



Forsyningstilsynet

The Danish Electricity and Natural Gas Markets 2025

National Report

31 August 2026

FORSYNINGSTILSYNET

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Table of contents

FOREWORD	4
1. NOTE ON THE STRUCTURE OF THIS REPORT	5
2. MAIN DEVELOPMENTS IN THE GAS AND ELECTRICITY MARKETS	6
2.1. EVALUATION OF THE MARKET DEVELOPMENT AND REGULATION.....	6
2.2. REPORT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CLEAN ENERGY PACKAGE	7
3. COMPETITION AND MARKET FUNCTIONING.....	8
3.1. ELECTRICITY.....	8
3.1.1. Wholesale electricity market.....	8
3.1.1.1. Production, consumption, and net imports	8
3.1.1.2. Cross-zonal transmission lines	10
3.1.1.3. Prices.....	11
3.1.1.4. Important events in 2025	12
3.1.1.5. Focus areas for 2026.....	12
3.1.2. Retail electricity market	13
3.1.2.1. Retail electricity prices	13
3.1.2.2. Market competition	15
3.1.2.3. Focus areas for 2026.....	17
3.2. GAS	18
3.2.1 Wholesale gas market.....	18
3.2.1.1. Production, consumption and net export	18
3.2.1.2. Trading and market.....	21
3.2.1.3. Prices.....	22
3.2.1.4. Utilisation of gas storages.....	23
3.2.1.5. Regulatory development.....	25
3.2.1.6. Important events in 2025	25
3.2.1.7. Focus areas for 2026.....	26
3.2.2. Retail gas market	28
3.2.2.1. Retail gas prices	28
3.2.2.2. Market competition	29
3.2.2.3. Focus areas for 2026.....	30
4. NETWORK REGULATION AND TECHNICAL FUNCTIONING.....	30
4.1. ELECTRICITY.....	30

4.1.1. Unbundling of DSO.....	30
4.1.2. Transmission and distribution tariffs, connection, and access to networks	31
4.1.3. Regulatory supervision of tariff methodologies and their application	33
4.1.4. Implementation of network codes and guidelines, cross-border issues, and congestion management.....	34
4.1.5. Development of a reliability standard	36
4.2. GAS	37
4.2.1. Balancing services.....	37
4.2.2. Monitoring and reviewing the access conditions for storage, line- pack, and other ancillary services	37
4.2.3. Model criteria for access to storage.....	38
4.2.4. Network and tariffs for connection and access.....	38
4.2.5. Cross-border infrastructure, allocation, and CM.....	39
4.3. ELECTRICITY AND GAS	39
4.3.1. Security and Reliability standards	39
4.3.2. Monitoring time for connection and repair	39
4.3.3. Coordination and cooperation	40
4.3.4. Monitoring TSO investment plans	40
4.3.5. Security of supply	42
4.3.6. Consumer protection and dispute settlement.....	42

Foreword

This National Report presents the main developments in the Danish electricity and gas sectors during 2025. It provides an overview of developments in the wholesale and retail markets, transmission and distribution networks, and the regulatory framework governing these sectors. The report also outlines the regulatory activities undertaken by DUR during the year and the priorities for 2026.

Electricity market developments were characterised by high renewable electricity generation, increasing price variation, and continued integration with the European internal energy market. Electricity consumption increased moderately, reflecting continued electrification. At the same time, increasing demand for new connections and pressure on available network capacity highlighted the growing importance of timely access to the electricity network. Competition remained strong in the retail market, with a broad choice of suppliers and increased consumer switching.

In the gas sector, the return of the Tyra platform to full technical capacity contributed to a more stable domestic supply situation, while Denmark maintained its role as an important transit country. The growing contribution of biomethane and continued preparations for the development of a hydrogen market reflected the ongoing transition towards a lower-carbon energy system.

Regulatory activity during 2025 focused on implementing new European legislation and further developing the regulatory framework for the electricity and gas markets. Particular attention was given to network regulation, tariff methodologies, consumer protection, market transparency, and security of supply. DUR also continued to strengthen the supervision of electricity and gas suppliers. This included handling cases concerning electricity suppliers' failure to repay accumulated advance payments to customers. DUR further developed the Danish online price comparison tool, Elpris.dk, to support well-informed consumer choice and effective competition.

Close cooperation with European institutions, neighbouring regulatory authorities, and transmission system operators remained an essential part of DUR's activities. This co-operation supported the implementation of European legislation, market integration, and the secure and efficient operation of interconnected electricity and gas markets.

The developments presented in this report illustrate the continued evolution of the Danish regulatory framework in response to European legislation and developments in the electricity and gas markets. They also form the basis for the regulatory priorities identified for 2026, including continued implementation of European legislation, enhanced market surveillance, strengthened consumer protection, and further development of the regulatory framework for renewable gases and hydrogen.

Carsten Smidt
Director General
Danish Utility Regulator (DUR)

1. Note on the structure of this Report

The Danish Utility Regulator (DUR) is the national regulatory authority for the utility sectors - electricity, natural gas, district heating, and waste. DUR monitors the development of these markets.

The purpose of this report is to describe the development of the electricity and natural gas market, and to present an overview of the current arrangements for network regulation and the technical functioning of the electricity and gas sectors in Denmark, including approved terms and conditions or methodologies (TCMs) throughout the year.

DUR must perform tasks pursuant to the Electricity Directive (2019/944/EC) concerning common rules for the internal market in electricity, and the Gas Directive (2009/73/EC) concerning common rules for the internal market in natural gas. This involves the annual compilation of a report in accordance with the reporting requirements pursuant to the Article 59 of the Electricity Directive and the Article 41 of the Gas Directive. This report concerns topics related to regulation, competition, and the security of supply.

The structure of the present report reflects CEER's "Advice on the Structure of Future National Reports and Relevant Indicators" (Ref: C19-MRM-101-03, March 2020), yet there is no one-to-one correspondence between this and the structure of the present report.

2. Main developments in the gas and electricity markets

2.1. Evaluation of the market development and regulation

The Danish electricity and gas markets continued to function effectively in 2025 within a stable regulatory framework. Regulatory activity focused on implementing new European legislation and on further developing electricity and gas market rules. Regulatory oversight covered network regulation, wholesale and retail market functioning, consumer protection, and security of supply.

The Danish electricity market remained closely integrated with the European internal electricity market. During 2025, implementation of the European market design progressed through developments in balancing, cross-border capacity allocation, and system operation. European network codes and guidelines, together with regional cooperation between transmission system operators and regulatory authorities, supported further market integration and the efficient operation of interconnected electricity markets.

Close integration with the wider European gas market underpinned the Danish gas market throughout 2025. The return of the Tyra platform to full technical capacity contributed to a more stable domestic supply situation, while Denmark maintained its role as an important transit country. Although market conditions remained influenced by broader European developments, including relatively low commercial incentives for gas storage, the overall level of security of supply remained high throughout the year. Regulatory work focused on implementing the revised European gas legislation and developing the regulatory framework for renewable gases and hydrogen.

Network regulation was a key area of regulatory activity during 2025. DUR continued to develop and supervise tariff methodologies for both electricity transmission and distribution networks, while monitoring revenue-cap regulation, quality-of-supply regulation, and long-term network development. Several regulatory decisions were approved subject to conditions or time limitations, reflecting a proportionate approach that balanced regulatory oversight with market development. The focus on cost-reflective tariffs, efficient network investment, and compliance with European regulatory principles reflected the continued development of network regulation in response to changing patterns of electricity production and consumption.

Alongside network regulation, consumer protection remained an important regulatory priority. During the year, further national measures implementing recent European legislation strengthened consumer rights and suppliers' obligations regarding contract information, billing, transparency, and reporting requirements. Further development of the Danish price comparison tools, together with expanded supervisory activities, strengthened consumers' ability to compare products and participate actively in the retail markets. These initiatives also strengthened consumer protection.

Competition remained strong in both retail markets. Consumers benefited from a broad choice of suppliers, increased price transparency, and more stable prices in both retail markets. During 2025, new national rules implementing European legislation introduced additional requirements relating to supplier conduct, billing, contract information,

and reporting obligations. DUR also strengthened its supervision of suppliers' compliance with these requirements.

Close cross-border cooperation supported both the implementation of European legislation and the efficient operation of integrated electricity and gas markets. Cooperation through ACER, NordREG, neighbouring regulatory authorities, and transmission system operators was particularly important for balancing, system operation, and security of supply.

These developments are reflected in the regulatory priorities identified for 2026. The focus areas for 2026 include the implementation of new European legislation, enhanced market surveillance of balancing markets and REMIT, continued supervision of electricity and gas suppliers, further development of the Danish price comparison tools, and implementation of the regulatory framework for renewable gases and hydrogen.

2.2. Report on the implementation of the Clean Energy Package

The EU's Clean Energy Package (CEP) was adopted in 2019. The package introduced significant changes to the European electricity market, including strengthening the framework for the development of the internal electricity market and facilitating the integration of renewable energy sources into the electricity market.

In a Danish context, the CEP has served as the basis for a number of market reforms, including Market Model 3.0, which aims to promote the development of a flexible and competitive electricity market and support the objective of achieving a climate-neutral society. In addition, the CEP has provided the foundation for the development of Data-Hub, which consolidates information on consumers' electricity consumption, changes of residence, switching of electricity suppliers, and related matters. Furthermore, the CEP has formed the basis for reforms of network tariffs and other initiatives designed to support an electricity system with an increasing share of renewable energy.

Following the energy crisis in 2022, which was characterised by high and volatile energy prices and the growing concerns regarding security of supply, the co-legislators in the European Parliament reached an agreement on reforming the EU electricity market in December 2023. This reform aims to ensure stability and flexibility, integrate more renewable energy sources such as solar and wind, and strengthen the market's resilience to price fluctuations. The work is expected to include, among other things, the initiation of so-called national flexibility adequacy assessments, which are intended to support the increasing flexibility in the electricity system. The new electricity market design rules entered into force in July 2024. In January 2025, the EU countries had a deadline to transpose the rules into national law¹.

Current implementation activities are aimed at ensuring that electricity markets are capable of supporting a future energy system characterized by extensive electrification,

¹ For more information, see: Electricity market design, European Commission, available at: [link](#)

the expansion of renewables, energy storage, hydrogen production, and demand-side flexibility.

More specifically, work is currently underway on the development of national flexibility assessments, the identification of flexibility needs and the establishment of flexibility targets, the introduction of flexible grid connection agreements, and the integration of storage and demand-side flexibility into electricity markets.

In 2026 and beyond, we will continue to participate in the work to implement the reform of the European electricity market.

3. Competition and market functioning

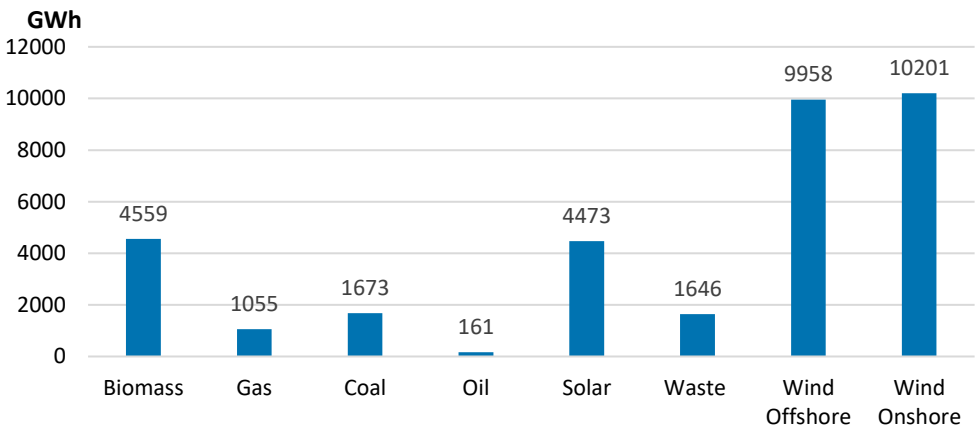
3.1. Electricity

3.1.1. Wholesale electricity market

3.1.1.1. Production, consumption, and net imports

Electricity generation in Denmark reached 33.7 TWh in 2025, representing a 2.2 percent decrease compared to 2024. **Fejl! Henvisningskilde ikke fundet.** presents the electricity generation by sources, measured in GWh and shown as each source’s percentage share of the total electricity production in 2025. The electricity generation mix in Denmark continues to shift toward a higher share from wind, solar, and biomass, further reducing reliance on coal and gas. Compared to 2024, the share of electricity generated from these renewable sources increased by 4.9 percentage points, bringing the total share to 86.6 percent in 2025.

