



PCI Manual

On the procedures for the permit-granting processes for projects of common interest for the trans-European networks for energy



PCI Handbook, 2023

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Chapter 1: Introduction

Chapter 1.1: Introduction to this handbook

The purpose of this handbook is to provide project promoters with guidance on the permit granting process in Denmark for projects that have been included on the EU list of Projects of Common Interest (PCI) or Projects of Mutual Interest (PMI). For the purposes of this handbook, these are collectively referred to as PCI projects and the PCI list.

PCI projects are the EU's definition of Projects of Common Interest for European infrastructure connecting EU countries with each other. PMI projects are Projects of Mutual Interest connecting EU countries with countries outside the EU. In this handbook, both types of projects will simply be referred to as PCI projects or as projects on the PCI list for practical reasons, because the projects follow the same overall procedure.

Information on PCI and PMI projects is available on the European Commission's website:

https://energy.ec.europa.eu/topics/infrastructure/projects-common-interest-and-projects-mutual-interest_en.

Chapter 1.2: Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 of the European Parliament and of the Council

In 2022, the European Parliament and the Council adopted Regulation (EU) No 2022/869 of 30 May 2022 on guidelines for trans-European energy infrastructure, etc. (hereinafter referred to as the TEN-E Regulation). The TEN-E Regulation can be found at the following link: <https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX%3A32022R0869&qid=1687785047057>.

The purpose of the TEN-E Regulation is to upgrade and interconnect the EU's energy infrastructure into a continental energy network. The aim is to support the EU's climate and energy targets, competitiveness, energy security, market and system integration of energy, particularly from renewable energy sources, and to support the provision of affordable energy prices. To achieve this objective, the EU draws up lists of PCI projects, which are limited to those projects that best contribute to the implementation of the EU's priority objectives. The list is updated every two years.

Chapter III and Annex VI of the TEN-E Regulation contain rules on the permit granting process for PCI projects in order to contribute to the acceleration and coordination of the processing of the necessary authorisations. The TEN-E Regulation also contains rules on public participation to ensure the highest possible standards of public participation and transparency in the permit granting process for PCI projects (see Article 9(3) of the TEN-E Regulation). According to the TEN-E Regulation, PCI projects must continue to obtain the same permits as other infrastructure projects. However, rules have been laid down on the coordination and acceleration of the permit process between the approving authorities.

Chapter 1.3: The competent authority in Denmark

Each Member State must designate a national competent authority (NCA) to ensure progress in obtaining permits for PCI projects. It is the task of the competent authority to monitor and coordinate the permit process until the final permits for the project are issued. The Danish Energy Agency is the national competent authority in Denmark and thus the primary point of contact for project promoters of PCI projects.

In Denmark, permits for PCI projects are granted under the cooperation scheme (see Article 8(3) of the TEN-E Regulation). This means that the Danish Energy Agency coordinates the obtaining of permits and ensures that the individual permits are issued within the deadlines set out in the TEN-E Regulation. This arrangement also means that the Danish Energy Agency does not have the power to change or override decisions issued by other authorities. Furthermore, the concept of public participation must be organised in collaboration between the project promoter, the Danish Energy Agency and the relevant authorities (see Section 2.5).

The Danish Energy Agency can be contacted at:

Energy Agency
Carsten Niebuhrs Gade 43
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Email ens@ens.dk

To ensure a smooth approval process, it is recommended that the project promoter for the PCI project contact the Danish Energy Agency in good time, preferably before the project promoter has prepared the detailed project description.

Chapter 1.4: Chapters of the handbook

Following the introduction in Chapter 1, Chapter 2 provides general information about the permit process for PCI projects in Denmark:

- Chapter 2.1: Notification of the project to the Danish Energy Agency
- Chapter 2.2: Response to the notification
- Chapter 2.3: Determining what information must be submitted
- Chapter 2.4: Establishing a detailed timetable for the permit process
- Chapter 2.5: Concept for public participation and involvement
- Chapter 2.6: Consultations in connection with environmental assessment
- Chapter 2.7: Applications for permits
- Chapter 2.8: Overall decision
- Chapter 2.9: Schematic overview of the permit granting process for PCI projects

Chapters 3-7 describe the specific processes for each energy infrastructure category according to Annex II of the TEN-E Regulation. Each category has specific processes regarding relevant environmental assessments, decisions, information, workflows, legislation and the contact details of relevant authorities and stakeholders. These are described for the following energy infrastructure categories:

- Chapter 3: Electricity
 - Chapter 3.1: Electricity transmission networks constructed on land or landed in Denmark
 - Chapter 3.2: Offshore electricity transmission networks not landed in Denmark
 - Chapter 3.3: Energy storage facilities
 - Chapter 3.4: Smart electricity grids
- Chapter 4: Smart gas networks
- Chapter 5: Hydrogen

Chapter 2: Overall permit granting process for PCI projects

This chapter describes the permit granting process for PCI projects based on the TEN-E Regulation's requirements for the process. Prior to the permit granting process, the project promoter has undergone a selection process to be considered for the EU's PCI list.

As a rule, the permit granting process for PCI projects may not exceed 3½ years. The process is divided into the following two stages:

Stage 1: Notification and preparation of application material

Stage 1 begins when the Danish Energy Agency has confirmed in writing the project promoter's notification of the project to the relevant competent authorities (see Section 2.1).

In this stage, the project promoter prepares all necessary studies and assessments to be included in the application to the authorities and to form the basis for the permits, such as environmental impact reports. If the project requires the preparation of an environmental impact report, the authority's review and acceptance of the report in accordance with Section 24(1) of the Environmental Assessment Act will be part of Stage 1, while the public consultation in accordance with Section 24(2) of the Environmental Assessment Act will be part of Stage 2. In addition, at least one public consultation will be held early in the project design phase.

This stage also includes any necessary applications for preliminary studies and related decisions by the relevant authorities.

The draft assessments prepared during Stage 1 will then form a central part of the application material for obtaining the necessary permits for the project during Stage 2.

As the national competent authority, the Danish Energy Agency assesses the maturity of the project and can advise the project promoter on which assessments and documents to include in the application material, as well as on the order and timetable for obtaining the permits. The Danish Energy Agency ensures coordination between the relevant authorities. If the project does not require an environmental impact assessment or other studies, Stage 1 may be omitted and the project may proceed directly to Stage 2.

Stage 1 may not exceed two years. Stage 1 ends when the Danish Energy Agency confirms in writing that the project promoter has submitted complete application materials to the authorities (see Section 2.7).

Stage 2: The statutory permit process

In this stage, the necessary decisions and permits for the project are obtained prior to the construction phase, and the environmental impact report is submitted for consultation with the public and relevant authorities if the project is subject to an environmental assessment. As a rule, this second stage may not exceed 1½ years from the date on which the Danish Energy Agency has accepted the application for transition to the statutory permit process until the relevant permits

have been granted. The maximum processing time for issuing permits of 1½ years does not include the processing of complaints relating to the specific project.

The national permit process for PCI projects is set out in the overview in Section 2.9.

Chapter 2.1: Notification of the project to the Danish Energy Agency

The purpose of the initial project notification is, among other things, to provide the Danish Energy Agency with sufficient information to organise and coordinate the permit processes in the countries involved within the deadlines specified in the TEN-E Regulation, as well as to initiate the necessary assessments, e.g. environmental assessment, which will form the basis for the subsequent permits for the project.

The rules for project notification are set out in Article 10 of the TEN-E Regulation. The notification to the Danish Energy Agency must include a detailed description of the project. The description of the project must contain sufficient detail to enable the Danish Energy Agency, possibly with input from relevant authorities, to assess whether the project is sufficiently mature to commence Stage 1 of the process. The information requirements for commencing an environmental impact assessment are considered sufficient for the notification, i.e. the project promoter must submit an application to the relevant authority in accordance with Sections 18-19 of the Environmental Assessment Act if the project is covered by Section 15 of the Environmental Assessment Act. In addition, the information must be sufficiently comprehensive to enable the Danish Energy Agency, in collaboration with the project promoter, to provide the project promoter with a list of relevant permits and an overview of the project schedule.

The project promoter of a PCI project crossing Danish territory must notify the Danish Energy Agency of the project in writing and, in cooperation with the Danish Energy Agency, ensure cooperation and effective communication with the national competent authority in the other Member States concerned in accordance with Article 8(5)-(6) of the TEN-E Regulation. The Danish Energy Agency also encourages project promoters to inform the national competent authority in any other Member States concerned of the notification to the Danish Energy Agency and vice versa.

If the project is likely to have significant negative effects on the environment in other Member States, the relevant information must be made available to the competent authority in the relevant Member States. This requirement is covered by the ESPOO Convention (Executive Order No. 71 of 4 November 1999 on the Convention of 25 February 1991 on Environmental Impact Assessment in a Transboundary Context). The ESPOO Convention has been implemented in the Environmental Assessment Act.

The competent authority in the other Member State(s) shall then notify whether it or another affected authority wishes to participate in the relevant public consultations in accordance with Article 9(6) of the TEN-E Regulation. The project notification must therefore include an assessment of whether the project is likely to have negative consequences for the environment in neighbouring Member States.

It is the competent authority that assesses whether the project is covered by the ESPOO Convention. In most cases, this will be the Danish Agricultural Agency. If the competent authority

is other than the Danish Agricultural Agency , this authority is obliged to send information about the project to the Danish Agricultural Agency .

Chapter 2.2: Response to the notification

No later than three months after receiving the project notification, the Danish Energy Agency must either approve or reject the notification in writing. The Danish Energy Agency endeavours to enter into dialogue with the project promoter before the end of the three-month period in order to clarify the need for any additional documentation required to initiate the first stage of the permit process. A rejection may be issued if the project is deemed not to be sufficiently mature to commence the first stage of the permit granting process, which is the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The Danish Energy Agency must justify any rejection of a notification in accordance with Article 10(3) of the TEN-E Regulation. If the project notification is approved, the date of the Danish Energy Agency's written approval will be considered the start date of the permit granting process.

Chapter 2.3: Determining what information must be submitted

After approving the notification, the Danish Energy Agency, in cooperation with the other relevant authorities and the project promoter, determines the scope, structure and level of detail of the information that the project promoter must submit as part of the applications for the relevant permits for the project in accordance with Article 10(6)(a) of the TEN-E Regulation.

Some projects may be subject to screening requirements under the Environmental Assessment Act, whereby the authority must decide whether the project requires the preparation of an environmental impact report before a permit can be granted. These projects are listed in Annex 2 to the Environmental Assessment Act. Some projects may be subject to direct environmental assessment; these projects are listed in Annex 1 to the Environmental Assessment Act. If a screening is to be carried out, this can be done either before or after the project is notified to the Danish Energy Agency. In such cases, the scope, structure and level of detail of the information that the project promoter must submit as part of the applications for the relevant permits can only be communicated to the project promoter after the screening has been completed. It must also be clarified whether an environmental impact report needs to be prepared or whether the procedure in accordance with the rules of the Environmental Assessment Act can be considered completed.

Regardless of whether a project is covered by Annex 1 or 2 of the Environmental Assessment Act, the authorities must, in connection with permits for projects, etc., ensure that there is, for example, compliance with protection objectives and measures in national rules pursuant to the Marine Strategy Framework Directive, the Water Framework Directive, the Habitats Directive and the Birds Directive. Therefore, a number of nature and environmental assessments will often have to be prepared as a basis for subsequent permits, even if the project does not require the preparation of an actual environmental impact report. In addition, it will also be necessary to clarify whether the project requires the preparation of a municipal plan supplement and/or local plan.

The types of reports and statements to be submitted as part of applications are based on the checklists provided in the chapters on specific types of projects in Chapters 3-7. The checklist should be regarded as a non-exhaustive gross list, as not all reports will be necessary for all projects.

Chapter 2.4: Establishing a detailed timetable for the permit process

The project promoter shall, in cooperation with the Danish Energy Agency and other relevant authorities, draw up a detailed timetable for the permit granting process (in accordance with Article 10(6)(b) of the TEN-E Regulation).

According to Annex VI to the TEN-E Regulation, the detailed timetable must specify:

- a) **Decisions** to be taken and opinions to be obtained
- b) **Authorities, stakeholders and the public** likely to be affected
- c) **The different stages of the procedure** and their duration
- d) **Major milestones** to be achieved and their deadlines in relation to the overall decision to be taken
- e) **Resources** planned by the authorities and any additional resource requirements.

When the Danish Energy Agency acknowledges the notification of a project, it will ask the project promoter to prepare a draft detailed timetable if this has not been included in the project notification. When reference is made to resources in point e), it may not be possible to give an exact estimate of the use of resources by the project promoter or the authorities. However, for the smooth implementation of the task, it will be appropriate to have an overview of named contact persons associated with the project within the project promoter's organisation and within the authorities responsible for the individual decisions.

The Danish Energy Agency, in collaboration with the project promoter, will send a draft timetable for consultation with the relevant authorities. If changes to the draft are proposed, the project promoter will be given the opportunity to comment on the proposed changes. On this basis, the Danish Energy Agency will approve the final detailed timetable and forward it to the relevant authorities for information. The detailed timetable will, as far as possible, be sent to the project promoter and the authorities concerned within three months of approval of the project notification. If it becomes necessary to change the timetable at a later date, the Danish Energy Agency will amend the timetable in consultation with the project promoter and the authorities concerned.

For projects that cross the border into one or more other Member States, the Danish Energy Agency will contact the PCI competent authorities with a view to aligning the timetables as far as possible. This is done in accordance with Article 8(6) of the TEN-E Regulation.

Chapter 2.5: Concept for public participation and involvement

Within an indicative period of three months after the Danish Energy Agency's approval of the project notification, the project promoter must prepare a concept for public participation and submit it for approval to the competent authority in accordance with Article 9(3) of the TEN-E Regulation. The concept for public participation must describe how the public will be consulted on the project. Pursuant to Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation, the project promoter must also organise at least one public consultation before the project moves on to the second stage of the permit granting process, the statutory permit granting process. This is to ensure the best possible standards of public participation. The minimum requirements for the public consultation are described in Annex VI, point 5, of the TEN-E Regulation.

For projects subject to environmental assessment, i.e. projects listed in Annex 1 to the Environmental Assessment Act, or projects listed in Annex 2 where a screening has determined that an environmental impact report must be prepared, the consultation may, in the opinion of the environmental authority, be carried out as part of the first public phase (call for ideas and proposals), which takes place before the authority issues a final scoping statement for use in the environmental impact report. In this case, the consultation will be carried out in collaboration between the project promoter and the environmental authority, where the concept for public participation is sent to the relevant environmental authority with the involvement of the Danish Energy Agency or with the Danish Energy Agency in copy (if agreed between the Danish Energy Agency and the project promoter).

The environmental authority is the authority that grants permission in accordance with the rules of the Environmental Assessment Act. This may be the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, the Danish Energy Agency or the local municipality.

For projects that are not subject to environmental assessment, the concept for public participation will be approved by the Danish Energy Agency and the consultation will be held in accordance with Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation and Annex VI, points 3-6, of the TEN-E Regulation.

