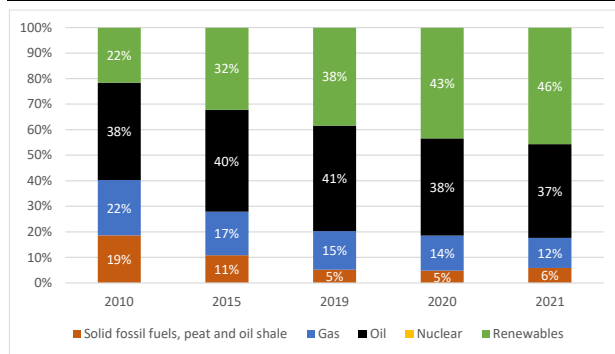


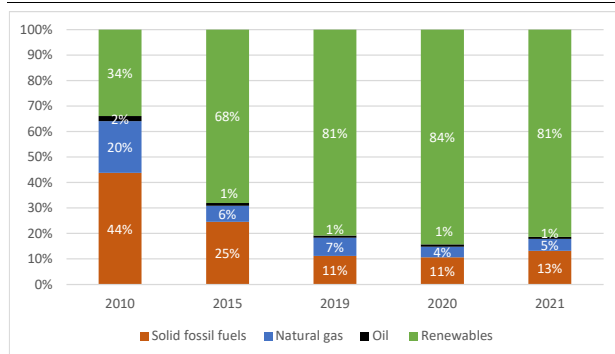
## Key energy figures

Graph 1: Energy mix



Source: Eurostat

Graph 2: Electricity mix



Source: Eurostat

## Saving energy

### 1. Key energy savings measures

- **Communication campaign** “En ting er sikkert. Og det er grønt” towards consumers and commercial sector.
- **Digital tools focusing on behavioural change** to promote flexible electricity consumption and energy savings (website SparEnergi.dk). Energy saving information is also included in advertisements.
- **Support from the Danish Energy Agency** to other State institutions (e.g. workshops on development of energy efficiency plans and roadmaps for phasing out fossil fuels).
- Denmark also adopted **behavioural measures which are mandatory for State institutions** but recommended for other public buildings: the temperature in buildings had to be lowered to 19 degrees Celsius from October 1<sup>st</sup>. Certain buildings and zones are exempt (e.g. hospitals). All unnecessary

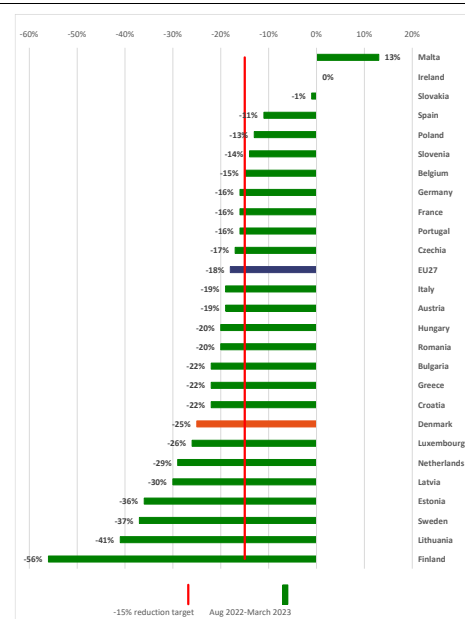
outdoor lighting of public buildings had to be switched off.

- A EUR 33.6 million fund was also rolled out to support the expedited replacement of individual gas heating systems.

### 2. Gas Demand Reduction

Denmark has reduced its gas consumption by **25%** in the period **August 2022-March 2023**, above the decrease of EU consumption (18%) and surpassing the 15% voluntary gas demand reduction agreed at the EU level <sup>(1)</sup>.