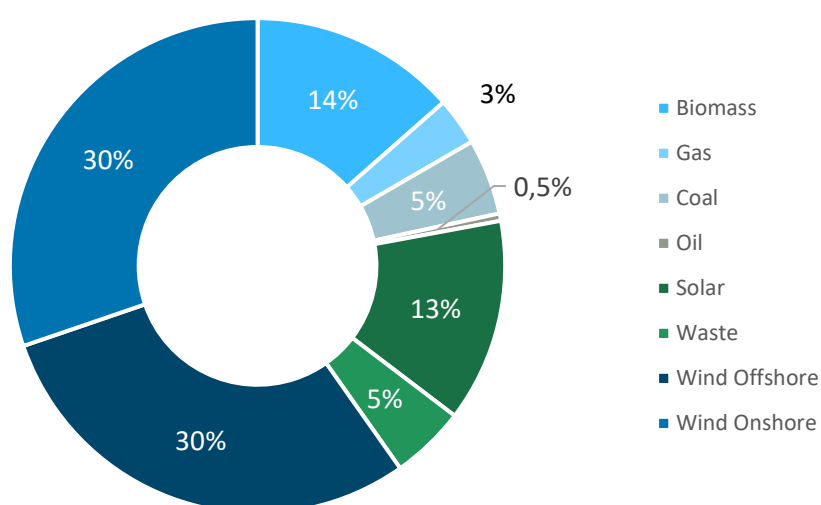
FIGURE 1 | ELECTRICITY GENERATION BY SOURCE IN GWH, 2025



Source: ENTSO-E

In 2025, Denmark had a total installed electricity generation capacity of 15,012 MW, consisting of 2,215.4 MW of biomass, 1,633.2 MW of fossil gas, 1,596.5 MW of fossil hard coal, 701 MW fossil oil, 3,228 MW of solar, 2,638.5 MW of offshore wind, and 2,999 MW of onshore wind. However, the data for the total installed electricity generation capacity of waste are not available.² Figure 2 presents the generation mix by illustrating the proportion contributed by each generation source.

FIGURE 2 | SHARE OF ELECTRCITY GENERATION BY SOURCE, 2025



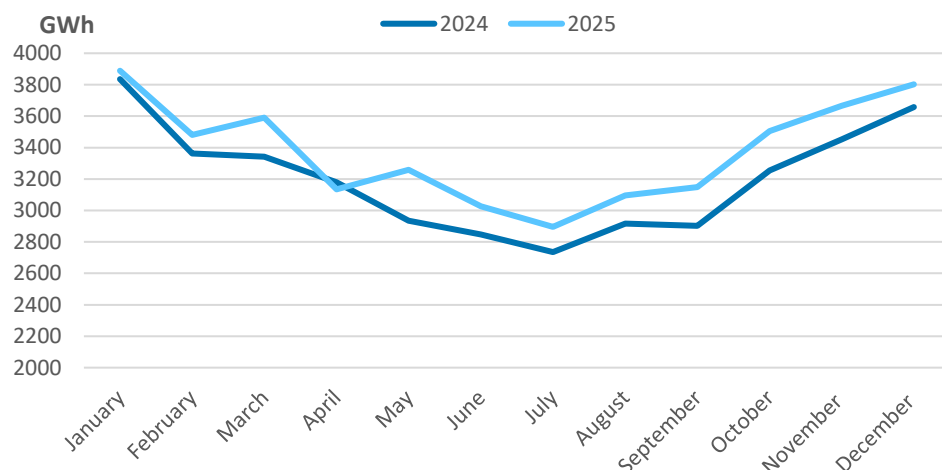
Source: ENTSO-E

Note: Electricity generation in Denmark by source (biomass, gas, coal, oil, solar, waste, off-shore wind, and onshore wind), shown as each source's share of total generation as a percentage.

In the Danish wholesale electricity market, consumption increased slightly in 2025 compared to 2024. Total consumption reached 40.5 TWh, representing a 5.4 percent increase compared to 2024 (cf. Figure 3). This growth is linked to the ongoing electrification of society.

The number of heat pumps used in buildings for heating rose by 9.5 percent in 2025 compared to the previous year. In addition, the number of newly registered electric vehicles increased by 42 percent in 2025 compared to 2024.

² Source: ENTSO-E – Transparency Platform, available at: [link](#)

FIGURE 3 | **ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION BY MONTH IN GWh, 2024 AND 2025**

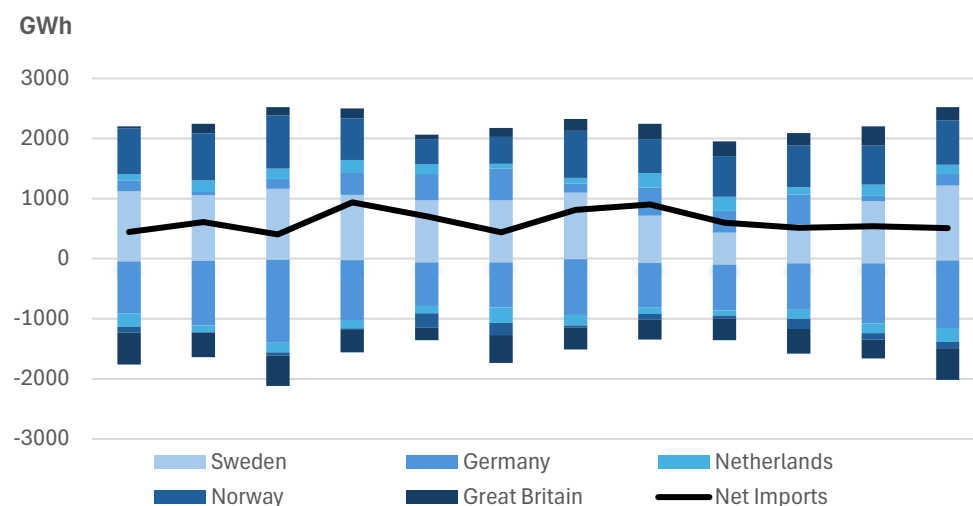
Source: Energinet

3.1.1.2. Cross-zonal transmission lines

Denmark's net electricity imports in 2025 amounted to 7.4 TWh (cf. Figure 4). Denmark has therefore remained a net importer since 2021. Net imports increased by approximately 100 percent compared to 2024, where net imports amounted to 3.7 TWh. In 2025, Denmark imported electricity mainly from Sweden (11.3 TWh) and Norway (8.1 TWh), while it exported electricity mainly to Germany (11.1 TWh) and Great Britain (4.8 TWh). Electricity trade with the Netherlands was almost balanced, with imports of 2.0 TWh and exports of 1.9 TWh.

As of 21 May 2026, there were 476 market participants registered in Denmark on ACER's REMIT portal.³ This number represents the total number of market participants across both the wholesale electricity and gas markets.

³ Source: ACER – REMIT Portal, available at: [link](#)

FIGURE 4 | ELECTRICITY TRADE WITH NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES IN GWh, 2025

Source: Energinet

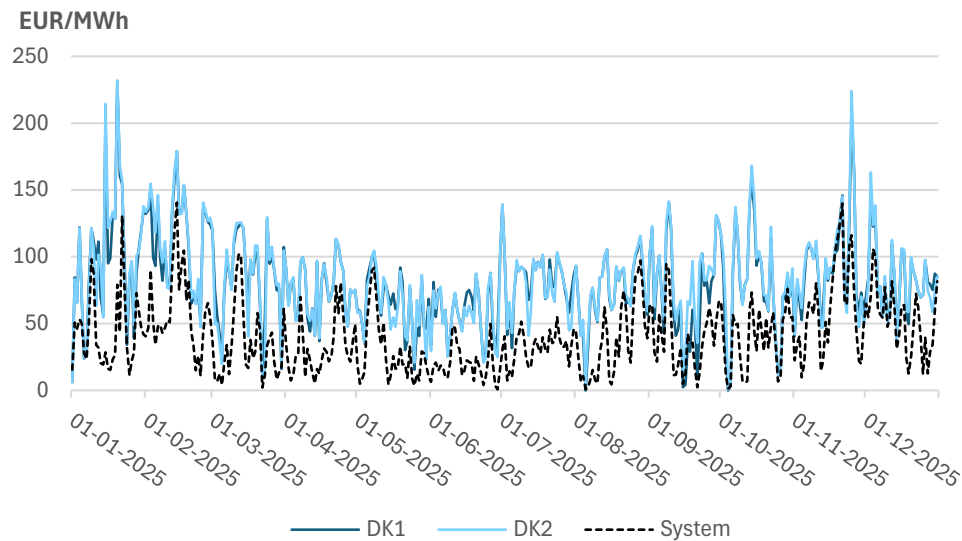
Note: Monthly import from and export to Norway, Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, and Great Britain, along with total net imports

3.1.1.3. Prices

The average day-ahead prices in 2025 for DK1 and DK2 were 81.1 and 82.5 EUR/MWh, respectively (cf. Figure 5). This corresponds to a price increase of 14.9 percent in DK1 and 16.4 percent in DK2 compared to 2024. The average system price also increased from 36.1 EUR/MWh in 2024 to 39.7 EUR/MWh in 2025.

A price difference arises between different bidding zones when trading capacity exceeds the physical capacity at the cross-border interconnectors. In 2025, price convergence between DK1 and DK2 decreased compared to 2024. The average yearly price spread was 6.2 EUR/MWh, corresponding to a 67.3 percent increase compared to 2024, where the spread was 3.7 EUR/MWh. If the two Danish bidding zones were a single bidding zone without any transmission capacity constraints, the day-ahead market would have cleared at a single price. The increase in the average DK1-DK2 price spread therefore indicates that congestion between the two Danish bidding zones was more pronounced in 2025 than in 2024.

FIGURE 5 | DAILY PRICE DEVELOPMENT IN THE DAY-AHEAD MARKET, 2025



Source: Energinet, Nordpool

3.1.1.4. Important events in 2025

In 2025, there have been several important events in the Danish wholesale electricity market. Table 1 summarizes these events, as well as regulatory changes and developments that took place in the Danish wholesale electricity market in 2025.

TABLE 1 | IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE DANISH ELECTRICITY MARKET IN 2025

4 March 2025	Go-live of the Nordic automated mFRR Energy Activation Market (EAM). Find out more here .
18 March 2025	Go-live of 15-minute MTU in the Single Intraday Coupling (SIDC) as a part of the SIDC Wave 5. Find out more here .
18 March 2025	Go-live of the new imbalance design, where the imbalance price is settled by both a mFRR and aFRR component. Find out more here .
30 September 2025	Go-live of 15-minute MTU in the Single Day-Ahead Coupling (SDAC). Find out more here .

3.1.1.5. Focus areas for 2026

Considering recent developments in the Danish wholesale electricity market, as well as ongoing regulatory changes, DUR will in 2026 focus its market monitoring efforts on specific areas.

One priority area is the balancing market, which was impacted by several new market initiatives launched in late 2024 and early 2025. DUR will intensify its surveillance of the balancing markets to ensure these initiatives have the intended effect, as Denmark moves towards full integration with the European balancing platforms.

Another priority area is monitoring the effects of the implementation of the 15-minute MUT in both SIDC and SDAC on market functioning and market efficiency during 2025.

Finally, DUR will continue its work under REMIT, with a focus on ensuring compliance with registration obligations and strengthened efforts against market manipulation and insider trading.

BOX 1 | WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY: FOCUS AREAS FOR 2026⁴

- Impact of new methods and intensified market surveillance of balancing markets
 - Market surveillance of the effects of the 15-minute MTU in both SIDC and SDAC
 - REMIT-related tasks, including compliance with registration obligations and strengthened efforts against market manipulation and insider trading
-

3.1.2. Retail electricity market

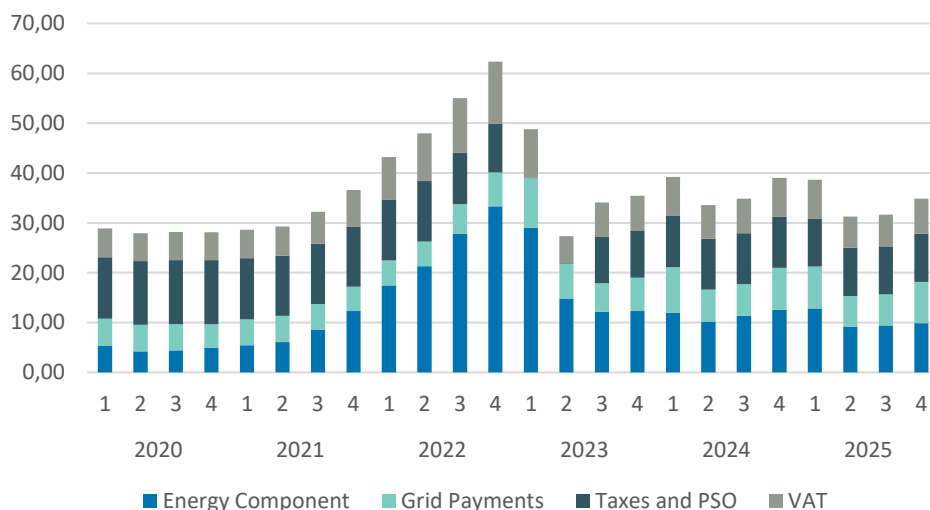
3.1.2.1. Retail electricity prices

The Danish retail electricity market operates as a fully competitive market, with low entry barriers for new entrants wishing to operate as electricity suppliers.

In 2025, DUR published monthly and quarterly electricity price statistics covering retail prices for both household and non-household consumers with a consumption of up to 100,000 kWh/year. The purpose of the statistical information is to increase transparency and boost consumer awareness with regard to products and prices in the Danish retail electricity market, thereby enabling consumers to make informed decisions about which product(s) to choose.

In 2025, the average total electricity price for Danish household consumers was 34.1 cEUR/kWh. The average price was 2.61 cEUR/kWh lower than in 2024, where it was 36.7 cEUR/kWh, cf. Figure 6.

