



Denmark

ACCESS TO GOODS AND SERVICES

In late 2024, Danish Regions confirmed that citizens who updated their gender markers on official IDs will, from 2025, be able to access health information tied to their previous CPR number, resolving a major gap that had caused loss of medical records for many trans people. Following a meeting with the Minister for Digitalisation, the CPR office also sent a directive to all public and private users of CPR data requiring systems to accommodate new personal identification numbers without disrupting access to services or records.

BIAS-MOTIVATED SPEECH

In June, Minister for European Affairs Marie Bjerre (Venstre) was quoted in the Danish newspaper BT stating that "it is not hate speech or hatred to say that there are fundamentally only two sexes, a man and a woman." The following day, MP Inger Støjberg, chairperson of Danmarksdemokraterne, published a similar statement in BT, asserting that "it is not hate speech to claim that there are only two sexes."

BIAS-MOTIVATED VIOLENCE

In June, a court in Odense convicted two teenage boys, aged 15 and 16, for assaulting three gay men they had lured into an ambush via a dating app. The attacks involved kicking, beating, and filming the victims while shouting slurs. Despite these elements, the court acquitted the perpetrators of having a hate motive, prompting concern from LGBT+ Denmark about the effectiveness of Denmark's hate crime legislation and calls for the prosecution to appeal. Two other defendants were acquitted, while the convicted teenagers received prison sentences of eight and seven months, with one month unconditional.

EMPLOYMENT

In February, the association of trade unions in industry (CO-Industri) and the association of employers (Dansk Industri), negotiated a collective agreement for employees in the industrial sector for the next three years. The agreement sets the framework for other collective agreements, including the right to fully compensated parental leave for parents in rainbow families provided the

legal parent decided to share the rights to parental leave with them.

EQUALITY AND NON-DISCRIMINATION

In June, the Danish government unveiled its new development policy strategy with broad cross-party backing, giving stronger and more explicit priority to the rights of LGBTI people than in previous strategies.

FAMILY

In May the Parliament passed a draft bill on taxing inheritance. Under the new law, inheritance received from a biological parent who is not recognised as a legal parent - a position recognised in Danish law - will be subjected to the same taxation regime as that deriving from legally-recognised parents.

In August, Children's Conditions, Save the Children and LGBT+ Denmark released a statement urging lawmakers to ensure that all parents in multi-parent families are legally recognised, arguing that current legislation fails to reflect the realities of many families in Denmark. They stressed that the forthcoming LGBTI action plan presents a crucial opportunity to correct gaps left by the 2022 plan, which pledged to "promote the recognition of LGBTI families" but did not deliver legal equality for multi-parent households.

FREEDOM OF ASSEMBLY

In June, Danish Pride organisers reported losing financial backing amid a broader climate of increasing attacks on LGBTI rights across Europe. Benjamin Hansen, chair of Copenhagen Pride, confirmed that 2025 had been particularly challenging, as numerous major companies had decided to scale back their sponsorship and support for Pride events.

In June, Copenhagen Pride drew an estimated 20,000 participants, far exceeding the roughly 8,000 who had registered beforehand. Prime Minister Mette Frederiksen and Equality Minister Magnus Heunicke took part in the march, signalling continued political backing for the event. Nonetheless, for the second year in a row, Dansk Industri reiterated its inability to participate in supporting the march, citing concerns over the stance of Copenhagen Pride on the Israel-Palestine conflict.

HEALTH

In August, the Region of Southern Denmark became the first in the country to initiate a dedicated [policy](#) and action plan aimed at improving how LGBTI people are met within the healthcare system. The decision followed a dialogue meeting held earlier in the year between regional politicians, healthcare representatives and LGBTI organisations. At the Executive Committee meeting, regional leaders agreed to begin drafting a formal policy and action plan. According to the region's 1st Vice-Chair, the discussions highlighted that presumed inclusivity often does not match patients' lived experiences, and that targeted changes are needed to ensure equitable treatment. The Danish Nurses' Council welcomed the initiative, stressing that staff training will be essential. Its 1st Deputy Chair noted that nurses are often the first and last point of contact for patients and must be equipped to meet diverse needs. The region plans to finalise and present the policy and action plan at the Regional Council meeting on 15 December 2025.

DATA COLLECTION

A [study](#) from Aalborg University and the Statens Serum Institut, using data from the large Project SEXUS survey of 31,808 Danes aged 15–89, has revealed that 21.7% of the Danish population considers sex between people of the same sex morally unacceptable. The findings show stark demographic differences: 29.2% of men hold such views compared to 14.4% of women, and older age groups are significantly more judgmental, with the 75+ cohort twice as likely to express homophobic attitudes as the general population.

In August, a [study](#) conducted by LGBT+ Denmark and the Eating Disorders and Self-Injury Association revealed that stigma and lack of understanding from those around them contributed to the development of eating disorders and self-harming behaviours in LGBTI people. The study reported that young LGBTI people are more prone to be exposed to stigmatisation and marginalisation based on their gender and sexuality, leading to increased odds of struggling with disturbed relationships with their bodies and food.

