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Investor presentation Q1 2021

29 April 2021

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Strong strategic progress and good operational performance

Highlights – Q1 2021

- CfDs awarded to the 2.5 GW Baltica 2 & 3 projects in Poland
- Agreement signed to divest 50 % of the 752 MW Dutch Borssele 1 & 2 wind farm to Norges Bank IM
- Signed MoU with Enefit to collaborate on developing offshore wind in the Baltic States
- Formed partnership with ATP with intension to participate in upcoming auction for Danish energy island in the North Sea
- Announced vision to develop one of world's largest renewable hydrogen plants through SeaH2Land project in Netherlands and Belgium
- Signed agreement to acquire European onshore wind platform in Ireland & UK
- We overcame the extreme weather events in Texas mid-February
- Final investment decision taken on the combined solar PV (250 MW_{AC}) and wind (268 MW) greenfield project Helena Energy Center
- Array cable issue discovered on some offshore wind farms across UK and Continental Europe
- Included in the inaugural TIME100 Most Influential Companies list

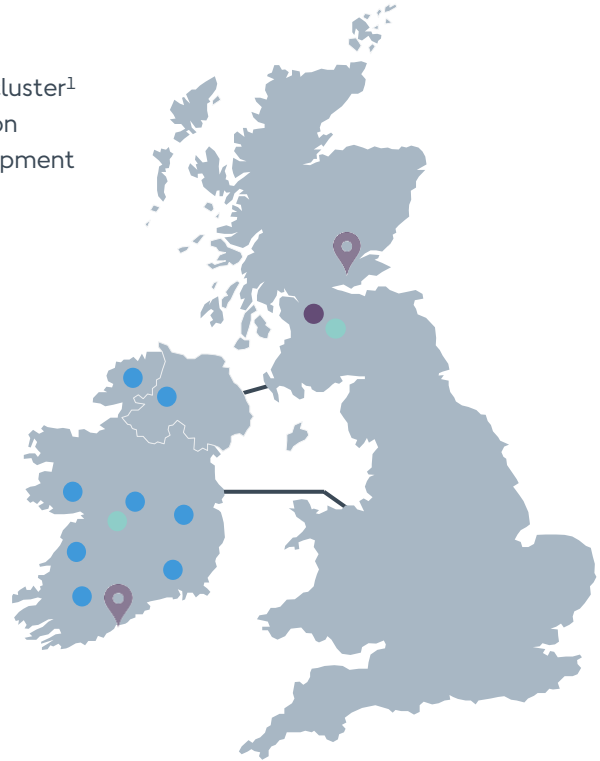
Ørsted enters onshore European market

Brookfield Renewable Ireland (BRI)

- Agreement to acquire BRI, an Ireland & UK developer, owner, and operator of onshore wind
- Acquiring 100 % of equity placing an enterprise value on BRI of EUR 571 million as of 31 December 2020
- The acquisition marks a strategic milestone for Ørsted, with the entry into the onshore European market
- Scalable platform in an attractive and growing regional market, with broader European growth options in the medium-term
- Fully functional standalone business
- Team of more than 70 professionals between offices in Cork (HQ) and Edinburgh
- 327 MW operational assets, 62 MW under construction, 149 MW in advanced development
- Line of sight to +1 GW wind power portfolio (+100 MW projects) between Ireland and UK

Footprint

- Operating asset cluster[1]
- Under construction
- Advanced development
- Office location
- Interconnector



1) Portfolio consists of 19 projects ranging 0.9 MW to 45 MW generally located in clusters of 2-3 projects close by one another

Construction programme in Offshore

Project	Hornsea 2	Changhua 1 & 2a
Country		
Asset type		
Capacity	1,386 MW	900 MW
Expected completion	H1 2022	2022
Status	On track	On track
Comments	Onshore and offshore construction work ongoing 71/165 foundations installed	Onshore and offshore construction work ongoing

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Construction programme in Onshore

Project	Permian Energy Center	Muscle Shoals	Western Trail	Haystack	Old 300	Helena Energy Center
Country						
Asset type						
Capacity	420 MW_{AC} 40 MW_{AC}	227 MW_{AC}	367 MW	298 MW	430 MW_{AC}	268 MW 250 MW_{AC}
Expected completion	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q2 2022	Q2 2022
Status	On track	On track	On track	On track	On track	On track
Comments	First power produced in December 2020 Final commissioning in progress	Energised in January 2021 First power produced in February 2021	Turbine deliveries complete Installation 50% complete Expect to energise Q2 2021	FID approved Road and foundation work underway Turbine deliveries to commence in Q2 2021	FID approved Civil work and electrical activities underway	FID approved Construction of the solar facility commenced

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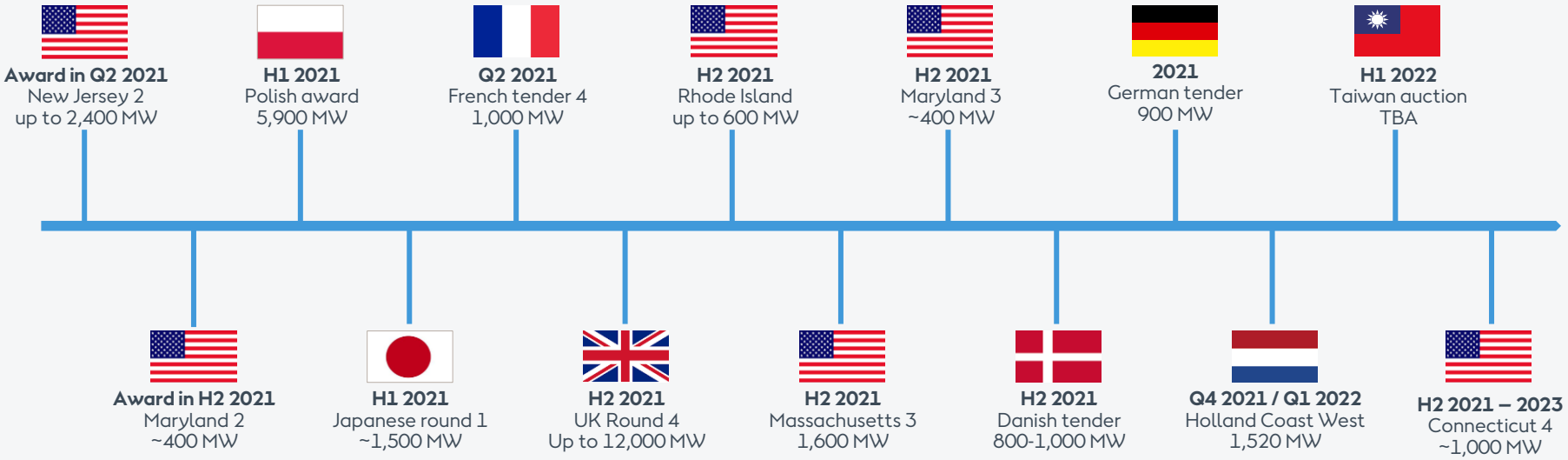
Offshore auctions and tenders likely to reach ~25 GW in 2021

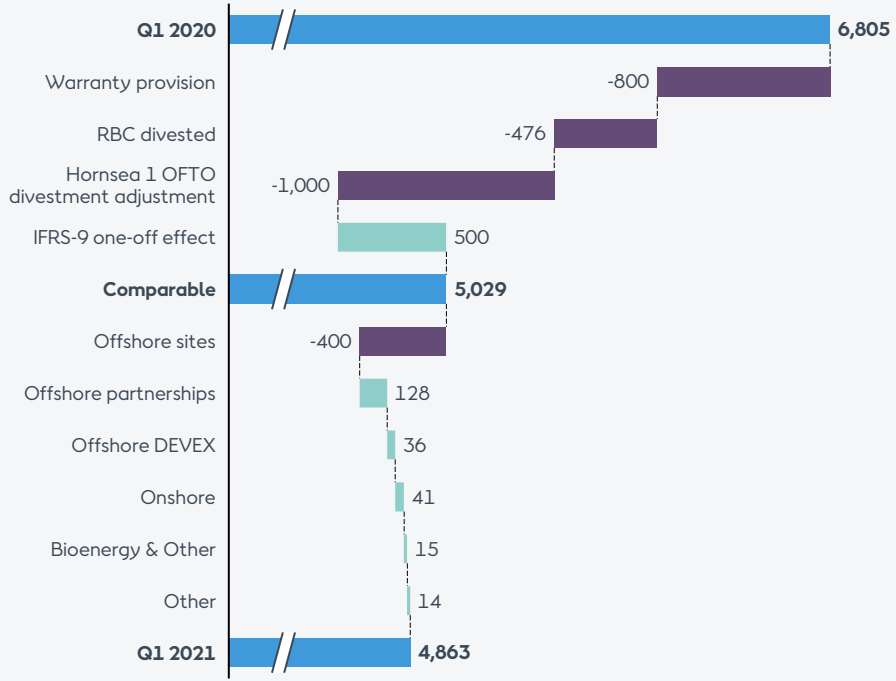


All auction and tender timelines and capacities based on current expectations and subject to change
Maryland: Auctions in 2020, 2021 and 2022 to procure around 1,200 MW cumulatively