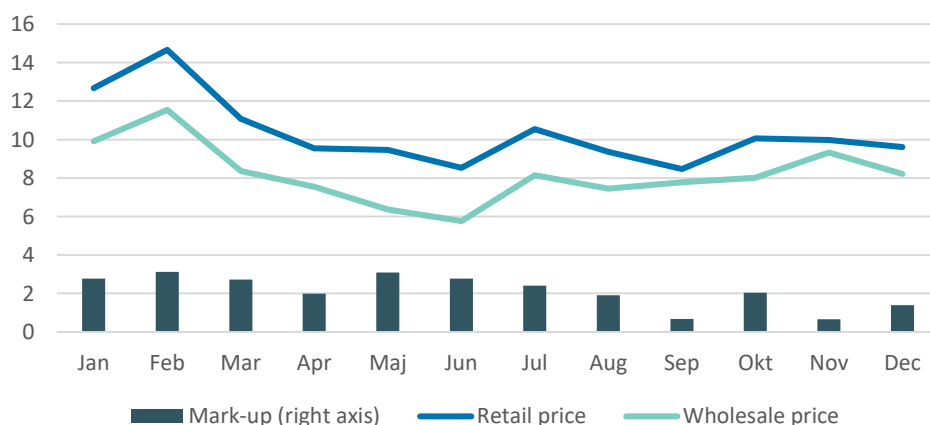
⁴ DUR's latest comprehensive annual work plan for the next three years – covering electricity, gas, district heating, and waste – was published in December 2025 and is available via this [link](#) (in Danish).

FIGURE 6 | RETAIL ELECTRICITY PRICE FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS, 2020-2025

Source: The Danish Utility Regulator

Note: The calculations are based on a reference household consumption of 4,000 kWh per year.

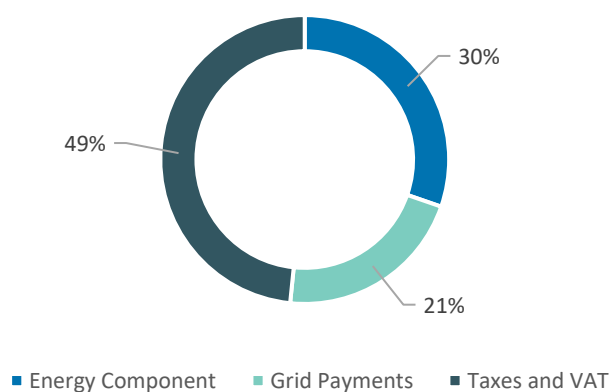
In 2023, the relationship between the retail price of variable electricity products and the wholesale price stabilised, returning to pre-2022 levels (cf. Figure 7), following the highly volatile situation in 2022. This trend continued into 2024 and 2025, with no notable fluctuations compared to 2022.

FIGURE 7 | RETAIL-WHOLESALE ELECTRICITY PRICE CORRELATION, 2025

Source: The Danish Utility Regulator / Energidataservice

In 2025, the average price paid by household consumers for electricity comprised 30.3 percent for the energy component, 21.3 percent for grid payments⁵, and 48.4 percent for taxes, including value-added tax (VAT), cf. Figure 8. The energy tax remained at 72 øre/kWh throughout 2025. Effective as of 1 January 2026, the energy tax was reduced to 0.8 øre/kWh for a period of two years.

FIGURE 8 | **BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL ELECTRICITY PRICE FOR HOUSEHOLD CONSUMERS, 2025**



Source: The Danish Utility Regulator

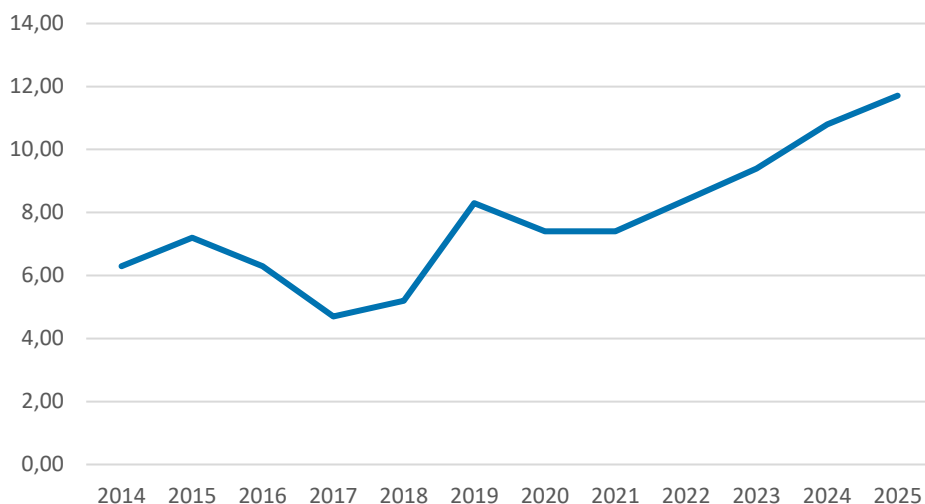
Note: The calculations are based on a reference household consumption of 4,000 kWh per year.

3.1.2.2. Market competition

In 2025, there were approximately 62 electricity suppliers available for consumers to choose from. Consumers can switch suppliers to achieve potential cost savings. Despite this, the rate of such changes, i.e. the external switching rate, remained relatively stable for both household and non-household consumers with an annual consumption of up to 100,000 kWh between 2014 and 2021. There has been a slight increase in the number of consumers switching suppliers since 2021, and that trend continued into 2025, cf. Figure 9. Whether the switching rate has peaked in 2025 remains uncertain. The switching rate was 11.7 percent in 2025 compared to 10.8 percent in 2024, i.e. an increase of approximately 0.9 percentage points.⁶

⁵ Grid payments cover DSO grid tariffs, DSO subscription fees, TSO grid tariffs, and TSO system tariffs.

⁶ Source: Energinet, Datahub, Detailmarkedsrapporten, available at: [link](#) (in Danish)

FIGURE 9 | ELECTRICITY SUPPLIER SWITCHING RATES, 2016-2025

Source: Energinet

A revised version of Executive Order on Electricity Supply 1728 of 30 December 2024 (Elleveringsbekendtgørelsen) came into force on 17 January 2025, transposing e.g. consumer protective provisions from EU Directive 2024/1711 into Danish law. It incorporated a range of consumer protection measures and provisions.

Throughout 2025, DUR pursued the implementation of the revised executive order, including supervisory tasks arising from the revised order. This included continued monitoring of suppliers' compliance with their duties and legal obligations pursuant to the Executive Order. Particular attention has been paid to ensuring suppliers' compliance with reporting obligations to the Danish price comparison tool (PCT), elpris.dk, as well as compliance with their obligations to ensure timely repayment of accumulated advance payments to customers simultaneously with final bills. The permitted time to make final bills available to former customers and repay accumulated funds was reduced from six to four weeks as part of consumer protection initiatives incorporated in the revised executive order. In this context, DUR also handled cases concerning suppliers' failure to repay accumulated advance payments to customers.

DUR continued its ongoing efforts to further update, upgrade, and develop the price comparison tool. An updated version of the reporting section aimed at suppliers was launched on 8 September 2025, along with improvements to the consumer-facing part of the site aimed at improving clarity, comparability, and transparency of the information about electricity prices and products available to Danish consumers. Steps to further upgrade the Danish price comparison tool – including both the consumer and supplier experience – are being taken in 2026, with an expected launch in the first half of 2027.

As a result of a cross-parliamentary political agreement of 8 May 2025, the Danish Electricity Supply Act (Elforsyningsloven) was amended, and a further revision of the Executive Order on Electricity Supply (Elleveringsbekendtgørelsen) was introduced in late 2025. The updated Electricity Supply Act and the revised and extended executive order, Executive Order 1810 of 29 December 2025, both entered into force on 1 January 2026. The purpose of the revision was to further strengthen consumer protection measures. Furthermore, the revised Electricity Supply Act which came into force on 1 January 2026 introduced a statutory requirement for prospective electricity suppliers. With effect from 8 May 2025, new entrants wishing to operate in the Danish retail market as electricity suppliers have been required to deposit DKK 1,000,000 with Energinet in order to become registered users of Energinet's datahub. Registration as a user of DataHub is a statutory requirement for anyone wishing to operate as an electricity supplier in Denmark.

3.1.2.3. Focus areas for 2026

DUR will continue its close monitoring of electricity suppliers' reporting and their continuous and accurate updating of information about products – including terms and prices – in the price comparison tool, elpris.dk. The same applies to their compliance with the requirements laid down in the Executive Order on Reporting Requirements for Electricity (Indberetningsbekendtgørelsen for el), as well as the Executive Order on Electricity Supply (elleveringsbekendtgørelsen), regarding their duties to publish product information (including terms and prices) on their websites and report the same information to the price comparison tool (PCT).

DUR will be preparing and developing a major overhaul and upgrade of the Danish price comparison tool, elpris.dk, with the assistance of a new supplier. Changes are expected to affect both the back end and the front end. The aim is to introduce a new and improved version of the PCT in the first half of 2027, with an improved user experience for consumers as well as electricity suppliers.

DUR will continue to expand the scope of planned supervision of supplier activities in the retail electricity market. The aim is to broaden the supervision of compliance with the broader regulatory framework governing electricity suppliers' conduct towards consumers in the Danish retail electricity market, with a view to improving consumer protection and ensuring a level playing field between competitors in the retail market. Particular focus will be on the supervision of compliance with obligations to ensure timely provision of final bills and repayment to consumers where relevant, as well as compliance with the regulatory framework governing advance payments in ongoing customer relationships between retail suppliers and retail customers.

DUR will be revising the executive order governing the requirements and obligations of electricity suppliers with respect to billing customers in the retail electricity market. This involves a full review and update of Executive Order 1696 of 25 November 2016, which governs electricity suppliers' billing, invoicing, and invoice information provided to consumers. The aim was originally to finalize this work in time for a revised executive order to enter into force on 1 January 2026, but this proved unattainable. The purpose of the revision remains, among other things, to assist and improve consumers' understanding

of their bills, as well as improving the overall transparency of electricity billing in the Danish retail market.

BOX 2 | RETAIL ELECTRICITY: FOCUS AREAS FOR 2026⁷

- Continued monitoring of electricity suppliers' obligations to publish product information on their websites and report the same information to the Danish price comparison tool (PCT), elpris.dk.
 - Preparing a major overhaul and improvements to the elpris.dk (covering both the back and the front end) with a view to launching a new PCT in 2027
 - Expansion of planned supervision of compliance with the regulatory framework governing electricity suppliers' conduct towards consumers in the Danish retail electricity market
 - Supervision of compliance with obligations to ensure timely final billing and repayment to costumers
 - Supervision of compliance with suppliers' obligations regarding advance payments in ongoing customer relationships
 - Revision of Executive Order 1696 of 25 November 2016 (concerning billing)
-

3.2. Gas

3.2.1 Wholesale gas market

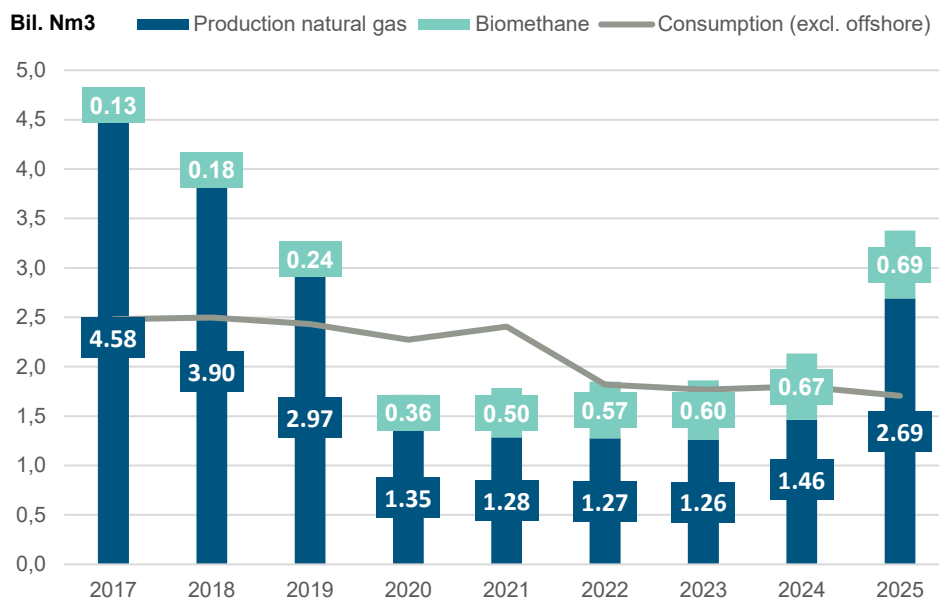
3.2.1.1. Production, consumption and net export

Denmark's gas production and consumption from 2017 to 2025 are illustrated in Figure 10. Total gas production in Denmark, including both natural gas and biomethane, increased to 3.38 billion Nm³ in 2025, from 2.14 billion Nm³ in 2024. This represents an increase of 58 percent. Natural gas production in Denmark in 2025 reached 2.69 billion Nm³, an increase of 84 percent compared to 2024. The production increase is a result of the continued ramp-up of production of the Tyra production platform, since its reopening in late March 2024 after the end of the reconstruction which commenced in September 2019. Biomethane production in Denmark also increased slightly in 2025, reaching 686 million Nm³, representing a 2 percent increase compared to 2024.