In September, the European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights (FRA) published its [report](#) *Being intersex in the EU*, based on responses from 1,920 intersex persons across 30 European countries, including Denmark. Denmark ranked among the worst-performing EU countries in several areas, including discrimination by healthcare or social services personnel (6th place), non-reporting of discrimination (2nd place), exposure to conversion practices (6th place), and the prevalence of frequent suicidal thoughts over the past year (5th place).

FOREIGN POLICY

In May, Denmark [joined](#) 15 other EU member states in a declaration urging Hungary to revise legislative and constitutional amendments adopted in March and April 2025, which could impose fines on participants and organisers of LGBTI events, authorise the use of facial recognition software at such gatherings, and potentially allow bans on them. The declaration was initiated by the Netherlands and co-signed by Finland, Germany, France, Austria, Ireland, Portugal, Belgium, Luxembourg, Czech Republic, Slovenia, Denmark, Sweden, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania.

INSTITUTIONAL SUPPORT

In March, Denmark [issued](#) a travel advisory for trans citizens planning to visit the United States, joining a growing number of countries responding to recent US policy changes. The advisory follows a January executive order that curtailed trans rights, ending the issuance of passports with an "X" gender marker and prohibiting gender changes on renewed passports.

In May, Aalborg Municipality's Diversity Committee unanimously [agreed](#) to begin developing an LGBTI policy and action plan. The initiative follows dialogue meetings involving local LGBTI associations and politicians. Alongside municipal efforts, the Region of Southern Denmark is set to become the first Danish region with an LGBTI policy, aimed at improving interactions between healthcare professionals and LGBTI patients.

In August, the Danish government [announced](#) that it would allocate 24 million kroner to a new LGBTI action plan for 2026–2029, citing persistent levels

of discrimination and distress among LGBTI people. The planned action plan, to be negotiated alongside the 2026 budget, aims to strengthen prevention of discrimination, improve support for victims of hate crime, and expand networks and community offers for LGBTI people across the country, with a focus on regions outside the capital. Parliamentary parties backing the initiative underlined the need for targeted measures to address hate-motivated violence, discrimination, and the wellbeing gap affecting LGBTI communities.

In August, the UN Human Rights Council issued [Report A/HRC/60/50](#), containing recommendations for member states on the protection of intersex persons. The document urges countries, including Denmark, to address discrimination, acts of violence, and harmful practices targeting intersex children and adults. It calls on states to combat infanticide, sexual violence, and other forms of physical abuse, as well as to prevent hate speech and incitement to violence both online and offline. Member states are also encouraged to integrate sex characteristics into relevant laws and policies to ensure effective protection, legal recognition, and equal treatment for intersex people.

LEGAL GENDER RECOGNITION

In January, the Parliament rejected a parliamentary decision proposed by the Conservative Party to deprive young trans persons (aged between 15-17) of autonomy in healthcare regarding gender affirming treatments.

In February, a proposal from Denmark's opposition attempting to restrict the country's existing legal gender recognition framework was [rejected](#) at its first reading in the Danish Parliament (Folketing), with nearly two-thirds of MPs expressing support for the current law.

In February, the Danish People's Party submitted a [proposal](#) for a parliamentary decision requesting the state and public authorities to only recognise two genders – cognisant of the fact that, in Danish, the words for sex and gender overlap. Nonetheless the proposal did not gain political support.

In April, the Parliament passed a [proposal](#) attempting to amend the abortion law to lengthen the period under which requesting an abortion is legal. However, following comments in the public hearing from the Women's Council Denmark and the Danish Association of Midwives, the government changed the existing trans-inclusive wording to specifically using the word 'woman' to refer to the category of people concerned by the law. The LGBT Komiteen argued that the modalities through which the change was implemented were not consistent with traditional legislative processes, underscoring that the law represents the first instance in Danish legal history in which LGBTI-inclusive legislation was rolled back.

In July the government issued a [guidance note](#) outlining circumstances in which the principle of equal treatment between women and men may lawfully be set aside (for example, in gender-segregated services or single-sex activities). The Ministry of Equality subsequently submitted the draft guidance for broader consultation after arguing that its initial version lacked sufficiently clear protections for LGBTI persons. The consultation process aims to ensure that the guidance correctly balances legal exceptions to sex equality with safeguards against discrimination on the basis of sexual orientation, gender identity and sex characteristics.

SOCIAL SECURITY AND SOCIAL PROTECTION

In April, Denmark [urged](#) a coordinated European Union response to warnings from the United States discouraging European companies from implementing diversity programmes. The calls came after the US pledged to abolish such initiatives, prompting Danish officials to emphasise the need for a united EU stance in defending diversity and inclusion policies.