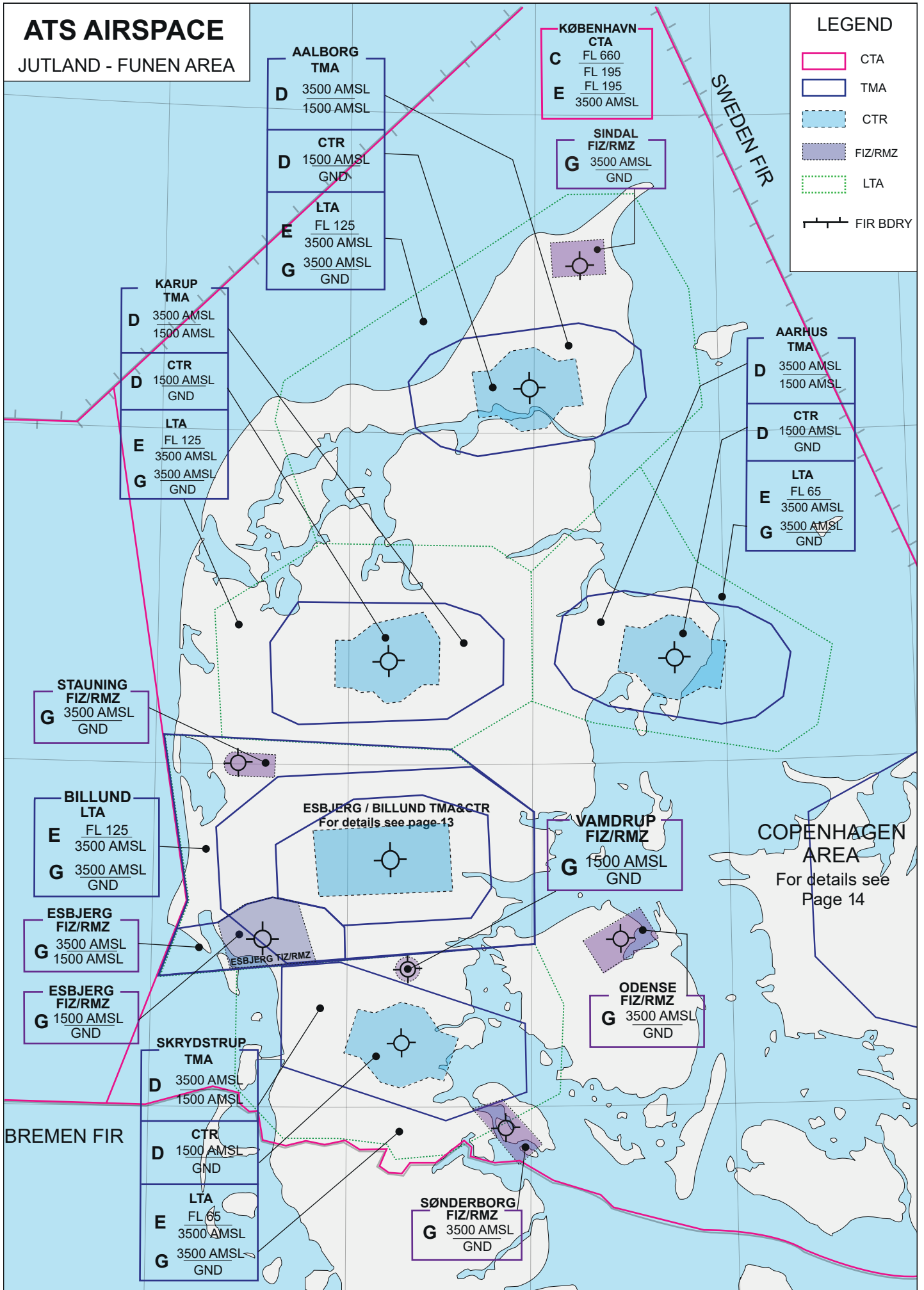
Permanent bird concentration areas shown on next page primarily indicate concentration areas for breeding and resting waterbirds (swans, geese, ducks, coot, waders and gulls).

## BIRD PROTECTION AREAS

The following map shows the Natura 2000 bird protection areas of Denmark, which may contain large bird concentrations.



