



Ørsted

CDP Corporate Questionnaire 2024

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C1. Introduction

(1.3) Provide an overview and introduction to your organization.

(1.3.2) Organization type

Select from:

- Publicly traded organization

(1.3.3) Description of organization

The Ørsted vision is a world that runs entirely on green energy. Ørsted develops, constructs, and operates offshore and onshore wind farms, solar farms, energy storage facilities, renewable hydrogen and green fuels facilities, and bioenergy plants. Ørsted has transformed from an energy company based on fossil fuels to a global leader in renewable energy, and we plan to further accelerate our build-out of renewable energy. Our strategic ambition is supported by an extensive investment programme, where all investments are aimed at our green energy portfolio. To enable the build-out, we plan to invest DKK 270 billion in 2024-2030, of which we plan to invest DKK 130 billion through to 2026. The investments will be distributed between technologies with approx. 70 % within offshore, 25 % within onshore, and 5 % within P2X and Bioenergy. By 2025, more than 99 % of our energy generation will come from renewable sources, and by 2030, our ambition is to reach 35-38 GW installed renewable capacity. Just like we have transformed, we want to help transform the world's energy systems away from fossil fuels towards green energy to limit average global temperature rise to 1.5C. We have a science-based target to have net-zero emissions across our entire value chain by 2040. Headquartered in Denmark, Ørsted employs approx. 8,400 people. Ørsted's shares are listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen (Orsted). In 2023, our revenue was DKK 79.255 billion (EUR 10.6 billion). We divide our operations into three business areas: 1) Offshore: We are the world leader in offshore wind, having developed around a quarter of the global capacity installed (excl. China). We have played a key role in maturing the industry and have built more offshore wind farms worldwide than any other company. By the end of 2023, we had 8.9 GW of capacity installed, 6.7 GW of capacity under construction, and a further 3.7 GW of capacity awarded, resulting in a total capacity of 19.2 GW. 2) Onshore: We have established a significant regional growth platform in onshore renewables in the US and Europe. We develop large scale projects, with a focus on onshore wind, solar pv, and energy storage. 3) Bioenergy & Other: We provide heat, power and ancillary services in Denmark through our Combined Heat and Power (CHP) plants, where 100% of our wooden biomass is certified sustainable. We continue to explore possibilities within P2X and Bioenergy with carbon capture and storage (BECCS).

[Fixed row]

(1.4) State the end date of the year for which you are reporting data. For emissions data, indicate whether you will be providing emissions data for past reporting years.

(1.4.1) End date of reporting year

12/31/2023

(1.4.2) Alignment of this reporting period with your financial reporting period

Select from:

- Yes

(1.4.3) Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years

Select from:

- Yes

(1.4.4) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 1 emissions data for

Select from:

- 1 year

(1.4.5) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 2 emissions data for

Select from:

- 1 year

(1.4.6) Number of past reporting years you will be providing Scope 3 emissions data for

Select from:

- 1 year

[Fixed row]

(1.5) Provide details on your reporting boundary.

	Is your reporting boundary for your CDP disclosure the same as that used in your financial statements?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(1.6) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

ISIN code - bond

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

ISIN code - equity

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

DK0060094928

CUSIP number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

68750L102

Ticker symbol

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

ORSTED

SEDOL code

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

No

LEI number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

W9NG6WMZIYEU8VEDOG48

D-U-N-S number

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

30-502-5413

Other unique identifier

(1.6.1) Does your organization use this unique identifier?

Select from:

Yes

(1.6.2) Provide your unique identifier

CVR: 36213728

[Add row]

(1.8) Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?

	Are you able to provide geolocation data for your facilities?	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, not currently but we intend to provide it within the next two years	We currently do not disclose geolocation data, but would consider sharing with CDP supply chain members, if we are asked to do so.

[Fixed row]

(1.16.1) For your electricity generation activities, provide details of your nameplate capacity and electricity generation specifics for each technology employed.

Coal - Hard

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

991

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2486

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

2389

(1.16.1.5) Comment

The gross electricity, net electricity, scope 1 emissions and scope 1 emissions intensity are all calculated based on heat and power totals. Ørsted does not have public accounting policies for allocating fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions between heat and power generation. So the data in the lines above covers both heat and power generation (and not electricity alone). The CO2e intensity is calculated based on gross generation. When calculating the fuel specific scope 1 emissions we use reported CO2 emissions from the power stations and split them on the individual fuels using the emission factors from the Danish Energy Agency and distribute the rest (0.5%) between the fuels based on a weighted calculation

Lignite

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable.

Oil

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

734

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

84

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

80

(1.16.1.5) Comment

The gross electricity, net electricity, scope 1 emissions and scope 1 emissions intensity are all calculated based on heat and power totals. Ørsted does not have public accounting policies for allocating fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions between heat and power generation. So the data in the lines above covers both heat and power generation (and not electricity alone). The CO2e intensity is calculated based on gross generation. When calculating the fuel specific scope 1 emissions we use reported CO2 emissions from the power stations and split them on the individual fuels using the emission factors from the Danish Energy Agency and distribute the rest (0.5%) between the fuels based on a weighted calculation.

Gas

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

951

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

490

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

471

(1.16.1.5) Comment

The gross electricity, net electricity, scope 1 emissions and scope 1 emissions intensity are all calculated based on heat and power totals. Ørsted does not have public accounting policies for allocating fuel consumption and greenhouse gas emissions between heat and power generation. So the data in the lines above covers both heat and power generation (and not electricity alone). The CO2e intensity is calculated based on gross generation. When calculating the fuel specific scope 1 emissions we use reported CO2 emissions from the power stations and split them on the individual fuels using the emission factors from the Danish Energy Agency and distribute the rest (0.5%) between the fuels based on a weighted calculation.

Sustainable biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1228

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

7942

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

7633

(1.16.1.5) Comment

We only source sustainable biomass certified by independent, third-party certification bodies, in line with the Danish industry agreement on sustainable wooden biomass. Our biomass is from sustainably managed production forests with ongoing reforestation. The wood pellets and chips are made from residues and low-grade wood in low demand, often from sawmills and from sawdust, regular thinning of forests, or diseased or crooked trees. Comment: The capacity above is for biomass based power generation alone. Our thermal units are in practice generating combined heat and power. The biomass based heat capacity is 1,228 MW. The gross electricity, net electricity, scope 1 emissions and scope 1 emissions intensity are all calculated based on heat and power totals. Ørsted does not have public accounting policies for allocating fuel consumption (and greenhouse gas emissions) between heat and power generation. So the data in the lines above covers both heat and power generation (and not electricity alone).

Other biomass

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable.

Waste (non-biomass)

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable.

Nuclear

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with carbon capture and storage

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable.

Geothermal

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable.

Hydropower

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable.

Wind

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

8693

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

28989

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

28989

(1.16.1.5) Comment

No difference between gross and net electricity generation.

Solar

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

1018

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2146

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

2146

(1.16.1.5) Comment

No difference between gross and net electricity generation.

Marine

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable.

Other renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

225

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

469

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

451

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Heat generation capacity (electric) from "other renewables" is electric boilers installed at our combined heat and power stations in Denmark.

Other non-renewable

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

No

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Not applicable.

Total

(1.16.1.1) Own or control operations which use this power generation source

Select from:

Yes

(1.16.1.2) Nameplate capacity (MW)

13841

(1.16.1.3) Gross electricity generation (GWh)

42606

(1.16.1.4) Net electricity generation (GWh)

42158

(1.16.1.5) Comment

Fuel-specific capacities (coal, natural gas etc.) measure the maximum capacity using the specified fuel as primary fuel at the multi-fuel plants. Therefore, the total sum amounts to more than 100 %.
[Fixed row]

(1.22) Provide details on the commodities that you produce and/or source.

Timber products

(1.22.1) Produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Sourced

(1.22.2) Commodity value chain stage

Select all that apply

Manufacturing

(1.22.4) Indicate if you are providing the total commodity volume that is produced and/or sourced

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the total volume

(1.22.5) Total commodity volume (metric tons)

2340000

(1.22.8) Did you convert the total commodity volume from another unit to metric tons?

Select from:

No

(1.22.11) Form of commodity

Select all that apply

Wood-based bioenergy

(1.22.12) % of procurement spend

Select from:

6-10%

(1.22.13) % of revenue dependent on commodity

Select from:

1-10%

(1.22.14) In the questionnaire setup did you indicate that you are disclosing on this commodity?

Select from:

Yes, disclosing

(1.22.15) Is this commodity considered significant to your business in terms of revenue?

Select from:

Yes

(1.22.19) Please explain

*In this CDP response, we disclose information on the forest biomass we use for bioenergy at our combined heat and power stations. The selection of the value chain stage "manufacturer" should thus be understood as "energy company". In 2023, 6% of Ørsted's total procurement spend was on biomass, while 10% of Ørsted's revenue was from 'Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy'.
[Fixed row]*

(1.24) Has your organization mapped its value chain?

(1.24.1) Value chain mapped

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping our value chain

(1.24.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

(1.24.3) Highest supplier tier mapped

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.4) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped

Select from:

Tier 4+ suppliers

(1.24.6) Smallholder inclusion in mapping

Select from:

Smallholders not relevant, and not included

(1.24.7) Description of mapping process and coverage

*Ørsted has mapped climate impacts in our value chain through LCA's for our renewable energy assets, and mapped nature impacts in our value chain using the SBTN tools available as a Corporate Engagement member, as well as done extensive mapping using the Global Biodiversity Score methodology. For climate, the results show the relative contributions of emissions in our supply chain, e.g. that steel and fuels are main drivers of supply chain emissions, which has been used to inform priorities of our supply chain decarbonization programme. For nature, the results also show the relative contributions of impacts in our supply chain, e.g. that copper, aluminum, rare earth minerals, and steel are main drivers of impacts, which has been used to inform our strategic approach to integrate biodiversity priorities into our procurement processes, as well as using it to shape our approach to setting circularity targets for specific materials.
[Fixed row]*

(1.24.1) Have you mapped where in your direct operations or elsewhere in your value chain plastics are produced, commercialized, used, and/or disposed of?

(1.24.1.1) Plastics mapping

Select from:

Yes, we have mapped or are currently in the process of mapping plastics in our value chain

(1.24.1.2) Value chain stages covered in mapping

Select all that apply

Upstream value chain

Downstream value chain

End-of-life management

(1.24.1.4) End-of-life management pathways mapped

Select all that apply

- Leakage
 - Landfill
 - Recycling
 - Incineration
 - Waste to Energy
- [Fixed row]

- Mismanaged waste
- Preparation for reuse
- Composting (industrial/home)

(1.24.2) Which commodities has your organization mapped in your upstream value chain (i.e., supply chain)?

Timber products

(1.24.2.1) Value chain mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Yes

(1.24.2.2) Highest supplier tier mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- Tier 2 suppliers

(1.24.2.3) % of tier 1 suppliers mapped

Select from:

- 100%

(1.24.2.4) % of tier 2 suppliers mapped

Select from:

- 100%

(1.24.2.7) Highest supplier tier known but not mapped for this sourced commodity

Select from:

- All supplier tiers known have been mapped for this sourced commodity

[Fixed row]

C2. Identification, assessment, and management of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(2.1) How does your organization define short-, medium-, and long-term time horizons in relation to the identification, assessment, and management of your environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Short-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

0

(2.1.3) To (years)

2

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our definition of time horizons for risk management is directly linked to our strategic and financial planning as it helps us identify and mitigate potential risks that could impact our short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals. By aligning risk assessment periods with our planning cycles, we can better anticipate challenges and allocate resources effectively to safeguard our financial stability and strategic objectives.

Medium-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

2

(2.1.3) To (years)

5

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Our definition of time horizons for risk management is directly linked to our strategic and financial planning as it helps us identify and mitigate potential risks that could impact our short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals. By aligning risk assessment periods with our planning cycles, we can better anticipate challenges and allocate resources effectively to safeguard our financial stability and strategic objectives.

Long-term

(2.1.1) From (years)

5

(2.1.2) Is your long-term time horizon open ended?

Select from:

No

(2.1.3) To (years)

40

(2.1.4) How this time horizon is linked to strategic and/or financial planning

Ørsted's definition of long-term is 5-40 years. The long-term horizon is primarily related to the lifetime of assets. Our definition of time horizons for risk management is directly linked to our strategic and financial planning as it helps us identify and mitigate potential risks that could impact our short-term, medium-term, and long-term goals. By aligning risk assessment periods with our planning cycles, we can better anticipate challenges and allocate resources effectively to safeguard our financial stability and strategic objectives.

[Fixed row]

(2.2) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies and/or impacts?

	Process in place	Dependencies and/or impacts evaluated in this process
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both dependencies and impacts

[Fixed row]

(2.2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental risks and/or opportunities?

	Process in place	Risks and/or opportunities evaluated in this process	Is this process informed by the dependencies and/or impacts process?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Both risks and opportunities	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(2.2.2) Provide details of your organization's process for identifying, assessing, and managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and/or opportunities.

Row 1

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

- Select all that apply
 Climate change

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

- Select all that apply
 Dependencies
 Impacts
 Risks
 Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

- Select all that apply
 Direct operations
 Upstream value chain
 Downstream value chain
 End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

- Select from:
 Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

- Select all that apply
 Tier 1 suppliers
 Tier 2 suppliers
 Tier 3 suppliers
 Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- More than once a year

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Enterprise Risk Management

- Enterprise Risk Management

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- Nation-specific databases, tools, or standards

Other

- Desk-based research
- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Tornado
- Avalanche
- Landslide
- Wildfires
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Flood (coastal, fluvial, pluvial, ground water)
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)

- Heat waves
- Subsidence
- Cold wave/frost
- Glacial lake outburst
- Cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons

Chronic physical

- Heat stress
- Soil erosion
- Coastal erosion
- Soil degradation

- Solifluction
- Water stress
- Sea level rise
- Changing wind patterns level
- Temperature variability marine water)
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level types (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Precipitation or hydrological variability
- Increased severity of extreme weather events

Policy

- Carbon pricing mechanisms agreements
- Changes to national legislation sustainability standards
- Poor coordination between regulatory bodies
- Poor enforcement of environmental regulation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior
- Uncertainty in the market signals

Reputation

- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)

Technology

- Transition to lower emissions technology and products
- Unsuccessful investment in new technologies

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

- Change in land-use
- Permafrost thawing
- Ocean acidification
- Water availability at a basin/catchment
- Changing temperature (air, freshwater,
- Changing precipitation patterns and

- Changes to international law and bilateral
- Lack of mature certification and

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- NGOs
- Customers
- Employees
- Investors
- Suppliers
- Regulators
- Local communities
- Indigenous peoples

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Process for climate opportunities: Climate change is central to Ørsted's business strategy, with all investments focused on our green energy portfolio. From 2024 to 2030, we plan to invest DKK 270 billion in renewable energy. The Group Executive Team (GET) executes our strategy, and the Corporate Strategy department advises the CEO on climate-related business opportunities at the group level. The Board of Directors (BoD) addresses climate-related opportunities when assessing and deciding on new investments. Process for climate risks: Value chain stages covered in risk management process: Our climate-related risk identification and assessment process is integrated into our company-wide risk management, led by the Executive Decision Support team, and supported by the Financial Planning & Analysis team within our Finance organisation. This includes our direct operations and upstream and downstream value chain. The result is an annual consolidated overview of significant business risks with financial impacts, reported to the Audit and Risk Committee and the BoD, and summarized in our annual report. To mitigate climate impacts, we assess risks and opportunities from rising temperatures, climate policies, and emerging technologies, following the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) recommendations. Frequency of assessment and time horizons covered: We conduct a yearly risk identification and prioritisation process involving all business units and selected staff functions, considering both climate risks and other business risks. This includes assets like offshore and onshore wind, solar PV, P2X, and power stations. Significant business risks are continuously evaluated and stress-tested alongside long-term financial forecasts. Specific investment decisions prompt more frequent evaluations. We assess the financial impact of identified risks

across short-term, medium-term, long-term, and recurring time horizons. Outcome of company-wide risk management process: Risks are consolidated and prioritized at the group level, resulting in a prioritised list of Ørsted's most significant business risks. Key assumptions, including production volumes, operational factors, cost and construction budgets, market prices, potential future regulations, and legal disputes, are assessed and quantified. Each risk is quantified using a P90 scenario (10% probability of materialisation) unless the risk is binary. Our risk management aims to identify and manage risks to achieve an optimal balance between risk and return. Ultimate responsibility for individual risks rests with a GET member, who evaluates whether the risk level is acceptable after implementing risk-reducing measures. If the risk exceeds the desired level, the GET initiates further measures to mitigate it. Double materiality assessment (DMA) and climate scenario analysis: In 2023, we conducted a groupwide DMA and climate scenario analysis. The DMA assesses our impacts on the environment and society (impact materiality assessment) as well as the sustainability-related risks that we are exposed to (financial materiality assessment). Our climate scenario analysis and the parameters used in this assessment inform our selections under 'Risk types and criteria considered.' Additionally, our DMA builds on a comprehensive groupwide view of impacts and dependencies, hence the multiple selections in 'Tools and methods used.'

Row 4

(2.2.2.1) Environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Water
- Plastics
- Biodiversity

(2.2.2.2) Indicate which of dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities are covered by the process for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Dependencies
- Impacts
- Risks
- Opportunities

(2.2.2.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- End of life management

(2.2.2.4) Coverage

Select from:

- Full

(2.2.2.5) Supplier tiers covered

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers
- Tier 3 suppliers
- Tier 4+ suppliers

(2.2.2.7) Type of assessment

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(2.2.2.8) Frequency of assessment

Select from:

- Annually

(2.2.2.9) Time horizons covered

Select all that apply

- Short-term
- Medium-term
- Long-term

(2.2.2.10) Integration of risk management process

Select from:

- Integrated into multi-disciplinary organization-wide risk management process

(2.2.2.11) Location-specificity used

Select all that apply

- Site-specific
- Local
- Sub-national
- National

(2.2.2.12) Tools and methods used

Commercially/publicly available tools

- ReCiPe impacts
- Encore tool Assessment Tool
- WRI Aqueduct Financial Disclosures
- WWF Water Risk Filter (Prepare) approach, TNFD
- WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter tools, please specify :**Global Biodiversity Score (GBS), SBTN materiality tool**
- Biodiversity indicators for site-based
- IBAT – Integrated Biodiversity
- TNFD – Taskforce on Nature-related
- LEAP (Locate, Evaluate, Assess and
- Other commercially/publicly available

Enterprise Risk Management

- COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework
- Enterprise Risk Management
- ISO 31000 Risk Management Standard
- Risk models
- Stress tests

International methodologies and standards

- Environmental Impact Assessment
- IPCC Climate Change Projections
- ISO 14001 Environmental Management Standard
- Life Cycle Assessment

Databases

- Regional government databases

Other

- Desk-based research
- Internal company methods
- Materiality assessment
- Partner and stakeholder consultation/analysis
- Scenario analysis

(2.2.2.13) Risk types and criteria considered

Acute physical

- Drought
- Heavy precipitation (rain, hail, snow/ice)
- Pollution incident
- Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
- Toxic spills

Chronic physical

- Water stress
- Sea level rise
- Change in land-use
- Groundwater depletion
- Declining water quality
- Increased severity of extreme weather events
- Water availability at a basin/catchment level
- Scarcity of land resources
- Declining ecosystem services
- Increased ecosystem vulnerability
- Rationing of municipal water supply
- Water quality at a basin/catchment level

- Seasonal supply variability/interannual variability

Policy

- Changes to international law and bilateral agreements
- Changes to national legislation
- Increased difficulty in obtaining operations permits
- Lack of mature certification and sustainability standards
- Regulation of discharge quality/volumes

Market

- Availability and/or increased cost of certified sustainable material
- Availability and/or increased cost of raw materials
- Changing customer behavior
- Uncertainty about commodity origin and/or legality

Reputation

- Impact on human health
- Increased partner and stakeholder concern and partner and stakeholder negative feedback
- Negative press coverage related to support of projects or activities with negative impacts on the environment (e.g. GHG emissions, deforestation & conversion, water stress)
- Stakeholder conflicts concerning water resources at a basin/catchment level

Technology

- Dependency on water-intensive energy sources
- Data access/availability or monitoring systems
- Transition to increasing recycled content

Liability

- Non-compliance with regulations

(2.2.2.14) Partners and stakeholders considered

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NGOs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regulators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Customers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Local communities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Employees | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Indigenous peoples |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Investors | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water utilities at a local level |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Suppliers | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other water users at the basin/catchment level |

(2.2.2.15) Has this process changed since the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Yes

(2.2.2.16) Further details of process

Biodiversity: Tools and methods used for biodiversity cover WWF Biodiversity Risk Filter, Encore, Biodiversity indicators for site-based impacts, IBAT, TNFD, LEAP, EIAs, ISO 14001, regional government databases, internal company methods, desk-based research, materiality assessment, stakeholder consultation, and other tools (IUCN Red List and Key Biodiversity Areas). Ørsted has completed a mapping exercise of our upstream value chain impacts using the Global Biodiversity Score tool. We assessed impacts from ongoing operations, maintenance activities, and raw material use in assets, prioritising raw materials based on SBTN's materiality tool. The assessment revealed that the most significant biodiversity impacts come from the extraction and refining of copper, aluminum, and steel. These findings inform our strategic approach to integrating biodiversity priorities into procurement processes and setting circularity targets for specific materials. Water: Tools and methods used for water cover WRI Aqueduct, WWF Water Risk Filter, COSO Enterprise Risk Management Framework, ISO 31001, EIAs, materiality assessment, stakeholder consultation, and the Certified Enterprise Risk Manager cycle. Our Enterprise Risk Management framework involves the board of directors, senior management, and relevant personnel in identifying and managing critical QHSE risks. An enterprise risk report, compiled several times a year, details each risk, its potential impact, and current mitigation efforts, and is conducted for new projects, with a long-term outlook of over six years, including water regulatory frameworks and ecosystem preservation. Our Combined Heat and Power stations, the sites most exposed to water risks, undergo annual impact assessments. Our offshore wind power and power station sites are ISO 14001 certified, ensuring annual evaluations of environmental impacts, including water availability and quality at the catchment level. Forest: Tools and methods used for forest cover Enterprise Risk Management, LCAs, materiality assessment, and internal company methods. We are committed to sourcing sustainable wooden biomass verified by independent third-party bodies. Biomass is crucial in the Danish energy system, providing efficient energy and serving as an alternative during suboptimal solar and wind conditions. Our wooden biomass is sourced from well-managed production forests with ongoing reforestation efforts. We procure wood pellets and chips from residues and low-grade wood, typically from sawdust, forest thinning, harvesting residues, or diseased trees. Our dedicated team ensures sustainability through audits and adherence to certifications like FSC, PEFC, and SBP. We comply with the EU taxonomy's technical screening criteria for 'Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy,' subject to third-party assurance from PwC. All environmental issues, incl. plastics: In 2023, we conducted a groupwide double materiality assessment (DMA), assessing our environmental and societal impacts (impact materiality assessment) and the sustainability-related risks we face (financial materiality assessment). Our climate scenario analysis and parameters

used in this assessment inform our selections under 'Risk types and criteria considered.' Additionally, our DMA builds on a comprehensive groupwide view of impacts and dependencies, leading to multiple selections in 'Tools and methods used.'

[Add row]

(2.2.7) Are the interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed?

(2.2.7.1) Interconnections between environmental dependencies, impacts, risks and/or opportunities assessed

Select from:

Yes

(2.2.7.2) Description of how interconnections are assessed

At Ørsted, we believe the renewable energy transition can be part of the solution to the biodiversity crisis, provided it is done correctly. To achieve this, we must first identify and proactively address the potential adverse effects that the build-out has on wildlife, habitats, and ecosystems. As we expand our renewable energy projects, our goal is to leave nature in a better state than we found it. Our ambition is to achieve a net-positive biodiversity impact in projects commissioned from 2030 onwards by taking direct action. We strive to optimise how we integrate biodiversity protection and restoration into the development, construction, and operation of renewable energy projects. To manage our impacts on biodiversity, we follow core principles such as science-based decarbonisation, using the mitigation hierarchy to avoid and mitigate negative impacts, delivering positive impacts, and taking a holistic approach to sustainability. Recognizing the interconnected challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, we aim to shift away from fossil fuels and have set science-based decarbonization targets across our value chain. Our biodiversity policy acknowledges the significant threat that climate change poses to biodiversity. To address this, we prioritise solutions tailored to the local ecological context and take an ecosystem-wide view of restoration, including looking beyond our asset footprint for the best outcomes for biodiversity. We are working with our supply chain to improve resource circularity, reduce carbon, and ensure responsible sourcing. In 2023, we released a white paper titled 'Uniting Action on Climate and Biodiversity,' highlighting the crucial role renewable energy plays in addressing both the climate and biodiversity crises. The paper emphasises the necessity of incorporating biodiversity considerations into renewable energy expansion and outlines the essential steps we are taking to achieve this goal. These steps include integrating our biodiversity ambition into our operations, investing in cutting-edge restoration initiatives, forming partnerships to tackle complex problems, developing a measurement framework, raising finance for biodiversity investment, advocating for collective action, reducing our demand for new metals and minerals, ensuring responsible extraction of virgin resources, and driving inclusion and positive social impact in local communities.

[Fixed row]

(2.3) Have you identified priority locations across your value chain?

(2.3.1) Identification of priority locations

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(2.3.7) Primary reason for not identifying priority locations

Select from:

No standardized procedure

(2.3.8) Explain why you do not identify priority locations

Identifying priority locations is an expected outcome of working with SBTN methods and tools. Today we don't have the full data necessary to map all priority locations across our value chain.

[Fixed row]

(2.4) How does your organization define substantive effects on your organization?

Risks

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

Qualitative

Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute decrease

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Definition of 'substantive financial impact': Business risks are defined as incidents or strategic risks that, with reasonable probability, will materialise and cause negative impact on Ørsted's earnings, rating metrics and value based on the current financial forecast. The negative financial impact of risks is used to define a "substantive financial impact". The applied threshold that defines a "substantive financial impact" varies from year to year based on Ørsted's financial situation. The risks with the highest negative financial impact (NPV) are viewed as most significant and are given the highest level of priority. For the purpose of disclosing climate risks and environmental risks in this CDP response, we define a "substantive financial impact" as risks that may impact Ørsted's earnings (EBITDA) with a magnitude of more than DKK 100 million per year. Description of the quantifiable indicators used to define substantive financial impact: The quantitative prioritisation of risks is based on a financial impact assessment. The significance of each of the identified risks is evaluated based on quantifiable indicators: Impact on Ørsted's value (NPV), quantified as impact on earnings (EBITDA) per year; Impact on Ørsted's rating metric (FFO/NIBD).

Opportunities

(2.4.1) Type of definition

Select all that apply

- Qualitative
- Quantitative

(2.4.2) Indicator used to define substantive effect

Select from:

- EBITDA

(2.4.3) Change to indicator

Select from:

- Absolute increase

(2.4.5) Absolute increase/ decrease figure

100000000

(2.4.6) Metrics considered in definition

Select all that apply

- Frequency of effect occurring
- Time horizon over which the effect occurs
- Likelihood of effect occurring

(2.4.7) Application of definition

Definition of 'substantive financial impact': For the purpose of disclosing business opportunities in this CDP response, we align the definition of a "substantive financial impact" with the risk disclosure, to be opportunities that may impact Ørsted's earnings (EBITDA) with a magnitude of more than DKK 100 million per year.

[Add row]

(2.5) Does your organization identify and classify potential water pollutants associated with its activities that could have a detrimental impact on water ecosystems or human health?

(2.5.1) Identification and classification of potential water pollutants

Select from:

- Yes, we identify and classify our potential water pollutants

(2.5.2) How potential water pollutants are identified and classified

i) Policy and processes: We have a company-wide water policy, that is publicly available: <https://orsted.com/en/sustainability/sustainability-governance#policies-water-management> We have an annual process to identify potential water pollutants that may have impacts on ecosystems and human health. The process is an integrated part of our environmental materiality assessment, where significant impacts are monitored and handled. The process is led by our QHSE department that consult environmental specialists from each of our business units. In this way, potential water pollutants are identified and classified by environmental specialists with insights into our operations and our discharges to water. ii) Standard followed: More than 99% of our water withdrawals come from sites that are in accordance with standard ISO14001. This means that we continuously work with initiatives to reduce impacts on water ecosystems. iii) Indicators used: We monitor water discharges (quality, temperature) at all sites. However, it is only relevant to measure and collect data at some sites, including our CHP stations. It is a legal requirement that we monitor and report performance to authorities at our CHP stations. Water samples are being taken monthly to identify pollutants. These are analyzed in a laboratory and is measured as concentration of substance in the metrics "µg/l" or "mg/l". Target threshold is specific for each site, where this is deemed relevant. [Fixed row]

(2.5.1) Describe how your organization minimizes the adverse impacts of potential water pollutants on water ecosystems or human health associated with your activities.

Row 1

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Nitrates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

i) Nitrates are primarily relevant due to emissions from Ørsted's combined heat and power stations, and the main recipients at risk of potential pollution are seawater, coastal areas, and freshwater. When nitrates are emitted to these water bodies, potential impacts include eutrophication, where the stimulated growth of aquatic plant life also lead to a depletion of the water oxygen levels with negative impacts to the flora and fauna.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
 Resource recovery
 Upgrading of process equipment/methods
 Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
 Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
 Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
 Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
 Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
 Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
 Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

ii) Ørsted manages potential impacts of water pollution from nitrates through our environmental management system. Our environmental management system emphasizes environmental compliance, and we have tools in place to control and monitor our permits and legislations, and we have measures to prevent spillage, in relation to the Ørsted QHSE risk matrix, and principles for integrity management of our assets. To mitigate risks of spillage, specific areas are sealed- contains processes for stakeholder management, as outlined in our ISO 14001 certified environmental management system - has emergency preparedness procedure for all relevant sites, in corporation with authorities, where Ørsted has implemented an Emergency Response Control Center that is contacted in case of relevant incidents. The management procedures selected in "Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts" are an integrated part of our environmental management system and for our approach to manage the risks of nitrates to water bodies. iii) These processes in our environmental management system are internally and externally audited and reviewed annually. Success criteria is to maintain our ISO 14001 certification, reduce pollutants, minimise water consumption and be compliant with legislations.

Row 3

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Inorganic pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

i) Inorganic pollutants (e.g. Cl, Pb, Cr, Hg, Zn, Cd, Cu, Ni) are primarily relevant due to emissions from Ørsted's combined heat and power stations, and the main recipients at risk of potential pollution are seawater, coastal areas, and freshwater. When inorganic pollutants are emitted to these water bodies, potential impacts include acute toxicity to the flora and fauna.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

ii) Ørsted manages potential impacts of water pollution from inorganic pollutants through our environmental management system. Our environmental management system emphasizes environmental compliance, and we have tools in place to control and monitor our permits and legislations, and we have measures to prevent spillage, in relation to the Ørsted QHSE risk matrix, and principles for integrity management of our assets. To mitigate risks of spillage, specific areas are sealed- contains processes for stakeholder management, as outlined in our ISO 14001 certified environmental management system - has emergency preparedness procedure for all relevant sites, in corporation with authorities, where Ørsted has implemented an Emergency Response Control Center that is contacted in case of relevant incidents. The management procedures selected in "Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts" are an integrated part of our environmental management system and for our approach to manage the risks of nitrates to water bodies. iii) These processes in our environmental management system are internally and externally audited and reviewed annually. Success criteria is to maintain our ISO 14001 certification, reduce pollutants, minimise water consumption and be compliant with legislations.

Row 4

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Other nutrients and oxygen demanding pollutants

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

i) Other oxygen demanding pollutants (expressed as BOD5) are primarily relevant due to emissions from Ørsted's combined heat and power stations, and the main recipients at risk of potential pollution are seawater and coastal areas. When oxygen demanding pollutants (BOD5) are emitted to these water bodies, potential impacts include eutrophication, where the stimulated growth of aquatic plant life also lead to a depletion of the water oxygen levels with negative impacts to the flora and fauna.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements

- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

ii) Ørsted manages potential impacts of water pollution from other oxygen demanding pollutants through our environmental management system. Our environmental management system emphasizes environmental compliance, and we have tools in place to control and monitor our permits and legislations, and we have measures to prevent spillage, in relation to the Ørsted QHSE risk matrix, and principles for integrity management of our assets. To mitigate risks of spillage, specific areas are sealed- contains processes for stakeholder management, as outlined in our ISO 14001 certified environmental management system - has emergency preparedness procedure for all relevant sites, in corporation with authorities, where Ørsted has implemented an Emergency Response Control Center that is contacted in case of relevant incidents. The management procedures selected in "Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts" are an integrated part of our environmental management system and for our approach to manage the risks of nitrates to water bodies. iii) These processes in our environmental management system are internally and externally audited and reviewed annually. Success criteria is to maintain our ISO 14001 certification, reduce pollutants, minimise water consumption and be compliant with legislations.

Row 5

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Oil

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

i) Oil pollutants are primarily relevant due to potential spills at Ørsted's combined heat and power stations, and the main recipients at risk of potential pollution are seawater, coastal areas, and freshwater. If oil pollutants reach these water bodies, potential impacts are that they may affect the flora and fauna, e.g. by direct coating, or by reducing availability of food.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

ii) Ørsted manages potential impacts of water pollution from oil pollutants through our environmental management system. Our environmental management system emphasizes environmental compliance, and we have tools in place to control and monitor our permits and legislations, and we have measures to prevent spillage, in relation to the Ørsted QHSE risk matrix, and principles for integrity management of our assets. To mitigate risks of spillage, specific areas are sealed- contains processes for stakeholder management, as outlined in our ISO 14001 certified environmental management system - has emergency preparedness procedure for all relevant sites, in corporation with authorities, where Ørsted has implemented an Emergency Response Control Center that is contacted in case of relevant incidents. The management procedures selected in "Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts" are an integrated part of our environmental management system and for our approach to manage the risks of nitrates to water bodies. iii) These processes in our environmental management system are internally and externally audited and reviewed annually. Success criteria is to maintain our ISO 14001 certification, reduce pollutants, minimise water consumption and be compliant with legislations.

Row 6

(2.5.1.1) Water pollutant category

Select from:

- Phosphates

(2.5.1.2) Description of water pollutant and potential impacts

i) Phosphates are primarily relevant due to emissions from Ørsted's combined heat and power stations, and the main recipients at risk of potential pollution are seawater, coastal areas, and freshwater. When phosphates are emitted to these water bodies, potential impacts include eutrophication, where the stimulated growth of aquatic plant life also lead to a depletion of the water oxygen levels with negative impacts to the flora and fauna.

(2.5.1.3) Value chain stage

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(2.5.1.4) Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts

Select all that apply

- Water recycling
- Resource recovery
- Upgrading of process equipment/methods
- Beyond compliance with regulatory requirements
- Reduction or phase out of hazardous substances
- Implementation of integrated solid waste management systems
- Requirement for suppliers to comply with regulatory requirements
- Industrial and chemical accidents prevention, preparedness, and response
- Discharge treatment using sector-specific processes to ensure compliance with regulatory requirements
- Assessment of critical infrastructure and storage condition (leakages, spillages, pipe erosion etc.) and their resilience

(2.5.1.5) Please explain

ii) Ørsted manages potential impacts of water pollution from phosphates through our environmental management system. Our environmental management system emphasizes environmental compliance, and we have tools in place to control and monitor our permits and legislations, and we have measures to prevent spillage, in relation to the Ørsted QHSE risk matrix, and principles for integrity management of our assets. To mitigate risks of spillage, specific areas are sealed- contains processes for stakeholder management, as outlined in our ISO 14001 certified environmental management system - has emergency preparedness procedure for all relevant sites, in corporation with authorities, where Ørsted has implemented an Emergency Response Control Center that is contacted in case of relevant incidents. The management procedures selected in "Actions and procedures to minimize adverse impacts" are an integrated part of our environmental management system and for our approach to manage the risks of nitrates to water bodies. iii) These processes in our environmental management system are internally and externally audited and reviewed annually. Success criteria is to maintain our ISO 14001 certification, reduce pollutants, minimise water consumption and be compliant with legislations.
[Add row]

C3. Disclosure of risks and opportunities

(3.1) Have you identified any environmental risks which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

Yes, only within our direct operations

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Other climate related risks have been identified, but 'substantive' impacts have only been identified within our direct operations. For the purpose of disclosing climate risks in this CDP response, we define a "substantive financial impact" as risks that may impact Ørsted's earnings (EBITDA) with a magnitude of more than DKK 100 million per year.

Forests

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Forest related risks have been identified, but none with a 'substantive' impact.

Water

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Water related risks have been identified, but none with a 'substantive' impact.