Q1 2021 – Strong operational quarter

Comparable quarterly EBITDA in line

DKKm



Effects impacting comparability

- Warranty provision relating to cable protection system issues
- No EBITDA from the divested Distribution, B2C, and city light businesses
- Partnership earnings in 2020 positively impacted by the updated assumptions regarding the divestment of the transmission asset for Hornsea 1
- Positive effect as we ceased to report on business performance principle in 2021 (DKK 0.35 bn in Offshore and DKK 0.15 bn in Bioenergy & Others)

Underlying effects

- Q1 2020 positively impacted by very high wind speeds (12.1 m/s), while Q1 2021 (10.5 m/s) below normal wind (10.9 m/s). Q-on-Q impact DKK -0.9 bn
- Positive effect from ramp-up of Borssele 1 & 2 (0.8 TWh) and addition of another 400 MW of Hornsea 1 receiving CfD
- Partnership earnings in Q1 2021 related to adjustments to finalised construction projects
- Onshore Q1 2021 positively impacted by ramp-up, partly offset by a minor loss relating to the winter storm in Texas
- Underlying EBITDA in Bioenergy & Other in line

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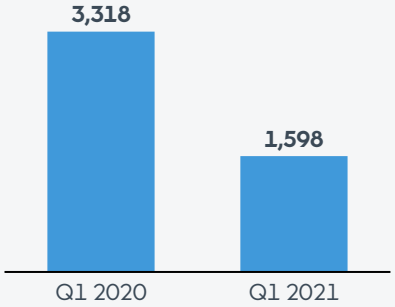
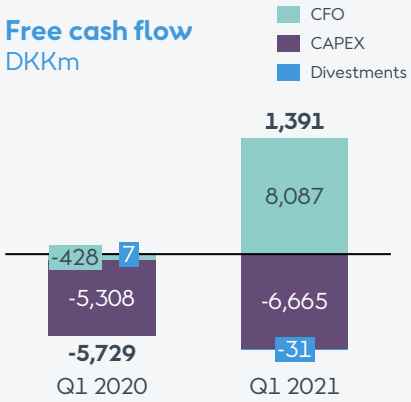
Q1 2021 – Financial performance in line with expectations

Net profit
DKKm



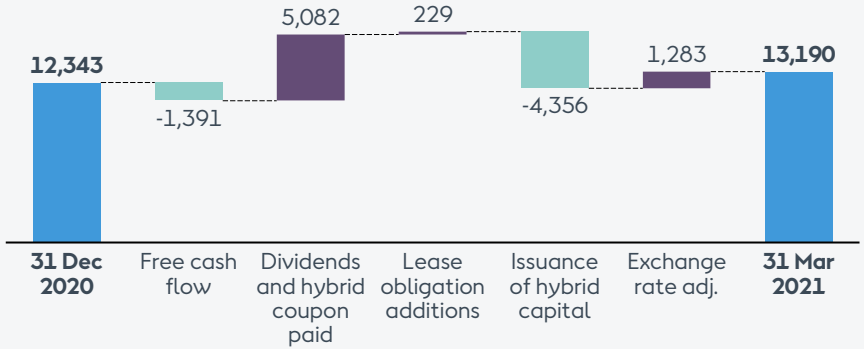
Net profit down DKK 1.7 bn
- Lower EBITDA in Q1 2021
- Higher depreciation from more wind farms in operation

Free cash flow
DKKm



FCF totalled DKK 1.4 bn
- Operating cash flow from divestment of Hornsea 1 transmission asset (DKK 5 bn)

Net interest-bearing debt development
DKKm



Net interest-bearing debt of DKK 13.2 bn, up DKK 0.9 bn
- Free cash flow of DKK 1.4 bn
- Distribution of dividends to shareholders of DKK 4.8bn
- Issuance of new hybrid capital in Euro and GBP
- Negative effect from exchange rate adjustments due to increased GBP

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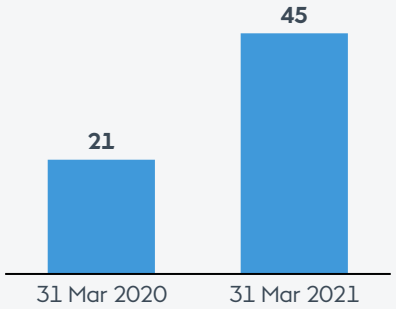
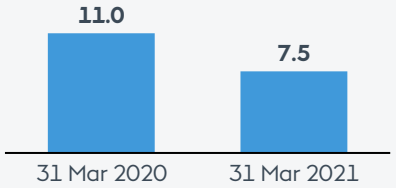
Q1 2021 – Financial and non-financial ratios

FFO / Adj. net debt
%



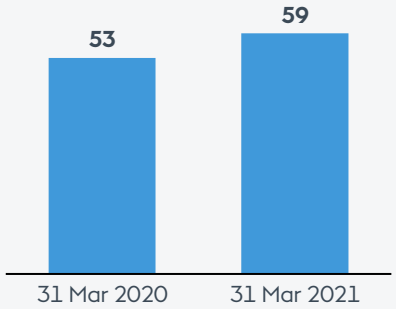
FFO / Adj. net debt of 45 %
- Low level at the 12-month period ending 31 March 2020 due to high current tax re. 2019
- Credit metric above our target of around 30 %

ROCE
%



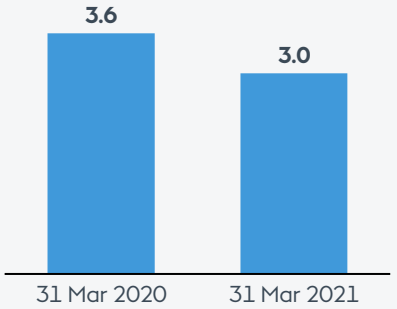
ROCE of 7.5 %
- Decrease driven by lower EBIT over the 12-month period
- On track to achieved average ROCE of 10% in 2019-2025

Greenhouse gas emissions (scopes 1 & 2), g CO_2e/kWh, YTD



Greenhouse gas slightly up
- Increase due to higher power generation from our coal-fuelled units where we have a regulatory obligation to offer our capacity to the market

Safety
Total recordable injury rate, YTD



TRIR of 3.0
- 17 % reduction in injuries in Q1 2021 leading to a decline in the total recordable injury rate (TRIR)

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2021 guidance and long-term financial estimates and policies

2021 guidance	DKKbn
EBITDA without new partnerships	15-16
Gross investments	32-34

Business unit EBITDA FY 2021 vs. FY 2020	Direction
Offshore	Lower
Onshore	Higher
Bioenergy & Other	Lower

Financial estimates	
Total capex spend, 2019-2025	DKK 200 bn
Capex allocation split, 2019-2025:	
- Offshore	75-85 %
- Onshore	15-20 %
- Bioenergy & Other	0-5 %
Average ROCE, 2019-2025	~10 %
Average share of EBITDA from regulated and contracted activities, 2019-2025	~90 %
Average yearly increase in EBITDA from offshore and onshore wind and solar farms in operation, 2017-2023	~20 %

Financial policies	Target
Rating (Moody's/S&P/Fitch)	Baa1/BBB+/BBB+
FFO/Adjusted net debt	Around 30 %

Dividend policy:

Ambition to increase the dividend paid by a high single-digit rate compared to the dividend for the previous year up until 2025

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Capital Markets Day 2021

Date

June 2 2021

Registration

www.orsted.com/cmd2021

Q&A

Conference call
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For questions, please press 01

Appendix

Renewable capacity as of 31 March 2021

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	FY 2020
Installed capacity	**MW**	**11,297**	**10,209**	**1,088**	**11,297**
- Offshore wind power	MW	7,572	6,820	-	7,572
- Denmark	MW	1,006	1,006	-	1,006
- United Kingdom	MW	4,400	4,400	-	4,400
- Germany	MW	1,384	1,384	-	1,384
- The Netherlands	MW	752	-	752	752
-The US	MW	30	30	-	30
- Onshore wind power	MW	1,658	1,325	333	1,658
- Solar PV power	MW	10	10	-	10
- Biogas power	MW	3	-	3	3
- Thermal heat, biomass	MW	2,054	2,054	-	2,054
Decided (not yet installed) capacity	**MW**	**4,546**	**3,791**	**755**	**4,028**
- Offshore wind power	MW	2,286	3,038	(752)	2,286
- United Kingdom	MW	1,386	1,386	-	1,386
- Netherlands	MW	-	752	(752)	-
- Taiwan	MW	900	900	-	900
- Onshore wind power	MW	933	333	600	665
- Solar PV power	MW	1,327	420	907	1,077
Awarded and contracted (not yet FID) capacity	**MW**	**4,996**	**4,996**	**-**	**4,996**
- Offshore wind power	MW	4,996	4,996	-	4,996
- Germany	MW	1,142	1,142	-	1,142
- The US	MW	2,934	2,934	-	2,934
- Taiwan	MW	920	920	-	920
Sum of installed and FID capacity	**MW**	**15,843**	**15,328**	**-**	**15,328**
Sum of installed, FID, and awarded/contracted capacity	**MW**	**20,839**	**20,324**	**-**	**20,324**
Installed battery capacity	MW_{ac}	21	21	-	21
Decided (FID) battery capacity	MW_{ac}	40	40	-	40
Decided (FID) renewable hydrogen capacity	MW	2	-	2	-

Installed renewable capacity
The installed renewable capacity is calculated as the cumulative renewable gross capacity installed by Ørsted before divestments.