Graph A7.3: Natural gas demand reduction (August 2022-March 2023)



(1) Cyprus does not use natural gas

Source: Eurostat, DG ENER calculations

## Diversification of energy supplies

### 1. Key actions

Before Russia invaded Ukraine, Denmark had no exposure to direct gas imports from Russia but was exposed through exports via Germany <sup>(2)</sup>.

In response to the energy crisis, a reform package to accelerate the energy transition entitled

<sup>(1)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2022/1369 of the Council of 5 August 2022.

<sup>(2)</sup> Ørsted contract with Gazprom unilaterally halted on 31 May 2022

'Denmark Can Do more II' was agreed at the end of June 2022.

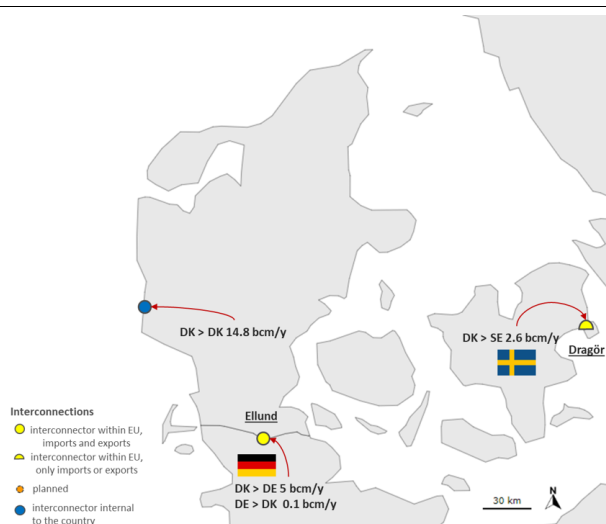
## 2. Gas Infrastructure Developments

On 27 September 2022, the **Baltic Pipe** was opened, providing a key route to carry gas from Norway through Denmark to Poland and neighbouring countries. Fully operational since 30 November 2022, it will enable up to 10 bcm of gas to be transported annually from Norway to Poland and 3 bcm of gas from Poland to Denmark. The restarting of **Tyra** – Denmark's largest gas production field – is expected to happen gradually in the Winter 2023-2024.

Denmark has no operational liquefied natural gas (LNG) terminal, although the possibility of installing a **temporary LNG terminal** has been discussed at Denmark's government level.

Alternative short-term options to increase oil and gas production from the North Sea are available. This includes opening the Xana gas field in the North Sea (5 years before gas production can start) or the one in Svane. However, both options come with technological and economic challenges.

Map 1: **Cross-border interconnections**



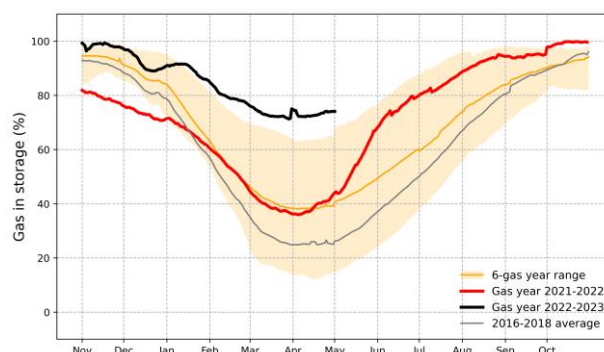
Source: DG ENER

## 3. Gas Storage

Denmark has a gas storage facility at Lille Torup and another one at Stenlille managed by Gas Storage Denmark. It operates with a combined capacity of 1 bcm, corresponding to approximately 40% of Danish consumption (2.89 bcm).

Denmark fulfilled its gas storage obligations by reaching 99.27% by 1 November 2022 <sup>(3)</sup>, and ended the heating season with a gas storage filling at 74.08 % on 2 May 2023.

Graph 4: **Storage levels in Denmark**



Source: JRC calculation based on AGSI+ Transparency Platform, 2022

## Energy Platform

**Regional Group of reference:** North West Europe

**National companies participating to the Industrial Advisory Group:** None

On Wednesday, May 10, the European Union launched its first international tender for joint gas purchases. A total of 25 international suppliers and more than 110 companies have decided to participate and intend to purchase 11.6 billion cubic meters of gas. Deliveries are expected to take place between June 2023 and May 2024.