Plastics

(3.1.1) Environmental risks identified

Select from:

No

(3.1.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental risks in your direct operations and/or upstream/downstream value chain

Select from:

- Environmental risks exist, but none with the potential to have a substantive effect on our organization

(3.1.3) Please explain

Plastic related risks have been identified, but none with a 'substantive' impact.
[Fixed row]

(3.1.1) Provide details of the environmental risks identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk1

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Chronic physical

- Changing wind patterns

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Denmark United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 Germany
 Netherlands
 Taiwan, China
 United States of America

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change may lead to changes in wind speeds, impacting Ørsted's offshore wind farms primarily located in North-western Europe. Power generation from these farms directly depends on wind speed. In 2023, Ørsted's offshore wind farms produced 17.8 TWh of the company's total 35.6 TWh power generation. The weighted average wind speed at Ørsted's offshore wind farms was 9.8 m/s in 2023, which was 3 % higher than in 2022. Ørsted categorises wind risk into three groups: 1. Local wind: Estimating wind speeds involves uncertainty due to measurement equipment, local atmospheric conditions, and wind speed variation over time. 2. Footprint wind: Ørsted's offshore wind farms are mostly in Northern Europe, where weather conditions are highly correlated. Low wind speeds in this region can potentially impact nearly all Ørsted's offshore wind farms. 3. Annual wind: The average wind speed can vary annually, affecting Ørsted's earnings from offshore wind due to natural fluctuations. Over a 10-year period, the standard deviation in annual wind speeds at Ørsted's wind farms is likely in the range of 1-2%. Over the full lifetime of the assets, this variation is even lower.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Decreased revenues due to reduced demand for products and services

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Approach to calculate impact figure: The financial impact shown is EBITDA per year, as a consequence of reduced offshore wind power generation specifically from each of the wind farms in our development portfolio due to lower wind speeds. The figure of DKK 0.5-0.8bn is calculated based on a P90 scenario (i.e. a risk scenario that will materialise with 10% probability). For this reason, our selection in the column "likelihood" is "Unlikely". In 2023 Ørsted's EBITDA (excl. new partnerships and cancellation fees) was DKK 24.0bn, while it in 2022 was DKK 21.1bn.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

500000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

800000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Breakdown of impact figure: The upper range of DKK 0.8bn is the overall impact across Ørsted's global portfolio of offshore windfarms, calculated from the potential reduced availability of each of our wind farms. The potential financial impact is the sum of EBITDA effects from: Revenue (DKK 0.6bn due to lower production from assets; Loss from disposal of assets (DKK 0.2bn) due to lower divestment value caused by lower production. The same relative breakdown applies for the lower range of DKK 0.5bn, which is the sum of the approx. figures: Revenue (DKK 0.4bn) and Loss from disposal of assets (DKK 0.1bn). Assumptions that the impact figure depends on: The wind speed and wind direction used to estimate the magnitude of this risk is based on onsite pre-construction measurements for each of our wind farms. These measurements are corrected using hindcast data from wind modelling. Input figures used in calculation: The EBITDA range above reflect the uncertainty in the underlying wind data used to calculate the figure, with an uncertainty of approx. 2% used in the assessment. Our earnings forecast reflects our expected development in this risk driver. The estimated potential financial impact is thus additional to our financial forecast. The financial impact we disclose is an estimated figure, which represent a single scenario (of many possible) which indicate the potential magnitude of the risk.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Compliance, monitoring and targets

Improve monitoring of direct operations

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

Explanation of cost of response to risk: We arrived at the datapoint "0" by consulting the internal specialists on Ørsted's management of this risk type. It relates to the case study and indicates that no incremental costs are attributed solely to the risk management action. While the local wind speed measurements and decisions on layout of turbines in the windfarm does mitigate the risk, the actions and decision were made as part of our overall efforts to optimise the production of energy from the offshore wind farm.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Ørsted employs the following actions to mitigate this risk: - Local Wind: We perform high quality wind speed measurements early in the wind farm development process and before FID. - Footprint Wind: This is bound to the size of Ørsted's operating footprint. We manage the risk by diversifying our geographical footprint. - Annual Wind: Fluctuations are natural and cannot be mitigated. Over the lifetime of our assets, the impact of the annual variation of wind speed is low. Case study of response to risk - Situation: Ørsted won the right to develop 1,820MW offshore wind at Greater Changhua in the first Taiwanese offshore wind auction. In our development of the project, located 35-60km from shore, we conducted extensive local wind measurement campaigns in 2016, which we combined with historic measurements and models to understand the long-term wind climate for the site. We identified that Taiwan has unusual wind conditions, in the sense that wind nearly always comes from the same direction through the strait where the offshore wind farms are situated. - Action: We used this information about local wind speeds to optimize the wind farm layout. We adopted a layout with only a very small number of rows of turbines to maximise the number of turbines in the free stream and to minimise wake effects. - Results: These decisions on wind farm layout result in a higher production from our Greater Changhua offshore wind farms than would have been the

case if we had constructed the wind farm in the grid configuration typical for offshore wind farms elsewhere in the world. Thereby our local wind speed measurements helped inform decisions that will mitigate our local wind speed risk. Ørsted is currently installing the Greater Changhua 1 & 2a (900MW), with construction completed in 2024. The timescale of implementation was medium-term, as the actions were implemented within 2-5 years.

Climate change

(3.1.1.1) Risk identifier

Select from:

- Risk2

(3.1.1.3) Risk types and primary environmental risk driver

Acute physical

- Storm (including blizzards, dust and sandstorm)

(3.1.1.4) Value chain stage where the risk occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.1.1.6) Country/area where the risk occurs

Select all that apply

- Denmark
- Northern Ireland
- Germany
- Netherlands
- Taiwan, China
- United States of America
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(3.1.1.9) Organization-specific description of risk

Climate change may alter weather patterns, such as precipitation and storms, impacting Ørsted's offshore wind farms by causing worse site conditions and complicating access for repair and maintenance. This can lead to increased operational expenses (OPEX) due to higher failure rates and reduced availability of wind turbines. Operational risks include forecasts for availability and operating expenses, as well as faults in transmission cables and substations, which could result in extended breakdowns and loss of generation from parts of or entire offshore wind farms. Compensation for such losses varies: none in the UK, full compensation in Denmark, and partial compensation in Germany and Holland. Power generation from wind farms depends directly on turbine availability. In 2023, Ørsted's offshore wind farms had an average availability of 93%, generating 17.8 TWh out of the company's total 35.6 TWh power generation. Climate change may increase the likelihood of weather events affecting OPEX. Forecasts for availability and expenses are based on supplier assumptions and historical data, which carry the risk of inaccuracies. Higher-than-expected fault rates and costs may lead to deviations between actual and forecasted power generation.

(3.1.1.11) Primary financial effect of the risk

Select from:

- Increased direct costs

(3.1.1.12) Time horizon over which the risk is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- Long-term

(3.1.1.13) Likelihood of the risk having an effect within the anticipated time horizon

Select from:

- Unlikely

(3.1.1.14) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.1.1.16) Anticipated effect of the risk on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the selected future time horizons

Approach to calculate impact figure: The financial impact shown is EBITDA per year, as a consequence of increased OPEX costs at each of our offshore wind farms due to changing weather patterns. The figure of DKK 0.3-0.9bn is calculated based on a P90 scenario (i.e. a risk scenario that will materialise with 10% probability). For this reason, our selection in the column "likelihood" is "Unlikely". In 2023 Ørsted's EBITDA (excl. new partnerships and cancellation fees) was DKK 24.0bn, while it in 2022 was DKK 21.1bn.

(3.1.1.17) Are you able to quantify the financial effect of the risk?

Select from:

Yes

(3.1.1.23) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – minimum (currency)

300000000

(3.1.1.24) Anticipated financial effect figure in the long-term – maximum (currency)

900000000

(3.1.1.25) Explanation of financial effect figure

Breakdown of impact figure: The upper range of DKK 0.9bn is the overall impact across Ørsted's global portfolio of offshore windfarms, calculated from the potential reduced availability and higher operating expenses of each of our wind farms. The potential financial impact is the sum of EBITDA effects from: Revenue (DKK 0.5bn) due to lower production from assets; Fixed costs (DKK 0.2bn) due to higher OPEX from asset; Loss from disposal of assets (DKK 0.2bn) due to lower divestment value caused by lower production. The same relative breakdown applies for the lower range of DKK 0.3bn, which is the sum of the approx. figures: Revenue (DKK 0.2bn), fixed costs (DKK 0.05bn) and Loss from disposal of assets (DKK 0.05bn). Assumptions the impact figure depends on: The EBITDA range depend on a number of assumptions with regards to expected failure rates, cost levels and expected cost reductions over the project lifetime. Input figures used in calculation: The EBITDA range above reflects a scenario where the sensitivity to approx. 4% reduction of availability is assessed. Our earnings forecast reflects our expected development in this risk driver. The estimated potential financial impact is thus additional to our financial forecast. The financial impact we disclose is an estimated figure, which represent a single scenario (of many possible) which indicate the potential magnitude of the risk.

(3.1.1.26) Primary response to risk

Infrastructure, technology and spending

Improve maintenance of infrastructure

(3.1.1.27) Cost of response to risk

0

(3.1.1.28) Explanation of cost calculation

We arrived at the datapoint "0" by consulting the internal specialists on Ørsted's management of this risk type. It relates to the case study and indicates that no incremental costs are attributed solely to the risk management action beyond our normal business procedures. While there were minor costs associated with increasing the OSS height, the action overall resulted in cost savings related to operational logistics, while also increasing the availability of the windfarm.

(3.1.1.29) Description of response

Ørsted employs the following actions to mitigate this risk: - Taking extreme weather conditions into account when we design and construct our offshore wind farms. - Implementing an operational excellence programme with the aim of increasing the 18 availability and reducing operational costs. - Putting in place various contingency plans to cater for unforeseeable events. Case study of response to risk - Situation: In 2018, Ørsted won the right to develop 1,820MW offshore wind at our Greater Changhua offshore wind farms in the first Taiwanese offshore wind auction. When designing the Changhua projects, located 35-60km from shore, we identified that extreme weather (incl. the height of 1,000-year waves) posed a risk to the operational phase. - Action: We used this information about extreme local weather conditions when designing the wind farm. This led to changes in the design parameters from being based on 100-year waves to being based on 1,000-year waves. As a concrete action, we increased the height of the offshore substation (OSS), while implementing a lower access level which is not as vulnerable to the impact of high waves. This action was identified early in the design phase, which ensured that major changes were not required in the design of the operational vessels. - Results: These decisions will reduce the risk related to extreme weather, while also increasing the accessibility of the wind farm to operational vessels. This will result in decreased operational costs and in a higher availability and production from the wind farms. Thereby our knowledge about local extreme weather conditions and decisions made in the design of the asset will mitigate our risk related to extreme weather conditions at the Changhua projects. Ørsted is currently installing the Greater Changhua 1 & 2a (900MW), with construction completed in 2024. The timescale of implementation was medium-term, as the actions were implemented within 2-5 years.

[Add row]

(3.1.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics from the reporting year that are vulnerable to the substantive effects of environmental risks.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

11176000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

11-20%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transitional risks: EU taxonomy non-eligible activities (e.g. gas sales and fossil-based generation. See our annual report p. 81. Physical risks: assessed to be insignificant based on findings from climate scenario analysis. Our findings reconfirm that all our assets are structurally secured against climate change through a set of design safeguards and mitigation actions. We have several mitigation actions in place to reduce this risk, and the current impact is considered insignificant to our business cases.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

460000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.6) Amount of CAPEX in the reporting year deployed towards risks related to this environmental issue

37513000000

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transitional risks: EU taxonomy non-eligible activities (e.g. gas sales and fossil-based generation. See our annual report p. 81. Physical risks: Assessed to be insignificant based on findings from climate scenario analysis. Our findings reconfirm that all our assets are structurally secured against climate change through a set of design safeguards and mitigation actions. We have several mitigation actions in place to reduce this risk, and the current impact is considered insignificant to our business cases. CAPEX: 99% aligned with taxonomy-related activities. i.e. investments in renewable energy.

Climate change

(3.1.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(3.1.2.2) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

506000000

(3.1.2.3) % of total financial metric vulnerable to transition risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

21-30%

(3.1.2.4) Amount of financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(3.1.2.5) % of total financial metric vulnerable to physical risks for this environmental issue

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.1.2.7) Explanation of financial figures

Transitional risks: EU taxonomy non-eligible activities (e.g. gas sales and fossil-based generation. See our annual report p. 81. Physical risks: Assessed to be insignificant based on findings from climate scenario analysis. Our findings reconfirm that all our assets are structurally secured against climate change through a set of design safeguards and mitigation actions. We have several mitigation actions in place to reduce this risk, and the current impact is considered insignificant to our business cases.

[Add row]

(3.2) Within each river basin, how many facilities are exposed to substantive effects of water-related risks, and what percentage of your total number of facilities does this represent?

Row 1

(3.2.1) Country/Area & River basin

Denmark

Other, please specify

(3.2.2) Value chain stages where facilities at risk have been identified in this river basin

Select all that apply

Direct operations

(3.2.8) % organization's annual electricity generation that could be affected by these facilities

Select from:

Less than 1%

(3.2.10) % organization's total global revenue that could be affected

Select from:

Less than 1%

[Add row]

(3.3) In the reporting year, was your organization subject to any fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties for water-related regulatory violations?

(3.3.1) Water-related regulatory violations

Select from:

Yes

(3.3.2) Fines, enforcement orders, and/or other penalties

Select all that apply

Enforcement orders or other penalties but none that are considered as significant

(3.3.3) Comment

Our water-related enforcement order relates to a single minor environmental incident. The enforcement order was related to the harbour at Avedøre Power Station in 2023. The enforcement order was given due to missing documentation in relation to cleaning the seabed in the harbour area. Documentation was sent to the authorities and no further actions associated were required. We register all environmental incidents at facilities where we are responsible for operations in terms of environmental management. The materiality of an incident is determined on the basis of an assessment of the extent of, the dispersion to, and the impact on the environment. On this basis, all environmental incidents are categorised on a scale from 1 (slight impact) to 5 (massive impact). Actual incidents in categories 4 (major impact) and 5 (massive impact) are transparently disclosed in our ESG reporting. Based on this, we don't classify the incident that lead to an enforcement order as significant.
[Fixed row]

(3.5.2) Provide details of each Emissions Trading Scheme (ETS) your organization is regulated by.

EU ETS

(3.5.2.1) % of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

96

(3.5.2.2) % of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

(3.5.2.3) Period start date

01/01/2023

(3.5.2.4) Period end date

12/31/2023

(3.5.2.5) Allowances allocated

288023

(3.5.2.6) Allowances purchased

1543285

(3.5.2.7) Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

1585000

(3.5.2.8) Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO₂e

1000

(3.5.2.9) Details of ownership

Select from:

Facilities we own and operate

(3.5.2.10) Comment

The indicated Scope 2 emissions are the market-based emissions.
[Fixed row]

(3.6) Have you identified any environmental opportunities which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future?

Climate change

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Forests

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

Yes, we have identified opportunities, and some/all are being realized

Water

(3.6.1) Environmental opportunities identified

Select from:

No

(3.6.2) Primary reason why your organization does not consider itself to have environmental opportunities

Select from:

Opportunities exist, but none anticipated to have a substantive effect on organization

(3.6.3) Please explain

Because the production of renewable hydrogen uses water for the electrolysis process, we consider power-to-x (P2X) and renewable hydrogen production to be a water-related opportunity. Ørsted is working to bring P2X to commercial scale, and we see this as a potential growth area for our business. Our target is to have installed 1 GW P2X capacity by 2030. Because we do not yet have any operational P2X assets, we disclose in this response that opportunities exist, but also that they did not have a substantive impact in the reporting year. Definition of substantive impact: For the purpose of disclosing opportunities in this CDP response, we define the threshold of a "substantive impact" as opportunities that may impact Ørsted's earnings (EBITDA) with more than DKK 100 million per year. Method for assessing water-related opportunities: The Group Executive Team (GET) is overall responsible for executing our strategy. It is our global P2X organisation that is responsible for assessing and developing specific P2X opportunities in our pipeline, in close collaboration with the Corporate Strategy team. When the specific P2X projects have been matured for investment decision, it is our BoD that decide on new investments in P2X assets based on their assessment of the value-creation of the project. When the assessment of opportunities will be repeated: Opportunities related to production of renewable hydrogen is assessed on an ongoing basis, and the timeframe for the assessment is therefore that it is updated at least annually. We are continuously developing and maturing our P2X pipeline.
[Fixed row]

(3.6.1) Provide details of the environmental opportunities identified which have had a substantive effect on your organization in the reporting year, or are anticipated to have a substantive effect on your organization in the future.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp1

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Not applicable

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- Denmark United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
 Germany
 Netherlands
 Taiwan, China
 United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Business Opportunity: Offshore Wind. The global renewable energy market is set to grow exponentially by 2030, driven by political support for the green energy transition. We are the world leader in offshore wind, having developed around a quarter of the global capacity installed, excluding China. We have played a key role in maturing the industry and have built more offshore wind farms worldwide than any other company. By the end of 2023, we had 8.9 GW of capacity installed, 6.7 GW of capacity under construction, and a further 3.7 GW of capacity awarded, resulting in a total capacity of 19.2 GW. Ørsted aims to maintain its leadership in offshore wind in Europe, the Americas, and APAC, targeting 20-22 GW by 2030. In 2023, we made final investment decisions (FIDs) on three projects in Europe, the US, and APAC, and advanced construction on three additional projects. We formed partnerships to accelerate offshore wind development on the Irish coast and began deploying floating offshore wind technologies in Scotland. Our commitment is highlighted by our status as the first energy company to join the Global Offshore Wind Alliance (GOWA), fostering a global community of action among governments and companies.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- High

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Significant milestones in 2023: In the UK, a significant milestone was achieved, as our offshore wind farm Hornsea 3 reached FID. With a capacity of around 2.9 GW, the wind farm will become the world's single largest offshore wind farm. In Asia Pacific, we took FID on Greater Changhua 2b and 4 with expected CODs in 2025. Additionally, we were finalising the construction of Taiwan's first large-scale offshore wind farms, Greater Changhua 1 and 2a (now completed in 2024). In the US, we took FID on the 704 MW Revolution Wind project, which we own in a 50/50 partnership with Eversource Energy. Construction of our German portfolio is progressing. We finalised installation of foundations for our offshore wind farm Gode Wind 3, and at Borkum Riffgrund 3, the installation of foundations has commenced. At our 130 MW South Fork project in the US, we installed the first turbines which will send power directly to Long Island, New York. Financials: Power generation from offshore and onshore assets increased by 5% and totalled 31.1 TWh in 2023. The increase was due to ramp-up of generation from Hornsea 2 and Greater Changhua 1 and 2a and on a handful of our onshore assets. The ramp-up of generation was partly offset by lower availability, the farm-down of Hornsea 2 in Q3 2022, and the divestment of London Array in Q3 2023. Revenue amounted to DKK 79.3 billion in total. EBITDA from offshore 'sites, O&M, and PPAs' amounted to DKK 20.2 billion, an increase of DKK 10.3 billion compared to last year. The increase was mainly due to ramp-up of generation from Hornsea 2 and Greater Changhua 1 and 2a in 2023, higher prices on the inflation-indexed CfD and ROC wind farms, lower balancing and BSUoS costs, good performance from our power trading activities, slightly higher wind speeds, and a significant negative impact from hedges in 2022 which was not repeated in 2023. Cash flows from all operating activities totalled DKK 28.5 billion in 2023 compared to DKK 11.9 billion in 2022. In 2023, we had a net cash outflow from work in progress of DKK 0.7 billion, mainly from construction work at Greater Changhua 1 and the Hornsea 3 offshore transmission asset, partly offset by the divestment of the remaining 50% of the offshore transmission asset at Hornsea 2 and milestone payments from partners in Gode Wind 3.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

13817000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Approach to calculate figure: Data in the column "Financial effect figure in the reporting year" is Ørsted's operating profit (EBITDA) from our Offshore business unit in 2023, in DKK. This approach to quantify financial impact to Ørsted is chosen, because EBITDA reflects how "increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services" impact our business' ability to create value for shareholders. Figures used in calculations: A quantitative breakdown of the figures used to calculate the DKKm 13,817 EBITDA effect can be found in Ørsted's annual report 2023, p. 47. The potential financial effect is the sum of EBITDA from: "Sites, O&M and PPA" (DKKm 20,207), "Construction agreements and divestment gains" (DKKm 5,218), "Cancellation fees" (DKKm -9,621), and "Other, incl. project development" (DKKm -1,987). Assumptions: This calculation of potential financial effect does not depend on any specific assumptions.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

37513000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The figures in "cost to realize opportunity" is Ørsted's total EU taxonomy-eligible CAPEX, as per our annual report 2023, p. 83. The total EU taxonomy-eligible CAPEX constitutes our investments towards renewable energy in 2023, which was 37,513 DKKm. The figure is broken down in accordance with our taxonomy-eligible activities: 'Manufacture of hydrogen' (552 DKKm); 'Electricity generation using solar PV technology' (4,401 DKKm); 'Electricity generation from wind power' (29,004 DKKm); 'Storage of electricity' (2,880 DKKm); and 'Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy' (676 DKKm).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Data in the column "cost to realize opportunity" is Ørsted's investments in renewable energy in 2023 in DKK. We expect to invest DKK 270 billion in renewable energy in the period 2024-2030, of which we expect to allocate approx. 70% to Offshore wind. Our investments towards offshore wind in 2023 were mainly related to Greater Changhua 1, 2a, 2b, and 4 in Taiwan, our portfolio of US and German projects, and Hornsea 3.

Forests

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

Opp2

(3.6.1.2) Commodity

Select all that apply

Timber products

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Energy source

Use of renewable energy sources

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

Denmark

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Business opportunity: Bioenergy. Ørsted operates six large-scale combined heat and power (CHP) plants, one dedicated heat plant, and one peak load power plant in Denmark. Our plants are integral to supplying Denmark's district heating and electricity grids, providing essential energy with the flexibility to adjust output based on real-time demand. This adaptability is critical in maintaining the stability of the energy supply, particularly during periods of fluctuating energy production from renewable sources. Historically, our plants relied on fossil fuels, mainly coal. Today, we have nearly completed the transition away from coal, primarily using certified sustainable biomass as a renewable alternative, with natural gas serving as a supplementary fuel in certain plants. While the use of certified sustainable biomass at our existing CHP plants is integral to how we have phased out coal, we do not have any plans to develop new bioenergy capacity. From 2025, we plan to implement carbon capture technologies at our Avedøre and Asnæs CHP plants.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

In 2023, heat generation increased by 3%, mainly due to colder weather, whereas thermal power generation decreased by 26%, mainly due to less attractive spreads for power condensing generation. EBITDA from our CHP plants amounted to DKK 1.2 billion in 2023, a decrease of DKK 4.6 billion compared to the same period last year. The decrease was mainly due to very high power prices and favourable spreads for power condensing generation in 2022 not being repeated in 2023. In addition, earnings from power generation were negatively impacted by the high costs of biomass and coal relative to the market prices in 2023, as the cost is measured using the first-in, first-out (FIFO) principle. The fuel we used during 2023 was bought last year at higher price levels. The opposite was the case in 2022. The negative impacts were partly offset by a compensation from the Danish TSO Energinet related to their order in 2022 when we had to continue or resume operations of three power station units.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

1523000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Approach to calculate figure: Data in the column "Financial effect figure in the reporting year" is Ørsted's operating profit (EBITDA) from our Bioenergy & other business unit in 2023, in DKK. This approach to quantify financial impact to Ørsted is chosen, because EBITDA reflects how "increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services" impact our business' ability to create value for shareholders. Figures used in calculations: A quantitative breakdown of the figures used to calculate the DKKm 1,523 EBITDA effect can be found in Ørsted's annual report 2023, p. 49. The potential financial effect is the sum of EBITDA from: "CHP plants" (DKKm 1,218), "Gas Markets & Infrastructure" (DKKm 558), and "Other, incl. project development" (DKKm -253). Assumptions: This calculation of potential financial effect does not depend on any specific assumptions.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

37513000000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The figures in "cost to realize opportunity" is Ørsted's total EU taxonomy-eligible CAPEX, as per our annual report 2023, p. 83. The total EU taxonomy-eligible CAPEX constitutes our investments towards renewable energy in 2023, which was 37,513 DKKm. The figure is broken down in accordance with our taxonomy-eligible activities: 'Manufacture of hydrogen' (552 DKKm); 'Electricity generation using solar PV technology' (4,401 DKKm); 'Electricity generation from wind power' (29,004 DKKm); 'Storage of electricity' (2,880 DKKm); and 'Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy' (676 DKKm).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

We plan to invest DKK 270 billion in 2024-2030, of which we plan to invest DKK 130 billion through to 2026. The investments will be distributed between technologies with approx. 5 % within bioenergy and P2X. In 2023, CAPEX for "Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy" (676 DKKm) amounted to 2% of Ørsted's total investments and was mainly related to our CCS projects at Asnæs and Avedøre, and reinvestments at our CHP plants.

Climate change

(3.6.1.1) Opportunity identifier

Select from:

- Opp3

(3.6.1.3) Opportunity type and primary environmental opportunity driver

Products and services

- Increased sales of existing products and services

(3.6.1.4) Value chain stage where the opportunity occurs

Select from:

- Direct operations

(3.6.1.5) Country/area where the opportunity occurs

Select all that apply

- France
- Germany
- Ireland
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- United States of America

(3.6.1.8) Organization specific description

Business opportunity: Onshore wind and solar energy. The global renewable energy market is forecast to grow exponentially towards 2030. This is partly due to the rising political momentum behind the green energy transition, which is resulting in ambitious new renewable energy buildout plans around the world. Today Ørsted is rapidly growing in key onshore wind and solar growth markets, and we are a top 3 deployer of capital worldwide to the green transition. Ørsted is therefore positioned ideally to develop multi-technology onshore renewable energy projects and cater for the growing customer demand. In 2023, we added three projects to our assets under construction, and four of our projects reached COD, totalling a capacity of 0.6 GW. By the end of 2023, we had 4.8 GW capacity installed and 1.6 GW capacity under construction. To reach our ambition of 11-13 GW installed onshore capacity by 2030, we will need to add an additional 4-7 GW to our capacity. The additional capacity will be based on our substantiated pipeline of around 11 GW and other opportunities that may arise. In the US, we now have 15 operational onshore wind farms and we are constructing several solar PV farms in the US, further adding to our portfolio. During 2023, we signed several offtake contracts, including our first PPA with Google in the US. With this agreement, we have entered into PPAs with the tech companies Google, Amazon, and Meta in both Europe and the US as well as with Microsoft in the US.

(3.6.1.9) Primary financial effect of the opportunity

Select from:

- Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

(3.6.1.10) Time horizon over which the opportunity is anticipated to have a substantive effect on the organization

Select all that apply

- The opportunity has already had a substantive effect on our organization in the reporting year

(3.6.1.12) Magnitude

Select from:

- Medium-high

(3.6.1.13) Effect of the opportunity on the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the organization in the reporting period

Power generation from offshore and onshore assets increased by 5% and totalled 31.1 TWh in 2023. The increase was due to ramp-up of generation from our offshore wind farms Hornsea 2 and Greater Changhua 1 and 2a, our onshore assets Old 300, Ford Ridge, and Sunflower Wind, and the onshore wind part of Helena Energy Center. EBITDA from our onshore business amounted to DKK 3.0 billion in 2023, DKK 0.7 billion lower than in 2022. Ramp-up of generation from new assets was more than offset by lower prices in the US and in the UK and Ireland and by lower generation in the US driven by lower availability due to outages at a number of our assets and lower wind speeds.

(3.6.1.15) Are you able to quantify the financial effects of the opportunity?

Select from:

- Yes

(3.6.1.16) Financial effect figure in the reporting year (currency)

297000000

(3.6.1.23) Explanation of financial effect figures

Approach to calculate figure: Data in the column "Financial effect figure in the reporting year" is Ørsted's operating profit (EBITDA) from our Onshore business unit in 2023, in DKK. This approach to quantify financial impact to Ørsted is chosen, because EBITDA reflects how "increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services" impact our business' ability to create value for shareholders. Figures used in calculations: A quantitative breakdown of the figures used to calculate the DKKm 2,970 EBITDA effect can be found in Ørsted's annual report 2023, p.48. The potential financial impact is the sum of EBITDA from "Sites" (DKKm 1,256); "Tax credits and tax attributes" (DKKm 2,567); and "Other, incl. project development" (DKKm -854). Assumptions: This calculation of potential financial impact does not depend on any specific assumptions.

(3.6.1.24) Cost to realize opportunity

3751300000

(3.6.1.25) Explanation of cost calculation

The figures in "cost to realize opportunity" is Ørsted's total EU taxonomy-eligible CAPEX, as per our annual report 2023, p. 83. The total EU taxonomy-eligible CAPEX constitutes our investments towards renewable energy in 2023, which was 37,513 DKKm. The figure is broken down in accordance with our taxonomy-eligible activities: 'Manufacture of hydrogen' (552 DKKm); 'Electricity generation using solar PV technology' (4,401 DKKm); 'Electricity generation from wind power' (29,004 DKKm); 'Storage of electricity' (2,880 DKKm); and 'Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy' (676 DKKm).

(3.6.1.26) Strategy to realize opportunity

Data in the column "cost to realize opportunity" is Ørsted's gross investments in renewable energy in 2023, in DKK. We expect to invest DKK 270 billion in renewable energy in the period 2024-2030, of which we expect to allocate approx. 25% to Onshore renewables. Our investments in onshore wind and solar energy in 2023 were mainly related to the construction of Eleven Mile, Mockingbird, Sunflower Wind, the solar part of Helena Energy Center, and our portfolio of European projects.
[Add row]

(3.6.2) Provide the amount and proportion of your financial metrics in the reporting year that are aligned with the substantive effects of environmental opportunities.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

16845300000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

81-90%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount and percentage of our EBITDA associated with climate change opportunities are based on the EU taxonomy-aligned EBITDA reported in our 2023 annual report (page 81). In 2023, our total EBITDA was 18,717 DKK million. Of this, 4% comes from electricity generation using solar PV technology and electricity storage, while 86% is derived from electricity generation from wind power. Altogether, 90% of our EBITDA is aligned with climate change opportunities.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Other, please specify :EBITDA

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

935850000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount and percentage of our EBITDA associated with forest opportunities is based on the EU taxonomy-aligned EBITDA reported in our 2023 annual report (page 81). In 2023, our total EBITDA was 18,717 DKK million. Of this, 5% comes from cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

59771000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

71-80%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount and percentage of our revenue associated with climate change opportunities are based on the EU taxonomy-aligned turnover reported in our 2023 annual report (page 82). In 2023, our total revenue was 79,255 DKK million. Of this, 1% comes from electricity generation using solar PV technology and electricity storage, while 75% is derived from electricity generation from wind power. Altogether, 76% of our revenue is aligned with climate change opportunities.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

8308000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount and percentage of our revenue associated with forest opportunities is based on the EU taxonomy-aligned turnover reported in our 2023 annual report (page 82). In 2023, our total revenue was 79,255 DKK million. Of this, 10% comes from cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy.

Climate change

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

36837000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

91-99%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount and percentage of our CAPEX associated with climate change opportunities are based on the EU taxonomy-aligned CAPEX reported in our 2023 annual report (page 83). In 2023, our total CAPEX was 37,973 DKK million. Of this, 1% comes from manufacture of hydrogen, 12% comes from electricity generation using solar PV technology, 76% comes from electricity generation from wind power, and 8% comes from storage of electricity. Altogether, 97% of our CAPEX is aligned with climate change opportunities.

Forests

(3.6.2.1) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(3.6.2.2) Amount of financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

676000000

(3.6.2.3) % of total financial metric aligned with opportunities for this environmental issue

Select from:

1-10%

(3.6.2.4) Explanation of financial figures

The amount and percentage of our CAPEX associated with forest opportunities is based on the EU taxonomy-aligned CAPEX reported in our 2023 annual report (page 83). In 2023, our total CAPEX was 37,973 DKK million, and CAPEX for "Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy" amounted to 2% of Ørsted's total investments and was mainly related to our CCS projects at Asnæs and Avedøre, and reinvestments at our CHP plants.

[Add row]

C4. Governance

(4.1) Does your organization have a board of directors or an equivalent governing body?

(4.1.1) Board of directors or equivalent governing body

Select from:

Yes

(4.1.2) Frequency with which the board or equivalent meets

Select from:

More frequently than quarterly

(4.1.3) Types of directors your board or equivalent is comprised of

Select all that apply

Non-executive directors or equivalent

Independent non-executive directors or equivalent

(4.1.4) Board diversity and inclusion policy

Select from:

Yes, and it is publicly available

(4.1.5) Briefly describe what the policy covers

The purpose of our Global diversity & inclusion policy is to describe how Ørsted will ensure equal opportunities, build an inclusive culture and contribute to the societies in which we operate. Ørsted's Board of Directors (BoD) continually work to ensure diversity within the BoD in accordance with our Global diversity & inclusion policy, including by having both genders represented on the BoD and having a diverse age distribution and mindset.

(4.1.6) Attach the policy (optional)

Ørsted, 2019 [Global diversity and inclusion policy].pdf
[Fixed row]

(4.1.1) Is there board-level oversight of environmental issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight of this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.1.2) Identify the positions (do not include any names) of the individuals or committees on the board with accountability for environmental issues and provide details of the board's oversight of environmental issues.

Climate change

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in every board meeting (standing agenda item)

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding annual budgets engagement | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding public policy |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding scenario analysis incentives | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving and/or overseeing employee |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing the setting of corporate targets expenditures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding major capital |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring progress towards corporate targets business strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of the |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Approving corporate policies and/or commitments verification processes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing reporting, audit, and |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Monitoring the implementation of a climate transition plan | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities | |

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

The selection "Board-level committee" refers to Ørsted's Board of Directors (BoD). At Ørsted, we have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Board of Directors (BoD) and the Group Executive Team. Our overall and strategic management of the company is anchored in the BoD, a board of non-executive directors appointed by the shareholders. The BoD has appointed the Group Executive Team to handle the day-to-day management. None of our executives are members of the BoD. Our CEO, CFO, CCO, COO and CHRO are members of the Group Executive Team of Ørsted. Rationale for the BoD responsibility for climate issues: Climate change is fundamental to Ørsted's business strategy, and for this reason the responsibility for climate-related issues is anchored at the highest possible level in the company: The BoD. Our BoD monitors and oversees progress related to our sustainability and climate change strategy, including our ambitious net-zero carbon reduction targets for scope 1-3 emissions. Our BoD routinely integrate climate change considerations when setting our strategic direction, reviewing sustainability risks, setting performance objectives, deciding on our capital allocation, and when approving and overseeing major investments, acquisitions, and divestments. The BoD signs off on external reporting on climate change, and progress on our climate targets are reported to the BoD monthly. Since climate change is fundamental to Ørsted's business strategy and all our investments in renewable energy, climate-related issues are directly or indirectly an agenda item at all board meetings.

Forests

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Ørsted's BoD signs of on external sustainability reporting, that includes progress towards our sustainability targets and the groupwide double materiality assessment. Progress on our key sustainability targets is reported to the BoD monthly. Forests is one of the sustainability topics considered, incl. continuing to deliver on our target to source 100% certified sustainable wooden biomass.

Water

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Ørsted's BoD signs of on external sustainability reporting, that includes progress towards our sustainability targets and the groupwide double materiality assessment. Progress on our key sustainability targets is reported to the BoD monthly. Water is one of the sustainability topics considered, incl. progress towards our freshwater withdrawal intensity target of 32 m3/GWh by 2025.

Biodiversity

(4.1.2.1) Positions of individuals or committees with accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board chair
- Board-level committee

(4.1.2.2) Positions' accountability for this environmental issue is outlined in policies applicable to the board

Select from:

- Yes

(4.1.2.3) Policies which outline the positions' accountability for this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Board Terms of Reference
- Board mandate

(4.1.2.4) Frequency with which this environmental issue is a scheduled agenda item

Select from:

- Scheduled agenda item in some board meetings – at least annually

(4.1.2.5) Governance mechanisms into which this environmental issue is integrated

Select all that apply

- Overseeing the setting of corporate targets
- Monitoring progress towards corporate targets
- Approving corporate policies and/or commitments
- Overseeing and guiding major capital expenditures
- Monitoring the implementation of the business strategy
- Overseeing reporting, audit, and verification processes
- Overseeing and guiding the development of a business strategy
- Overseeing and guiding acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures
- Reviewing and guiding the assessment process for dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(4.1.2.7) Please explain

Ørsted's BoD signs of on external sustainability reporting, that includes progress towards our sustainability targets and the groupwide double materiality assessment. Progress on our key sustainability targets is reported to the BoD monthly. Biodiversity is one of the sustainability topics considered, incl. progress towards our target to achieve a net-positive biodiversity impact on all new renewable energy projects commissioned no later than 2030.

[Fixed row]

(4.2) Does your organization's board have competency on environmental issues?

Climate change

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Engaging regularly with external stakeholders and experts on environmental issues
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process

- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Executive-level experience in a role focused on environmental issues
- Experience in an academic role focused on environmental issues
- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Forests

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

Water

(4.2.1) Board-level competency on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes

(4.2.2) Mechanisms to maintain an environmentally competent board

Select all that apply

- Consulting regularly with an internal, permanent, subject-expert working group
- Integrating knowledge of environmental issues into board nominating process
- Having at least one board member with expertise on this environmental issue

(4.2.3) Environmental expertise of the board member

Experience

- Experience in an organization that is exposed to environmental-scrutiny and is going through a sustainability transition
- Active member of an environmental committee or organization

[Fixed row]

(4.3) Is there management-level responsibility for environmental issues within your organization?

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
Climate change	Select from:

	Management-level responsibility for this environmental issue
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.3.1) Provide the highest senior management-level positions or committees with responsibility for environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing public policy engagement related to environmental issues
- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Measuring progress towards environmental science-based targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing a climate transition plan and verification processes
- Conducting environmental scenario analysis divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues operational expenditures relating to environmental issues
- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Developing a business strategy which considers environmental issues

- Managing environmental reporting, audit,
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and
- Managing major capital and/or

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As chair of the Group Executive Team (GET), Ørsted's CEO is the highest position with executive responsibility for climate change performance. Our CEO is responsible for implementing measures to achieve our science-based 2040 net-zero target, with a milestone being the scope 1-2 CO2 reduction target of an emission intensity of 10g CO2e per kWh in 2025. Our CEO monitors performance against Ørsted's strategic KPIs monthly, including CO2e per kWh. Our finance organisation is accountable for ensuring the integrity of climate data, and all BUs have appointed a person responsible for managing data collection processes. Climate data are reported monthly and the most important data are reviewed at monthly meetings in the GET. Climate data are made public in our quarterly and annual reporting (including in the sustainability statement of our annual report), which are prepared by the GET and signed off on by our Board of Directors (BoD).

Forests

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments
- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

In the reporting year 2023, Ørsted's Chief Operating Officer (COO) was the highest position with executive responsibility for our sustainability programme on "Sustainable use of biomass".

Water

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Operating Officer (COO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Assessing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities
- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets
- Setting corporate environmental policies and/or commitments

- Setting corporate environmental targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

Ørsted's Chief Operating Officer (COO) is the highest position with executive responsibility for our sustainability programme on "Healthy water systems". Our QHSE Committee, where our COO is also a member, ensures that implementation is carried out by the business units. It is thus our COO who is the highest management level position with responsibility for water in the company. Our 'One QHSE report', containing water related reporting, is communicated to the Group Executive team (GET) monthly. This includes a status on Ørsted's freshwater withdrawals and progress towards our 2025 target to reduce freshwater intensity 40% from a 2021 base year (m3 per GWh energy generated), and a status on any environmental incidents that may have occurred.