For installed renewable thermal capacity, we use the heat capacity, as heat is the primary outcome of thermal energy generation, and as bioconversions of the combined heat and power plants are driven by heat contracts.

Decided (FID) renewable capacity
Decided (FID) capacity is the renewable capacity for which a final investment decision (FID) has been made.

Awarded and contracted renewable capacity
The awarded renewable capacity is based on the capacities which have been awarded to Ørsted in auctions and tenders. The contracted capacity is the capacity for which Ørsted has signed a contract or power purchase agreement (PPA) concerning a new renewable energy plant. Typically, offshore wind farms are awarded, whereas onshore wind farms are contracted. We include the full capacity if more than 50 % of PPAs/offtake are secured.

Installed storage capacity
The battery storage capacity is included after commercial operation date (COD) has been achieved. The capacity is presented as megawatts of alternating current (MW_{ac}).

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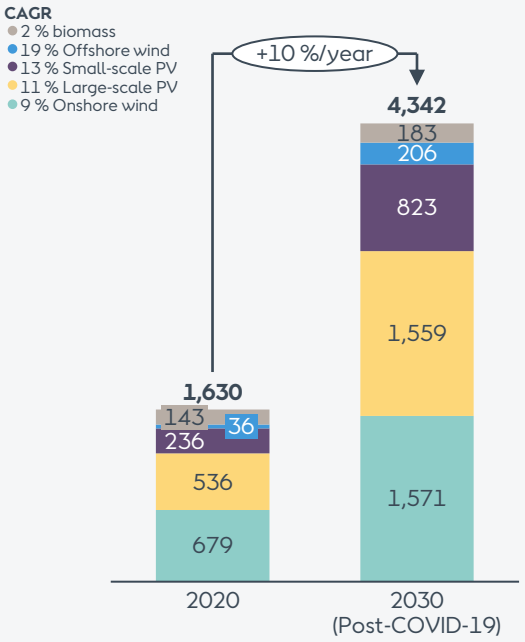
Forecasted renewable capacity build-out

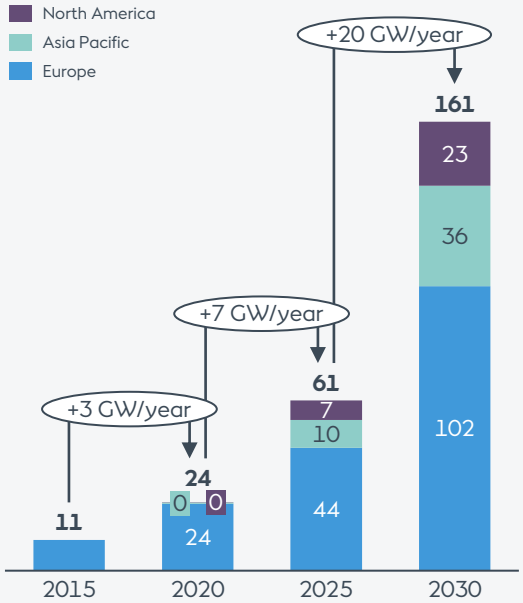
Global renewable energy capacity by technology[1]

GW installed



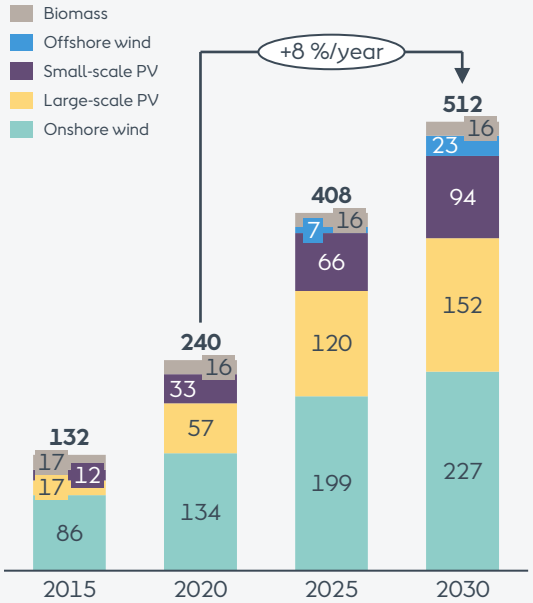
Global offshore wind capacity, excl. mainland China

GW installed



North American renewable capacity by technology[2]

GW installed

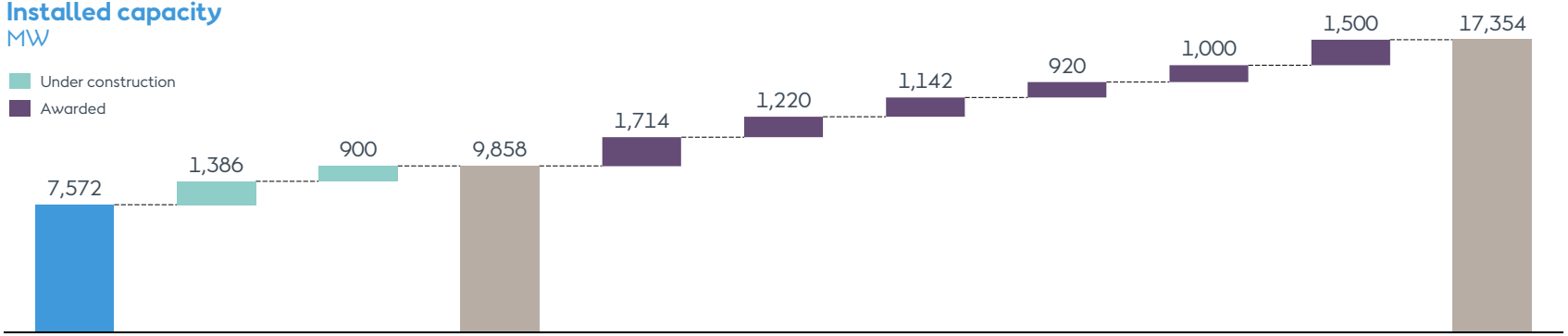


1. Excludes solar thermal, geothermal, marine, tidal, and others which combined account for less than 1 % of capacity
2. North America includes the United States and Canada. Excludes solar thermal, geothermal, marine, and tidal which combined account for less than 1 % of capacity

Source:. BNEF New Energy Outlook 2020 for 2020 capacity for all technologies except offshore wind. Offshore wind figures from BNEF Offshore Wind Market Outlook H2 2020 for 2020 capacity and post-COVID-19 2030 forecast

Offshore wind build-out plan

Installed capacity
MW



	Installed capacity Q1 2021	Hornsea 2	Greater Changhua 1 & 2a	**Decided (FID'ed) and installed capacity (2022)**	US North-East cluster[1]	US Mid-Atlantic cluster[2]	German Portfolio[3]	Greater Changhua 2b & 4	Baltica 3[4]	Baltica 2[4]	**Decided (FID'ed), installed and awarded capacity**
Country		**UK**	**Taiwan**		**US**	**US**	**Germany**	**Taiwan**	**Poland**	**Poland**	
Expected completion		H1 2022	2022		Pending FIDs	Pending FIDs	2024-2025. Pending FID end 2021	2025/2026. Pending FID in 2023	2026	Before 2030	
Turbine		165 x 8 MW Siemens Gamesa	111 x 8 MW Siemens Gamesa		Siemens Gamesa	12 MW GE	11 MW Siemens Gamesa	Turbine selection pending	Turbine selection pending	Turbine selection pending	

1. US North-East cluster: South Fork (130 MW), Revolution Wind (704 MW), and Sunrise Wind (880 MW)
2. US Mid-Atlantic cluster: Skipjack (120 MW) and Ocean Wind (1,100 MW)
3. German Portfolio: Gode Wind 3 (242 MW) and Borkum Riffgrund 3 (900 MW)
4. Upon closing of the joint venture agreement with PGE, Ørsted will own 50% of the Baltica 2 (up to 1.5 GW) and Baltica 3 (up to 1.0 GW) projects. Construction of the projects will be done in collaboration between Ørsted and PGE with Ørsted being responsible for the offshore part and PGE for the onshore part. The capacity will not be included in Ørsted's official reported numbers until the joint venture agreement reaches closing.