Biomethane accounted for 20 percent of total gas production in Denmark in 2025, compared to 31 percent in 2024. The lower share reflects the relatively larger increase in natural gas production compared to biomethane production.

⁷ DUR's latest comprehensive annual work plan for the next three years – covering electricity, gas, district heating, and waste – was published in December 2025 and is available via this [link](#) (in Danish).

FIGURE 10 | ANNUAL GAS PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION, 2017-2025



Source: The Danish Utility Regulator based on data from the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) and Energi Data Service.

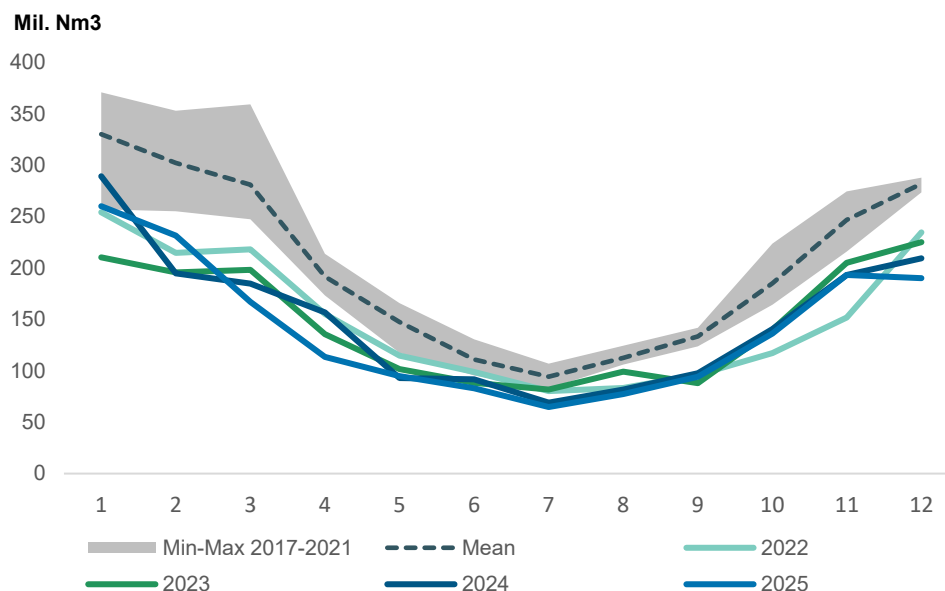
Note: Data from DEA are used for natural gas production and consumption, while the data for biomethane production are from Energi Data Service.

Denmark's natural gas production takes place in the Danish sector of the North Sea. Sixteen Danish gas fields were active in 2025, either throughout the year or for part of it, compared to 15 active fields in 2024. The additional active gas field added in 2025 was the gas field Roar, which is related to the Tyra production platform and thereby linked to Tyra's reopening and production ramp-up.

Danish gas consumption (excluding offshore use) decreased slightly to 1.71 billion Nm³ in 2025, a decrease of 5 percent compared to 2024. Biomethane accounted for 40 percent of Danish gas consumption, a slight increase from 37 percent in 2024. The amount of gas consumed for electricity generation in Denmark in 2025 was 1,054.8 GWh, a 43 percent decrease compared to 2024.

The monthly natural gas consumption in Denmark from 2017 to 2025 is illustrated in Figure 11. The consumption in 2025 resembles that of 2024 for most of the year, but was in general slightly lower than in 2024 during the first four months. The Danish consumption remained at a significantly lower level compared to the 2017-2021 period, prior to the Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 and the related energy crisis.

FIGURE 11 | DENMARK'S MONTHLY NATURAL GAS CONSUMPTION, 2017-2025



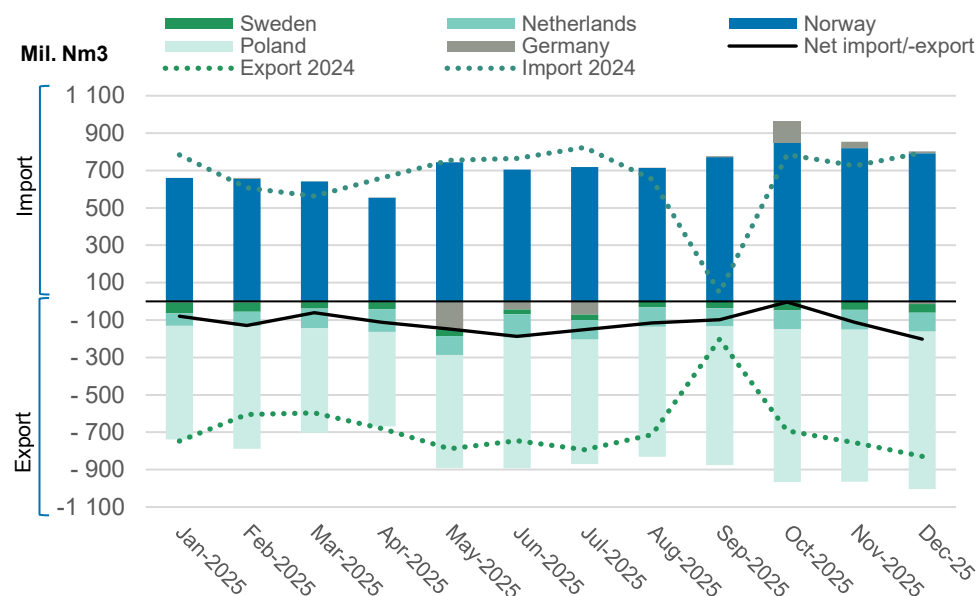
Source: The Danish Utility Regulator based on data from the Danish Energy Agency (DEA).

Denmark remained a net exporter of gas in 2025. The net export of natural gas increased significantly to 1,397 million Nm³ in 2025, from 190 million Nm³ the year before.

Net imports and exports by country in 2025 are illustrated in Figure 12. Total gas imports to Denmark in 2025 amounted to 8,795 million Nm³, a 10.5 percent increase compared to 2024. Imports from Norway made up 98.1 percent of total imports, while imports from Germany accounted for the remaining 1.9 percent.

Total exports from Denmark reached 10,192 million Nm³ in 2025, a 25 percent increase compared to 2024. The majority of exports were directed to Poland via the Baltic Pipe, which accounted for 80.6 percent of total exports. Exports to the Netherlands made up 12 percent of gas exports, followed by Sweden and Germany at 5 and 3 percent, respectively. The export shares by country are very similar to the corresponding shares in 2024.

FIGURE 12 | DANISH IMPORT AND EXPORT PER COUNTRY, 2025



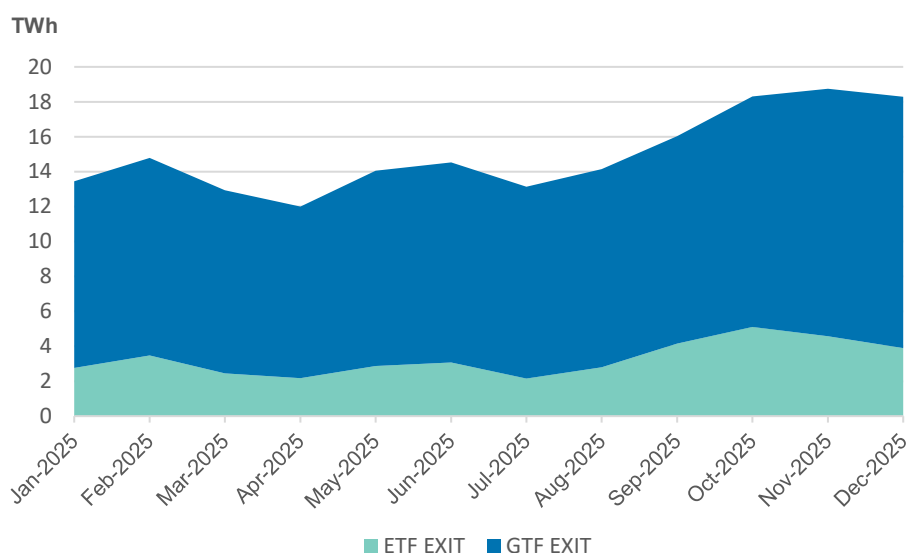
Source: The Danish Utility Regulator based on data from the Danish Energy Agency (DEA).

3.2.1.2. Trading and market

In Denmark, there are two delivery points for gas trading. The delivery point for gas traded at the European Energy Exchange (EEX) is the Exchange Transfer Facility (ETF). For so-called over-the-counter bilateral delivery contracts, the delivery point is the Gas Transfer Facility (GTF). Delivered volumes at ETF and GTF exit points in 2025 are illustrated in Figure 13.

In 2025, approximately 40 TWh of gas was delivered via ETF while 141 TWh was delivered through GTF, compared to 32 and 93 TWh, respectively, in 2024. The deliveries increased at both delivery points, but the share of deliveries through GTF increased from 75 percent to 78 percent. Hence, GTF continued to be the primary delivery point for gas in 2025.

FIGURE 13 | VOLUME AT ETF AND GTF, 2025



Source: The Danish Utility Regulator based on allocation data from Energinet.

3.2.1.3. Prices

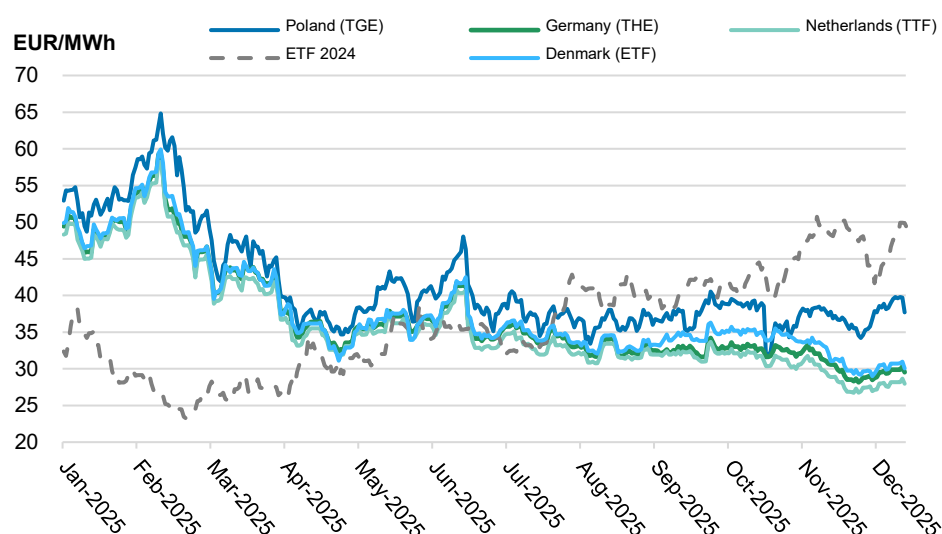
The average day-ahead price in Denmark (ETF) rose to 37.97 EUR/MWh in 2025, from 36.09 EUR/MWh in 2024, illustrated in Figure 14. This represents a 5 percent increase. In the first quarter of 2025, the average day-ahead ETF price was 48.50 EUR/MWh, compared to 28.55 EUR/MWh during the same period in 2024. During the second and third quarters, day-ahead price averaged 36.66 and 34.14 EUR/MWh, respectively, compared to 32.83 and 37.98 EUR/MWh in 2024. In the fourth quarter, the average price was 32.96 EUR/MWh, around 36 percent lower than the corresponding 44.84 EUR/MWh in 2024.

Overall, the day-ahead price in 2025 was significantly less volatile than in 2024, particularly, in the second half of the year. The lowest and highest prices in 2025 were 29.00 EUR/MWh and 59.91 EUR/MWh, respectively, compared to 23.23 EUR/MWh and 50.73 EUR/MWh in 2024.

Danish ETF spot prices generally followed the movements of nearby European gas markets. ETF prices were generally slightly above the German THE and Dutch TTF prices, which are more liquid than the Danish gas market. The Polish TGE price was generally a couple of EUR/MWh above ETF prices. From around September, the spread from ETF to THE and TTF prices increased notably, and the spread stayed at this elevated level until around November, although the size of the spread varied slightly during the period. The spread to TGE also increased significantly from the end of September for most of the remainder of the year. The elevated spreads can partly

be explained by a storage filling auction by the Danish Energy Agency (mentioned in the section 3.2.1.4) as well as the Baltic Pipe being fully booked, which both created an increase in the natural gas demand in Denmark during the second half of 2025.

FIGURE 14 | DAY-AHEAD PRICE DEVELOPMENT IN DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS, GERMANY, AND POLAND, 2025



Source: The Danish Utility Regulator based on data from the European Energy Exchange (EEX) and Analyses Information Reports Platform (AIR).

Note: Spot prices on the day-ahead market are given by the European Gas Spot Index (EGSI) for the Danish Exchange Transfer Facility, the Dutch Title Transfer Facility, and the German Trading Hub Europe. EGSI is calculated for each delivery day as a volume-weighted average of day and weekend contracts with delivery on the actual day. For Polish TGE prices, day-ahead indices from AIR are used.