Biodiversity

(4.3.1.1) Position of individual or committee with responsibility

Executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.3.1.2) Environmental responsibilities of this position

Dependencies, impacts, risks and opportunities

- Managing environmental dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

Engagement

- Managing value chain engagement related to environmental issues

Policies, commitments, and targets

- Measuring progress towards environmental corporate targets

Strategy and financial planning

- Implementing the business strategy related to environmental issues
- Managing acquisitions, mergers, and divestitures related to environmental issues
- Managing annual budgets related to environmental issues
- Managing major capital and/or operational expenditures relating to environmental issues

Other

- Providing employee incentives related to environmental performance

(4.3.1.4) Reporting line

Select from:

- Reports to the board directly

(4.3.1.5) Frequency of reporting to the board on environmental issues

Select from:

- More frequently than quarterly

(4.3.1.6) Please explain

As chair of the Group Executive Team (GET), Ørsted's CEO holds the highest executive responsibility for biodiversity performance. The CEO is tasked with driving sustainability efforts, particularly focusing on value chain decarbonization and biodiversity. This includes implementing measures to achieve our goal of delivering renewable energy projects with a net-positive biodiversity impact by 2030. Our Board of Directors (BoD) has approved

our 2030 strategy, which encompasses our biodiversity ambition of ensuring all new renewable energy projects commissioned by Ørsted from 2030 onwards have a net-positive biodiversity impact. The BoD oversees our progress towards this goal. A team of biodiversity experts within the organization is dedicated to developing and executing projects aligned with our biodiversity ambition. Ørsted's executive management is responsible for approving the budgets and guiding the direction of the biodiversity program. This process is facilitated through quarterly Steering Committee meetings focused on decision-making and information sharing to ensure alignment between the biodiversity program and executive management. Additionally, we provide updates and seek approvals on the Biodiversity Programme at Executive Committee meetings twice a year.
[Add row]

(4.5) Do you provide monetary incentives for the management of environmental issues, including the attainment of targets?

Climate change

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

Yes

(4.5.2) % of total C-suite and board-level monetary incentives linked to the management of this environmental issue

20

(4.5.3) Please explain

The Executive Board's cash bonuses include shared targets for the management of climate change-related issues. The climate related KPI's include Ørsted's annual CDP Climate score and our relative scope 1 & 2 emissions. The Executive Board also has a shared KPI of achieving Ørsted's journey towards our 2030 strategy, which is our ambitions within renewable energy and sustainability. In total, the shared climate related KPIs constitutes 20% of the Executive Board's potential cash bonuses, and is comprised of our CDP Climate score (5%), our relative Scope 1 and 2 emissions (5%), and our strategic journey towards 2030 (10%). In addition to the shared KPIs, our Executive Board also has individual targets within sustainability. For instance, our CEO has an individual KPI to "deliver strong traction on sustainability, incl. special focus on value chain decarbonisation and biodiversity".

Forests

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

Ørsted has already met its target to source 100% certified sustainable wooden biomass, and we do therefore not have GET incentives linked to forest biomass. We maintain our ongoing target to source 100% sustainable certified sustainable wooden biomass, and we have met this target every year since 2020.

Water

(4.5.1) Provision of monetary incentives related to this environmental issue

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to introduce them in the next two years

(4.5.3) Please explain

In Ørsted, we recognize the role executive remuneration plays to ensure that our organizational focus and strategic priorities support progress on our sustainability performance. With effect from 2022, we therefore updated the Group Executive Team's short-term incentive (STI) scheme to have a stronger and more systematic integration of ESG KPIs. We do not currently have any incentives directly linked to water KPIs, as we from a materiality perspective have focused on other sustainability priorities. Most Ørsted's operational assets have low water withdrawals or are in areas with low water stress. We are continually assessing the materiality of sustainability aspects incl. water to inform what initiatives to implement. We will year-on-year assess the most suitable ESG KPIs to include in GET incentives to deliver on our sustainability ambitions, incl. considering options related to water.
[Fixed row]

(4.5.1) Provide further details on the monetary incentives provided for the management of environmental issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Climate change

(4.5.1.1) Position entitled to monetary incentive

Board or executive level

- Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

(4.5.1.2) Incentives

Select all that apply

- Bonus - % of salary

(4.5.1.3) Performance metrics

Targets

- Progress towards environmental targets
- Organization performance against an environmental sustainability index

Strategy and financial planning

- Achievement of climate transition plan

Emission reduction

- Reduction in emissions intensity

Engagement

- Increased engagement with suppliers on environmental issues
- Other engagement-related metrics, please specify

(4.5.1.4) Incentive plan the incentives are linked to

Select from:

- Both Short-Term and Long-Term Incentive Plan, or equivalent

(4.5.1.5) Further details of incentives

Other engagement-related metrics: Part of our CEO's individual targets includes to deliver strong traction on sustainability, incl. special focus on value chain decarbonisation and biodiversity.

(4.5.1.6) How the position's incentives contribute to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or climate transition plan

Ørsted's aspiration is to become the world's leading green energy major by 2030, and to be a globally recognised sustainability leader. The remuneration of our Group Executive Team (CEO, CFO, COO, CCO, CHRO) is designed to ensure a strong link to our 2030 aspiration, by supporting the strategy, the long-term interests, and sustainability of Ørsted. Sustainability indicators are directly incorporated in the short-term cash-based remuneration (STI), where sustainability performance will be assessed through a combination of group level sustainability KPIs (including CDP climate score, relative scope 1-2 emissions, gender diversity, and safety) that determine 30% of the STI, and through additional individual goals for how our CEO can contribute to Ørsted's sustainability priorities. Sustainability indicators are indirectly incorporated in the long-term share-based incentive (LTI), that is assessed based on Ørsted's total shareholder return relative to peers. Ørsted's climate action has a direct influence on our ability to create value for our shareholders, and we therefore consider climate action to be indirectly incorporated in the long-term incentive plan. Ørsted is a global leader in renewable energy, with a vision to create a world that runs entirely on green energy. In our extensive investment programme, all investments are aimed at our green energy portfolio. From 2024 to 2030, we will invest approx. DKK 270 billion in renewable energy. In 2023, 95% of Ørsted's EBITDA came from renewable energy activities aligned with the EU taxonomy (86% from wind power, 5% from bioenergy, and 4% from solar PV and battery storage), and by 2025, 99% of our energy generation will come from renewables. We have a science-based target to have net-zero emissions across our entire value chain by 2040.

[Add row]

(4.6) Does your organization have an environmental policy that addresses environmental issues?

	Does your organization have any environmental policies?
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(4.6.1) Provide details of your environmental policies.

Row 1

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

The Ørsted vision is to create a world that runs entirely on green energy. This is crucial if we are to fight climate change. With this vision and our industry leading science-based 2040 net-zero target, addressing climate change is at the core of Ørsted's business model and strategy. With Ørsted's annual report, every year we transparently disclose progress and actions towards our sustainability commitments, including Ørsted's science-based net-zero target, Ørsted's green transformation of its own energy generation, and Ørsted's commitment to dedicate all investments to renewable energy projects. While Ørsted does not have a stand-alone climate policy, our climate commitments are fully integrated into Ørsted's overarching Sustainability Commitment (attached), and across several of our other policies, including our: Code of conduct for business partners, QHSE policy, Resource management policy, Stakeholder engagement policy, and Just transition policy. The disclosed selections of "policy content" reflect the content of all these policies, as well as commitments publicly communicated in Ørsted's annual report.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Climate-specific commitments

- Commitment to 100% renewable energy
- Commitment to net-zero emissions
- Commitment to not invest in fossil-fuel expansion
- Commitment to not funding climate-denial or lobbying against climate regulations

Additional references/Descriptions

- Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- Description of renewable electricity procurement practices
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- Description of membership and financial support provided to organizations that seek to influence public policy

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Row 2

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Biodiversity

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our biodiversity policy applies to Ørsted A/S and its subsidiaries. All Ørsted locations have their own unique natural environments, and the principles outlined in this policy should be implemented in line with local environmental conditions and in compliance with local regulations. To ensure transparent progress on our biodiversity activities, we are committed to setting public targets and tracking development through communication on our website and in our annual report.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to Net Positive Gain
- Commitment to a circular economy strategy
- Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues
- Commitment to implementation of nature-based solutions that support landscape restoration and long-term protection of natural ecosystems

Social commitments

- Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Additional references/Descriptions

- Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Description of biodiversity-related performance standards
- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- Description of grievance/whistleblower mechanism to monitor non-compliance with the environmental policy and raise/address/escalate any other greenwashing concerns

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Row 3

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Water

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our water management policy is applicable to all Ørsted activities, locations, employees, and parties working on behalf of Ørsted. Heads of organisational units are accountable for understanding the impacts of water management, communication of its significance, and for ensuring that appropriate measures are taken to reduce the applicable impacts.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to engage in integrated, multi-stakeholder landscape (including river basin) initiatives to promote shared sustainability goals
- Commitment to respect legally designated protected areas
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Water-specific commitments

- Commitment to reduce water consumption volumes
collective action
- Commitment to reduce water withdrawal volumes
- Commitment to reduce or phase out hazardous substances
- Commitment to control/reduce/eliminate water pollution
- Commitment to the conservation of freshwater ecosystems
- Commitment to water stewardship and/or

Additional references/Descriptions

- Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
resources and ecosystems
- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- Acknowledgement of the human right to water and sanitation
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets
- Description of dependencies on natural

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with Sustainable Development Goal 6 on Clean Water and Sanitation

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Ørsted, 2023 [Water management policy].pdf

Row 4

(4.6.1.1) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Forests

(4.6.1.2) Level of coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(4.6.1.3) Value chain stages covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations
- Upstream value chain
- Downstream value chain
- Portfolio

(4.6.1.4) Explain the coverage

Our sustainable biomass policy (attached) covers Ørsted's sourcing of forest biomass, which is used in combined heat and power plants and for BECCS in Denmark. It is the responsibility of the heads of the relevant organizational units to ensure that all biomass is sourced in accordance with the specified requirements in the policy. In addition Ørsted has a Code of Conduct for business partners, that outline requirements that apply for all Ørsted's suppliers including all suppliers of biomass. Some of our selections of "policy content" reflect commitments made within this code of conduct.

(4.6.1.5) Environmental policy content

Environmental commitments

- Commitment to avoidance of negative impacts on threatened and protected species
- Commitment to comply with regulations and mandatory standards
- Commitment to take environmental action beyond regulatory compliance
- Commitment to stakeholder engagement and capacity building on environmental issues

Forests-specific commitments

- Commitment to best management practices for soils and peat
- Commitment to no land clearance by burning or clearcutting
- Commitment to no-conversion of natural ecosystems by target date, please specify :2008
- Commitment to no-deforestation by target date, please specify :2008
- Commitment to the use of the High Conservation Value (HCV) approach

Social commitments

- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization principles
- Commitment to respect and protect the customary rights to land, resources, and territory of Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities
- Commitment to respect internationally recognized human rights
- Commitment to secure Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) of indigenous people and local communities

Additional references/Descriptions

- Description of commodities covered by the policy resources and ecosystems Description of dependencies on natural resources and ecosystems
- Recognition of environmental linkages and trade-offs
- Description of environmental requirements for procurement
- Description of impacts on natural resources and ecosystems
- Reference to timebound environmental milestones and targets

(4.6.1.6) Indicate whether your environmental policy is in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select all that apply

- Yes, in line with the Paris Agreement
- Yes, in line with the Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework

(4.6.1.7) Public availability

Select from:

- Publicly available

(4.6.1.8) Attach the policy

Ørsted, 2024 [Sustainable Forest Biomass Policy].pdf
[Add row]

(4.10) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

(4.10.1) Are you a signatory or member of any environmental collaborative frameworks or initiatives?

Select from:

Yes

(4.10.2) Collaborative framework or initiative

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UN Global Compact | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Exponential Roadmap Initiative |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> The Climate Pledge | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Forest Stewardship Council (FSC) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We Mean Business (SBTN) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science-Based Targets for Nature |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Race to Zero Campaign | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Science-Based Targets Initiative (SBTi) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Mission Possible Partnership Disclosures (TNFD) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Nature-related Financial |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD) | |

(4.10.3) Describe your organization's role within each framework or initiative

Ørsted is part of all of the selected frameworks and initiatives to collaborate and engage with stakeholders. Our role is to promote our vision of a world that runs entirely on green energy. If done right, the renewable energy build-out can drive positive change far beyond generating zero-emissions energy. It can be a vehicle for creating a just and thriving planet and for delivering a lasting positive impact on nature and society. Examples of our role within some of the initiatives: UN Global Compact (UNGC): Ørsted is a participant in the UNGC, and we adhere to its ten principles on human rights, labour, environment, and anti-corruption. We report annually on progress through the 'Communication on Progress'. We are a member of 'Caring for Climate', the 'Ocean Stewardship Coalition', and 'Think Lab on Just Transition', through which we aim to serve as a catalyst for taking action to meet the ambitions of the Paris Agreement and the UN SDGs. Exponential Roadmap Initiative (ERI): Ørsted is part of ERI and the 1.5C Supply Chain Leaders. By joining we reinforce our strong commitment to decarbonising at the speed and depth required by global climate goals. As Ørsted continues to grow from the leader in offshore wind to a global green energy major, we want our commitment to science-aligned climate action to help catalyse and inspire other companies and suppliers across the world to do the same. The 1.5C Supply Chain Leaders work together with their suppliers and business partners to develop concrete resources and tools and make them openly available, aiming to support other companies to accelerate their journey towards net-zero, for example by supporting them to shift to renewable energy. FSC: We are a member of FSC Denmark to be part of an ambitious network of companies and NGOs working for more responsible forestry. SBTi: Ørsted was one of the first companies to set near-term science-based targets with the SBTi, and it is on track to achieve at least a 98% reduction in emissions intensity in scope 1 and 2 by 2025 (compared to 2006). Also, we were the first energy company to receive a validated net-zero target aligned with climate science using the Net-Zero Standard. SBTN: We are working with SBTN to develop a new framework for nature. At Ørsted, we plan to use the SBTN framework to measure our impact on biodiversity – just as we have with our science-based net-zero target. By ensuring our current and future biodiversity targets are backed by science, we can be confident that we are taking the right approach to halt the world's biodiversity loss and secure healthy ecosystems for future generations. And as a member of SBTN's Corporate Engagement Program, we are able provide meaningful input to SBTN's guidance and methodologies while they are still being developed. This means that our projects also align with the newest developments when it comes to setting science-based targets for nature.

[Fixed row]

(4.11) In the reporting year, did your organization engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment?

(4.11.1) External engagement activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Select all that apply

- Yes, we engaged directly with policy makers
- Yes, we engaged indirectly through, and/or provided financial or in-kind support to a trade association or other intermediary organization or individual whose activities could influence policy, law, or regulation

(4.11.2) Indicate whether your organization has a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have a public commitment or position statement in line with global environmental treaties or policy goals

(4.11.3) Global environmental treaties or policy goals in line with public commitment or position statement

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

(4.11.4) Attach commitment or position statement

Ørsted, 2022 [Stakeholder Engagement Policy].pdf

(4.11.5) Indicate whether your organization is registered on a transparency register

Select from:

Yes

(4.11.6) Types of transparency register your organization is registered on

Select all that apply

Voluntary government register

(4.11.7) Disclose the transparency registers on which your organization is registered & the relevant ID numbers for your organization

EU Transparency Register: Ørsted A/S, REG Number: 870817015429-80. Lobbyregister beim Deutschen Bundestag: Orsted Germany GmbH, Registernummer: R003029.

(4.11.8) Describe the process your organization has in place to ensure that your external engagement activities are consistent with your environmental commitments and/or transition plan

In Ørsted, we are committed to conduct all our political and regulatory engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement. Our engagement with political decision makers and political stakeholders is anchored in a corporate support function Global Stakeholder Relations, specifically in the department Global Regulatory & Public Affairs that serve the entire group. We identify, assess and work to minimize regulatory risks to protect and optimize our asset portfolio, and to create the best political and regulatory framework for future investments supporting our vision of a world that runs entirely on green energy. Our country specialists keep track of new legal initiatives and changes to regulation within our footprint and attempt to influence the energy issues relevant to our business in those markets. The political energy agenda is followed in all markets we operate in as well as in regional entities (e.g. EU). Global Regulatory & Public Affairs coordinates the Ørsted's groupwide global and local interests and ensures that positions and messages are consistent across markets and across business functions. Global Regulatory & Public Affairs work in close cooperation with the Corporate Strategy department who acts as an advisory body to the CEO and as such is involved in any strategic initiative at group level. These processes ensure that all our political and regulatory engagement activities are fully in line with our overall climate change strategy. [Fixed row]

(4.11.1) On what policies, laws, or regulations that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Row 1

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

EU ETS

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

Carbon taxes

Emissions trading schemes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

Denmark

Europe

- Other, please specify :Also impacts other European countries and abroad (e.g. through inclusion of shipping in ETS)

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
 Ad-hoc meetings
 Discussion in public forums
 Responding to consultations
 Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

Ørsted supports the EU ETS mechanism as an efficient tool for driving investment in low carbon technologies. We are supportive of any initiatives that stabilize and strengthen the price signal from the EU ETS. The EU ETS is important for Ørsted to achieve our climate transition plan, as it effectively puts a price on carbon within the emissions trading scheme and provides financial incentives for companies to reduce emissions. The price signal from the EU ETS has been key for Ørsted in our efforts towards phasing out the use of coal at our power stations. We have disclosed "0" funding provided directly to policy makers relevant to this regulation, in line with Ørsted's policy for Good Business Conduct. We do not support any political party, group or individual, neither directly nor through third parties.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Regulatory framework for renewable energy

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- Electricity grid access for renewables
 Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs
 Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
 Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Asia Pacific (or JAPA)
- Europe
- North America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Responding to consultations
- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In all countries in which we operate, Ørsted supports a stable and transparent regulatory framework for renewable energy in general and offshore wind in particular. In Denmark, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, Taiwan and the US, Ørsted engages various specific issues related to the framework conditions for offshore wind. Ørsted is also active in developing framework conditions for renewables and offshore wind energy in particular in new potential markets. The regulatory frameworks for renewable energy are key for Ørsted to achieve our climate transition plan, as the regulatory frameworks effectively shape public demand for the renewable energy build-out. We have disclosed "0" funding provided directly to policy makers relevant to this regulation, in line with Ørsted's policy for Good Business Conduct. We do not support any political party, group or individual, neither directly nor through third parties.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Electricity market rules

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Energy and renewables

- Electricity grid access for renewables
- Green electricity tariffs/renewable energy PPAs
- Low-carbon, non-renewable energy generation
- Renewable energy generation

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Asia Pacific (or JAPA)
- Europe
- North America

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Responding to consultations
- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

In all countries in which we operate, Ørsted supports electricity market rules that favour a non-discriminatory market design that support the integration of renewable electricity. The electricity market rules are key for Ørsted to achieve our climate transition plan, as they effectively shape market opportunities to integrate further renewable energy in the electricity grids in the markets where we operate and have plans to install new renewable energy capacity. We have disclosed "0" funding provided directly to policy makers relevant to this regulation, in line with Ørsted's policy for Good Business Conduct. We do not support any political party, group or individual, neither directly nor through third parties.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.1.1) Specify the policy, law, or regulation on which your organization is engaging with policy makers

Carbon tax outside EU ETS

(4.11.1.2) Environmental issues the policy, law, or regulation relates to

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.1.3) Focus area of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the environment

Financial mechanisms (e.g., taxes, subsidies, etc.)

- Carbon taxes

(4.11.1.4) Geographic coverage of policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Regional

(4.11.1.5) Country/area/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Select all that apply

- Denmark
- Europe
- Other, please specify :Also impacts countries outside Europe (e.g. through Carbon Border Adjustment Tax)

(4.11.1.6) Your organization's position on the policy, law, or regulation

Select from:

- Support with no exceptions

(4.11.1.8) Type of direct engagement with policy makers on this policy, law, or regulation

Select all that apply

- Regular meetings
- Ad-hoc meetings
- Discussion in public forums
- Responding to consultations
- Submitting written proposals/inquiries

(4.11.1.9) Funding figure your organization provided to policy makers in the reporting year relevant to this policy, law, or regulation (currency)

0

(4.11.1.10) Explain the relevance of this policy, law, or regulation to the achievement of your environmental commitments and/or transition plan, how this has informed your engagement, and how you measure the success of your engagement

We support any pricing of CO2. In the sectors outside the ETS a carbon tax is a way forward. In sectors within the ETS, CO2 pricing measures should support the ETS. Pricing of CO2 and other greenhouse gas emissions is important for Ørsted to achieve our climate transition plan, as it provides financial incentives for companies to reduce emissions. We have disclosed "0" funding provided directly to policy makers relevant to this regulation, in line with Ørsted's policy for Good Business Conduct. We do not support any political party, group or individual, neither directly nor through third parties.

(4.11.1.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement on this policy, law, or regulation is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.1.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on this policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement
- [Add row]

(4.11.2) Provide details of your indirect engagement on policy, law, or regulation that may (positively or negatively) impact the environment through trade associations or other intermediary organizations or individuals in the reporting year.

Row 1

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Climate Group

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Overall introduction to our response to 4.11.2: We believe there is a need for more transparency around climate related advocacy to help clear the path towards faster deployment of renewable energy, and we see it as our responsibility to help build best practices to create that transparency. We want all memberships in industry associations and their positions on key matters – whether for or against a faster green transition – out in the open. We urge other companies to also report transparently on their memberships. Information disclosed within our CDP response to question 4.11.2 is from Ørsted's 2023 Climate Advocacy Report and reflects Ørsted's engagement with industry associations in 2023. The report features an assessment of 49 of Ørsted's most important industry associations in terms of their advocacy efforts' alignment with the 1.5 C Paris Agreement goal, their promotion of renewable energy, and their stance on the phase-out of fossil fuels. The report is publicly available at our website: <https://orsted.com/en/who-we-are/sustainability/sustainability-report/esg-ratings-and-reporting> ----- Description of how Ørsted engages with Climate Group: International non-profit founded in 2003, with offices in London, New York, New Delhi, Amsterdam and Beijing. Climate Group's goal is for a world of net zero carbon emissions by 2050, with greater prosperity for all. Host and organizer of global high-profile climate summits (e.g. New York Climate Week). Since 2020, Ørsted is a founding member of Climate Group's SteelZero commitment and was the first Danish company to join its global EV100 initiative in 2019. Together with other leading companies we are actively advocating and sending collective demand signals for break-through technologies needed to decarbonise key materials to our supply chain, such as steel.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 2

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Energy Transitions Commission (ETC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Energy Transitions Commission (ETC) is a global coalition of leaders from across the energy landscape committed to achieving net-zero emissions by mid-century, in line with the Paris climate objective. ETC develops transition roadmaps laying out how to reach net-zero emissions, as well as recommendations and tools to inform the implementation of those roadmaps. Ørsted is sharing its insights and supporting the ETC in its work programme, and is in close collaboration in promoting and disseminating ETC conclusions to relevant audiences.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 3

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Exponential Road-map Initiative (ERI)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Exponential Roadmap Initiative (ERI) is for innovators, transformers and disruptors taking action in line with 1.5C, with the mission to halve emissions before 2030 through exponential climate action and solutions. The ERI is an accredited partner of United Nations' Race To Zero and a founding partner of the 1.5C Supply Chain Leaders and the SME Climate Hub. Ørsted is part of ERI's cross-sector 1.5C Supply Chain Leaders group with the aim to halve emissions by 2030 and drive climate action in global supply chains.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 4

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :First Movers Coalition (FMC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The First Movers Coalition (FMC) is a global initiative harnessing the purchasing power of companies to decarbonize "hard to abate" industrial sectors. Currently, the FMC offers commitments and working groups for seven sectors. Ørsted is a founding member of two of the First Movers Coalition's commitments (Steel, Cement and concrete). Together with other leading companies we are actively advocating and sending collective demand signals for break-through technologies needed to decarbonise key materials to our supply chain, such as steel and concrete.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 5

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Other global trade association, please specify :Global Offshore Wind Alliance

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Global Offshore Wind Alliance is a global organisation that brings together governments, the private sector, international organisations, and other stakeholders to accelerate the deployment of offshore wind power. The alliance was launched at COP27 by the International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA), the Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC), and the Danish government. Ørsted is the first energy company to join the Global Offshore Wind Alliance (GOWA) to support a faster deployment of offshore wind and create a global community of action. Ørsted seeks to share knowledge and best practice to help meet the alliance's ambition.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 6

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Global Wind Energy Council (GWEC) is the international trade association for the wind power industry. GWEC wants to ensure that wind power establishes itself as the answer to today's energy challenges, providing substantial environmental and economic benefits. Ørsted is a Board member at GWEC and provides input to GWEC's positions on the global wind energy buildout. Ørsted works closely with GWEC in its representation of the global wind industry, e.g. at global events.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 7

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :IRENA: Coalition for Action

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) and global players in renewable energy jointly established a Coalition for Action to promote the wider and faster uptake of renewable energy technologies. It forms a key international network to discuss industry trends, determine actions, share knowledge and exchange best practices with the vision to drive the global energy transition in line with the Sustainable Development Goal on energy. Ørsted is part of two working groups facilitated by the IRENA Coalition for Action: The "Sustainable Energy Jobs Group" and the "Towards 100% RE Group".

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 8

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- International Governmental Organization (IGO)

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

UNGC: Ocean Stewardship Coalition

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

As part of the UN Global Compact 2021-2023 renewed strategic ambition to accelerate the collective global impact of business, the Sustainable Ocean Business Action Platform is transitioning into the Ocean Stewardship Coalition. The coalition convenes leading governments, companies, NGOs, academic institutions and UN partners to drive action and determine how the ocean, and ocean industries, can deliver on the Paris Agreement and all 17 of the Global Goals. Ørsted is part of the Ocean Stewardship Coalition's ORE ocean management group. In tight collaboration we are actively promoting science-based ocean-climate-nature action and bringing a business voice to UN processes.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 9

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Global

- Other global trade association, please specify :World Economic Forum (WEF)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The World Economic Forum is a public interest, not-for-profit organization. WEF engages the foremost political, business, cultural and other leaders of society to shape global, regional and industry agendas. Ørsted is engaged with the WEF by attending its Annual Meeting in Davos and by having signed to two commitments of the First Movers Coalition which is hosted by WEF.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 10

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) or charitable organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

World Wildlife Fund (WWF)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The WWF is an independent conservation organisation. WWF's mission is to stop the degradation of the planet's natural environment and to build a future in which people live in harmony with nature by conserving the world's biological diversity, ensuring that the use of renewable natural resources is sustainable, and promoting the reduction of pollution and wasteful consumption. In 2022, WWF and Ørsted joined into a global partnership with the aim to advance offshore wind deployment that enhances ocean biodiversity and drive a global shift towards addressing climate and biodiversity goals together.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 11

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Eurelectric

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Union of the Electricity Industry - Eurelectric is the sector association which represents the common interests of the electricity industry at pan-European level, plus its affiliates and associates on several other continents. Ørsted provides input to Eurelectric's positions on the electricity market and renewables buildout in the European Union.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 12

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Hydrogen Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Hydrogen Europe is the European association representing the interest of the hydrogen industry and its stakeholders and promoting hydrogen as an enabler of a zero-emission society. Ørsted provides input to Hydrogen Europe's positions to further hydrogen adaptation in and represents renewable hydrogen interests within the larger umbrella group.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 13

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Offshore Coalition for Energy and Nature (OCEaN)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

OCEaN provides an open forum for discussion between non-governmental organisations (NGOs), wind industry actors and transmission system operators (TSOs), where existing information and experiences are collected and assessed, needs for further research are identified, and solutions on how to improve and speed up the planning deployment of offshore wind development and grid infrastructure while preserving and restoring our European seas are jointly designed. Ørsted is a Board member at OCEaN. In tight collaboration we are actively promoting a sustainable energy transition with renewable energy that is protecting nature.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 14

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Hydrogen Europe

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Renewable Hydrogen Coalition promotes the critical role of renewable hydrogen to deliver the EU's long-term decarbonisation goals. The Coalition is the voice of a high-level and interdisciplinary network of start-ups, investors, entrepreneurs, innovative companies and industrial off-takers all dedicated to making Europe the global leader in renewable hydrogen solutions. Ørsted is in tight collaboration with the Coalition are actively promoting the scaling of renewable hydrogen in the European Union.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 15

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- WindEurope

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

WindEurope is the voice of the wind industry, actively promoting wind energy across Europe. WindEurope actively coordinates international policy, communications, research and analysis. We also provide various services to support members' requirements and needs in order to further their development, offering the best networking and learning opportunities in the sector. Ørsted is a Board member at WindEurope. In tight collaboration we are actively promoting a sustainable energy transition with wind power that is protecting nature.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 16

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Green Power Denmark

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Green Power Denmark is a non-commercial business organization gathering around 1,500 members from across the green energy value chain. Green Power Denmark represent companies in the renewable energy industry, owners and developers of renewable energy systems, electricity companies, distribution system operators (DSOs), energy trading companies, and companies that work to refine, convert, and store green electricity. Ørsted is proactively engaging with and making Green Power Denmark's positioning our own and identifies with the goals of the organization directly.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 17

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Tænketanken Hav

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Tænketanken Hav is a privately funded think tank and non-profit membership association. The association works to collect knowledge and thinking about the sea and translate this into concrete initiatives and recommendations, including better protection of Danish marine areas, enhanced biodiversity and sustainable use of the sea. Ørsted is proactively engaging with and making the association's positioning our own and identifies with the goals of the organization directly.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 18

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Dansk Industri

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Dansk Industri is Denmark's largest employers' and business organization. They represent more than 19,500 small and large companies from virtually all branches of Danish business across the country. Their vision is for Denmark to be the best country in the world in which to establish and run a business - whether it's for entrepreneurs to find their feet, Danish companies to grow and conquer export markets or foreign companies to expand their business in Denmark. Ørsted does not make the organization's position actively our own but rather tries to influence it towards a strong stance on climate change that aligns with Ørsted's position.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 19

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CONCITO is an independent Danish climate think tank. CONCITO's purpose is to translate knowledge into action by channeling science and knowledge-based analyses and information on pathways towards a net-zero emission and climate robust society. Ørsted does not make the organization's position actively our own but rather tries to influence it towards a strong stance on climate change that aligns with Ørsted's position.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 20

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Bundesverband Deutsche Energie- und Wasserwirtschaft e.V.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Biggest and most important German Energy Association advocating for a secure and efficient energy supply, a safe and sustainable water management to lead Germany towards climate neutrality. Ørsted provides input to BDEW's positions to further the expansion of renewable energy in Germany.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 21

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Bundesverband der Windparkbetreiber Offshore e.V.

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Main German Offshore Wind Association of all companies that plan, build and operate offshore wind farms in Germany pooling the strength and know-how for a successful energy transition in Germany and Europe. Ørsted's Managing Director/Country Manager Germany is CEO of the BWO. In tight collaboration we are actively promoting a sustainable energy transition using offshore wind power.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 22

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Energie-Nederland (Energy Netherlands)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Energie-Nederland is the industry association for all parties that produce, supply and trade electricity, gas and heat. Together, representing almost the entire market. The 70 members are active in both 'green' and 'grey' energy. Among them are also many newcomers to the market, innovative players and sustainable initiatives. Energie-Nederland is committed to a sustainable, reliable and affordable energy supply; and are one of the pushing forces of the Dutch Climate Agreement. Ørsted is engaged in drafting the strategic agenda and works on specific legislative files in working groups, predominantly on the electricity market and renewable hydrogen.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 23

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Smart Delta Resources Zeeland

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Smart Delta Resources (SDR) is a transnational partnership of large energy and resource-intensive companies in the Schelde-Delta region. SDR wants to play a pioneering role in the industrial energy transition as a joint effort of the SDR region, SDR companies and international governments. The ambition is to create a competitive and climate neutral industry in the region by 2050. Ørsted is engaged in drafting the strategic agenda and works on specific legislative files in working groups, predominantly on the electricity market and renewable hydrogen. Given that SDR is a relatively new and strategically important organization for Ørsted's projects in the Zeeland region, Ørsted actively supports capacity building for a larger role of SDR in national policy dialogue.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 24

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Nederlandse Wind Energie Association (Netherlands Wind Energy Association)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

NWEA is an industry association for parties active in the offshore and onshore wind sectors in the Netherlands. Members include developers, supply chain, ports and research/consultancy. New entrants to the market tend to become members of NWEA early on as NWEA functions as a route to market for the government and news surrounding (e.g. tender design is sometimes only shared in an NWEA context). Ørsted is engaged in drafting the strategic agenda and works on specific legislative files in working groups, predominantly on tender design and marine spatial planning. NWEA serves as a platform for discussions between members and the ministry and therefore also creates opportunities for bilateral engagement.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 25

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Polish Wind Energy Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

A non-governmental organisation lobbying for the establishment of a relevant legal framework allowing for the development and operation of renewable energy sources, in particular wind energy, in Poland. Ørsted is engaged in drafting the strategic agenda and works on specific legislative files in working groups.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 26

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Stowarzyszenie Energii Odnawialnej (Renewable Energy Association)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

A non-governmental organization promoting and supporting development of renewable energy sources. It's goal is to move barriers to efficient and sustainable development in the field of renewable energy sources and water management in Poland. Ørsted provides input to Renewable Energy Association positions for further energy transformation in Poland.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 27

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Associação Portuguesa de Energias Renováveis (APREN)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

National renewable energy association with strong capabilities and influence regarding renewable energy policy. Ørsted actively engages with APREN's offshore wind working group to shape its positions and scope studies/reports that support the development of OSW.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 28

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Asociación Empresarial Eólica (AEE)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

National wind association with strong capabilities and influence regarding renewable energy policy. Ørsted actively provides input to AEE's positions in multiple working groups to further develop offshore and onshore wind opportunities in the country.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 29

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Unión Española Fotovoltaica (UNEF)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

National solar association with strong capabilities and influence regarding renewable energy policy. Ørsted is starting to engage with UNEF to understand and influence its positions with the objective of further developing solar opportunities in the country.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 30

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Swedish Wind Energy Association (SWEA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

SWEA is the industry organization for companies engaged in wind power and renewable energy. The organization represents power companies, municipal energy companies, projectors, financial investors, banks, law firms, consulting companies and suppliers to the wind power industry. Ørsted is actively engaged with SWEA, incl. the participation in working groups. Ørsted appears in SWEA's reports (e.g. on biodiversity)

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 31

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Energy UK

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The largest and most significant Trade Association for UK energy industry covering electricity generation, electricity and gas networks, and electricity and gas retail, (excl. oil and gas exploration). We participate actively with the organisation at all levels including participating in working groups.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 32

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :Renewable UK

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The largest and most significant Trade Association for the UK renewables industry covering all renewable generation including: offshore and onshore wind, solar, tide and wave, green hydrogen and battery storage. We participate actively with the organisation at all levels including participating in working groups. Ørsted is represented on the Board.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 33

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Europe

- Other trade association in Europe, please specify :CBI (The Confederation of British Industry)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The largest and most significant Trade Association for UK corporations covering all sectors of the economy. We participate actively with the organisation at all levels of the sections of the organisation relating to energy and climate change, incl. participating in working groups.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 34

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

- Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Asia Clean Energy Coalition (ACEC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

ACEC convenes a coalition of world-leading renewable energy buyers, in collaboration with sellers and financiers, to strategically shift policy in key Asian national and regional markets; and to help accelerate the demand and supply of renewable electricity across Asia. The coalition's vision for 2030 is that clean energy in Asia's markets is accessible, affordable and accountable at scale, with effective procurement frameworks, regulation and investment. Ørsted is a founding member of ACEC and actively engaged.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 35

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Renewable Energy Institute

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Renewable Energy Institute provides businesses, local governments and NGOs with the knowledge and know-how gained from its research and studies on renewable energy policy and climate change measures and promotes joint initiatives to realize Japan's energy transition and decarbonization. Ørsted Japan provides inputs to push the promotion of renewable energy and is usually invited to their speaking events.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 36

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

- Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Japan Wind Power Association (JWPA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

JWPA is an industry group that improves Japan's energy security and contribute to solutions for global environmental problems including warming by expanding wind power generation. It also brings together all relevant industries and enterprises to promote the sound growth of wind power industries and expand wind power generation at home and abroad. Ørsted Japan provides inputs to push the promotion of wind power.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 37

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

- Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

Energy Transition Korea

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

Energy Transition Korea is Korea's first open platform in the field of energy transition formed by experts from various fields. It aims to promote energy saving, efficiency improvement, and transition to renewable energy. Ørsted Korea is an active member and delivers our voice on green transition. The organization then helps to deliver that message and position to relevant stakeholders.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 38

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :Korea Wind Energy Industry Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

KWEIA is an organization of various companies and related organization that consist of the domestic wind industrial circles including power generation, manufacturing, development, construction, etc. It promotes industrial development, to realization of government policies such as low carbon green growth, environmental preservation and reduction in carbon emission, promotes energy self-reliance through wind energy development and contribute to economic growth. Ørsted Korea is an active member and delivers our position within the offshore wind industry. The association then helps to deliver that message to relevant stakeholders.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 39

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via other intermediary organization or individual

(4.11.2.2) Type of organization or individual

Select from:

Research organization

(4.11.2.3) State the organization or position of individual

AmCham (Energy Committee)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Chamber is a non-profit social organization established under the laws of the Republic of China (the "ROC"), for the purposes of sharing information, providing networking opportunities and advocating for laws and regulations that make Taiwan's business environment more open, innovative and prosperous. Ørsted is active-influencing (AmCham Whitepaper).