Offshore market development – US

Massachusetts	• Target of 3.2 GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030 target • Next solicitation of 1.6 GW expected in H2 2021
Connecticut	• Target of 2 GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030, of which 1.2 GW remains available • Next auction of approx. 1 GW expected in H2 2021 – 2023
New York	• Target 9 GW offshore wind by 2035 • 2.5 GW awarded in Q1 2021 and 4.2 GW in total • BOEM expected to auction offshore lease areas in H2 2021 – H1 2022
New Jersey	• Target of 7.5 GW offshore wind capacity by 2035, increased from 3.5 GW by 2030 • Current auction ongoing for ~2.4 GW with bid award expected in Q2 2021 • Subsequent auction of 1.2 GW expected in 2022
Maryland	• Target of approx. 1.6 GW offshore wind by 2030, of which 1.2 GW remains available • Current solicitation ongoing with bid award expected by end 2021 • Solicitations in 2020, 2021 and 2022 to procure around 1.2 GW cumulatively
Virginia	• Signed Clean Economy Act for development of at least 5.2 GW of offshore wind by 2034 • Executive order signed establishing a non-binding 2.5 GW offshore wind target by 2026
Rhode Island	• Executive order signed to power the state with 100 % renewable energy by 2030 • Next auction of up to 600 MW expected in H2 2021
California	• First BOEM lease auction expected as early as H2 2021 • State modeling shows approx. 10 GW of offshore wind needed to meet the legislative mandate for 100 % clean power by 2045

All auction and tender timelines and capacities based on current expectations and subject to change

Offshore market development – UK and Continental Europe

United Kingdom	• UK Government target annual build-out of 3 GW to reach 40 GW capacity by 2030, including 1 GW of floating wind by 2030 • Leasing round auction awarded 8 GW of new development capacity in England and Wales in Q1 2021 • Leasing round in Scotland for 10 GW underway with applications due mid July 2021, results expected by end 2021 • Announcement of an upcoming leasing round for ~300 MW floating wind projects in the Celtic Sea, timing to be confirmed • CfD auction for up to 12 GW of low carbon electricity generation, including a separate pot allocated to offshore wind, due to open by end of 2021
Germany	• Legally fixed target for offshore wind capacity is 20 GW by 2030 and 40 GW by 2040 • First centralised tender launched in February 2021. 0.9-4 GW to be built annually from 2026 • New tender framework confirmed, introducing caps of bid levels; selection criteria in case of several zero subsidy bids to be evaluated in 2022
Netherlands	• Government target of 11.5 GW offshore wind by 2030, and new government expected to increase target in 2021 by 5-9 GW by 2030 • Next tender of 1,520 MW for Holland Coast West with bid deadline Q4 2021 / Q1 2022
Denmark	• Tender for Thor (0.8-1.0 GW) in Q4 2021 and Hesselø (0.8-1.0 GW) in Q4 2022 both to be constructed by 2027 incl. the offshore transmission assets • Tender for designing, building and co-owning an artificial island in the North Sea as hub for up to 10 GW offshore wind in Q1 2023 • Tenders for 5 GW of offshore wind farms in total connected to the Bornholm and North Sea Energy Hubs towards 2033
France	• Government ambition for tendered capacity of 8.75 GW for the period 2020-2028. • Round 4 tender has commenced with a capacity of 1 GW
Poland	• Offshore Wind Act with aim to award 10.9 GW offshore wind by 2027 signed into law. CfD auctions in 2025 and 2027 with expected total 5 GW • Contracts for Difference awarded to Ørsted/PGE's Baltica 2 & 3 projects with a total capacity of up to 2.5GW
Belgium	• Allocation of additional approx. 2 GW towards target to construct approx. 4 GW by 2030
Baltic States	• Lithuania: Draft laws for 700 MW 2023 offshore wind tender under review by Lithuanian parliament • Latvia and Estonia: MoU between Latvia and Estonia in place for the development of a joint offshore wind project of up to 1 GW
Sweden	• 100% RES target by 2040 and carbon neutrality by 2045 • Proposed Offshore transmission scheme pending • National electrification and hydrogen strategies being developed. Government proposal to ease windfarm environmental permitting.

All auction and tender timelines and capacities based on current expectations and subject to change

Offshore market development – APAC

Taiwan	• Taiwan has met its target of awarding 5.5 GW to be commissioned by 2025 • An additional 10 GW offshore wind to be constructed between 2026-2035 • Third round auction rules still to be announced • 600 MW Greater Changhua 3 project ready for future auctions
Japan	• Authorities have announced a sector deal confirming 10 GW offshore wind target towards 2030 and 30-45 GW by 2040 • Established JV with TEPCO in March 2020 to work on Choshi project (Round 1) • Auction guidelines issued for 1st round areas (Choshi, Noshiro, Yurihonjo) in Nov. 2020. Bid submission deadline 27 May 2021 and award in H2 2021 • 11 areas designated as potentially suitable for development of offshore wind for 2nd round onwards with a capacity of approx. 7 GW – among these, four areas (three in West Coast and one in Kyusyu (southwest)) have been selected as promising for the 2nd round of promotional zones
South Korea	• 12 GW offshore wind build-out has been targeted in order to reach the 20 % renewable mix towards 2030 and up to 35 % by 2040 • The government announced 'Green New Deal' to fast track the build-out of renewable projects and industries • Authorities have further announced the 9th power supply demand plan in Jan. 2021 confirming renewable energy will be 77.8 GW to towards 2034 this equals 62.3 GW new renewable capacity and of those 25 GW is expected from wind power • Floating lidars deployed and site exclusivity secured off the coast of Incheon to collect data for potential offshore wind sites of 1.6 GW • Hydrogen Act announced in February 2021 and road map for implementation will follow mid 2021
Other markets	• Vietnamese government released draft Energy Master Plan including a minimum 3-5GW offshore wind target in 2030 and a 9-11GW target for 2035 • Australian government is drafting OFW framework for introduction of legislation by Q3/Q4 2021, following which the government will undertake a number of studies to declare official zones/areas for offshore wind

All auction and tender timelines and capacities based on current expectations and subject to change

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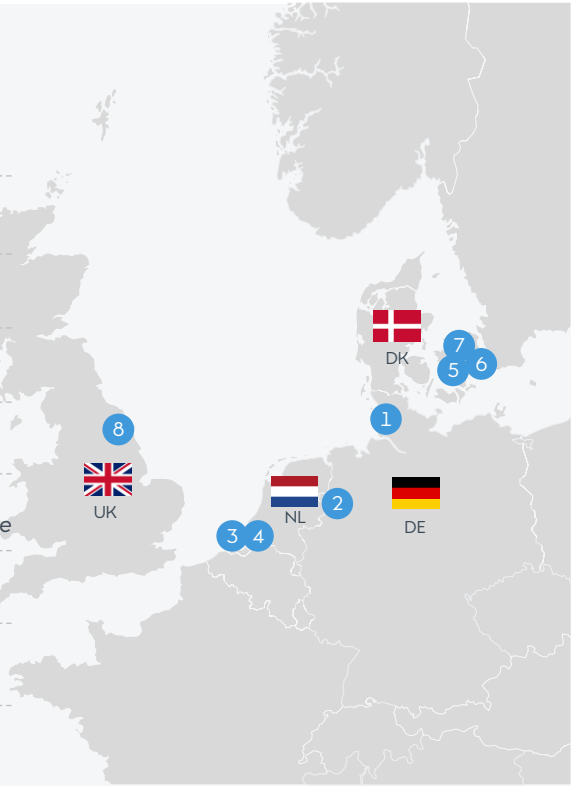
Hydrogen project pipeline
9 announced projects with the recent addition of SeaH2Land

	Project	Size[1] (MW)	Country	Application	Partners
1	Westküste 100	30/700+			RAFFINERIE HEIDE, hynamics GROUPE EDF, Holcim, +more
2	Lingen Green Hydrogen	50/500			bp
3	Yara Sluiskil	100			YARA
4	SeaH2Land	1,000		Industrial vision	YARA, ArcelorMittal, Dow, ZEELAND REFINERY, +more
5	H2RES	2			Everfuel, DSV, GREEN HYDROGEN SYSTEMS, +more
6	Green Fuels for Denmark	10/250/ 1,300			MAERSK, DFDS, CPH DSV SAS, +more
7	DFDS Europe Seaways	TBD			DFDS, BALLARD, Lloyd's Register, +more
8	Gigastack	100			PHILLIPS 66, ITM POWER Energy Storage | Clean Fuel
9	Oyster	1	TBD	Offshore H_2	ITM POWER Energy Storage | Clean Fuel, SIEMENS Gamesa RENEWABLE ENERGY, elementenergy



1. Initial step / full project potential if scaled up

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Overview of US offshore wind federal permitting process

Planning & Analysis

~ 2 years

BOEM[1] conducts a process of area identification, environmental reviews, etc.

Leasing

1-2 years

BOEM conducts auctions and issues leases

Site Assessment

Up to 5 years

BOEM grants developer up to five years (not all time must be taken) to complete requirements

Requirements include conducting site characterization surveys and submitting a Site Assessment Plan (SAP)

BOEM must approve the SAP

Submit COP for NOI

~ 6 months

Developer submits a Construction and Operations Plan (COP) before the five-year site assessment period expires

BOEM issues a Notice of Intent (NOI) once it deems the developer's COP submission as Complete and Sufficient

BOEM may issue an Initiation of Action Notice (IAN) ~2-3 months before issuing its NOI. This can provide an indication on timing

Construction & Operations

~ 2 years

Construction and Operations Plan (COP)

~ 2 years

BOEM's issuance of the NOI starts the ~2-year clock for BOEM to approve the COP, disapprove it, or approve it with modifications. If the COP is approved, then the developer has its final federal permitting needed to start construction

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS)

< 2 years

BOEM prepares a Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) and a Final EIS. BOEM explores alternatives to the proposed COP

A Record of Decision (ROD) is issued at the end of this process. This is not the final approval but is a framework for any further required reviews, site-specific actions, or broad regional mandates

Final Permit Approvals

< 2 years

BOEM coordinates inter-agency approval. Approval timing varies per agency, but the last approval deadline is 90 days after the ROD. This generally coincides with the COP approval

Approvals come from: NOAA,[3] The US Army Corps of Engineers, the Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Environmental Protection Agency

Federal permitting overview[2]

BOEM oversees a four-step process: Planning & Analysis, Leasing, Site Assessment, and Construction & Operations. It can take up to roughly a decade in total