The authorities must request changes to the concept or approve the concept within three months of receiving the concept for public participation. The concept for public participation must be in Danish or English.

The purpose of the public consultation is to inform stakeholders about the project at an early stage and to help determine the most suitable location or route and the relevant issues to be addressed in the application. Therefore, the consultation must be conducted before the route for the project is finalised. The public consultation must also meet the requirements set out in Annex VI, points 3-6, of the TEN-E Regulation. This includes the project promoter preparing an information leaflet and a website about the project, as well as inviting relevant stakeholders in writing to special meetings held in connection with the consultation.

See Annex VI, point 4, of the TEN-E Regulation. The concept for public participation must at least include information on:

a) **The parties to the consultation**

An overview of all parties and relevant authorities and interest groups that are being consulted, as well as the methods intended to be used to involve these groups.

b) **Measures envisaged**

A brief description of the overall scope and principles of public participation, as well as the tentative location and date of public meeting(s). This includes proposed locations and dates for special meetings.

c) **Timetable**

A timetable for all planned activities to be carried out to implement the concept for public participation.

d) **Human resources** allocated to the respective tasks.

An overview of named contact persons associated with the respective tasks within the project

promoter's organisation and within the relevant authorities, and any possible resource estimates.

When reviewing the concept for public participation, the Danish Energy Agency or the environmental authority will examine whether the public consultation can meaningfully be held in conjunction with other relevant consultations on the project. If the project promoter wishes to make significant changes to an approved concept for public participation, the project promoter must notify the Danish Energy Agency and, if relevant, the environmental authority involved. In such cases, the authority involved may request modifications in accordance with Article 9(3) of the TEN-E Regulation).

Chapter 2.6: Consultations in connection with environmental assessment

For PCI projects subject to environmental assessment, at least two consultations must be carried out, namely (1) the public phase (call for ideas and proposals) and (2) the public phase (consultation on the environmental impact report in accordance with Section 35(3)-(4) of the Environmental Assessment Act.

If one or more consultations that meet the requirements of Article 9(4) and Annex VI of the TEN-E Regulation have already been conducted prior to the notification of the project, the environmental authority will take this into account when approving the concept for public participation. Public participation may take place before notification. When approving the concept, the environmental authority will decide whether the overall participation can be approved.

If the project crosses the borders of two or more Member States, the consultations in all Member States concerned must be held within a period of two months from the date of the launch of the first consultation in accordance with Article 9(5) of the TEN-E Regulation.

After the public consultations have been completed, the project promoter must prepare a report summarising the results of the public participation activities in accordance with Article 9(4), second subparagraph, of the TEN-E Regulation. The report must also include the results of any public participation that took place before the project notification was sent to the Danish Energy Agency. The report must be submitted to the Danish Energy Agency together with the final application for the permit process to proceed to the statutory permit process (second stage). The Danish Energy Agency will forward the report to the relevant authorities. In connection with the processing of the permits for the project, the authorities will take due account of the conclusions in the report.

Chapter 2.7: Applications for permits

In order to proceed to the statutory permit process, the project promoter must prepare an application to proceed to Stage 2 of the permit process (the statutory permit process). In accordance with Chapters 2.4 and 2.5, following notification of the project, the Danish Energy Agency, the authorities involved and the project promoter shall jointly determine the scope, structure and level of detail of the documentation that the project promoter must provide and submit as part of the application to move on to Stage 2. This includes, for example, a draft environmental impact report and a list of permits and decisions that must be obtained for the

specific project during the permit process. Chapters 3-7 of the PCI handbook set out the overall environmental assessments, permits and decisions required for each type of project.

Once the project promoter has prepared the relevant application material for the necessary permits in accordance with Danish legislation, a short application must be submitted to the Danish Energy Agency requesting that the permit process be transferred to the statutory permit process (Stage 2). The application is assessed by the Danish Energy Agency with the involvement of relevant authorities to determine whether the application material is complete. As mentioned above, the application to the Danish Energy Agency must be accompanied by a report summarising the results of the public consultations. If necessary, the Danish Energy Agency may, on behalf of other authorities, request new information based on the draft application. However, only information covered by the information requested by the Danish Energy Agency after receiving the project notification at the start of the procedure prior to the submission of the application (Stage 1) may be requested; see Section 2.3 for more information. Once any missing information has been submitted, the Danish Energy Agency must accept the application for processing in accordance with Article 10(6) of the TEN-E Regulation. After this, new information may only be requested if it is justified by new circumstances. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application marks the transition to the statutory permit granting process. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application is made in close cooperation with the other authorities concerned.

During the statutory permit granting process, a number of permits for the project must be issued and a second public consultation must be held in accordance with Section 24(2) of the Environmental Assessment Act. As a rule, the permits for the project must be issued within 1½ years of the Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application. The project promoter may choose to use the Danish Energy Agency as the sole point of contact during the statutory approval process, so that all relevant applications are sent to the Agency, which will forward the applications to the relevant authorities. It is also possible to send the applications directly to the relevant authorities with a copy to the Danish Energy Agency. The Danish Energy Agency must coordinate the permits and ensure that the relevant decisions are made within the deadlines.

Chapter 2.8: Overall decision

Once the necessary permits have been issued, the Danish Energy Agency sends confirmation to the project promoter that the statutory permit process has been completed in accordance with the provisions of Chapter III of the TEN-E Regulation. As Denmark has opted for the cooperation mechanism (see Section 1.2 for further details), the Danish Energy Agency does not have the authority to issue decisions on behalf of other authorities. Therefore, the Danish Energy Agency does not issue a single overall decision for PCI projects in Denmark.

Chapter 2.9: Schematic overview of the permit granting process for PCI projects

Process Stage	Task description	Project promoter	Competent authority	Reference
Stage 1 (pre)	Notification of the project to the Danish Energy Agency.	X		Section 2.1

Response to notification or reasoned refusal. <i>(No later than three months after notification)</i>		X	Section 2.2
Draft detailed timetable. ¹	X		Section 2.4
Draft concept for public participation. <i>(Within an indicative period of three months after acknowledgement of the notification)</i>	X		
Final detailed timetable and determination of the scope of documentation and level of detail of information.		X	Sections 2.3 and 2.4
Approval of the concept for public participation. <i>(No later than three months after receipt of the concept)</i>		X	Section 2.5
Creation of a website, information leaflets and written invitations to meetings.	X		
Holding of at least one early public consultation. The public consultation may be conducted in conjunction with the first public phase in connection with the environmental impact assessment.	X		Section 2.5
Preparation of application material and any reports on environmental assessments. For projects subject to environmental assessment, a draft environmental impact report is prepared. <i>(Before submitting application materials)</i>	X		
Preparation of a report on public participation. <i>(Once all relevant application materials and associated environmental assessments have been prepared)</i>	X		Section 2.6

¹ The schedule can be submitted together with the project notification.

	Preparation of applications for the individual relevant decisions. These may be submitted at a later stage in the process, subject to agreement with the Danish Energy Agency.	X		Section
	A brief application is submitted to the Danish Energy Agency with a request to proceed to the statutory permit granting process.	X		Section
	Request for further information, if necessary.		X	Section
	Submission of further information, if necessary.	X		Section 2.7
Stage 2 (the statutory authorisation process)	Acceptance of the application for transition to the statutory permit granting process. <i>(No later than three months after receipt of all information and no later than two years after acknowledgement of the notification)</i>		X	
	The Danish Energy Agency sets reasonable deadlines – within the 1½-year time limit – for individual decisions in cooperation with the relevant authorities.		X	
	The environmental authority coordinates the consultations for projects subject to environmental assessment so that the consultations are held together as far as possible.		X	
	Sending relevant decisions to the project promoter and monitor compliance with deadlines.		X	
	Confirmation that all necessary permits have been issued. <i>(No later than 1½ years after acceptance of the application)</i>		X	Section 2.8

Chapter 3: Electricity

According to the TEN-E Regulation, PCI projects in the energy infrastructure category of electricity must have a cross-border impact and, according to Annex II, may include:

- Overhead lines, underground and submarine transmission lines.
- Equipment or facilities enabling the transmission of electricity from renewable energy sources at sea.
- Storage facilities directly connected to high-voltage transmission lines and distribution lines.
- Equipment or installations that are essential to the above systems for safety, security and efficient operation.
- Smart grids.
- Dual-purpose equipment or facilities that connect offshore renewable energy production to two or more Member States or third countries.

The chapter is therefore divided into four subchapters: 3.1 onshore electricity transmission and 3.2 offshore, 3.3 energy storage facilities, and 3.4 smart grids.

Chapter 3.1: Electricity transmission networks constructed on land or landed in Denmark

This chapter describes relevant environmental assessments, decisions, information, workflows, legislation and contacts for electricity transmission networks constructed onshore or landed in Denmark. Rules for offshore electricity transmission networks that are not landed in Denmark are described in Chapter 3.2.

3.1.1 Requirements for project promoters

In Denmark, it is stipulated by law (*the Act on Energinet*) that Energinet is the only transmission company in Denmark. Therefore, Energinet will normally be the project promoter for an electricity transmission project that is constructed wholly or partly on land in Denmark. If the project is constructed by a foreign transmission company, for example in connection with a submarine cable being connected to a transmission facility on Danish territory, the electricity transmission project must be constructed, owned and operated in cooperation with Energinet. This does not apply to offshore projects that are not landed in Denmark, where other project promoters may be relevant. The rules for offshore electricity transmission grids that are not landed in Denmark are described in Section 3.2.

A condition for Energinet's investments in a project is that a licence must be obtained from the Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities in accordance with Section 4 of the Act on Energinet. As this licence is issued by the Minister by virtue of the State's ownership powers over Energinet, and as the licence will not be granted to other transmission companies constructing transmission grids on Danish territory, the Section 4 licence is not considered part of the permit granting process under the TEN-E Regulation. Energinet may apply for the Section 4 licence before or in parallel with the permit granting process.

All other TSOs responsible for a submarine cable landing are not covered by Section 4 of the Act on Energinet. They must obtain a licence from the Danish Energy Agency pursuant to Section 22a of the Danish Electricity Supply Act for the establishment of a submarine cable.

3.1.2 Relevant environmental assessments and decisions

This section lists the decisions that will typically be included in the statutory permit process. The list below is not exhaustive, and the full list of necessary documentation to be provided, as well as permits and decisions to be obtained, will vary from project to project. If additional environmental assessments and documentation need to be prepared, or additional decisions need to be obtained for a specific project beyond what is listed below, this will be communicated at the latest when the project promoter involves the Danish Energy Agency in the preparation of the detailed project schedule.

Stage 1

Below is a list of assessments and applications that must be prepared in Stage 1 (Chapter 2), as well as any permits from the authorities based on these assessments and applications:

- Draft municipal plan supplement and local plan (affected municipalities and national planning directives issued by the Danish Agency for Planning and Rural Development)).
- Decision on environmental assessment requirements for projects listed in Annex 2 to the Environmental Assessment Act (screening decision) (Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment)
- Draft environmental impact report for projects listed in Annex 1 or Annex 2 to the Environmental Assessment Act where a screening decision has determined that an environmental assessment is required (relevant municipalities, the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, or the Danish Energy Agency)
- Impact assessment of the project's effects on Natura 2000 areas, and assessment of impacts on protected species, the marine environment and the aquatic environment. If an environmental assessment is required, these may be included as part of the environmental impact report (Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency),

Stage 2

Below is a list of permits and decisions issued by the authorities in the second stage of the statutory permit process:

- Environmental impact assessment decision (Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency)
- Adoption of the necessary planning basis (relevant municipality/municipalities and national planning directives issued by the Danish Agency for Planning and Rural Development)
- Permit for the establishment of submarine cables, if relevant (Danish Energy Agency)

For offshore projects with landfall, the following must also be carried out or obtained:

- Environmental impact assessment at sea (Danish Energy Agency).
- Preliminary survey permit at sea (Danish Energy Agency).

- Permit for work in territorial waters (Danish Energy Agency).
- Permission to lay submarine cables, if relevant (Danish Energy Agency).
- Permit for seabed surveying (Danish Geodata Agency).

Further information on regulatory processing can be found in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines on environmental approval: <https://miljogodkendelsesvejledningen.dk>.

Once the above documents and assessments have been obtained, the Danish Energy Agency will confirm that the project promoter has obtained the necessary permits to construct the infrastructure required to implement the project. After completion of the permit process, it may still be necessary to obtain permits that are not decisive for the commencement of the project. These may include, for example, a permit from the Danish Safety Technology Authority for expropriation and exemptions for the implementation of the proposed route. If special permits, for example exemptions under the Danish Watercourse Act, are necessary for the project to be launched, these will also form part of the permit process coordinated by the Danish Energy Agency.

3.1.3 Scope of documentation and level of detail of information in the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process

Once the necessary assessments and documentation are available, the project promoter can submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the PCI project to proceed to the statutory permit process. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application marks the transition to the statutory permit process.

The following documentation must be provided with the application to move to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process:

- Environmental impact report, if relevant.
- Impact assessment for Natura 2000 areas, if relevant.
- Proposal for a municipal plan supplement and local plan, if relevant, and/or a national planning directive.
- Impact assessment at sea, if relevant.
- Report on public participation (a separate document from the environmental impact report describing public participation in the process to date).

The public participation report shall summarise the results of all activities carried out in connection with public participation, including consultations carried out prior to the start of the permit granting process and all consultations carried out during the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The report must meet the requirements of Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation.

The results of the second public consultation phase should therefore not be included in this report, as this consultation takes place after the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process, together with the report on public participation, has been submitted to the Danish Energy Agency.

3.1.4 Workflow and indicative timeframe

This section sets out an indicative workflow and timeframe for electricity transmission projects constructed onshore or landed in Denmark. The specific workflow for a project is always adapted to the circumstances at hand, which means that the work processes may vary considerably from project to project.

The project promoter notifies the Danish Energy Agency of the project and submits a detailed description of the project in accordance with Article 10(1)(a) of the TEN-E Regulation. The project promoter and the Danish Energy Agency may agree that the notification be sent directly to the relevant authority with a copy to the Danish Energy Agency. On the basis of the detailed description of the project, the Danish Energy Agency, in cooperation with the relevant authorities, decides whether the project is sufficiently mature for the permit granting process to be initiated. No later than three months after receiving the project notification, the Danish Energy Agency must either approve or reject the notification in writing. Rejection may be given if the project is deemed not to be sufficiently mature to commence the first stage of the process, which is the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The Danish Energy Agency must justify any rejection of a notification.

If the project is deemed to be sufficiently mature, the Danish Energy Agency will approve the notification.

The Danish Energy Agency asks the other relevant authorities to contribute to a list of the scope of documentation and the level of detail of the information to be submitted as part of the application, as well as to a detailed timetable for the permit granting process.

The Danish Energy Agency will, as far as possible, send a list to the project promoter no later than three months after acknowledging the notification. The project promoter will draw up a detailed timetable in collaboration with the Danish Energy Agency. However, if the project needs to be further defined, the list and the detailed timetable will be prepared once the project has been sufficiently defined..

