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Interim ESG performance report

First half year 2022



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Interim financial report, first half year 2022

1.1 CFO's review

Our green share of heat and power generation increased to 92 % in H1 2022

- In July 2022, we were awarded a CFD to build our Hornsea 3 Offshore Wind Farm in the UK.
- In Q2 2022, we commissioned the onshore wind part of Helena Energy Center in the US and the onshore wind farm Kennox-head 1 in the UK.
- Our green share of energy increased by 3 percentage points to 92 % compared to H1 2021.
- Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity decreased by 13 % to 49 g CO₂e/kWh compared to H1 2021.
- Scope 3 emissions decreased by 36 % compared to H1 2021.
- EU taxonomy-eligible revenue was 68 %, EBITDA 91 %, and CAPEX 98 %.

Renewable energy capacity

In July 2022, we were awarded a CFD to build our Hornsea 3 Offshore Wind Farm in the UK. The wind farm will have a capacity of 2,852 MW and will be located adjacent to our Hornsea 1 and Hornsea 2 wind farms, which combined will be the biggest wind farm cluster in the world. Hornsea 3 will provide power to more than 3.2 million households in the UK and is expected to be operational by 2027.

In June 2022, we commissioned the 268 MW onshore wind part of Helena Energy Center in

the US and the 62 MW onshore wind farm Kennox-head 1 in the UK.

This brings our installed renewable capacity up to 13.6 GW at the end of H1 2022.

Heat and power generation

Total heat and power generation increased by 13 % to 22.1 TWh in H1 2022, driven by a 39 % increase in wind- and solar-based generation, offset by a 17 % reduction in thermal generation.

Offshore power generation increased by 11 % compared to H1 2021. The increase was due to higher wind speeds and the ramp-up effect from Hornsea 2, partly offset by the 50 % farm-down of Borssele 1 & 2 in Q2 2021.

Onshore wind power generation increased by 88 % compared to H1 2021 due to additional generation from our new onshore sites in the US, Ireland, and the UK.

Solar PV power generation increased by 131 % due to generation from our two new solar farms, Permian Energy Center and Muscle Shoals, which were commissioned in Q2 and Q3 2021, respectively.

Thermal power generation was 14 % lower in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021, primarily due to lower combined heat and power generation driven by lower heat demand.

Heat generation was 19 % lower in H1 2022 relative to H1 2021 due to warmer weather in H1 2022.

Green key performance indicators

Our green share of energy generation increased by 3 percentage points to 92 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021. The increase was driven by the increased offshore wind-, onshore wind-, and solar-based generation, partly offset by the reduction in thermal heat and power generation based on sustainable biomass due to scarcity of supply.

Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity decreased by 13 % to 49 g CO₂e/kWh in H1 2022 due to a reduction in the use of natural gas at our power stations, partly offset by a small increase in the use of coal combined with an increase in total energy generation.

Scope 3 emissions decreased by 36 % in H1 2022, mainly due to a 36 % reduction in natural gas sales.

EU sustainability taxonomy

Our taxonomy-eligible share of revenue decreased by 2 percentage points to 68 % in H1 2022. The reduction was primarily due to increased revenue from our gas sales activities, driven by the extraordinary high gas prices in H1 2022.

Our taxonomy-eligible share of EBITDA decreased by 6 percentage points to 91 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021. This was primarily due to a larger gain on our farm-down of renewable assets in H1 2021 compared to H1 2022 and increased EBITDA from our gas sales activities in H1 2022.

Our taxonomy-eligible share of CAPEX in H1 2022 was 98 %, similar to H1 2021.

We are currently developing our accounting policies and practical approaches to reporting on taxonomy-aligned financial indicators with the annual report 2022. We build our work on our ESG policies, management systems, project practices, and acquisition due diligence processes to ensure an efficient and systematic approach to document alignment with the EU taxonomy.

Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive

In Q2 2022, we provided the EU with our comments to the new European Sustainability Reporting Standards from EFRAG. In this work, we cooperated with other electric utilities and international companies to align our understanding of the exposure drafts and provide feedback to the EU to ensure that the implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) will support the green transformation in the best way possible.



Daniel Lerup

Daniel Lerup
CFO

1.2 ESG target overview

Note	Indicator	Unit	Target	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Strategic targets							
3.1	Installed renewable capacity	MW	~50 GW (2030)	13,608	12,084	13 %	12,980
3.1	- Installed offshore capacity	MW	~15 GW (2025), ~30 GW (2030)	7,551	7,551	0 %	7,551
3.1	- Installed onshore capacity	MW	~17.5 GW (2030)	3,979	2,455	62 %	3,351
3.1	- Installed other (incl. PtX) capacity	MW	~2.5 GW (2030)	2,078	2,078	0 %	2,078
4.1	Green share of energy generation	%	95 (2023), 99 (2025)	92	89	3 %p	90
4.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (scope 3)	Million tonnes CO ₂ e	50 % reduction from 2018 (2032)	6.3	9.9	(36 %)	18.2
4.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (scope 3: use of sold products (natural gas sales))	Million tonnes CO ₂ e	90 % reduction from 2018 (2040)	5.1	7.9	(36 %)	14.2
4.3	Greenhouse gas intensity (scope 1 and 2)	g CO ₂ e/kWh	20 (2023), 10 (2025), 1 (2040)	49	56	(13 %)	58
4.3	Greenhouse gas intensity (scope 1, 2, and 3)	g CO ₂ e/kWh	2.9 (2040) ¹	105	158	(34 %)	165
n.a. ²	Employee satisfaction	Index 0-100	Top 10 % (ongoing) ³	n.a.	n.a.	-	77
5.2	Total recordable injury rate (TRIR)	Per million hours worked	2.5 (2025)	2.8	3.1	(10 %)	3.0
Additional sustainability targets							
4.4	Certified sustainable wooden biomass sourced	%	100 (ongoing)	100	100	0 %p	100
4.4	Coal consumption	Thousand tonnes	0 (from Q2 2023) ⁴	421	403	4 %	803
4.4	Own power consumption covered by renewable energy certificates	%	100 (ongoing)	100	100	0 %p	100
n.a. ²	Electric vehicles in the company vehicle fleet	%	100 (2025)	n.a.	n.a.	-	41
n.a. ²	Total blade waste directed to landfill	%	0 (ongoing)	n.a.	n.a.	-	0
n.a. ²	Gender with lowest representation (female)	%	40 (2030) ⁵	n.a.	n.a.	-	31

¹ Our GHG intensity (scope 1, 2, and 3) target excludes scope 3 emissions from use of sold products (natural gas sales).

² The targets marked with 'n.a.' in the note column are not reported in the interim reports. They will be reported in the ESG performance report 2022.

³ Our target is to have an employee satisfaction survey result in the top ten percentile every year compared to an external benchmark group.

⁴ Our target is to stop using coal in 2023. Our plan is to close the last unit (Esbjerg Power Station) at the end of Q1 2023.

⁵ Our new 2030 gender diversity ambition will be measured and assessed against three scopes: (1) senior directors and above, (2) people managers, and (3) all employees.

SBTi approved net-zero greenhouse gas emissions target for 2040

Our 2040 net-zero greenhouse gas emissions target is comprised of the above GHG reduction targets. We will neutralise the residual emissions through certified carbon-removal projects.

Net-positive biodiversity impact target

Our target for biodiversity is that all newly commissioned projects must have a net-positive biodiversity impact no later than in 2030.