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 40

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

- Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :European CoC Taiwan Low Carbon Initiative

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The European Chamber of Commerce Taiwan (ECCT) promotes the interests of European companies operating in Taiwan through proactive engagement with government and institutions and by providing a platform for business networking and development opportunities. The ECCT started the Low Carbon Initiative (LCI) to showcase the best European low carbon solutions and practices across a broad range of industries, to raise awareness about sustainable development and promote the adoption of low carbon solutions in order to help Taiwan to reduce its carbon emissions. Ørsted is active in the Low Carbon Initiative of ECCT.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 41

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

Asia and Pacific

Other trade association in Asia and Pacific, please specify :SEMI (Wind Committee)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

SEMI is the global industry association representing the electronics manufacturing and design supply chain. SEMI brings together industry experts through a number of committees to develop globally accepted technical standard, one of which is the Wind Energy Committee. Ørsted Taiwan's General Manager is Chairperson of the Wind Energy Committee – SEMI Taiwan.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 42

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

American Clean Power Association (formerly AWEA)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The American Clean Power Association (ACP) enables the transformation of the U.S. power grid to a low-cost, reliable and renewable power system. By uniting the power of wind, solar, transmission and storage companies and their allied industries, both public and private, ACP is championing policies that enable the continued and aggressive growth in renewable energy in the United States. Ørsted provides input to ACP's positions in support of policies that will enable an accelerated and more certain development pathway for offshore wind and other renewable energy technologies.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 43

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :American Council on Renewable Energy

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The American Council on Renewable Energy (ACORE) is a 501(c)(3) national nonprofit organization that unites finance, policy and technology to accelerate the transition to a renewable energy economy. Ørsted provides input to ACORE's positions by providing insight as to policies that will support the development of a sustainable policy environment for the development of a range of renewable energy technologies.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 44

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Clean Grid Alliance

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

CGA advocates for renewables across the Midwest at state legislatures, regulatory commissions and MISO for policies that will enable the growth of wind, solar, and storage on the electric grid. Ørsted provides input to CGA's positions to develop opportunities to expand the development of wind, solar, storage, and transmission capabilities in the Midwest.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 45

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Mid-Atlantic Renewable Energy Coalition (MAREC)

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

MAREC Action is a coalition of utility-scale solar, wind, and battery storage developers, wind turbine and solar panel manufacturers, and public interest organizations dedicated to promoting the growth and development of renewable energy in the Mid-Atlantic region. Ørsted provides input to MAREC's positions in support of the development of pro-renewable energy policies at the state level.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 46

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :New York Offshore Wind Alliance

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The New York Offshore Wind Alliance (NYOWA) is a diverse coalition of organizations with a shared interest in promoting the responsible development of offshore wind power for New York. Ørsted provides input to NYOWA's work to encourage the responsible development of offshore wind, and to develop policies supportive of NY State's clean energy targets.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 47

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

- Other trade association in North America, please specify :RENEW Northeast

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

- Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

- Yes, we publicly promoted their current position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

RENEW Northeast (RENEW) is a non-profit association uniting the renewable energy industry and environmental interest groups whose mission involves coordinating the ideas and resources of its members with the goal of promoting and increasing renewable energy in New England and New York. Ørsted provides input to RENEW's positions to support the development of renewable energy, and offshore wind specifically, in New England and New York.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

Row 48

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

- Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :Southeastern Wind Coalition

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Consistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

No, we did not attempt to influence their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The Southeastern Wind Coalition's mission is to advance the wind industry in ways that result in net economic benefits to industry, utilities, ratepayers, and residents in the Southeast. Ørsted provides input to SWC's positions through insights into the development of supply chains for land-based and offshore wind, and support for associated economic benefits.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

Paris Agreement

Row 50

(4.11.2.1) Type of indirect engagement

Select from:

Indirect engagement via a trade association

(4.11.2.4) Trade association

North America

Other trade association in North America, please specify :National Ocean Industries Association

(4.11.2.5) Environmental issues relevant to the policies, laws, or regulations on which the organization or individual has taken a position

Select all that apply

Climate change

(4.11.2.6) Indicate whether your organization's position is consistent with the organization or individual you engage with

Select from:

Inconsistent

(4.11.2.7) Indicate whether your organization attempted to influence the organization or individual's position in the reporting year

Select from:

Yes, we attempted to influence them but they did not change their position

(4.11.2.8) Describe how your organization's position is consistent with or differs from the organization or individual's position, and any actions taken to influence their position

The National Ocean Industries Association – NOIA – serves the offshore oil, gas and wind industries and provides tremendous value to its members by uniting and advancing the business and professional interests of its members and the industry. Ørsted provides input to NOIA's positions on the development of a competitive offshore wind industry through policy work and technical programming.

(4.11.2.11) Indicate if you have evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with global environmental treaties or policy goals

Select from:

- Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

(4.11.2.12) Global environmental treaties or policy goals aligned with your organization's engagement on policy, law or regulation

Select all that apply

- Paris Agreement

[Add row]

(4.12.1) Provide details on the information published about your organization's response to environmental issues for this reporting year in places other than your CDP response. Please attach the publication.

Row 1

(4.12.1.1) Publication

Select from:

- In mainstream reports, in line with environmental disclosure standards or frameworks

(4.12.1.2) Standard or framework the report is in line with

Select all that apply

- ESRS
- GRI
- TCFD
- TNFD

(4.12.1.3) Environmental issues covered in publication

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests
- Water
- Biodiversity

(4.12.1.4) Status of the publication

Select from:

- Complete

(4.12.1.5) Content elements

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Strategy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risks & Opportunities |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Governance | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Value chain engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emission targets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dependencies & Impacts |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Emissions figures | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Biodiversity indicators |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commodity volumes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Public policy engagement |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water accounting figures | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Content of environmental policies | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status metrics | |

(4.12.1.6) Page/section reference

In the annual report 2023, we have started to prepare for the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) by making our first integrated reporting and double materiality assessment. This is part of the sustainability statements on pages 66-141 of our annual report 2023.

(4.12.1.7) Attach the relevant publication

(4.12.1.8) Comment

Our sustainability statements in the 2023 annual report are organized as follows: A general section (pages 68-79) that describes our strategy, basis for preparation (ESRS), and double materiality assessment; an environmental section (pages 81-111) that covers our taxonomy-aligned KPIs, climate change, biodiversity, and circular economy; a social section (pages 112-126) that addresses our workforce, workers in the value chain, and affected communities; a governance section (pages 127-131) that discusses business conduct; and an appendix containing an ESRS reference table, calculation factors, a TCFD reference table, a TNFD reference table, and additional data points on topics such as water. Throughout the report, we make relevant references to the GRI.

[Add row]

C5. Business strategy

(5.1) Does your organization use scenario analysis to identify environmental outcomes?

Climate change

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Forests

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

Water

(5.1.1) Use of scenario analysis

Select from:

Yes

(5.1.2) Frequency of analysis

Select from:

Annually

[Fixed row]

(5.1.1) Provide details of the scenarios used in your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Climate transition scenarios

IEA NZE 2050

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Policy
- Market
- Reputation
- Technology
- Liability

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 1.5°C or lower

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2020

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050
- 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Stakeholder and customer demands

- Impact of nature footprint on reputation

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Global targets
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Technological developments within renewable energy

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets
- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Economic growth; Energy prices

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Temperature alignment of scenario: 1.5°C. This use of climate scenario analysis relates to Ørsted's groupwide GHG reduction targets across the full value chain. Ørsted is the first energy company in the world to receive SBTi validation of our 2040 net-zero target as being fully aligned with what climate science requires. To achieve this, we have worked with relevant climate scenarios, in particular the power sector specific 1.5C pathway developed by SBTi and the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA). The SBTi pathways build upon IEA scenarios.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

Align Ørsted's business strategy with climate science, by setting targets aligned with a 1.5C pathway.

Forests

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Limited technological advancements in renewable energy

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets
- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Economic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Temperature alignment of scenario: 3.1°C - 4°C. This use of climate scenario analysis relates to an analysis we have carried out to identify and assess the potential impact climate change could have on each of Ørsted's assets, incl. our power stations, offshore wind farms, onshore windfarms, and solar farms. We specifically looked at the following scenarios: - RCP 4.5: A 1.5-2C temperature rise by 2100, anticipating a world that succeeds in meeting global climate targets, with efficient transition to a low-carbon future - RCP 8.5: A 3-4C temperature rise by 2100, anticipating a world that wants to take climate action but struggles to implement.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The analysis utilised the latest climate projection data, downscaled to regional and asset-level granularity, based on the IPCC SSP5-8.5 scenario, which is typically considered a 'worst-case scenario'. Several forest-related outcomes were assessed, as all combined heat and power stations that use forest biomass were included within scope of the scenario analysis.

Water

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2050

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Political impact of science (from galvanizing to paralyzing)
- Global targets
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Limited technological advancements in renewable energy

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth

- Globalizing markets
- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Economic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Temperature alignment of scenario: 3.1°C - 4°C. This use of climate scenario analysis relates to an analysis we have carried out to identify and assess the potential impact climate change could have on each of Ørsted's assets, incl. our power stations, offshore wind farms, onshore windfarms, and solar farms. We specifically looked at the following scenarios: - RCP 4.5: A 1.5-2C temperature rise by 2100, anticipating a world that succeeds in meeting global climate targets, with efficient transition to a low-carbon future - RCP 8.5: A 3-4C temperature rise by 2100, anticipating a world that wants to take climate action but struggles to implement.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

The analysis utilised the latest climate projection data, downscaled to regional and asset-level granularity, based on the IPCC SSP5-8.5 scenario, which is typically considered a 'worst-case scenario'. Several water-related outcomes were assessed, including but not limited to changing precipitation patters and types, precipitation or hydrological variability, sea level rise, water stress, and drought.

Climate change

(5.1.1.1) Scenario used

Physical climate scenarios

- RCP 8.5

(5.1.1.2) Scenario used SSPs used in conjunction with scenario

Select from:

- SSP5

(5.1.1.3) Approach to scenario

Select from:

- Qualitative and quantitative

(5.1.1.4) Scenario coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.1.5) Risk types considered in scenario

Select all that apply

- Acute physical
- Chronic physical

(5.1.1.6) Temperature alignment of scenario

Select from:

- 4.0°C and above

(5.1.1.7) Reference year

2023

(5.1.1.8) Timeframes covered

Select all that apply

- 2025
- 2030
- 2040
- 2050
- 2060

(5.1.1.9) Driving forces in scenario

Local ecosystem asset interactions, dependencies and impacts

- Changes to the state of nature
- Changes in ecosystem services provision
- Climate change (one of five drivers of nature change)

Regulators, legal and policy regimes

- Global regulation
- Global targets
- Methodologies and expectations for science-based targets

Relevant technology and science

- Other relevant technology and science driving forces, please specify :Limited technological advancements in renewable energy

Direct interaction with climate

- On asset values, on the corporate

Macro and microeconomy

- Domestic growth
- Globalizing markets
- Other macro and microeconomy driving forces, please specify :Economic growth

(5.1.1.10) Assumptions, uncertainties and constraints in scenario

Temperature alignment of scenario: 3.1°C - 4°C. This use of climate scenario analysis relates to an analysis we have carried out to identify and assess the potential impact climate change could have on each of Ørsted's assets, incl. our power stations, offshore wind farms, onshore windfarms, and solar farms. We specifically looked at the following scenarios: - RCP 4.5: A 1.5-2C temperature rise by 2100, anticipating a world that succeeds in meeting global climate targets, with efficient transition to a low-carbon future - RCP 8.5: A 3-4C temperature rise by 2100, anticipating a world that wants to take climate action but struggles to implement.

(5.1.1.11) Rationale for choice of scenario

In 2023, our assessment of physical climate risks included two dimensions: design safeguards and business case risks. The assessment of design safeguards entails a climate risk assessment to affirm the physical resilience of our assets in the face of climate change, particularly during extreme weather events. In addition, the business case risk assessment evaluates how revenue streams, and the overall value of assets, might be impacted, e.g. if the wind speed is projected to change at an asset location. Our analysis focused on all operational assets, both offshore and onshore, with capacities exceeding 10 MW across all markets, representing the vast majority of our climate risk exposure. The analysis utilised the latest climate projection data, downscaled to regional and asset-level granularity, based on the IPCC SSP5-8.5 scenario, which is typically considered a 'worst-case scenario'.

[Add row]

(5.1.2) Provide details of the outcomes of your organization's scenario analysis.

Climate change

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Ørsted's results of climate scenario analysis have been twofold: 1) Ørsted was the first energy company in the world to receive SBTi validation of our 2040 net-zero target as being fully aligned with what climate science requires. Several actions related to "strategy and financial planning" and "resilience of business model and strategy" will support our science-based net-zero target, including but not limited to: - Phase out coal by 2025 - Continue to reduce emissions from the generation of heat and power and from our operations and maintenance, including the vessels servicing our wind farms, our vehicles, and our sites - Gradually phase out our trading of natural gas - Engage key suppliers to reduce their emissions as part of our supply chain decarbonization programme - Collaborate across the energy industry and with other industries to tackle major common challenges where immediate solutions are not available. 2) Ørsted has carried out a groupwide scenario analysis of physical climate risks. Our findings reconfirm that all

our assets are structurally secured against climate change through a set of design safeguards and mitigation actions. In particular one action related to "capacity building" will support our next steps, as we acknowledge the need for further investigation going forward as we strive to reduce uncertainties associated with our assessments. We will continue to develop our methodology to ensure we are capturing our exposure to climate risk as accurately as possible, while further exploring ways to integrate climate change considerations into our existing processes.

Forests

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Capacity building

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Ørsted's climate scenario analysis covers both strategic and physical risks to guide our business strategy. We evaluate our assets' resilience to extreme weather and potential impacts on revenue from changing climate conditions, using scenarios like RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5. Our scenario analysis, including the IPCC SSP5-8.5 scenario, confirms our renewable energy assets, including biomass-fueled CHP facilities, are well-designed to handle climate impacts such as wind pattern changes and extreme weather.

Water

(5.1.2.1) Business processes influenced by your analysis of the reported scenarios

Select all that apply

- Risk and opportunities identification, assessment and management
- Strategy and financial planning
- Resilience of business model and strategy
- Capacity building
- Target setting and transition planning

(5.1.2.2) Coverage of analysis

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(5.1.2.3) Summarize the outcomes of the scenario analysis and any implications for other environmental issues

Our climate scenario analysis concluded that our renewable energy business is well-positioned to manage potential transitional and physical impacts from climate change in both scenarios considered. Physical impacts, such as sea level rise and extreme weather, present no material risk to our offshore wind operations. The integrated engineering safety factors in our wind farm designs ensure resilience against these physical climate change impacts. In addition, when developing new P2X assets, which depend on clean water for the electrolysis process, we conduct a water scenario analysis. We use tools like WRI Aqueduct and WWF Risk Filter to evaluate future water stress levels and projected changes in drought conditions at each P2X site. Our analysis indicates that water stress and drought frequencies will likely increase due to global climate change. Water stress is already a challenge in many regions and is expected to worsen due to climate change and other pressures on water resources. To address current and future water scarcity, Ørsted has established a set of water sustainability principles aimed at future-proofing the growth of our P2X business. These principles, incorporated into our P2X operating model, limit the use of clean freshwater in arid regions and areas with high water stress, and promote the use of alternative water sources.

[Fixed row]

(5.2) Does your organization's strategy include a climate transition plan?

(5.2.1) Transition plan

Select from:

- Yes, we have a climate transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

(5.2.3) Publicly available climate transition plan

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.4) Plan explicitly commits to cease all spending on, and revenue generation from, activities that contribute to fossil fuel expansion

Select from:

Yes

(5.2.5) Description of activities included in commitment and implementation of commitment

Our aspiration is to run a business that creates a lasting positive impact on the environment. Addressing climate change is at the core of our business and strategy, with our sustainability commitment and science-based 2040 net-zero target driving our efforts in climate change mitigation, adaptation, energy efficiency, and renewable energy deployment. We recognise our responsibility to minimise negative impacts, such as emissions from the extraction and manufacturing of materials and components. Therefore, we are committed to not only measuring and tracking these emissions but also actively working towards their reduction, including phasing out coal by 2025. We have an ambition that all our investments are aligned with the EU taxonomy. Also, by 2025, more than 99% of our energy generation will come from renewable sources, and we aim to reach 35-38 GW of installed renewable capacity by 2030. Our investment in renewables covers offshore and onshore wind, solar PV, battery storage, CCS, biomass-fueled CHP plants, and P2X technologies. These play a crucial role in building sustainable energy systems. To align our business activities with our sustainability goals, we have adopted a science-based target to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040, validated by SBTi.

(5.2.7) Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your climate transition plan

Select from:

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

(5.2.8) Description of feedback mechanism

In accordance with Danish regulations, Ørsted's annual report is presented to shareholders for approval at the annual general meeting each year. This report not only details our financial performance but also includes ESG-related aspects, such as our science-based target to achieve net-zero emissions across our entire value chain (scopes 1-3) by 2040. The annual report also outlines our strategic greenhouse gas (GHG) reduction targets. These include a near-term goal to reduce scope 1-2 emissions intensity by at least 98% from 2006 to 2025. Additionally, it highlights our business strategy, which focuses on climate-related opportunities with the ambition to install 35-38 GW of renewable gross capacity by 2030. Furthermore, the report discloses our annual scope 1-3 emissions and tracks developments from previous years. By integrating our 1.5C-aligned climate transition plan into the company strategy presented in the annual report, we ensure that our climate initiatives are a central part of our business operations. Shareholders provide feedback on the climate transition plan during the annual general meeting when the annual report is presented as a resolution item. Ørsted's chairman also highlights the progress made towards our strategic climate targets in his verbal statement to the shareholders.

(5.2.9) Frequency of feedback collection

Select from:

Annually

(5.2.10) Description of key assumptions and dependencies on which the transition plan relies

Our transition plan relies on some key assumptions and dependencies. Technological advancements and availability are crucial. The plan depends on the continued development and deployment of renewable energy technologies such as offshore and onshore wind, solar PV, battery storage, BECCS, biomass-fuelled CHP plants, and P2X technologies. Supply chain collaboration is another dependency. The plan assumes that suppliers will be willing and able to integrate decarbonisation strategies into their operations. The regulatory and policy environment is essential for success. We rely on supportive government policies and regulatory frameworks that encourage or mandate reductions in carbon emissions. Market conditions also play a significant role. There is an assumption that there will be sufficient market demand for low-emission products and technologies to make the transition economically viable.

(5.2.11) Description of progress against transition plan disclosed in current or previous reporting period

During 2023, we made significant progress towards our transition plan. We directed 99% of our capital expenditures towards environmentally sustainable investments aligned with the EU taxonomy. We reached a total of 15.7 GW of installed renewable capacity. Our total fuel consumption for heat and power generation decreased by 21% compared to 2022. The share of our renewable heat and power generation increased by 2 percentage points to 93% in 2023. Scope 1 GHG emissions decreased by 37% from 2022 to 2023. We continued to cover 100% of our electricity consumption with renewable electricity certificates. We launched a joint industry programme with the Carbon Trust and eleven energy developers to create the first industry-backed method for calculating the life cycle carbon footprint of offshore wind farms. This methodology will enhance transparency for governments, investors, and suppliers and enable comparability across developers and assets. We started integrating our climate expectations into key supplier contracts, including requirements for CDP reporting, science-based target setting, and using renewable electricity. These requirements apply to suppliers in several high-impact categories, significantly contributing to our supply chain emissions and procurement spend. For the world's largest wind farm, Horns Rev 3 in the UK, we procured low-carbon copper for the export cable, reducing emissions by approximately 50%. We formed a partnership with wind turbine supplier Vestas, pledging to procure 25% low-emission steel turbine towers and blades made with recycled materials for all joint projects. We also signed a long-term supply agreement with Dillinger, our key steel manufacturer for foundations, which will help Dillinger reduce its emissions by 55% by 2030. To boost demand for near-zero steel, we joined the First Mover Coalition's Near-Zero Steel 2030 Challenge, which aims to accelerate investments in near-zero steel by connecting buyers with future suppliers. Overall, our scope 3 GHG emissions decreased by 49% from 2022 to 2023. We also began constructing two BECCS facilities to capture and store carbon emissions from the biomass-fired Asnæs and Avedøre power stations, marking Denmark's first full-scale carbon capture project. Our portfolio of nature-based carbon removal projects continued to grow, including planting approximately 40 million propagules in Gambia, restoring around 4,000 hectares of vital ecosystems.

(5.2.12) Attach any relevant documents which detail your climate transition plan (optional)

Årsted, 2023 [Annual report].pdf, Årsted, 2023 [Annual report].pdf, Årsted, 2023 [Annual report].pdf, Årsted, 2023 [Annual report].pdf, Årsted, 2023 [Annual report].pdf

(5.2.13) Other environmental issues that your climate transition plan considers

Select all that apply

- Forests
- Plastics
- Water
- Biodiversity

(5.2.14) Explain how the other environmental issues are considered in your climate transition plan

Forests: Our transition plan includes a commitment to finance and develop high-quality nature-based projects in addition to reducing our emissions. By 2025, we aim to have made final investment decisions on a portfolio of projects that will generate a volume of certified carbon credits exceeding the residual 2% of our future scope 1-2 emissions over their lifetime. In addition, we source woody biomass from production forests as biomass plays a crucial role in the Danish energy system, delivering efficient energy with a remarkable yield of up to 90% when integrated into district heating. It also serves as an alternative energy source during periods of suboptimal solar and wind conditions. We are committed to only sourcing certified sustainable wooden biomass verified by independent third-party bodies and intend to capture the biogenic carbon emissions from biomass incineration. Biodiversity: We strive to integrate biodiversity protection and restoration into the development, construction, and operation of our renewable energy projects. Our biodiversity policy recognises the significant threat that climate change poses to biodiversity. To address the interconnected challenges of biodiversity loss and climate change, we are shifting away from fossil fuels and have set science-based decarbonisation targets across the value chain. We are also committed to engaging with suppliers on biodiversity. Also, our nature-based projects incorporate quality considerations that ensure proven additionality and positive impacts on local communities and biodiversity. Also, Plastics: Incorporating circular principles across our business can reduce carbon emissions and help us achieve our science-based net-zero target while ensuring responsible waste management. We commit to reusing, recycling, or recovering all wind turbine blades in our global portfolio of onshore and offshore wind farms, as well as reusing or recycling all solar panels from our global portfolio of solar farms. We are also committed to engaging with suppliers on circularity. Water: We see hydrogen and e-fuels as key components of the green transition and a growth area for our business. Our goal is to develop renewable energy that helps nature thrive, ensuring that energy production does not deplete or pollute our global water systems.
[Fixed row]

(5.3) Have environmental risks and opportunities affected your strategy and/or financial planning?

(5.3.1) Environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy and/or financial planning

Select from:

- Yes, both strategy and financial planning

(5.3.2) Business areas where environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy

Select all that apply

- Products and services
 - Upstream/downstream value chain
 - Investment in R&D
 - Operations
- [Fixed row]

(5.3.1) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your strategy.

Products and services

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change
- Forests

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In line with our vision to create a world that runs entirely on green energy, we focus on business opportunities related to scaling renewable technologies and reducing costs. We have expanded our offshore wind assets to lead the market. We are investing in green fuel production, energy storage, and carbon capture technologies while phasing out coal and gas sales to enhance renewable energy reliability and sustainability. Our assets span three continents, with significant investments in R&D, partnerships, and digital innovations. 1) Climate change - offshore wind. Impact on strategy: Our renewable strategy, especially in offshore wind, is shaped by climate change opportunities. The global renewables market is expanding, fueled by political support for green energy. We aim to maintain leadership in Europe, the Americas, and APAC, targeting 20-22 GW installed capacity by 2030. By the end of 2023, we had 8.9 GW installed, 6.7 GW under construction, and 3.7 GW awarded, totaling 19.2 GW. Strategic implementation: We focus on increasing demand for renewable energy. Our commitment includes forming strategic partnerships, advancing technologies, and investing capital. We are expanding in Europe, the Americas, and APAC, with increased CAPEX for project development. 2) Forests - carbon capture and storage (CCS). Impact on strategy: Our CCS strategy leverages the carbon market to mitigate climate change. The IPCC highlights carbon removal, such as Bioenergy with Carbon Capture and Storage (BECCS), as crucial for limiting global warming. Strategic implementation: In December 2023, we began constructing two CCS facilities as part of the Ørsted Kalundborg CO2 Hub project, aiming to capture and store 430,000 tonnes of biogenic CO2. This includes installing carbon capture technology at Asnæs Power Station and Avedøre Power Station. We are focused on implementing CCS technology at existing power stations and investing in its development and deployment.

Upstream/downstream value chain

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In 2019, we embarked on the next phase in our decarbonisation journey to address the carbon emissions across our entire carbon footprint and align these emissions with the 1.5°C pathway. We therefore committed to a science-based target to reach net-zero emissions across our value chain by 2040. As of today, we are on track to meet our near-term scope 1-2 intensity target for 2025. To continue providing clarity on the near-term direction of our decarbonisation efforts, we have developed a portfolio of new near-term targets that outline our 2030 ambitions on the same KPIs that we already use for our 2040 targets. These new targets outline the pathway for our near-term efforts to decarbonise our value chain, while also putting a cap on emissions from natural gas sales based on the substantive reductions we have already achieved, reflecting our strategy of moving towards more sustainable operations. We utilise the mitigation hierarchy by first reducing emissions. We have adjusted our business model to prioritise low-carbon technologies and reduce reliance on carbon-intensive operations. This includes increased capital expenditure on renewable energy projects and research into new technologies.

Investment in R&D

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

In 2013, Ørsted set an ambitious target to reduce the cost of offshore wind energy by 35-40% by 2020 compared to 2012 levels. The focus on cost reduction was driven by the need to stay competitive within the renewable energy sector and to capitalise on emerging renewable energy markets. Reducing costs aligned with our strategy to increase the share of renewables in the global energy mix and achieve our sustainability goals. Investments have been directed towards technological improvements and research and development to maintain leadership in offshore wind technology. We have established partnerships with universities and research institutions, such as the University of Oxford, to innovate and commercialise new technologies, including cost-efficient monopile foundations. Additionally, the development of the industry's first uncrewed survey vessel was a response to the opportunity for more accurate and cost-effective offshore wind site assessments. Our strategy is influenced by various dependencies, including the availability of raw materials, technological advancements, and regulatory changes. For example, advancements in artificial intelligence and digital technologies have been used to enhance operational efficiencies, while environmental regulations have shaped our innovation and cost-reduction strategies. Our strategy concentrates on regions with high potential for offshore wind development and technology hubs.

Operations

(5.3.1.1) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.1.2) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected your strategy in this area

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.1.3) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected your strategy in this area

As an offshore wind developer, our business strategy is closely intertwined with environmental factors that shape our operational approach and strategic decisions. The relationship between environmental risks and opportunities plays a crucial role in guiding our strategic direction, particularly in areas such as climate change, resource management, and technological advancement. Climate change can alter wind speeds and weather patterns, potentially affecting the efficiency and structural integrity of wind turbines. To address these risks, we utilise advanced modelling and simulation tools, such as a hurricane and grid loss simulator. This technology helps quantify risks associated with extreme weather conditions and informs our design adjustments, thereby mitigating potential revenue losses and enhancing project reliability. The necessity for more resilient designs creates opportunities for innovation in turbine design. For example, our dynamic wake meandering project improves the accuracy of wind turbine load modelling, which may reduce steel usage by hundreds of tonnes per wind farm. The environmental impact of extracting, manufacturing, and transporting raw materials, such as steel, is significant. To address this, we also focus on optimising resource use and exploring refurbishment options. Refurbishing minor steel components can cut carbon dioxide emissions by up to 60% and reduce costs by up to 30%. For major components like generators and gearboxes, refurbishment helps minimise lead times, costs, and steel consumption, contributing to more sustainable operations. [Add row]

(5.3.2) Describe where and how environmental risks and opportunities have affected your financial planning.

Row 1

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Assets | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital allocation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Revenues | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Capital expenditures |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Liabilities | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Acquisitions and divestments |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct costs | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Access to capital | |

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Risks
- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Climate change

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Ørsted is a market leader in offshore wind, is progressing towards phasing out coal, and is expanding in onshore wind, solar PV, and storage. Our investments are fully focused on renewable energy, demonstrating that a rapid transition from fossil fuels to renewables is feasible and profitable. We aim for a 99% green energy share by 2025, significantly shifting our capital base to renewables. From 2023 to 2030, we plan to invest DKK 270 billion in renewable energy. We have adopted several funding strategies to support our ambition. These include redirecting capital from fossil fuels to renewable projects, using funds from the sale of fossil fuel assets and divestments to invest in new renewable infrastructure, acquiring companies in the renewable sector, and committing substantial capital (DKK 270 billion from 2023-2030) to renewable projects. We are also able to receive tax equity contributions for US projects and raising capital by issuing green senior bonds and refinancing hybrid capital. Ørsted is focused on several emissions reduction initiatives. These include phasing out coal by 2025, using sustainable biomass, increasing investments in wind, solar, and storage, and continuously seeking new opportunities in the renewable sector to maintain and enhance our leadership position.

Row 2

(5.3.2.1) Financial planning elements that have been affected

Select all that apply

- Revenues
- Direct costs
- Capital expenditures
- Capital allocation

(5.3.2.2) Effect type

Select all that apply

- Opportunities

(5.3.2.3) Environmental issues relevant to the risks and/or opportunities that have affected these financial planning elements

Select all that apply

- Forests

(5.3.2.4) Describe how environmental risks and/or opportunities have affected these financial planning elements

Historically, our heat and power plants operated primarily on fossil fuels, particularly coal. Recognising the environmental and regulatory pressures, we initiated a transition to sustainable biomass. During 2024, we plan to completely phase out coal from our operations, marking a significant milestone in our green transformation. This transition involves converting power stations to use certified sustainable biomass incl. wood residues from sustainably managed forests, primarily wood pellets and wood chips. Investment in biomass technology and infrastructure were significant. This included retrofitting existing plants and building new biomass facilities. In 2023-2024, we also started to invest in carbon capture technology, with significant budget allocations for capturing and storing biogenic CO2 in the future. Our financial planning has been influenced over several time horizons: Short-term (0-2 years) focusing on phasing out coal, completing the conversion to biomass, and initiating CCS project construction, and medium-term (2-5 years) with full operationalisation of CCS facilities. Our long-term strategy includes the full development of large-scale CCS projects. To fund our environmental strategies, we have leveraged a combination of state subsidies, commercial agreements, and strategic partnerships. The Danish Energy Agency awarded us a 20-year contract for our CCS project, providing financial stability and support for long-term planning. Also, partnerships with organisations like Microsoft, which agreed to purchase 2.67 million tonnes of carbon removal over 11 years, have been crucial. Our commitment to sustainable biomass ensures that all wood residues are sourced from certified sustainable forestry.

[Add row]

(5.4) In your organization’s financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition?

	Identification of spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition	Methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization’s climate transition	Indicate the level at which you identify the alignment of your spending/revenue with a sustainable finance taxonomy
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A sustainable finance taxonomy	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> At both the organization and activity level

[Fixed row]

(5.4.1) Quantify the amount and percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization’s climate transition.

Row 1

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

- A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

- Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

- Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

Revenue/Turnover

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

68079000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

86

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

89

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

94

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

86

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

14

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

For the full description of the methodology applied, please refer to Ørsted's 2023 Annual Report (p.81-85). Taxonomy-eligible activities: We have identified our taxonomy-eligible activities by screening the economic activities in the Climate Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/2139), the Complementary Climate Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2022/1214), the Environmental Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2486), and the amendments to the Climate Delegated Act (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/2485). Five activities in the Climate Delegated Act have been identified as eligible for Ørsted: - Manufacture of hydrogen (3.10) Electricity generation using solar PV technology (4.1) - Electricity generation from wind power (4.3) Storage of electricity (4.10) - Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy (4.20) - Taxonomy-aligned activities Regulation (EU) 2020/852, article 3, sets out criteria which an economic activity must meet to qualify as environmentally sustainable (taxonomy-aligned): - Substantially contribute to one or more of the six environmental objectives. - Do no significant harm (DNSH) to the other five objectives. - Comply with minimum safeguards covering social and governance standards. - Comply with the technical screening criteria (TSC) for the environmental objectives. - Taxonomy-alignment of our eligible activities has subsequently been assessed against annex I of the Climate Delegated Act. The TSC for the environmental objectives have been assessed per activity. Minimum safeguards have been assessed on Group level. Taxonomy KPIs: Our accounting policies for the taxonomy KPIs are based on our interpretation of the Disclosures Delegated Act annex I (Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2021/4987) and available guidelines from the European Commission. Linkage Principle: The revenue, CAPEX, OPEX, and EBITDA associated with our taxonomy-aligned activities have been determined. In allocating the financial numbers to the numerator, a 'linkage principle' has been applied, stipulating that any revenue, CAPEX, OPEX, or EBITDA that can be justifiably linked to an identified taxonomy-aligned activity can be classified as taxonomy-aligned and thereby included in the numerator of the respective KPI. Note on 2025 and 2030 figures: These data points are estimated projections, and should not be interpreted as formal targets.

Row 2

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

CAPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

37513000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

99

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

99

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

99

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

99

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

1

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

See methodology in comment above. Note on 2025 and 2030 figures: These data points are estimated projections, and should not be interpreted as formal targets.

Row 3

(5.4.1.1) Methodology or framework used to assess alignment

Select from:

A sustainable finance taxonomy

(5.4.1.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.1.3) Objective under which alignment is being reported

Select from:

Climate change mitigation

(5.4.1.4) Indicate whether you are reporting eligibility information for the selected objective

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.1.5) Financial metric

Select from:

OPEX

(5.4.1.6) Amount of selected financial metric that is aligned in the reporting year (currency)

1862000000

(5.4.1.7) Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned in the reporting year (%)

79

(5.4.1.8) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2025 (%)

89

(5.4.1.9) Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align in 2030 (%)

94

(5.4.1.10) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy-eligible in the reporting year (%)

79

(5.4.1.11) Percentage share of financial metric that is taxonomy non-eligible in the reporting year (%)

21

(5.4.1.12) Details of the methodology or framework used to assess alignment with your organization's climate transition

See methodology in comment above. Note on 2025 and 2030 figures: These data points are estimated projections, and should not be interpreted as formal targets.

[Add row]

(5.4.2) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that was associated with eligible and aligned activities under the sustainable finance taxonomy in the reporting year.

Row 1

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

- Manufacture of hydrogen

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

- EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

- Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- CAPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- Own performance

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

552000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX This is the CAPEX related to assets or processes associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of our CAPEX that is accounted for based on IAS 16 (73: (e)(i) and (iii)), IAS 38 (118: (e)(i)), and IFRS 16 (53: (h)). Carbon emission allowances and goodwill have been excluded. It is adjusted for green bonds by excluding the CAPEX financed with green bond proceeds from the taxonomy-aligned CAPEX (numerator) and the total CAPEX (denominator).

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

For activity 3.10, our manufactured hydrogen will meet the life cycle greenhouse gas (GHG) emission savings requirement in article 25(2) and annex V to Directive (EU) 2018/2001. The calculation of life cycle GHG emission savings follows the methodology referred to in article 28(5) of Directive (EU) 2018/2001, and the quantification methodology has been verified by an independent third party. The quantified life cycle GHG emission savings are subject to final verification by an independent third party upon the asset's operation.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Climate change adaptation: We assess and document our assets' resilience towards different chronic and extreme climate hazards, as projected by IPCC. Through the assessment we have confirmed that our assets are resilient and able to withstand projected climate changes during the assets' lifetime. Water: We conduct environmental impact assessments (EIAs) as part of our projects to ensure that potential impacts on water and marine resources are avoided, mitigated, and addressed appropriately. During this process, we consider environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress. We have internal processes on legal compliance and water to ensure all assets live up to the requirements. In addition, we have a water policy, establishing our approach to responsible water management. Pollution prevention: We are legally required to conduct EIAs to ensure that potential pollution impacts are avoided, mitigated, and addressed appropriately, and that pollution requirements are integrated into our environmental permit conditions. We have internal processes in place to fulfil these legal requirements. It has also been assessed that emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in relevant best available techniques (BAT) conclusions. No significant cross-media effects have been identified. Biodiversity: We conduct EIAs as part of our projects to ensure potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems are avoided, mitigated, and addressed appropriately. Our biodiversity policy and internal processes ensure all our assets live up to the requirements.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Orsted-AR-2023.pdf

Row 2

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Electricity generation using solar photovoltaic technology

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover
- CAPEX
- OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

- Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

619000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

1

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

4401000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

12

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

12

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

66000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

3

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Taxonomy-aligned revenue (turnover) This is the revenue associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of our total revenue. *Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX* This is the CAPEX related to assets or processes associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of our CAPEX that is accounted for based on IAS 16 (73: (e)(i) and (iii)), IAS 38 (118: (e)(i)), and IFRS 16 (53: (h)). Carbon emission allowances and goodwill have been excluded. It is adjusted for green bonds by excluding the CAPEX financed with green bond proceeds from the taxonomy-aligned CAPEX (numerator) and the total CAPEX (denominator). *Taxonomy-aligned OPEX* This is the maintenance and repair OPEX related to our assets or processes associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of the maintenance and repair OPEX of our 'Other external expenses'. We have updated our accounting policy to include estimates of the maintenance and repair costs of 'other external expenses' using a Group-level factor based on maintenance and repair costs for each business segment.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

For activities 4.1, 4.3, and 4.10, our solar and wind farms and storage facilities automatically fulfil the substantial contribution criteria to climate change mitigation as we generate electricity using solar PV technology and wind power, and as we construct and operate electricity storage facilities.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Climate change adaptation: We assess and document our assets' resilience towards different chronic and extreme climate hazards, as projected by IPCC. Through the assessment we have confirmed that our assets are resilient and able to withstand projected climate changes during the assets' lifetime. *Circular economy:* Renewable assets are built of highly durable materials. To ensure reuse and recycling of materials where feasible, we have a resource management policy and internal waste management processes in place. To ensure we further transition to a circular economy, we have implemented a strategic approach focused on: (i) using fewer virgin resources, (ii) using resources better and longer, and (iii) recirculating resources upon end of life. *Biodiversity:* We conduct EIAs as part of our projects to ensure potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems are avoided, mitigated, and addressed appropriately. Our biodiversity policy and internal processes ensure all our assets live up to the requirements.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Orsted-AR-2023.pdf

Row 3

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Electricity generation from wind power

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

5912700000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

75

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

75

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2900400000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

76

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

76

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1498000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

63

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

63

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Taxonomy-aligned revenue (turnover) This is the revenue associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of our total revenue. Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX This is the CAPEX related to assets or processes associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of our CAPEX that is accounted for based on IAS 16 (73: (e)(i) and (iii)), IAS 38 (118: (e)(i)), and IFRS 16 (53: (h)). Carbon emission allowances and goodwill have been excluded. It is adjusted for green bonds by excluding the CAPEX financed with green bond proceeds from the taxonomy-aligned CAPEX (numerator) and the total CAPEX (denominator). Taxonomy-aligned OPEX This is the maintenance and repair OPEX related to our assets or processes associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of the maintenance and repair OPEX of our 'Other external expenses'. We have updated our accounting policy to include estimates of the maintenance and repair costs of 'other external expenses' using a Group-level factor based on maintenance and repair costs for each business segment.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

For activities 4.1, 4.3, and 4.10, our solar and wind farms and storage facilities automatically fulfil the substantial contribution criteria to climate change mitigation as we generate electricity using solar PV technology and wind power, and as we construct and operate electricity storage facilities.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Climate change adaptation: We assess and document our assets' resilience towards different chronic and extreme climate hazards, as projected by IPCC. Through the assessment we have confirmed that our assets are resilient and able to withstand projected climate changes during the assets' lifetime. Water: We work to ensure that construction of offshore wind does not hamper the achievement of good environmental status as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC, taking measures to prevent or mitigate impacts in relation to the directive's descriptor 11 (noise/energy). Circular economy: Renewable assets are built of highly durable materials. To ensure reuse and recycling of materials where feasible, we have a resource management policy and internal waste management processes in place. To ensure we further transition to a circular economy, we have implemented a strategic approach focused on: (i) using fewer virgin resources, (ii) using resources better and longer, and (iii) recirculating resources upon end of life. Biodiversity: We conduct EIAs as part of our projects to ensure potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems are avoided, mitigated, and addressed appropriately. Our biodiversity policy and internal processes ensure all our assets live up to the requirements. We also work to ensure that the construction of offshore wind does not hamper the achievement of good environmental status as set out in Directive 2008/56/EC, taking appropriate measures to prevent or mitigate impacts in relation to the directive's descriptors 1 (biodiversity) and 6 (seabed integrity).