We highlight key milestones within each step

This is a new process for BOEM, who have yet to permit any Projects under this federal process

1: BOEM stands for the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management
2: State-level permitting processes vary across states and typically run concurrent with the federal process
3: NOAA stands for National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

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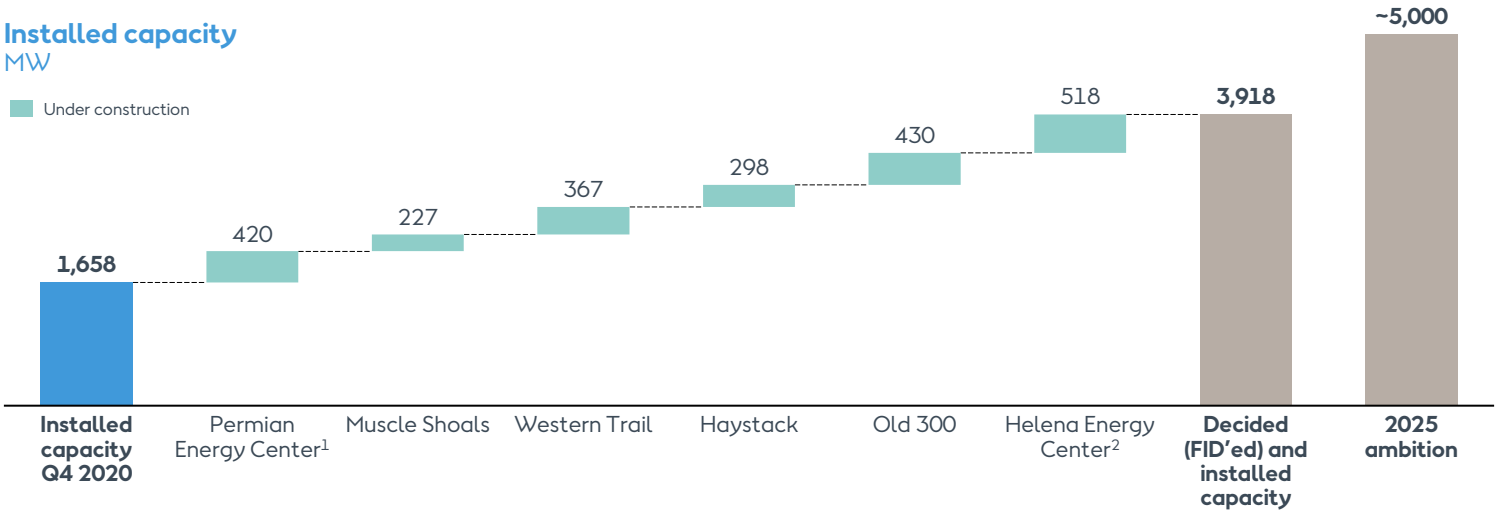
Onshore build-out plan



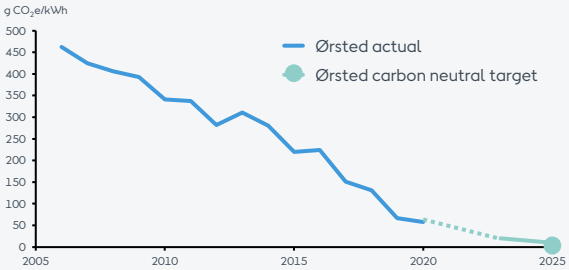
Region	ERCOT, TX	SERC, AL	ERCOT, TX	SPP, NE	ERCOT, TX	ERCOT, TX
Expected completion	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q2 2022	Q2 2022
Platform	Solar PV & Energy Storage	Solar PV	Wind	Wind	Solar PV	Wind & Solar PV
Offtake solution	PPA with ExxonMobil	PPA with Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA)	PPAs with PepsiCo & Nucor	PPAs with PepsiCo Target & Hormel Foods	PPA signed	PPAs with Henkel & Target

1. Permian Energy Center consists of 420 MW_{ac} Solar PV and 40 MW_{ac} storage facility
2. Helena Energy Center consists of 268 MW Onshore wind and 250 MW_{AC} Solar PV

Sustainability and ESG at Ørsted

Green leadership

- In Q1 2021, 87 % of our energy generation was green. We target 99 % green energy generation by 2025.
- By 2025, we aim to be a carbon neutral company (scopes 1-2) by at least a 98 % reduction in our carbon emissions compared to 2006. The remaining < 2 % will be either eliminated or covered by offset projects that are certified to remove carbon from the atmosphere.
- By 2040, we aim to reach net-zero emissions across our entire value chain (scopes 1-3), with a midway target to reduce our scope 3 emissions by 50 % by 2032.
- Our targets are approved by the Science Based Targets initiative to help keep global warming below 1.5 °C and are the most ambitious science-based targets in our sector.



Contributing to the global goals

THE GLOBAL COMPACT
WE SUPPORT

Ørsted is an active and LEAD participant of the UN Global Compact and adheres to its ten principles for responsible business behaviour.

Catalysing the green energy transformation

With our core business, we aspire to have a transformational impact on SDG 7 on affordable and clean energy and SDG 13 on climate action:

7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all

13 CLIMATE ACTION

Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

ESG ratings of Ørsted

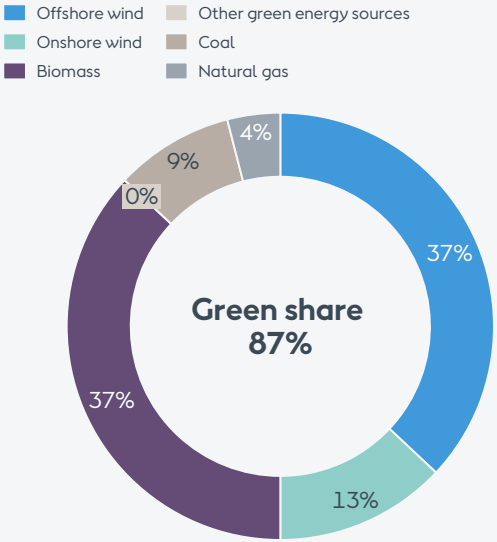
Rating agency	Score	Benchmark
CDP A LIST 2020 CLIMATE	A	Highest possible rating and recognised as a global leader on climate action
MSCI	AAA	Highest possible rating for four consecutive years
Corporate ESG Performance Prime ISS ESG	B+	No. 1 of all utilities and awarded highest possible 'Prime' status
PLATINUM 2021 ecovadis Sustainability Rating	80	Platinum Medal for being among top 1 % of companies assessed by EcoVadis

Ørsted

ESG Performance

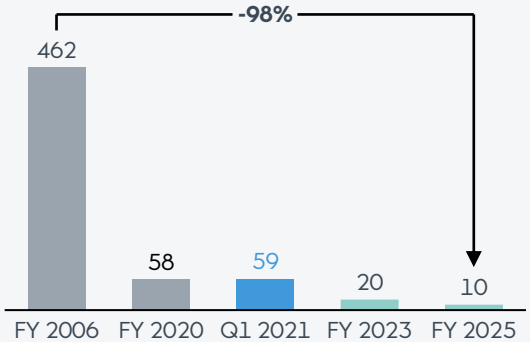
Green Share

Total heat and power generation Q1 2021
Energy source, %



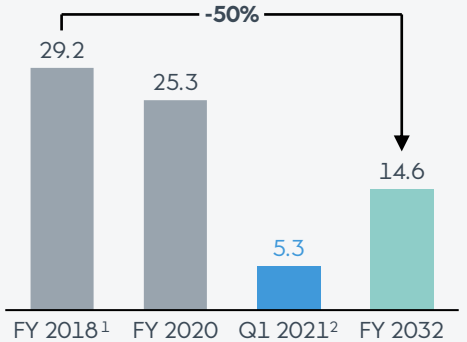
Scope 1 and 2 Emissions

Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions,
g CO_2e/kWh



Scope 3 Emissions

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions,
million tonnes CO_2e



[1] 2018 is adjusted base year
[2] Scope 3 is an absolute emission in tonnes

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Group – Financial highlights

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS		Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	FY 2020	FY 2019	Δ
EBITDA	DKKm	4,863	6,805	(29 %)	18,124	17,484	4 %
• Offshore		3,946	5,632	(30 %)	14,750	15,161	(3 %)
• Onshore		228	187	22 %	1,131	786	44 %
• Bioenergy & Other		622	933	(33 %)	2,136	1,495	43 %
Operating profit (EBIT)		2,933	5,051	(42 %)	10,536	10,052	5 %
Total net profit		1,598	3,318	(52 %)	16,716	6,044	177 %
Operating cash flow		8,087	(428)	n.a.	16,466	13,079	26 %
Gross investments		(6,665)	(5,308)	26 %	(26,967)	(23,305)	16 %
Divestments		(31)	7	n.a.	19,039	3,329	472 %
Free cash flow – continuing operations		1,391	(5,729)	n.a.	8,538	(6,897)	n.a.
Net interest-bearing debt		13,190	27,084	(51 %)	12,343	17,230	(28 %)
FFO/Adjusted net debt[1]	%	44.9	21.3	24 %p	48.3	31.0	17 %p
ROCE[1]	%	7.5	11.0	(4 %p)	9.7	10.6	(1 %p)