1.3 Overview by business unit

Note	Indicator	Unit	 Offshore	 Onshore	 Bioenergy & Other	Other activities/eliminations	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
	Revenue	DKK million	37,142	1,420	23,656	(2,161)	60,057	32,497	85 %	77,673
	EBITDA	DKK million	7,823	1,925	3,161	135	13,044	13,059	(0 %)	24,296
3.1	Installed renewable capacity	MW	7,551	3,979	2,078	-	13,608	12,084	13 %	12,980
3.1	- Offshore wind power	MW	7,551	-	-	-	7,551	7,551	0 %	7,551
3.1	- Onshore wind power	MW	-	3,282	-	-	3,282	1,985	65 %	2,654
3.1	- Solar PV power	MW	-	657	-	-	657	430	53 %	657
3.1	- Battery storage	MW	-	40	21	-	61	61	0 %	61
3.1	- Biomass-based thermal heat	MW	-	-	2,054	-	2,054	2,054	0 %	2,054
3.1	- Biogas power (Renescence)	MW	-	-	3	-	3	3	0 %	3
3.1	Decided (FID'ed) renewable capacity	MW	3,516	926	2	-	4,444	4,426	0 %	4,725
3.1	Awarded and contracted renewable capacity	MW	8,305	-	-	-	8,305	8,687	(4 %)	8,435
3.1	Firm capacity (installed, FID'ed, and awarded/contracted capacity)	MW	19,372	4,905	2,080	-	26,357	25,197	5 %	26,140
3.2	Power generation capacity	MW	4,778	3,924	2,543	-	11,245	9,217	22 %	9,809
3.2	Heat generation capacity, thermal	MW	-	-	3,353	-	3,353	3,486	(4 %)	3,353
3.3	Power generation	GWh	7,826	6,998	3,240	-	18,064	14,465	25 %	29,050
3.3	Heat generation	GWh	-	-	4,066	-	4,066	5,038	(19 %)	7,907
4.1	Green share of energy generation	%	100	100	77	-	92	89	3 % _p	90
4.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1 and 2)	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e	14	0	1,063	1	1,078	1,091	(1 %)	2,143
4.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (scope 3)	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e	98	215	5,987	15	6,315	9,878	(36 %)	18,179
4.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (scope 3; use of sold products ¹)	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e	-	-	5,064	-	5,064	7,880	(36 %)	14,206
4.3	Greenhouse gas intensity (scope 1 and 2)	g CO ₂ e/kWh	2	0	146	-	49	56	(13 %)	58
4.3	Greenhouse gas intensity (scope 1, 2, and 3) ²	g CO ₂ e/kWh	14	31	272	-	105	158	(34 %)	165
5.1	Number of employees (end of period)	FTEs	3,686	286	974	2,346	7,292	6,472	13 %	6,836
5.2	Total recordable injury rate (TRIR)	Injuries per million hours worked	2.6	0.9	9.0	0.5	2.8	3.1	(10 %)	3.0

¹ Scope 3 emissions from wholesale buying and selling of natural gas.

² Excludes scope 3 emissions from use of sold products (natural gas sales).

1.4 Overview by country

Note	Indicator	Unit	Denmark	The UK	Germany	The Netherlands	The US	Taiwan	Poland	Other countries	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
3.1	Installed renewable capacity	MW	3,061	4,462	1,346	752	3,620	45	-	322	13,608	12,084	13 %	12,980
3.1	- Offshore wind power	MW	1,006	4,372	1,346	752	30	45	-	-	7,551	7,551	0 %	7,551
3.1	- Onshore wind power	MW	-	67	-	-	2,893	-	-	322	3,282	1,985	65 %	2,654
3.1	- Solar PV power	MW	-	-	-	-	657	-	-	-	657	430	53 %	657
3.1	- Battery storage	MW	1	20	-	-	40	-	-	-	61	61	0 %	61
3.1	- Biomass-based thermal heat	MW	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,054	2,054	0 %	2,054
3.1	- Biogas power (Renescience)	MW	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0 %	3
3.1	Decided (FID'ed) renewable capacity	MW	2	1,336	1,166	-	1,011	900	-	29	4,444	4,426	0 %	4,725
3.1	- Offshore wind power	MW	-	1,320	1,166	-	130	900	-	-	3,516	2,220	58 %	3,386
3.1	- Onshore wind power	MW	-	16	-	-	201	-	-	29	246	1,297	(81 %)	657
3.1	- Solar PV power	MW	-	-	-	-	680	-	-	-	680	907	(25 %)	680
3.1	- Battery storage	MW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.1	- Hydrogen	MW	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	0 %	2
3.1	Awarded and contracted renewable capacity	MW	-	-	-	-	4,842	920	2,543	-	8,305	8,687	(4 %)	8,435
3.1	Firm capacity (installed, FID'ed, and awarded/contracted capacity)	MW	3,063	5,798	2,512	752	9,473	1,865	2,543	351	26,357	25,197	5 %	26,140
3.2	Power generation capacity	MW	3,103	3,201	673	376	3,570	-	-	322	11,245	9,217	22 %	9,809
3.2	- Offshore wind	MW	563	3,136	673	376	30	-	-	-	4,778	3,970	20 %	3,970
3.2	- Onshore wind	MW	-	62	-	-	2,893	-	-	322	3,277	1,980	66 %	2,649
3.2	- Solar PV	MW	-	-	-	-	647	-	-	-	647	420	54 %	647
3.2	- Thermal	MW	2,540	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,543	2,847	(11 %)	2,543
3.2	Heat generation capacity, thermal	MW	3,353	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,353	3,486	(4 %)	3,353
3.3	Power generation	GWh	4,266	5,147	936	662	6,642	-	-	411	18,064	14,465	25 %	29,050
3.3	Heat generation	GWh	4,066	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,066	5,038	(19 %)	7,907
4.1	Green share of energy generation	%	80	100	100	100	100	100	-	100	92	89	3 %p	90
4.2	Greenhouse gas emissions (scope 1 and 2)	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e	1,065	9	3	1	0	0	0	0	1,078	1,091	(1 %)	2,143
4.3	Greenhouse gas intensity (scope 1 and 2)	g CO ₂ e/kWh	128	2	3	1	0	0	0	0	49	56	(13 %)	58
5.1	Number of employees (end of period)	FTEs	4,086	1,179	265	71	566	182	392	551	7,292	6,472	13 %	6,836

2.1 Taxonomy-eligible KPIs

	Unit	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Revenue	DKKm	60,057	32,497	85 %	77,673
Taxonomy-eligible revenue	%	68	70	(2 %p)	66
- Electricity generation from solar PV (4.1) and wind power (4.3)	%	59	59	0 %p	56
- Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (4.20)	%	9	11	(2 %p)	10
Taxonomy-non-eligible revenue	%	32	30	2 %p	34
- Gas sales	%	20	17	3 %p	21
- Coal-based activities	%	3	2	1 %p	2
- Other activities ¹	%	9	11	(2 %p)	11
OPEX	DKKm	2,848	2,106	35 %	5,760
Taxonomy-eligible OPEX	%	80	73	7 %p	80
- Electricity generation from solar PV (4.1) and wind power (4.3)	%	71	62	9 %p	71
- Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (4.20)	%	9	11	(2 %p)	9
Taxonomy-non-eligible OPEX	%	20	27	(7 %p)	20
EBITDA	DKKm	13,044	13,059	(0 %)	24,296
Taxonomy-eligible EBITDA	%	91	97	(6 %p)	90
- Electricity generation from solar PV (4.1) and wind power (4.3)	%	75	91	(16 %p)	80
- Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (4.20)	%	16	6	10 %p	10
Taxonomy-non-eligible EBITDA	%	9	3	6 %p	10
- Gas sales	%	6	2	4 %p	8
- Coal-based activities	%	2	1	1 %p	2
- Other activities ¹	%	1	0	1 %p	0
CAPEX	DKKm	14,404	21,246	(32 %)	50,415
Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX²	%	98	99	(1 %p)	99
- Electricity generation from solar PV (4.1) and wind power (4.3)	%	94	98	(4 %p)	97
- Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (4.20)	%	4	1	3 %p	2
Taxonomy-non-eligible CAPEX	%	2	1	1 %p	1

¹ Other activities primarily consist of non-eligible power sales (incl. end customer sales), gas- and oil-based generation at the CHPs, oil distribution, and trading.