The project promoter applies for the relevant permits, including notification of the project to the municipal council, provided that the planned facility is listed in Annex 1 or 2 of the Environmental Assessment Act. The municipality forwards the notification to the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, which is responsible for the project. Once the project has been notified, the Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency must decide whether the project requires an environmental assessment and then notify the project promoter of this decision, with a copy to the Danish Energy Agency.

Within an indicative period of three months after the notification has been acknowledged, the project promoter must submit a concept for public participation for approval by the competent environmental authority, with a copy to the Danish Energy Agency. For electricity transmission projects subject to environmental assessment, the concept for public participation shall be sent to the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, with the involvement of the Danish Energy Agency. If the Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency has not required an environmental assessment, the concept for public participation shall be sent to the Danish Energy

Agency. The competent authority shall, within three months, either request changes to the concept or approve the concept.

After approval of the concept for public participation, the first public consultation will be held in accordance with Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation, if this has not already taken place. No later than at this point, the project promoter shall set up a website with an up-to-date description of the project. Furthermore, an information leaflet about the project shall be prepared, and the project promoter shall ensure that written notice is given of information meetings about the project. As a starting point, the public consultations will be conducted together with the consultations required under the Environmental Assessment Act. Furthermore, the first public consultation phase for municipal plan supplements, local plans and national planning directives may be conducted as part of the overall consultation if deemed appropriate.

After the first round of public participation, the project promoter shall, in cooperation with the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, determine the content of the environmental impact report. The report may include an assessment of the offshore part of the project, if relevant. Furthermore, the project promoter must prepare a report summarising the results of activities related to public participation in accordance with Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation. The report must be published on the project website, and the Danish Energy Agency must be notified when the report is published.

On the basis of the above documentation, the project promoter shall prepare a draft environmental impact report for the onshore part and, if relevant, an impact assessment of the offshore part. If a local plan and a municipal plan supplement are to be prepared for the project, the relevant municipality or municipalities must also prepare planning proposals. These planning proposals may be prepared and processed in parallel with the environmental assessment process.

Once the public participation report and the relevant environmental assessments are available, the project promoter can submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the case to be transferred to the statutory permit process. When the Danish Energy Agency receives the application, it consults the relevant authorities to determine whether the case has been sufficiently clarified for them to issue the relevant permits. The Danish Energy Agency will request additional information on behalf of the relevant authorities if necessary. The Danish Energy Agency will then accept, no later than three months after receiving the application, that the project promoter has provided the relevant information. If the case is sufficiently documented, the Danish Energy Agency will accept the application as soon as possible.

As part of the statutory permit process, the draft environmental impact report, impact assessment and planning proposals are sent to the respective authorities, which adjust and send them for consultation as part of the second public consultation phase. If deemed appropriate, the environmental impact assessment, the impact assessment of the offshore part, the municipal plan supplement and the local plan will be sent for consultation at the same time as part of the second public consultation phase. The relevant permits must be issued within 1½ years of the Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application.

3.1.5 Relevant legislation

This section provides an overview of the relevant legislation, including environmental legislation, which forms the basis for decisions and statements on electricity transmission grids that are either constructed on land or landed in Denmark. This is not an exhaustive list, as other rules may be relevant depending on the specific project, for example where projects require special permits.

The section is divided into the following three parts:

1. Relevant legislation for main permits for the onshore part of projects
2. Relevant legislation for main permits for the offshore part of projects, and
3. An indicative list of other legislation that may be relevant to the projects.

3.1.5.1 Main permits for the onshore part of projects

- Danish Coastal Protection Act (Consolidated Act No. 705 of 29 May 2020)
- Danish Act on Energinet (Consolidated Act No. 271 of 9 March 2023)
- Danish Electricity Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 1248 of 24 October 2023)
- Danish Planning Act (Consolidated Act No. 1157 of 1 July 2020).
- Danish Executive Order on environmental assessment of plans, programmes and specific projects (*Bekendtgørelse om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer og af konkrete projekter*) (Executive Order No. 806 of 14 June 2023) Danish Environmental Assessment Act (Consolidated Act No. 4 of 3 January 2023)
- Danish Executive Order on the designation and administration of international nature conservation areas and the protection of certain species (*Bekendtgørelse om udpeging og administration af internationale naturbeskyttelsesområder samt beskyttelse af visse arter*) (the "Habitat Order") (Executive Order No. 1098 of 21 August 2023)

3.1.5.2 Main permits for the offshore part of projects

- Danish Coastal Protection Act (Consolidated Act No. 705 of 29 May 2020)
- Danish Act on Energinet (Consolidated Act No. 271 of 9 March 2023)
- Danish Electricity Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 1248 of 24 October 2023)
- Executive Order on the Protection of Submarine Cables and Submarine Pipelines (Order No. 939 of 27 November 1992)
- Danish Executive Order on navigational safety in construction work and other activities in Danish waters (*Bekendtgørelse om sejladsikkerhed ved entreprenørarbejder og andre aktiviteter mv. i danske farvande*) (Executive Order No. 1351 of 29 November 2013) Danish Executive Order on environmental assessment of plans, programmes and specific projects (Executive Order No. 806 of 14 June 2023)
-
- Danish Executive Order on impact assessments, etc., offshore (Executive Order No. 846 of 26 June 2024)
- Danish Executive Order on the administration of international nature conservation areas and the protection of certain species in connection with projects for the establishment, etc. of electricity production facilities and electricity supply networks at sea (*Bekendtgørelse om administration af internationale naturbeskyttelsesområder og beskyttelse af visse arter*)

vedrørende projekter om etablering m.v. af elproduktionsanlæg og elforsyningsnet på havet)
(Executive Order No. 812 of 21 June 2024)

3.1.5.3 Other relevant legislation depending on the specific project

- Danish Watercourse Act (Consolidated Act No. 1217 of 25 November 2019)
- Danish Nature Conservation Act (Consolidated Act No. 1392 of 4 October 2022)
- Danish Water Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 602 of 10 May 2022)
- Danish Museums Act (Consolidated Act No. 358 of 8 April 2014)
- Danish Fisheries Act (Consolidated Act No. 205 of 1 March 2023)
- Danish Forest Act (Consolidated Act No. 690 of 26 May 2023)
- Danish Environmental Protection Act (Consolidated Act No. 681 of 2 July 2019)
- Danish Public Roads Act (Consolidated Act No. 432 of 22 May 2008)

3.1.6 Contact details of authorities and key stakeholders

The competent authority under the TEN-E Regulation is:

- The Danish Energy Agency ens@ens.dk

Other relevant authorities:

The list contains the names of authorities that may be relevant to PCI projects.

- Banedanmark (the Danish railway infrastructure manager), banedanmark@bane.dk
- Danish Emergency Management Agency, brs@brs.dk
- By & Havn (Copenhagen City & Port Development Corporation), info@byoghavn.dk
- Danish Defence Property Agency, fes@mil.dk
- Danish Coastal Authority, kdi@kyst.dk
- Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces, post@slks.dk
- Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, sgav@mail.dk
- Danish Maritime Authority, sfs@dma.dk
- Danish Civil Aviation and Railway Authority, info@trafikstyrelsen.dk
- Danish Road Directorate, vd@vd.dk
- Danish Business Authority, erst@erst.dk
- Relevant municipalities (depending on the planned route).

Key stakeholders:

The list below contains the names of interest groups that are normally consulted in connection with cable projects. For each specific project, consideration must also be given to whether other private stakeholders should be consulted, for example neighbours of a new transformer station or national parks.

- Danish Hunters' Association, post@jaegerne.dk
- Danish Society for Nature Conservation, dn@dn.dk
- Danish Ornithological Society, dof@dof.dk
- Danish Forest Association, info@skovforeningen.dk
- Danish Water and Wastewater Association, danva@danva.dk
- Association of Danish Museums, info@dkmuseer.dk

- Danish Outdoor Council, fr@friluftstraadet.dk

The following interest groups may also be relevant to offshore projects:

- Danish Fishermen's Producer Organisation, mail@dkfisk.dk
- Danish Shipping, info@danishshipping.dk
- Danish Sport Fishing Association, post@sportsfiskerforbundet.dk
- Danish Aquaculture, danskakvakultur@danskakvakultur.dk
- Danish Ports, danskehavne@danskehavne.dk

Chapter 3.2: Offshore electricity transmission grids not landed in Denmark

This chapter describes relevant environmental assessments, decisions, information, workflows, legislation and contacts for offshore electricity transmission projects that are not landed in Denmark. Other electricity transmission projects, onshore or offshore, that are landed in Denmark are described in Chapter 3.1.

3.2.1 Requirements for project promoters

A project promoter that owns and operates transmission networks in the EU must be certified to operate a transmission business in an EU Member State in accordance with Articles 43 and 53 of the EU Electricity Market Directive.

3.2.2 Relevant environmental assessments and decisions

This section lists the environmental assessments and decisions that will typically form part of the permit process. The list below is not exhaustive, and the full list of necessary documentation to be provided, as well as permits and decisions to be obtained, will vary from project to project. If, for a specific project, additional environmental assessments and documentation need to be prepared, or additional decisions need to be obtained beyond those listed in the section below, this will be stated when the project promoter, with the involvement of the Danish Energy Agency, prepares the detailed timetable.

The following assessments and decisions, which will form the basis for subsequent decisions, must be provided as part of the first stage prior to the submission of the application:

- Preliminary survey permit at sea (Danish Energy Agency)
- Permit to work in territorial waters (Danish Energy Agency)
- Application for a permit to survey the seabed (Danish Geodata Agency)
- Environmental impact report, if relevant
- Report on public participation

The following permits are issued in the statutory permit process:

- Permit for the establishment of submarine cables at sea (Danish Energy Agency).

Once the above permits have been obtained, the Danish Energy Agency will confirm that the project promoter has obtained the necessary permits to build the infrastructure required to implement the project. After completion of the permit process, it may still be necessary to obtain permits that are not decisive for the implementation of the project.

The permit process will be coordinated with the permits and decisions issued in the countries where the transmission connection comes ashore. Permits for work on Danish territory are not typically granted until permits have been obtained or are imminent in the countries where the connection comes ashore.

Further information on the regulatory process can be found in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines on environmental approval: <https://miljogodkendelsesvejledningen.dk>.

3.2.3 Scope of documentation and level of detail in the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process

Once the necessary environmental assessments and decisions in the procedure prior to submission of the application are available, the project promoter can submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the permit process to proceed to the statutory permit process. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application marks the transition to the statutory permit process.

The following documentation must be provided with the application:

- Impact assessment at sea.
- Report on public participation.

The report on public participation must meet the requirements of Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation. The report must summarise the results of all activities carried out in connection with public participation, including consultations carried out before the start of the permit granting process and all consultations carried out during the procedure prior to the submission of the application.

3.2.4 Workflow and indicative timeframe

This section sets out an indicative workflow and timeframe for offshore electricity transmission projects that are not landed in Denmark. The specific workflow for a project will be determined taking into account the specific circumstances. Therefore, workflows may vary from project to project.

The project promoter notifies the Danish Energy Agency of the project and submits a detailed description of the project (see Section 2.1). On the basis of the description provided, the Danish Energy Agency, after consulting the relevant authorities in the countries where the connection comes ashore and whose territory the connection may cross, assesses whether the project is sufficiently mature for the permit granting process to begin. If the project is deemed sufficiently mature, the Danish Energy Agency acknowledges the notification. As soon as possible thereafter, and no later than within three months, the Danish Energy Agency sends a summary of comments, if relevant. The project promoter sends the detailed timetable to the Danish Energy Agency.

Within an indicative period of three months after acknowledgement of the notification, the project promoter sends a concept for public participation to the Danish Energy Agency for approval (Section 2.5). The Danish Energy Agency must either request changes to the concept or approve the concept within three months.

Once the concept for public participation has been approved, public participation is carried out. No later than at this point, the project promoter creates an updated website. In addition, an information leaflet must be prepared, and written invitations to information meetings about the project must be sent .

After the public phase, the comments received are summarised. The project promoter must then prepare a report on public participation in the permit granting process. The project promoter shall

also arrange for a competent company or professional to prepare an environmental impact assessment of the project in accordance with Section 22b of the Electricity Supply Act.

Once the project promoter has prepared the report on public participation and the environmental impact report, the project promoter can submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the case to proceed to the statutory permit process. Both reports are attached to the application.

When the Danish Energy Agency receives the application, it is sent for consultation to the relevant Danish authorities. The Danish Energy Agency may, on behalf of the other authorities, request additional information. The Danish Energy Agency will then accept the application no later than three months after the project promoter has provided the relevant information. If the case is sufficiently documented, the Danish Energy Agency will accept the application as soon as possible.

The permit for the establishment of submarine cables must be issued no later than 1½ years after the Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application. The issuance of the permit for the establishment of submarine cables at sea marks the end of the permit process.

3.2.5 Relevant legislation

Project promoters should be aware that different sets of rules apply to projects depending on where the project route is located on the seabed. The following legislation should be taken into account in the assessment:

- Danish Electricity Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 1248 of 24 October 2023)
- Danish Museums Act (Consolidated Act No. 358 of 8 April 2014).
- Danish Act on the continental shelf and activities on the territorial sea (Consolidated Act No. 199 of February 2024).
- Danish Coastal Protection Act (Consolidated Act No. 705 of 29 May 2020).
- Danish Executive Order on the protection of submarine cables and submarine pipelines (Executive Order No. 939 of 27 November 1992) Danish Executive Order on navigational safety in construction work and other activities in Danish waters (*Bekendtgørelse om sejladsikkerhed ved entreprenørarbejder og andre aktiviteter mv. i danske farvande*) (Executive Order No. 1351 of 29 November 2013) Danish Executive Order on the administration of international nature conservation areas and the protection of certain species in scientific research, preliminary surveys, exploration and extraction of hydrocarbons, underground storage, pipelines, etc. offshore (*Bekendtgørelse om administration af internationale naturbeskyttelsesområder og beskyttelse af visse arter ved videnskabelige undersøgelser, forundersøgelser, efterforskning og indvinding af kulbrinter, lagring i undergrunden, rørledninger, m.v. offshore*) (Executive Order No. 846 of 26 June 2024).
- Danish Executive Order on impact assessment concerning international nature conservation areas and protection of certain species in connection with projects for the establishment, etc. of electricity production facilities and electricity supply networks at sea (*Bekendtgørelse om administration af internationale naturbeskyttelsesområder og beskyttelse af visse arter vedrørende projekter om etablering m.v. af elproduktionsanlæg og elforsyningsnet på havet*) (Executive Order No. 812 of 21 June 2024).

3.2.6 Contact details of authorities and key stakeholders

The competent authority under the TEN-E Regulation is:

- The Danish Energy Agency ens@ens.dk

Other relevant authorities:

- Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, mail@sgav.dk
- Danish Maritime Authority, sfs@dma.dk
- Danish Environmental Protection Agency, mst@mst.dk
- Danish Coastal Authority, kdi@kyst.dk
- Danish Geodata Agency, gst@gst.dk
- Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces, post@slks.dk

The Danish Energy Agency will involve the authorities of the countries where the connection will come ashore before granting permission on Danish territory. It is generally recommended that approval for laying cables on Danish territory be sought only once the route has been determined in the countries where the cable originates and terminates. Otherwise, the route through Danish waters may change during the process, and the environmental impact assessment may become obsolete. These are issues that will be taken into account by the Danish Energy Agency in its assessment of the project's maturity with regard to the acceptance of the project promoter's application.