1 Last 12 months

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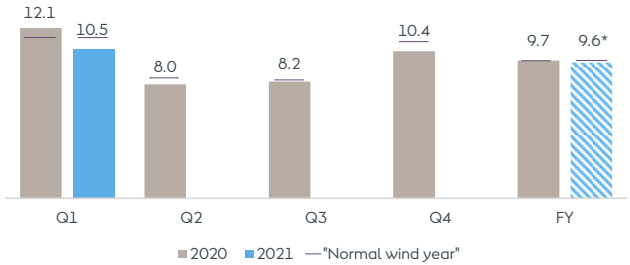
Offshore – Financial highlights

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS		Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	FY 2020	FY 2019	Δ
EBITDA	DKKm	3,946	5,632	(30 %)	14,750	15,161	(3 %)
• Sites incl. O&Ms and PPAs		4,886	4,936	(1 %)	15,476	13,750	13 %
• Construction agreements and divestment gains		(573)	1,099	n.a.	1,593	3,765	(58 %)
• Other, incl. project development		(367)	(403)	(9 %)	(2,319)	(2,354)	(1 %)
KEY BUSINESS DRIVERS							
Power generation	TWh	4.5	4.6	(2 %)	15.2	12.0	27 %
Wind speed	m/s	10.5	12.1	(13 %)	9.7	9.2	5 %
Availability	%	95	93	2 %p	94	93	1 %p
Load factor	%	50	60	(10 %p)	45	42	3 %p
Decided (FID) and installed capacity*	GW	9.9	9.9	0 %	9.9	9.9	0 %
Installed capacity*	GW	7.6	6.8	12 %	7.6	6.8	11 %
Generation capacity**	GW	4.4	3.6	22 %	4.4	3.6	21 %

* Installed capacity: Gross offshore wind capacity installed by Ørsted before divestments
** Generation capacity: Gunfleet Sands and Walney 1 & 2 are consolidated according to ownership interest. Other wind farms are financially consolidated

Wind speed
(m/s), offshore wind farms



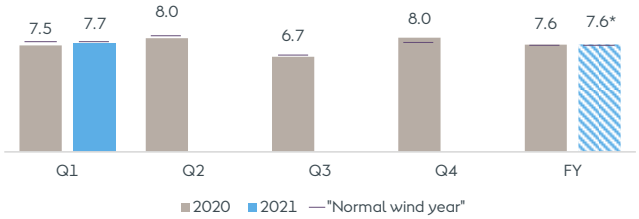
The wind speed indicates how many metres per second the wind has blown in the areas where we have offshore wind farms. The weighting is based on our generation capacity
* Indicates m/s for full year 2021 (if Q2, Q3 and Q4 follows the normal wind year)

Onshore – Financial highlights

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS		Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	FY 2020	FY 2019	Δ
EBITDA	DKKm	228	187	22 %	1,131	786	44 %
• Sites		44	73	(40 %)	451	466	(3 %)
• Production tax credits and tax attributes		283	209	35 %	1,004	628	60 %
• Other, incl. project development		(99)	(95)	4 %	(324)	(308)	5 %
KEY BUSINESS DRIVERS							
Power generation	TWh	1.6	1.1	45 %	5.7	3.5	64 %
Wind speed	m/s	7.7	7.5	3 %	7.6	7.3	4 %
Availability, onshore wind	%	93	95	(2 %p)	96	98	(2 %p)
Load factor, onshore wind	%	45	44	1 %p	45	45	0 %p
Installed capacity, onshore wind and solar	GW	1.7	1.3	31 %	1.7	1.0	67 %

Wind speed

(m/s), onshore wind farms



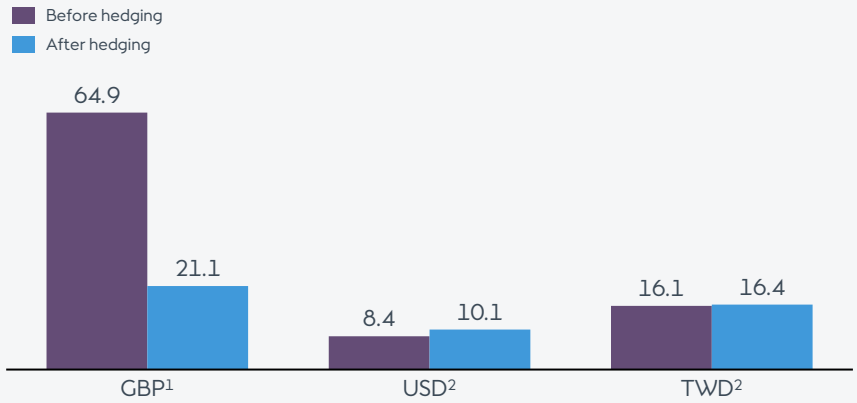
The wind speed indicates how many metres per second the wind has blown in the areas where we have onshore wind farms. The weighting is based on our generation capacity
* Indicates m/s for full year 2021 (if Q2, Q3 and Q4 follows the normal wind year)

Bioenergy & Other – Financial highlights

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS		Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	FY 2020	FY 2019	Δ
EBITDA	DKKm	622	933	(33 %)	2,136	1,495	43 %
• CHP plants		676	520	30 %	1,111	1,152	(4 %)
• Gas Markets & Infrastructure		19	11	73 %	411	390	5 %
• LNG		0	0	n.a.	0	(957)	n.a.
• Distribution, B2C, and city light		0	476	n.a.	926	1,280	(28 %)
• Other, incl. project development		(73)	(74)	(1 %)	(312)	(370)	(16 %)
KEY BUSINESS DRIVERS							
Heat generation	TWh	3.9	3.1	26 %	6.7	8.3	(20 %)
Power generation	TWh	2.3	1.6	44 %	4.4	4.6	(4 %)
Degree days	#	1,325	1,065	24 %	2,432	2,399	1 %

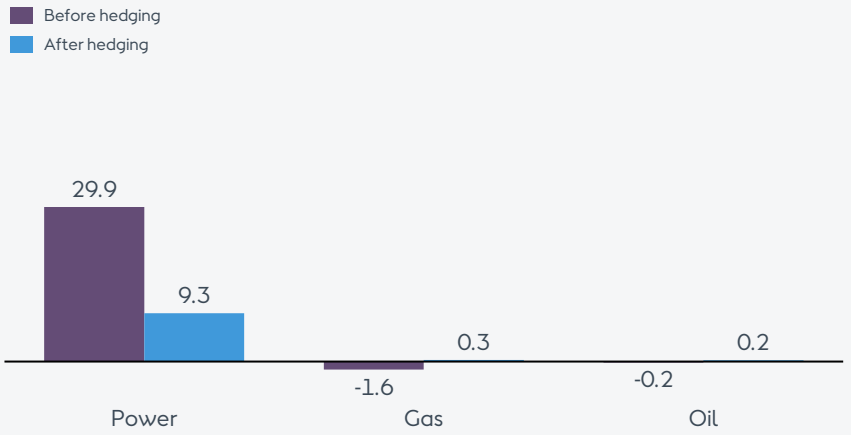
Currency and energy exposure

Currency exposure Q2 2021 – Q1 2026 DKKbn



Risk after hedging, DKKbn	Effect of price +10 %	Effect of price -10 %
GBP: 21.1 sales position	+2.1	-2.1
USD: 10.1 sales position	+1.0	-1.0
TWD: 16.4 sales position	+1.6	-1.6

Energy exposure Q2 2021 – Q1 2026 DKKbn



Risk after hedging DKKbn	Effect of price +10 %	Effect of price -10 %
Power: 9.3 sales position	+0.9	-0.9
Gas: 0.3 sales position	+0.0	-0.0
Oil: 0.2 sales position	+0.0	-0.0

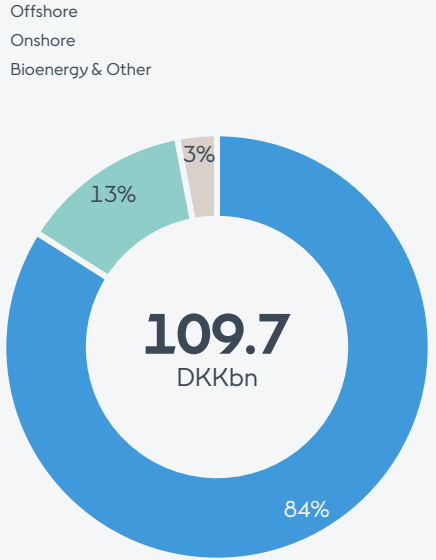
1. The GBP exchange rate for hedges impacting EBITDA in 2021 and 2022 is hedged at an average exchange rate of DKK/GBP 8.3 and 8.1.
2. For USD and TWD we manage our risk as a natural time spread between front-end capital expenditures and long-end revenue.