² The taxonomy-eligible CAPEX ratio is also applied to gross investments (DKKm 13,204 - see interim financial report for H1 2022, p.32) to calculate taxonomy-eligible gross investments.

Taxonomy-eligible revenue

Our taxonomy-eligible share of revenue in H1 2022 was 68 %, a decrease of 2 percentage points compared to H1 2021.

This was primarily due to increased revenue from our gas sales activities (+3 percentage

points), driven by the extraordinary high gas prices throughout H1 2022.

In absolute terms, total revenue has increased by 85 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021, primarily due to the significantly higher gas and power

prices across all markets. As a result, absolute taxonomy-eligible revenue increased by 80 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021.

Taxonomy-eligible OPEX

Our taxonomy-eligible share of OPEX in H1 2022 was 80 %, an increase of 7 percentage points compared to H1 2021. This was primarily due to an increase in OPEX for our wind and solar farms as a result of more assets in operation.

Taxonomy-eligible EBITDA

Our taxonomy-eligible share of EBITDA in H1 2022 was 91 %, a decrease of 6 percentage points compared to H1 2021. This was primarily due to a larger gain on our farm-down of renewable assets in H1 2021 compared to H1 2022 and increased EBITDA from our gas sales activities in H1 2022.

Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX

Our taxonomy-eligible share of CAPEX in H1 2022 was 98 %.

3.1 Renewable capacity

Indicator	Unit	Target	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Installed renewable capacity	MW	~50 GW (2030)	13,608	12,084	1,524	12,980
Offshore wind power	MW	~30 GW (2030) ¹	7,551	7,551	-	7,551
Onshore	MW	~17.5 GW (2030)	3,979	2,455	1,524	3,351
- Wind power	MW		3,282	1,985	1,297	2,654
- Solar PV power ²	MW		657	430	227	657
- Battery storage ²	MW		40	40	-	40
Other (incl. PtX)	MW	~2.5 GW (2030)	2,078	2,078	-	2,078
- Biomass, thermal heat	MW		2,054	2,054	-	2,054
- Biogas, power	MW		3	3	-	3
- Battery storage	MW		21	21	-	21
Decided (FID'ed) renewable capacity	MW		4,444	4,426	18	4,725
Offshore wind power	MW		3,516	2,220	1,296	3,386
Onshore	MW		926	2,204	(1,278)	1,337
- Wind power	MW		246	1,297	(1,051)	657
- Solar PV power ²	MW		680	907	(227)	680
- Battery storage ²	MW		-	-	-	-
Other (incl. PtX), hydrogen	MW		2	2	-	2
Awarded and contracted renewable capacity	MW		8,305	8,687	(382)	8,435
Offshore wind power	MW		8,305	8,687	(382)	8,435
Sum of installed and FID'ed capacity	MW		18,052	16,510	1,542	17,705
Firm capacity (installed, FID'ed, and awarded/contracted capacity)	MW		26,357	25,197	1,160	26,140

¹ Additional target is ~15 GW in 2025.

² Both the solar PV and battery storage capacities are measured in megawatts of alternating current (MW_{AC}).

Additions for the last 12 months

Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022	Q2 2022
<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Western Trail, onshore wind (367 MW)  Muscle Shoals, solar PV (227 MW_{AC}) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Lincoln Land, onshore wind (302 MW)  Skipjack Wind 2, offshore wind (846 MW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Haystack, onshore wind (298 MW)  South Fork, offshore wind (130 MW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Helena Wind, onshore wind (268 MW)  Sunflower Wind, onshore wind (201 MW)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Borkum Riffgrund 3, offshore wind (913 MW)  Gode Wind 3, offshore wind (253 MW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Ballykeel, onshore wind (16 MW) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Kennoxhead 1, onshore wind (62 MW)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Lisheen 3, onshore wind (29 MW) 		



Construction progress (FID'ed capacity)

We are currently constructing two of the largest offshore wind farms in the world, Hornsea 2 and Greater Changhua 1 & 2a, which are both on track to be commissioned later this year.

In our Onshore business, we are currently constructing the solar farm Old 300 and our first combined onshore wind and solar PV project, Helena Energy Center in the US. The wind energy part of Helena Energy Center was commissioned in June 2022, whereas the commissioning of the solar portion of Helena Energy Center is expected to be delayed into 2023. The commissioning of the solar farm Old 300 is expected to be pushed into H1 2023. Both solar farms are delayed due to challenges in the solar panel supply chain.

In Europe, we are currently constructing two onshore wind farms, Ballykeel in Northern Ireland and Lisheen 3 in Ireland.

-  Installed capacity
-  Decided (FID'ed) capacity
-  Awarded (offshore) and contracted (onshore) capacity

3.2 Generation capacity

Indicator	Unit	H1 2022	Q1 2022	Δ	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Power generation capacity	MW	11,245	10,371	874	11,245	9,217	2,028	9,809
Offshore wind	MW	4,778	4,234	544	4,778	3,970	808	3,970
- Denmark	MW	563	563	-	563	563	-	563
- The UK	MW	3,136	2,592	544	3,136	2,328	808	2,328
- Germany	MW	673	673	-	673	673	-	673
- The Netherlands	MW	376	376	-	376	376	-	376
- The US	MW	30	30	-	30	30	-	30
Onshore wind	MW	3,277	2,947	330	3,277	1,980	1,297	2,649
- The US	MW	2,893	2,625	268	2,893	1,658	1,235	2,327
- Ireland	MW	322	322	-	322	322	-	322
- The UK	MW	62	-	62	62	-	62	-
Solar PV, the US	MW	647	647	-	647	420	227	647
Thermal	MW	2,543	2,543	-	2,543	2,847	(304)	2,543
- Denmark (CHP plants)	MW	2,540	2,540	-	2,540	2,844	(304)	2,540
- The UK (Renescience)	MW	3	3	-	3	3	-	3
Heat generation capacity, thermal	MW	3,353	3,353	-	3,353	3,486	(133)	3,353
Based on biomass	MW	2,032	2,032	-	2,032	2,022	10	2,032
Based on coal	MW	1,300	1,300	-	1,300	1,300	-	1,300
Based on natural gas	MW	1,617	1,617	-	1,617	1,761	(144)	1,617
Heat generation capacity, electric	MW	25	25	-	25	25	-	25
Power generation capacity, thermal	MW	2,543	2,543	-	2,543	2,847	(304)	2,543
Based on biomass	MW	1,228	1,228	-	1,228	1,228	-	1,228
Based on coal	MW	991	991	-	991	991	-	991
Based on natural gas	MW	951	951	-	951	995	(44)	951
Based on biogas (Renescience)	MW	3	3	-	3	3	-	3

Our power generation capacity increased by 874 MW, corresponding to 8 %, during Q2 2022.

Energy Center in the US and the 62 MW onshore wind farm Kennoxhead 1 in the UK.

The increase was due to the 544 MW ramp-up of Hornsea 2 in the UK and the commissioning of the 268 MW onshore wind part of Helena

3.3 Energy generation

Indicator	Unit	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	Δ	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Power generation	GWh	8,221	6,010	37 %	18,064	14,465	25 %	29,050
Offshore wind	GWh	3,324	2,521	32 %	7,826	7,070	11 %	13,808
- Denmark	GWh	385	386	(0 %)	1,027	932	10 %	1,918
- The UK	GWh	2,284	1,326	72 %	5,146	3,851	34 %	7,880
- Germany	GWh	372	332	12 %	936	943	(1 %)	2,022
- The Netherlands	GWh	262	451	(42 %)	662	1,286	(49 %)	1,904
- The US	GWh	21	26	(19 %)	55	58	(5 %)	84
Onshore wind	GWh	3,228	1,660	94 %	6,142	3,259	88 %	7,334
- The US	GWh	3,057	1,621	89 %	5,732	3,220	78 %	6,997
- Ireland	GWh	171	39	338 %	410	39	10	337
Solar PV, the US	GWh	567	322	76 %	856	370	131 %	1,018
Thermal	GWh	1,102	1,507	(27 %)	3,240	3,766	(14 %)	6,890
Heat generation	GWh	823	1,148	(28 %)	4,066	5,038	(19 %)	7,907
Total heat and power generation	GWh	9,044	7,158	26 %	22,130	19,503	13 %	36,957
- Of which, wind and solar PV power generation	GWh	7,119	4,503	58 %	14,824	10,699	39 %	22,160
- Of which, thermal heat and power generation	GWh	1,925	2,655	(27 %)	7,306	8,804	(17 %)	14,797
- Of which, thermal heat and power generation	%	21	37	(16 %p)	33	45	(12 %p)	40

Power generation increased by 25 % to 18.0 TWh in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021. The main drivers were increased offshore and onshore wind and solar PV capacity and higher wind speeds.