Key stakeholders affected:

- Association of Danish Museums, info@dkmuseer.dk
- Danish Fishermen's Producer Organisation, mail@dkfisk.dk
- Danish Shipping, info@danishshipping.dk
- Danish Sport Fishing Association, post@sportsfiskerforbundet.dk
- Danish Aquaculture, danskakvakultur@danskakvakultur.dk
- Danish Ports, danskehavne@danskehavne.dk

Chapter 3.3: Energy storage facilities

This chapter describes requirements, rules, assessments, decisions, information, workflows, contacts and typical stakeholders that may be relevant to a PCI project concerning an energy storage facility as defined in, Annex II, point 1(c), and Annex IV, point 1(b) of the TEN-E Regulation. Annex II, point 1(c) and Annex IV, point 1(b) of the TEN-E Regulation.

3.3.1 Requirements for project promoters

All private investors wishing to develop an energy storage facility project are eligible to apply.

3.3.2 Relevant environmental assessments and decisions

Depending on the scope, type and location of the relevant energy storage facility, there may be a number of environmental assessments and decisions and permits that may be relevant to the project promoter.

Under Danish law,, an energy storage facility will be considered an energy storage plant as defined in Section 5(15) in conjunction with Section 5(16) of the Danish Electricity Supply Act. The term 'energy storage plant' will therefore be used hereinafter. This section lists the environmental assessments and decisions and permits that may be included in the permit process.

Various permits for an energy storage facility can be seen below:

Environmental assessments and decisions/permits in the procedure prior to submission of the application:

- Screening decision on a Section 25 permit (Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency)
- Draft environmental impact report for projects in Annex 1 or Annex 2 of the Environmental Assessment Act, where a screening decision has determined that an environmental assessment is required (project promoter and the Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency)
- Impact assessment of the project's effects on Natura 2000 areas (Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency)
- Environmental assessment of municipal plan supplements and local plans (relevant municipality/municipalities).

Decisions and permits issued in the statutory permit process, where relevant:

- Decision on environmental assessment (Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency)
- Environmental impact report (Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency)
- Adoption of the necessary planning basis (relevant municipality/municipalities)
- Permit for the establishment of an electricity production plant above 25 MW (Danish Energy Agency)
- Authorisation for electricity production at plants over 25 MW on land (Danish Energy Agency)
- Permit for significant changes to an existing electricity production plant over 25 MW (Danish Energy Agency).
- Permit for the use of Denmark's subsoil, for example. in the case of underground gas storage (Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities)

- Licence for the operation of storage facilities, for example in the case of underground gas storage (Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities)
- Decision approving the establishment and operation of a natural gas storage undertaking (the Danish Ministry of Environment and Gender Equality)

Further information on regulatory processing in the environmental area can be found in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines on environmental approval:

<https://miljogodkendelsesvejledningen.dk>.

3.3.3 Scope of documentation and level of detail of information in the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process

Once the necessary environmental assessments are available, the project promoter can submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the PCI project to proceed to the statutory permit process. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application marks the transition to the statutory permit process.

The following documentation must be provided with the application to move to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process:

- Environmental impact report, if relevant
- Impact assessment for Natura 2000 areas, if relevant
- Proposal for a municipal plan supplement and a local plan (if relevant) and/or a national planning directive
- Report on public participation

The public participation report shall summarise the results of all activities carried out in connection with public participation, including consultations carried out prior to the start of the permit granting process and all consultations carried out during the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The report must meet the requirements of Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation. The results of the second public consultation phase must therefore not be included in this report, as this consultation takes place after the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process, and the report on public participation has been submitted to the Danish Energy Agency.

3.3.3.1 Scope of documentation in the statutory permit process for the establishment of an electricity production facility, electricity production from an electricity production facility and significant changes to an existing electricity production facility.

An energy storage facility may function as an electricity production facility and may affect the electricity system in the same way as an electricity production facility. It may therefore, following a specific assessment, be subject to regulation in the electricity supply area and the associated permit process for electricity production facilities.

The specific application process and level of detail of information for a project will be determined taking into account the specific circumstances. Therefore, the application process may vary from project to project. This section refers to electricity-producing plants, which an energy storage facility may function as depending on the nature, capacity and impact of the facility on the

electricity system. Following a specific assessment, the energy storage facility may be covered by the terminology 'electricity-producing plant' in the section below.

Information that must always be included with an application for the establishment or significant modification of an electricity-producing facility, pursuant to the Electricity Production Order:

- Information about the plant
- Statement from Energinet regarding grid connection
- Draft environmental impact report for projects in Annex 1 or Annex 2 of the Environmental Assessment Act, where a screening decision has determined that an environmental assessment is required.
- Information that must always be provided with an application for a licence for electricity production at plants above 25 MW on land, pursuant to the Electricity Production Order:
 - Annual report for the company's most recent financial year, where available
 - Group structure diagram for the company
 - Ten-year budget with key financial figures for the company
 - Documentation that an operations manager approved by the Danish Safety Technology Authority is appointed
 - Documentation of access to personnel with sufficient experience and expertise to operate the plant.

Further information on electricity production licences can be found in the Danish Energy Agency's [practice note](#) on electricity production licences for onshore electricity production facilities.

3.3.4 Workflow and indicative timeframe

This section sets out an indicative workflow and timeframe for energy storage facilities in Denmark. The specific workflow for a project will be determined taking into account the specific circumstances. Therefore, workflows may vary from project to project.

Project promoters submit their PCI project to the Danish Energy Agency and enclose a detailed description of the project in accordance with Article 10(1)(a) of the TEN-E Regulation. Based on the description provided, the Danish Energy Agency, in cooperation with other relevant authorities, assesses whether the project is sufficiently mature for the permit granting process to be initiated.

No later than three months after receiving the project notification, the Danish Energy Agency must either approve or reject the notification in writing. A rejection may be issued if the project is deemed not to be sufficiently mature to commence the first stage of the permit process, i.e. the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The Danish Energy Agency must justify any rejection of a notification. If the project is deemed to be sufficiently mature, the Danish Energy Agency will acknowledge the notification. The Danish Energy Agency asks the other relevant authorities to contribute to a list setting out the scope of documentation and level of detail of the information to be submitted as part of the application, as well as to a detailed timetable for the permit process. As soon as possible, and no later than three months thereafter, the Danish Energy Agency sends the list and the detailed timetable to the project promoter.

If the project promoter has not already applied for the relevant permits and decisions for the first stage of the permit process (see Section 3.3.2), the project promoter shall apply for the permits

and decisions. Once these permits or applications have been obtained by the project promoter, the first stage of the permit process - the procedure prior to submission of the application - is completed.

Once the necessary environmental assessments and decisions in the procedure prior to the submission of the application are available, the project promoter can submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the permit process to proceed to the statutory permit process. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application marks the transition to the statutory permit process. When the Danish Energy Agency receives the application for establishment, electricity production or significant change, it will assess whether the case is fully documented on the basis of the material submitted. Once the Danish Energy Agency has accepted the application as complete, it will begin processing the submitted application. Project promoters may submit the application to the Danish Energy Agency without all the information required under Sections 11, 16, 25 and 28 of the Electricity Production Order, or other additional information, and then submit the necessary information later. The issuance of permits and/or authorisations for electricity production, or the rejection of applications for establishment, electricity production or significant changes, marks the end of the permit process.

3.3.5 Relevant legislation

The Danish

The Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities

- Danish Electricity Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 1248 of 24 October 2023).
- Danish Executive Order on electricity production (Order No. 1205 of 1 October 2025).
- Danish Executive Order on system operators and use of the electricity transmission grid, etc. pursuant to the Electricity Supply Act (Executive Order No. 589 of 24 May 2023).
- Danish Heat Supply Act (Act No. 2068 of 16 November 2021).
- Danish Subsoil Act (Consolidated Act No. 1461 of 29 November 2023).
- Danish Executive Order on the promotion of renewable energy (Executive Order No. 1791 of 2 September 2021).

Danish Executive Order on grid connection of wind turbines, solar installations, wave power installations and hydroelectric power plants pursuant to the Renewable Energy Act (*Bekendtgørelse om nettilslutning af vindmøller, solcelleanlæg, bølgekraftanlæg og vandkraftværker*) (Executive Order No. 14 August 2023).

Municipalities / Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment

- Danish Planning Act (Consolidated Act No. 1157 of 1 July 2020).
- Danish Environmental Assessment Act (Consolidated Act No. 4 of 3 January 2023).
- Danish Executive Order on environmental assessment of plans, programmes and specific projects (*Bekendtgørelse om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer og af konkrete projekter*) pursuant to the Environmental Assessment Act (Executive Order No. 806 of 10 June 2023).
- Danish Environmental Objectives Act (Consolidated Act No. 692 of 26 May 2023).
- Danish Executive Order on the designation and administration of international nature conservation areas and the protection of certain species (*Bekendtgørelse om udpegning og administration af internationale naturbeskyttelsesområder samt beskyttelse af visse arter*) (the "Habitat Order") (Executive Order No. 1098 of 21 August 2023).
- Danish Environmental Protection Act (Consolidated Act No. 5 of 3 January 2023).
- Danish Water Planning Act (Consolidated Act No. 126 of 26 January 2017).

3.3.6 Contact details of authorities and key stakeholders

The competent authority under the TEN-E Regulation is:

- Danish Energy Agency, ens@ens.dk

Other relevant authorities:

The list below contains authorities that may be relevant to PCI projects.

- Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, mail@sgav.dk
- Danish Emergency Management Agency, brs@brs.dk
- Danish Environmental Protection Agency, mst@mst.dk
- Danish Nature Agency, mail@naturerhverv.dk
- Danish Civil Aviation and Railway Authority, info@trafikstyrelsen.dk
- Danish Road Directorate, vd@vd.dk
- Danish Business Authority, erst@erst.dk

- Relevant municipalities.

Key stakeholders:

The list below contains interest groups that are normally consulted in connection with major technical installations. Which stakeholders are relevant will depend on the location and scope of the installation. For each specific project, consideration should also be given to whether other private stakeholders, such as neighbours of the installation or national parks, should be consulted.

- Danish Hunters' Association, post@jaegerne.dk
- Danish Society for Nature Conservation, dn@dn.dk
- Danish Ornithological Society, dof@dof.dk
- Danish Forest Association, info@skovforeningen.dk
- Danish Water and Wastewater Association, danva@danva.dk
- Association of Danish Museums, info@dkmuseer.dk
- Danish Outdoor Council, fr@friluftsradet.dk

Chapter 3.4: Smart electricity grids

This chapter describes requirements, rules, assessments, decisions, information, workflows, contacts and typical stakeholders that may be relevant to a PCI project falling under the category of smart grids, as defined in the TEN-E Regulation.

A smart grid is defined in the TEN-E Regulation as:

"an electricity network, including on islands, which is not interconnected or not sufficiently connected to the trans-European energy networks, enabling the cost-effective integration and active control of the behaviour and actions of all users connected to it, including producers, consumers and prosumers, with a view to ensuring a cost-effective and sustainable electricity system with low losses and a high level of integration of renewable energy sources, security of supply and safety. The network operator can digitally monitor the actions of connected users, and utilise information and communication technologies to communicate with connected network operators, producers, energy storage facilities and consumers or prosumers for the purpose of transmitting and distributing electricity in a sustainable, cost-effective and secure manner.

According to the TEN-E Regulation, smart electricity grids constitute an energy infrastructure category to be developed with a view to implementing the priority energy infrastructure corridors and areas set out in the Regulation.

In connection with the establishment of smart electricity grids, focus must be placed on developing the following:

"All facilities, digital systems and components that integrate information and communication technologies (ICT) through operational digital platforms, control systems and sensor technologies at both transmission and distribution levels (medium and high voltage). These are aimed at ensuring a more efficient and intelligent electricity network for transmission and distribution, increasing the capacity to integrate new forms of energy production, storage and consumption and promoting new business models and market structures, including investments in islands and island systems to reduce energy isolation. Such projects support innovative and other solutions involving at least two Member States, with a significant positive impact on the Union's 2030 energy and climate targets and its 2050 climate neutrality target, and contribute significantly to the sustainability of island energy systems and the Union's energy system.

3.4.1 Requirements for project promoters

In the case of transmission-level projects, these will have to be designed by Energinet, which is the country's only transmission system operator.

In the case of projects at distribution level, they must be designed by the network operator that owns the distribution network in the relevant network area.

3.4.2 Relevant environmental assessments and decisions

In Denmark, there are no special authorisation processes for establishing and operating smart grid projects at distribution or transmission level. Project promoters must therefore comply with the general rules applicable to transmission and distribution system operators, depending on the size and nature of the project. In addition, there are a number of technical network requirements and requirements relating to electricity meters that may be relevant to the implementation of the project. The authorities involved in assessing environmental impacts may also vary.

If the establishment of smart grids involves physical additions to, or changes to, existing electricity grids, it may be necessary to obtain a number of environmental and planning permits.

It may be necessary to obtain an environmental impact assessment from the Danish Agency for Green Space Transition and Aquatic Environment before installing overhead lines or underground cables with voltages above 100 kV or associated substations on land.

If cables are to be installed or significantly modified in territorial waters, permission must be obtained from the Danish Energy Agency. This applies to cables of all voltage levels. The permits are issued pursuant to Sections 22a and 22b of the Danish Electricity Supply Act² and Sections 4a and 4b of the Act on Energinet.³ In the processing of such cases, a number of authorities must be consulted before the permit can be granted.

Environmental permits for cables on land or permits for cables in territorial waters often require consultation with a number of authorities before the permit can be granted.

In addition, it may be necessary for the project to be included in the local plan applicable to the area where the grid expansion and associated construction work will take place. If the municipality determines that a municipal plan supplement is required, an environmental assessment may also be required. It is recommended that the project promoter contact the relevant municipality to clarify the planning process.

If additional environmental assessments need to be prepared or additional decisions obtained for a specific project, this will be communicated at the latest when the project promoter and the Danish Energy Agency prepare the detailed timetable for the PCI project (see Section 2.4.). After completion of the permit process, it may still be necessary to obtain permits that are not decisive for whether the project can be implemented.

Environmental assessments and decisions that may be required in the procedure prior to submission of the application:

- Screening decision on environmental assessment requirements (Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment or Danish Energy Agency for cables in territorial waters)
- Environmental impact report
- Environmental assessment for municipal plan supplement and local plan (for relevant municipality/municipalities)

² **Danish Electricity Supply Act** (Consolidated Act No. 984 of 12 May 2021)

³ **Danish Act on Energinet** (Consolidated Act No. 271 of 9 March 2023)

Permits that may need to be issued in the statutory permit process:

- Environmental impact assessment decision (Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency) and/or impact assessment (Danish Energy Agency).
- Local plan and municipal plan supplement (relevant municipality/municipalities).