Capital employed

Capital employed, DKKm	Q1 2021	FY 2020	Q1 2020	FY 2019
Intangible assets and property and equipment	131,008	122,249	108,381	106,685
Equity Investments and non-current receivables	838	1,928	2,319	1,044
Net working capital, work in progress	5,648	9,775	10,137	8,756
Net working capital, tax equity	(7,403)	(7,246)	(4,638)	(4,587)
Net working capital, capital expenditures	(3,691)	(4,040)	(2,997)	(3,304)
Net working capital, other items	1,922	2,228	3,665	2,540
Derivatives, net	(4,268)	(209)	4,415	782
Assets classified as held for sale, net	657	793	8,092	8,211
Decommissioning obligations	(7,392)	(7,002)	(6,299)	(6,158)
Other provisions	(7,561)	(6,861)	(6,468)	(6,443)
Tax, net	(175)	(771)	(71)	(253)
Other receivables and other payables, net	148	(1,172)	(438)	(481)
TOTAL CAPITAL EMPLOYED	**109,731**	**109,672**	**116,098**	**106,792**

Capital employed by segment

%, Q1 2021



FFO/Adjusted net debt calculation

Funds from operations (FFO), DKKm	Q1 2021	FY 2020	Q1 2020	FY 2019
EBITDA – Business Performance	**16,182**	**18,124**	**19,159**	**17,484**
Interest expenses, net	(1,096)	(1,202)	(1,570)	(1,312)
Interest expenses, leasing	(183)	(177)	(44)	(171)
Reversal of interest expenses transferred to assets	(481)	(449)	(360)	(344)
Interest element of decommission obligations	(245)	(238)	(217)	(212)
50 % of coupon payments on hybrid capital	(297)	(245)	(278)	(279)
Adjusted net interest expenses	**(2,302)**	**(2,311)**	**(2,469)**	**(2,318)**
Reversal of gain (loss) on divestment of assets	192	(805)	(998)	101
Current tax	(792)	(2,304)	(7,100)	(5,799)
FUNDS FROM OPERATION (FFO)	**13,280**	**12,704**	**8,592**	**9,468**
Adjusted interest-bearing net debt, DKKm				
Total interest-bearing net debt	**13,190**	**12,343**	**27,084**	**17,230**
50 % of hybrid capital	8,992	6,616	6,616	6,616
Cash and securities, not available for distribution	1,159	1,485	1,425	1,437
Decommission obligations	7,392	7,002	6,299	6,158
Deferred tax on decommissioning obligations	(1,167)	(1,138)	(1,053)	(866)
ADJUSTED INTEREST-BEARING NET DEBT	**29,566**	**26,308**	**40,371**	**30,575**
FFO / ADJUSTED INTEREST-BEARING NET DEBT	**44.9 %**	**48.3 %**	**21.3 %**	**31.0 %**

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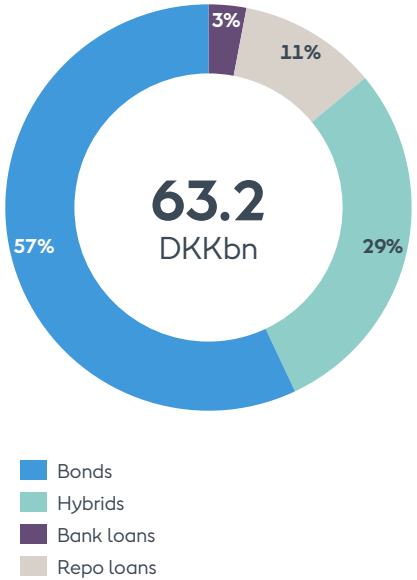
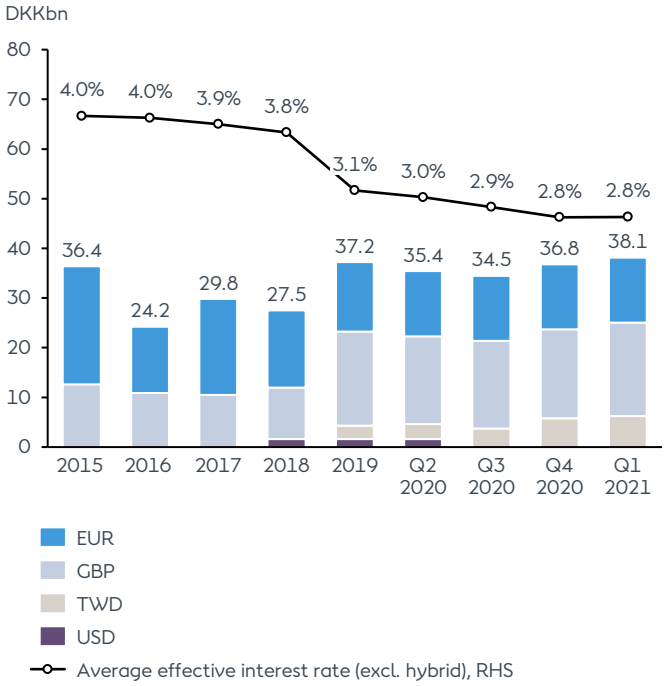
Debt overview

Gross debt and hybrids
31 March 2021



Effective funding costs – gross debt (excl. repo and hybrid)
31 March 2021

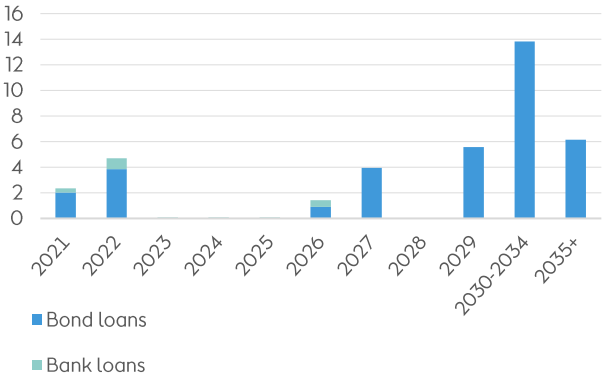


Long-term gross debt
31 March 2021

	Cost of debt (%)	*Modified duration (%)*	*Avg. time to maturity (years)*
Bond loans	2.9	8.5	10.1
Bank loans	0.3	0.2	3.0
Total excl. Hybrid	2.8	8.1	9.7
Hybrid	2.6*	6.5*	7.1*
Total incl. Hybrid	2.7	7.5	8.9

**until next call date*

Maturity profile



Hybrid capital in short

Hybrid capital can broadly be defined as funding instruments that combine features of debt and equity in a cost-efficient manner:

- Hybrid capital encompasses the credit-supportive features of equity and improves rating ratios
- Perpetual or long-dated final maturity (1,000 years for Ørsted)
- Absolute discretion to defer coupon payments and such deferrals do not constitute default nor trigger cross-default
- Deeply subordinated and only senior to common equity
- Without being dilutive to equity holders (no ownership and voting rights, no right to dividend)

Due to hybrid's equity-like features, rating agencies assign equity content to the hybrids when calculating central rating ratios (e.g. FFO/NIBD).

The hybrid capital increases Ørsted's investment capacity and supports our growth strategy and rating target.

Ørsted has made use of hybrid capital to maintain our ratings at target level in connection with the merger with Danish power distribution and production companies back in 2006 and in recent years to support our growth in the offshore wind sector.

Accounting treatment

- Hybrid bonds are classified as equity
- Coupon payments are recognised in equity and do not have any effect on profit (loss) for the year
- Coupon payments are recognised in the statement of cash flows in the same way as dividend payments
- For further information see note 6.3 in the 2020 Annual Report

HYBRIDS ISSUED BY ØRSTED A/S[1]	PRINCIPAL AMOUNT	TYPE	FIRST PAR CALL	COUPON	ACCOUNTING TREATMENT[2]	TAX TREATMENT	RATING TREATMENT
6.25 % hybrid due 3013	EUR 700 m	Hybrid capital (subordinated)	Jun. 2023	Fixed during the first 10 years, first 25bp step-up in Jun. 2023	100 % equity	Debt – tax-deductible coupon payments	50 % equity, 50 % debt
2.25 % Green hybrid due 3017	EUR 500 m	Hybrid capital (subordinated)	Nov. 2024	Fixed during the first 7 years, first 25bp step-up in Nov. 2029	100 % equity	Debt – tax-deductible coupon payments	50 % equity, 50 % debt
1.75 % Green hybrid due 3019	EUR 600 m	Hybrid capital (subordinated)	Dec. 2027	Fixed during the first 8 years, first 25bp step-up in Dec. 2032	100 % equity	Debt – tax-deductible coupon payments	50 % equity, 50 % debt
1.50 % Green hybrid due 3021	EUR 500 m	Hybrid capital (subordinated)	Feb. 2031	Fixed during the first 10 years, first 25bp step-up in Feb. 2031	100 % equity	Debt – tax-deductible coupon payments	50 % equity, 50 % debt
2.50 % Green hybrid due 3021	GBP 425 m	Hybrid capital (subordinated)	Feb. 2033	Fixed during the first 12 years, first 25bp step-up in Feb. 2033	100 % equity	Debt – tax-deductible coupon payments	50 % equity, 50 % debt

1. All listed on Luxembourg Stock Exchange and rated Baa3 (Moody's), BB+ (S&P) and BBB- (Fitch). The four Green hybrids are furthermore listed on the Luxembourg Green Exchange (LGX)
2. Due to the 1,000-year structure