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Orsted-AR-2023.pdf

Row 4

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Storage of electricity

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

- Turnover
- CAPEX
- OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Activity enabling mitigation

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

25000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.03

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0.03

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

2880000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

8

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

8

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

1000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0.04

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Taxonomy-aligned revenue (turnover) This is the revenue associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of our total revenue. Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX This is the CAPEX related to assets or processes associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of our CAPEX that is accounted for based on IAS 16 (73: (e)(i) and (iii)), IAS 38 (118: (e)(i)), and IFRS 16 (53: (h)). Carbon emission allowances and goodwill have been excluded. It is adjusted for green bonds by excluding the CAPEX financed with green bond proceeds from the taxonomy-aligned CAPEX (numerator) and the total CAPEX (denominator). Taxonomy-aligned OPEX This is the maintenance and repair OPEX related to our assets or processes associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of the maintenance and repair OPEX of our 'Other external expenses'. We have updated our accounting policy to include estimates of the maintenance and repair costs of 'other external expenses' using a Group-level factor based on maintenance and repair costs for each business segment.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis

For activities 4.1, 4.3, and 4.10, our solar and wind farms and storage facilities automatically fulfil the substantial contribution criteria to climate change mitigation as we generate electricity using solar PV technology and wind power, and as we construct and operate electricity storage facilities.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Climate change adaptation: We assess and document our assets' resilience towards different chronic and extreme climate hazards, as projected by IPCC. Through the assessment we have confirmed that our assets are resilient and able to withstand projected climate changes during the assets' lifetime. Circular economy: Renewable assets are built of highly durable materials. To ensure reuse and recycling of materials where feasible, we have a resource management policy and internal waste management processes in place. To ensure we further transition to a circular economy, we have implemented a strategic approach focused on: (i) using fewer virgin resources, (ii) using resources better and longer, and (iii) recirculating resources upon end of life. Biodiversity: We conduct EIAs as part of our projects to ensure potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems are avoided, mitigated, and addressed appropriately. Our biodiversity policy and internal processes ensure all our assets live up to the requirements.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Orsted-AR-2023.pdf

Row 5

(5.4.2.1) Economic activity

Select from:

Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy

(5.4.2.2) Taxonomy under which information is being reported

Select from:

EU Taxonomy for Sustainable Activities

(5.4.2.3) Taxonomy alignment

Select from:

Taxonomy-aligned

(5.4.2.4) Financial metrics

Select all that apply

Turnover

CAPEX

OPEX

(5.4.2.5) Types of substantial contribution

Select all that apply

Own performance

(5.4.2.6) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

8308000000

(5.4.2.7) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity as % of total turnover in the reporting year

10

(5.4.2.8) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

(5.4.2.9) Taxonomy-aligned turnover from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total turnover in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.13) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

676000000

(5.4.2.14) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity as % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.15) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

2

(5.4.2.16) Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total CAPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.20) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity in the reporting year (currency)

297000000

(5.4.2.21) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity as % of total OPEX in the reporting year

13

(5.4.2.22) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change mitigation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

13

(5.4.2.23) Taxonomy-aligned OPEX from this activity that substantially contributed to climate change adaptation as a % of total OPEX in the reporting year

0

(5.4.2.27) Calculation methodology and supporting information

Taxonomy-aligned revenue (turnover) This is the revenue associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of our total revenue. Taxonomy-aligned CAPEX This is the CAPEX related to assets or processes associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of our CAPEX that is accounted for based on IAS 16 (73: (e)(i) and (iii)), IAS 38 (118: (e)(i)), and IFRS 16 (53: (h)). Carbon emission allowances and goodwill have been excluded. It is adjusted for green bonds by excluding the CAPEX financed with green bond proceeds from the taxonomy-aligned CAPEX (numerator) and the total CAPEX (denominator). Taxonomy-aligned OPEX This is the maintenance and repair OPEX related to our assets or processes associated with taxonomy-aligned economic activities as a proportion of the maintenance and repair OPEX of our 'Other external expenses'. We have updated our accounting policy to include estimates of the maintenance and repair costs of 'other external expenses' using a Group-level factor based on maintenance and repair costs for each business segment.

(5.4.2.28) Substantial contribution criteria met

Select from:

 Yes**(5.4.2.29) Details of substantial contribution criteria analysis**

For activity 4.20, the sustainable biomass used at our combined heat and power (CHP) plants complies with the criteria in article 29, paragraphs 2-7 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and with the GHG emission savings criteria.

(5.4.2.30) Do no significant harm requirements met

Select from:

 Yes

(5.4.2.31) Details of do no significant harm analysis

Climate change adaptation: We assess and document our assets' resilience towards different chronic and extreme climate hazards, as projected by IPCC. Through the assessment we have confirmed that our assets are resilient and able to withstand projected climate changes during the assets' lifetime. Water: We conduct environmental impact assessments (EIAs) as part of our projects to ensure that potential impacts on water and marine resources are avoided, mitigated, and addressed appropriately. During this process, we consider environmental degradation risks related to preserving water quality and avoiding water stress. We have internal processes on legal compliance and water to ensure all assets live up to the requirements. In addition, we have a water policy, establishing our approach to responsible water management. Pollution prevention: We are legally required to conduct EIAs to ensure that potential pollution impacts are avoided, mitigated, and addressed appropriately, and that pollution requirements are integrated into our environmental permit conditions. We have internal processes in place to fulfil these legal requirements. It has also been assessed that emissions are within or lower than the emission levels associated with the best available techniques (BAT-AEL) ranges set out in relevant best available techniques (BAT) conclusions. No significant cross-media effects have been identified. Biodiversity: We conduct EIAs as part of our projects to ensure potential impacts on biodiversity and ecosystems are avoided, mitigated, and addressed appropriately. Our biodiversity policy and internal processes ensure all our assets live up to the requirements.

(5.4.2.32) Minimum safeguards compliance requirements met

Select from:

Yes

(5.4.2.33) Attach any supporting evidence

Orsted-AR-2023.pdf

[Add row]

(5.4.3) Provide any additional contextual and/or verification/assurance information relevant to your organization's taxonomy alignment.

(5.4.3.1) Details of minimum safeguards analysis

Our 'Human rights policy' sets out our commitment to respect human rights and lives up to the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights and OECD's guidelines for multinational enterprises, including the principles of the Declaration of the International Labour Organization on Fundamental Principles and Rights at Work and the International Bill of Human Rights, both in our own operations and supply chain. Together with our good governance practices and policies, our systematic due diligence approach ensures we have robust minimum safeguards in place on human rights, corruption, taxation, and fair competition.

(5.4.3.2) Additional contextual information relevant to your taxonomy accounting

Proxies Where the financial numbers are not appropriately split into the correct activity in the financial account set-up, proxies have been used to split the numbers. Two proxies have been used: The ratio of purchased power volumes from renewable versus non-renewable assets – applied to revenue and EBITDA from balancing activities. Bioenergy's share of renewable energy generation – applied to revenue, EBITDA, CAPEX, and OPEX related to the CHP plants. For more details on our taxonomy-aligned KPIs, see our accounting policies on p. 81 of Ørsted's 2023 Annual Report.

(5.4.3.3) Indicate whether you will be providing verification/assurance information relevant to your taxonomy alignment in question 13.1

Select from:

Yes

[Fixed row]

(5.5) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

(5.5.1) Investment in low-carbon R&D

Select from:

Yes

(5.5.2) Comment

At Ørsted, we believe that innovation is critical to reaching our vision of a world that runs entirely on green energy. Advances in technology have already brought down the costs of renewable energy, making it cost competitive with fossil fuels — and we believe we can continue to harness existing and new technologies to make green energy more affordable, reliable, efficient, and sustainable across the value chain. Innovation is core to our business. As the world's largest developer of offshore wind energy, Ørsted led the industry in scaling up offshore wind technology and driving down its costs. Today, our offshore wind assets comprise more than 1,900 spinning turbines powering millions of homes across three continents, as well as our industry-leading patent and IP portfolio, our reservoir of technical know-how, and our pipeline of technologies to enable the next generation of offshore wind. We know what it takes to scale an emerging technology from early adoption to mass deployment. And we're now applying those lessons to scale technologies across green fuel production, energy storage, and carbon capture. Just as we're investing in technical

improvements in the design, construction, and operation of our offshore fleet, we're constantly exploring ways to reduce costs and boost power generation from our onshore wind and solar assets. Our R&D is driven internally by talented colleagues with deep science and engineering expertise. These efforts continually sharpen Ørsted's competitive edge and enable us to thrive in an evolving industry. We also collaborate with innovators in green technology to transform advanced capabilities into real-world impact in major infrastructure projects by investing in cutting-edge start-ups, serving as an early customer of emerging technologies, leading joint industry projects, collaborating with prominent universities around the world, and more.

[Fixed row]

(5.5.7) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Row 1

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Wind energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Applied research and development

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

7

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

239000000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

5

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The R&D investment disclosed here is the expensed research expenditures in our Offshore business unit. Research costs are costs incurred to find new or improve existing technologies (e.g. improving offshore foundations, optimising the blade stability and performance of wind farms, and developing new ways of converting renewable electrons to renewable molecules and synthetic fuels). Looking ahead to the next 5 years, 100% of our planned R&D investments continues to be dedicated to low carbon technologies. The data disclosed in "Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years" is an estimated distribution. We currently don't expect substantive changes to the distribution of R&D between renewable energy technologies.

Row 2

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Wind energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Large scale commercial deployment

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

80

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

1606000000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

80

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The R&D investment disclosed here is the expensed development expenditures in our Offshore business unit. Development costs primarily comprise salaries as well as internal and external costs, which can be directly or indirectly attributed to design and development of offshore and onshore wind farms, solar farms, P2X production facilities, and energy storage facilities. In 2023, development expenditures in Offshore include P2X development costs of DKK 338 million. We don't distinguish our development expenditure between "demonstration" and "commercial deployment".

Row 3

(5.5.7.1) Technology area

Select from:

Wind energy generation

(5.5.7.2) Stage of development in the reporting year

Select from:

Full/commercial-scale demonstration

(5.5.7.3) Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years

13

(5.5.7.4) R&D investment figure in the reporting year (unit currency as selected in 1.2) (optional)

461000000

(5.5.7.5) Average % of total R&D investment planned over the next 5 years

15

(5.5.7.6) Explain how your R&D investment in this technology area is aligned with your climate commitments and/or climate transition plan

The R&D investment disclosed here is the expensed development expenditures in our Onshore business unit, incl. minor expenses relating to Bioenergy & Other. Development costs primarily comprise salaries as well as internal and external costs, which can be directly or indirectly attributed to design and development of offshore and onshore wind farms, solar farms, P2X production facilities, and energy storage facilities. We don't distinguish our development expenditure between "demonstration" and "commercial deployment".

[Add row]

(5.7) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan

Lignite

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan

Oil

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan

Gas

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Sustainable biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

77000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

2

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2019

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In 2023, CAPEX for “Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy” amounted to 2% of Ørsted’s total investments and was mainly related to our CCS projects at Asnæs and Avedøre, and reinvestments at our CHP plants.

Other biomass

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Waste (non-biomass)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Nuclear

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Geothermal

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Hydropower

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Wind

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

29267000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

76

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

82.5

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In 2023, Ørsted's gross investments amounted to DKK 38,509 million. The ratio of taxonomy-aligned CAPEX for each type of renewable energy (annual report, p. 83) is applied to these gross investments to calculate the taxonomy-aligned gross investments, which is disclosed in the column "CAPEX in the reporting year". In 2023, CAPEX for "Electricity generation from wind power" amounted to 76% of Ørsted's total investments and was for offshore wind mainly related to Greater Changhua 1, 2a, 2b, and 4 in Taiwan, Hornsea 3 in the UK, and our portfolio of US and German projects. For onshore wind, the investments were related to our portfolio of onshore US and European projects. All our investments are aimed at our green energy portfolio. We expect to invest DKK 270 billion in the period 2024-2030 to continue our growth towards an installed renewables capacity of 35-38GW by 2030. Our capital will be allocated to the best risk-return project opportunities in our portfolio. In this period, we expect to allocate approx. 70% of our gross investments to offshore wind, approx. 25% to onshore renewables (onshore wind, solar PV, and storage solutions), and approx. 5% to P2X and Bioenergy. Data in the column "Capex planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years" are not more precise values than these ranges but are an estimated distribution of our DKK 270 billion CAPEX plan. The estimated CAPEX planned for wind power (approx. 82.5%) includes both offshore wind (70%) and onshore wind (approx. 12.5%).

Solar

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

7702000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

20

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

12.5

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2023

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

For this reporting, Ørsted has grouped together our investments in solar pv and storage, as we do not provide any guidance on our planned investments in storage, and because we most often install the storage assets in connection with solar pv sites. The 20% "CAPEX in the reporting year" is thus the sum of our relative share of 2023 CAPEX related to solar pv (12%) and storage (8%). In 2023, CAPEX for "Electricity generation using solar PV technology" amounted to 12% of Ørsted's total investments and was mainly related to the construction of Mockingbird Solar Center, Eleven Mile, and the solar part of Helena Energy Center in the US, and our portfolio of European solar pv projects. In 2023, CAPEX for "Storage of electricity" amounted to 8% of Ørsted's total investments, mainly related to storage at our solar pv assets including Eleven Mile.

Marine

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

0

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

385000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

1

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

5

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2022

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In 2023, CAPEX for "Manufacture of hydrogen" amounted to 1% of Ørsted's total investments and was mainly related to our P2X projects. In our CAPEX plan, investments in P2X & Bioenergy together account for approx. 5%. In this table, we report these planned investments together in the category "Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)".

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(5.7.1) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in 1.2)

385000000

(5.7.2) CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

1

(5.7.3) CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

(5.7.4) Most recent year in which a new power plant using this source was approved for development

2009

(5.7.5) Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In 2023, 1% of our CAPEX was spend on necessary equipment relevant for our non-renewable energy sources, which is an aggregated figure covering both coal, oil, and gas. This was not investments into new fossil capacity, but only related to maintenance of existing assets. Non-renewable energy assets are not relevant in our CAPEX plan. Ørsted has not taken FID on any power stations with fossil fuels as their primary fuel since the decision in 2009 to withdraw from the Greifswald project in Germany.
[Fixed row]

(5.7.1) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Row 1

(5.7.1.1) Products and services

Select from:

Other, please specify

(5.7.1.2) Description of product/service

All our planned CAPEX is dedicated to renewable energy projects and is disclosed in 5.7. We therefore reported the figure "0" in the column "CAPEX planned for product/service", as we don't have planned CAPEX for other products and services than those already disclosed in 5.7.

(5.7.1.3) CAPEX planned for product/service

0

(5.7.1.4) Percentage of total CAPEX planned for products and services

0

(5.7.1.5) End year of CAPEX plan

2030
[Add row]

(5.9) What is the trend in your organization’s water-related capital expenditure (CAPEX) and operating expenditure (OPEX) for the reporting year, and the anticipated trend for the next reporting year?

(5.9.1) Water-related CAPEX (+/- % change)

100

(5.9.2) Anticipated forward trend for CAPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.3) Water-related OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.4) Anticipated forward trend for OPEX (+/- % change)

0

(5.9.5) Please explain

Because the production of renewable hydrogen uses water for the electrolysis process, we consider power-to-x (P2X) and renewable hydrogen production to be water-related CAPEX and OPEX. In 2023, our water-related CAPEX saw a substantial increase due to new investments in power-to-X (P2X) facilities. The CAPEX incurred for manufacture of hydrogen in 2023 (DKK 552 million), but we have not publicly disclosed a comparable 2022 figure. Ørsted has no operational P2X projects and has during 2024 re-prioritized our focus within the liquid e-fuels market, leading to ceasing execution of our only P2X project under construction. Based on this, we have disclosed the 2023 CAPEX change as “100%”, the forward trend in CAPEX as “0%”, and both OPEX developments as “0%”. These are indicative figures, and we refer to our quarterly and annual reports for financial information related to Ørsted’s P2X business.

[Fixed row]

(5.10) Does your organization use an internal price on environmental externalities?

	Use of internal pricing of environmental externalities	Environmental externality priced
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water

[Fixed row]

(5.10.1) Provide details of your organization’s internal price on carbon.

Row 1

(5.10.1.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:
 Shadow price

(5.10.1.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply
 Drive energy efficiency

- Drive low-carbon investment

(5.10.1.3) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment to international standards
- Alignment to scientific guidance

(5.10.1.4) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

In line with best-practice recommendations by the UN Global Compact

(5.10.1.5) Scopes covered

Select all that apply

- Scope 1

(5.10.1.6) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.1.8) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Static

(5.10.1.10) Minimum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

750

(5.10.1.11) Maximum actual price used (currency per metric ton CO2e)

750

(5.10.1.12) Business decision-making processes the internal price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Operations
- Procurement

(5.10.1.13) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for all decision-making processes

(5.10.1.14) % total emissions in the reporting year in selected scopes this internal price covers

2

(5.10.1.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.1.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

In our Offshore Operations, we apply an internal price on carbon in all business cases analysis for existing logistic setups. We apply a shadow price of EUR 100 per tonne CO2e in the business case analysis to inform decisions on both the vessel type and the specific model. The applied price on carbon is in line with best-practice recommendations by the UN Global Compact. Ørsted's vessels that we use to operate and maintain our offshore wind farms is our biggest source of our scope 1 GHG emissions, that is not yet part of the EU Emissions Trading System. With our climate strategy, we have decided to pursue all initiatives within offshore logistics operations that stay within our budgets and can reduce greenhouse gas emissions at a cost below EUR 100 per tonne CO2e. Using an internal price on carbon is therefore an important tool that guides our work to decarbonise our offshore logistics on existing sites. To monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of this pricing approach, we continuously track the fuel consumption and corresponding CO2 emissions of our vessels. We regularly review the performance data against our targets to ensure that the internal carbon price is leading to the anticipated reductions in greenhouse gas emissions. For example, in the Borssele 1 and 2 wind farm project, we monitored the fuel savings and CO2 reductions achieved by chartering a hybrid Crew Transfer Vessel (CTV). Based on an estimate of 200 sailing days per year, this leads to savings of 100m3 fuel per year, when compared to a standard CTV. The corresponding CO2 savings are approximately 300 tonnes CO2e

per year. Additionally, we assess the financial impact of the internal carbon price on our logistics operations to ensure it remains a viable tool for driving emissions reductions. The lessons learned from these evaluations inform our ongoing and future investments, ensuring that the internal carbon price continues to support our climate commitments effectively.
[Add row]

(5.10.2) Provide details of your organization's internal price on water.

Row 1

(5.10.2.1) Type of pricing scheme

Select from:

- Shadow price

(5.10.2.2) Objectives for implementing internal price

Select all that apply

- Drive water-related investment
- Drive water efficiency

(5.10.2.3) Factors beyond current market price are considered in the price

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.2.4) Factors considered when determining the price

Select all that apply

- Alignment to international standards
- Alignment to scientific guidance
- Existing water tariffs

(5.10.2.5) Calculation methodology and assumptions made in determining the price

We use an internal price on freshwater to inform decision making in business cases for initiatives at our CHP plants. It is applied as a shadow price and specifically relates to initiatives that potentially lead to water savings or energy savings. The internal price on water applied is based on LCA studies.

(5.10.2.6) Stages of the value chain covered

Select all that apply

- Direct operations

(5.10.2.7) Pricing approach used – spatial variance

Select from:

- Uniform

(5.10.2.9) Pricing approach used – temporal variance

Select from:

- Static

(5.10.2.11) Minimum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

10

(5.10.2.12) Maximum actual price used (currency per cubic meter)

10

(5.10.2.13) Business decision-making processes the internal water price is applied to

Select all that apply

- Operations
- Procurement

(5.10.2.14) Internal price is mandatory within business decision-making processes

Select from:

- Yes, for some decision-making processes, please specify :Bioenergy sites, incl. combined heat and power stations

(5.10.2.15) Pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve objectives

Select from:

- Yes

(5.10.2.16) Details of how the pricing approach is monitored and evaluated to achieve your objectives

We regularly track the cost of freshwater in the area where our water related impacts are most significant. This data serves as input in our shadow pricing approach and thereby promoting water efficiency in our operations. If the shadow price over time should become immaterial relative to the actual cost of the freshwater, we would revise our approach.

[Add row]

(5.11) Do you engage with your value chain on environmental issues?

Suppliers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change
 Forests

Smallholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

Customers

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Yes

(5.11.2) Environmental issues covered

Select all that apply

- Climate change

Investors and shareholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Ørsted engages all our stakeholders on sustainability, e.g. by publicly sharing our learnings from our green transformation. Ørsted was once one of the most coal-intensive energy companies in Europe. Today, we're one of the world's most sustainable energy companies, and a global leader in the transition to green energy: <https://orsted.com/en/who-we-are/our-purpose/our-green-energy-transformation> We are not disclosing any specific metrics for the engagement of our investors in this CDP response.

Other value chain stakeholders

(5.11.1) Engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(5.11.3) Primary reason for not engaging with this stakeholder on environmental issues

Select from:

- Not an immediate strategic priority

(5.11.4) Explain why you do not engage with this stakeholder on environmental issues

We are not disclosing any specific metrics for the engagement of other value chain stakeholders in this CDP response.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.1) Does your organization assess and classify suppliers according to their dependencies and/or impacts on the environment?

Climate change

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Contribution to supplier-related Scope 3 emissions

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

In 2020, we launched a supply chain decarbonisation programme to engage with our strategic suppliers on climate change. These suppliers are involved in the manufacturing and installation of renewable energy assets, and they are selected based on a top spend analysis, high CO2 emission categories and our project pipeline. We don't work with a single threshold to define substantive climate impacts, but from an overall prioritization, we have identified the approx. 50 strategic suppliers we engage.

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Less than 1%

(5.11.1.6) Number of Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

47

Forests

(5.11.1.1) Assessment of supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- Yes, we assess the dependencies and/or impacts of our suppliers

(5.11.1.2) Criteria for assessing supplier dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select all that apply

- Dependence on ecosystem services/environmental assets
- Impact on deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.1.3) % Tier 1 suppliers assessed

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.1.4) Define a threshold for classifying suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Ørsted engages all our tier 1 forest biomass suppliers on sustainability, and we assess their sustainability performance related to forest biomass. For the purpose of this CDP report, we have defined "substantive forest impacts" as wooden biomass without any third-party certification. Because Ørsted sources 100% certified sustainable wooden biomass, we have disclosed that none of our suppliers have a "substantive impact".

(5.11.1.5) % Tier 1 suppliers meeting the thresholds for substantive dependencies and/or impacts on the environment

Select from:

- None
- [Fixed row]

(5.11.2) Does your organization prioritize which suppliers to engage with on environmental issues?

Climate change

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to climate change
- Procurement spend
- Product lifecycle
- Strategic status of suppliers

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

To deliver on our 2040 net-zero target, we need to tackle the carbon emissions tied to our value chains. Tackling our supply chain emissions is our next frontier. Within our renewable energy supply chain, the two main drivers of emissions are the materials our suppliers use to make components, and the fuels used in vessels. To cut supply chain emissions, we are dependent on the success of our suppliers, and their suppliers in turn, meaning that active collaboration is key. With our supply chain decarbonisation programme, we aim to drive decarbonization of the renewable energy supply chain. Our efforts are centered around engagement across our supply chain and across industries – mainly in cross-sector collaborative initiatives with companies that make use of the same CO2-intensive materials as we do. The programme consists of four pillars: 1) Supplier engagement, 2) Supplier partnerships, 3) Cross-sector collaboration, and 4) Tracking carbon progress. In our "supplier engagement" pillar, we engage suppliers on three simple, coherent levers to drive change in the supply chain: a) Set science-based targets and report on their emissions, b) Cover their electricity consumption with 100 % renewable electricity by the end of 2025, and c) Develop roadmaps for transitioning to renewable energy. From 2024, we are also starting to engage suppliers on biodiversity, circularity, carbon footprint of their products, and on their climate engagement of their own supply chains.

Forests

(5.11.2.1) Supplier engagement prioritization on this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, we prioritize which suppliers to engage with on this environmental issue

(5.11.2.2) Criteria informing which suppliers are prioritized for engagement on this environmental issue

Select all that apply

- Material sourcing
- Regulatory compliance
- Reputation management
- Business risk mitigation
- Strategic status of suppliers
- Supplier performance improvement

In line with the criteria used to classify suppliers as having substantive dependencies and/or impacts relating to forests

(5.11.2.4) Please explain

We only source wooden biomass certified as sustainable by independent, third-party certification bodies, in line with Danish legislation. Our biomass is sourced from sustainably managed production forests with ongoing reforestation, and we only source wood pellets and chips which come from residues and low-grade wood, most often from sawdust, regular thinning of forests, harvesting residues, or diseased trees. As part of the continuous work, we do to ensure that the biomass we use is certified as sustainable, we engage 100% of our tier 1 forest biomass suppliers on sustainability.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.5) Do your suppliers have to meet environmental requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Climate change

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

We have turned the three levers of the supplier engagement pillar of our supply chain decarbonization programme (CDP reporting, science-based targets, and 100% renewable electricity) into contractual climate requirements for suppliers in two high-impact categories, that represent high share of our supply chain CO2-emissions and procurement spend. The two categories are wind turbines and cables. Together these categories represent approx. 33% of total lifecycle emissions from an average offshore wind farm. We have introduced the three contractual climate requirements as standard requirements in all future contracts with all our wind turbine and cable suppliers. The scope and pace of this approach has been informed by our supplier dialogue and understanding the supplier maturity on climate. With this approach, we aim to set the pace and direction of our industry, and work with our suppliers towards net-zero.

Forests

(5.11.5.1) Suppliers have to meet specific environmental requirements related to this environmental issue as part of the purchasing process

Select from:

Yes, environmental requirements related to this environmental issue are included in our supplier contracts

(5.11.5.2) Policy in place for addressing supplier non-compliance

Select from:

Yes, we have a policy in place for addressing non-compliance

(5.11.5.3) Comment

It is contractual requirements for all Ørsted's of wooden biomass, that all biomass must have a sustainability certification, that the suppliers may not cause deforestation from their own operations and supply chain, that no biomass may be tree-stumps or roots, and that no biomass may be from primary forests.
[Fixed row]

(5.11.6) Provide details of the environmental requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process, and the compliance measures in place.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We expect our suppliers to set SBTi approved science-based targets. This is integrated in our purchasing process through our supply chain decarbonization programme, where we engage key suppliers representing 51% of Ørsted's total procurement spend. We also ask 100% of our suppliers to aspire to set science-based targets, formalized in our Code of Conduct for business partners. Today 23% of our suppliers by total procurement spend has set science-based targets. We have turned the three levers of the supplier engagement pillar of our supply chain decarbonization programme (CDP reporting, science-based targets, and 100% renewable electricity) into contractual climate requirements for suppliers in two high-impact categories, that represent high share of our supply chain CO₂-emissions and procurement spend. The two categories are wind turbines and cables. Together these categories represent approx. 33% of total lifecycle emissions from an average offshore wind farm. We have introduced the three contractual climate requirements as standard requirements in all future contracts with all our wind turbine and cable suppliers. The scope and pace of this approach has been informed by our supplier dialogue and understanding the supplier maturity on climate. With this approach, we aim to set the pace and direction of our industry, and work with our suppliers towards net-zero. The disclosed % tier-1 supplier related scope 3 emissions is an approximation based on procurement spend.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- No deforestation or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First-party verification
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

It is a contractual requirement for all Ørsted's suppliers of wooden biomass that they may not cause deforestation from their own operations and biomass supply chain, that no biomass may be from primary forests, and that no biomass may be tree-stumps or roots. This is a contractual requirement relevant for forest biomass, and it applies for 100% of our procurement spend on suppliers of wooden biomass – who are all assessed to be in compliance with the requirement. In 2023, these suppliers represented 6% of Ørsted's total procurement spend across all business units.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Setting a low-carbon or renewable energy target

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating
 Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We expect our strategic suppliers cover their electricity consumption with 100 % renewable electricity by the end of 2025. In 2022, we extended this expectation to all tier 1 suppliers, meaning that we expect all suppliers to use renewable electricity when providing products or services to Ørsted by 2025 at the latest. Today 27% of our suppliers by total procurement spend covers their full electricity consumption with renewable electricity certificates. We have turned the three levers of the supplier engagement pillar of our supply chain decarbonization programme (CDP reporting, science-based targets, and 100% renewable electricity) into contractual climate requirements for suppliers in two high-impact categories, that represent high share of our supply chain CO2-emissions and procurement spend. The two categories are wind turbines and cables. Together these categories represent approx. 33% of total lifecycle emissions from an average offshore wind farm. We have introduced the three contractual climate requirements as standard requirements in all future contracts with all our wind turbine and cable suppliers. The scope and pace of this approach has been informed by our supplier dialogue and understanding the supplier maturity on climate. With this approach, we aim to set the pace and direction of our industry, and work with our suppliers towards net-zero. The disclosed % tier-1 supplier related scope 3 emissions is an approximation based on procurement spend.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Environmental disclosure through a public platform

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 26-50%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 1-25%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Providing information on appropriate actions that can be taken to address non-compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We expect our strategic suppliers to disclose their own emissions to CDP. This is integrated as an expectation in Ørsted's purchasing process through our supply chain decarbonization programme, where we engage key suppliers representing 51% of Ørsted's total procurement spend. Today 47% of our suppliers by total procurement spend report to CDP. We have turned the three levers of the supplier engagement pillar of our supply chain decarbonization programme (CDP reporting, science-based targets, and 100% renewable electricity) into contractual climate requirements for suppliers in two high-impact categories, that represent high share of our supply chain CO₂-emissions and procurement spend. The two categories are wind turbines and cables. Together these categories represent approx. 33% of total lifecycle emissions from an average offshore wind farm. We have introduced the three contractual climate requirements as standard requirements in all future contracts with all our wind turbine and cable suppliers. The scope and pace of this approach has been informed by our supplier dialogue and understanding the supplier maturity on climate. With this approach, we aim to set the pace and direction of our industry, and work with our suppliers towards net-zero. The disclosed % tier-1 supplier related scope 3 emissions is an approximation based on procurement spend.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Compliance with an environmental certification, please specify :SBP, FSC, PEFC

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First-party verification
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

It is a contractual requirement for all Ørsted's suppliers of wooden biomass that all biomass must meet a relevant third-party sustainability certification (SBP, FSC, PEFC). This is a contractual requirement relevant for forest biomass, and it applies for 100% of our procurement spend on suppliers of wooden biomass – who are all assessed to be in compliance with the requirement. In 2023, these suppliers represented 6% of Ørsted's total procurement spend across all business units.

Forests

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Disclosure of GHG emissions to your organization (Scope 1, 2 and 3)

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- Certification
- First-party verification
- On-site third-party audit
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Supplier self-assessment

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Exclude

(5.11.6.12) Comment

It is a contractual requirement for all Ørsted's suppliers of wooden biomass to measure and share their GHG emissions footprint of the biomass they provide. This is a contractual requirement relevant for forest biomass, and it applies for 100% of our procurement spend on suppliers of wooden biomass – who are all assessed to be in compliance with the requirement. In 2023, these suppliers represented 6% of Ørsted's total procurement spend across all business units.

Climate change

(5.11.6.1) Environmental requirement

Select from:

- Adoption of the UN International Labour Organization Principles

(5.11.6.2) Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this environmental requirement

Select all that apply

- On-site third-party audit hotline
- Second-party verification
- Supplier self-assessment
- Community-based monitoring
- Supplier scorecard or rating
- Grievance mechanism/ Whistleblowing

(5.11.6.3) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.4) % tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.7) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers required to comply with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.6.8) % tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions attributable to the suppliers in compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.9) Response to supplier non-compliance with this environmental requirement

Select from:

- Retain and engage

(5.11.6.10) % of non-compliant suppliers engaged

Select from:

- 76-99%

(5.11.6.11) Procedures to engage non-compliant suppliers

Select all that apply

- Developing quantifiable, time-bound targets and milestones to bring suppliers back into compliance

(5.11.6.12) Comment

We require all contracted suppliers to live up to the UN International Labour Organization Principles, formalized as a requirement in Ørsted's Code of Conduct for business partners (CoC), which is a standard appendix to all supplier contracts. We expect our business partners to also comply with all applicable national and international laws, regulations, and standards stated in the CoC. In practice, it is not feasible to track and document such compliance, and the "80%" compliance disclosed in this response is an approximation based on the coverage of our RPP screenings, described below: Through our Responsible Business Partner Programme (RPP) we take a risk-based approach to engage with suppliers, assess our suppliers' adherence to the CoC and collaborate to close gaps identified to achieve compliance with our CoC. For suppliers representing at least 80% of our total procurement spend, we annually carry out a risk based RPP screening (country risk, category risk, spend) to prioritise suppliers for further engagement or an RPP assessment, where we evaluate whether suppliers meet the expectations in our CoC by reviewing relevant management systems and practices. If we identify non-compliances with our CoC, we make an improvement plan with the supplier and have regular contact on implementation and closure of findings identified. The disclosed tier 1 supplier related scope 3 emissions is an approximation based on procurement spend.

[Add row]

(5.11.7) Provide further details of your organization's supplier engagement on environmental issues.

Climate change

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- Emissions reduction

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Support suppliers to develop public time-bound action plans with clear milestones
- Support suppliers to set their own environmental commitments across their operations

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers
- Collect targets information at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Collaborate with suppliers on innovative business models and corporate renewable energy sourcing mechanisms

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.7.6) % of tier 1 supplier-related scope 3 emissions covered by engagement

Select from:

- 51-75%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

5

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

With Ørsted's supply chain decarbonization programme, we engage suppliers covering 51% of our total procurement spend. With the programme, we also engage some approx. 5-10 strategic tier 2 suppliers. Our measures of success for engagement of our strategic suppliers, focus on our three engagement levers: 1) Set science-based targets and report on their emissions 2) Cover their electricity consumption with 100 % renewable electricity by the end of 2025 3) Develop roadmaps for transitioning to renewable energy i) Threshold for measure of success: A) We have a strategic target to reduce scope 1-3 emissions intensity (excl. gas sales) 77% per kWh from 2018 to 2030. ii) Impact of engagement in 2023: 1) By the end of 2023,

45% of our strategic suppliers had either set a science-based emissions reduction target (26%) or committed to do so (19%). Example of impact: This means that several of our strategic suppliers today have SBTi-approved targets, while no-one (0%) had so prior to the launch of our supply chain decarbonization programme. As a result, several of our suppliers have moved forward their investments in low emission products and services. 2) By the end of 2023, 44% of our strategic suppliers covered 100% of their electricity consumption with green electricity and further 24% have committed to do so by 2025. Example of impact: Prior to the launch of the programme, only 21% used 100% green electricity. Ørsted support our suppliers through the issuance of renewable electricity guidelines and through our ongoing decarbonisation engagement to help them select the best solutions for sourcing renewable electricity. Development related to threshold (Ørsted's strategic targets): A) From 2018 to 2023 Ørsted reduced our total scope 1-3 emissions intensity 75%. Example of impact: Together with supply chain partners, we announced in June 2023, that we will be rolling out industry-leading solutions to decarbonise five key sources of greenhouse gas emissions from offshore wind (foundations, vessels for operations, towers, cables, and blades). Read more about these initiatives at: <https://orsted.com/en/who-we-are/sustainability/climate/decarbonisation-of-supply-chain-and-natural-gas-wholesale/taking-action-towards-net-zero-wind-farms>

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :1) Set science-based targets and report on their emissions 2) Cover their electricity consumption with 100 % renewable electricity by the end of 2025 3) Develop roadmaps for transitioning to renewable energy

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Yes

Forests

(5.11.7.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Timber products

(5.11.7.2) Action driven by supplier engagement

Select from:

- No deforestation and/or conversion of other natural ecosystems

(5.11.7.3) Type and details of engagement

Capacity building

- Provide training, support and best practices on how to mitigate environmental impact

Financial incentives

- Provide financial incentives for certified products

Information collection

- Collect GHG emissions data at least annually from suppliers

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with suppliers on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Encourage collaborative work in landscapes or jurisdictions

(5.11.7.4) Upstream value chain coverage

Select all that apply

- Tier 1 suppliers
- Tier 2 suppliers

(5.11.7.5) % of tier 1 suppliers by procurement spend covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.7) % tier 1 suppliers with substantive impacts and/or dependencies related to this environmental issue covered by engagement

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.7.8) Number of tier 2+ suppliers engaged

(5.11.7.9) Describe the engagement and explain the effect of your engagement on the selected environmental action

Ørsted only sources forest biomass certified as sustainable by independent, third-party certification bodies. In addition to this, we have several contractual requirements for all (100%) of our suppliers of wooden biomass: 1) No deforestation from their own operations and biomass supply chain, 2) No biomass from primary forests, 3) No tree-stumps or roots, and 4) the suppliers must measure and share their GHG emissions footprint of the biomass they provide. These contractual requirements apply for 100% of our procurement spend on suppliers of forest biomass. In 2023, these suppliers represented 6% of Ørsted's total procurement spend across all business units. To support suppliers to deliver on our sustainability requirements, we engage all our suppliers of wooden biomass. i) *Threshold for measure of success:* Our main measure of success is to meet Ørsted's ongoing target to continue sourcing 100% certified sustainable biomass. ii) *Impact of engagement in 2023:* In 2023 Ørsted again sourced 100% certified sustainable biomass. As part of our engagement of all direct suppliers (tier 1, e.g. the producers of forest biomass), we regularly perform supplier visits. During these visits we also visit our suppliers' supplier (our tier 2) of biomass feedstock, such as local forest owners, forest management companies, or wood processing industries. This typically involves visiting forests sites together with our supplier to assess and evaluate the local forestry practices to get a deep understanding of sustainability aspects of the full forest biomass supply chain. We typically discuss environmental sustainability, traceability, certification, and forest management related themes, and specifically from what types of forest our tier 1 suppliers source their biomass. We don't systematically track the number of tier 2 suppliers engaged in this way, and "10" is an approximate number of these tier 2 suppliers engaged in 2023. Ørsted also source forest biomass from traders, i.e. companies that buy forest biomass and resells it to their customers. In this case we engage directly with the trader (our tier 1 supplier), but in many cases will also have engaged with their supplier because their supplier is often our direct supplier as well. Thus, Ørsted regularly engage with our tier 2 suppliers of forest biomass.