Offshore power generation increased by 11 % in H1 2022 relative to H1 2021. The increase was primarily due to higher wind speeds and the ramp-up effect from Hornsea 2, partly offset by the 50 % farm-down of Borssele 1 & 2 in Q2 2021.

Onshore wind power generation increased by 88 % in H1 2022 relative to H1 2021. The increase was primarily due to additional generation from our new onshore sites in the US (Western Trail commissioned in Q3 2021, Lincoln Land commissioned in Q4 2021, Haystack commissioned in Q1 2022, and the wind part of Helena Energy Center commissioned in Q2 2022) and the full-year effect from the acquisition of Brookfield Renewable Ireland in June 2021.

Solar power generation increased by 131 % due to generation from Permian Energy Center (commissioned in Q2 2021), Muscle Shoals (commissioned in Q3 2021), and ramp-up of generation at Old 300.

Thermal power generation was 14 % lower in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021, primarily due to lower combined heat and power generation driven by lower heat demand.

Heat generation was 19 % lower in H1 2022 relative to H1 2021 due to warmer weather.

3.4 Energy business drivers

Indicator	Unit	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	Δ	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Offshore wind								
Wind speed	m/s	8.4	7.8	8 %	9.9	9.2	8 %	9.1
Wind speed, normal wind year	m/s	8.7	8.6	1 %	9.7	9.8	(1 %)	9.7
Availability	%	94	93	1 %p	94	94	0 %p	94
Load factor	%	35	29	6 %p	44	39	5 %p	39
Onshore wind, the US								
Wind speed	m/s	7.7	7.3	5 %	7.7	7.5	3 %	7.4
Wind speed, normal wind year	m/s	7.6	8.1	(6 %)	7.6	8.0	(5 %)	7.6
Availability	%	92	97	(5 %p)	94	95	(1 %p)	96
Load factor	%	50	45	5 %p	49	45	4 %p	42
Onshore wind, Ireland								
Wind speed	m/s	7.3	-	-	8.2	-	-	-
Availability	%	98	96	2 %p	97	96	1 %p	96
Load factor	%	24	17	7 %p	29	17	12 %p	20
Solar PV, the US								
Availability	%	99	90	9 %p	99	90	9 %p	96
Load factor	%	31	29	2 %p	26	29	(3 %p)	24
Other								
Degree days, Denmark	Number	448	487	(8 %)	1,589	1,812	(12 %)	2,820

Offshore wind

Offshore wind speeds in H1 2022 were 8 % higher than in H1 2021 and 2 % above a normal wind year.

Availability in H1 2022 was at the same level as in H1 2021.

The higher wind speeds were the main driver for the 5 percentage point increase in the load factor in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021.

Onshore wind, the US

Wind speeds in H1 2022 were 3 % higher than in H1 2021 and 1 % above a normal wind year.

Availability was 1 percentage point lower than in H1 2021.

The higher wind speeds contributed to the 4 percentage point increase in the load factor in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021.

Onshore wind, Ireland

Availability in H1 2022 was 1 percentage point above H1 2021. The load factor increased by 12 percentage points.

We do not have wind speed data from 2021 that is comparable to the 2022 data for the Irish assets. The assets we acquired in Q2 2021 and the wind speed measurement method was aligned with our onshore standard as of Q1 2022.

Other

The number of degree days were 12 % lower than in H1 2021, indicating that the weather in H1 2022 was warmer.

3.5 Energy sales

Indicator	Unit	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	Δ	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Gas sales	GWh	8,891	15,079	(41 %)	21,883	34,024	(36 %)	61,349
Power sales	GWh	7,416	4,541	63 %	16,582	11,426	45 %	25,020
- Green power to end customers ¹	GWh	674	1,148	(41 %)	1,443	2,341	(38 %)	4,062
- Regular power to end customers ²	GWh	643	416	55 %	1,287	1,348	(5 %)	3,044
- Power wholesale	GWh	6,099	2,977	105 %	13,852	7,737	79 %	17,914

¹ Power sold with renewable certificates.

² Power sold without renewable certificates.

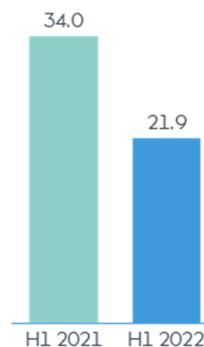
Gas sales decreased by 36 % to 21.9 TWh in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021. This was primarily due to lower UK sourcing volumes, mainly due to the phasing out of our UK B2B activities as well as expired contracts and lower offtake by counterparts. The decrease was also due to lower offtake on our Gazprom Export supply contract following Gazprom Export’s suspension of its gas supplies to Ørsted on 1 June 2022.

Power sales increased by 45 % to 16.6 TWh in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021 due to a 79 % increase in wholesale power to 13.9 TWh. This was primarily driven by increased power volumes sold from third-party wind farms where we are responsible for balancing. Higher wind

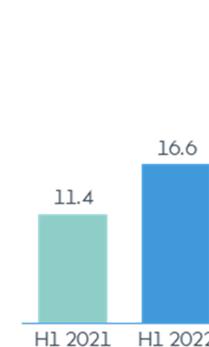
speeds and the 50 % farm-down of Borssele 1 & 2 in Q2 2021 also resulted in increased power volumes sold on behalf of our partners.

The increase was partly offset by a 38 % decrease in green power sales to end customers in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021, primarily due to the phasing out of our UK B2B business.

Gas sales, TWh



Power sales, TWh



4.1 Green share of energy generation

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	Δ	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Total heat and power generation	%		100	100	0 %p	100	100	0 %p	100
- From offshore wind	%		37	35	2 %p	35	36	(1 %p)	37
- From onshore wind	%		36	23	13 %p	28	17	11 %p	20
- From solar PV	%		6	5	1 %p	4	2	2 %p	3
- From sustainable biomass	%		14	29	(15 %p)	25	34	(9 %p)	30
- From other renewable energy sources	%		0	1	(1 %p)	0	0	0 %p	0
- From coal	%		6	6	0 %p	7	8	(1 %p)	8
- From natural gas	%		0	1	(1 %p)	1	3	(2 %p)	2
- From other fossil energy sources	%		1	0	1 %p	0	0	0 %p	0
Green share of energy generation	%	95 (2023), 99 (2025)	93	93	0 %p	92	89	3 %p	90
- Offshore	%		100	100	0 %p	100	100	0 %p	100
- Onshore	%		100	100	0 %p	100	100	0 %p	100
- Bioenergy & Other	%		67	81	(14 %p)	77	76	1 %p	76

The green share of our heat and power generation increased by 3 percentage points to 92 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021.