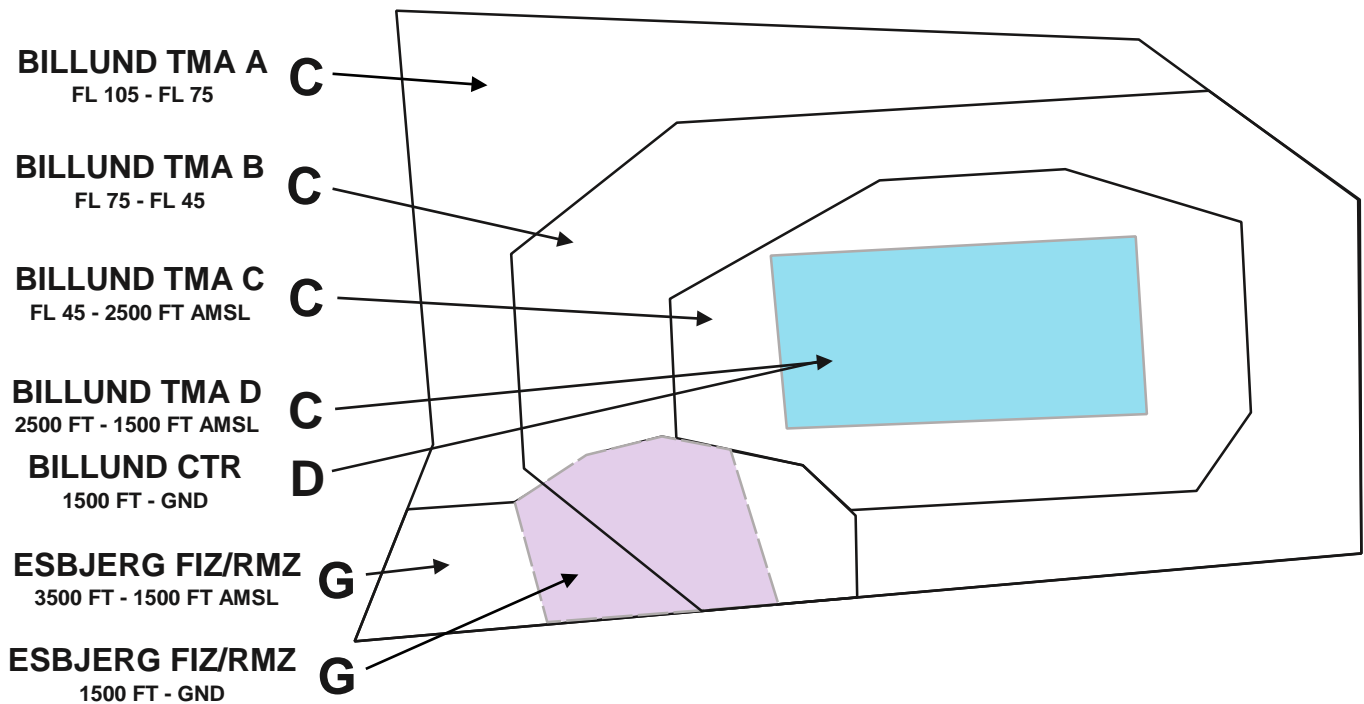
Source: Ministry of Environment of Denmark



# ATS AIRSPACE ESBJERG BILLUND AREA

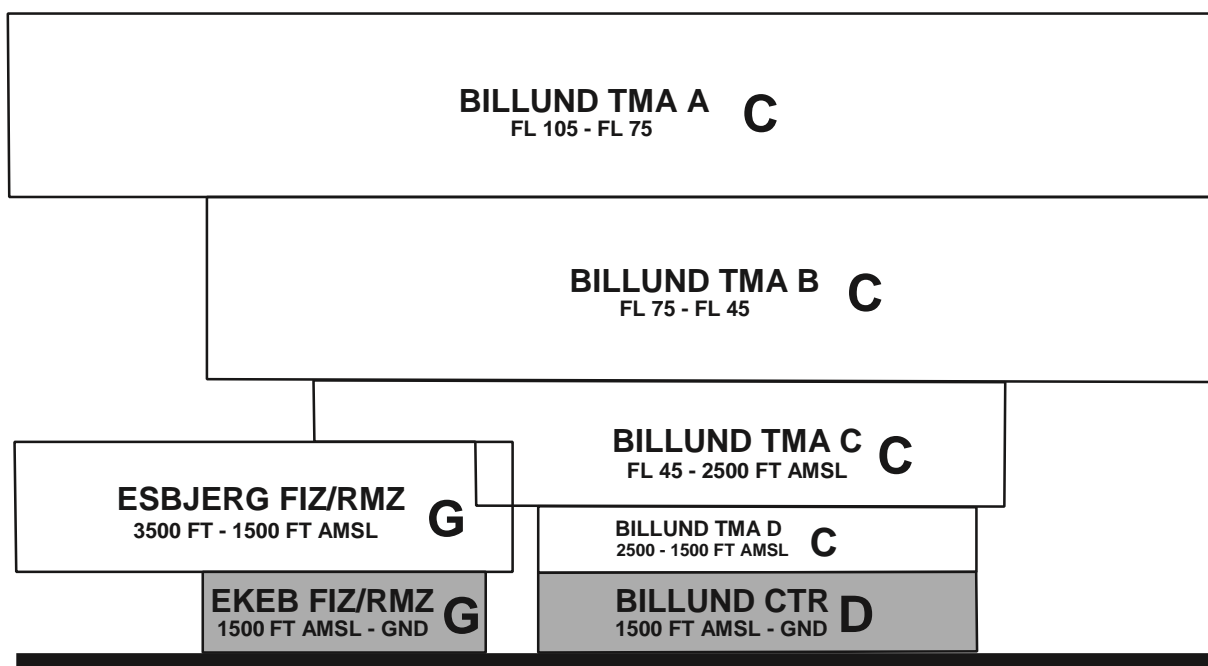
## AIRSPACE STRUCTURE (PLAN VIEW)