3.2.1.4. Utilisation of gas storages

Gas Storage Denmark's two storage facilities had a maximum storage level of 10.37 TWh from 1 January to 31 March 2025, and 9.79 TWh for the remainder of the year. Storage capacity in Denmark was fully booked until 31 March 2025, after which bookings were low. From 1 April until mid-September, only 4 TWh of capacity was booked, with 5.86 TWh of capacity available for purchase. In the autumn, the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) launched a procurement process on behalf of the Danish Government, in an effort to support storage filling to reach the EU's storage target of 90 percent filling. The procurement was carried out by additional tenders in September and October, where traders could commit to storing gas by a particular date, in exchange for payment. The tenders resulted in an increase in storage capacity bookings to approximately 6.47 TWh for the remainder of the year.⁸

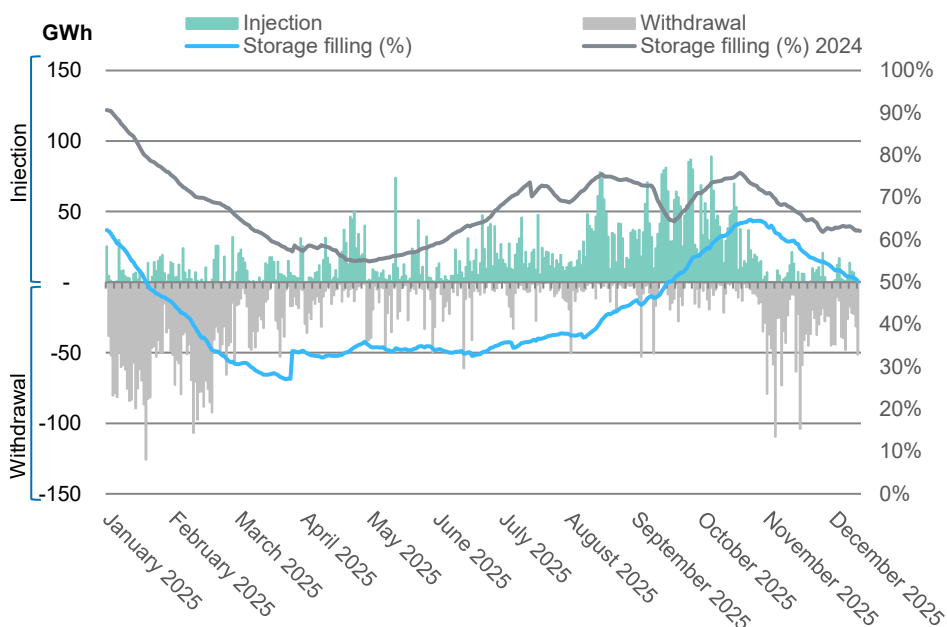
⁸ Source: Forsyningstilsynet based on data from Gas Storage Denmark, available at: [link](#).

The Danish heating season typically runs from 1 October to 31 March. During this period, there is generally a net withdrawal of gas from storage facilities to meet heating demand. During the rest of the year, there is generally a net injection into storage.

On 1 January 2025, Danish gas storages started the year with a filling level of 62.3 percent, as illustrated in Figure 15. Withdrawal from storage continued into the end of March, reaching a minimum of 27 percent filling. Storage filling stayed at a stable level during the summer period but accelerated towards the end of the summer, reaching a maximum filling of approximately 65 percent in early November, with a subsequent gradual decline for the rest of the year. Gas storages ended the year with a storage filling of approximately 50 percent.

EU legislation passed in 2022 requires gas storages in the EU to have a minimum filling level of 90 percent ahead of the winter season. Despite DEA's storage tenders, Denmark missed the EU storage filling target of 90 percent by 1 December, reaching a maximum filling level of 65 percent. The target was missed also in 2024. However, this did not pose an immediate risk to Denmark's security of gas supply due to strong domestic production and well-developed interconnections with other European gas markets. Further details are provided in Section 4.3.5.

FIGURE 15 | **STORAGE FILLING, INJECTION, AND WITHDRAWAL, 2025**



Source: The Danish Utility Regulator based on data from Gas Storage Denmark (SD), provided through Energi Data Service and Gas Infrastructure Europe (GIE).

3.2.1.5. Regulatory development

DUR has published several decisions in 2025. In January, DUR approved a methodology for congestion management procedures (CMP) for the interconnector point Faxe connecting Denmark and Poland. In the same month, DUR also decided to grant a derogation from the requirement of the Gas and Hydrogen Regulation to apply discounts for renewable natural gas at entry, interconnection, and storage points. DUR assessed that the derogation is necessary to avoid distortion of cross-border trade. Furthermore, DUR assessed that discounts are unnecessary due to the high share of biomethane in the Danish gas system.

In June 2025, DUR approved that a 100 percent discount on transmission tariffs for capacity at entry and exit points to natural gas storages is maintained until the end of the currently approved tariff methodology, which applies until October 2027. DUR emphasized that the discounts enhance the security of supply during a European gas supply crisis.

The Danish Utility Regulator has approved several methodologies regarding the upcoming hydrogen infrastructure in Denmark, establishing the market framework for the capacity sale of the Danish Hydrogen Backbone 1 project (DHB1). On 25 June 2025, the Danish Utility Regulator approved Energinet's methodology for reserving capacity for short-term capacity products. Under this methodology, 10 percent of the capacity in the hydrogen network is reserved for short-term capacity products with a duration of less than one year.

On 26 August 2025, the Danish Utility Regulator approved a methodology for long-term capacity products. The methodology allows Energinet to offer annual capacity products that may be sold as accumulated capacity contracts with a combined duration of up to and including 10 years.

On 15 December 2025, the Danish Utility Regulator approved a methodology for bundled capacity and the allocation of capacity with regard to the initial capacity sale for DHB1. The methodology specifies that capacity products will be offered and sold on a first-come, first-served (FCFS) basis during the capacity sales period from January 2026 through December 2026.⁹ However, network users are allowed to cancel their capacity contracts until January 2027, an option allowing them to cancel up to 0.8 GWh/h of their booked capacity.

Together, these methodologies establish the market framework for Energinet's initial sale of capacity in the hydrogen transmission network.

3.2.1.6. Important events in 2025

In February 2025, Danish political parties agreed on funding for a hydrogen pipeline to Germany. The deal included state subsidies to reduce financial risk and move the project forward toward construction. It marked an important step in advancing Denmark's

⁹ The period for the DHB1 capacity sale and the possibility of contract cancellation up to 0.8 GWh/h of booked capacity are subject to change in 2026

hydrogen export infrastructure to Germany. In September 2025 the Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities also approved Energinet’s business case and construction plan for a 133 km hydrogen pipeline from the Esbjerg area to the Danish-German border. The project remained subject to a successful capacity sale for DHB1, requiring users to commit to a minimum capacity of 0.5 GW before the construction phase.

Another important event in the Danish wholesale gas market in 2025 was the continued increase in production at the Tyra production platform. The platform reopened in March 2024 after maintenance since 2019. Due to unexpected technical problems, production was first back at full operation on 28 February 2025. The field experienced some further disruptions during March, but was back at full capacity again in April, after which production has been more stable and has gradually increased. At full capacity, Tyra is expected to supply up to 2.8 billion m3 of gas per year to the Danish/Swedish gas market.

In early autumn 2025, the Danish Energy Agency (DEA) launched a procurement process on behalf of the Danish Government, in an effort to support storage filling to reach the EU’s storage target of 90 percent filling by 1 December. The procurement was conducted through three tenders, resulting in increased storage capacity bookings. However, this was insufficient to reach the EU target on time.

In November 2025, capacity in the Baltic Pipe transit, transporting gas from Norway to Poland through the Danish transmission system, was sold out for the first time after its opening in October 2022. Baltic Pipe capacity bookings were driven primarily by Polish import demand, with Poland also exporting significant amounts of gas to Ukraine via interconnectors in 2025, due to a large price spread.



TABLE 2 | **IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE DANISH GAS MARKET IN 2025**

6 February 2025	Political agreement secured funding for the hydrogen pipeline to Germany
28 February 2025	The Tyra platform returned to full technical capacity
Autumn 2025	The Danish Energy Agency launched a procurement process to increase Denmark’s gas storage levels ahead of winter 2025–2026.
November 2025	Capacity in Baltic Pipe transit was sold out for the first time since its opening in 2022.

3.2.1.7. *Focus areas for 2026*

In 2026, DUR will focus on several key areas within the wholesale gas market. Firstly, DUR will follow the implementation of the Directive (EU) 2024/1788 and Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 in Denmark. The Directive is expected to enter into force on 5 August 2026, while the regulation has applied since 5th of February 2025. A particular focus for DUR in 2026 will be contributing to the implementation of a framework for developing a hydrogen market in Denmark by continuing working on the methodologies forming the market framework for hydrogen. In 2026, the Regulator is expected to adopt a number of decisions, including a decision on the methodology for general capacity allocation, following the initial capacity sale for DHB1. In 2026, Energinet submitted an

application for certification as a hydrogen transmission system operator. The Danish Utility Regulator (DUR) issued a preliminary approval of the application and subsequently forwarded its draft decision to the European Commission for review and comments, in accordance with the certification procedure.

Another focus area for 2026 is the continued phasing out of Russian gas imports to the EU. After the Commission announced a legislative proposal in May 2025 to phase out remaining gas imports to the EU by 2027, the EU reached a political agreement to permanently phase out Russian gas imports on 3 December 2025. The deal set a timetable to end LNG imports by 31 December 2026 and pipeline gas imports by 30 September 2027. The agreement was later given final formal approval in 2026.

Although Denmark does not import gas from Russia, the Danish gas price is closely correlated with other European price hubs due to the integrated European gas market. The phasing out of Russian gas is therefore likely to have an indirect effect on Denmark. Hence, DUR will continue to monitor the effects of the phasing out of Russian gas on the Danish wholesale gas market.

In 2026, DUR will also monitor the development of economic incentives for gas storage and capacity bookings at Danish gas storage facilities, which are important for Danish security of supply during the heating season. The interest in purchasing gas storage capacity at Gas Storage Denmark storage facilities has been low since April 2025, mainly because the economic incentives to use storage facilities are very low. At the time of writing in June 2026, storage filling levels in Europe are particularly low, due to higher gas prices in the wake of the Middle East conflict, and the related geopolitical uncertainty. The development of filling levels during the summer period in Europe will be essential for the security of supply in the European gas market during the coming winter season.

As of June 2026, just over half of the Danish storage capacity was booked for the 2026/27 storage year. The development can be explained by the narrowing of the summer-winter price spread, which has negatively affected the economic incentive to store gas.

BOX 3 | WHOLESALE GAS: FOCUS AREAS FOR 2026¹⁰

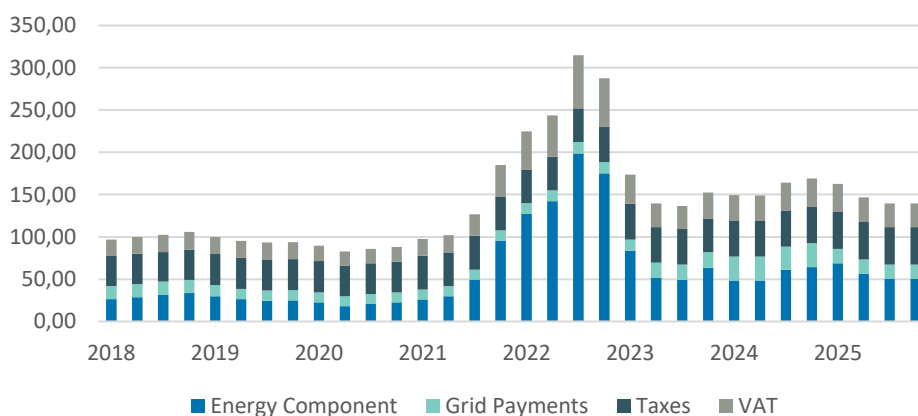
- DUR will follow the implementation of the new EU Gas Directive (2024/1788) and Regulation (EU) 2024/1789, with particular focus on contributing to the implementation of a framework for the development of a hydrogen market in Denmark.
- DUR will monitor the planned phase-out of remaining Russian gas imports to the EU and the implications for and effects on the Danish wholesale gas market.
- DUR will continue to monitor economic incentives for gas storage and storage capacity bookings in 2026.

3.2.2. Retail gas market

3.2.2.1. Retail gas prices

In 2025, the average total gas price for retail consumers (both household and non-household) was 157.93cEUR/m³, representing a decrease of 6,8 percent compared to 2024, when the price was 174.17 cEUR/m³, cf. Figure 16.

FIGURE 16 | RETAIL GAS PRICES FOR CONSUMERS, 2017-2025



Source: The Danish Utility Regulator

¹⁰ DUR's latest comprehensive annual work plan for the next three years – covering electricity, gas, district heating, and waste – was published in December 2025 and is available via this [link](#) (in Danish).

3.2.2.2. Market competition

A supplier-centric model for the gas retail market was introduced with effect from 1 April 2023. Four new and/or revised Executive Orders regulating the conduct of gas suppliers in the retail market entered into force at the same time.