(5.11.7.10) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers meet an environmental requirement related to this environmental issue

Select from:

- Yes, please specify the environmental requirement :100% certified sustainable wooden biomass, no deforestation

(5.11.7.11) Engagement is helping your tier 1 suppliers engage with their own suppliers on the selected action

Select from:

- Yes

[Add row]

(5.11.8) Provide details of any environmental smallholder engagement activity

Row 1

(5.11.8.1) Commodity

Select from:

- Timber products

(5.11.8.2) Type and details of smallholder engagement approach**Capacity building**

- Provide training, support and best practices on sustainable agriculture practices and nutrient management

Financial incentives

- Provide financial incentives for certified products

Innovation and collaboration

- Collaborate with smallholders on innovations to reduce environmental impacts in products and services
- Encourage smallholders to take part in landscape or jurisdictional initiatives

(5.11.8.3) Number of smallholders engaged

10

(5.11.8.4) Effect of engagement and measures of success

Ørsted engages all tier 1 forest biomass suppliers on sustainability, no matter the size of the supplier. However, we do not have smallholders as our direct tier 1 suppliers of forest biomass. In our supply chain, smallholders are tier 2 suppliers, that we may also engage when we are visiting our tier 1 suppliers to engage them on sustainability. Full information on our forest related supplier engagement is disclosed in 5.11.7, but it is recapped here: i) *Threshold for measure of success:* Our main measure of success is to meet Ørsted's ongoing target to continue sourcing 100% certified sustainable biomass. ii) *Impact of engagement in 2023:* In 2023 Ørsted again sourced 100% certified sustainable biomass. As part of our engagement of all direct suppliers (tier 1, e.g. the producers of forest biomass), we regularly perform supplier visits. During these visits we also visit our suppliers' supplier (our tier 2) of biomass feedstock, such as local forest owners or forest management companies. These tier 2 suppliers we engage may be smallholders. We don't systematically track the number of tier 2 suppliers engaged in this way, and "10" is an approximate number of these tier 2 suppliers including smallholders engaged in 2023.

[Add row]

(5.11.9) Provide details of any environmental engagement activity with other stakeholders in the value chain.

Climate change

(5.11.9.1) Type of stakeholder

Select from:

- Customers

(5.11.9.2) Type and details of engagement

Innovation and collaboration

- Engage with stakeholders to advocate for policy or regulatory change

(5.11.9.3) % of stakeholder type engaged

Select from:

- 100%

(5.11.9.4) % stakeholder-associated scope 3 emissions

Select from:

- None

(5.11.9.5) Rationale for engaging these stakeholders and scope of engagement

In this response "customers" means "governments", as it is governments that set national build-out targets for offshore wind and tender new offshore wind capacity. At Ørsted, we're happy to share our expertise and help governments build offshore wind faster, while also unlocking its many benefits to the climate, nature, and local communities. Today, it often takes longer to plan than to build an offshore wind farm. Governments and the private sector must collaborate to create an enabling regulatory environment and streamline permitting processes.

(5.11.9.6) Effect of engagement and measures of success

In Ørsted, we engage and collaborate with with governments in multiple ways, also beyond what it is possible to capture with the specific initiative disclosed in section 5.11.9 of this CDP response. The development of offshore wind power over the past three decades has been made possible by the constructive interplay between visionary policymakers and industry. Governments have ensured demand and volume through ambitious green energy targets, political support, funding of public research and dedicated offshore wind policies. i) Threshold for measure of success: - Join at least 1 multi-stakeholder initiative, that aims to bring together governments and the private sector to accelerate the global deployment of offshore wind. ii) Description of the impact in reporting year. - In 2023, Ørsted did join 1 such multi-stakeholder initiative, when we became the first energy company to join the Global Offshore Wind Alliance (GOWA). As government representatives, other GOWA member countries include Australia, Belgium, Colombia, Denmark, Germany, Ireland, Japan, the Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Saint Lucia, the UK, and the US. Through GOWA, Ørsted aims to fast-track offshore wind deployment and help emerging markets off to a good start. By joining GOWA, Ørsted seeks to share knowledge and best practice to help meet the alliance's ambition of seeing at least 380 GW offshore wind capacity built by 2030.

[Add row]

(5.13) Has your organization already implemented any mutually beneficial environmental initiatives due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement?

	Environmental initiatives implemented due to CDP Supply Chain member engagement	Primary reason for not implementing environmental initiatives	Explain why your organization has not implemented any environmental initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No, and we do not plan to within the next two years	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Not an immediate strategic priority	No immediate requests.

[Fixed row]

C6. Environmental Performance - Consolidation Approach

(6.1) Provide details on your chosen consolidation approach for the calculation of environmental performance data.

	Consolidation approach used	Provide the rationale for the choice of consolidation approach
Climate change	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	To align consolidation approach between reporting of financial data and all non-financial data.
Forests	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	To align consolidation approach between reporting of financial data and all non-financial data.
Water	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	To align consolidation approach between reporting of financial data and all non-financial data.
Plastics	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	To align consolidation approach between reporting of financial data and all non-financial data.
Biodiversity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial control	To align consolidation approach between reporting of financial data and all non-financial data.

[Fixed row]

C7. Environmental performance - Climate Change

(7.1.1) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

	Has there been a structural change?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.1.2) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?
	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

[Fixed row]

(7.3) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

(7.3.1) Scope 2, location-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

(7.3.2) Scope 2, market-based

Select from:

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

(7.3.3) Comment

Scope 2 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol and include 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 country-specific emission factors. Market-based emissions take into account renewable power purchased and assume that regular power is delivered as residual power

[Fixed row]

(7.5) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2006

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

18300000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are reported based on the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and cover 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 based on 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 primarily calculated as energy consumption multiplied by emission factors

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2006

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol and include 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 country-specific emission factors.

Scope 2 (market-based)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2006

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200000

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol and include 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. Market-based emissions take into account renewable power purchased and assume that regular power is delivered as residual power.

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

225500.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): C1 is categorised spend data multiplied by relevant spend-category-specific emission factors.

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1032000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): C2 includes upstream GHG emissions (cradle to operations) from acquired and installed wind and solar farms in the month when the wind or solar farm has reached commercial operation date (COD).

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3571000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): C3 is calculated based on actual fuel consumption and power sales to end customers multiplied by relevant emission factors. We use separate emission factors for green and regular power sales.

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): C4 only includes fuel for helicopter transport. Emissions from other transport types are included in the emission factors we use for purchased goods and services.

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

500.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): C5 is calculated based on actual waste data multiplied by relevant emission factors.

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10000.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): C6 is calculated based on mileage allowances for employee travel in own cars and GHG emissions from plane travel provided by our travel agent.

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8500.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): C7 is calculated based on estimates of the distance travelled and travel type (e.g. car or train).

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): The subcategory C8 is not relevant for Ørsted.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3500.0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): C9 is calculated based on volumes of residual products, estimated distances transported, and relevant emission factors for transport.

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): The subcategory C10 is not relevant for Ørsted.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): C11 is calculated based on actual sales of gas to both end customers and wholesalers as reported in our ESG consolidation system. The different types of gas sold have specific upstream and downstream emission factors.

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): The subcategory C12 is not relevant for Ørsted.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): The subcategory C13 is not relevant for Ørsted.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): The subcategory C14 is not relevant for Ørsted.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments**(7.5.1) Base year end**

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): The subcategory C15 is not relevant for Ørsted.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): Not relevant for Ørsted

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

(7.5.1) Base year end

12/31/2018

(7.5.2) Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.5.3) Methodological details

*Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3) Scope 3 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol, where the scope 3 inventory is split into 15 subcategories (C1-C15): Not relevant for Ørsted
[Fixed row]*

(7.6) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1585000

(7.6.3) Methodological details

Scope 1 emissions are reported based on the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and cover 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 based on 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 primarily calculated as energy consumption multiplied by emission factors

Past year 1

(7.6.1) Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2510000

(7.6.2) End date

12/30/2022

(7.6.3) Methodological details

*Scope 1 emissions are reported based on the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Protocol and cover 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 based on 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 primarily calculated as energy consumption multiplied by emission factors
[Fixed row]*

(7.7) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

700

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol and include 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 country-specific emission factors. Market-based emissions take into account renewable power purchased and assume that regular power is delivered as residual power

Past year 1

(7.7.1) Gross global Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

45000

(7.7.2) Gross global Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e) (if applicable)

970

(7.7.3) End date

12/30/2022

(7.7.4) Methodological details

Scope 2 emissions are reported based on the GHG Protocol and include 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 country-specific emission factors. Market-based emissions take into account renewable power purchased and assume that regular power is delivered as residual power

[Fixed row]

(7.8) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

328000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Spend-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 1: Purchased goods and services, is categorized spend data multiplied by relevant spend-category-specific emission factors

Capital goods

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

91000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Supplier-specific method
- Asset-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 2: capital goods, includes 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 operation.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1314000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 3: fuel- and energy-related activities is calculated based on actual fuel consumption and power sales, multiplied by relevant emission factors. We include all power sales to end consumers and use separate emission factors for green and regular power sales.

Upstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

200

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 4: upstream transportation and distribution, only includes fuel for helicopter transport. Emissions from other transport types are included in the emission factors we use for purchased goods and services.

Waste generated in operations**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Waste-type-specific method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 5: waste generated in operations, is calculated based on actual waste data multiplied by relevant emission factors

Business travel**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

18000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 6: business travel, is calculated based on mileage allowances for employee travel in own cars and GHG emissions from plane travel provided by our travel agent.

Employee commuting**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

13000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 7: employee commuting, is calculated based on estimates of the distance travelled and travel type (e.g. car or train)

Upstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Other, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 8: upstream leased assets, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Downstream transportation and distribution

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

- Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

- Distance-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 9: downstream transport and distribution, is calculated based on volumes of residual products, estimated distances transported, and relevant GHG emission factors for transport.

Processing of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 10: processing of sold products, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Use of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3862000

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Fuel-based method

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

Category 11: use of sold products, is calculated based on actual sales of gas to both end users and wholesale as reported in our ESG consolidation system. The total gas trade is divided into natural gas, LNG, and biogas, which have specific up- and downstream emission factors.

End of life treatment of sold products

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 12: end of life treatment of sold products, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0"

Downstream leased assets

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 13: downstream leased assets, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Franchises

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 14: franchises, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Investments**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 15: investments, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Other (upstream)**(7.8.1) Evaluation status**

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category: other (upstream), is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW],

fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Other (downstream)

(7.8.1) Evaluation status

Select from:

Not relevant, calculated

(7.8.2) Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.3) Emissions calculation methodology

Select all that apply

Other, please specify

(7.8.4) Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

(7.8.5) Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category: other (downstream), is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".
[Fixed row]

(7.8.1) Disclose or restate your Scope 3 emissions data for previous years.

Past year 1

(7.8.1.1) End date

12/30/2022

(7.8.1.2) Scope 3: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e)

350000

(7.8.1.3) Scope 3: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e)

1456000

(7.8.1.4) Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e)

1837000

(7.8.1.5) Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

1000

(7.8.1.6) Scope 3: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e)

2000

(7.8.1.7) Scope 3: Business travel (metric tons CO2e)

15000

(7.8.1.8) Scope 3: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e)

11000

(7.8.1.9) Scope 3: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.10) Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e)

3000

(7.8.1.11) Scope 3: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.12) Scope 3: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

7309000

(7.8.1.13) Scope 3: End of life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.14) Scope 3: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.15) Scope 3: Franchises (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.16) Scope 3: Investments (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.17) Scope 3: Other (upstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.18) Scope 3: Other (downstream) (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.8.1.19) Comment

No restatements in 2023
[Fixed row]

(7.9) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 3	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Third-party verification or assurance process in place

[Fixed row]

(7.9.1) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.1.1) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.1.2) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.1.3) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.1.4) Attach the statement

Orsted-AR-2023.pdf

(7.9.1.5) Page/section reference

Independent limited assurance report on selected ESG data in the Sustainability statements found on p. 249-250. The assurance statement refer to our entire climate disclosure on p. 87-101. Scope 1 emissions data is reported on p.100 and marked with a 'blue eye icon', as referenced in the assurance report.

(7.9.1.6) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.1.7) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.2) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 market-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Orsted-AR-2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Independent limited assurance report on selected ESG data in the Sustainability statements found on p. 249-250. The assurance statement refer to our entire climate disclosure on p. 87-101. Scope 2 emissions data is reported on p.100 and marked with a 'blue eye icon', as referenced in the assurance report.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Row 2

(7.9.2.1) Scope 2 approach

Select from:

Scope 2 location-based

(7.9.2.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

Annual process

(7.9.2.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

Complete

(7.9.2.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

Limited assurance

(7.9.2.5) Attach the statement

Orsted-AR-2023.pdf

(7.9.2.6) Page/ section reference

Independent limited assurance report on selected ESG data in the Sustainability statements found on p. 249-250. The assurance statement refer to our entire climate disclosure on p. 87-101. Scope 3 emissions data is reported on p.100 and marked with a 'blue eye icon', as referenced in the assurance report.

(7.9.2.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

ISAE 3410

(7.9.2.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.9.3) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Row 1

(7.9.3.1) Scope 3 category

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Capital goods | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Business travel distribution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Employee commuting distribution | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Use of sold products activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Scope 3: Purchased goods and services | |

(7.9.3.2) Verification or assurance cycle in place

Select from:

- Annual process

(7.9.3.3) Status in the current reporting year

Select from:

- Complete

(7.9.3.4) Type of verification or assurance

Select from:

- Limited assurance

(7.9.3.5) Attach the statement

Orsted-AR-2023.pdf

(7.9.3.6) Page/section reference

Independent limited assurance report on selected ESG data in the Sustainability statements found on p. 249

(7.9.3.7) Relevant standard

Select from:

- ISAE 3410

(7.9.3.8) Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

[Add row]

(7.10) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?

Select from:

- Decreased

(7.10.1) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

Change in renewable energy consumption

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

925000

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

Decreased

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

37

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*This line summarizes our complete data for our green transformation from fossil energy to renewable energy. This is Ørsted's net change in scope 1-2 emissions (market based) from 2022 to 2023, including emission savings realised in our energy efficiency programme. In 2023, our emissions decreased by 925,000 tCO₂e or 37% compared to 2022. As our total scope 1 and market based scope 2 emissions in the previous year were 2,510,00 tCO₂e, we therefore arrived at 37% through $(1,589,000,000/2,510,000)*100=37\%$*

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

*Last year 0 tCO₂e were reduced by our emissions reduction projects that was not already counted in the line "change in renewable energy consumption". As our total scope 1 and market based scope 2 in the previous year was 2,510,000 tCO₂e, we arrived at 0% through $(0/2,510,000)*100=0\%$*

Divestment

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

na

Acquisitions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

na

Mergers

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

na

Change in output

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

na

Change in methodology

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

na

Change in boundary

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

na

Change in physical operating conditions

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

na

Unidentified

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

0

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

na

Other

(7.10.1.1) Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.10.1.2) Direction of change in emissions

Select from:

No change

(7.10.1.3) Emissions value (percentage)

(7.10.1.4) Please explain calculation

na
[Fixed row]

(7.10.2) Are your emissions performance calculations in 7.10 and 7.10.1 based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?

Select from:
 Market-based

(7.12) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Select from:
 Yes

(7.12.1) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
	3544000	Direct biogenic carbon emissions were 11% lower in 2023 than in 2022 as a result of the 11% reduction in the use of sustainable biomass as fuel.

[Fixed row]

(7.15) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Select from:
 Yes

(7.15.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used global warming potential (GWP).

Row 1

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
 CO2

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

1562900

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:
 IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 2

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:
 N2O

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

11800

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 3

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- CH4

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

7800

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

Row 4

(7.15.1.1) Greenhouse gas

Select from:

- SF6

(7.15.1.2) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)

2300

(7.15.1.3) GWP Reference

Select from:

- IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

[Add row]

(7.15.3) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

Fugitives

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0.1

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2269

(7.15.3.5) Comment

na

Combustion (Electric utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

1524008

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

124

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1539275

(7.15.3.5) Comment

na

Combustion (Gas utilities)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

4878

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

13

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

5236

(7.15.3.5) Comment

na

Combustion (Other)

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

0

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

0

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.15.3.5) Comment

na

Emissions not elsewhere classified

(7.15.3.1) Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)

34013

(7.15.3.2) Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)

144

(7.15.3.3) Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)

0

(7.15.3.4) Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

38041

(7.15.3.5) Comment

na
[Fixed row]

(7.16) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 and 2 emissions by country/area.

Denmark

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1554700

France

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6

Germany

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

6100

Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

43

Netherlands

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1600

Taiwan, China

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

4200

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

16600

United States of America

(7.16.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1600

[Fixed row]

(7.17) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

Select all that apply

By business division

(7.17.1) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

	Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Row 1	Corporate functions	400
Row 3	Bioenergy & Other	1551000
Row 4	Offshore	31900
Row 5	Onshore	1500

[Add row]

(7.19) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Comment
Electric utility activities	1575000	Decreased by 37% compared to 2022

[Fixed row]

(7.22) Break down your gross Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions between your consolidated accounting group and other entities included in your response.

Consolidated accounting group

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1585000

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

93000

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

700

(7.22.4) Please explain

Ørsted consolidated entities

All other entities

(7.22.1) Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.2) Scope 2, location-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.3) Scope 2, market-based emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.22.4) Please explain

*Reported emissions under 7.6 and 7.7 refer to consolidated entities only
[Fixed row]*

(7.23) Is your organization able to break down your emissions data for any of the subsidiaries included in your CDP response?

Select from:

No

(7.27) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Row 1

(7.27.1) Allocation challenges

Select from:

We face no challenges

(7.27.2) Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges

*To track emissions performance across our supply chain towards 2040, we have developed a 'levelised CO2' model. The model will enable us to track our performance by combining supplier CDP data with generic carbon data from life cycle analyses of offshore wind farm components. The model is currently used to calculate the total carbon footprint of our new offshore wind farms and will be further developed to cover onshore wind, solar PV technologies, and the more recent technologies in our portfolio. We are also working on creating an industry life cycle assessment (LCA) model for offshore wind together with The Carbon Trust and 11 energy peers to measure and compare carbon emission footprints. Additionally, to enhance the transparency and comparability of data for our stakeholders, we are contributing to the development of a standardized LCA methodology together with other energy developers.
[Add row]*

(7.28) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

(7.28.1) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Select from:

Yes

(7.28.2) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities

*To track emissions performance across our supply chain towards 2040, we have developed a 'levelised CO2' model. The model will enable us to track our performance by combining supplier CDP data with generic carbon data from life cycle analyses of offshore wind farm components. The model is currently used to calculate the total carbon footprint of our new offshore wind farms and will be further developed to cover onshore wind, solar PV technologies, and the more recent technologies in our portfolio. We are also working on creating an industry life cycle assessment (LCA) model for offshore wind together with The Carbon Trust and 11 energy peers to measure and compare carbon emission footprints. Additionally, to enhance the transparency and comparability of data for our stakeholders, we are contributing to the development of a standardized LCA methodology together with other energy developers.
[Fixed row]*

(7.29) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

Select from:

More than 75% but less than or equal to 80%

(7.30) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.1) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

10074047

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4690323

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

14764371

Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

617871

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

617871

Consumption of purchased or acquired heat

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

0

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

14284

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

14284

Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

Unable to confirm heating value

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

67

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

67

Total energy consumption

(7.30.1.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV (lower heating value)

(7.30.1.2) MWh from renewable sources

10691985

(7.30.1.3) MWh from non-renewable sources

4704608

(7.30.1.4) Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh

15396593

[Fixed row]

(7.30.6) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Select from:

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(7.30.7) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

10074047

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

10074047

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other biomass

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Coal

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

3782295

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

3782295

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Oil

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

162286

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1616

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

160670

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Gas

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

745742

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

51195

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

694547

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

Total fuel

(7.30.7.1) Heating value

Select from:

LHV

(7.30.7.2) Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14764371

(7.30.7.3) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1616

(7.30.7.4) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

51195

(7.30.7.6) MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

0

(7.30.7.7) MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

14711559

(7.30.7.8) Comment

n/a

[Fixed row]

(7.30.16) Provide a breakdown by country/area of your electricity/heat/steam/cooling consumption in the reporting year.

Denmark

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

617871

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

67319

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

14284

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

699474.00

France

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

0.00

Germany

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

3317

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

3317.00

Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

470

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

470.00

Netherlands

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

2326

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

2326.00

Taiwan, China

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

434

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

434.00

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

21404

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

21404.00

United States of America

(7.30.16.1) Consumption of purchased electricity (MWh)

16990

(7.30.16.2) Consumption of self-generated electricity (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.4) Consumption of purchased heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.5) Consumption of self-generated heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

(7.30.16.6) Total electricity/heat/steam/cooling energy consumption (MWh)

16990.00

[Fixed row]

(7.45) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Row 1

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.00002

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1586000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

unit total revenue

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

79255000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

9

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

Change in revenue

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our GHG intensity (scope 1 and 2) per unit of revenue 9 % in 2023 compared to 2022. The decrease was the result of a 37 % decrease in scope 1 emissions due to lower coal consumption (numerator) and a 31 % reduction in revenue (denominator).

Row 2

(7.45.1) Intensity figure

0.038

(7.45.2) Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

1586000

(7.45.3) Metric denominator

Select from:

megawatt hour generated (MWh)

(7.45.4) Metric denominator: Unit total

42159000

(7.45.5) Scope 2 figure used

Select from:

Market-based

(7.45.6) % change from previous year

37

(7.45.7) Direction of change

Select from:

Decreased

(7.45.8) Reasons for change

Select all that apply

Change in renewable energy consumption

Other emissions reduction activities

(7.45.9) Please explain

Our GHG intensity (scope 1 and 2) of energy generation decreased by 37 % in 2023 compared to 2022. The decrease was the result of a 37 % decrease in scope 1 emissions due to lower coal consumption (numerator) and unchanged total heat and power generation (denominator).

[Add row]

(7.46) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your Scope 1 emissions and emissions intensity relating to your total power plant capacity and generation during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

1335000

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

537.01

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

558.81

Oil

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

48000

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

571.43

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

600.00

Gas

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

159000

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

324.49

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

337.58

Sustainable biomass

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO₂e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Wind

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Solar

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Other renewable

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

0.00

(7.46.4) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Net generation)

0.00

Total

(7.46.1) Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1542000

(7.46.2) Emissions intensity based on gross or net electricity generation

Select from:

Gross

(7.46.3) Scope 1 emissions intensity (Gross generation)

36.19

[Fixed row]

(7.53.1) Provide details of your absolute emissions targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Abs 1

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi, 2021 [Approved Net-Zero Target Approval Letter].pdf

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Methane (CH4)

Nitrous oxide (N2O)

Carbon dioxide (CO2)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24300000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24300000.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24300000.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

83

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

2430000.000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3862000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3862000.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3862000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.45

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Ørsted's scope 3 emissions from "category 11: use of sold products", without any exclusions in the target coverage.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target is one of several science-based reduction targets for our scope 1-3 emissions, that together comprise our groupwide target to reach net-zero emissions by 2040.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

At Ørsted, we have a strategy to gradually phase out our natural gas portfolio towards 2040. Ørsted's scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from 'use of sold products' decreased by 47 % in 2023 compared to 2022, due to reduction in natural gas sales.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

- No

Row 2

(7.53.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Abs 2

(7.53.1.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.1.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.1.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.1.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.1.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.53.1.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 3

(7.53.1.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

Scope 3, Category 11 – Use of sold products

(7.53.1.11) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.1.24) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24300000

(7.53.1.31) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24300000.000

(7.53.1.32) Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24300000.000

(7.53.1.45) Base year Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products (metric tons CO2e)

100

(7.53.1.52) Base year total Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

83

(7.53.1.53) Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

(7.53.1.54) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.1.55) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

67.07

(7.53.1.56) Total emissions at end date of target covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

8001990.000

(7.53.1.69) Scope 3, Category 11: Use of sold products emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3862000

(7.53.1.76) Total Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

3862000.000

(7.53.1.77) Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

3862000.000

(7.53.1.78) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.1.79) % of target achieved relative to base year

125.40

(7.53.1.80) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.1.82) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Ørsted's scope 3 emissions from "category 11: use of sold products", without any exclusions in the target coverage.

(7.53.1.83) Target objective

This target is one of several science-based reduction targets for our scope 1-3 emissions, that together comprise our groupwide target to reach net-zero emissions by 2040.

(7.53.1.84) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

At Ørsted, we have a strategy to gradually phase out our natural gas portfolio towards 2040. Ørsted's scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from 'use of sold products' decreased by 47 % in 2023 compared to 2022, due to reduction in natural gas sales.

(7.53.1.85) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

No

[Add row]

(7.53.2) Provide details of your emissions intensity targets and progress made against those targets.

Row 1

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 1

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi, 2021 [Årsted Net-Zero Target Approval Letter].pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

Methane (CH₄)

Nitrous oxide (N₂O)

Carbon dioxide (CO₂)

Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)

Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)

Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :g CO2e per kWh (power and heat generated)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2006

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

457

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

462.0000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

99.78

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

1.0164000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-97

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

38

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

38.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

91.98

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Ørsted's scope 1 and scope 2 (market based) emissions, without any exclusions in the target coverage.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

This target is one of several science-based reduction targets for our scope 1-3 emissions, that together comprise our groupwide target to reach net-zero emissions by 2040. The target is to reduce scope 1-2 emissions intensity to less than 1 gCO₂e/kWh by 2040.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have set science-based targets to reduce the emissions intensity from our energy generation and operations (scope 1-2), with target years of 2025, 2030 and 2040. By the end of 2023, Ørsted has reduced our scope 1-2 emissions intensity by 92% from 2006. To further drive down emissions, Ørsted is phasing out coal in 2024. In addition, we have implemented a systematic approach for reducing emissions from our offshore logistics through efficiency initiatives, including route optimisations and sailing at fuel-saving speeds. We continue to push for the use of renewable fuels through optimised vessel designs. We also cover 100 % of our own power consumption with renewable electricity certificates, and will transition our company car fleet to 100% electric vehicles by 2025. Furthermore, we are exploring ways to further reduce emissions from the remaining gas use at our power plants.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 2

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 2

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :g CO2e per kWh (power and heat generated)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2006

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

457.0

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5.0

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

462.0000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100.0

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

98.7

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

6.0060000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-99

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

38

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

38.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

92.98

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Ørsted's scope 1 and scope 2 (market based) emissions, without any exclusions in the target coverage.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

This target is one of several science-based reduction targets for our scope 1-3 emissions, that together comprise our groupwide target to reach net-zero emissions by 2040. The target is to reduce scope 1-2 emissions intensity to 6 gCO2e/kWh by 2030.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have set science-based targets to reduce the emissions intensity from our energy generation and operations (scope 1-2), with target years of 2025, 2030 and 2040. By the end of 2023, Ørsted has reduced our scope 1-2 emissions intensity by 92% from 2006. To further drive down emissions, Ørsted is phasing out coal in 2024. In addition, we have implemented a systematic approach for reducing emissions from our offshore logistics through efficiency initiatives, including route optimisations and sailing at fuel-saving speeds. We continue to push for the use of renewable fuels through optimised vessel designs. We also cover 100 % of our own power consumption with renewable electricity certificates, and will transition our company car fleet to 100% electric vehicles by 2025. Furthermore, we are exploring ways to further reduce emissions from the remaining gas use at our power plants.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 3

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Int 3

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi, 2021 [Årsted Net-Zero Target Approval Letter].pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2017

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :g CO2e per kWh (power and heat generated)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2006

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

457

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

462.0000000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

97.83

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

10.0254000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-99

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

38

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

38.0000000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

93.81

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Ørsted's scope 1 and scope 2 (market based) emissions, without any exclusions in the target coverage.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

This target is one of several science-based reduction targets for our scope 1-3 emissions, that together comprise our groupwide target to reach net-zero emissions by 2040. The target is to reduce scope 1-2 emissions intensity to 10 gCO2e/kWh by 2030.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have set science-based targets to reduce the emissions intensity from our energy generation and operations (scope 1-2), with target years of 2025, 2030 and 2040. By the end of 2023, Ørsted has reduced our scope 1-2 emissions intensity by 92% from 2006. To further drive down emissions, Ørsted is phasing out coal in 2024. In addition, we have implemented a systematic approach for reducing emissions from our offshore logistics through efficiency initiatives, including route optimisations and sailing at fuel-saving speeds. We continue to push for the use of renewable fuels through optimised vessel designs. We also cover 100 % of our own power consumption with renewable electricity certificates, and will transition our company car fleet to 100% electric vehicles by 2025. Furthermore, we are exploring ways to further reduce emissions from the remaining gas use at our power plants.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

Row 4

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Int 4

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.3) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi, 2021 [Ørsted Net-Zero Target Approval Letter].pdf

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- Category 14: Franchises
- Category 15: Investments
- Category 2: Capital goods services
- Category 6: Business travel
- Category 7: Employee commuting operations
- Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
- Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Category 8: Upstream leased assets
- Category 13: Downstream leased assets
- Category 1: Purchased goods and services
- Category 10: Processing of sold products
- Category 5: Waste generated in operations

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :g CO2e per kWh (power and heat generated)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

136

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

8.7

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

39.7

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

137

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.02

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.22) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1

(7.53.2.24) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.27) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.28) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.29) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

186.2200000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

322.2200000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

0

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.43) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.45) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.48) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.49) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.50) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

17

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2040

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

99

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

3.2222000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-99

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

-90

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

38

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

7.8

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.2

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

31.2

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.01

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.06

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.43

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.69) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.06

(7.53.2.71) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.74) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.75) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

42.0600000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

80.0600000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Ørsted's scope 1, scope 2 (market based), and most scope 3 emissions. The only part of Ørsted's total scope 1-3 emissions that are not covered by this target is our scope 3 emissions from "category 11: use of sold products", which are covered by a separate absolute target.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

This target is one of several science-based reduction targets for our scope 1-3 emissions, that together comprise our groupwide target to reach net-zero emissions by 2040. The target is to reduce scope 1-3 emissions intensity (excl. gas sales) to less than 2.9 gCO₂e/kWh by 2040.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

With the high progress towards reducing our scope 1-2 emissions, the main challenge of realising net-zero emissions across our value chain is to reduce the emissions in our supply chains. Therefore we have 2030 and 2040 targets to reduce our value chain emissions (scope 1-3) from our renewable energy business. This emissions intensity target allows us to continue to scale our renewable energy business while working with the renewable industry to bring down emissions throughout the lifetime of renewable energy assets. Through our supply chain decarbonisation programme, we engage with our strategic suppliers. We work with suppliers across our offshore and onshore portfolios of wind and solar assets, and we primarily focus on our offshore wind supply chain as offshore wind is currently our largest business area and the source of most of our supply chain emissions. By the end of 2023 we had reduced our GHG intensity (scope 1, 2, and 3) by 75% from the 2018 base year.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

- Yes

Row 5

(7.53.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Int 5

(7.53.2.2) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

- Yes, we consider this a science-based target, and the target is currently being reviewed by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.53.2.4) Target ambition

Select from:

- 1.5°C aligned

(7.53.2.5) Date target was set

12/31/2023

(7.53.2.6) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide

(7.53.2.7) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH₄) Nitrogen trifluoride (NF₃)
 Nitrous oxide (N₂O) Sulphur hexafluoride (SF₆)
 Carbon dioxide (CO₂)
 Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
 Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)

(7.53.2.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.53.2.9) Scope 2 accounting method

Select from:

- Market-based

(7.53.2.10) Scope 3 categories

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 14: Franchises | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 8: Upstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 15: Investments | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 13: Downstream leased assets |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 2: Capital goods services | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 1: Purchased goods and services |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 6: Business travel | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 10: Processing of sold products |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 7: Employee commuting operations | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 5: Waste generated in operations |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) | |

(7.53.2.11) Intensity metric

Select from:

- Other, please specify :g CO2e per kWh (power and heat generated)

(7.53.2.12) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.53.2.13) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

136

(7.53.2.14) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.15) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

8.7

(7.53.2.16) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

39.7

(7.53.2.17) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

137

(7.53.2.18) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.19) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.02

(7.53.2.20) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.4

(7.53.2.21) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.22) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.23) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.1

(7.53.2.24) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.26) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.27) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.28) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.29) Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.32) Intensity figure in base year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

186.2200000000

(7.53.2.33) Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

322.2200000000

(7.53.2.34) % of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.35) % of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.36) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services covered by this Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services intensity figure

0

(7.53.2.37) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods covered by this Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.38) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) covered by this Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2) intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.39) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.40) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations covered by this Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.41) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel covered by this Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.42) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting covered by this Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.43) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.44) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution covered by this Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.45) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.47) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products covered by this Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.48) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets covered by this Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.49) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises covered by this Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.50) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3, Category 15: Investments covered by this Scope 3, Category 15: Investments intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.53) % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this total Scope 3 intensity figure

17

(7.53.2.54) % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

(7.53.2.55) End date of target

12/30/2030

(7.53.2.56) Targeted reduction from base year (%)

77

(7.53.2.57) Intensity figure at end date of target for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

74.1106000000

(7.53.2.58) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-98

(7.53.2.59) % change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

(7.53.2.60) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

38

(7.53.2.61) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.62) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 1: Purchased goods and services (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

7.8

(7.53.2.63) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 2: Capital goods (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

2.2

(7.53.2.64) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

31.2

(7.53.2.65) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.01

(7.53.2.66) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 5: Waste generated in operations (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.06

(7.53.2.67) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 6: Business travel (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.43

(7.53.2.68) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 7: Employee commuting (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.3

(7.53.2.69) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 8: Upstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.70) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0.06

(7.53.2.71) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 10: Processing of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.73) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.74) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 13: Downstream leased assets (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.75) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 14: Franchises (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.76) Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3, Category 15: Investments (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

(7.53.2.79) Intensity figure in reporting year for total Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

42.0600000000

(7.53.2.80) Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

80.0600000000

(7.53.2.81) Land-related emissions covered by target

Select from:

No, it does not cover any land-related emissions (e.g. non-FLAG SBT)

(7.53.2.82) % of target achieved relative to base year

97.60

(7.53.2.83) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Underway

(7.53.2.85) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Ørsted's scope 1, scope 2 (market based), and most scope 3 emissions. The only part of Ørsted's total scope 1-3 emissions that are not covered by this target is our scope 3 emissions from "category 11: use of sold products", which are covered by a separate absolute target.

(7.53.2.86) Target objective

This target is one of several science-based reduction targets for our scope 1-3 emissions, that together comprise our groupwide target to reach net-zero emissions by 2040. The target is to reduce scope 1-3 emissions intensity (excl. gas sales) to 75 gCO2e/kWh by 2030.

(7.53.2.87) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

With the high progress towards reducing our scope 1-2 emissions, the main challenge of realising net-zero emissions across our value chain is to reduce the emissions in our supply chains. Therefore we have 2030 and 2040 targets to reduce our value chain emissions (scope 1-3) from our renewable energy business. This emissions intensity target allows us to continue to scale our renewable energy business while working with the renewable industry to bring down emissions throughout the lifetime of renewable energy assets. Through our supply chain decarbonisation programme, we engage with our strategic suppliers. We work with suppliers across our offshore and onshore portfolios of wind and solar assets, and we primarily focus on our offshore wind supply chain as offshore wind is currently our largest business area and the source of most of our supply chain emissions. By the end of 2023 we had reduced our GHG intensity (scope 1, 2, and 3) by 75% from the 2018 base year.

(7.53.2.88) Target derived using a sectoral decarbonization approach

Select from:

Yes

[Add row]

(7.54.1) Provide details of your targets to increase or maintain low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Row 1

(7.54.1.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Low 1

(7.54.1.2) Date target was set

12/31/2018

(7.54.1.3) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.1.4) Target type: energy carrier

Select from:

Electricity

(7.54.1.5) Target type: activity

Select from:

Consumption

(7.54.1.6) Target type: energy source

Select from:

Renewable energy source(s) only

(7.54.1.7) End date of base year

12/30/2018

(7.54.1.8) Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

597000

(7.54.1.9) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

86

(7.54.1.10) End date of target

12/30/2025

(7.54.1.11) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy at end date of target

100

(7.54.1.12) % share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

(7.54.1.13) % of target achieved relative to base year

100.00

(7.54.1.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved

(7.54.1.16) Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this action supports our target to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of our energy generation and operations (scope 1-2) to 10 gCO₂e/kWh power and heat, corresponding to a reduction of 98%.

(7.54.1.17) Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Select all that apply

Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.1.18) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi, 2021 [Årsted Net-Zero Target Approval Letter].pdf

(7.54.1.19) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all purchased power for own consumption.

(7.54.1.20) Target objective

This target to cover all purchased electricity with renewable electricity certificates is a step towards Ørsted's groupwide target of net-zero emissions by 2040.

(7.54.1.22) List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

*We cover 100 % of our own power consumption with green certificates, mainly from our offshore wind farms.
[Add row]*

(7.54.3) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Row 1

(7.54.3.1) Target reference number

Select from:

NZ1

(7.54.3.2) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(7.54.3.3) Target Coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide

(7.54.3.4) Targets linked to this net zero target

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abs1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Int4 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Abs2 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Int5 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Int1 | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Low1 |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Int2 | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Int3 | |

(7.54.3.5) End date of target for achieving net zero

12/30/2040

(7.54.3.6) Is this a science-based target?

Select from:

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

(7.54.3.7) Science Based Targets initiative official validation letter

SBTi, 2021 [Årsted Net-Zero Target Approval Letter].pdf

(7.54.3.8) Scopes

Select all that apply

- Scope 1
- Scope 2
- Scope 3

(7.54.3.9) Greenhouse gases covered by target

Select all that apply

- Methane (CH4)
- Nitrous oxide (N2O)
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)
- Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)
- Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)
- Sulphur hexafluoride (SF6)
- Nitrogen trifluoride (NF3)

(7.54.3.10) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage includes Ørsted's full value chain emissions across scope 1-3.

(7.54.3.11) Target objective

Reach net-zero emissions across the full value chain by 2040.

(7.54.3.12) Do you intend to neutralize any residual emissions with permanent carbon removals at the end of the target?

Select from:

- Yes

(7.54.3.13) Do you plan to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain?