Billund TMA, Esbjerg FIZ/RMZ  
Billund CTR And Esbjerg FIZ/RMZ

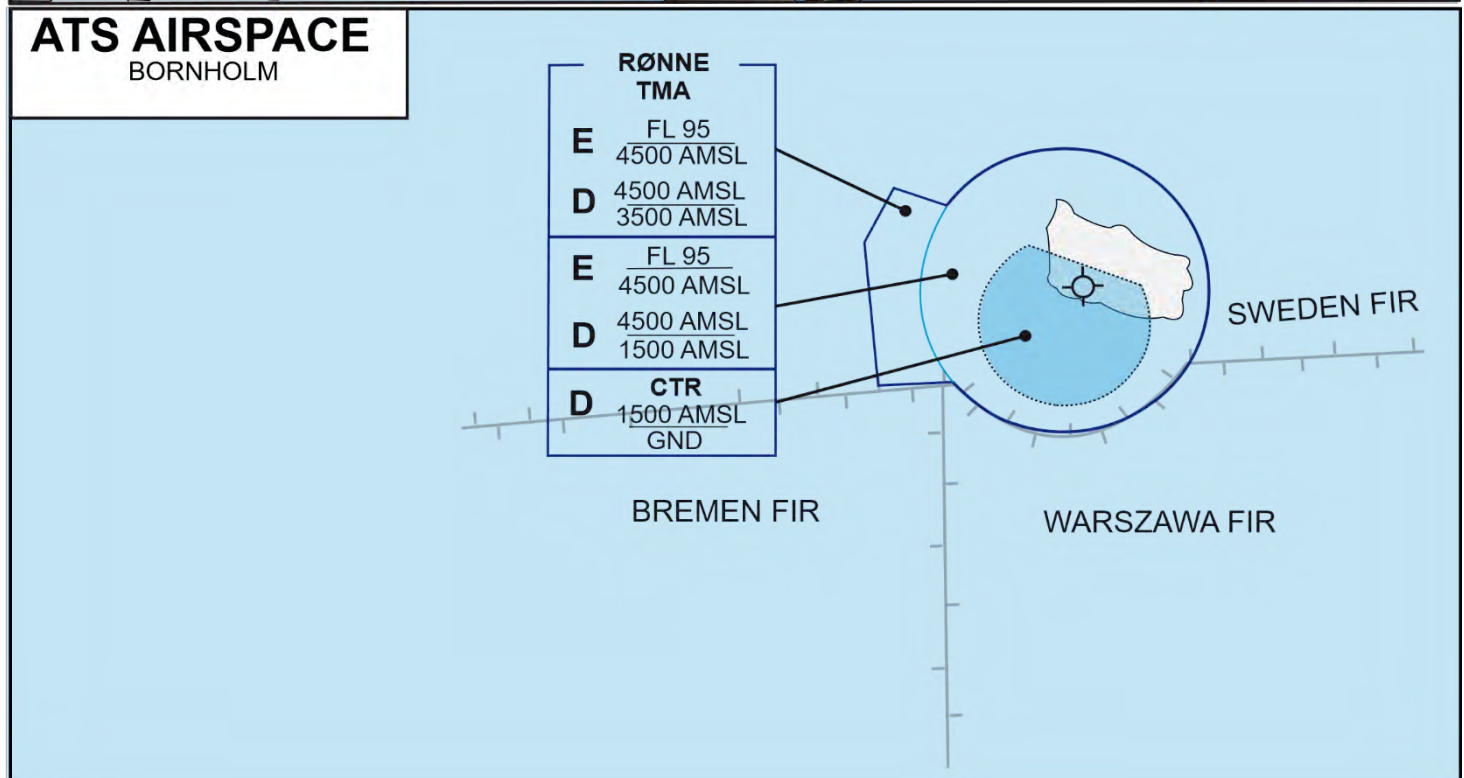
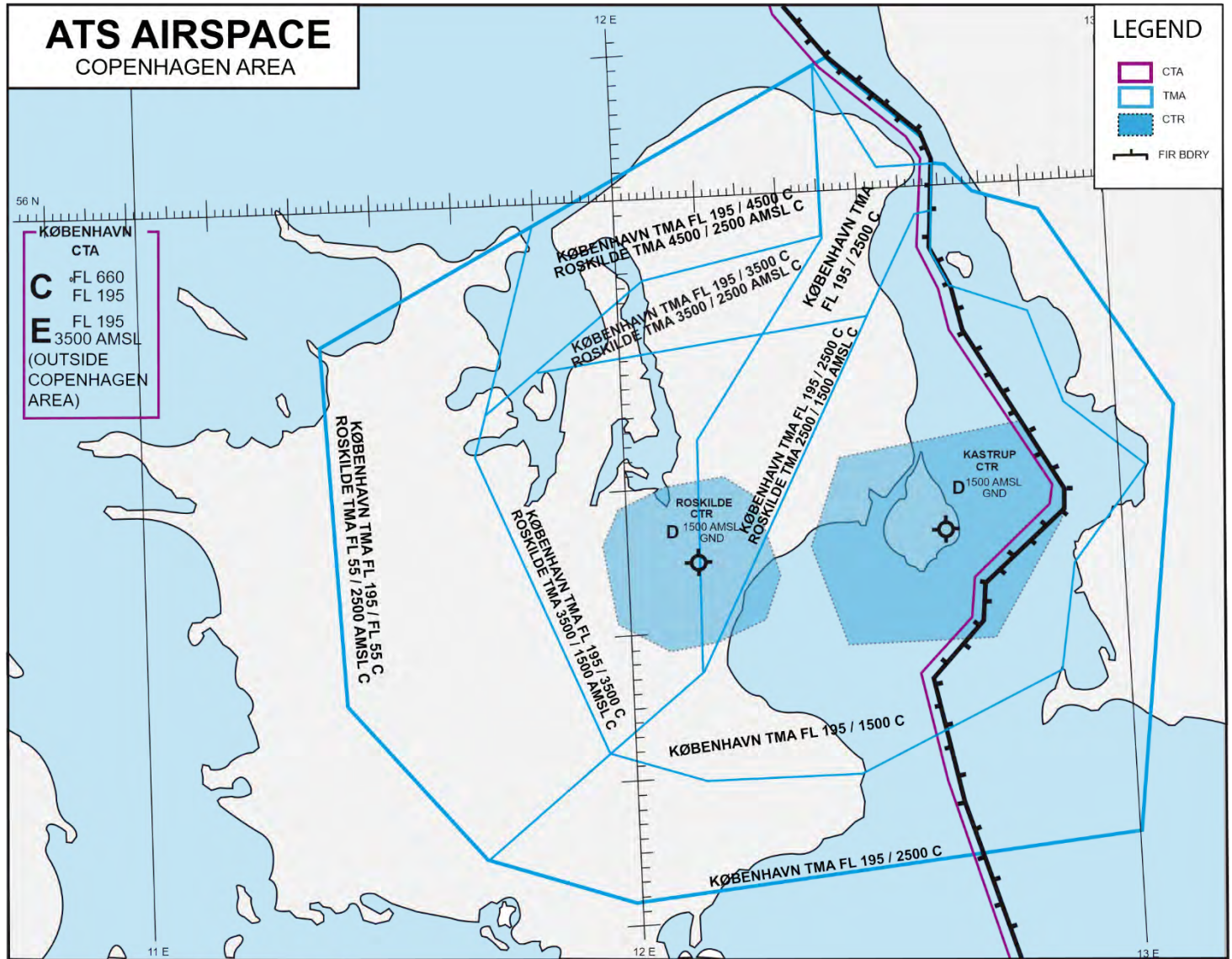