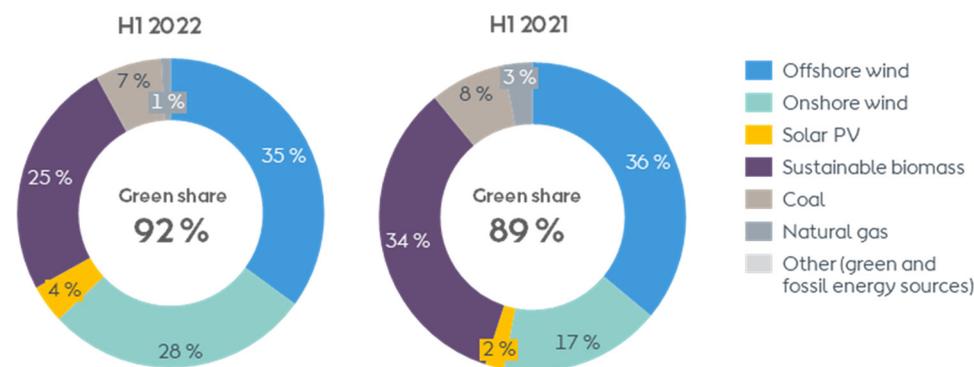
The 3 percentage point increase was due to the 11 percentage point increase in onshore wind-based generation and the 2 percentage point increase in solar-based generation, partly offset by a 9 percentage point decrease in sustainable biomass-based generation and a 1 percentage point reduction in offshore wind generation.

The increases in onshore wind- and solar-based generation were primarily due to new onshore generation capacity in the US and Ireland.

The 9 percentage point decrease in generation based on sustainable biomass was due to lower heat generation because of the warmer weather in H1 2022 and supply constraints on biomass, particularly in Q2 2022.

We are regulatorily obliged to make all of our energy capacities available to the market in the most cost-efficient way, and until our coal-based generation capacity is fully phased out in 2023, we may see fluctuations in coal consumption driven by supplier obligations, market conditions, and weather conditions.

Total heat and power generation by energy source, %



4.2 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	Δ	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e		446	364	23 %	1,077	1,091	(1 %)	2,142
Indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)									
Location-based	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e		10	13	(23 %)	22	28	(21 %)	53
Market-based	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e		0	0	-	1	0	-	1
Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e	50 % (2032) ¹	2,627	4,615	(43 %)	6,315	9,878	(36 %)	18,179
- C2: capital goods ²	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e		77	901	(91 %)	205	901	(77 %)	1,621
- C3: fuel- and energy-related activities ³	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e		420	145	190 %	905	953	(5 %)	2,011
- C11: use of sold products ⁴	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e	90 % (2040) ¹	2,058	3,493	(41 %)	5,064	7,880	(36 %)	14,206
- Other	Thousand tonnes CO ₂ e		72	76	(5 %)	141	144	(2 %)	341
Avoided carbon emissions	Million tonnes CO ₂ e		4.3	3.2	34 %	9.5	7.5	27 %	15.1
- From wind generation, offshore	Million tonnes CO ₂ e		1.6	1.3	23 %	3.7	3.7	0 %	7.3
- From wind and solar PV generation, onshore	Million tonnes CO ₂ e		2.3	1.3	77 %	4.5	2.3	96 %	5.4
- From biomass-converted generation	Million tonnes CO ₂ e		0.4	0.6	(33 %)	1.3	1.5	(13 %)	2.4

¹ Our targets are a 50 % reduction in total scope 3 emissions and a 90 % reduction in scope 3 emissions from wholesale buying and selling of natural gas from the base year 2018.

² Primary source of emissions: installed renewable assets. ³ Primary source of emissions: regular power sales. ⁴ Primary source of emissions: natural gas sales.

Scope 1

Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions decreased by 1 % from H1 2021 to H1 2022. The main driver was the 70 % reduction in the use of natural gas, partly offset by a 4 % increase in the use of coal and a 198 % increase in the use of oil at the power stations.

Scope 2

The main source of location-based scope 2 emissions was power purchased for the generation of heat in boilers at our CHP plants. Other sources were power consumption dur-

ing standstill and shutdown periods at our CHP plants and wind farms as well as heat and power for office buildings.

All power purchased and consumed by Ørsted is certified green power. Therefore, our market-based scope 2 greenhouse gas emissions from power consumption amount to zero.

Scope 3

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 36 % from H1 2021 to H1 2022, primarily driven by the 36 % reduction in gas sales (category 11).

Scope 3 emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities (category 3) were 5 % lower in H1 2022 than in H1 2021, primarily due to the 5 % reduced sale of regular power to end customers.

Scope 3 emissions from capital goods (category 2) in H1 2022 were related to the commissioning of the onshore wind farms Haystack, Helena Wind, and Kennoxhead 1, whereas it related to the solar PV and storage farm Permian Energy Center in H1 2021.

Avoided carbon emissions

Avoided carbon emissions increased by 27 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021 due to an increase in onshore wind- and solar-based power generation, resulting in a 96 % increase in avoided emissions. This was partially offset by a 13 % decrease in the avoided emissions from our biomass-based generation.

4.3 Greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	Δ	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
GHG intensity (scope 1 and 2)									
GHG intensity, energy generation	g CO ₂ e/kWh	10 (2025) ¹ ; 1 (2040)	49	51	(4 %)	49	56	(13 %)	58
- Offshore	g CO ₂ e/kWh		2	3	(33 %)	2	2	0 %	2
- Onshore	g CO ₂ e/kWh		0	0	-	0	0	-	0
- Bioenergy & Other	g CO ₂ e/kWh		227	134	69 %	146	122	20 %	143
GHG intensity, revenue	g CO ₂ e/DKK		17	27	(37 %)	18	34	(47 %)	28
GHG intensity, EBITDA	g CO ₂ e/DKK		123	44	180 %	83	84	(1 %)	88
GHG intensity (scope 1, 2, and 3)	g CO₂e/kWh	2.9 (2040)²	112	208	(46 %)	105	158	(34 %)	165

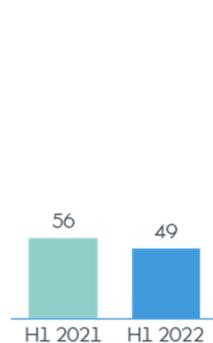
¹ Additional target: 20 g CO₂e/kWh (2023).

² Excludes scope 3 emissions from use of sold products (natural gas sales).

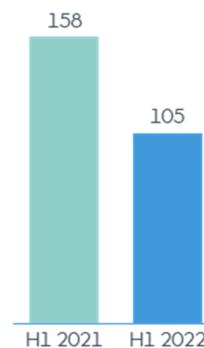
Our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity decreased by 13 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021. The reduction was the result of a 13 % increase in heat and power generation (denominator) in combination with a 1 % reduction in scope 1 and 2 emissions (numerator).

Scope 1, 2, and 3 GHG intensity (excluding emissions from gas sales) decreased by 34 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021. The reasons for the reduction were the same as for the reduction in scope 1 and 2 GHG intensity plus additional reductions in scope 3 emissions due to reduced sales of regular power to end customers and reduced emissions from commissioned wind and solar farms (capital goods).

Scope 1 & 2 GHG intensity (g CO₂e/kWh)



Scope 1, 2 & 3 GHG intensity (g CO₂e/kWh)



4.4 Energy consumption

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q2 2022	Q2 2021	Δ	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Direct energy consumption (GHG, scope 1)	GWh		3,255	4,564	(29 %)	10,348	12,256	(16 %)	21,729
Fuel used in thermal heat and power generation	GWh		3,206	4,520	(29 %)	10,258	12,177	(16 %)	21,559
- Sustainable biomass	GWh		1,913	3,437	(44 %)	7,053	8,767	(20 %)	14,976
- Coal	GWh	0 (Q2 2023) ¹	1,174	943	24 %	2,833	2,712	4 %	5,471
- Natural gas	GWh		16	107	(85 %)	190	637	(70 %)	920
- Oil	GWh		103	33	212 %	182	61	198 %	192
Other energy usage (oil, gas, and diesel for vessels and cars)	GWh		49	44	11 %	90	79	11 %	170
Coal used in thermal heat and power generation	Thousand tonnes	0 (Q2 2023) ¹	180	140	29 %	421	403	4 %	803
Certified sustainable wooden biomass sourced	%	100 (ongoing) ²	100	100	0 %p	100	100	0 %p	100
Indirect energy consumption (GHG, scope 2)	GWh		64	74	(14 %)	159	167	(5 %)	314
Power sourced for own consumption	GWh		60	72	(17 %)	149	161	(7 %)	303
Own power consumption covered by renewable energy certificates	%	100 (ongoing) ³	100	100	0 %p	100	100	0 %p	100
Heat sourced for own consumption	GWh		4	2	100 %	10	6	67 %	11
Total direct and indirect energy consumption	GWh		3,319	4,638	(28 %)	10,507	12,423	(15 %)	22,043
Green share of total direct and indirect energy consumption	%		59	76	(16 %p)	69	72	(3 %p)	69

¹ Our target is to stop using coal in 2023. Our plan is to close the last unit (Esbjerg Power Station) at the end of Q1 2023.