Select from:

- Yes, and we have already acted on this in the reporting year

(7.54.3.14) Do you intend to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation?

Select all that apply

- No, we do not plan to purchase and cancel carbon credits for neutralization and/or beyond value chain mitigation

(7.54.3.15) Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at the end of the target

Ørsted will establish carbon capture at its wood chip-fired Asnæs Power Station in Kalundborg in western Zealand and at the Avedøre Power Station's straw-fired boiler in the Greater Copenhagen area. During 2025, the Asnæs and Avedøre combined heat and power plants will begin to capture and store biogenic carbon, and at the beginning of 2026, the two units will capture and store approx. 430,000 tonnes of biogenic CO2 every year. The realisation of the project will be the first step in establishing a large-scale CO2 infrastructure across Denmark.

(7.54.3.16) Describe the actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain

Our approach to carbon credits reflects what the SBTi refers to as 'beyond value chain mitigation' in its Net-Zero Standard. While emission reductions are our priority, we also recognise the importance of supporting climate action beyond our value chain. That's why we finance and develop nature-based carbon removal projects as a contribution to the global net-zero emissions goal. Nature-based carbon removal projects leverage the inherent capacity of the natural world – soil, plants, and trees – to use and store carbon dioxide. One example of our work is mangrove restoration in The Gambia. Ørsted initiated a project to restore mangrove populations in The Gambia, in partnership with the Gambia Department of Parks & Wildlife Management and three local NGOs. For Ørsted, this was an opportunity to support the restoration of a carbon super-storer and make a contribution to global climate action outside our value chain. The project had to make sense not just for global climate action, but also for the local communities in The Gambia and for biodiversity in the region. We worked towards these objectives with a two-step approach. First, through the local consortium, we financed the mangrove propagules (seedlings) and provided guidance for the villagers on how to plant them. We also conducted stakeholder consultations, ensuring the consent and support of the local communities. On an agreed day, villagers participated in the planting of new mangroves on their land and received a fair salary for their effort. In 2022, this collaboration succeeded in planting 240 hectares of mangroves as a pilot project. In 2023, the project ran at full scale: More than 10,000 people from 63 communities along the Gambia River together planted 40 million trees across approximately 5,000 hectares of land – equivalent to 5,000 soccer fields. In 2024, we aim to plant the same amount again.

(7.54.3.17) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

(7.54.3.19) Process for reviewing target

Review of net-zero target follows the guidance from SBTi.

[Add row]

(7.55.1) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	2	<i>Numeric input</i>
To be implemented	1	20
Implementation commenced	2	5
Implemented	10	52
Not to be implemented	3	<i>Numeric input</i>

[Fixed row]

(7.55.2) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Row 1

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

9

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

20000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

10000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

<1 year

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

Row 2

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

11

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

30000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

110000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

4-10 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

6-10 years

Row 3

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

10000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

190000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

16-20 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 11-15 years

Row 4

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

- Lighting

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

55000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1600000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

- >25 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

- 6-10 years

Row 5

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings

- Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

23

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

- Scope 2 (location-based)

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

- Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

560000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

1100000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

11-15 years

Row 6

(7.55.2.1) Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes

Fuel switch

(7.55.2.2) Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

3

(7.55.2.3) Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Select all that apply

Scope 1

(7.55.2.4) Voluntary/Mandatory

Select from:

Voluntary

(7.55.2.5) Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

80000

(7.55.2.6) Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

160000

(7.55.2.7) Payback period

Select from:

1-3 years

(7.55.2.8) Estimated lifetime of the initiative

Select from:

21-30 years

[Add row]

(7.55.3) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Row 1

(7.55.3.1) Method

Select from:

- Financial optimization calculations

(7.55.3.2) Comment

By implementing robust energy management programs, we can identify and address energy inefficiencies, optimize consumption patterns, and reduce our overall carbon footprint. Additionally, we actively engage our employees in the sustainability process through screening processes that involve their input and participation. To further accelerate our efforts, we have allocated a dedicated budget for energy efficiency projects. This enables us to invest in innovative technologies and solutions that can significantly reduce our energy consumption and emissions. Finally, we ensure strict compliance with all relevant regulatory requirements and standards related to emissions reductions.
[Add row]

(7.74.1) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Row 1

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other

- Other, please specify :Wind power

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Electricity generation from wind power

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

- No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

75

Row 2

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

- Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

- The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

- Other, please specify :Bioenergy

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cogeneration of heat and power from bioenergy

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

10

Row 3

(7.74.1.1) Level of aggregation

Select from:

Group of products or services

(7.74.1.2) Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

Select from:

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

(7.74.1.3) Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power

Other, please specify :Solar PV

(7.74.1.4) Description of product(s) or service(s)

Electricity generation using solar PV technology

(7.74.1.5) Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

Select from:

No

(7.74.1.13) Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

1
[Add row]

C8. Environmental performance - Forests

(8.1) Are there any exclusions from your disclosure of forests-related data?

	Exclusion from disclosure
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.1.1) Provide details on these exclusions.

Timber products

(8.1.1.1) Exclusion

Select from:

Business activities

(8.1.1.2) Description of exclusion

Ørsted is a consumer of forest biomass, that we use to produce heat and electricity on combined heat and power plants in Denmark. The nature of our operations such as a flexible demand, complex supply chain, small storage facilities, unplanned outages of our installations and ensuring energy security for our energy consumers requires us to always being sure we have enough biomass available. As part of our operational planning, we sometimes happen to contract more biomass than what we can use at our installations. To balance our supply, Ørsted therefore sometimes buy biomass we end up selling to other parties. This biomass was originally planned to be consumed by ourselves, but if this is not possible, it can be sold to third parties. Most times this happens as a sale of an entire vessel load that was destined for our installations, but it can also happen as a sale from a storage facility. The excluded volumes are thus the volumes of wood based bioenergy Ørsted has bought and sold. These sold volumes live up to all the same sustainability requirements and certifications as the forest biomass used by Ørsted.

(8.1.1.3) Value chain stage

Select from:

Direct operations

(8.1.1.4) Reason for exclusion

Select from:

Other, please specify :Align with all our other reporting on biomass, which relates specifically to volumes purchased and consumed.

(8.1.1.8) Indicate if you are providing the commodity volume that is being excluded from your disclosure of forests-related data

Select from:

Yes, we are providing the volume excluded

(8.1.1.9) Volume excluded (metric tons)

487000

(8.1.1.10) Please explain

The volume of forest biomass excluded from this CDP response is the volume Ørsted has bought, but resold and thereby not used ourselves. Ørsted also uses non-forest biomass such as straw, and these volumes are outside of scope of this CDP report.

[Add row]

(8.2) Provide a breakdown of your disclosure volume per commodity.

	Disclosure volume (metric tons)	Volume type	Sourced volume (metric tons)
Timber products	2340000	Select all that apply <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sourced	2340000

[Fixed row]

(8.5) Provide details on the origins of your sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Belgium

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

26338

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Canada

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

52421

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Denmark

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

284940

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
 Trader/broker/commodity market
 Contracted suppliers (processors)
 Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

The volumes disclosed in this section refer to "country of harvest", i.e. in what country the forest was located before it was processed into wood based bioenergy. In some cases, our supplier's supply chains are long and complex and they will source wood from several countries and process into wood based bioenergy. In this case Ørsted has data for both "country of processing" and "country of harvest" for all volumes, and in this response we disclose the "country of harvest" regardless of where it was processed.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Estonia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

450709

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
 Trader/broker/commodity market

- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Finland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

4484

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- France

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

41211

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Germany

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

51385

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Italy

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

1

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Single contracted producer

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Latvia

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

703265

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Lithuania

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

109136

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

Norway

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

144399

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Poland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

2522

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Portugal

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

107399

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Spain

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

43170

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- Sweden

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

38424

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Multiple contracted producers
- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)
- Contracted suppliers (manufacturers)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

450

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.

Timber products

(8.5.1) Country/area of origin

Select from:

- United States of America

(8.5.2) First level administrative division

Select from:

- States/equivalent jurisdictions

(8.5.3) Specify the states or equivalent jurisdictions

National, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Maine, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia

(8.5.4) Volume sourced from country/area of origin (metric tons)

282680

(8.5.5) Source

Select all that apply

- Trader/broker/commodity market
- Contracted suppliers (processors)

(8.5.7) Please explain

Country of harvest.
[Add row]

(8.7) Did your organization have a no-deforestation or no-conversion target, or any other targets for sustainable production/ sourcing of your disclosed commodities, active in the reporting year?

Timber products

(8.7.1) Active no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have a no-deforestation target

(8.7.2) No-deforestation or no-conversion target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.5) Other active targets related to this commodity, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- Yes, we have other targets related to this commodity
- [Fixed row]

(8.7.1) Provide details on your no-deforestation or no-conversion target that was active during the reporting year.

Timber products

(8.7.1.1) No-deforestation or no-conversion target

Select from:

- No-deforestation

(8.7.1.2) Your organization's definition of "no-deforestation" or "no-conversion"

Ørsted's definition of "no-deforestation" and "no-conversion" is any conversion of forest land-use to non-forest land (using UN FAO definitions). This is in alignment with legislation (EU REDII and its Danish transposition) that ensures "forest regeneration of harvested areas" and the certification schemes we use (PEFC, FSC, SBP). Additionally, we do not allow any biomass supply from "primary forests" (UN FAO definition). The cutoff date 2008 is aligned with SBP certification and EU REDII.

(8.7.1.3) Cutoff date

Select from:

- 2008

(8.7.1.4) Geographic scope of cutoff date

Select from:

- Applied globally

(8.7.1.5) Rationale for selecting cutoff date

Select from:

- Legal requirements

(8.7.1.6) Target date for achieving no-deforestation or no-conversion

Select from:

- 2020
- [Add row]

(8.7.2) Provide details of other targets related to your commodities, including any which contribute to your no-deforestation or no-conversion target, and progress made against them.

Timber products

(8.7.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

- Target 1

(8.7.2.2) Target contributes to no-deforestation or no-conversion target reported in 8.7

Select from:

- Yes, this target contributes to our no-deforestation target

(8.7.2.3) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (including suppliers)

(8.7.2.4) Commodity volume covered by target (metric tons)

Select from:

- Total commodity volume

(8.7.2.5) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Third-party certification

- % of volume third-party certified

(8.7.2.7) Third-party certification scheme

Forest management unit/Producer certification

- Other forest management/producer certification, please specify :SBP, FSC, PEFC

(8.7.2.8) Date target was set

12/31/2015

(8.7.2.9) End date of base year

12/30/2016

(8.7.2.10) Base year figure

61

(8.7.2.11) End date of target

12/30/2023

(8.7.2.12) Target year figure

100

(8.7.2.13) Reporting year figure

100

(8.7.2.14) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Achieved and maintained

(8.7.2.16) Global environmental treaties/ initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

- Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework
- Paris Agreement

(8.7.2.17) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Ørsted's target is to continue achieving 100 % certification of the forest biomass we source. All forest biomass sourced by Ørsted must be either SBP-compliant, FSC 100 %, FSC Mixed Credit, 100 % PEFC certified or 100 % PEFC Origin. This target has been in place in Ørsted since 2016 and before that we had equivalent targets on the same metric, where we over time increased the ambition. Our target to source 100% certified forest biomass was achieved in 2020 and every year since then we have maintained the target and also met it. Since 2021 we have used certification schemes to document compliance with the sustainability criteria adopted by EU in 2018 and transposed to Danish law.

(8.7.2.19) List the actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

- Establishment of certification schemes in the 1990ies and especially SBP in 2013 has made it possible to trace biomass back to its origins of a sustainable managed forest or forest landscape. Ørsted was part of founding SBP. - Ørsted's own target to achieve 100 % third party certified forest biomass - Voluntary Danish Industry Agreement from 2014. In 2014 large Danish consumers of forest biomass for bioenergy decided to only source sustainable biomass beginning from 2016 with a full phase-in from 2019. This could be documented using certification schemes. - EU REDII. This was adopted in 2018 and with effect from summer 2021, it was decided that large forest biomass for energy consumers could only source biomass living up to a set of sustainability criteria. The Directive was transposed to Danish law taking effect from 2021. Certification schemes is one avenue for documenting compliance with the regulatory sustainability criteria and the only one Ørsted use for forest biomass.

(8.7.2.20) Further details of target

Ørsted is fully committed to prevent all forms of deforestation and conversion in our forest-based supply chain. To us this means not only deforestation and conversion of natural forests and natural ecosystems, but all deforestation. We achieve this target by only sourcing third party certified (SBP, PEFC or FSC) forest biomass and transparently document this towards stakeholders in our external reporting. These certification schemes all have criteria and indicators requiring forest regeneration of harvested areas and protection of natural ecosystems (including, but not limited to, those that are part of the definition of deforestation and conversion in the CDP guidance). Additionally, this target is covered by national and EU legislation where we are audited yearly by independent third parties and it is documented towards the Danish authorities that we comply with this target.

[Add row]

(8.8) Indicate if your organization has a traceability system to determine the origins of your sourced volumes and provide details of the methods and tools used.

Timber products

(8.8.1) Traceability system

Select from:

- Yes

(8.8.2) Methods/tools used in traceability system

Select all that apply

- Chain-of-custody certification
- Landscape and jurisdictional approaches

(8.8.3) Description of methods/tools used in traceability system

- Ørsted is sourcing 100 % certified forest biomass from schemes which have implemented Chain-of-Custody (CoC) certification. CoC certification is used for tracking biomass from the forest to final product. All suppliers in the supply chain are required to maintain a documented CoC-system that identifies all supply chain actors of each stage of the supply chain. - Whenever we receive a shipment of biomass, we also receive a dataset including supplier name, country of harvest, country of production, production plant etc. for the biomass contained in the shipment. This dataset is based on the SBP-scheme requirements (DTS-system), but for suppliers that are not SBP-certified we receive the same dataset. This allows us to establish a comprehensive database of the biomass we use. - Ørsted operates internal databases that gather all data received from our suppliers, including data related to traceability. - For large countries (e.g. USA, Canada) we also receive data about lower level jurisdiction of the biomass, such as state or province. - Some SBP-certified biomass producers use a so-called "Supply Base Evaluation" and this ensures that the biomass we receive originates from a certain supply base. - Many of our most important suppliers of forest biomass have a proprietary Track-and-Trace system that allow them to track biomass to individual forest tracts. - Ørsted is currently in the process of setting up a system that allows compliance with EU Deforestation Regulation. The requirement here is traceability for all biomass down to geolocation – meaning an individual forest. This system will expectedly be fully implemented in our operations from 30th of December 2024 when the Regulation takes effect.

[Fixed row]

(8.8.1) Provide details of the point to which your organization can trace its sourced volumes.

Timber products

(8.8.1.1) % of sourced volume traceable to production unit

0

(8.8.1.2) % of sourced volume traceable to sourcing area and not to production unit

100

(8.8.1.3) % sourced volume traceable to country/area of origin and not to sourcing area or production unit

0

(8.8.1.4) % of sourced volume traceable to other point (i.e., processing facility/first importer) not in the country/area of origin

0

(8.8.1.5) % of sourced volume from unknown origin

0

(8.8.1.6) % of sourced volume reported

100.00
[Fixed row]

(8.9) Provide details of your organization's assessment of the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of its disclosed commodities.

Timber products

(8.9.1) DF/DCF status assessed for this commodity

Select from:

Yes, deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status assessed

(8.9.2) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF in the reporting year

100

(8.9.3) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through a third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance

1

(8.9.4) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of production unit

0

(8.9.5) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of sourcing area

99

(8.9.6) Is a proportion of your disclosure volume certified through a scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance?

Select from:

Yes
[Fixed row]

(8.9.1) Provide details of third-party certification schemes used to determine the deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of the disclosure volume, since specified cutoff date.

	Third-party certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance	% of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through certification scheme providing full DF/DCF assurance	Comment
Timber products	Forest management unit/Producer certification <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FSC Forest Management certification	1	FSC 100 %, FSC Mix Credit

[Add row]

(8.9.2) Provide details of third-party certification schemes not providing full DF/DCF assurance.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

- Sustainable Biomass Program

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

96

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

- Sourcing area monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Ørsted's view is that the certification schemes we use (SBP, FSC FM and PEFC FM) do provide full DF/DCF assurance. We source 100 % certified forest biomass. All of these schemes have requirements that forests must be regenerated after harvest and compliance with this requirement fundamentally ensures that no deforestation is taking place. Additionally, we ensure DF/DCF assurance through: - Ørsted complies with national and EU regulation requiring regeneration of harvested areas. This compliance is audited yearly by external third parties as well as the Danish authorities. - All of our biomass suppliers contractually agree to a specific requirement about regeneration as well as adhering to Sustainable Forest Management practices and compliance with all applicable regulation. This regulation requires regeneration. - Most countries we source biomass from have a national legal requirement that forests must be regenerated after harvest and our suppliers and sub suppliers need to comply with this national regulation. - Ørsted performs an exhaustive and on-going due diligence of our suppliers and the forest management in areas from where they source biomass. This includes reviewing FSC Risk Assessments that include an assessment of the risk of deforestation, reviewing PBN Sourcing Hub, SBP Supply Base evaluations and SBP Regional Risk Assessments. - Ørsted reviews figures and data from public databases (e.g. US FIA data, UN FAO Forest Resource Assessment, National Forest Inventories) to see forest trends, including figures for deforestation. - Understanding local, regional and national forest dynamics and regulations by reviewing information from suppliers, local stakeholders, researchers and authorities - All of the actions mentioned above take place continually. The sum of all these actions we undertake whenever we source forest biomass fully ensures that all biomass we source is originating from forests that are regenerated.

Timber products

(8.9.2.1) Third-party certification scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Forest management unit/Producer certification

- PEFC Sustainable Forest Management certification

(8.9.2.2) % of disclosure volume certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

3

(8.9.2.3) Additional control methods in place to determine DF/DCF status of volumes certified through scheme not providing full DF/DCF assurance

Select all that apply

- Sourcing area monitoring

(8.9.2.4) Comment

Some of the forest biomass sourced by Ørsted is double-certified, meaning that can have both e.g. SBP and PEFC certifications. In total 9% of the biomass used by Ørsted is PEFC certified, but for the purpose of this reporting, the figures are allocated to a single certification scheme to have the total add up to 100%.

[Add row]

(8.9.4) Provide details of the sourcing area monitoring used to determine deforestation-free (DF) or deforestation- and conversion-free (DCF) status of volumes since specified cutoff date.

Timber products

(8.9.4.1) % of disclosure volume determined as DF/DCF through monitoring of deforestation and conversion within the sourcing area

99.00

(8.9.4.2) Monitoring approach used for determining that sourcing areas have no or negligible risk of deforestation or conversion

Select all that apply

- Landscape or jurisdictional approaches

(8.9.4.3) Description of approach, including frequency of assessment

i) Description of landscape and jurisdictional approaches: In addition to Ørsted sourcing 100% certified forest biomass, we ensure that the biomass is deforestation and conversion free (DCF) through several actions listed below. - Ørsted complies with national and EU regulation requiring regeneration of harvested areas. This compliance is audited yearly by external third parties as well as the Danish authorities. - All of our biomass suppliers contractually agree to a specific requirement about regeneration as well as adhering to Sustainable Forest Management practices and compliance with all applicable regulation. This regulation requires regeneration. - Most countries we source biomass from have a national legal requirement that forests must be regenerated after harvest and our suppliers and sub suppliers need to comply with this national regulation. - Ørsted performs an exhaustive and on-going due diligence of our suppliers and the forest management in areas from where they source biomass. This includes reviewing FSC Risk Assessments that include an assessment of the risk of deforestation, reviewing PBN Sourcing Hub, SBP Supply Base evaluations and SBP Regional Risk Assessments. - Ørsted reviews figures and data from public databases (e.g. US FIA data, UN FAO Forest Resource Assessment, National Forest Inventories) to see forest trends, including figures for deforestation. - Understanding local, regional and national forest dynamics and regulations by reviewing information from suppliers, local stakeholders, researchers and authorities ii) Frequency of assessment: All of the actions mentioned above take place continually, thus with a frequency more often than annually. The sum of all these actions we undertake whenever we source forest biomass fully ensures that all biomass we source is originating from forests that are regenerated.

(8.9.4.4) Countries/areas of origin

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Italy | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Norway |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spain | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Poland |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Canada | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sweden |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> France | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Belgium |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Latvia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Denmark |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Estonia | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United States of America |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Finland | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> United Kingdom of Great Britain and |
| Northern Ireland | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Germany | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Portugal | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Lithuania | |

(8.9.4.5) Sourcing areas

Ørsted source certified forest biomass from many different suppliers in many different countries each year. This means we source biomass from thousands of individual forest management units. We always make a great effort in ensuring our forest biomass sourcing does not lead to deforestation or conversion. Ørsted is sourcing 100 % certified forest biomass from schemes which have implemented CoC certification. CoC certification is used for tracking biomass from the forest to final product. All suppliers in the supply chain are required to maintain a documented CoC-system that identifies all supply chain actors of each stage of the supply chain. Ørsted is currently in the process of setting up a system that allows compliance with EU Deforestation Regulation. The requirement here is traceability for all biomass down to geolocation – meaning an individual forest. This system will expectedly be fully implemented in our operations from 30th of December 2024 when the Regulation takes effect.

(8.9.4.6) DF/DCF status is verified

Select from:

- Yes

(8.9.4.7) Type of verification

Select all that apply

- Third party

(8.9.4.8) % of your disclosure volume that is both determined as DF/DCF through sourcing area monitoring and is verified as DF/DCF

99

(8.9.4.9) Explain the process of verifying DF/DCF status

Ørsted's view is that the certification schemes we use (SBP, FSC FM and PEFC FM) do provide full DF/DCF assurance. We source 100 % certified forest biomass. All of these schemes have requirements that forests must be regenerated after harvest and compliance with this requirement fundamentally ensures that no deforestation is taking place. In this response, we also disclose the additional actions we take in the column "description of approach".

(8.9.4.11) Use of risk classification

The certification schemes used by Ørsted (SBP, PEFC and FSC) use risk classifications – such as “no or negligible risk”, “specified risk”, “identified risk” etc. The exact definition of these terms is outlined in certification schemes documents. We use these schemes’ risk assessments to inform our decision making when evaluating risks.

[Fixed row]

(8.10) Indicate whether you have monitored or estimated the deforestation and conversion of other natural ecosystems footprint for your disclosed commodities.

	Monitoring or estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(8.10.1) Provide details on the monitoring or estimating of your deforestation and conversion footprint.

Timber products

(8.10.1.1) Monitoring and estimating your deforestation and conversion footprint

Select from:

- We monitor the deforestation and conversion footprint in our value chain

(8.10.1.2) % of disclosure volume monitored or estimated

100

(8.10.1.3) Reporting of deforestation and conversion footprint

Select all that apply

- During the reporting period
- During the last 5 years

(8.10.1.5) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint in the reporting period (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.7) Known or estimated deforestation and conversion footprint during the last five years (hectares)

0

(8.10.1.9) Describe the methods and data sources used to monitor or estimate your deforestation and conversion footprint

Ørsted source certified forest biomass from many different suppliers in many different countries each year. This means we source biomass from thousands of individual forest management units. We always make a great effort in ensuring our forest biomass sourcing does not lead to deforestation or conversion. While acknowledging that the definitions of deforestation and conversion used by CPD are not fully aligned with other stakeholders' definitions such as certification schemes, regulatory definitions etc., we monitor and assess risks of deforestation in our sourcing countries and regions as an important part of our risk-based due diligence procedures of all suppliers and sourcing areas. In addition to sourcing 100% certified forest biomass since 2020, our disclosed zero deforestation and conversion is supported by: - Reviewing figures and data for deforestation from public databases (e.g. US FIA data, UN FAO Forest Resource Assessment, National Forest Inventories) - Understanding local, regional and national forest dynamics and regulations by reviewing information from suppliers, local stakeholders, researchers and authorities - Assessing risks of deforestation and conversion with the use of e.g. FSC National Risk Assessments, Preferred by Nature Sourcing Hub, SBP Supply Base Evaluations and SBP Regional Risk Assessments etc. - Performing comprehensive due diligence of our direct suppliers (tier 1) and their suppliers.

[Add row]

(8.12) Indicate if certification details are available for the commodity volumes sold to requesting CDP Supply Chain members.

	Third-party certification scheme adopted	Certification details are available for the volumes sold to any requesting CDP Supply Chain members
Timber products	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> We do not supply requesting members with goods and services containing this commodity

[Fixed row]

(8.13) Does your organization calculate the GHG emission reductions and/or removals from land use management and land use change that have occurred in your direct operations and/or upstream value chain?

Timber products

(8.13.1) GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change calculated

Select from:

- No, but plan to do so in the next two years

(8.13.2) Primary reason your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

Select from:

- No standardized procedure

(8.13.3) Explain why your organization does not calculate GHG emissions reductions and removals from land use management and land use change

The GHG Protocol Land Sector and Removals Guidance is currently under development. We await the finalization of the guidance, which Ørsted will use to disclose land sector related GHG emissions, reductions, and removals.

[Fixed row]

(8.14) Indicate if you assess your own compliance and/or the compliance of your suppliers with forest regulations and/or mandatory standards, and provide details.

(8.14.1) Assess legal compliance with forest regulations

Select from:

- Yes, from suppliers

(8.14.2) Aspects of legislation considered

Select all that apply

- Labor rights
- Land use rights
- Third parties' rights
- Environmental protection

- Human rights protected under international law
- Tax, anti-corruption, trade and customs regulations
- Forest-related rules, including forest management and biodiversity conservation, where directly related to wood harvesting
- The principle of free, prior and informed consent (FPIC), including as set out in the UN Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

(8.14.3) Procedure to ensure legal compliance

Select all that apply

- Certification

(8.14.5) Please explain

Ørsted complies with regulatory biomass sustainability criteria that require “legality of harvesting operation”. This criterium is verified yearly for all biomass sourced by an independent third party that issues a report that is approved by the Danish authorities. In addition, we have a contract with all our suppliers, that ensures that all suppliers comply with all relevant Danish biomass sustainability regulation and all legislation and regulation in the country of harvest. Also, all Ørsted's suppliers contractually agree to a “code of conduct for business partners” that address several of the legal aspects considered in the response. Our Code of conduct is publicly available at our website: <https://orsted.com/en/who-we-are/sustainability/our-approach/policies-and-positions#policies-code-of-conduct-for-business-partners>
 [Fixed row]

(8.15) Do you engage in landscape (including jurisdictional) initiatives to progress shared sustainable land use goals?

	Engagement in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we engage in landscape/jurisdictional initiatives

[Fixed row]

(8.15.1) Indicate the criteria you consider when prioritizing landscapes and jurisdictions for engagement in collaborative approaches to sustainable land use and provide an explanation.

(8.15.1.1) Criteria for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk of biodiversity loss ecosystems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Stakeholder/investor request for smallholders and local communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Current and future sourcing risk degradation, or conversion of other natural ecosystems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to build resilience at scale <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Supply of commodities strategically important | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to protect and restore natural ecosystems <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Opportunity to increase market access <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Risk of deforestation, forests/land |
|---|---|

(8.15.1.2) Explain your process for prioritizing landscapes/jurisdictions for engagement

Ørsted views certification schemes as part of a landscape approach – especially the SBP-scheme that deliberately has chosen a landscape/regional level approach to certification. Through our comprehensive engagement in certification schemes we aim to progress sustainable forest management at both landscape and forest level. - Ørsted was one of the first members of SBP. - Ørsted has a board member in SBP and are also member of the SBP Technical Committee as well as ongoing working groups. - During development of the newest set of SBP-standards, Ørsted took part in several of the working groups and helped bring the updated standard forward. - When standards, assessments or similar texts are in public consultation we allocate resources to participate in those. As such, we prioritize certification schemes and the impact related to sustainable forest management they provide.
 [Fixed row]

(8.15.2) Provide details of your engagement with landscape/jurisdictional initiatives to sustainable land use during the reporting year.

Row 1

(8.15.2.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

- LJ1

(8.15.2.2) Name of initiative

Sustainable Biomass Program

(8.15.2.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Worldwide

(8.15.2.4) Name of landscape or jurisdiction area

Certification scheme with relevance across multiple landscapes and areas.

(8.15.2.6) Indicate if you can provide the size of the area covered by the initiative

Select from:

- No, area is unknown

(8.15.2.8) Type of engagement

Select all that apply

- Convener: Leads or facilitates the design, set-up, and high-level management of the initiative
- Funder: Provides full or partial financial resources

(8.15.2.9) Engagement start year

2013

(8.15.2.10) Engagement end year

Select from:

- Not defined

(8.15.2.12) Landscape goals supported by engagement

Environmental

- Avoided deforestation/conversion of other natural ecosystems and/or decreased degradation rate
- Biodiversity protected and/or restored
- Increased and/or maintained protected areas

Governance

- Governance forums that represent all relevant stakeholders in place and maintained
- Promotion of transparency, participation, inclusion, and coordination in landscape policy, planning, and management

Social

- Respect, protect, and fulfil human rights

Production

- Increased adoption of sustainable production practices (e.g., input use efficiency and water management practices)
- Increased uptake of certification
- Reliable commodity traceability and landscape monitoring/data collection system

(8.15.2.13) Organization actions supporting initiative

Participate in planning and multi-stakeholder alignment

- Co-design and develop goals, strategies and an action plan with timebound targets and milestones for the initiative
- Collaborate on management/land use planning in the landscape/jurisdiction
- Help establish a transparent governance platform responsible for managing the initiative and its activities with clear roles, responsibilities and balanced decision-making

Link value chain action to landscape/jurisdictional initiative through private sector collaboration

- Collaborate on commodity traceability

(8.15.2.14) Type of partners engaged in the initiative design and implementation

Select all that apply

- Local communities
- NGO and/or civil society
- Producers
- Private sector

(8.15.2.15) Description of engagement

Ørsted was one of the first and a founding member of SBP. Ørsted has a board member in SBP and is also member of the SBP Technical Committee as well as ongoing working groups. During development of the newest set of SBP-standards, Ørsted took part in several of the working groups and helped bring the updated standard forward. When SBP standards, assessments or similar texts are in public consultation we allocate resources to participate in those.

(8.15.2.16) Collective monitoring framework used to measure progress towards landscape goals and actions

Select from:

- No, but we are planning to monitor progress in the next two years

(8.15.2.18) Claims made

Select from:

- No, we are not making any claims, and we do not plan to within the next two years

[Add row]

(8.15.3) For each of your disclosed commodities, provide details on the disclosure volume from each of the landscapes/jurisdictions you engage in.

Row 1

(8.15.3.1) Landscape/jurisdiction ID

Select from:

- LJ1

(8.15.3.2) Does any of your produced and/or sourced commodity volume originate from this landscape/jurisdiction, and are you able/willing to disclose information on this volume?

Select from:

- Yes, we do produce/source from this landscape/jurisdiction, and we are able/willing to disclose volume data

(8.15.3.3) Commodity

Select from:

- Timber products

(8.15.3.4) % of disclosure volume from this landscape/jurisdiction

96

[Add row]

(8.16.1) Provide details of the external activities to support the implementation of your policies and commitments related to deforestation, ecosystem conversion, or human rights issues in commodity value chains

Row 1

(8.16.1.1) Commodity

Select all that apply

- Timber products

(8.16.1.2) Activities

Select all that apply

- Involved in industry platforms
- Engaging with non-governmental organizations

(8.16.1.3) Country/area

Select from:

- Worldwide

(8.16.1.4) Subnational area

Select from:

- Not applicable

(8.16.1.5) Provide further details of the activity

Ørsted is a member of some key certification schemes, FSC and SBP, both of which are involved in promoting sustainable forest management including countering deforestation and conversion as well as human rights issues. We see these certification schemes as paramount in ensuring forest regeneration and aspects of sustainable forest management. Activities involve participating in seminars and workshops, developing standards and guidance, participating in working groups. Ørsted is member of informal industry platforms that seek to operationalize the EUDR requirements in our supply chain. One aim of these activities is to develop the data and traceability systems that make our entire supply chain able to document regulatory compliance. This also involves engaging with authorities, system providers, NGOs and supply chain actors. Engaging with stakeholders and other NGOs about sustainable forest management and biomass sourcing. This include presenting our approach to biomass sourcing and demonstrating how we ensure the sustainability of the biomass we source.

[Add row]

(8.17.1) Provide details on your project(s), including the extent, duration, and monitoring frequency. Please specify any measured outcome(s).

Row 1

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- Project 1

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Mangrove protection and restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon credits gained | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduce/halt biodiversity loss |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement to soil health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contribution to Net Zero goals |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance with regulation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contribution to SBTi target(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduction of GHG emissions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase in carbon sequestration |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance with certification | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration of natural ecosystem(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Improvement of standard of living, especially for vulnerable and/or marginalized groups | |

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

In parts of The Gambia, a combination of obstructed water flows and drought in the 1990s killed off substantial mangrove populations. Changes in the soil composition and water flows meant that the mangroves couldn't return unaided. The mudflats that were left behind can't be used by local villagers. What's more, mangroves are an important breeding ground for fish and small marine species at the bottom of the food chain. The disappearance of the mangroves has led to a decrease in fish populations, depriving villagers of a food and capital resource. In light of this situation, Ørsted initiated a project to restore mangrove populations in The Gambia, in partnership with the Gambia Department of Parks & Wildlife Management and three local NGOs. For Ørsted, this was an opportunity to support the restoration of a carbon super-storer and make a contribution to global climate action outside our value chain. But the project had to make sense not just for global climate action, but also for the local communities in The Gambia and for biodiversity in the region. We worked towards these objectives with a two-step approach. First, through the local consortium, we financed the mangrove propagules (seedlings) and provided guidance for the villagers on how to plant them. We also conducted stakeholder consultations,

ensuring the consent and support of the local communities. On an agreed day, villagers participated in the planting of new mangroves on their land and received a fair salary for their effort. In 2022, this collaboration succeeded in planting 240 hectares of mangroves as a pilot project. In 2023, the project ran at full scale: More than 10,000 people from 63 communities along the Gambia River together planted 40 million trees across approximately 5,000 hectares of land – equivalent to 5,000 soccer fields.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

- >2050

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

5000

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

10000

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

- Gambia

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

13.4432

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

15.3101

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

- Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Carbon credits gained | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contribution to SBTi target(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Reduction of GHG emissions | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Increase in carbon sequestration |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance with regulation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Restoration of natural ecosystem(s) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Compliance with certification | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contribution to Net Zero goals | |

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

i) Monitoring restoration of natural ecosystems: The natural ecosystem in this area of the Gambia is mangrove forest. In 2022 and 2023 we planted and restored about 5000 ha of mangrove forest. The project follows the Verra VCS Standard methodology VM0007 v1.6. The disclosed latitude and longitude are generic coordinates for the Gambia, as the project area covers all mangrove regions of The Gambia. The regions are: - West Coast Region (WCR) - Lower River Region (LRR) - Greater Banjul Area (GBA) - North Bank Region (NBR) - Central River Region (CRR).

Row 2

(8.17.1.1) Project reference

Select from:

- Project 2

(8.17.1.2) Project type

Select from:

- Other ecosystem restoration

(8.17.1.3) Expected benefits of project

Select all that apply

- Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods
 Increase in carbon sequestration
 Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
 Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.4) Is this project originating any carbon credits?

Select from:

- Yes

(8.17.1.5) Description of project

Ørsted is supporting a DKK 100 million EU project led by the Limfjord Council in Denmark, aimed at restoring coastal areas, beach meadows, and shallow fjord areas in Limfjord, Mariager Fjord, and Nærá Strand. The 'Coastal Life' project focuses on enhancing biodiversity and climate conditions by restoring beach meadows, eelgrass meadows, stone reefs, biogenic reefs, islands, and islets. Key participants include six Danish municipalities, four universities, two government agencies, Ørsted, and other partners. The project aims to develop sustainable solutions for natural restoration and document their impact on biodiversity and carbon retention, providing valuable insights for similar initiatives elsewhere. The project will run for six years, with EU funding of DKK 60 million and an additional DKK 40 million from various partners including Ørsted. The initiative emphasizes nature-based methods to meet societal needs and improve coastal ecosystems while enhancing local community and tourist access to these areas.

(8.17.1.6) Where is the project taking place in relation to your value chain?

Select all that apply

- Project based elsewhere

(8.17.1.7) Start year

2022

(8.17.1.8) Target year

Select from:

- 2028

(8.17.1.9) Project area to date (Hectares)

100

(8.17.1.10) Project area in the target year (Hectares)

100

(8.17.1.11) Country/Area

Select from:

- Denmark

(8.17.1.12) Latitude

56.9549

(8.17.1.13) Longitude

9.0774

(8.17.1.14) Monitoring frequency

Select from:

- Annually

(8.17.1.16) For which of your expected benefits are you monitoring progress?

Select all that apply

- Creation of green jobs and sustainable livelihoods
- Increase in carbon sequestration
- Reduce/halt biodiversity loss
- Restoration of natural ecosystem(s)

(8.17.1.17) Please explain

i) Monitoring restoration of natural ecosystems: The natural ecosystem in parts of these coastal areas of Denmark is eelgrass. In 2024 the projected planted approx. 15,000 eelgrass plants in Mariager Fjord. The COASTal Life project encompasses multiple locations, including Løgstør Bredning, Nørholm, Nordfyn, and Mariager Fjord, each at different stages of marine and land-based ecological restoration. It covers hundreds of hectares, but the project area is not precisely specified, and for this reason we have disclosed "100" in "project area" The disclosed latitude and longitude are generic coordinates for Løgstør Bredning, but the COASTal Life project area encompasses multiple locations, including Løgstør Bredning, Nørholm, Nordfyn, and Mariager Fjord, each at different stages of marine and land-based ecological restoration.

[Add row]

C9. Environmental performance - Water security

(9.2) Across all your operations, what proportion of the following water aspects are regularly measured and monitored?

Water withdrawals – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements have been taken monthly, with on-site, physical gages. For some sites with very low volumes of water withdrawals or wastewater discharges, the volumes have been estimated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete, and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water withdrawals (total volume) at all sites. As some of our sites do not have any water withdrawals and are not relevant for this water aspect, data on volumes are only measured and collected for the relevant sites.

Water withdrawals – volumes by source

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements have been taken monthly, with on-site, physical gages. For some sites with very low volumes of water withdrawals or wastewater discharges, the volumes have been estimated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water withdrawals (volumes by source) at all sites. As some of our sites do not have any water withdrawals and are not relevant for this water aspect, data on volumes are only measured and collected for the relevant sites.