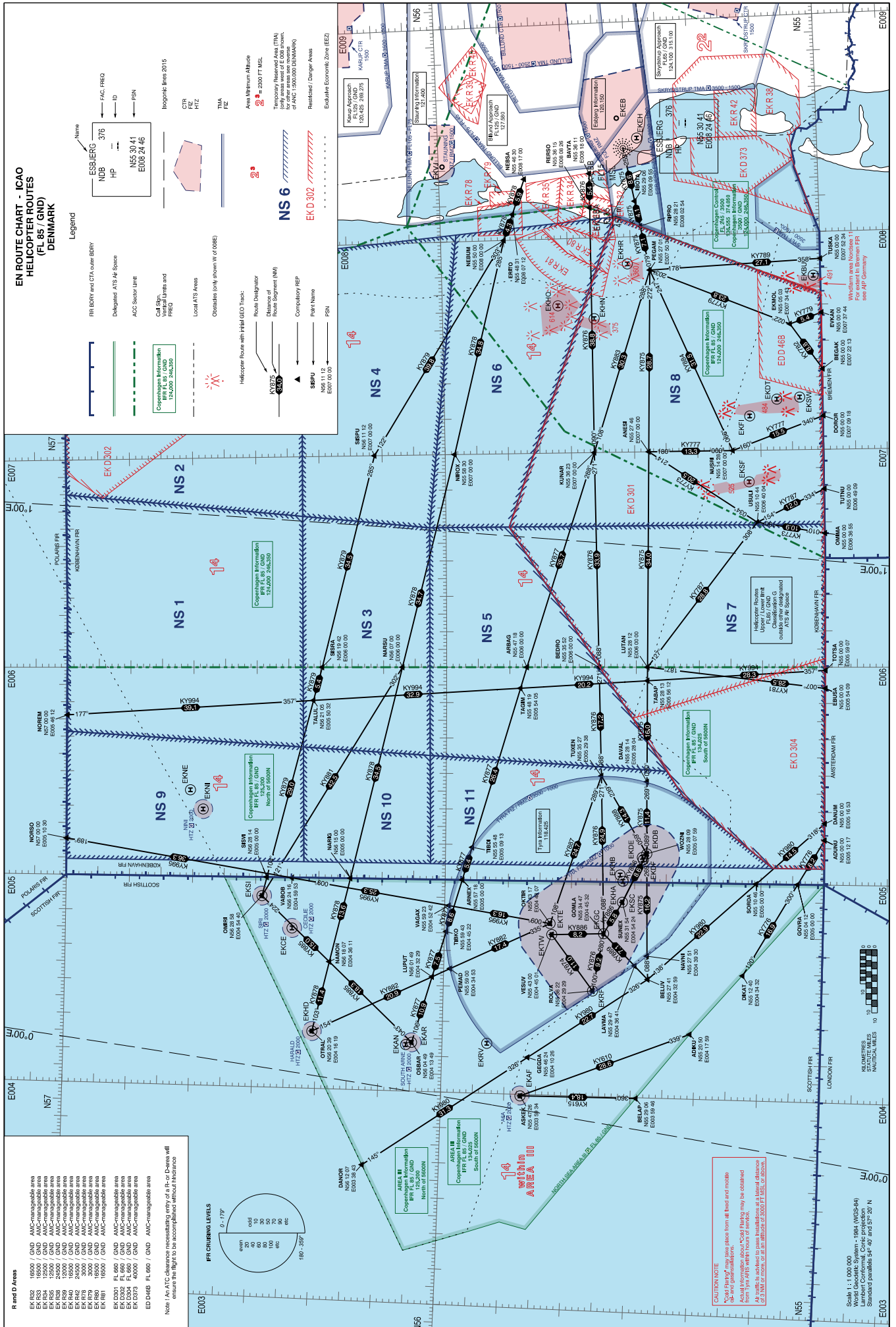
## AIRSPACE STRUCTURE (PROFILE VIEW)