Ørsted's outstanding bonds

Bond Type	Issue date	Maturity	Face Value	Remaining amount	Coupon	Coupon payments	*Green bond	Allocated to green projects (DKKm)	Avoided emissions (t CO2/year) attributable to the bonds
Senior Unsecured	Dec. 2009	16 Dec. 2021	EUR 500m	EUR 272m	4.875%	Every 16 Dec.	No	n/a	n/a
Senior Unsecured	Sep. 2012	19 Sep. 2022	EUR 750m	EUR 517m	2.625%	Every 19 Sep.	No	n/a	n/a
Senior Unsecured	Nov. 2017	26 Nov. 2029	EUR 750m	EUR 750m	1.5%	Every 26 Nov.	Yes	5,499	632,000
Senior Unsecured	Apr. 2010	9 Apr. 2040	GBP 500m	GBP 500m	5.750%	Every 9 Apr.	No	n/a	n/a
Senior Unsecured	Jan. 2012	12 Jan. 2032	GBP 750m	GBP 750m	4.875%	Every 12 Jan.	No	n/a	n/a
Senior Unsecured	May 2019	17 May 2027	GBP 350m	GBP 350m	2.125%	Every 17 May	Yes	2,968	346,000
Senior Unsecured	May 2019	16 May 2033	GBP 300m	GBP 300m	2.5%	Every 16 May	Yes	2,518	283,000
Senior Unsecured/CPI-linked	May 2019	16 May 2034	GBP 250m	GBP 250m	0.375%	Every 16 May and 16 Nov.	Yes	1,800	198,000
Senior Unsecured	Nov. 2019	19 Nov. 2026	TWD 4,000m	TWD 4,000m	0.92%	Every 19 Nov.	Yes	882	76,000
Senior Unsecured	Nov. 2019	19 Nov. 2034	TWD 8,000m	TWD 8,000m	1.5%	Every 19 Nov.	Yes	1,765	152,000
Senior Unsecured	Nov. 2020	13 Nov. 2027	TWD 4,000m	TWD 4,000m	0.6%	Every 13 Nov.	Yes	500	43,000
Senior Unsecured	Nov. 2020	13 Nov. 2030	TWD 3,000m	TWD 3,000m	0.7%	Every 13 Nov.	Yes	661	57,000
Senior Unsecured	Nov. 2020	13 Nov. 2040	TWD 8,000m	TWD 8,000m	0.98%	Every 13 Nov.	Yes	1,000	86,000
Hybrid capital	Jun. 2013	26 Jun. 3013	EUR 700m	EUR 350m	6.25%	Every 26 Jun.	No	n/a	n/a
Hybrid capital	Nov. 2017	24 Nov. 3017	EUR 500m	EUR 500m	2.25%	Every 24 Nov.	Yes	3,674	423,000
Hybrid capital	Dec. 2019	9 Dec. 3019	EUR 600m	EUR 600m	1.75%	Every 9 Dec.	Yes	2,800	413,000
Hybrid capital	Feb. 2021	18 Feb. 3021	EUR 500m	EUR 500m	1.50%	Every 18 Feb.	Yes	n/a	n/a
Hybrid capital	Feb. 2021	18 Feb. 3021	GBP425m	GBP425m	2.50%	Every 18 Feb.	Yes	n/a	n/a

* Ørsted's Green Finance Framework, allocated the dark green shading in the Second Opinion from CICERO Shades of Green, includes Green Bonds, Green Loans and other types of green financing instruments. Ørsted applies green proceeds exclusively for the financing of eligible projects, currently offshore wind projects. Besides the eleven outstanding Green Bonds, Ørsted additionally has a TWD 25bn Green RCF to finance the construction of the offshore wind projects in Taiwan.

Ørsted

Financing strategy

At Ørsted, we have a centralised financing strategy utilizing our strong balance sheet and diverse portfolio.

The strategy supports:

- A capital structure supportive of our BBB+ rating ambition
- Concentration of and scale in financing activities
- Cost efficient financing based on a strong parent rating
- Optimal terms and conditions and uniform documentation
- Transparent and simple debt structure
- No financial covenants and restrictions on operating arrangements
- Corporate market more stable and predictable than project finance market
- Avoidance of structural subordination

The financing strategy optimizes the effect of a fully integrated cash pool where cash at practically all of the company's more than 200 subsidiaries is made available for the company's financing and liquidity purposes.

Financing of activities at subsidiary level is provided by Ørsted A/S in a standardised and cost-efficient setup.

Widespread use of project financing is not considered cost-efficient and dilutes the creditworthiness of the company.

Ørsted

Currency risk management

General hedging principles

- The main principle is to hedge highly certain cash flows
- Cost-of-hedging is minimized by netting of exposures, use of local currency in construction contracts and debt in local currency.

Managing outright long risk (GBP)

- Operations: minimum 5-year hedging staircase determined by the Board of Directors with 100 % in year 1 – declining to 20 % in year 5. The hedging staircase is a compromise between stabilizing cash flows in the front-end and ensuring a balanced FFO/NIBD.
- Beyond the 5-year horizon the GBP exposure is to some extent hedged with GBP-denominated debt.

Managing time-spread risk (new markets)

- Construction period: Hedge 100 % of year 1 currency cash flow risk, while not increasing the total portfolio currency exposure.
- In new markets the capital expenditures beyond year 1 is netted with future revenue in the same currency.

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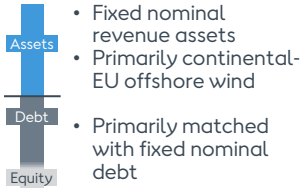
Interest rate and inflation risk management

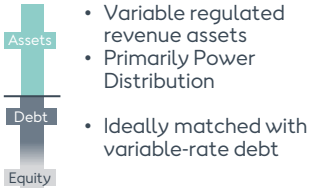
Four risk categories of assets and debt allocation
Illustrative

Fixed nominal



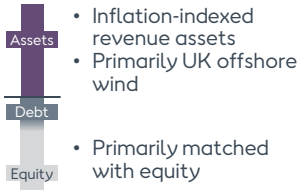
- Fixed nominal revenue assets
- Primarily continental-EU offshore wind
- Primarily matched with fixed nominal debt

Variable regulated



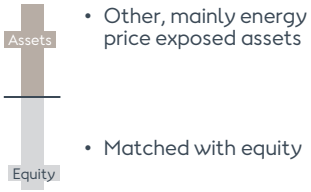
- Variable regulated revenue assets
- Primarily Power Distribution
- Ideally matched with variable-rate debt

Inflation-indexed



- Inflation-indexed revenue assets
- Primarily UK offshore wind
- Primarily matched with equity

Other



- Other, mainly energy price exposed assets
- Matched with equity

Objectives of interest rate and inflation risk management

1. Protect long-term real value of equity by offsetting interest and inflation risk exposure embedded in assets by allocating debt with similar, but opposite risk exposure
2. Cost of funding optimized by actively managing debt portfolio
3. Cost of hedging minimised by using natural portfolio synergies between assets, allowing matching of up to 100 % of asset value with appropriate debt

Framework for risk management

- Assets divided into four different risk categories, based on nature of inflation and interest risk exposure
- Simple risk metrics are used to match assets with appropriate debt within each category
- Fixed nominal-category has first priority for debt allocation, to protect shareholders against inflation eroding the real value from fixed nominal cash flows
- Inflation-indexed revenues reserved to service equity return for shareholders thereby to a large extent protecting the real value of equity against fluctuations in inflation rates

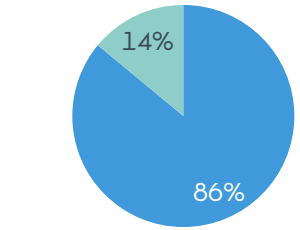
The pie charts represent approximate size of the exposures

Energy risk management

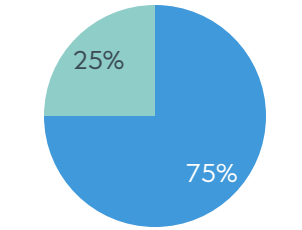
Risk picture

- We manage market risks to protect Ørsted against market price volatility and ensure stable and robust financial ratios that support our growth strategy
- For Offshore, a substantial share of energy production is subsidized through either fixed tariffs or green certificates. Remaining exposure is hedged at a declining rate up to five years
- Onshore mitigate their power exposure by entering into long-term power sales agreements and internal hedges towards Bioenergy & Other
- Bioenergy & Other manage their market risk actively by hedging with derivatives in the energy markets up to five years

Offshore exposure



Onshore exposure

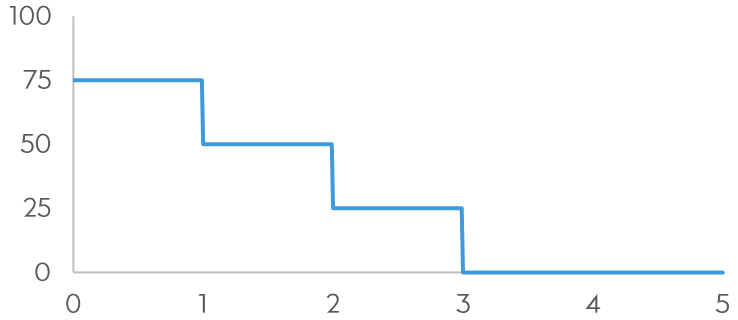


Note: expected exposure 2021-2025, as of 31/12/2020

Hedging of open exposure

- Open energy exposure is reduced actively
- Minimum hedging requirements are determined by the Board of Directors. In the first two years, a high degree of hedging is desired to ensure stable cash flows after tax
- The degree of hedging is declining in subsequent years. This is due to: 1) reduced certainty about long-term production volumes and 2) increasing hedging costs in the medium to long term: both spread costs and potential cost of collateral

Offshore minimum power hedging requirement



Note: actual hedging level is significantly higher

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