² Our target is to source 100 % certified sustainable wooden biomass every year.

³ Our target is to have our own power consumption 100 % covered by renewable energy certificates every year.

Total fuel consumption for thermal heat and power generation was reduced by 16 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021, driven by the 19 % decrease in thermal heat generation and the 14 % reduction in thermal power generation (see note 3.3).

There consumption of sustainable biomass decreased by 20 % due to lower combined heat and power generation driven by lower

heat demand and supply constraints on biomass, particularly in Q2 2022.

The constraint on the wood pellets supply has kept us from increasing biomass-based condensing production to capture the higher power prices and has also led to a substitution towards more coal-based condensing, which increased the coal consumption in H1 2022.

The consumption of natural gas decreased by 70 % in H1 2022, primarily due to the high prices on natural gas, which made the fuel unattractive relative to other fuels.

5.1 People

Indicator	Unit	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Number of employees					
Total number of employees (end of period)	FTEs	7,292	6,472	13 %	6,836
- Denmark	FTEs	4,086	3,876	5 %	4,002
- The UK	FTEs	1,179	1,121	5 %	1,154
- The US	FTEs	566	365	55 %	453
- Malaysia	FTEs	413	308	34 %	343
- Poland	FTEs	392	251	56 %	282
- Germany	FTEs	265	227	17 %	251
- Taiwan	FTEs	182	144	26 %	170
- Other ¹	FTEs	209	180	16 %	181
Sickness absence					
	%	2.3	1.6	0.7 %p	1.8
Turnover					
Total employee turnover rate	%	11.2	9.1	2.1 %p	10.6
Voluntary employee turnover rate	%	8.8	6.2	2.6 %p	7.7

¹ FTE distribution in other countries in H1 2022: Ireland (87), the Netherlands (71), Japan (23), Korea (14), Singapore (8), and Sweden (6).

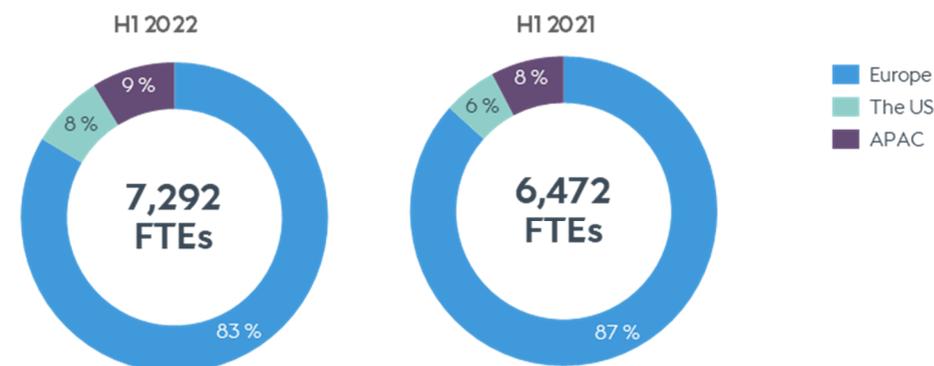
The number of employees was 13 % higher at the end of H1 2022 compared to H1 2021. Although we saw increases across all geographies, the increase primarily continues to occur outside of Denmark.

At the end of H1 2022, the total employee turnover rate increased by 2.1 percentage points to 11.2 %, and the voluntary employee turnover rate increased by 2.6 percentage points to 8.8 % compared to H1 2021.

The lowest ever turnover rates in 2020, experienced due to the COVID-19 pandemic, followed by increasing turnover rates throughout 2021 seem to have stabilised at around 8.6 to 8.8 % in H1 2022.

This development is not unlike what is observed in other companies that have been affected by the so-called 'great resignation' following the pandemic.

Geographical distribution of FTEs, %



5.2 Safety

Indicator	Unit	Target	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	12M rolling H1 2022	12M rolling H1 2021	Δ	2021
Total recordable injuries (TRIs)	Number		37	35	6 %	76	73	4 %	74
- Own employees	Number		13	16	(19 %)	25	25	0 %	28
- Contractor employees	Number		24	19	26 %	51	48	6 %	46
Lost-time injuries (LTIs)	Number		18	17	6 %	33	35	(6 %)	32
- Own employees	Number		9	8	13 %	17	13	31 %	16
- Contractor employees	Number		9	9	0 %	16	22	(27 %)	16
Hours worked	Million hours worked		13.3	11.4	17 %	26.6	22.4	19 %	24.8
- Own employees	Million hours worked		5.9	5.2	13 %	11.5	10.5	10 %	10.8
- Contractor employees	Million hours worked		7.4	6.2	19 %	15.2	11.9	28 %	14.0
Total recordable injury rate (TRIR)	Injuries per million hours worked	2.5 (2025)	2.8	3.1	(10 %)	2.9	3.3	(12 %)	3.0
- Own employees	Injuries per million hours worked		2.2	3.0	(27 %)	2.2	2.4	(8 %)	2.6
- Contractor employees	Injuries per million hours worked		3.3	3.1	6 %	3.4	4.0	(15 %)	3.3
Lost-time injury frequency (LTIF)	Injuries per million hours worked		1.4	1.5	(7 %)	1.2	1.6	(25 %)	1.3
- Own employees	Injuries per million hours worked		1.5	1.5	0 %	1.5	1.2	25 %	1.5
- Contractor employees	Injuries per million hours worked		1.2	1.5	(20 %)	1.1	1.9	(42 %)	1.1
Fatalities	Number		0	0	0 %	0	0	0 %	0
Permanent disability cases	Number		0	0	0 %	0	0	0 %	0

The safety injury rates developed positively in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021.

The number of total recordable injuries increased by 6 % (two recordable injuries) in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021. The increase was due to a 26 % increase in contractor employee injuries, partly offset by a 19 % reduction in the number of injuries among own employees.

The number of lost-time injuries increased by 6 % (one own employee lost-time injury) in

H1 2022 compared to H1 2021.

The total amount of hours worked in H1 2022 was 17 % higher than in H1 2021.

Consequently, the total recordable injury rate (TRIR) was 2.8, which was 10 % lower than in H1 2021.

The lost-time injury frequency (LTIF) was 7 % lower in H1 2022 than in H1 2021.

6.1 Supplier due diligence

Indicator	Unit	H1 2022	H1 2021	Δ	2021
Risk screenings					
Risk screenings (all contracts above DKK 3 million)	Number	154	120	28 %	326
Extended risk screenings	Number	35	27	30 %	75
Know-your-counterparty (KYC) screenings	Number	906	686	32 %	1,099
Due diligence activities conducted					
Code of conduct (COC) desktop assessments	Number	27	13	108 %	31
Code of conduct (COC) site assessments	Number	0	1	(100 %)	1
Health, safety, and environment (HSE) desktop assessments	Number	56	127	(56 %)	265
Health, safety, and environment (HSE) site assessments	Number	9	10	(10 %)	16
Desktop vessel inspections	Number	55	37	49 %	53
Physical vessel inspections	Number	208	207	0 %	336

The number of screenings and due diligence activities conducted is determined by the time schedule of the individual construction projects and the procurement priorities from year to year.