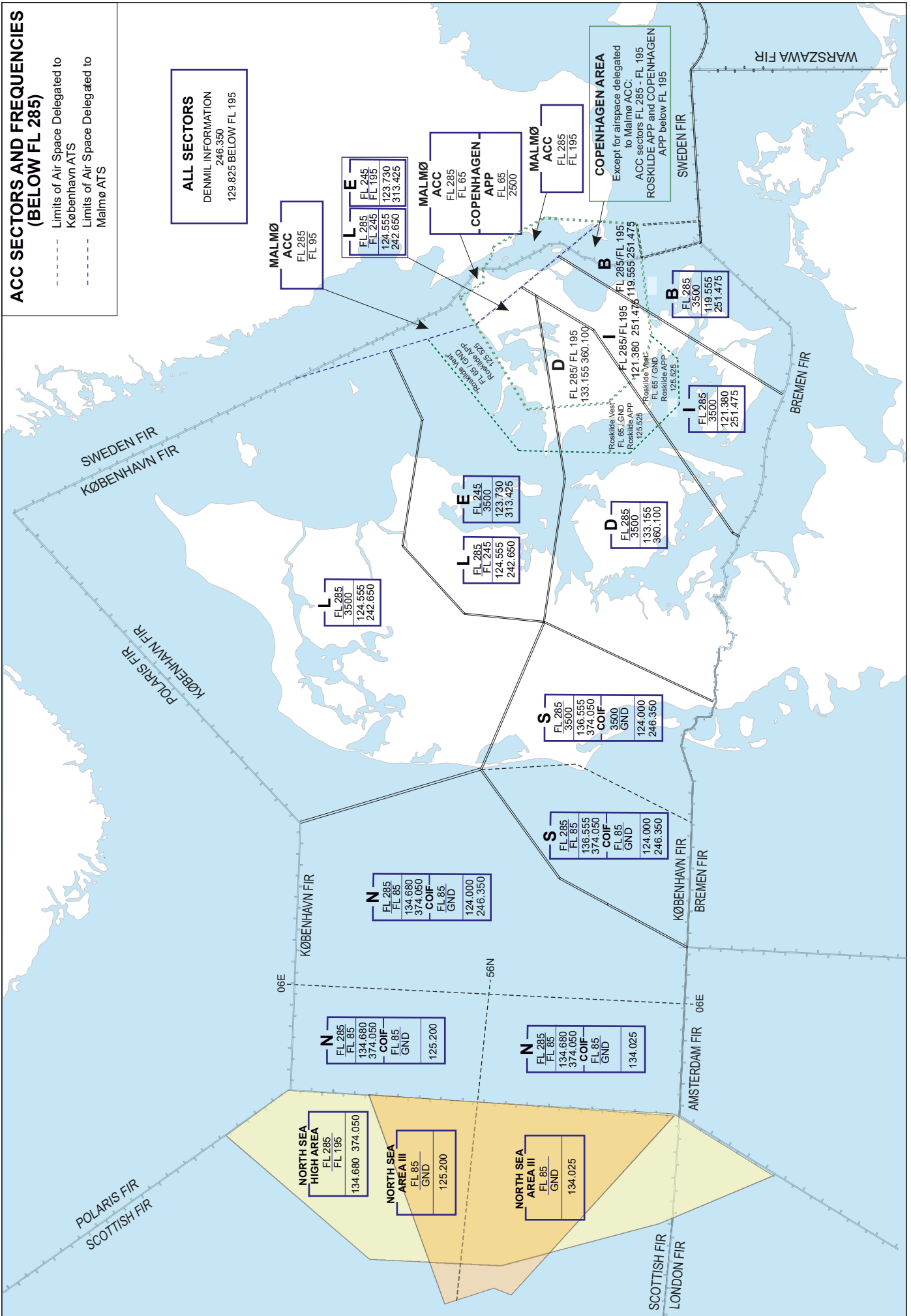
Billund TMA, Esbjerg FIZ/RMZ  
Billund CTR and Esbjerg FIZ/RMZ



# ATS AIRSPACE COPENHAGEN AREA / BORNHOLM









**ACC SECTORS AND FREQUENCIES  
(ABOVE FL 285)**

- Limits of Air Space Delegated to København ATS
- Limits of Air Space Delegated to Malmø ATS

**ALL SECTORS**  
DENMIL INFORMATION  
246.350

**MALMØ ACC**  
FL 660  
FL 285

**UA A**  
FL 660 FL 345  
FL 345 FL 285  
136.485 135.290  
340.800 340.800

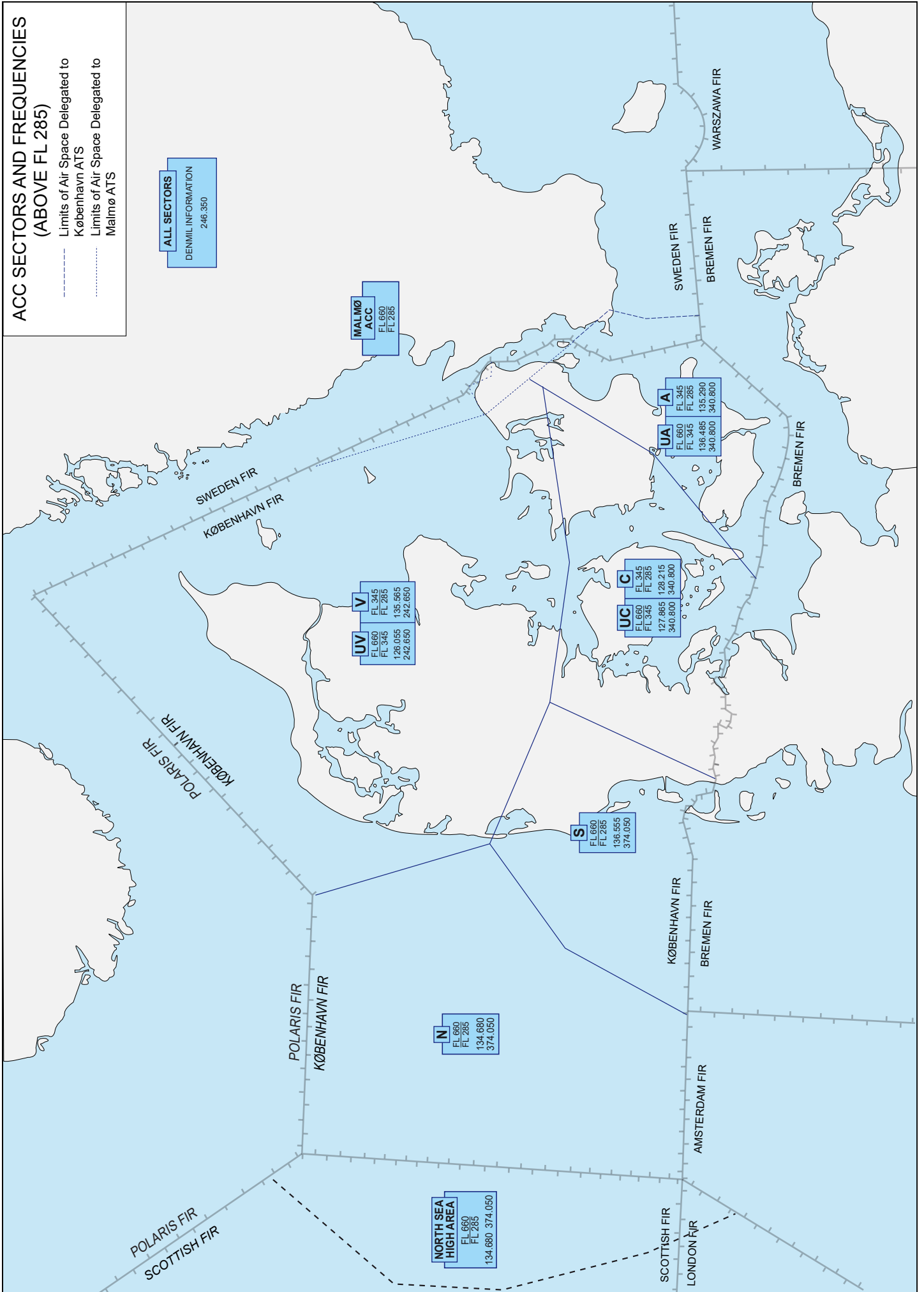
**UC C**  
FL 660 FL 345  
FL 345 FL 285  
127.865 128.215  
340.800 340.800