Further information on the regulatory process can be found in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines on environmental approval: <https://miljogodkendelsesvejledningen.dk>.

3.4.3 Scope of documentation and level of detail of information in the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process

The project promoter may submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the permit process to proceed to the statutory permit process once the necessary environmental assessments and permits from the procedure prior to the submission of the application are available. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application marks the transition to the statutory permit process.

The following documentation must be provided with the application:

- Environmental impact report, where relevant
- Environmental assessment for municipal plan supplements and local plans, where relevant
- Report on public participation.

The report on public participation must meet the requirements of Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation. The report must summarise the results of all activities carried out in connection with public participation, including consultations carried out before the start of the permit process and all consultations carried out during the procedure prior to the submission of the application (read more about this in Section 2.5).

3.4.4 Workflow and indicative timeframe

The project promoter notifies the Danish Energy Agency of the project and submits a detailed description of the project (see Section 2.1).

Within an indicative period of three months after the notification has been acknowledged, the project promoter submits a concept for public participation to the Danish Energy Agency for approval. The Danish Energy Agency must either request changes to the concept or approve it within three months.

Once the concept for public participation has been approved, the public participation phase is implemented. No later than at this stage, the project promoter must establish a website with an up-to-date description of the project. In addition, an information leaflet about the project must be prepared, and written invitations to information meetings about the project are sent out.

After the public participation phase, the comments received are summarised. The project promoter must then prepare a report on public participation in the permit process and submit it to the Danish Energy Agency.

3.4.5 Relevant legislation

The relevant legislation for transmission system operators (TSOs) and distribution system operators (DSOs) in Denmark consists mainly of the following:

- Danish Electricity Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 1248 of 24 October 2023)
- Danish Act on Energinet (Consolidated Act No. 271 of 9 March 2023).
- Danish Executive Order on the performance of network activities (*Bekendtgørelse om varetagelse af netvirksomhedsaktiviteter*) (Executive Order No. 1207 of 8 October 2025).
- Danish Environmental Assessment Act (Consolidated Act No. 4 of 3 January 2023).
- Executive Order on environmental assessment of plans and programmes and of specific projects (*Bekendtgørelse om miljøvurdering af planer og programmer og af konkrete projekter*) (Executive Order No. 1608 of 9 December 2024).

EU legislation

- Directive (EU) 2019/944 of the European Parliament and of the Council on common rules for the internal market in electricity (Electricity Market Directive)
- Council Regulation (EU) 2022/2577 of 22 December 2022 laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy
- Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast) (Renewable Energy Directive – RED II)
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/631 of 14 April 2016 establishing a network code on requirements for grid connection of generators
- Commission Regulation (EU) 2016/1388 of 17 August 2016 establishing a network code on demand connection (DCC) (*requirements for distribution systems*)

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2024/1366 of 11 March 2024 establishing a network code on sector-specific rules for cybersecurity aspects of cross-border electricity flows (Network Code on Cybersecurity – NCCS). Although there are no separate permit processes for smart electricity systems in Denmark, a number of technical regulations and rules may be relevant to project promoters:

- Danish Electricity Safety Act (Consolidated Act on Safety in Electrical Installations, Electrical Equipment and Electrical Materials No. 26 of 10 January 2019).
- Danish Executive Order on the use of measuring instruments for measuring the consumption of water, gas, electricity or heat (*Bekendtgørelse om anvendelse af måleinstrumenter til måling af forbrug af vand, gas, el eller varme*) (Executive Order No. 582 of 28 May 2018).
- Danish Executive Order on remotely read electricity meters and measurement of electricity in final consumption (*Bekendtgørelse om fjernaflæste elmålere og måling af elektricitet i slutforbruget*) (Executive Order No. 1215 of 20 November 2024).
- Danish Executive Order on Information Obligations of Energy Companies and Building Owners towards Final Customers and End-Users regarding Energy Consumption and Billing (*Bekendtgørelse om energivirksomheder og bygningsejeres oplysningsforpligtelser overfor slutkunder og slutbrugere om energiforbrug og fakturering m.v.*) (Executive Order No. 1168 of 2 October 2025)

The Danish Safety Technology Authority has also compiled a number of references to rules relating to high-voltage current here:

<https://www.sik.dk/erhverv/elinstallationer-og-elanlaeg/love-og-regler/tidligere-regelsaet-paa-el-omraadet-arkiv/staerkstroembekendtgoerelsen>

In addition, it is important that project promoters comply with the applicable GDPR obligations in accordance with:

- Danish Data Protection Act (Act No. 289 of 8 March 2024)
- Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC (General Data Protection Regulation).

3.4.6 Contact details of authorities and key stakeholders

The competent authority under the TEN-E Regulation is:

- Danish Energy Agency ens@ens.dk

Other relevant authorities:

- Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, mail@sgav.dk
- Danish Safety Technology Authority, sik@sik.dk
- Danish Agency for Data Supply and Infrastructure, sdfi@sdfi.dk
- Danish Environmental Protection Agency, mst@mst.dk
- Danish Agency for Planning and Rural Development (Copenhagen), plst@plst.dk
- Banedanmark (the Danish railway infrastructure manager), banedanmark@bane.dk
- Danish Coastal Authority, kdi@kyst.dk
- Danish Maritime Authority, sfs@dma.dk
- Danish Business Authority, erst@erst.dk

Key stakeholders (interest groups that are normally consulted in connection with infrastructure projects):

- Danish Hunters' Association, post@jaegerne.dk
- Danish Society for Nature Conservation, dn@dn.dk
- Danish Ornithological Society, dof@dof.dk
- Danish Forest Association, af@danskskovforening.dk
- Danish Water and Wastewater Association, danva@danva.dk
- Association of Danish Museums, info@dkmuseer.dk
- Danish Outdoor Council, fr@friluftsradet.dk

Chapter 4: Smart gas networks

According to the TEN-E Regulation, PCI projects in the energy infrastructure category of smart gas networks must have a cross-border impact. Smart gas systems are a new type of PCI project in the TEN-E Regulation concerning methane gas networks. In the Regulation, this is referred to as smart gas networks.

According to Annex II of the TEN-E Regulation, this refers to the following equipment or facilities, which are intended to create the necessary conditions for, and facilitate, the integration of a variety of low-carbon and, in particular, renewable gases, including biomethane or hydrogen, into the gas network:

- Digital systems and components that integrate information and communication technologies (ICT), control systems and sensor technologies to create the necessary conditions for interactive and intelligent monitoring, metering, quality control and management of production, transmission, distribution, storage and consumption within a gas network.
- Equipment enabling the reversal of gas flows from distribution to transmission level, including the related physical upgrades where necessary for the functioning of equipment and facilities used for the integration of low-carbon and, in particular, renewable gases.

This category does not only concern physical infrastructure projects such as reverse-flow facilities, but may also include, for example, digital infrastructure used to integrate low-carbon and renewable gas sources.

Typically, a cross-border project will be designed at transmission level, which is directly connected to neighbouring countries. However, the category is not limited to transmission level. The decisive factor is the cross-border impact of the project.

4.1 Requirements for project promoters

In the case of transmission-level projects, these are designed by Energinet, which is Denmark's only gas transmission company and has full ownership of the gas transmission system in Denmark.

The same applies to projects relating to gas storage. These projects are designed by Gas Storage Denmark, a wholly owned subsidiary of Energinet. Gas Storage Denmark has full ownership of the Danish gas storage facilities.

If projects are at distribution level, they are designed by Evida, which is Denmark's only gas distribution company and has full ownership of the gas distribution systems in Denmark.

Neither the licences for Energinet under the Danish Act on Energinet, nor the licences granted to Evida under either the Danish Heat Supply Act or the Danish Gas Supply Act, are considered part of the permit process covered by the TEN-E Regulation.

No approval is required from the Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities for project owners other than Energinet. However, for Energinet, the notification of a project as a potential PCI candidate is subject to authorisation from the Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities. This follows from Executive Order No. 1047 of 28 May 2021 on system operator responsibilities and the use of the

gas system. According to section 15(1)(3) of the Executive Order, Energinet must obtain permission from the Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities to register PCI projects with the European Commission.

Regardless of the process for registering a PCI project and regardless of any permits under the Danish Act on Energinet, the Danish Heat Supply Act or the Danish Gas Supply Act, all other relevant permits required for the project must also be obtained. This is done independently of the registration of a PCI project candidacy with the European Commission.

4.2 Relevant environmental assessments and decisions

This section lists the environmental assessments and decisions that will typically form part of the permit process. The list below is not exhaustive, and for some projects not all permits are relevant. If additional environmental assessments need to be prepared or additional decisions obtained for a specific project, this will be communicated at the latest when the project promoter, in cooperation with the Danish Energy Agency, prepares the detailed timetable for the project. See Section 2.4 for more details on establishing a detailed timetable for the permit process.

Environmental assessments and decisions in the procedure prior to submitting the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process, where relevant:

- Environmental assessment of the planning basis
- Draft environmental impact report for projects listed in Annex 1 or Annex 2 of the Environmental Assessment Act, where a screening decision has determined that an environmental assessment is required (relevant municipality or the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment)
- Impact assessment of the project's effects on Natura 2000 areas.

Permits and approvals issued in the statutory permit process, where relevant:

- Adoption of the planning basis (relevant municipality) or national planning directive (Danish Agency for Planning and Rural Development)
- Environmental approval, including any regulatory acceptance of high-risk activities (relevant municipality, Danish Environmental Protection Agency or the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment)
- Building and construction permits (relevant municipality)
- Permit for the use of Denmark's subsoil (Danish Energy Agency)
- Permission to lay pipelines for the transport of hydrocarbons at sea (Energy Agency)
- Approval for the establishment and operation of storage facilities as a listed activity (*the Danish Ministry of Environment and Gender Equality*)
- Licence to operate a storage facility (Danish Energy Agency)
- Permit pursuant to the Danish Executive Order on emergency preparedness for the gas system (Danish Energy Agency)
- Permit pursuant to the Danish Executive Order on IT preparedness for the gas system (Danish Energy Agency).

Further information on regulatory processing can be found in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines on environmental approval: <https://miljogodkendelsesvejledningen.dk>.

4.3 Scope of documentation and level of detail of information in the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process

Once the necessary environmental assessments are available, the project promoter may submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the PCI project to proceed to the statutory permit process. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application marks the transition to the statutory permit granting process (see Chapter 2).

The following documentation must be provided with the application to move to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process:

- Environmental impact report, if relevant
- Impact assessment for Natura 2000 areas, if relevant
- Proposal for municipal plan supplement and local plan, if relevant
- Impact assessment at sea, if relevant
- Report on public participation.

The report on public participation must summarise the results of all activities carried out in connection with public participation, including consultations conducted before the start of the permit process and all consultations conducted during the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The report must meet the requirements of Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation. The results of the second public consultation phase should therefore not be included in this report, as this consultation takes place after the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process and after the report on public participation has been submitted to the Danish Energy Agency.

4.4 Workflow and indicative timeframe

The project promoter submits the project to the Danish Energy Agency. A detailed description of the project must be provided, in accordance with Article 10(3) of the TEN-E Regulation (see Section 2.1). On the basis of the description provided, the Danish Energy Agency, in cooperation with other relevant authorities, assesses whether the project is sufficiently mature to commence the permit process. The Danish Energy Agency must either approve or reject the notification in writing within three months of receiving it. A rejection may be issued if the project is deemed not to be sufficiently mature to commence the first stage of the permit process. The Danish Energy Agency must justify any rejection of a notification. If the project is deemed to be sufficiently mature, the Danish Energy Agency will approve the notification.

Stage 1: Notification and preparation of application material

The Danish Energy Agency determines the scope of documentation and the level of detail of the information to be submitted as part of the application. This is done in consultation with other relevant authorities and in accordance with Article 10(6)(a) of the TEN-E Regulation. For example, it is clarified whether the project is subject to an environmental assessment, whether it requires the preparation of a municipal plan supplement and/or local plan, and whether the project is covered by the risk notification.

The project promoter, in collaboration with the Danish Energy Agency and other relevant authorities, prepares a detailed timetable for the permit process in accordance with Article

10(6)(b) of the TEN-E Regulation. No later than six months after the notification, the documentation requirements and the detailed timetable must be established and sent to the project promoter.

Within an indicative period of three months after approval of the notification, the project promoter shall submit a concept for public participation to the Danish Energy Agency for approval in accordance with Article 9(3) and Annex VI of the TEN-E Regulation. Within three months of receiving the concept, the Danish Energy Agency must either request changes to the concept or approve it.

Once the concept has been approved, the first public consultation phase shall be carried out in accordance with Article 9(4) and Annex VI, points 3 and 5, of the TEN-E Regulation. No later than at this stage, the project promoter shall set up a website about the project, which shall be updated regularly in accordance with Article 9(7) and Annex VI, point 6, of the TEN-E Regulation. An information leaflet about the project shall be prepared, and a written invitation to an information meeting about the project shall be sent out.

As a starting point, the first public consultation phase will be conducted in such a way that the public consultation pursuant to Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation and the first public consultation phase pursuant to Section 35 of the Danish Environmental Assessment Act will be conducted jointly.

If the project is subject to an environmental assessment, the environmental assessment authority (the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment or the relevant municipality) will, after the first public consultation phase, prepare a scoping statement defining the scope of the environmental impact assessment.

On the basis of the scoping statement, the project promoter prepares a draft environmental impact assessment report. At the same time, other application materials are prepared, including an application for environmental approval, notification of high-risk activities and an internal contingency plan.

The municipality must also prepare proposals for municipal plan supplements and local plans, if relevant to the project. Proposals for the planning basis and any environmental assessment thereof may be prepared and processed in parallel with the environmental impact assessment process. However, the planning process is often initiated before the first public consultation phase.

Proposals for environmental impact assessments are submitted to the environmental assessment authority, which, after reviewing the report, sends it for consultation as part of the second public consultation phase together with a draft environmental approval. If deemed appropriate, the municipal plan supplement, local plan and any environmental assessment thereof are sent for consultation at the same time as part of the second public consultation phase.

Stage 2: The statutory permit process

An application for transition to the statutory permit process is submitted to the Danish Energy Agency. Applications for the individual relevant decisions can be sent either directly to the competent authority or through the Danish Energy Agency. When the Danish Energy Agency

receives the application, it consults the relevant authorities to determine whether the case has been sufficiently clarified for the authorities to process the case with a view to issuing the relevant permits. The Danish Energy Agency will request additional information on behalf of the relevant authorities if necessary. The Danish Energy Agency will then accept the application as soon as possible and no later than three months after the case has been fully clarified. The case will then proceed to the statutory permit process in accordance with Article 10(6) of the TEN-E Regulation.

The statutory permit process must be completed no later than 1½ years after the Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application. The Danish Energy Agency sets reasonable deadlines for the individual decisions in cooperation with the relevant authorities.

See also Chapter 2 on the permit granting process for PCI projects in general.