## Accelerating clean energy

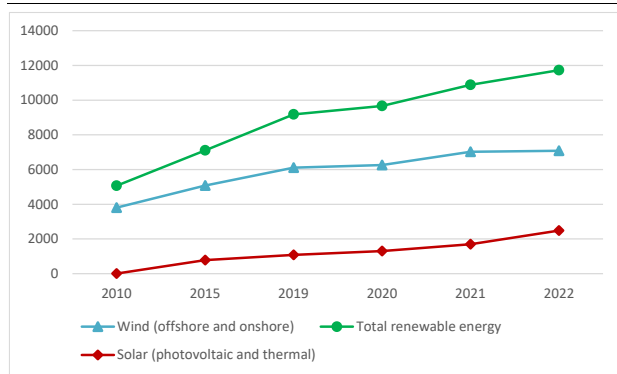
### 1. Installed Renewable Capacity

In **2022**, Denmark installed around 0.8 GW of renewable capacity, bringing the total to **11 GW**.

<sup>(3)</sup> Regulation (EU) 2022/1032 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 29 June 2022 amending Regulations (EU) 2017/1938 and (EC) No 715/2009 with regard to gas storage.

In 2022, the annual growth rate of installed renewables power capacity was **8%**, compared to 13% in 2021.

Graph 5: **Installed solar and wind power capacity (in megawatt)**

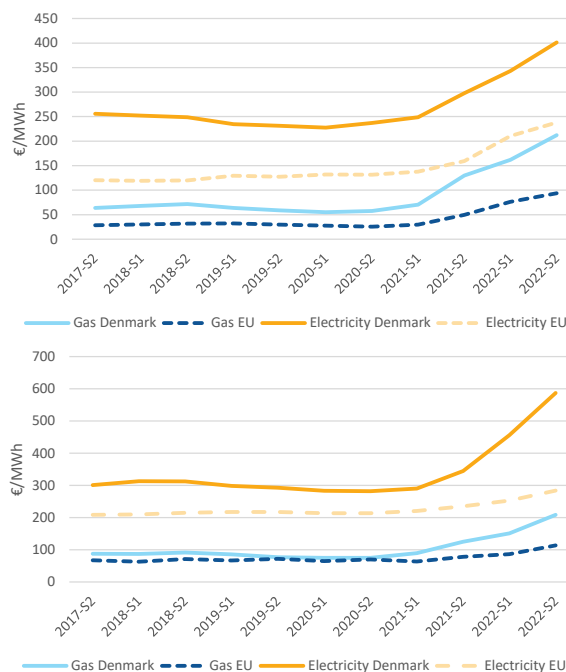


- (1) The renewable power capacity data reflects the capacity installed and connected at the end of the calendar year.
- (2) In 2022, Denmark installed 0.06 GW of wind power capacity (vs. 0.7 GW in 2021)
- (3) In 2022, Croatia installed 0 GW of solar power capacity (vs. 0.6 GW in 2021)

**Source:** IRENA, RE Capacity statistics, 2023

## Energy price developments

Graph 6: **Denmark's energy retail prices for industry (top) and households (bottom)**



- (1) On electricity, the band consumption is for DC households and ID for industry
- (2) On gas, the band consumption is D2 for households and I4 for industry

**Source:** Eurostat

## Recovery and Resilience Plan (RRP)

- **EUR 1.43 billion in grants** (representing approximately 0.4% of 2021 GDP). **EUR 21.7 billion in loans**
- **Adoption date by Council: 13 July 2021.**
- Number of payment requests submitted: 1
- 1<sup>st</sup> payment disbursement: 27 April 2023
- The first annual RRF event with stakeholders took place on 20 March 2023.
- **Climate target: 59%**