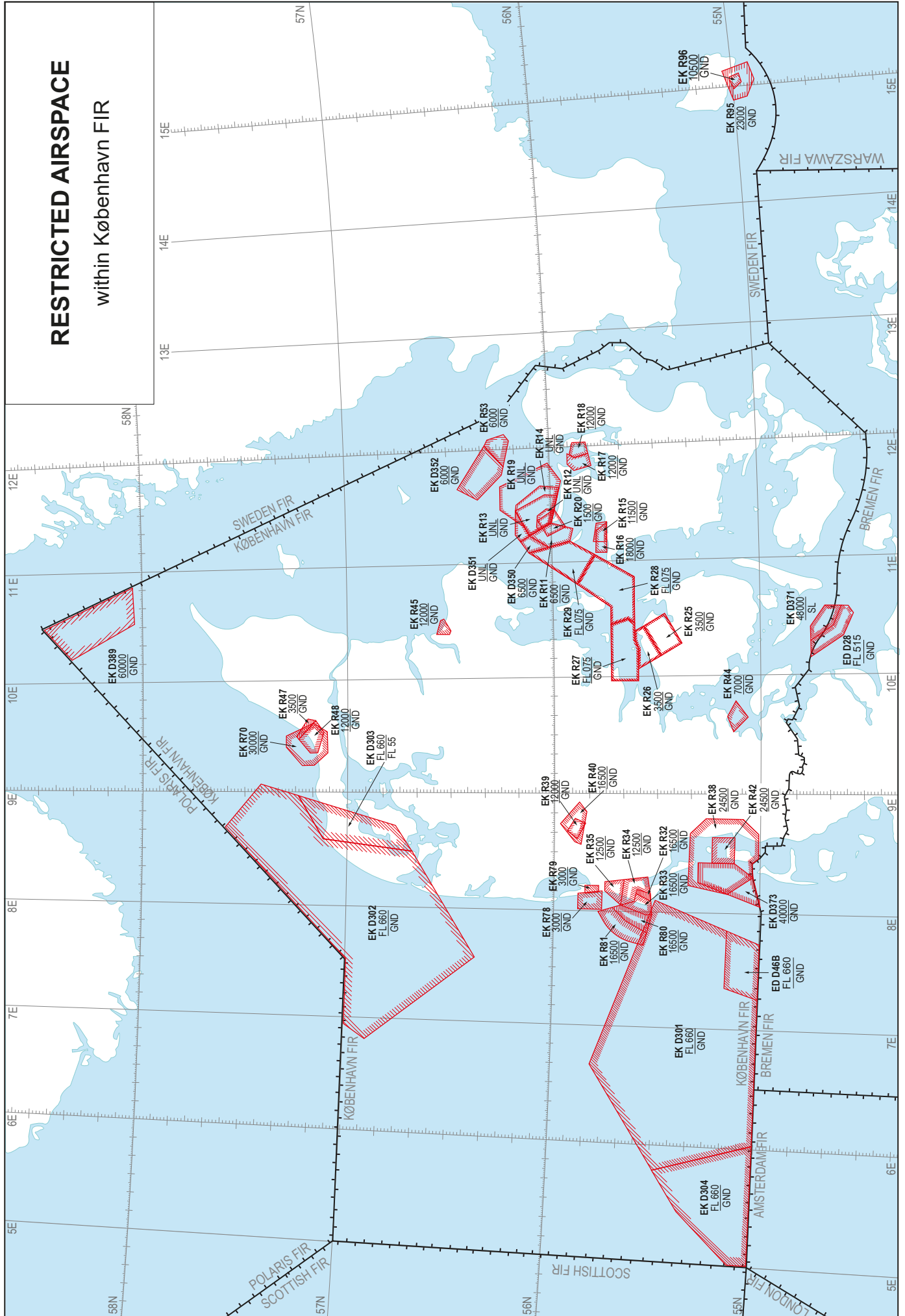
**UV V**  
FL 660 FL 345  
FL 345 FL 285  
126.055 135.665  
242.650 242.650