4.5 Relevant legislation

This section provides an overview of relevant legislation, including environmental legislation. This is not an exhaustive list, as other regulations may also be relevant depending on the specific project. The section is divided into two parts:

- a) relevant legislation for the main permits for projects
- b) an indicative list of other legislation that may be relevant to the projects

4.5.1 Relevant legislation for project permits

- Danish Act on Energinet (Consolidated Act No. 271 of 9 March 2023)
- Danish Gas Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 1286 of 3 November 2025)
- Danish Heat Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 124 of 2 February 2024)
- Danish Planning Act (Consolidated Act No. 572 of 29 May 2024)
- Danish Environmental Assessment Act (Consolidated Act No. 4 of 3 January 2023).
- Danish Executive Order on the designation and administration of international nature conservation areas and the protection of certain species (*Bekendtgørelse om udpegning og administration af internationale naturbeskyttelsesområder samt beskyttelse af visse arter*) (the "Habitat Order") (Executive Order No. 1098 of 21 August 2023).
- Danish Executive Order on safety regulations for natural gas installations and bio-natural gas installations under the Working Environment Act (*Bekendtgørelse om sikkerhedsbestemmelser for naturgasanlæg og bionaturgasanlæg efter lov om arbejdsmiljø*) (Executive Order No. 1988 of 9 December 2020).

4.5.2 Other relevant legislation depending on the specific project

- Danish Continental Shelf Act (Act No. 199 of 27 February 2024).
- Danish Subsoil Act (Consolidated Act No. 1461 of 29 November 2023)
- Danish Forest Act (Consolidated Act No. 690 of 26 May 2023)
- Danish Watercourse Act (Consolidated Act No. 1217 of 25 November 2019)
- Danish Nature Conservation Act (Consolidated Act No. 927 of 28 June 2024)
- Danish Water Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 1149 of 28 October 2024)
- Danish Fisheries Act (Consolidated Act No. 205 of 1 March 2023)
- Danish Museums Act (Consolidated Act No. 1017 of 7 July 2025)

- Danish Executive Order on Environmental Approval of Listed Activities (Approval Order) (Executive Order No. 1027 of 2 September 2024).

4.6 Contact details of authorities and key stakeholders

The competent authority under the TEN-E Regulation is:

- The Danish Energy Agency, ens@ens.dk

The list contains the names of authorities that may be relevant to PCI projects.

Other relevant authorities:

- Danish Working Environment Authority, at@at.dk
- Banedanmark (the Danish railway infrastructure manager), banedanmark@bane.dk
- Danish Emergency Management Agency, brs@brs.dk
- By & Havn (Copenhagen City & Port Development Corporation), info@byoghavn.dk
- Danish Defence Property Agency, fes-ktp-@mil.dk
- Danish Coastal Authority, kdi@kyst.dk
- Danish Agricultural Agency, mail@lbst.dk
- Danish Environmental Protection Agency, mst@mst.dk
- Danish Agency for Planning and Rural Development, plst@plst.dk
- Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces, post@slks.dk
- Danish Agency for Green Area Transition and Aquatic Environment, mail@sgav.dk
- Danish Maritime Authority, sfs@dma.dk
- Danish Civil Aviation and Railway Authority, info@trafikstyrelsen.dk
- Danish Road Directorate, vd@vd.dk
- Relevant municipalities (depending on the planned route)

Key stakeholders (interest groups that are normally consulted in connection with infrastructure projects):

- Danish Hunters' Association, post@jaegerne.dk
- Danish Society for Nature Conservation, dn@dn.dk
- Danish Ornithological Society, dof@dof.dk
- Danish Forest Association, af@danskskovforening.dk
- Danish Water and Wastewater Association, danva@danva.dk
- Association of Danish Museums, info@dkmuseer.dk
- Danish Outdoor Council, fr@friluftsradet.dk

Chapter 5: Hydrogen

According to the TEN-E Regulation, PCI projects in the energy infrastructure category of hydrogen must have a cross-border effect. Such projects may involve the establishment of new hydrogen infrastructure or the complete or partial conversion of existing methane or natural gas infrastructure.

According to Annex II of the TEN-E Regulation, this may involve:

- Pipelines for the transport of hydrogen, mainly at high pressure.
- Storage facilities.
- Terminals for receiving, storing or regasifying hydrogen.
- Equipment or facilities essential for safety and efficient operation and bidirectional capacity, including compressor stations.
- Equipment or facilities that enable the use of hydrogen or hydrogen-based fuels in the transport sector and PCI projects within the scope of the TEN-E Regulation for transport.

In addition to the cross-border impact of the project, it is also relevant whether the project contributes to ensuring a transparent and non-discriminatory market for hydrogen.

5.1 Requirements for project promoters

The TEN-E Regulation states that PCI projects will mainly transport hydrogen at high pressure, which can be interpreted as hydrogen transmission, as this is usually high pressure, while hydrogen distribution is usually low pressure. Danish national regulation of hydrogen does not contain a pressure limit that distinguishes between the two systems, but there is a distinction between hydrogen transmission and hydrogen distribution. This is stated in the political agreement: Part 1 of the agreement on ownership and operation of the future Danish pipeline hydrogen infrastructure, which provides a national direction for the infrastructure. According to this, Energinet must, as a starting point, connect cross-border piped hydrogen infrastructure to a Danish receiving point, offshore piped hydrogen infrastructure, and cross-border hydrogen pipes across the country to a hydrogen storage facility. Evida must, as a starting point, connect domestic hydrogen producers and consumers and may connect them to an interconnected hydrogen system. However, the decisive factor for any PCI project remains the cross-border effect of the project itself rather than its designation as transmission/distribution or the wording of the TEN-E Regulation regarding high-pressure pipelines.

In the case of projects at the Danish transmission level, these are designed by Energinet as the country's only hydrogen transmission company with future full ownership of the hydrogen transmission system in Denmark.

In the case of hydrogen storage projects, a political decision on ownership is still pending.

If the projects are at distribution level, they will be designed by Evida as the country's only hydrogen distribution company with expected full ownership of the gas distribution systems in Denmark.

Neither the licences for Energinet under the Act on Energinet nor for Evida under the Gas Supply Act are considered part of the permit process covered by the TEN-E Regulation.

For Energinet, the notification of a project as a potential PCI candidate is subject to a licence requirement from the Minister for Climate, Energy and Utilities. This follows from an Executive Order on system operators and the use of the gas system.

Regardless of the process for registering a PCI project and regardless of any permits under the Energy Network Act or the Gas Supply Act, all other relevant permits must also be obtained for the project. This is done independently of the registration of a candidacy as a PCI project with the European Commission.

5.2 Relevant environmental assessments and decisions

Environmental assessments and decisions are often crucial for a project. They are therefore an essential part of the permit process. The list below is not exhaustive. In particular, there may be projects where not all permits are relevant. There may also be cases where additional permits are required. If so, this will be stated in the detailed timetable for the permit process. As the competent authority, the Danish Energy Agency draws up the detailed timetable in collaboration with other relevant authorities and the project promoter. See Section 2.4 for more information on establishing a detailed timetable for the permit process.

Environmental assessments and decisions in the procedure prior to submitting the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process, if necessary:

- Environmental assessment of the planning basis
- Draft environmental impact report for projects listed in Annex 1 or Annex 2 of the Environmental Assessment Act, where a screening decision has determined that an environmental assessment is required
- Assessment of the significance of the project's effects on Natura 2000 areas

Permits and approvals issued in the statutory permit process, if necessary:

- Adoption of the planning basis (municipality) or national planning directive (Danish Agency for Planning and Rural Development)
- Environmental impact assessment (municipality, Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment or Danish Environmental Protection Agency)
- Environmental approval, including any regulatory acceptance of high-risk activities (municipality or Danish Environmental Protection Agency)
- Permit for the use of Denmark's subsoil (Danish Energy Agency)
- Permission to lay pipelines for the transport of hydrocarbons at sea (Danish Energy Agency)
- Approval for the establishment and operation of storage facilities as a listed activity (*the Danish Ministry of Environment and Gender Equality*)
- Licence to operate a storage facility (Danish Energy Agency)
- Permission for hydrogen infrastructure preparedness (under preparation).

Further information on regulatory processing can be found in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines on environmental approval: <https://miljogodkendelsesvejledningen.dk>.

5.3 Scope of documentation and level of detail in the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process

Once the necessary environmental assessments have been completed, the project promoter can apply to move on to the statutory permit process by submitting an application to the Danish Energy Agency requesting that the permit process be transferred to the statutory permit process. Once the Danish Energy Agency has accepted the applications, the statutory permit process is initiated (see Chapter 2).

The application to use the statutory permit granting process must be accompanied by:

- Environmental impact report, if relevant
- Impact assessment for Natura 2000 areas, if relevant
- Proposal for municipal plan supplement and local plan, if relevant
- Impact assessment at sea, if relevant
- Report on public participation.

The report on public participation must meet the requirements of Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation. The report must summarise the results of all activities carried out in connection with public participation, including consultations carried out before the start of the permit process and all consultations carried out before the application was submitted. This means that the results of the second public consultation phase are not included in this report, as this consultation takes place after the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process, including the report on public participation, has been submitted to the Danish Energy Agency.

5.4 Workflow and indicative timeframe

The project promoter submits the project to the Danish Energy Agency. A detailed description of the project must be attached in accordance with Article 10(3) of the TEN-E Regulation. On the basis of the attached documentation, the Danish Energy Agency assesses whether the project is sufficiently mature for the permit process to be initiated. The Danish Energy Agency's assessment is made in collaboration with other relevant authorities. No later than three months after receiving the notification, the Danish Energy Agency must either approve or reject the notification in writing. A rejection may be given if the project is deemed not to be sufficiently mature to commence the first stage of the permit process, i.e. the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The Danish Energy Agency must justify any rejection of a notification.

If the project is deemed to be sufficiently mature, the Danish Energy Agency will approve the notification.

Stage 1: Notification and preparation of application material

The Danish Energy Agency determines the scope of documentation and the level of detail of the information to be submitted as part of the application. This is done in consultation with other relevant authorities and in accordance with Article 10(6)(a) of the TEN-E Regulation. For example, it is clarified whether the project is subject to an environmental assessment, whether it requires the preparation of a municipal plan supplement and/or local plan, and whether the project is covered by the risk notification.

The Danish Energy Agency, in collaboration with the project promoter and the relevant authorities, draws up a detailed timetable for the permit process in accordance with Article 10(6)(b) of the TEN-E Regulation. No later than six months after the notification, the documentation requirements and the detailed timetable must be established and sent to the project promoter.

Within an indicative period of three months after acknowledgement of the notification, the project promoter shall submit a concept for public participation for approval by the Danish Energy Agency in accordance with Article 9(3) and Annex VI of the TEN-E Regulation. Within three months of receiving the concept, the Danish Energy Agency must either request changes to the concept or approve it.

Once the concept has been approved, the first public participation phase shall be carried out in accordance with Article 9(4) and Annex VI, points 3 and 5, of the TEN-E Regulation. No later than at this stage, the project promoter shall set up a website about the project, which shall be updated regularly in accordance with Article 9(7) and Annex VI, point 6, of the TEN-E Regulation. An information leaflet about the project shall be prepared, and a written invitation to an information meeting about the project shall be sent out.

As a starting point, the first public consultation phase will be conducted in such a way that the public consultation pursuant to Article 9 of the TEN-E Regulation and the first public consultation phase pursuant to Section 35 of the Environmental Assessment Act will be conducted jointly.

If the project is subject to an environmental assessment, the environmental assessment authority (the Danish Environmental Protection Agency, the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment or the municipality) will, after the first public consultation phase, prepare a scoping statement defining the scope of the environmental impact assessment.

On the basis of the scoping statement, the project promoter prepares a draft environmental impact assessment. At the same time, other application materials are prepared, including an application for environmental approval, notification of risk activities and an internal contingency plan.

The municipality must also prepare proposals for municipal plan supplements and local plans, if relevant to the project. Proposals for the planning basis and any environmental assessment thereof may be prepared and processed in parallel with the environmental impact assessment process. However, the planning process is often initiated before the first public consultation phase.

Proposals for environmental impact reports are sent to the environmental assessment authority, which, after reviewing the report, sends it for consultation as part of the second public consultation phase together with a draft environmental approval. If deemed appropriate, the municipal plan supplement, local plan and any environmental assessment thereof are sent for consultation at the same time as part of the second public consultation phase.

Stage 2: Transition to the statutory permit process

Applications for transition to the statutory permit process are submitted to the Danish Energy Agency. Applications for the individual relevant decisions can be sent either directly to the competent authority or via the Danish Energy Agency. When the Danish Energy Agency receives the application, it consults the relevant authorities to determine whether the case has been

sufficiently clarified for the authorities to process the case with a view to issuing the relevant permits. The Danish Energy Agency will request additional information on behalf of the relevant authorities if necessary. The Danish Energy Agency will then accept the application as soon as possible and no later than three months after the case has been fully clarified. The case will then proceed to the statutory permit process in accordance with Article 10(6) of the TEN-E Regulation.

The statutory permit process must be completed no later than 1½ years after the Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application. The Danish Energy Agency sets reasonable deadlines for the individual decisions in cooperation with the relevant authorities.

See also Chapter 2 on the permit process for PCI projects in general.

5.5 Relevant legislation

The following is not an exhaustive list, as other rules may also be relevant depending on the specific project.

The section is divided into two parts:

- a) relevant legislation for the main permits for projects
- b) an indicative list of other legislation that may be relevant to the projects

5.5.1 Permits and legislation for projects

- Danish Act on Energinet (Consolidated Act No. 271 of 9 March 2023)
- Danish Gas Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 1100 of 16 August 2023)
- Danish Heat Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 2068 of 16 November 2021)
- Danish Planning Act (Consolidated Act No. 1157 of 1 July 2020)
- Danish Environmental Assessment Act (Consolidated Act No. 4 of 3 January 2023)
- Danish Executive Order on the designation and administration of international nature conservation areas and the protection of certain species (*Bekendtgørelse om udpegning og administration af internationale naturbeskyttelsesområder samt beskyttelse af visse arter*) (the "Habitat Order") (Executive Order No. 1098 of 21 August 2023)
- Danish Executive Order on safety regulations for natural gas installations and bio-natural gas installations under the Working Environment Act (*Bekendtgørelse om sikkerhedsbestemmelser for naturgasanlæg og bionaturgasanlæg efter lov om arbejdsmiljø*) (Executive Order No. 1988 of 9 December 2020).

5.5.2 Other relevant legislation depending on the specific project

- Danish Continental Shelf Act (Act No. 199 of 27 February 2024)
- Danish Subsoil Act (Consolidated Act No. 1533 of 26 December 2019)
- Danish Forest Act (Consolidated Act No. 690 of 26 May 2023)
- Danish Watercourse Act (Consolidated Act No. 1217 of 25 November 2019)
- Danish Nature Conservation Act (Consolidated Act No. 1392 of 4 October 2022)
- Danish Water Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 602 of 10 May 2022)
- Danish Fisheries Act (Consolidated Act No. 205 of 1 March 2023)
- Danish Museums Act (Consolidated Act No. 358 of 8 April 2014)

- Danish Executive Order on Environmental Approval of Listed Activities (Approval Order) (Executive Order No. 1083 of 9 August 2023).