In 2025, there were thirteen suppliers offering natural gas products to the approximately 360,000 retail gas consumers¹¹ in Denmark. As of 1 April 2023, the Danish gas retail market adopted a structure mirroring that of the electricity retail market. This means, for example, that consumers must actively choose a gas supplier, which is then obliged to supply gas to them, and that a default supplier is no longer appointed by the Danish Energy Agency (DEA). If a gas supplier goes bankrupt, its retail customers will automatically be transferred to another supplier by the relevant DSO.

Consumers can choose between two types of gas products: fixed-priced products and variable-price products – both are market-based. Based on the latest available data from, most retail consumers in Denmark (approximately 94 percent) have a market-based product.¹²

Following the introduction of a new structure for the gas retail market, DUR determines the price of the product to which customers will be transferred in the event of their gas supplier's bankruptcy. The price must be determined and announced no later than 1 December each year.

The Danish government's stated goal remains to phase out the use of gas for heating private dwellings by 2035. The use of gas is to be replaced by renewable energy sources, e.g. district heating, wind power and solar energy

Box 4 provides a summary of the areas where DUR will focus its monitoring efforts within the retail gas market in 2026.

¹¹ The figure includes both household and non-household consumers. According to KEFM and Evida, the corresponding figure for household consumers only is 270,000.

¹² DUR no longer compiles data on this. The latest available update is from 2017.

3.2.2.3. Focus areas for 2026

BOX 4 | RETAIL GAS MARKET: FOCUS AREAS FOR 2026¹³

- In 2026, DUR will continue to monitor gas suppliers' conduct and compliance with their obligations under the regulatory framework, including the publication of product information (including terms and prices) on their websites, as well as the reporting of such information to the price comparison tool (PCT) for the gas retail market, Gasprisguiden.
 - DUR assumed responsibility for the ownership and operation of the price comparison tool (PCT) on 1 April 2023. In 2026, DUR will adjust and upgrade the tool as part of a possible merger of the Danish PCTs for electricity and gas.
 - Expansion of planned supervision of compliance with the regulatory framework governing gas suppliers' conduct towards consumers in the Danish retail gas market
 - Contributions to the implementation of Directive (EU) 2024/1788 on renewable gas, natural gas, and hydrogen. This includes updating the Executive Order on Gas Invoicing
-

4. Network regulation and technical functioning

4.1. Electricity

4.1.1. Unbundling of DSO

Legal basis: Articles 35 and 59(1) (j)

The requirements of the Electricity Directive regarding the legal and functional unbundling of vertically integrated Distribution System Operators (DSO) are transposed into the Danish Electricity Supply Act and relevant executive orders issued pursuant to the Act.

In terms of the separate identity of vertically integrated DSOs, the regulatory framework has been in place since 2017, and DUR has monitored continuous compliance since then.

In Denmark, the unbundling requirements primarily apply to vertically integrated DSOs with more than 100,000 connected consumers.¹⁴

¹³ DUR's latest comprehensive annual work plan for the next three years – covering electricity, gas, district heating, and waste – was published in December 2025 and is available via this [link](#) (in Danish).

¹⁴ This is in accordance with the exemption provided for in Article 26(4) of the Electricity Directive 2009/72 and Article 35(4) of the recast Electricity Directive 2019/944.

DSOs are obliged to complete an annual compliance programme and submit it to DUR, along with a report describing the measures carried out to ensure the fulfilment of the unbundling requirements, pursuant to Article 26(2)(d). DUR monitors the extent to which the DSOs comply with these rules.

New and stricter competence requirements for management and senior employees entered into force on 1 January 2024. The requirements have been expanded to ensure the competence of management and senior employees in relation to a wider range of companies, and new rules on organisational structures were introduced to strengthen the independence of grid companies and mitigate conflicts of interest. Furthermore, new provisions were introduced to ensure the independence of management and senior employees from conflicting business interests.

Effective from 1 July 2024, grid companies are required to publish and submit to DUR a report detailing their agreements with affiliated undertakings. The aim of this requirement is to increase transparency.

4.1.2. Transmission and distribution tariffs, connection, and access to networks

Legal basis: Articles 59(1) (a), 59(1) (o), and 59(7)

Transmission tariffs are now set based on a revenue-cap for all elements of transmission, for both electricity and gas. The system operator, which is regulated separately, is also exempted from the revenue-cap regulation pursuant to Executive Order on System Responsibility and the Use of the Gas System¹⁵ as a legal basis. Decisions regarding final revenue-caps are adopted after the regulatory year, and will therefore be adopted in 2026 for the system activities.

In 2025, DUR implemented the revised framework for quality-of-supply regulation and issued decisions concerning quality-of-supply adjustments for Danish electricity distribution system operators based on their performance in 2023. The framework assesses quality of supply on both a general level, through measurements of non-delivered energy, and on an individual customer level, through indicators related to interruption frequency and duration. The regulation is based on the value of lost load (VOLL) and aims to promote a socio-economically efficient balance between network investments and the costs incurred by electricity consumers due to interruptions.

The revised executive order on revenue caps entered into force on 1 January 2025. The executive order maintains the quality-of-supply framework while introducing provisions supporting the continued development and reinforcement of the electricity network in response to increasing electrification and the green transition.

¹⁵ Executive Order on system responsibility and the use of the gas system (BEK nr 1194 af 02/10/2025) is available via this [link](#) (in Danish)

DUR continued its supervision of electricity network companies' revenue caps and assessed applications for revenue-cap increases related to investments, grid development, and other regulatory activities. In this context, DUR continued the use of technical assessments to support the evaluation of investment applications.

In 2025, DUR also continued its work concerning the regulation of Energinet's electricity transmission activities, including the application of the revenue-cap framework and associated regulatory methodologies, as well as matters related to grid connection and access to the electricity network.

Increasing demand for new connections has placed greater pressure on available network capacity in parts of the electricity system. Where sufficient capacity is not immediately available, new generation and consumption facilities may face longer connection times or depend on further network development before they can be fully connected. This has made timely and transparent access to the network an increasingly important issue.

A key regulatory activity concerned Energinet's tariff methodologies. In June 2025, DUR partially approved adjustments to Energinet's producer payment methodology. The amendments included changes relating to the geographical differentiation of connection charges to the transmission network, the treatment of producer tariffs, the handling of small low-voltage-connected generation facilities, regenerative consumption facilities and the recovery of various connection-related costs. As part of the approval, DUR imposed conditions aimed at increasing transparency, including requirements regarding the publication of geographical zoning information used for tariff differentiation.

DUR also assessed a revised tariff methodology for transmission-connected consumption facilities. The methodology introduced a stronger cost-reflective tariff structure, including a greater emphasis on capacity-based charging and geographical differentiation. The approval was granted subject to conditions and for a limited period, reflecting the regulator's continued monitoring of the methodology's practical application and compliance with the regulatory framework.

Specific to distribution

In 2025, electricity distribution system operators continued the implementation of approved methodologies for producer payments and grid connection. The methodologies provide greater transparency regarding available network capacity and include regular updates of geographical zones used in the determination of connection charges for new electricity producers.

DUR monitored the implementation of these methodologies and their compliance with the principles of transparency, cost reflectivity and long-term efficiency. The publication of information on available network capacity and geographical classifications continued to support investment planning and facilitate access to the electricity distribution network for new users and producers.

In 2025, the Danish Utility Regulator (DUR) initiated a supervisory review of the use of time-differentiated network tariffs by four electricity distribution system operators

(DSOs): Cerius A/S, Elektrus A/S, Ikast Elnet A/S and TREFOR EI-net A/S. The supervision focused on the implementation of the time-based load zones included in the DSOs' approved tariff methodologies, covering peak-, high-load and low-load periods for customers connected at lower voltage levels, including household customers. The qualitative review assessed whether the division into load zones reflected the actual load patterns in each DSO's electricity network and whether the underlying assessment was supported by adequate documentation.

The supervision was based on the DSOs' tariff methodologies, which in turn are based on Green Power Denmark's industry guideline on Tarifmodel 3.0. While the model provides standard time zones based on general load profiles, individual DSOs remain responsible for determining their tariffs in accordance with their approved methodologies. DUR's supervision therefore focused on the application of the approved methodologies rather than the tariff levels themselves.

The four DSOs were selected as a representative sample of companies with different sizes and network structures, and not on the basis of any specific suspicion of non-compliance. The supervision was concluded in December 2025. Three of the four DSOs were found to apply their time-differentiated tariffs in accordance with their approved tariff methodologies, and no enforcement measures were considered necessary. For the fourth DSO, Ikast EI Net A/S, a revised tariff methodology had been submitted and was under review.

Based on the review, the DUR recommended that DSOs regularly reassess whether their time zones accurately reflect actual load patterns in their local networks. This includes considering whether the standard approach set out in Tarifmodel 3.0 remains appropriate or whether adjustments may be warranted.

4.1.3. Regulatory supervision of tariff methodologies and their application

Legal basis: Article 59(1) (b), EU Regulation (EU) 2019/944

During 2025, the Danish Utility Regulator (DUR) continued its supervision of tariff methodologies applied by distribution system operators, with a focus on ensuring compliance with the principles of transparency, cost reflectivity, and non-discrimination.

In addition, DUR supervised the development of tariff methodologies for electricity distribution networks. During 2025, the regulator assessed industry guidelines submitted by Green Power Denmark concerning the tariff treatment of industrial self-producers, direct lines, co-located generation and consumption facilities, and low-voltage-connected self-producers. The assessments focused on whether the proposed tariff structures reflected network costs appropriately, avoided undue discrimination between customer groups, and supported an efficient use of the electricity network. While DUR found the proposed approaches generally compatible with the applicable regulatory principles, the approvals were limited in time and accompanied by requests for further analytical documentation to support future tariff development.

Overall, DUR's supervisory activities in 2025 focused on the continued development and implementation of cost-reflective tariff methodologies in distribution networks, while ensuring consistency with national legislation and the requirements of Regulation (EU) 2019/943.

4.1.4. Implementation of network codes and guidelines, cross-border issues, and congestion management

Legal basis: Article 59(7) and (10)

In relation to electricity balancing (Article 59(7) (b)):

In 2012, DUR approved the basic principles of recovery of balancing costs and the principles for the settlement of imbalances used by the Danish TSO.

The Nordic TSOs are developing a Nordic Balancing Model (NBM) for the exchange of balancing capacity and energy, and for imbalance netting, in parallel with the implementation of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline for electricity balancing (EB GL). An element of NBM is the merger of the Nordic balancing market for energy with the European platforms for the exchange of balancing energy from frequency restoration reserves with manual activation (MARI) and automatic activation (PICASSO).

Denmark officially joined PICASSO on 11 October 2024.

The Nordic Automated mFRR Energy Activation Market (EAM) was implemented on 4 March 2025.

Electricity producers hold balance responsibility for the electricity they produce at their own plants and are required to assign this responsibility to a Balance Responsible Party (BRP) if they wish another party to hold it.

Balancing costs are recovered from the market participants causing the cost of imbalance. From 1 November 2021, production and consumption imbalances were merged into a single imbalance. Previously, there were three separate imbalances for production, consumption, and trade, each priced differently. The four Nordic TSOs decided to implement the new imbalance model in October 2019, in accordance with European legislation and the Imbalance Settlement Harmonisation Methodology (ISHM). The most notable change is that BRPs now face the same imbalance price regardless of the direction of their imbalance relative to the total imbalance of the system.

Energinet is a state-owned, non-profit, single TSO in Denmark. The primary aim is to ensure open and efficient operation, development of the overall infrastructure, and to provide open and equal access for all network users.

In relation to access to cross-border infrastructures, including the procedures for the allocation of capacity and congestion management (Article 59(7) (c)):

Denmark is a member of two capacity calculation regions (CCRs): Nordic and Hansa.

CCR Nordic comprises the electricity transmission lines between:

- Jutland/Funen (DK1) and Zealand (DK2)
- Jutland/Funen (DK1) and Sweden (SE3)
- Zealand (DK2) and Sweden (SE4)
- Internal Swedish bidding zones
- Finland (FL) and Sweden (SE1 and SE3 respectively)
- Internal Norwegian bidding zones
- Norway (NO4) and Finland (FL)
- Norway (NO2) and Denmark (DK1)
- Norway and Sweden (NO4-SE1, NO4-SE2, NO3-SE2, NO1-SE3)

CCR Hansa comprises the electricity transmission lines between:

- Denmark (DK1) and Germany (DE)
- Denmark (DK2) and Germany (DE)
- Denmark (DK1) and the Netherlands (NL)
- Sweden (SE4) and Poland (PL)
- Sweden (SE4) and Germany (DE)
- Norway (NO2) and the Netherlands (NL)
- Norway (NO2) and Germany (DE)

Allocation of day-ahead cross border capacity follows the implementation of Single Day-Ahead Coupling (SDAC), pursuant to terms and conditions or methodologies developed in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) 2015/1222 of 24 July 2015 establishing a guideline on capacity allocation and congestion management (CACM GL). Flows and prices are determined through implicit auctions. Unused residual capacity in the day-ahead market is given to the intraday market.

Denmark also shares a bidding zone border with the United Kingdom via the Viking Link interconnector, where cross-border capacity is allocated through explicit auctions.

At five Danish bidding zone borders, financial transmission rights (FTRs) are issued through monthly and annual auctions. The borders are DK1-DK2, DK1-DE, DK2-DE, DK1-NL, and DK1-GB. The issuance of long-term transmission rights (LTTRs) between DK1 and GB commenced in 2024, following the start of Viking Link operations between DK1 and GB at the end of 2023.