**S**  
FL 660  
FL 285  
136.555  
374.050

**N**  
FL 660  
FL 285  
134.680  
374.050

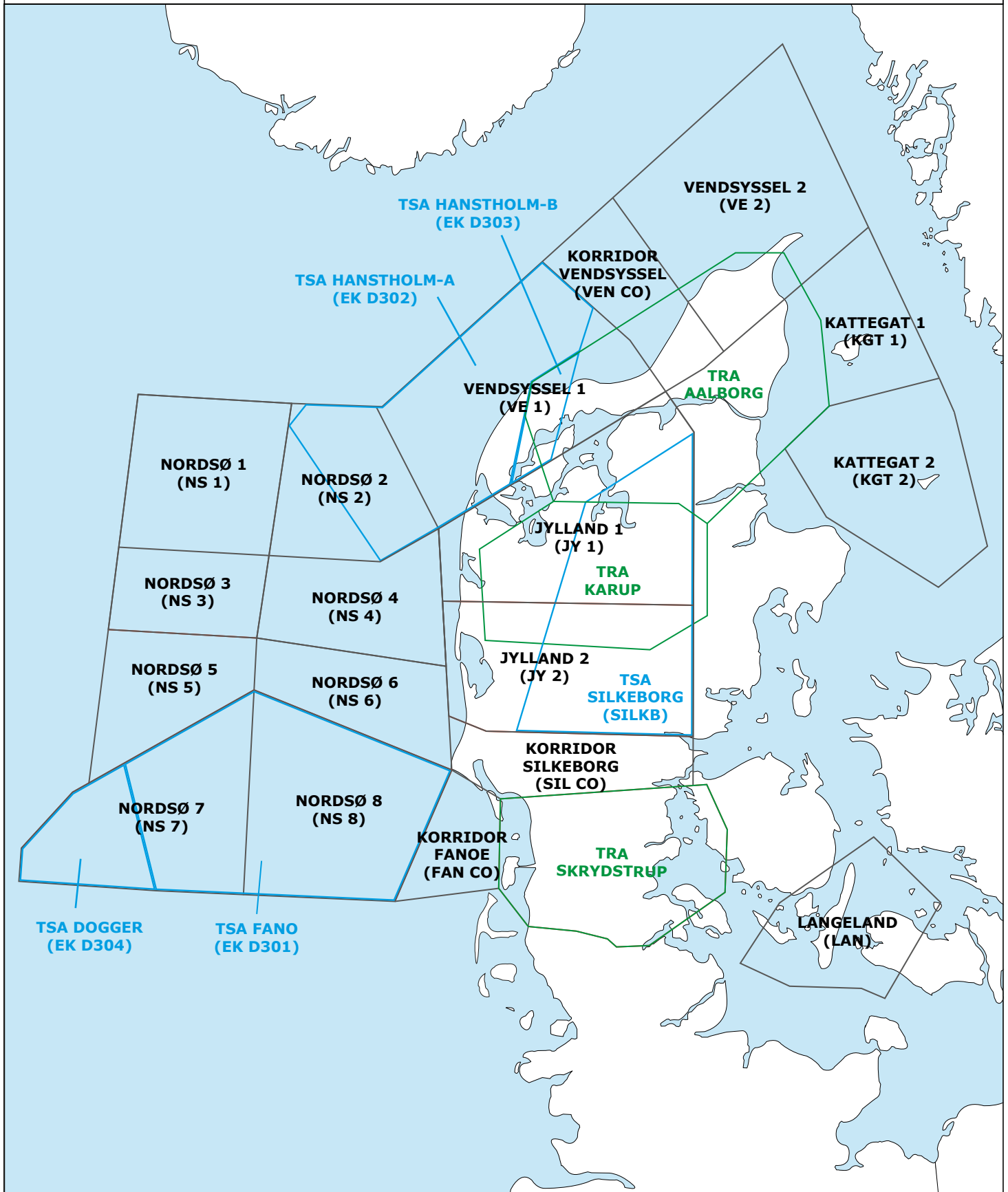
**NORTH SEA HIGH AREA**  
FL 660  
FL 285  
134.680 374.050





# TRA/TSA AREAS

within København FIR



## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

An emergency should be declared by using either "PAN" or "MAYDAY" call. The phrase "Declaring an emergency" will also be understood, but if used alone ATC will judge the severity of the situation and act accordingly. You will be asked for information about the nature of the problem, persons on board, fuel remaining and ordnance.

ATC expects every pilot to be familiar with standard emergency procedures for radio failure and the use of MAYDAY and PAN calls.

Triangular pattern can be used over Denmark, but without IFF/SIF the chance of being seen is reduced.

- Transmitter out, receiver ok: right hand pattern
- Transmitter out, receiver out: left hand pattern
- Squawk EMERGENCY. FL 250 or above at contrail altitude. Await interception.

**VMC approach with radio u/s.** Approach via IP at 500 FT AGL with lights flashing and wings rocking, fly along RWY in use on the right side, pull up to downwind at the far end and look for light signals from TWR.

**IFF/SIF YES/NO Procedure.** Controller will ask specific questions which can be answered by YES or NO. Squawk Ident if YES, nothing if NO.

## SPEECHLESS PROCEDURE

Use tone button or press transmitter.

1 dot	affirmative, roger, wilco.
2 dots	negative.
3 dots	say again.
4 dots	request homing.
1 dash	steady or field in sight.
X (-.-)	emergency.
1-9 dots	means number one to nine.
1 dash	zero.

## OVERDUE

ATC will start communication search if an aircraft is overdue.

**Call ATC if delayed**, and extend your flight plan.

## MISCELLANEOUS

Rescue helicopters are based at SKRYDSTRUP, AALBORG and ROSKILDE. GUARD frequency is monitored at all ATC-units within hours of OPS.

## MILITARY COMMUNICATION

DENMIL:

- 246.350 MHz – Copenhagen FIR
- 129.825 MHz – Below FL 195

See page 22 for details on Tower, Approach and Information frequencies.