5.6 Contact details of authorities and key stakeholders

The competent authority under the TEN-E Regulation is:

- The Danish Energy Agency ens@ens.dk

Other relevant authorities:

- The Danish Working Environment Authority, at@at.dk
- Banedanmark (the Danish railway infrastructure manager), banedanmark@bane.dk
- The Danish Emergency Management Agency, brs@brs.dk
- By & Havn (Copenhagen City & Port Development Corporation), info@byoghavn.dk
- Danish Defence Property Agency, fes@mil.dk
- Danish Coastal Authority, kdi@kyst.dk
- Danish Agricultural Agency, mail@lbst.dk
- Danish Environmental Protection Agency, mst@mst.dk
- Danish Agency for Planning and Rural Development, plast@plst.dk
- Danish Safety Technology Authority, sik@sik.dk
- Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces, post@slks.dk
- Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, mail@sgav.dk
- Danish Maritime Authority, sfs@dma.dk
- Danish Civil Aviation and Railway Authority, info@trafikstyrelsen.dk
- Danish Road Directorate, vd@vd.dk
- Relevant municipalities (depending on the planned route).

Key stakeholders:

The list includes interest groups that are normally consulted in connection with infrastructure projects.

- Danish Hunters' Association, post@jaegerne.dk
- Danish Society for Nature Conservation, dn@dn.dk
- Danish Ornithological Society, dof@dof.dk
- Danish Forest Association, info@skovforeningen.dk
- Danish Water and Wastewater Association, danva@danva.dk
- Danish Emergency Management Agency, post@danskeberedskaber.dk
- Association of Danish Museums, info@dkmuseer.dk
- Danish Outdoor Council, fr@friluftsradet.dk

Chapter 6: Electrolyser facilities:

Electrolysis plants for hydrogen production are industrial plants that can vary greatly in design and production capacity. For this reason, the approvals and permits required for each plant will vary.

According to Annex II of the TEN-E Regulation, PCI projects in the energy infrastructure category of electrolysis facilities may be:

- Electrolysis plants
 - with a capacity of at least 50 MW. This capacity must be provided either by a single plant or by a set of electrolysis plants that are part of a joint coordinated project
 - whose production has a greenhouse gas reduction of at least 70% compared to the fossil fuel reference of 94 g CO₂ eq /MJ.
 - which also have a grid-related function, particularly with regard to the flexibility of the system as a whole and the system efficiency of the electricity and hydrogen networks as a whole.
- Associated equipment, including pipeline connections to the grid

6.1 Requirements for project promoters

All private actors wishing to develop a project for electrolysis facilities are eligible to apply.

6.2 Relevant environmental assessments and decisions

This section lists the environmental assessments and decisions that will often form part of the permit process. There may be specific projects where not all of the permits mentioned are relevant. If additional permits are required, this will be stated in the detailed timetable for the permit process, which the Danish Energy Agency will draw up in collaboration with other relevant authorities and the project promoter. See Section 2.4 for more information on establishing a detailed timetable for the permit process.

Environmental assessments and decisions in the procedure prior to submitting the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process, if necessary:

- Environmental assessment of the planning basis (municipality)
- Draft planning basis (municipality)
- Draft environmental impact report for projects in Annex 1 or Annex 2 of the Environmental Assessment Act, where a screening decision has determined that an environmental assessment is required (project promoter)
- Impact assessment of the project's effects on Natura 2000 areas (project promoter)

Permits and approvals issued in the statutory permit process, if necessary:

- Adoption of planning basis (municipality)
- Environmental impact assessment (Danish Environmental Protection Agency or municipality)
- Environmental approval, including any regulatory acceptance of high-risk activities (Danish Environmental Protection Agency or municipality)
- Permit for extraction of groundwater or surface water (municipality)

- Permit for discharge of wastewater or connection permit to wastewater treatment plant (Danish Environmental Protection Agency or municipality)
- Building and construction permits (municipality)
- Permit under the Emergency Management Act (municipal emergency services)
- Grid connection agreement with Energinet or the grid operator.

The local authority is responsible for environmental impact assessments, environmental approvals and wastewater and discharge permits if the activity solely involves hydrogen production by electrolysis. If activities listed in Annex 1 or 2 to the Approval Order are also involved, the Danish Environmental Protection Agency is the authority responsible for these permits. This applies, for example, to plants where both hydrogen production and further conversion of hydrogen to, for example, methanol or ammonia take place. However, it is always the municipality that grants permission for the connection of wastewater to plants belonging to wastewater supply companies (covered by Section 2(1) of the Danish Act on the Organisation and Economic Conditions of the Water Sector). This applies regardless of whether the environmental approval is granted by the municipality or the Danish Environmental Protection Agency.

Further information on the regulatory process for establishing PtX plants on land can be found in the Danish Energy Agency's guide: [Establishment and operation of PtX plants](#) and in the Danish Environmental Protection Agency's guide on environmental approval: <https://miljogodkendelsesvejledningen.dk>.

6.3 Scope of documentation and level of detail of information in the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process

Once the necessary environmental assessments are available, the project promoter can submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the PCI project to proceed to the statutory permit process. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application marks the transition to the statutory permit process. The following documentation must be provided with the application to move to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process:

- Environmental assessment of the planning basis, if relevant
- Environmental impact report, if relevant
- Impact assessment of the project's effects on Natura 2000 areas, if relevant
- Report on public participation

The public participation report must summarise the results of all activities carried out in connection with public participation, including consultations carried out before the start of the permit granting process and all consultations carried out during the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The report must meet the requirements of Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation. The results of the second public consultation phase should therefore not be included in this report, as this consultation takes place after the submission of the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process, including the report on public participation, to the Danish Energy Agency.

6.4 Workflow and indicative timeframe

This section sets out an indicative workflow and timeframe for PCI electrolysis facilitator projects on land in Denmark.

The project promoter submits the project to the Danish Energy Agency and includes a detailed description of the project, in accordance with Article 10(3) of the TEN-E Regulation. Based on the description submitted, the Danish Energy Agency, in cooperation with other relevant authorities, assesses whether the project is sufficiently mature for the permit process to begin. No later than three months after receiving the project notification, the Danish Energy Agency must either approve or reject the notification in writing. Rejection may be given if the project is deemed not to be sufficiently mature to commence the first stage of the permit process, i.e. the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The Danish Energy Agency must justify any rejection of a notification.

If the project is deemed to be sufficiently mature, the Danish Energy Agency will approve the notification.

Stage 1: Notification and preparation of application material

The Danish Energy Agency, together with other relevant authorities, determines the scope of documentation and the level of detail of the information to be submitted as part of the application, in accordance with Article 10(6)(a) of the TEN-E Regulation. For example, it is clarified whether the project is subject to an environmental assessment, whether it requires the preparation of a municipal plan supplement and/or local plan, and whether the project is covered by the risk notification.

The Danish Energy Agency, in collaboration with the project promoter and the relevant authorities, will draw up a detailed timetable for the permit process in accordance with Article 10(6)(b) of the TEN-E Regulation. No later than six months after the notification, the documentation requirements and the detailed timetable must be established and sent to the project promoter.

Within an indicative period of three months after acknowledgement of the notification, the project promoter shall submit a concept for public participation to the Danish Energy Agency for approval, in accordance with Article 9(3) and Annex VI of the TEN-E Regulation. Within three months of receiving the concept, the Danish Energy Agency must either request changes to the concept or approve it.

Once the concept has been approved, the first public consultation phase shall be carried out, in accordance with Article 9(4) and Annex VI, points 3 and 5, of the TEN-E Regulation. No later than at this stage the project promoter shall set up a website about the project, which shall be updated regularly in accordance with Article 9(7) and Annex VI, point 6, of the TEN-E Regulation. An information leaflet about the project shall be prepared, and a written invitation to an information meeting about the project shall be sent out.

As a starting point, the first public consultation phase will be conducted in such a way that the public consultation under Article 9 of the TEN-E Regulation and the first public consultation phase under Section 35 of the Environmental Assessment Act will be conducted jointly.

If the project is subject to an environmental assessment, the environmental assessment authority (the Danish Agricultural and Fisheries Agency or the municipality) will, after the first public consultation phase, prepare a scoping statement defining the scope of the environmental impact assessment.

Based on the scoping statement, the project promoter prepares a draft environmental impact assessment. At the same time, other application materials are prepared, including an application for environmental approval, notification of hazardous activities and an internal contingency plan.

The municipality must also prepare proposals for municipal plan supplements and local plans, if relevant to the project. Proposals for the planning basis and any environmental assessment thereof may be prepared and processed in parallel with the environmental impact assessment process. However, the planning process is often initiated before the first public consultation phase.

Proposals for environmental impact assessments are submitted to the environmental assessment authority, which, after reviewing the report, sends it for consultation as part of the second public consultation phase together with a draft environmental approval. If deemed appropriate, the municipal plan supplement, local plan and any environmental assessment thereof are sent for consultation at the same time as part of the second public consultation phase.

Stage 2: Transition to the statutory permit process

An application for transition to the statutory permit process is submitted to the Danish Energy Agency. Applications for the individual relevant decisions can be sent either directly to the competent authority or through the Danish Energy Agency. When the Danish Energy Agency receives the application, it consults the relevant authorities to determine whether the case has been sufficiently clarified for the authorities to process the case with a view to issuing the relevant permits. The Danish Energy Agency will request additional information on behalf of the relevant authorities if necessary. The Danish Energy Agency will then accept the application as soon as possible and no later than three months after the case has been fully clarified. The case will then proceed to the statutory permit process, in accordance with Article 10(6) of the TEN-E Regulation.

The statutory permit process must be completed no later than 1½ years after the Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application. The Danish Energy Agency sets reasonable deadlines for the individual decisions in cooperation with the relevant authorities.

See also Chapter 2 on the permit process for PCI projects in general.

6.4 Relevant legislation

- Danish Environmental Assessment Act (Consolidated Act No. 4 of 3 January 2023)
- Danish Planning Act (Consolidated Act No. 572 of 29 May 2024)
- Danish Environmental Protection Act (Consolidated Act No. 1093 of 11 November 2024)
- Danish Executive Order on Environmental Approval of Listed Activities (the Approval Order) (*Bekendtgørelse om godkendelse af listevirksomhed*) (Executive Order No. 1027 of 2 September 2024)

- Danish Executive Order on Control of Major Accident Hazards Involving Dangerous Substances (the Risk Order) (*Bekendtgørelse om kontrol med risikoen for større uheld med farlige stoffer*) (Order No. 372 of 25 April 2016)
- Danish Emergency Preparedness Act (Consolidated Act No. 314 of 3 April 2017)
- Danish Electricity Supply Act (Act No. 1248 of 24 October 2023).
- Danish Water Supply Act (Consolidated Act No. 1149 of 28 October 2024).

6.5 Other relevant legislation depending on the specific project

- Greenhouse gas emissions permit pursuant to the EU Emissions Trading Directive (Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a system for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Union).
- Danish Act on Strengthened Preparedness in the Energy Sector (*Lov om styrket beredskab i energisektoren*) (Act No. 258 of 6 March 2025).
- Danish Executive Order on Resilience and Preparedness in the Energy Sector (*Bekendtgørelse om robusthed og beredskab i energisektoren*) (Executive Order No. 260 of 6 March 2025).

Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1185 of 10 February 2023 supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing a minimum threshold for greenhouse gas emission savings from recycled carbon fuels.

6.6 Contact details of authorities and key stakeholders
The competent authority under the TEN-E Regulation is:

- The Danish Energy Agency ens@ens.dk

Other relevant authorities:

- Danish Environmental Protection Agency, mst@mst.dk
- Danish Working Environment Authority, at@at.dk
- Danish Safety Technology Authority, sik@sik.dk
- Danish Business Authority, erst@erst.dk
- Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, mail@sgav.dk
- Danish Emergency Management Agency, brs@brs.dk
- Energinet, info@energinet.dk
- Danish Agency for Planning and Rural Development, plst@plst.dk
- Danish Civil Aviation and Railway Authority, info@trafikstyrelsen.dk
- The relevant municipality
- The municipal emergency services
- The police
- The local network operator

Chapter 7: Carbon dioxide ()

CO₂ storage and transport of CO₂ are new in Denmark, and there is therefore limited experience with permits for CO₂ network components covered by the TEN-E Regulation.

These include:

- a) Dedicated pipelines, but not upstream pipeline networks, used to transport carbon dioxide from more than one source for the purpose of permanent geological storage of carbon dioxide in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC
- b) fixed installations for liquefaction, buffer storage and conversion of carbon dioxide for further transport through pipelines and by dedicated means of transport such as ships, barges, lorries and trains
- c) surface facilities and injection facilities associated with infrastructure in a geological formation used for the permanent geological storage of carbon dioxide in accordance with Directive 2009/31/EC, where they do not involve the use of carbon dioxide for enhanced hydrocarbon recovery and are necessary to enable cross-border transport and storage of carbon dioxide
- d) any equipment or facilities essential for the satisfactory, safe and efficient functioning of the system concerned, including protection, monitoring and control systems.

There is considerable overlap with CCS projects and project components covered by the Net-Zero Industry Regulation ((EU) 2024/1735), which, however, covers all parts of the CCS value chain.

Authority coordination of permit procedures under the Net-Zero Industry Regulation is handled by the Danish Business Authority (One Stop Shop), which should also be contacted if a project that is part of a CCS value chain wishes to obtain status as a Strategic Net-Zero Industry Project.

Projects processed through the Danish Business Authority's [One Stop Shop](#) are assigned a permanent coordinator who follows the company/project promoter throughout the approval process. The coordinator involves the relevant municipalities and state authorities and coordinates the fastest possible process. The company/project promoter will also receive a comprehensive timetable and approval plan with statutory case-processing deadlines, providing an overview of all the necessary permits for the individual project. It is therefore possible to apply to the Danish Business Authority for designation of the project [here](#).

7.1 Requirements for project promoters

The overall approach to implementing CCS in Denmark is that it must be done on market terms and, unlike other areas covered by TEN-E, there is no central authority responsible for the planning and development of a CO₂ network.

The process for CO₂ network projects follows the overall permit granting process for PCI projects as described in more detail in Chapter 2, including the following actions by the project promoter:

- notifying the Danish Energy Agency of the project
- drafting a detailed timetable for the project
- drafting a concept for public participation
- creating a website, information leaflet and meetings with affected stakeholders

- holding at least one public meeting
- preparing application material for transition to Stage 2 of the permit process, including reports on environmental assessments
- Preparing a report on public participation and applications for permits from relevant authorities
- submitting application to the Danish Energy Agency to transition to the statutory permit process

7.2 Relevant environmental assessments and decisions

This section lists the environmental assessments and decisions that will typically be included in the permit process. If further environmental assessments need to be prepared or further decisions obtained for a specific project, this will be communicated at the latest when the project promoter involves the Danish Energy Agency in the preparation of the detailed timetable for the project.