Key action under EB Regulation¹⁶ in 2025:

In 2025, DUR undertook key actions concerning the scope of the Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing (the EB Regulation):

¹⁶ Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/2195 of 23 November 2017 establishing a guideline on electricity balancing

On 26 June 2025, DUR issued a national decision on injunction regarding Energinets accession to MARI. The decision on injunction sets a deadline for Energinets accession to MARI on 1 September 2026 at the latest. The injunction deadline is similar to the injunction deadlines of the other Nordic NRAs for their respective national TSOs' accessions to MARI.

On 20 February 2025, DUR approved Energinets method for a capacity calculation methodology (CCM) for the balancing timeframe in CCR Hansa. The CCM describes the rules in CCR Hansa on how to calculate the amount of capacity available for exchanging energy between bidding zones in the balancing timeframe.

Key actions under SO GL in 2025:

In 2025, DUR undertook several actions concerning the implementation of Commission Regulation (EU) 2017/1485 establishing a guideline on electricity transmission system operation (SO GL).

On 15 January 2025, DUR approved the methodology for probabilistic dimensioning of Frequency Containment Reserves (FCR) in the Continental Europe synchronous area pursuant to Articles 118 and 153 of SO GL. The methodology establishes common rules for the dimensioning of FCR reserves and forms part of the continued implementation of the SO GL framework across the synchronous area.

In 2025, DUR also approved amendments to the methodology for determining Load Frequency Control (LFC) blocks in the Continental Europe synchronous area pursuant to Article 141 of SO GL. The amendment updates the structure of LFC blocks to incorporate Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania into the Continental Europe synchronous area following the synchronisation of the Baltic states with Continental Europe.

Furthermore, DUR approved amendments to the methodology for active power output ramping restrictions applicable to the LFC block comprising 50Hertz, Amprion, Creos, Energinet, TenneT and TransnetBW pursuant to Article 137 of SO GL. The amendment was introduced in preparation for the implementation of the 15-minute market time unit (MTU) and to support the secure operation of interconnections, including Viking Link.

Key actions under ER NC in 2025:

There were no key actions undertaken in relation to ER NC during 2025.

4.1.5. Development of a reliability standard

Legal basis: Article 25, EU Regulation (EU) 2019/943

In 2025, DUR updated its proposal for a national reliability standard pursuant to Article 25 of Regulation (EU) 2019/943. The updated proposal was based on ACER's methodology for calculating reliability standards and the results of the European Resource Adequacy Assessment (ERAA) 2024.

The proposal incorporated an updated Value of Lost Load (VOLL) estimate of DKK 176/kWh and updated Cost of New Entry (CONE) estimates provided by the Danish Energy Agency.

Based on the updated calculations, DUR proposed a reliability standard of 1.49 hours per year, representing the economically optimal level of expected supply interruptions resulting from resource adequacy constraints.

The updated proposal was subject to public consultation in September 2025. Following the consultation, DUR concluded that no changes to the proposal were necessary.

4.2. Gas

4.2.1. Balancing services

Legal basis: Article 41(6) (b)

The European network code on balancing (NC BAL) required national implementation by 1 November 2015. The network code was implemented in Denmark on 1 October 2014 (early implementation), introducing market-based balancing. The gas exchange EEX serves as the trading platform for the within-day product for daily balancing.

Denmark has a Joint Balancing Zone (JBZ) with Sweden. The main purpose of the JBZ is to enhance the efficiency of cross-border trade between the Swedish and Danish markets and to harmonise balancing procedures. Establishing a borderless Danish-Swedish balancing zone is expected to improve competition in the overall region. The creation of one JBZ for Sweden and Denmark simplifies balancing, increases the security of supply, and possibly attracts more gas traders to the joint market.

On 6 December 2021, DUR (and Ei in parallel) approved a revised balancing methodology for the Danish-Swedish JBZ. The new methodology took effect from 1 October 2022 and introduced within-day obligations along with the underlying data model and the concepts of Smoothing and No Punishment Principle. The necessity for these changes stemmed from the establishment of the Baltic Pipe, which has greatly increased gas flows through the JBZ.

4.2.2. Monitoring and reviewing the access conditions for storage, line-pack, and other ancillary services

Legal basis: Directive (EU) 2024/1788, article 78 (1) (u) and (z) and 78 (7)

According to section 18 in the Danish Gas Supply Act, all system users are entitled to access to natural gas storage and linepack in Denmark. Access to storage facilities, linepack, and ancillary services is, according to section 20 a in the Danish Gas Supply Act, offered by negotiated access based on objective, transparent and non-discriminatory criteria. The storage company may deny access if there is insufficient storage capacity and for other reasons which among others, prevent the system owner from fulfilling certain obligations. A denial of access by the system owner can be appealed to DUR pursuant to section 18 (3) in the Danish Gas Supply Act.

DUR still has a legal obligation to ensure that third party access to storage is provided in a manner that is transparent, non-discriminatory, and objective.

The Danish storage company, Gas Storage Denmark A/S, is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Energinet Group and operates two physical storage facilities in Denmark. In 2024, the combined maximum storage capacity ranged from 9.82 to 10.37 TWh. The two storage facilities are operated as a single virtual commercial storage point, and Gas Storage Denmark sells its storage capacity on a first-come-first-served basis, and via auction.

4.2.3. Model criteria for access to storage

Legal basis: Article 78 (1) (u) (z)

Gas Storage Denmark has, in accordance with the Danish Subsoil Act, been granted the exclusive right to store natural gas in the Danish subsoil at the gas storage facilities in Stenlille and Lille Torup. Access to purchase storage capacity is obtained either through bilateral negotiations or at auctions.

According to section 20a (3) of the Danish Gas Supply Act, DUR supervises that allocation procedures and general terms and conditions are based on objective, transparent, and non-discriminatory criteria. It is possible to file a complaint with DUR, if a buyer of capacity considers that access conditions or a refusal of access does not fulfill the requirements of the Gas Supply Act. DUR can then require that Gas Storage Denmark A/S changes its terms and conditions and bring them in accordance with the Gas Supply Act. However, DUR has no legal mandate as regards tariffs.

4.2.4. Network and tariffs for connection and access

Legal basis: Article 78(1) and (7), Regulation 2024/1789 article 18 (5)

In relation to gas transmission:

Denmark has no LNG (Liquefied Natural Gas) terminals, and consequently, the following applies only to gas transmission.

On 28 January 2025, DUR decided in accordance with Article 18(5) of Regulation (EU) 2024/1789 to exempt Energinet from the obligation to use discounts on tariffs for renewable and low-carbon gases at the RES Entry Point and at the interconnection points Ellund and Faxe. This implies that transport customers of renewable and low-carbon gases will continue to pay standard tariffs. According to the decision, a discount would distort cross-border trade.

Like the previous year, distribution does not have a new benchmark. Again, this year the revenue caps for the previous year were finalized for all the relevant companies. For the regulatory year of 2025, a special treatment of the specific cost category for emergency preparedness and security was retroactively implemented through Executive Order (BEK nr 168 af 27/01/2026 §29 stk. 2)) by the Danish Energy Agency. This change was made to ensure the costs associated with new legislation countering the threats posed to the energy sector by the new security environment facing Denmark. DUR will supervise that the costs are cost-reflective and efficient in accordance with

European law. DUR can seek advice from the Danish Energy Agency to assist in the assessment of whether the security measures taken by the grid companies are necessary based on the relevant legislation. Decisions on revenue caps including these new rules will be rendered in 2026 by DUR.

4.2.5. Cross-border infrastructure, allocation, and CM

Legal basis: Article 41(6) (c), (8), (9), (10), and (12)

In 2025, the Danish Congestion Management Procedure (CMP) instruments were not used by the Danish TSO, Energinet. There were several instances in the second half of 2025, however, where transport capacity on the Baltic Pipe transit was fully booked, the first time since its opening in late 2022. This caused several occasions of contractual congestion at the North Sea Entry Point, which connects the Danish transmission system with the Norwegian upstream system. Energinet has informed DUR that network users in these cases utilized interruptible over-nomination to acquire capacity. Capacity at the Faxe Exit Point, connecting Denmark to Poland, was also fully booked during some periods in the second half of 2025. However, due to all firm capacity being used at this point, no over-nomination was used here.

4.3. Electricity and gas

4.3.1. Security and Reliability standards

Legal basis: Electricity Directive, Article 59(1) (m); Gas Directive Article 41(1) (h)

There are several arrangements in Denmark that support the security and reliability of the electricity and gas system. Energinet provides information on its activities pertaining to:

- Performance of scheduled maintenance work
- Revision of maintenance systems or procedures
- Reporting of incidents in the transmission network due to third-party interference
- Provision of data to ENTSO-E and ENTSO-G for preparation of e.g. ENTSO-E Winter and Summer Outlook Reports
- Monthly reports on operations and projects
- Provision of plant maintenance reports created in SAP; the ERP system used by Energinet Asset Management System at Energinet in accordance with the PAS55 standard

In 2025, a new law was passed on emergency preparedness in the utility sector.

4.3.2. Monitoring time for connection and repair

Legal basis: Electricity Directive, Article 59(1) (q); Gas Directive, Article 41(1) (m)

DUR holds quarterly meetings with Energinet on regulatory issues, including monitoring tasks. DUR also requests annual written reports from Energinet on connections and repairs.

Based on annual reports from Green Power Denmark, DUR monitors the time taken by the DSOs to make connections and repairs. The annual benchmarking of DSOs includes the duration and frequency of interruptions.

4.3.3. Coordination and cooperation

**Legal basis: Electricity Directive, Article 59(1) (f)
Gas Directive, Article 78 (j)**

In accordance with Article 59(1) (f), DUR cooperates with ACER and other national regulatory authorities (NRAs) on cross-border issues, in particular through participation in the work of ACER's Board of Regulators pursuant to Article 21 of Regulation (EU) 2019/942. Furthermore, DUR cooperates with the other Nordic regulators within Nordic Energy Regulators (NordREG).

On 1 July 2022, the Nordic Regional Coordination Centre (RCC) was established in Copenhagen as one of six regional centres in Europe with the aim of optimising the operation of the European electricity system, both in terms of security and capacity utilisation. The establishment of the RCC is part of the implementation of EU legislation based on the Clean Energy Package.

The RCC is owned by the four Nordic TSOs – Energinet (Denmark), Fingrid (Finland), Statnett (Norway) and Svenska Kraftnät (Sweden) – and will coordinate the operational planning of the entire Nordic power system.

The Nordic RCC will continue and expand activities that have so far been carried out by the Nordic Regional Safety Coordinator (RSC) since 2017.

In accordance with Article 41(1) (c), DUR cooperates with ACER and other NRAs on cross-border issues, in particular through participation in the work of ACER's Board of Regulators, the ACER Gas Working Group, and ACER Task Forces.

DUR has continuous cross-border cooperation with Sweden to ensure an efficient supply of gas to Sweden, including a well-functioning JBZ, as Sweden has no indigenous natural gas production and no substantial gas storage or LNG facilities. Sweden depends entirely on Danish gas supplies for its annual domestic consumption of approximately 1 billion cubic meters per year. Security of supply is therefore a subject that requires continuous cooperation between the Danish and Swedish authorities and system operators. DEA is responsible for the security of supply in Denmark.

4.3.4. Monitoring TSO investment plans

Legal basis: Electricity Directive, Article 59(1) (k), (l), Gas Directive, Article 78(1) (n)

Methane gas:

The regulatory authority regarding the Danish TSO's (Energinet) investments is divided between DEA and DUR.

DEA is responsible for the approval of Energinet's investment plans, and for the approval of actual investments.

According to section 22 (4) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act, the Danish Minister of Climate-, Energy-, and Utilities can draft detailed rules on network development plans of network operators, including rules on the presentation of such plans to DUR. Such rules are reflected in section 17 of Executive Order No. 1206 of 8 October 2025 on System Operation Activities and the Use of the Electricity Transmission Network, etc.

According to section 17 (1) of Executive Order No. 1206 of 8 October 2025 on System Operation Activities and the Use of the Electricity Transmission Network, etc., DUR is responsible for the monitoring of Energinet's long-term development plan for electricity pursuant to section 4(2) in the Act on Energinet in the context of compliance with the community-wide ten-year network development plan (TYNDP), and the objective of promoting an internal market for electricity. The community-wide TYNDP comprises projects of common interest (PCI projects), as well as other cross-border investment projects by Energinet. Energinet is responsible for preparing transmission investment plans and for submitting the plans to the Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities (owner of Energinet) and to DUR for monitoring compliance and compatibility with the European TYNDP. The monitoring process has revealed no discrepancies between Energinet's plans and the community-wide TYNDP.

DUR may, according to section 17(5) of Executive Order No. 1206 of 8 October 2025 on System Operation Activities and the Use of the Electricity Transmission Network, etc. issue recommendations to Energinet with the aim of promoting competition and avoiding negative effects on trade within the EU.

According to section 12(1) of Executive Order number 1194 on System Operation Activities and the Use of the Gas System of 2 October 2025, DUR shall monitor Energinet's long-term development plan, pursuant to section 4(2) in the Act on Energinet and shall, among other things, assess the plan's consistency with the TYNDP, pursuant to Article 26(3) b) of the EU Gas Regulation (EU) 2024/1789. DUR's assessment may include recommendations to change the long-term development plan.