In H1 2022, there was a 28 % increase in the number of risk screenings based on category and country risk compared to H1 2021, reflecting an increase in project activities. Based on the risk screenings, 35 extended risk screenings were carried out with additional risk parameters included, such as use of employment agencies and migrant workers.

The number of know-your-counterparty (KYC) screenings, focusing on suppliers' integrity and legal compliance, increased by 32 % in H1 2022 compared to H1 2021 due an increase in project activities as well as a strengthened awareness of the KYC process.

In H1 2022, the number of code of conduct (COC) desktop assessments more than doubled compared to H1 2021, reflecting an increase in the number of our suppliers operating in high-risk countries from a code of conduct perspective. The number of health, safety, and environment (HSE) desktop assessments decreased by

56 %, mainly due to the updated sourcing strategy in Ørsted.

Compared to H1 2021, the nine HSE site assessments performed in H1 2022 were conducted physically due to the lifted COVID-19 travel restrictions. However, the number of code of conduct site assessments have not increased in H1 2022 despite the lifted restrictions.

In H1 2022, the number of physical vessel inspections did not change significantly from H1 2021. In contrast, the number of desktop

vessel inspections increased by 49 %. This was due to a higher utilisation of the same vessels across different projects, where a previously physically inspected vessel can be approved for work on a new site by performing a desktop assessment.

The results from the assessments are managed throughout the different programmes, and improvement plans are developed and implemented in collaboration with the suppliers.

Accounting policies

ESG data quality and consolidation

All our ESG data is reported to the same consolidation system, and we apply the same processes and tools to our ESG reporting as to our financial reporting. The data is consolidated according to the same principles as the financial statements. Thus, the consolidated ESG performance data comprises the parent company Ørsted A/S and subsidiaries controlled by Ørsted A/S. Joint operations are also included with Ørsted's proportionate share. Data from associates and joint ventures is not included in the consolidated ESG performance data.

The scoping and consolidation of health, safety, and environment (HSE) incidents deviate from the above-described principles. HSE incident data is collected using an operational scope. This means that irrespective of our ownership share, we include 100 % of injuries, environmental incidents, hours worked, etc., from all operations where Ørsted is responsible for HSE, including safety for our external suppliers.

All data presented follows the principles above, unless otherwise specified in the accounting policy for the individual indicator. Accounting policies for all our ESG data can be found next to each data table in the individual notes. The calculation factors used in this report are listed at the end of the report together with references.

2.1 Taxonomy-eligible KPIs

Taxonomy-eligible revenue

The share of Ørsted's taxonomy-eligible revenue is calculated as the revenue derived from products or services associated with taxonomy-eligible economic activities as a proportion of Ørsted's total net revenue.

Taxonomy-eligible OPEX

The share of Ørsted's taxonomy-eligible OPEX is calculated as the OPEX related to assets or processes associated with taxonomy-eligible economic

activities as a proportion of Ørsted's OPEX that is included in 'Other external expenses'.

Taxonomy-eligible EBITDA

The share of Ørsted's taxonomy-eligible EBITDA is calculated as the EBITDA derived from products or services associated with taxonomy-eligible economic activities as a proportion of Ørsted's total net EBITDA.

Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX

The share of Ørsted's taxonomy-eligible CAPEX is calculated as the CAPEX related to assets or processes associated with taxonomy-eligible economic activities as a proportion of Ørsted's CAPEX that is accounted for based on IAS 16 (73: (e)(i) and (iii)), IAS 38 (118: (e)(i)), and IFRS 16 (53: (h)) and thereby included in 'Additions'.

3.1 Renewable capacity

Installed renewable capacity

The installed renewable capacity is calculated as renewable gross capacity installed by Ørsted accumulated over time. We include all capacities after commercial operation date (COD) has been reached, and where we had an ownership share and an EPC role (engineering, procurement, and construction) in the project. Capacities from acquisitions are added to the installed capacity. 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'ed) renewable capacity

Decided (FID'ed) capacity is 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. We include the full capacity if more than 50 % of PPAs or offtake are secured.

3.2 Generation capacity

Power generation capacity

Power generation capacity from an offshore wind farm is calculated and included from the time when the individual wind turbine has passed a 240-hour test. Power generation capacity for onshore wind and solar PV is included after commercial operation date (COD) has been reached. The offshore wind farms Gunfleet Sands 1 & 2 and Walney 1 & 2 have been consolidated according to ownership interest. Other wind farms, solar farms, and CHP plants have been financially consolidated.

Heat and power generation capacity, thermal

Thermal heat and power generation capacity is a measure of the maximum capability to generate heat and power. The capacity can change over time with plant modifications. For each CHP plant, the capacity is given for generation with the primary fuel mix. Overload is not included. CHP plants which have been taken out of primary operation and put on standby are not included.

Fuel-specific thermal heat and power generation capacities measure the maximum capacity using the specified fuel as primary fuel at the multi-fuel plants. They cannot be added to total thermal capacity, as they are defined individually for each fuel type for our multi-fuel plants. All fuels cannot be used at the same time. Therefore, the total sum amounts to more than 100 %.

3.3 Energy generation

Power generation

Power generation from wind farms is determined as generation sold. The offshore wind farms Gunfleet

Sands 1 & 2 and Walney 1 & 2 have been consolidated according to ownership interest. Other wind farms, solar farms, and CHP plants have been financially consolidated.

Thermal power generation is determined as net generation sold, based on settlements from the official Danish production database. Data for generation from foreign facilities is provided by the operators.

Heat generation

Heat (including steam) generation is measured as net output sold to heat customers.

3.4 Energy business drivers

Wind speed

Wind speeds for the areas where Ørsted's offshore and onshore wind farms are located are provided to Ørsted by an external supplier, except for our Irish onshore assets where wind speeds are measured on site. Wind speeds are weighted on the basis of the capacities of the individual wind farms and consolidated to an Ørsted total for offshore and onshore, respectively. 'Normal wind speed' is a historical wind speed average (over a minimum 20-year period).

Availability

Availability is calculated as the ratio of actual production to the possible production, which is the sum of lost production and actual production in a given period. The production-based availability (PBA) is impacted by grid and wind turbine outages, which are technical production losses. PBA is not impacted by market-requested shutdowns and wind farm curtailments as these are due to external factors. Total availability is determined by weighting the individual wind farm's availability against its capacity.

Load factor

The load factor is calculated as the ratio between actual generation over a period relative to potential generation, which is possible by continuously exploit-

ing the maximum capacity over the same period. The load factor is commercially adjusted. This means that the offshore wind farm has been financially compensated by the transmission system operators when it is available for generation, but the output cannot be supplied to the grid due to maintenance or grid interruptions. New offshore wind turbines are included in the calculations of availability and load factor once they have passed a 240-hour test. Onshore wind turbines are included once they have passed commercial operation date (COD).

Degree days

The number of degree days expresses the difference between an average indoor temperature of 17 °C and the outside mean temperature for a given period. It helps compare the heat demand for a given year with a normal year.

3.5 Energy sales

Gas and power sales

Sales of gas and power are calculated as physical sales to retail customers, wholesale customers, and exchanges. Sales are based on readings from Ørsted's trading systems. Internal sales to Bioenergy are not included in the statement.

4.1 Green share of energy generation

Green share of energy generation

The green (renewable energy) share of our heat and power generation and the distribution of the generation volume on the individual energy sources and fuels are calculated on the basis of the energy sources used and the energy generated at the different energy plants.

For combined heat and power (CHP) plants, the share of the specific fuel (e.g. sustainable biomass) is calculated relative to the total fuel consumption for a given plant or unit within a given time period. The specific fuel share is then multiplied by the total heat and power generation for the specific plant or unit in the specific period. The result is the fuel-based generation for the individual unit, for example the sustainable biomass-based generation of heat and power from the CHP plant unit within a given time period.