The following PCI-relevant projects or project components are covered by Annex 1 to the Danish Environmental Assessment Act (consolidated as *VVM-loven*) mandating Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) for plans, programmes, and Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA), Pipelines with a diameter of more than 800 mm and a length of more than 40 km for the transport of CO₂ for geological storage, including associated pumping stations.

- Storage sites covered by [the CCS Directive](#)

For these projects, a full environmental assessment must be carried out, as specified in [the Environmental Assessment Act and the Environmental Assessment Order](#).

It will be up to the relevant environmental authority to decide whether PCI-relevant activities mentioned in Annex 2 to the Environmental Assessment Order are covered by the requirement for an environmental assessment. These include:

- Construction of pipelines for the transport of CO₂ for geological storage (projects not covered by Annex 1)
- Construction of railways and facilities for combined transport and intermodal terminals

An overview of relevant environmental authorities is provided in Table 7.1

Table 7.1 Overview of relevant environmental authorities for CO₂ network elements covered by the TEN-E Regulation.

	Overall authority	Implementing authority
Construction of pipelines for the transport of CO ₂ on land affecting up to two municipalities.	Municipal council	Municipal environmental administration
Construction of pipelines for the transport of CO ₂ on land affecting more than two municipalities.	Danish Ministry of Green Tripartite	Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment

Construction of pipelines for transporting CO ₂ at sea	Danish Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	Danish Energy Agency
Permanent facilities for liquefaction, buffer storage and conversion of CO ₂ for further transport, not relating to commercial ports, state railways and roads.	Municipal council	Municipal environmental administration
Facilities for geological storage of CO ₂ underground on land affecting up to two municipalities:	Municipal council	Municipal Environmental administration
Facilities for geological storage of CO ₂ underground on land affecting more than two municipalities:	Danish Ministry of Green Tripartite	Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment
Facilities for geological storage of CO ₂ underground at sea.	Ministry of Climate, Energy and Utilities	Danish Energy Agency

The following environmental assessments and decisions are included in the first stage prior to submitting an application to proceed to the statutory permit process.

- Decision on environmental assessment requirements (screening) (relevant environmental authority)
- Environmental impact assessment for projects listed in Annex 1 or Annex 2 of the Environmental Assessment Act, where a screening decision has determined that an environmental assessment is required (municipalities, the Danish Agency for Green Transition and Aquatic Environment, the Danish Energy Agency)
- First report on public participation.
- Proposals for changes to the physical planning basis necessary to realise the project (affected municipalities and the Danish Agency for Planning and Rural Development).

In addition to highlighting the environmental consequences of a project, the environmental assessment can also examine alternatives to, or changes to, the project promoter's project. At the same time, it is an important objective that the environmental assessment process gives the public and the authorities the opportunity to make suggestions or objections in connection with the project or the conditions under which the project can be realised.

Citizens, businesses and other authorities must therefore have the opportunity to be heard and to lodge complaints about a number of the decisions made by the authority in connection with the environmental impact report.

No later than three months after receiving the environmental assessment material, the Danish Energy Agency – in collaboration with other relevant public authorities – will assess the material and inform the project promoter whether it adequately describes the project and its environmental impact for the second stage of the approval process (the statutory permit process, described below) can be initiated.

If this is not the case, the Danish Energy Agency will ask the project promoter for further information in order to be able to initiate the second stage on a sufficiently informed basis.

7.3 Scope of documentation and level of detail of information when transitioning to the statutory permit process

Once the necessary environmental assessments are available, the project promoter can submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the PCI project to transition to the statutory permit process. The Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application marks the transition to the statutory permit process. The application to transition to the second phase must include at least the following:

- Detailed description of the project ([\(Article 10\(7\) of the TEN-E Regulation\)](#))
- Decision on environmental assessment requirements (relevant environmental authority)
- Environmental impact report, if relevant
- Proposal for municipal plan supplement and local plan, if relevant, and/or national planning directive (see Section 7.5, III)
- Report on public participation

Regardless of the decision on the requirement for an environmental assessment, the project promoter may carry out a full environmental assessment of projects or project components covered by Annex 2 to the Environmental Assessment Act

The report on public participation must summarise the results of all activities carried out in connection with public participation, including consultations carried out before the start of the permit process and all consultations carried out during the procedure prior to the submission of the application. The report must meet the requirements of Article 9(3) and (4) of the TEN-E Regulation. The results of the second public consultation phase should therefore not be included in this report, as this consultation takes place after the application to proceed to Stage 2 and the statutory permit process, including the report on public participation, has been submitted to the Danish Energy Agency.

The Danish Energy Agency will then, in collaboration with other relevant authorities and the project promoter, prepare an overview of the required regulatory approvals and the scope of documentation required to apply for the approvals.

Section 7.5 contains a non-exhaustive list of relevant legislation concerning CO₂ network infrastructure covered by [Annex III, Section 5 of the TEN-E Regulation](#).

7.4 Workflow and indicative timeframe

This section sets out an indicative workflow and timeframe for PCI projects under the CO₂ network theme. The specific workflow in a project is always adapted to the circumstances at hand, which means that the work processes can vary considerably from project to project.

For further details, please refer to Chapter 2 of the handbook.

- I. Project notification to the Danish Energy Agency

The project promoter notifies the project to the Danish Energy Agency and submits a detailed description of the project, in accordance with Article 10(1)(a) of the TEN-E Regulation. On the basis of the description, the Danish Energy Agency, in cooperation with the relevant authorities, decides whether the project is sufficiently mature for the permit process to be initiated. No later than three months after receiving the project notification, the Danish Energy Agency must either approve or reject the notification in writing. Rejection may be given if the project is deemed not to be sufficiently mature to commence the first stage of the permit process, which is the procedure prior to submitting the application. The Danish Energy Agency will justify any rejection of a notification.

If the project is deemed to be sufficiently mature, the Danish Energy Agency will approve the notification.

II. Framework for providing information on the case and preparing a timetable for the permit process

In collaboration with the project promoter and other relevant authorities, a list of the scope of documentation and the level of detail of the information to be submitted as part of the application will be prepared, along with a detailed timetable for the permit process.

The aim is to complete the list of necessary permits and the scope of documentation within three months of the notification being acknowledged.

The project promoter shall then, in cooperation with the Danish Energy Agency and other relevant authorities, draw up a detailed timetable for obtaining the necessary regulatory approvals (see Annex VI to the TEN-E Regulation).

If the project scope needs to be defined further, the list and detailed timetable will be prepared once this has been completed. Public participation and parallel environmental process

Within an indicative period of three months after acknowledgement of the notification, the project promoter must submit a concept for public participation to the Danish Energy Agency for approval. Together with other relevant authorities, the Danish Energy Agency will assess whether the concept can be approved or whether further activities are needed to ensure transparency and public participation in the project.

After approval of the concept for public participation, the first public consultation shall be carried out, in accordance with Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation, if this has not already taken place.

No later than at this point, the project promoter will set up a website with an updated description of the project. As a starting point, the project promoter will also prepare an information leaflet about the project and must ensure that written notice is given of information meeting(s) about the project. Also, the public consultations shall be conducted together with the consultations required under the Danish Environmental Assessment Act. Furthermore, the idea consultation for municipal plan supplements, local plans and national planning directives may be conducted as part of the overall consultation if deemed appropriate.

After the first round of public participation, the project promoter shall, in cooperation with the relevant environmental authority, determine the content of the environmental impact report. Furthermore, the project promoter shall prepare a report summarising the results of the public participation activities in accordance with Article 9(4) of the TEN-E Regulation.

If a local plan and municipal plan supplement are to be prepared for the project, the relevant municipality or municipalities must also prepare proposals for the planning basis. Proposals for the planning basis may be prepared and processed in parallel with the environmental impact assessment process.

III. Transition to the statutory permit process

Once the report on public participation and the relevant environmental assessments are available, the project promoter can submit an application to the Danish Energy Agency for the project to proceed to the statutory permit process. When the Danish Energy Agency receives the application, it consults the relevant authorities to determine whether the case has been sufficiently clarified for them to issue the relevant permits. The Danish Energy Agency will request additional information on behalf of the relevant authorities if necessary. The Danish Energy Agency will then accept, no later than three months after receiving the application, whether the project promoter has provided the relevant information. If the case is sufficiently documented, the Danish Energy Agency will accept the application as soon as possible.

As part of the statutory permit process, the drafts or proposals for the environmental impact report, impact assessment and planning basis are sent to the respective authorities, which adjust and send them for consultation as part of the second public consultation phase.

The aim is to issue the relevant permits within 1½ years of the Danish Energy Agency's acceptance of the application to proceed to the statutory permit process.

7.5 Relevant legislation

This section contains a non-exhaustive list of relevant legislation concerning CO₂ network components covered by the TEN-E Regulation, including environmental legislation.

The section is divided into the overall infrastructure categories covered by the TEN-E Regulation's thematic area for CO₂ networks.

It should be emphasised that Danish regulation concerning infrastructure for the transport and storage of CO₂ is still under development. It is expected that this will result in rules concerning requirements for, among other things, the safety of pipeline transport of CO₂. New legislation and regulation in the CCS area may also lead to changes in this area.

7.5.1 Onshore and offshore CO₂ pipelines

7.5.1.1 Relevant legislation depending on the specific project

Danish Act on the transport of CO₂ by pipeline (Act No. 612 of 11/06/2024)

- [Danish Act on the transport of CO₂ by pipeline](#) (Act No. 612 of 11/06/2024)
- [Danish CO₂ Pipeline Order](#) (Executive Order No. 1169 of 13/11/2024)
- [Environmental Assessment Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 4 of 03/01/2023)
- [Danish Order on Environmental Assessment](#) (Executive Order No. 1608 of 9 December 2024)
 - [Guidelines for the Act on Environmental Assessment of Plans and Programmes and Specific Projects \(EIA\) \(VEJ No. 9093 of 21/2/2024\)](#)
- [Danish Nature Protection Act \(Consolidated Act No. 927 of 28/06/2024\)](#)
 - [Guidelines on protected nature types under Section 3 of the Nature Protection Act](#)
 - [Guidance on building and protection lines – Sections 16-19 of the Nature Protection Act](#)

- [Danish Habitat Order \(Executive Order BEK No. 1098 of 21/08/2023\)](#)
- [Danish Water Planning Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 126 of 26/01/2017)
- [Danish Order on Action Programmes for Water District Areas](#) (Executive Order No. 797 of 13/06/2023)
- [Danish Planning Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 572 of 29/05/2024)
- [Danish Offshore Habitat Order](#) (Executive Order no. 846 of 26/06/2024)
- [Danish Coastal Protection Act](#) (Consolidated Act no. 245 of 28/02/2025)
- [Danish Forest Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 690 of 26/05/2023)
- [Danish Watercourse Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 1217 of 25/11/2019)
- [Danish Building Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 1178 of 23/09/2016)
- [Danish Order on Protected Nature Types](#) (Executive Order No. 695 of 03/06/2023)
- [Danish Museums Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 1017 of 07/07/2025)
- [Danish Order on Dune Conservation](#) (Executive Order No. 1061 of 21/08/2018)
- [Danish Order on Building and Protection Lines](#) (BEK No. 1066 of 21/08/2018)
- [Danish Working Environment Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 1108 of 15/09/2025)
- [Danish Environmental Protection Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 1093 of 11/10/2024)
- [Danish Soil Pollution Act](#) (Consolidated Act no. 282 of 27/03/2017)
- [Danish Building Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 1178 of 23/09/2016)
- [Danish Water Supply Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 1149 of 28/10/2024)
- [Danish Waste Order](#) (Executive Order no. 1749 of 30/12/2024)
- [Danish Order on Soil Movement](#) (Executive Order no. 1452 of 07/12/2015)
- [Danish Executive Order on Wastewater Plans and Wastewater Permits under the Environmental Protection Act](#) (Executive Order no. 866 of 20/06/2025)
- [Danish Executive Order on the Use of Pressure Equipment](#) (Executive Order No. 498 of 22/05/2024)
- [Danish Executive Order on the Design, Conversion and Repair of Pressure Equipment](#) (Executive Order No. 99 of 31/01/2007)
- [Danish Railway Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 1091 of 11/08/2023)
- [Danish Road Traffic Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 435 of 24/04/2024)
- [Danish Traffic Act](#) (Consolidated Act No. 1312 of 26/11/2024)
- [Danish Executive Order on Building Regulations 2018 \(BR18\)](#) (Executive Order No. 1399 of 12/12/2019)
- [Danish Executive Order on the Obligations of Building Owners](#) (Executive Order No. 117 of 5 February 2013)

7.5.3 Facilities for geological storage of CO₂

The Danish Energy Agency has produced two [guides](#) aimed at operators wishing to implement a CO₂ storage project and at the authorities responsible for processing applications.

The purpose of the two guides is to provide guidance and an overview of the various permits and approvals required for exploration activities and the establishment, operation and decommissioning of an onshore CO₂ storage project, They contain links to relevant legislation. One guide concerns [CO₂ storage projects underground on land, and the other concerns CO₂ storage projects underground under the seabed](#).

The guides can be accessed on the Danish Energy Agency's website:

- [How to store CO₂ onshore](#)
- [How to store CO₂ under the seabed](#)

7.6 Contact details of authorities and key stakeholders

The competent authority under the TEN-E Regulation is:

- The Danish Energy Agency ens@ens.dk

Other relevant authorities may include:

- [Relevant](#) municipalities
- Danish Agency for GreenTransition and Aquatic Environment, mail@sgav.dk
- Danish Environmental Protection Agency, mst@mst.dk
- Danish Civil Aviation and Railway Authority, info@trafikstyrelsen.dk
- Danish Business Authority, erst@erste
- Danish Working Environment Authority, at@at.dk
- Danish Emergency Management Agency, brs@brs.dk
- Danish Safety Technology Authority, sik@sik.dk
- [Danish Agency for Culture and Palaces](#), post@slks.dk
- [Danish Maritime Authority](#), sfs@dma.dk
- Danish Coastal Authority, kdi@kyst.dk

Key stakeholders:

The list contains the names of interest groups that are normally consulted in connection with CO₂ storage projects. For each specific project, consideration must also be given to whether other private stakeholders should be consulted, e.g. neighbours of a new CO₂ storage site or pipeline.

- Danish Society for Nature Conservation, DN@dn.dk
- Danish Ornithological Society, dof@dof.dk
- Greenpeace Denmark, info.dk@greenpeace.org
- NOAH – Friends of the Earth Denmark, noah@noah.dk
- WWF World Wildlife Fund, wwf@wwf.dk
- Danish Outdoor Council, fr@friluftsraadet.dk 2-gruppen, 92grp@92grp.dk
- Danish Sport Fishing Association, post@sportsfiskerforbundet.dk
- Danish Hunters' Association, post@jaegerne.dk
- Danish Forest Association, info@skovforeningen.dk

- Danish Water and Wastewater Association, danva@danva.dk
- Association of Danish Museums, info@dkmuseer.dk
- DCE – National Centre for Environment and Energy - Aarhus University, dce@au.dk
- The Geological Survey of Denmark and Greenland (GEUS) geus@geus.dk
- Dansk Offshore, info@danskoffshore.dk