## ADDRESSING OF FLIGHT PLAN MESSAGES

For military flights in Copenhagen FIR, the following addresses shall be added to the addressee(s) field in the FPL:

- EKDKZQZM – for IFR flights
- EKDKZFZM – for VFR flights

using the IFPS readdressing:

EUCHZMFP EUCBZMFP  
Datetime- and origingroup  
AD EKDKZQZM and relevant addresses  
(FPL.....etc.

## NOTAMS

NOTAMs for all Danish military bases as well as civilian airfields and FIR are available from Naviair's website:

<https://briefing.naviair.dk/>

The website also contains a summary of navigational warnings that may affect flying, including active R-, and D-areas, parachute jumps, temporary areas etc.

## AIR COMMAND DENMARK MIL AIM

Air Command Denmark MIL AIM publishes IAP's for all Danish military bases as well as 12 civilian airfields/aerodromes in the Royal Danish Air Force Flight Information Publication (RDAF FLIP). Procedures are gradually being transitioned from TERPS design criteria to PANS OPS (MIPS) criteria. In the transition period both types may be found in the FLIP. It is clearly marked in the header of each procedure whether it is a TERPS procedure or a PANS OPS/MIPS procedure. Published every 8 weeks.

The RDAF FLIP is available for download from the following website:

<http://www.flv.dk/milaim/>

This website also contains:

### **Military Aeronautical Information Publication (MIL AIP)**

Details on routes, airspace, exercise areas, bases e.t.c. Amended regularly (normally every airac date)

### **Low Flying Chart Denmark 1:500.000**

Standard VFR navigation Chart. Published once a year.

### **Transit Flying Charts 1:250.000**

Standard VFR navigation Chart. Published once a year.

NOTE: The above information may also be found on the MIL AIM intranet website, available from any LAN-PC of the Danish Armed Forces, at:

<http://milaim.forsvaret.fiin.dk/>

An online version of this pamphlet may also be found at the above addresses.

## TOWER, APPROACH AND INFORMATION FREQUENCIES

<b>CALLSIGN</b>	<b>VHF</b>	<b>UHF</b>
<b>AALBORG APPROACH</b>	123.980	362.450
<b>AALBORG ATIS</b>	120.480	
<b>AALBORG TOWER</b>	118.305	353.525
<b>AARHUS APPROACH</b>	119.280	
<b>AARHUS TOWER</b>	118.530	
<b>AARHUS ATIS</b>	121.155	
<b>BILLUND APPROACH</b>	127.580	
<b>BILLUND TOWER</b>	119.005	
<b>BILLUND ATIS</b>	118.780	
<b>COPENHAGEN APPROACH</b>	119.805	
<b>ESBJERG INFORMATION</b>	120.155	
<b>KARUP APPROACH</b>	120.425	269.275
<b>KARUP TOWER</b>	119.575	353.575
<b>KARUP ATIS</b>	120.575	
<b>KASTRUP TOWER</b>	118.100	
<b>KASTRUP ATIS ARR / DEP</b>	122.750 / 122.850	
<b>MARIBO RADIO</b>	130.575	
<b>ODENSE INFORMATION</b>	119.525	
<b>ROSKILDE APPROACH</b>	125.525	
<b>ROSKILDE TOWER</b>	118.900	
<b>ROSKILDE ATIS</b>	123.800	
<b>RØNNE TOWER / APPROACH</b>	118.325	257.800
<b>SINDAL INFORMATION</b>	118.750	
<b>SKIVE RADIO</b>	130.575 (O/R)	
<b>SKRYDSTRUP ARRIVAL</b>	122.200	
<b>SKRYDSTRUP APPROACH</b>	124.100	315.100
<b>SKRYDSTRUP TOWER</b>	118.275	286.375
<b>SKRYDSTRUP ATIS</b>	133.900	
<b>STAUNING INFORMATION</b>	121.400	
<b>SØNDERBORG INFORMATION</b>	126.400	
<b>THISTED RADIO</b>	118.125	
<b>VAMDRUP INFORMATION</b>	118.650	
<b>COMBINED APPROACH</b>		Not avbl. In Denmark
<b>COMBINED TOWER</b>		257.800

Consult notam for any changes to the above list.

## USEFUL PHONE NUMBERS

<b>Danish National Air Operations Centre (NAOC)</b> 24 hr service. Air tasks, Access Approval, Air Command, Control and Communications	+45 971 00196
<b>ESK 515 "DENMIL"</b> 24 hour	+45 3246 2327
<b>Karup Meteorological Service:</b> Outside office duty hours:	+45 728 41441 +45 728 41442
<b>JOC Karup, Defence Command Denmark</b> 24 hr service. Air tasks, regulations, diplomatic clearances	+45 728 12300
<b>Aalborg Air Transport Wing Ops</b> 24 hr service. Flight planning, activity schedules, X-service	+45 728 46310
<b>Karup Helicopter Wing Ops</b> 24 hr service. Flight planning, activity schedules, X-service	+45 728 43111
<b>Skrydstrup Fighter Wing Ops</b> 24 hr service. Flight planning, activity schedules, X-service	+45 728 48124
<b>Flight Information – NAOC Info</b> NOTAMs, Nav Warnings, AIP, route briefings. Normal office hours only	+45 728 11636
<b>721 SQN Duty Ops</b> Air Transport squadron	+45 728 47308
<b>722 SQN Duty Ops</b> Search And Rescue, tactical air transport	+45 728 43225
<b>723 SQN Duty Ops</b> Naval Air Squadron	+45 728 43825
<b>724 SQN Duty Ops</b> Observation, reconnaissance, transport, traffic surveillance	+45 728 43425
<b>727 SQN Duty Ops</b> Fighter squadron	+45 728 48681
<b>730 SQN Duty Ops</b> Fighter squadron	+45 728 48781
<b>JRCC (Joint Rescue Coordination Centre)</b> Coordination of all search and rescue operations	+45 728 50450