According to section 12(2) DUR shall also monitor the measures implemented by Energinet to ensure the integrity of the gas system in an emergency situation, which Energinet shall report to DUR, pursuant to section 14. DUR may, according to section 12(5), issue recommendations on section 12, subsection 1 and 2. According to section 12(3) DUR has to monitor that the principle of Energy Efficiency First has been implemented in Energinet's long-term development plan, pursuant to section 8, which defines the information that has to be included in the long-term development plan.

DUR monitors Energinet's development plans for the gas transmission infrastructure in accordance with the regulatory framework.

4.3.5. Security of supply

Legal basis: Electricity Directive, Article 59(1) (k), (l)
Gas Directive, Article 41(1) (g)

Electricity

DEA is responsible for regulatory tasks relating to security of supply, including monitoring national networks, planning, and approving new grids of more than 100 kV.

In general, Denmark has a high degree of security of supply in the electricity sector. In 2024, the average Danish consumer experienced 27 minutes of interruption. In the last 10 years, Danish electricity consumers have experienced an average of 23 minutes of outages per year, corresponding to security of electricity supply of 99.996%¹⁷

Gas

DEA is responsible for regulatory tasks relating to security of supply. DUR is responsible for approving methodologies in accordance with relevant law, and market monitoring.

In 2025, Denmark issued no national declarations of early warnings, alerts, or emergencies in Denmark. Despite the low filling levels in the two Danish storage facilities in 2025, and Denmark missing the EU's storage filling target, the situation did not threaten Danish security of supply. Denmark is well-connected with the broader European gas market, which was generally well-supplied in 2024, with a high storage filling in Europe overall. Moreover, a large share of Danish gas consumption is covered by local biomethane production.

After the Tyra platform in the Danish North Sea reopened in March 2024, the natural gas production in Denmark has gradually increased and stabilised in 2025, despite numerous technical issues in 2024 as well as the first months of 2025. The Danish and Swedish supply situation would only be endangered by the platform shutdown in the event of a prolonged cold winter spells and disruptions to gas supply on a European level. The Danish TSO, Energinet, has maintained its reserves for emergency volumes and withdrawal capacity in the Danish gas storage facilities.

4.3.6. Consumer protection and dispute settlement

Legal basis: Electricity Directive, Articles 10, 14, 18, and 59, and Annex I
Gas Directive, Articles 3 and 41(1), and Annex I

Contract information (Electricity and Gas):

The minimum requirements regarding compulsory information in an electricity or gas supply contract are as follows:

- The identity, address, and contact details of the supplier.
- Product name
- Whether grid and system services are passed on to the customer without modification

¹⁷ Source: Energinet – Redegørelse for elforsyningsikkerhed 2025, available at: [link](#)

- A clear and easily understandable description of the method for calculating the electricity price
- Information about consumption-related costs, other than the price of electricity
- All fixed price elements, other than the price of electricity, e.g. the supplier's subscription and mandatory fees
- Contract termination fees, if any
- Detailed information about rights of withdrawal and how to exercise them
- Billing method (advance payment or payment in arrears)
- General terms and conditions (either as part of the contract or as an appendix)
- The payment arrangements and related fees, delivery, performance, and the period during which the supplier undertakes to deliver the services.
- Duration of the contract, where applicable, or, if the contract is of indeterminate duration or is to be extended automatically, the conditions for contract termination.
- Where to find information about up-to-date applicable prices, fees, and tariffs is available.
- Whether the consumer can continue the contractual relationship with the supplier at a different delivery address and the terms applicable.
- The supplier's deadline for final settlement.
- Information about how compensation and other remedies may be claimed for non-compliance with the contract, including, but not limited to, inaccurate and delayed billing.
- Information about complaints procedures and complaints handling.
- The terms of the contract must be fair, transparent, and easily understandable, and must be provided to the consumer before entering into the contract.

The information requirements regarding electricity supply contracts in the Electricity Directive 2019/944 were transposed into Danish law by Executive Order No. 2648 of 2021 on electricity supply (Elleveringsbekendtgørelsen), which has been revised several times. On 17 January 2025, Executive Order 1728 of 30 December 2024, transposing Directive (EU) 2024/1711 came into force and applied throughout 2025. Further national consumer protection measures have been introduced with effect from 1 January 2026 by Executive Order No. 1810 of 29 December 2025.

The information requirements relating to gas supply contracts in Annex I of the Gas Directive 2009/73 were transposed into Danish law by Executive Order No. 340 of 2023 on gas supply (Gasleveringsbekendtgørelsen). Executive Orders for the electricity and gas retail market were issued by DEA, and contain explicit references to the information requirements contained in the Danish Consumer Contracts Act No. 1184 of 2025 (Forbrugeraftaleloven).¹⁸

¹⁸ The Danish Consumer Contracts Act No. 1184 of 2025 is non-energy-specific legislation which regulates e.g. the minimum requirements regarding a trader's duty to disclose information before concluding a contract with a consumer. Pursuant to Executive Orders No. 1728 of 2024 on electricity supply and No. 340 of 2023 on gas supply, these requirements also apply to the compulsory information to be provided to a consumer in an electricity or gas supply contract.

Billing information (electricity and gas)

Suppliers are required to provide an itemised bill free of charge to the consumer, upon the consumer's request.

DUR monitors gas and electricity suppliers' compliance with the legal requirements concerning billing information¹⁹. Furthermore, Executive Order No. 734 of 2022²⁰ on energy companies' and building owners' duty of disclosure to end-consumers applied to electricity throughout 2025 and continues to apply to gas billing.

As part of the revision of the Executive Order on Electricity Supply (Elleveringsbekendtgørelsen) (effective from 17 January 2025), the pertinent parts of Executive Order No. 734 of 2022 were incorporated directly into the Executive Order on Electricity Supply (Elleveringsbekendtgørelsen).

Billing information (electricity)

Suppliers are responsible for all communication with consumers, including billing, following the implementation of the supplier-centric model in the Danish electricity market.

The legal minimum information requirements for electricity bills include:

- The total payment and consumption (kWh) for the billing period.
- Type of price (e.g. fixed or variable price) and the name of the product.
- Subscription fee to the supplier and the DSO.
- The total price in øre/kWh covering payment for electricity supplied, as well as grid and system services (transmission and distribution), and taxes, including VAT, during the billing period²¹.
- The consumer's right to receive an itemised bill free of charge.

The itemised bill is intended to increase consumer awareness without overloading consumers with information, by providing an overview of the most significant price information, thereby facilitating consumers' active participation in the retail market.

Billing information requirements have for some time been governed by Executive Order No. 1696 of 2020. As mentioned earlier in this report, this executive order is currently undergoing revision, with the intention that a revised version of the executive order should enter into force on 1 January 2027.

Billing information (gas)

Information requirements relating to gas bills contained in Annex I to the Gas Directive 2009/73 were implemented in Executive Order No. 937 of 2006 on gas billing, and updated by Executive Order No. 209 of 2023²².

¹⁹ For electricity: See Executive order no 1696 of 2020. For gas: see Executive order No. 209 of 2023.

²⁰ Link for more information: [Energioplysningsbekendtgørelsen \(retsinformation.dk\)](https://www.energioplysningsbekendtgørelsen.dk)

²¹ One øre is equivalent to DKK 0.01.

²² This executive order has been revised. The revised Executive Order No. 368 of 2 July 2026 will enter into force on 5 august 2026.

The option of issuing a combined gas bill was repealed with effect from 1 July 2023. The abandonment of combined gas bills followed the introduction of a supplier-centric market scheme for gas in Denmark. Gas consumers therefore receive separate bills from their gas supplier and their gas DSO.

Consumer's access to consumption data (electricity)

No changes in 2025.

DataHub is an IT platform established and operated by Energinet. It handles data communication and business processes between market participants in the Danish electricity market.

Overall, three types of data collated in DataHub relate directly to consumers:

- Consumer-related master data (e.g. the consumer's name and address)
- Metering point-related master data (location address of the metering point, meter reading characteristics, meter reading frequency, settlement type, and metering point ID)
- Metering data (consumption data)

Consumers can access their data (i.e. consumer-related master data, metering point-related master data, and metered (consumption) data) in DataHub free of charge. Consumers can access the data either via the supplier's website by using MitID²³, or through the public website Eloverblik.dk, operated by Energinet. Data can be downloaded from Eloverblik.dk in an Excel file.

When a consumer enters into a supply contract, the supplier gains access to the consumer's data in DataHub relevant to the supplier.

Apart from their current supplier, consumers control access to their data in DataHub. Third parties, e.g. a potential supplier with whom the consumer does not have a contractual relationship, can be granted access to the consumer's data. Consumers can grant access to their data via the Eloverblik.dk website by using their MitID. The consumer can withdraw an authorisation granted at any time.

Consumer's access to consumption data (gas)

No changes in 2025.

Gas consumers' data are not collated in DataHub, which only covers the electricity market. Gas consumers can typically access their consumption data and related information via their gas supplier's website by using MitID.

²³ MitID is Denmark's official digital identification system, which provides secure electronic authentication and digital signing for residents, ensuring access to public authorities, financial institutions, and private service providers.

Electricity comparison tool

In 2025, elpris.dk was updated and certain changes introduced. For consumers these included:

- Improved comparison options for consumers
- Product information made clearer
- Itemization of items included in the calculation of estimated prices
- Improved filter options for electricity products
- Highlighting introductory products (where the price is subject to a consumption maximum or is available for a limited period only) and products with a commitment period

The overall purpose of elpris.dk is to increase transparency and consumer awareness about products and prices in the Danish retail market for electricity, thereby enabling consumers to make an informed decision about which product to choose.

Pursuant to the Danish Electricity Supply Act²⁴, DUR is responsible for establishing and operating an online comparison tool for electricity products offered to consumers with an annual consumption of up to 100,000 kWh. In 2016, DUR established the public website and comparison tool, elpris.dk, which was revised and updated in January 2022 and October 2025.

Further upgrades and improvements to the comparison tool are planned for release in the first half of 2027. Design and development work is underway in 2026.

Gas comparison tool

No changes in 2025.

Information about all gas products and prices is available and comparable on the price comparison tool, Gasprisguiden.dk. Energinet operated the comparison tool until 31 March 2023, while DUR had regulatory oversight of it.

DUR assumed responsibility for the price comparison tool (PCT) for the gas market on 1 April 2023.

Danish gas suppliers have a legal obligation to ensure that relevant and correct information about all their products, including prices and delivery terms, is published on their websites. They are also required to ensure that the same information is reported to and available on the price comparison tool.

Further upgrades and improvements to the comparison tool are planned for release in the first half of 2027. Design and development work is underway in 2026.

²⁴ Link for more information: Section 82 b(1) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act.

Electricity disconnection

DUR monitors electricity disconnection rates in Denmark. In 2025, 0.75 percent of instances of electricity disconnection were due to household consumers' failure to provide collateral.

In Denmark, electricity suppliers cannot disconnect household consumers for non-payment of electricity already consumed. However, if a supplier has justifiable grounds to expect non-payment, they can request security as a condition for the continued supply of electricity. The legal minimum time between a request for security and disconnection depends on whether the household consumer is in arrears to the supplier.

Consumer complaints handling

No changes in 2024.

DUR does not handle complaints arising from contractual disputes between consumers and suppliers. As a public authority, DUR has a duty to provide guidance on matters within its remit to any party that contacts DUR.

Consumer complaints may be submitted to the private Energy Supplies Complaint Board (Ankenævnet på Energiområdet). The Energy Supplies Complaint Board (the "Board") handles all household consumer complaints regarding the purchase and delivery of electricity, district heating, and/or gas.

Before submitting a complaint, the consumer must have attempted to contact the supplier and sought to resolve the dispute bilaterally. Failure to do so constitutes grounds for the Board to reject the case.

When submitting a complaint, the consumer must pay a fee of DKK 160 (approximately EUR 22). This fee is refunded if the Board upholds the consumer's complaint. Energy companies must pay a fee of DKK 8,500 (approximately EUR 1,140) if the case is determined in favour of the consumer. If the case is closed with a settlement facilitated by the Secretariat of the Energy Supplies Complaint Board, the company must pay DKK 3,800 (approximately EUR 510).

In 2025, the average complaint-handling time was approximately 3.3 months (98.7 days).

Once the Board has reached a decision, either party may take the matter to the Danish courts. The Board's decisions are not legally binding or enforceable. However, compliance rates remain high. According to the 2025 Annual Report²⁵ of the Energy Supplies Complaint Board, energy companies in 2025 complied fully with the Board's decisions in 47.7 percent of cases, whilst passive compliance comprised 26.2 percent during the same period. The compliance rate in 2025 declined compared to 2024, falling from 78.9 percent to 47.7 percent.

²⁵ More information regarding the Energy Supplies Complaint Board is available on the Board's website: [link](#) (in Danish only)

In 2025 the Energy Supplies Complaint Board received a total of 556 consumer complaints, compared to 290 consumer complaints in 2024. Of the 556 complaints received by the Board in 2025, 452 complaints concerned electricity supply; 32 complaints related to gas supply, and 72 complaints concerned district heating.