The percentage shares of the individual energy sources are calculated by dividing the generation from the individual energy source by the total generation.

The following energy sources and fuels are considered to be renewable energy: wind, solar PV, sustainable biomass, biogas, and power sourced with renewable energy certificates. The following energy sources are considered to be fossil energy sources: coal, natural gas, and oil.

4.2 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)

The reporting of direct scope 1 emissions is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and covers all direct emissions of greenhouse gases from Ørsted: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and sulphur hexafluoride. The direct carbon emissions from the combined heat and power plants are determined on the basis of the fuel quantities used in accordance with the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS). Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions outside the EU ETS scheme are, for the most part, calculated as energy consumption multiplied by emission factors.

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)

The reporting of indirect scope 2 emissions is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and includes the indirect GHG emissions from the generation of power, heat, and steam purchased and consumed by Ørsted. Scope 2 emissions are primarily calculated as the power volumes purchased multiplied by country-specific emission factors. Location-based emissions are calculated based on average emission factors for each country, whereas market-based emissions take the green power purchased into account and assume that the regular power is delivered as residual power where the green part has been taken out.

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)

Scope 3 GHG emissions are reported based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol, which divides the scope 3 inventory into 15 subcategories.

GHG emissions from capital goods include upstream

GHG emissions from acquired and installed wind and solar farms in the month when the wind or solar farm has reached commercial operation date (COD). Carbon emissions are included from cradle to operations.

GHG emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities are calculated based on actual fuel consumption and power sales, multiplied by relevant emission factors. We include all power sales to end customers and use separate emission factors for green (with certificates) and regular (without certificates) power sales.

GHG emissions from use of sold products are calculated based on actual sales of gas to both end users and wholesale as reported in our ESG consolidation system. The total gas sale is divided into natural gas and biogas, which have specific upstream and downstream emission factors.

'Other' includes GHG emissions from:

- category 1: purchased goods and services
- category 4: upstream transportation and distribution
- category 5: waste generated in operations
- category 6: business travel
- category 7: employee commuting
- category 9: downstream transportation and distribution.

Avoided carbon emissions

The avoided carbon emissions due to generation from wind and solar farms are calculated on the basis of the assumption that the generation from wind and solar farms replaces an equal quantity of power generated using fossil fuels.

The carbon emission factor from fossil fuels is based on an average fossil-fuel mix in the specific country or US state. Data is extracted from the International Energy Agency (IEA) and the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Power generation at a wind farm does not have direct carbon emissions, and indirect emissions from a wind farm are not included. The avoided carbon

emissions are calculated as the wind farm's generation multiplied by the emission factor.

The avoided carbon emissions due to the conversions of the CHP plants and the subsequent switch from fossil fuels to sustainable biomass are calculated on the basis of the energy content of the fuel used at the CHP plants. It is assumed that the use of 1 GJ of sustainable biomass fuel avoids the use of 1 GJ of fossil fuels. The upstream carbon emissions from production, manufacture, and transport of sustainable biomass are included in the calculation.

The accounting policies for avoided carbon emissions follow the principles of the GHG Project Protocol and the United Nation's Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) methodology.

4.3 Greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity

GHG intensity (scope 1 and 2)

GHG intensity (scope 1 and 2) is calculated as total scope 1 and scope 2 (market-based) emissions divided by total heat and power generation, revenue, and EBITDA, respectively.

GHG intensity (scope 1, 2, and 3)

GHG intensity (scope 1, 2, and 3) is calculated as total scope 1, scope 2 (market-based), and scope 3 emissions (excluding natural gas sales) divided by total heat and power generation.

4.4 Energy consumption

Direct energy consumption (GHG, scope 1)

Direct energy consumption includes all energy consumption, including energy consumption that leads to scope 1 GHG emissions. Energy consumption includes all fuels used at CHP plants (lower caloric values) and other energy usage (oil, natural gas, and diesel).

Certified sustainable wooden biomass sourced

Certified sustainable wooden biomass sourced is calculated as the amount of certified sustainable wooden biomass sourced divided by the total amount of sourced wooden biomass, i.e. wood pellets and wood chips, delivered to individual CHP plants within the reporting period.

Certified sustainable wooden biomass must be certified within at least one of the claim categories accepted by the Danish industry agreement on certified biomass. Accepted claim categories are: FSC 100 %, FSC Mix, PEFC 100 %, and SBP compliant.

Indirect energy consumption (GHG scope 2)

Heat and power purchased and consumed by Ørsted are reported for CHP plants, other facilities, and administrative buildings. Heat and power consumption excludes consumption of own generated heat and power at our CHP plants. For consumption related to administration and other processes, we calculate direct consumption on the basis of invoices.

Green share of total direct and indirect energy consumption

The green share is calculated as renewable energy sourced (biomass and certified green power) for own consumption divided by total energy sourced for own consumption.

5.1 People

Number of employees

Employee data is recognised based on records from the Group's ordinary registration systems. The number of employees is determined as the number of employees at the end of each month converted to full-time equivalents (FTEs).

Employees who have been made redundant are recognised until the expiry of their notice period, regardless of whether they have been released from all or some of their duties during their notice period.

Sickness absence

Sickness absence is calculated as the ratio between the number of sick days and the planned number of annual working days.

Turnover

The employee turnover rate is calculated as the number of permanent employees who have left the company relative to the average number of permanent

employees in the financial year.

5.2 Safety

Safety

Occupational injuries are calculated according to operational scope. Data from companies wholly or partly owned by Ørsted, and where Ørsted is responsible for safety, is included. Occupational injuries and lost-time injuries are calculated for both our own employees and our contractors. Data from all Ørsted locations are recognised.

The lost-time injury frequency (LTIF) is calculated as the number of lost-time injuries per one million hours worked. The number of hours worked is based on 1,667 working hours annually per full-time employee and monthly records of the number of employees converted into full-time employees. For suppliers, the actual number of hours worked is recognised on the basis of data provided by the supplier, access control systems at locations, or estimates. LTIF includes lost-time injuries defined as injuries that result in an incapacity to work for one or more calendar days in addition to the day of the incident.

Total recordable injury rate (TRIR) is calculated in the same way as LTIF, but in addition to lost-time injuries, TRIR also includes injuries where the injured person is able to perform restricted work the day after the accident as well as injuries where the injured person has received medical treatment.

Fatalities are the number of employees who lost their lives as a result of a work-related incident.

Permanent disability cases are injuries resulting in irreversible damage with permanent impairment which is not expected to improve.

6.1 Supplier due diligence

ESG supplier and business partner due diligence is carried out by different departments in Ørsted.

Risk screenings

The Responsible Business Partner Programme (RPP)

team apply a risk-based due diligence framework to identify areas within our code of conduct (COC) for business partners where relevant suppliers need to improve their adherence to the code.

Risk screenings are conducted by the RPP team on all new sourcing contracts above DKK 3 million based on country and category risk. Based on the risk screening evaluation, RPP conducts extended risk screenings of selected contracts with additional parameters. Screenings and extended screenings also take place for suppliers of coal and sustainable biomass as well as top-spend suppliers.

The Business Ethics Compliance (BEC) team conducts know-your-counterparty (KYC) screenings of all new suppliers and business partners to ensure legal compliance.

Risk-screened procurement spend and KYC-screened procurement spend are both calculated on an annual basis for the reporting year.

Due diligence activities conducted

Due diligence activities are carried out by our RPP, Health, Safety & Environment (HSE), and Marine Inspection teams, based on the results of individual screenings and risk assessments.

The activities are conducted either as desktop assessments or inspections or as on-site assessments or physical inspections, which often include a visit to the production facilities by Ørsted or a third party.

Assessments also include potential suppliers (i.e. no signed contracts yet) as part of the tender process.

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Front page image

Offshore technicians on a CTV at Gode Wind, German North Sea.

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