Water withdrawals quality

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements have been taken monthly, with on-site, physical gages. For some sites with very low volumes of water withdrawals or wastewater discharges, the volumes have been estimated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water withdrawals (quality) at all sites. However it is only relevant to measure and collect data at some sites, including our Danish power stations and the Nybro gas treatment facility.

Water discharges – total volumes

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements have been taken monthly, with on-site, physical gages. For some sites with very low volumes of water withdrawals or wastewater discharges, the volumes have been estimated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water discharges (total volumes) at all sites. As some of our sites do not have any water discharges and are not relevant for this water aspect, data on volumes are only measured and collected for the relevant sites.

Water discharges – volumes by destination

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements have been taken monthly, with on-site, physical gages. For some sites with very low volumes of water withdrawals or wastewater discharges, the volumes have been estimated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water discharges (volumes by destination) at all sites. As some of our sites do not have any water discharges and are not relevant for this water aspect, volumes are only measured and collected for the relevant sites.

Water discharges – volumes by treatment method

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements have been taken monthly, with on-site, physical gages. For some sites with very low volumes of water withdrawals or wastewater discharges, the volumes have been estimated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water discharges (volumes by treatment method) at all sites. However, it is only relevant to measure and collect data at some sites, including our Danish power stations.

Water discharge quality – by standard effluent parameters

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water samples have been taken monthly. These are analyzed in a laboratory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water discharges (quality by standard effluent parameters) at all sites. However it is only relevant to measure and collect data at some sites, including our Danish power stations.

Water discharge quality – emissions to water (nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and/or other priority substances)

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water samples have been taken monthly. These are analyzed in a laboratory.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water discharges (emissions to water) at all sites. However it is only relevant to measure and collect data at some sites, including our Danish power stations.

Water discharge quality – temperature

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements have been taken monthly, with on-site, physical gages. For some sites with very low volumes of water withdrawals or wastewater discharges, the volumes have been estimated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water discharges (quality, temperature) at all sites. However it is only relevant to measure and collect data at some sites, including our Danish power stations.

Water consumption – total volume

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Water consumption is not directly measured, but calculated from the measured water withdrawals and discharges. These measurements have been taken monthly, with on-site, physical gages. For some sites with very low volumes of water withdrawals or wastewater discharges, the volumes have been estimated.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes. We monitor water consumption (total volume) at all sites. As some of our sites do not have any water consumption and are not relevant for this water aspect, data on volumes are only measured and collected for the relevant sites.

Water recycled/reused

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

Measurements have been taken monthly, with on-site, physical gages.

(9.2.4) Please explain

Ørsted has water reuse and recycling initiatives on our Danish power stations to minimize our freshwater withdrawals. In our ESG reporting, we disclose the volumes of "produced water", which is the recycled water that is extracted as a part of the processing of wood chips and is used instead of third-party water. We monitor these volumes of "produced water" at all sites. However, it is only relevant to measure and collect data at some sites, including our Danish power stations. Also, on several sites, Ørsted reuse water from third party companies to reduce our water withdrawals.

The provision of fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.2.1) % of sites/facilities/operations

Select from:

100%

(9.2.2) Frequency of measurement

Select from:

Monthly

(9.2.3) Method of measurement

We monitor WASH services at all sites. All our relevant sites have fully-functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers.

(9.2.4) Please explain

We define the total number of sites as all Ørsted entities (physical locations) for which non-financial data are collected and consolidated in Ørsted's ESG reporting. This includes both production facilities and office sites. From a materiality perspective our water reporting is complete and it include 99% of relevant volumes.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.2) What are the total volumes of water withdrawn, discharged, and consumed across all your operations, how do they compare to the previous reporting year, and how are they forecasted to change?

Total withdrawals

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

767643

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

Facility closure

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

In 2023, more than 99% of our total water withdrawals were seawater, which is used for cooling at the power plants. Less than 1% of Ørsted's water withdrawals were freshwater, and 0.01% of Ørsted's water withdrawals were in areas with high levels of water stress. The total water withdrawals decreased by 25 % from 2022, primarily driven by a lower energy generation at our combined heat and power stations in 2023 compared to 2022 (11% reduced thermal heat and power generation, 26% reduced thermal power generation). In 5 years, we expect a significant lower water withdrawal, due to closure of facilities.

Total discharges

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

766920

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Much lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Facility closure

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The total water discharges decreased by 25 % from 2022, primarily driven by the 30% decrease in energy generation at our combined heat and power stations where seawater is used for cooling. In 5 years, we expect a significant lower water discharge, due to closure of facilities.

Total consumption

(9.2.2.1) Volume (megaliters/year)

723

(9.2.2.2) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much lower

(9.2.2.3) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Change in accounting methodology

(9.2.2.4) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.2.5) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Facility closure

(9.2.2.6) Please explain

The water consumption decreased from 1,379 megaliters to 723 megaliters. This is a decrease of 48%. The majority of water consumption is related to the power production in our CHP plants. The difference in volumes compared with the previous reporting year is caused by a "change in accounting methodology" regarding seawater discharges and water discharges to be used by third parties. In 5 years, we expect a lower water consumption, due to closure of facilities.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.4) Indicate whether water is withdrawn from areas with water stress, provide the volume, how it compares with the previous reporting year, and how it is forecasted to change.

(9.2.4.1) Withdrawals are from areas with water stress

Select from:

- Yes

(9.2.4.2) Volume withdrawn from areas with water stress (megaliters)

48

(9.2.4.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Much higher

(9.2.4.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Facility expansion

(9.2.4.5) Five-year forecast

Select from:

- Lower

(9.2.4.6) Primary reason for forecast

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.4.7) % of total withdrawals that are withdrawn from areas with water stress

0.01

(9.2.4.8) Identification tool

Select all that apply

- WRI Aqueduct

(9.2.4.9) Please explain

i) Water stress is measured at site level. The methodology used to assess water stress is WRI's Aqueduct Water Risk Atlas. The calculated output of this accounting policy is Ørsted's total withdrawal of water from water-stressed areas. Only groundwater and third-party water is included. It is the indicator "Baseline water stress" we have applied, and we have screened the geographical location of each of our sites to be able to disclose consolidated information on water stress in our annual report. In 2023, we had 0.01% of our total water withdrawals in areas with high levels of water stress. This corresponds to 4% of our freshwater withdrawals. To elaborate, less than 10 sites across our global operations had water withdrawals in locations with a baseline water stress categorized as either "high" or "extremely high" using the Water Risk Atlas. Our water withdrawals in water stressed areas was in 2023 primarily related to use of water by third party EPC contractors for the installation of a solar farm in the US.
[Fixed row]

(9.2.7) Provide total water withdrawal data by source.

Fresh surface water, including rainwater, water from wetlands, rivers, and lakes

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

- Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

753

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

- Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023, more than 99% of our water withdrawals were seawater, which is used for cooling at the power plants. Less than 1% of Ørsted's water withdrawals were freshwater. i) In 2023, Ørsted saw a 6% increase in water withdrawal from fresh surface water sources. This was mainly due to higher production of steam sold to third part companies.

Brackish surface water/Seawater

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

765226

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023, more than 99% of our water withdrawals were seawater, which is used for cooling at the power plants. Less than 1% of Ørsted's water withdrawals were freshwater. i) The seawater withdrawal decreased 25% from 2022 to 2023, primarily driven by a lower energy generation at our combined heat and power stations in 2023 compared to 2022 (11% reduced thermal heat and power generation, 26% reduced thermal power generation).

Groundwater – renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

285

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023 more than 99% of our water withdrawals were seawater, which is used for cooling at the power plants. Less than 1% of Ørsted's water withdrawals were freshwater. i) The groundwater withdrawal increased 39% from 2022 to 2023. This was due to an increase in the business activities that rely on groundwater.

Groundwater – non-renewable

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Not relevant

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

i) Ørsted did not have any water withdrawals of non-renewable groundwater in the reporting year, 2023, or in the year before. We therefore report "not relevant". In 5 years, we still expect zero withdrawals of nonrenewable groundwater.

Produced/Entrained water

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

467

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023 more than 99% of our water withdrawals were seawater, which is used for cooling at the power plants. Less than 1% of Ørsted's water withdrawals were freshwater. i) The withdrawals of produced water increased 11% from 2022 to 2023. This increase is due to an increase in business activities within the area of power generation that produces water.

Third party sources

(9.2.7.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.7.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

912

(9.2.7.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.2.7.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.7.5) Please explain

In 2023 more than 99% of our water withdrawals were seawater, which is used for cooling at the power plants. Less than 1% of Ørsted's water withdrawals were freshwater. i) The withdrawals of third-party water decreased 13% from 2022 to 2023. This is due to a decrease in business activities within the area of power generation that produces water.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.8) Provide total water discharge data by destination.

Fresh surface water

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

226

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in efficiency

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The discharges of water to fresh surface water increased 148 % from 2022 to 2023. This development is mainly due to a change in weather conditions. The surface water discharge is collected rainwater that is discharged directly to surface water.

Brackish surface water/seawater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

765425

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The discharges to seawater decreased by 25% from 2022 to 2023. This is primarily driven by a lower energy generation at our combined heat and power stations in 2023 compared to 2022 (11% reduced thermal heat and power generation, 26% reduced thermal power generation).

Groundwater

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

0

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

About the same

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

Ørsted did not have any water discharges to groundwater recipients in the reporting year, 2023, or in the year before. We therefore report "0" and "about the same".

Third-party destinations

(9.2.8.1) Relevance

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.8.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

1269

(9.2.8.3) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.8.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.8.5) Please explain

The water discharges to third-party destinations increased by 21% from 2022 to 2023. This is mainly due to addition of sites, increase of sold water, and increased discharge from our own water treatment plant.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.9) Within your direct operations, indicate the highest level(s) to which you treat your discharge.

Tertiary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

801

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The water discharges to third-parties and seawater recipients with tertiary treatment increased by 48% from 2022 to 2023. This is mainly due to a change in accounting policy, changes in volume of sold water with tertiary treatment, and increased discharge from our own water treatment plant.

Secondary treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

18

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Much lower

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The water discharges to seawater recipients with secondary treatment decreased by 21% from 2022 to 2023. This is mainly due to decrease in energy generation at our combined heat and power stations, where wastewater undergoes secondary treatment.

Primary treatment only

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

101

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

Higher

(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Increase/decrease in business activity

(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to

Select from:

100%

(9.2.9.6) Please explain

The water discharges to third-parties and seawater recipients with primary treatment only increased by 7% from 2022 to 2023. This is mainly due to variation in business activities at our combined heat and power plants.

Discharge to the natural environment without treatment

(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge

Select from:

Relevant

(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

 Much lower**(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

 Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to**

Select from:

 100%**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

The discharges to recipients in the natural environment without prior treatment decreased by 25% from 2022 to 2023. This is primarily driven by a lower energy generation at our combined heat and power stations in 2023 compared to 2022 (11% reduced thermal heat and power generation, 26% reduced thermal power generation). Ørsted's water discharges to the natural environment without any prior treatment is almost exclusively related to the seawater we use for cooling at our combined heat and power stations, and which is circulated in a closed system and returned to the sea with no other impact than a slight increase in temperature.

Discharge to a third party without treatment**(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

 Relevant**(9.2.9.2) Volume (megaliters/year)**

504

(9.2.9.3) Comparison of treated volume with previous reporting year

Select from:

 Lower**(9.2.9.4) Primary reason for comparison with previous reporting year**

Select from:

 Increase/decrease in business activity**(9.2.9.5) % of your sites/facilities/operations this volume applies to**

Select from:

 100%**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

The water discharges to third parties without prior treatment decreased by 5% from 2022 to 2023. This is mainly due to variation in business activities at our combined heat and power plants.

Other**(9.2.9.1) Relevance of treatment level to discharge**

Select from:

 Not relevant**(9.2.9.6) Please explain**

We have disclosed that the category "other" is "not relevant", as the volumes reported in the categories above represent a complete breakdown of Ørsted's water discharges.

[Fixed row]

(9.2.10) Provide details of your organization's emissions of nitrates, phosphates, pesticides, and other priority substances to water in the reporting year.

(9.2.10.1) Emissions to water in the reporting year (metric tons)

0.56

(9.2.10.2) Categories of substances included

Select all that apply

- Nitrates
- Phosphates

(9.2.10.4) Please explain

The emissions to water disclosed here is the sum of Ørsted's total emissions of nitrates (0.55t) and phosphates (0.01t) in 2023. We monitor emissions to water at all sites. However, it is only relevant to measure and collect data at some sites, including our Danish power stations. Volumes of nitrates and phosphates is a legal requirement that we monitor and report performance to authorities at our power stations. We further take water samples of some priority substances listed under the EU Water Framework Directive. This includes but is not limited to the following substances: Cl, Pb, Cr, Hg, Zn, Cd, Cu, Ni

[Fixed row]

(9.3) In your direct operations and upstream value chain, what is the number of facilities where you have identified substantive water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities?

Direct operations

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

For the purpose of disclosing environmental risks in this CDP response, we define a "substantive financial impact" as risks that may impact Ørsted's earnings (EBITDA) with a magnitude of more than DKK 100 million per year. We have assessed our water related risks, but not identified any risks with a financial impact above this threshold.

Upstream value chain

(9.3.1) Identification of facilities in the value chain stage

Select from:

- No, we have assessed this value chain stage but did not identify any facilities with water-related dependencies, impacts, risks, and opportunities

(9.3.4) Please explain

For the purpose of disclosing environmental risks in this CDP response, we define a "substantive financial impact" as risks that may impact Ørsted's earnings (EBITDA) with a magnitude of more than DKK 100 million per year. We have assessed our water related risks, but not identified any risks with a financial impact above this threshold.

[Fixed row]

(9.3.1) For each facility referenced in 9.3, provide coordinates, water accounting data, and a comparison with the previous reporting year.

Row 2

(9.3.1.1) Facility reference number

Select from:

- Facility 1

(9.3.1.2) Facility name (optional)

Danish Infrastructure Asset

(9.3.1.7) Country/Area & River basin

Afghanistan

Other, please specify :The risk is associated with the offshore part of our pipeline, west of Filsø

(9.3.1.10) Located in area with water stress

Select from:

No

(9.3.1.11) Primary power generation source for your electricity generation at this facility

Select from:

Not applicable

[Add row]

(9.5) Provide a figure for your organization's total water withdrawal efficiency.

(9.5.1) Revenue (currency)

79255000000

(9.5.2) Total water withdrawal efficiency

103244.61

(9.5.3) Anticipated forward trend

In 2023, more than 99% of our total water withdrawals were seawater, which is used for cooling at the power plants. Less than 1% of Ørsted's total water withdrawals were freshwater, and 0.01% of Ørsted's total water withdrawals were in areas with high levels of water stress. In 5 years, we expect a high water efficiency, as we expect a much lower water withdrawal, mainly due to closure of facilities.

[Fixed row]

(9.7.1) Provide the following intensity information associated with your electricity generation activities.

Row 1

(9.7.1.1) Water intensity value (m3/denominator)

0.05

(9.7.1.2) Numerator: water aspect

Select from:

Freshwater withdrawals

(9.7.1.3) Denominator

Select from:

MWh

(9.7.1.4) Comparison with previous reporting year

Select from:

Lower

(9.7.1.5) Please explain

i) Ørsted's freshwater intensity is lower compared to 2022. This is due to both higher energy generation and lower freshwater withdrawals. Ørsted's water types are defined according to GRI 303. In 2023, the water intensity has been based on freshwater withdrawals from the following sources: Groundwater, surface water, and third-party water. Our total freshwater withdrawal was 1,950 thousand m3 (2023). Our total heat and power generation across all business units was 42,159 GWh. The water intensity disclosed here was therefore: 0.05 (or more precisely 0.046) m3/MWh, which is 2% lower than last year. Ørsted has rated this as "lower", as the decrease is below 10%. ii) Internal use of metric: Ørsted has set a 2025 water intensity target of 40% reduction compared to 2021, to a level of 0.032 m3/MWh. The intensity figure disclosed here is our 2023 performance on the same metric, showing that we decreased the water intensity 2% from 2022. Our performance on the metric [m3/MWh] is part of the monthly internal reporting towards the management. The metric of freshwater withdrawal intensity [m3/MWh] is used internally to track performance towards our 2025 target. iii) Anticipated future trend: The future trend in water intensity is anticipated to decrease towards 2025 due planned actions to meet the water intensity target outlined above. iv) Strategy to reduce water intensity: Ørsted has set a 2025 freshwater intensity target of 40% reduction compared to 2021. To ensure progress towards our target, we have established a water efficiency programme where initiatives to reduce or substitute water types are identified, rated, matured, and implemented in the operations.
[Add row]

(9.12) Provide any available water intensity values for your organization's products or services.

Row 1

(9.12.1) Product name

Total heat and power generation

(9.12.2) Water intensity value

0.05

(9.12.3) Numerator: Water aspect

Select from:

Water withdrawn

(9.12.4) Denominator

Mwh

(9.12.5) Comment

The water intensity has been based on freshwater withdrawals from the following sources: Groundwater, surface water, and third-party water. Our total freshwater withdrawal was 1,950 thousand m3 (2023). Our total heat and power generation across all business units was 42,159 GWh. The water intensity disclosed here was therefore: 0.05 (or more precisely 0.046) m3/MWh.
[Add row]

(9.13) Do any of your products contain substances classified as hazardous by a regulatory authority?

	Products contain hazardous substances	Comment
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	Ørsted's products are power, heat, and gas.

[Fixed row]

(9.14) Do you classify any of your current products and/or services as low water impact?

(9.14.1) Products and/or services classified as low water impact

Select from:

Yes

(9.14.2) Definition used to classify low water impact

i) For electricity and heat, the operational water withdrawals [m3/MWh] or the lifecycle water withdrawals [m3/MWh] are relevant metrics to determine whether products can be classified as "low water impact". According to the IEA, the operational water withdrawals for fossil electricity generation are typically in the range 0.5-50 m3/MWh. Ørsted's 2023 water intensity of 0.05 m3/MWh across all our assets (total freshwater withdrawals / total heat and power generation) can be used as a threshold to classify products as "low water impact". Another important aspect is the local water stress in the area where the withdrawals take place. In 2023, only 4% of Ørsted's total freshwater withdrawals were in areas with high levels of water stress (corresponding to 0.01% of total water withdrawals). To elaborate, four sites had water withdrawals in locations with a baseline water stress categorized as either "high" or "extremely high" using the Water Risk Atlas. These withdrawals was primarily related to use of water by third party EPC contractors for the installation of a solar farm in the US.

(9.14.4) Please explain

In existing benchmarks of water withdrawals, wind energy and solar pv are consistently found to have lower water withdrawals than fossil alternatives, both in direct operations and throughout the product lifecycle.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.1) Indicate whether you have targets relating to water pollution, water withdrawals, WASH, or other water-related categories.

Water pollution

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, but we plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

We monitor water discharge quality at site level and have permit thresholds on effluent values and temperature increase. These water discharge thresholds are defined where it is deemed relevant and are site specific. It is our clear ambition not to exceed the water pollution thresholds for our sites. We are assessing our options for setting a groupwide target in line with our current ambitions and performance at asset level.

Water withdrawals

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

Yes

Other

(9.15.1.1) Target set in this category

Select from:

No, and we do not plan to within the next two years

(9.15.1.2) Please explain

Targets in the above categories adequately cover our water impacts.
[Fixed row]

(9.15.2) Provide details of your water-related targets and the progress made.

Row 1

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 1

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

- Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water withdrawals

- Reduction in withdrawals per unit of production

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2020

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2019

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

54

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2025

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

32

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

46

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

- Underway

(9.15.2.11) % of target achieved relative to base year

36

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

- Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Ørsted's total freshwater withdrawals, without any exclusions. The freshwater intensity is calculated as freshwater withdrawal (surface water, groundwater, and third-party water) per unit heat and power generation.

(9.15.2.14) Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To ensure progress towards our target, we have established a water efficiency programme where initiatives to reduce or substitute water types are identified, rated, matured, and implemented in the operations. In addition, we continue our build-out of renewable energy capacity of wind and solar PV, that has a very low freshwater withdrawals during its operation. At our power stations we phase out coal, which is a more water intensive energy generation technology than wind and solar PV.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Ørsted's water types are defined according to GRI 303. In 2023, the water intensity has been based on freshwater withdrawals from the following sources: Groundwater, surface water, and third-party water. Our total freshwater withdrawal was 1,950 thousand m3 (2023).

Row 2

(9.15.2.1) Target reference number

Select from:

Target 2

(9.15.2.2) Target coverage

Select from:

Organization-wide (direct operations only)

(9.15.2.3) Category of target & Quantitative metric

Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) services

Other WASH, please specify :Provision of fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers

(9.15.2.4) Date target was set

12/31/2021

(9.15.2.5) End date of base year

12/30/2022

(9.15.2.6) Base year figure

100.0

(9.15.2.7) End date of target year

12/30/2023

(9.15.2.8) Target year figure

100.0

(9.15.2.9) Reporting year figure

100

(9.15.2.10) Target status in reporting year

Select from:

Achieved and maintained

(9.15.2.12) Global environmental treaties/initiatives/ frameworks aligned with or supported by this target

Select all that apply

Sustainable Development Goal 6

(9.15.2.13) Explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target covers Ørsted's provision of fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers, without any exclusions.

(9.15.2.15) Actions which contributed most to achieving or maintaining this target

Continuing to provide fully functioning, safely managed WASH services.

(9.15.2.16) Further details of target

Ørsted's target for the provision of fully functioning, safely managed WASH services to all workers is an annually recurring target and is evaluated at the end of every year. The target metric is [% of sites], indicating that we in 2023 had fully functioning, safely managed WASH services at all our sites and have a recurring target to continue to do so.

[Add row]

C10. Environmental performance - Plastics

(10.1) Do you have plastics-related targets, and if so what type?

(10.1.1) Targets in place

Select from:

Yes

(10.1.2) Target type and metric

End-of-life management

Reduce the proportion of plastic waste which is sent to landfill and/or incinerated

(10.1.3) Please explain

Ørsted's main use of plastics is in our offshore and onshore wind farms, where it is used in some components including: Blades, nacelles, and cables. Typically, the amounts of plastics used in our wind farms makes up less than 5% of the total material use. Plastics is also used for packaging to protect components during transportation to our sites as well as during the installation phase. Ørsted thereby use several components in our direct operations that contain plastics, and all plastics is manufactured in our supply chain. The main components we use that contain plastics (blades, nacelles, and cables) have an expected lifetime of 25-30 years. Wind turbine blades and nacelles are typically made from composite materials, in which the two main materials are fibres (glass or carbon) and polymers. In cables, plastics are used for insulation and protection systems. Ørsted has committed to the sustainable recycling of wind turbine blades, which means that we have an ongoing target to every year to have zero wind turbine blades taken down and directed as waste to landfill. This commitment also includes other turbine components made from composite materials, incl. the nacelle. Today, well-established recycling practices are already in place for most of the polymer types we use in our cables. In June 2023, Ørsted announced a sustainability partnership with Vestas. The partnership includes the aim to scale Vestas' pioneering blade recycling technology that allows for breaking down composite materials in existing and future epoxy-based blades, and then use the recovered epoxy resin for new blades. When available at commercial scale, Ørsted is committed to procuring blades with recycled epoxy resins in all future joint offshore projects with Vestas.

[Fixed row]

(10.2) Indicate whether your organization engages in the following activities.

Production/commercialization of plastic polymers (including plastic converters)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Production/commercialization of durable plastic goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Usage of durable plastics goods and/or components (including mixed materials)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

Yes

(10.2.2) Comment

Ørsted's main use of plastics is in our offshore and onshore wind farms, where it is used in some components including: Blades, nacelles, and cables. Typically, the amounts of plastics used in our wind farms makes up less than 5% of the total material use.

Production/commercialization of plastic packaging

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Production/commercialization of goods/products packaged in plastics

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Provision/commercialization of services that use plastic packaging (e.g., food services)

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Provision of waste management and/or water management services

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Provision of financial products and/or services for plastics-related activities

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Other activities not specified

(10.2.1) Activity applies

Select from:

No

(10.2.2) Comment

Not applicable.
[Fixed row]

(10.4) Provide the total weight of plastic durable goods and durable components produced, sold and/or used, and indicate the raw material content.

Durable goods and durable components used

(10.4.2) Raw material content percentages available to report

Select all that apply
 None

(10.4.7) Please explain

Ørsted did not report on the total volume of plastic we used in the reporting year 2023. However, as part of our implementation of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRS), we intend to implement the relevant E5-4 disclosure requirement. We are thus working towards a transparent disclosure of the volumes of our most material resource inflows within our 2024 Annual report.
[Fixed row]

(10.6) Provide the total weight of waste generated by the plastic you produce, commercialize, use and/or process and indicate the end-of-life management pathways.

Usage of plastic

(10.6.1) Total weight of waste generated during the reporting year (Metric tons)

6

(10.6.2) End-of-life management pathways available to report

Select all that apply
 Recycling

(10.6.4) % recycling

6

(10.6.12) Please explain

In 2023, Ørsted took down two wind turbine blades across our global operations. Both blades (100%) were put in temporary storage to ensure and prepare for future diversion from landfill. Here this volume reported under "recycling" in the lack of an option of "temporary storage". We arrived at the 6 metric tons of plastics waste generated in 2023 through the following: Assuming a total weight of 18 metric tons for the two blades (14 4). Assuming approx. 35% of the total weight of the blades are made of plastics, primarily epoxy resins. Hence, approx. 6 metric tons of plastic waste was generated from wind turbine blades in 2023 and were sent to storage for future diversion from landfill.
[Fixed row]

C11. Environmental performance - Biodiversity

(11.2) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

(11.2.1) Actions taken in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments

Select from:

Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments

(11.2.2) Type of action taken to progress biodiversity- related commitments

Select all that apply

- Law & policy
- Species management
- Education & awareness
- Land/water protection
- Land/water management
- Livelihood, economic & other incentives

[Fixed row]

(11.3) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
	<p>Select from:</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, we use indicators</p>	<p>Select all that apply</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State and benefit indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pressure indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Response indicators <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other, please specify :Extent x Condition, we have developed a Biodiversity Measurement Framework within Ørsted to measure our biodiversity impacts across all our assets and varying ecosystems (i.e. marine and terrestrial ecosystems).

[Fixed row]

(11.4) Does your organization have activities located in or near to areas important for biodiversity in the reporting year?

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have projects located in close proximity to areas that are deemed important to biodiversity, such as protected areas (with different protection statuses). This has been assessed using the IBAT tool.

UNESCO World Heritage sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

We have projects located in close proximity to areas categorized as UNESCO World Heritage sites. For section 11.4.1 of this CDP disclosure, we have grouped the detailed reporting of sites to indicate only legally protected areas and key biodiversity areas.

UNESCO Man and the Biosphere Reserves

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

Not applicable.

Ramsar sites

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Proximity to Ramsar sites has been assessed using the IBAT tool, where we found that we have some projects in proximity to Ramsar sites. For section 11.4.1 of this CDP disclosure, we have grouped the detailed reporting of sites to indicate only legally protected areas and key biodiversity areas.

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

Yes

(11.4.2) Comment

Proximity to Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs) has been assessed using the IBAT tool, where we found that we have some projects in proximity to KBAs.

Other areas important for biodiversity

(11.4.1) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities are located in or near to this type of area important for biodiversity

Select from:

No

(11.4.2) Comment

Not applicable.

[Fixed row]

(11.4.1) Provide details of your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to areas important for biodiversity.

Row 1

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Frederikssund Kommune Privat, Holbæk Kommune, Kyndby Kyst, Jægerspris Nordskov, Roskilde Fjord, Selsø og Kattingesøerne

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Kyndby Power Station, power station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

We adhere to all regulatory requirements surrounding Environmental Impact Assessments and processes, including monitoring requirements and follow-up actions to any adverse impacts to biodiversity that may occur during the pre-construction, construction, and operational phases in the asset's lifetime. Furthermore, Ørsted has set the ambition to deliver a net-positive impact to biodiversity from all assets commissioned from 2030 and onwards, and in the meantime we deploy the mitigation hierarchy to avoid and minimise impacts, as well as restore the habitat to the extent possible. At select sites, we are currently piloting biodiversity enhancing projects to assess what measures can be taken going forward in order to meet our NPI ambition. Information disclosed in this line covers all areas important for biodiversity near the project site mentioned. When several areas are listed, it is the proximity to the closest biodiversity area we disclose the distance for. Whenever there are overlap with biodiversity areas, we have disclosed the hectares as "1", because such information is not readily available from the IBAT tool we use for mapping biodiversity areas. Also this information is not relevant to inform our further actions, and any overlap with areas important for biodiversity will trigger additional actions to mitigate impacts.

Row 3

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Morecambe Bay, Duddon Estuary, West of Walney, Liverpool Bay

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Walney 1, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 4

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Anholt and the water north of, Norddjurs kommune Privat, Nordlige Kattegat, Alborg Bugt østlige del

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Anholt, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 5

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Town Of Block Island Macrosite Fee, Mohegan Bluffs Block Island, Slattery, Southwest Block Island Macrosite Fee, Ninigret Pond and Conservation Areas, Weekapaug - Quonochontaug

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Block Island, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 6

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Aarhus Kommune Privat, Kaløskovene og Kaløvig, Syddjurs Kommune, Syddjurs Kommune Privat

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Studstrup Power Station, power station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 7

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Fire Island National Seashore, Mohegan Bluffs Block Island, Scranton, Southwest Block Island Macrosite Fee, Fire Island (East of Lighthouse), Moriches Bay

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Sunrise, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 8

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Broebæk Mose og Gentofte Sø, Gentofte Kommune Privat, Københavns Kommune Privat, Saltholm og Peberholm, Vest- og Sydamerger med omgivende hav

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Svanemolle Power Station, power station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 9

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl, Shell Flat and Lune Deep, West Of Walney, Duddon Estuary, Morecambe Bay, West Of Copeland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Walney 2, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 10

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl, Morecambe Bay, West of Walney, Duddon Estuary, West Of Copeland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Walney Extension 3, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 11

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl, Morecambe Bay, West of Walney, Duddon Estuary, West Of Copeland

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Walney Extension 4, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 12

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Morecambe Bay, Duddon Estuary, West of Walney, Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl, Shell Flat and Lune Deep

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

West of Duddon Sands, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 13

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Greater Wash, Holderness Inshore, Greater Wash, Holderness Offshore, Southern North Sea, Hornsea Mere, Humber Estuary

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Westermost Rough, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design

- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 14

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Cragnashingaun Bogs NHA, Lough Acrow Bogs NHA, Lough Naminna Bog NHA, Lower River Shannon SAC, Slievecallan Mountain Bog NHA, West Clare Uplands

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Booltiagh 1 and 2, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 15

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Newell Lake Game Production Area

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Willow Creek, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 16

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), Haskell and Knox, Texas

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Willow Springs, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 17**(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity**

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Borkum Riffgrund, Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer, Niedersächsische Nordsee vor den ostfriesischen Inseln

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Borkum Riffgrund 1, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 18

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Borkum Riffgrund, Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer, Niedersächsische Nordsee vor den ostfriesischen Inseln

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Borkum Riffgrund 2, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 19

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vlakte van de Raan, Voordelta, Westerschelde & Saeftinghe

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Borssele 1, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 20

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Netherlands

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vlakte van de Raan, Voordelta

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Borssele 2, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 21

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy, Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl, Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore, Ribble & Alt Estuaries, Martin Mere, Mersey Estuary

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Burbo Bank, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 22

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl, Dee Estuary / Aber Dyfrdwy, Mersey Narrows and North Wirral Foreshore, Mersey Estuary, North Wales Coast, Ribble and Alt Estuaries

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Burbo Bank Extension, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 23

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Knockadoo Wood, Sperrin, Sruhanleanantaway Burn, Teal Lough And Slaghtfreeden Bogs, Teal Lough Part li

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Crockandun, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 24

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Antrim Coast And Glens, Cleggan Valley, Garron Plateau, Rathsherry, Antrim Hills

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Elginny, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 25

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde, Fanø, Ribe Holme og enge ved Kongeåen, Østlige Tyskebugt

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Esbjerg Power Station, power station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 26

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kalundborg kommune Privat, Røsnæs, Røsnæs Rev og Kalundborg Fjord, Ubberup Stenstrøning, Bøgebjerg, Saltbæk Vig, Sejerø Bugt og Nekselø

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Asnaes Power Station, power station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 27

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lough Foyle, Camowen River Bog NHA, Illies Hill Bog NHA, Slieve Snaght Bogs NHA, Lough Foyle and River Foyle

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Flughland, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 28

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Caps Et Marais D'Opale

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Fond des Saules, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 29

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Perdueville State, Sibley Grove Fee, Sibley State, Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), Champaign, Illinois

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Ford Ridge, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling

- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 30

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Anglesey Road SAC, Lower River Shannon SAC, Lower River Suir SAC, Mauherslieve Bog NHA, Slievefelim to Silvermines Mountains SPA

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Garracummer, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 31

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC, Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC, Mullaghanish to Musheramore Mountains SPA, St. Gobnet's Wood SAC

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gneeves, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 32

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer, The Wadden Sea, Niedersächsische Nordsee vor den ostfriesischen Inseln

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 25 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 33

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Amager vildtreservat og fredning, Hvidovre kommune Privat, Vestamager and Sydager and the sea west and south of

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Avedore Power Station, Power Station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 34

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Niedersächsisches Wattenmeer und angrenzendes Küstenmeer, The Wadden Sea

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 25 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gode Wind 02, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 35

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gunfleet Sands Demo, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 36

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Holland Haven Marshes and on Sea Cliff, Outer Thames Estuary, Blackwater, Crouch, Roach And Colne Estuaries, Essex Estuaries, Abberton Reservoir, Hamford Water, Mid-Essex Coast, Stour and Orwell Estuaries

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 37

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Blackwater, Crouch, Roach And Colne Estuaries, Essex Estuaries, Holland On Sea Cliff, Outer Thames Estuary, Hamford Water, Mid-Essex Coast, Stour and Orwell Estuaries

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Gunfleet Sands 2, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 38

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kalvebodkilen Vestamager, Københavns kommune Privat, Vest- og Sydager med omgivende hav, Saltholm og Peberholm

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

H.C. Orsted Power Station, power station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 39

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Sioux Strip, Thompson-barnes

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Haystack, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 40

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ballyhoura Mountains SAC, Blackwater River (Cork/Waterford) SAC, Carrigeenamronety Hill SAC, Kilcolman Bog SPA

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Ballyhoura, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 41

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Gødstrup Sø, Herning Kommune Privat, Ikast-Brande kommune Privat

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Herning Power Station, power station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 42

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Skallingen og Langli, Vadehavet med Ribe Å, Tved Å og Varde Å vest for Varde, Sydlige Nordsø, Østlige Tyskebugt, Ho Bugt Enge og Varde Ådal, Kallemærsk Hede og Grærup Langsø med omgivelser,

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Horns Rev 1, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 43

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Blåbjerg Egekrat, Lyngbos Hede og Hennegårds Klitter, Varde kommune Privat, Sydlige Nordsø, Østlige Tyskebugt

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Horns Rev 2, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 44

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Humber Estuary, Southern North Sea, Tetney Marshes, Markham'S Triangle, North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hornsea Project 1, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 45

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Humber Estuary, Southern North Sea, Tetney Marshes, North Norfolk Sandbanks and Saturn Reef

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Hornsea Project 2, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 46

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Antrim Coast, Hills And Glens, Glenarm Woods, Knock Dhu Sallagh Braes, Linford, Scawt Hill, Larne Lough

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Ballykeel, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 47

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Glanlough Woods SAC, Kilgarvan Ice House SAC, Killarney National Park, Macgillicuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC, Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC, Sillahertane Bog NHA

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Inchincoosh, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 48

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kilgarvan Ice House SAC, Killarney National Park, Macgillicuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC, Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC, Sillahertane Bog NHA, Slaheny River Bog NHA,

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Kilgarvan, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 49

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lough Gay Bog NHA, Lower River Shannon SAC, Mount Eagle Bogs NHA, Stack's to Mullaghareirk Mountains, West Limerick Hills and Mount Eagle SPA

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Knockawarriga 1 & 2, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 50

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- France

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Marais De La Grenouillère

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Le Bois Sapin, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 51

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Glanlough Woods SAC, Kilgarvan Ice House SAC, Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC, Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC, Sillahertane Bog NHA

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Lettercannon, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 52

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Greater Wash, Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge, The Wash and North Norfolk Coast, Gibraltar Point, Humber Estuary, Chapel Point To Wolla Bank, Gibraltar Point

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Lincs, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 53**(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity**

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Hugginstown Fen SAC, River Barrow and River Nore SAC & SPA

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Ballymartin, Smithstown, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 54

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Cullahill Mountain SAC, Galmoy Fen SAC, Spahill and Clomantagh Hill SAC, The Loughans SAC

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Lisheen, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 55

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Margate and Long Sands, Outer Thames Estuary, The Swale Estuary, Kentish Knock East, Southern North Sea, Thanet Coast and Sandwich Bay, Hamford Water, Mid-Essex Coast

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

London Array, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 56

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Freedom Hills, Riverton Community Hunting Area, Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), Colbert, Alabama

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Muscle Shoals, solar pv farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 57

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Kyststrækningen v. Hyllekrog-Rødsand, Smålandsfarvandet: North of Lolland, Guldborg Sund, Bøtø Nor, and Hyllekrog-Rødsand, Guldborgsund Kommune Privat, Femern Bælt, Maribosøerne, Ost- und Südküste Fehmarns

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Nysted Wind Farm, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 58

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Lune Estuary, Morecambe Bay and Duddon Estuary, Liverpool Bay / Bae Lerpwl, West Of Walney, Ribble and Alt Estuaries

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Barrow, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 59

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Nash-Vaught Prairie Fee, San Bernard, San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Old300, solar pv farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 60

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Legally protected areas

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Butterlope Glen, Lisnaragh, Owenkillew And Glenelly Woods, Silverbrook Wood, Sperrin, Lough Foyle and River Foyle: Carrigans and Swilly Burn valleys

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Owenreagh 1 & 2, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 61**(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity**

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Black Island, Elkhorn, Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP), Cuming and Stanton, Nebraska

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Plum Creek, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 62

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Greater Wash, Inner Dowsing, Race Bank and North Ridge, The Wash and North Norfolk Coast, Holkham, North Norfolk

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Race Bank, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 63

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Germany

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Ahorntal, LSG ""Fränkische Schweiz - Veldensteiner Forst"" im Regierungsbezirk Oberfranken, LSG ""Schobertsberg"" im Landkreis Bayreuth, LSG Sophienberg, Rotmain-, Mistelbach- und Ölschnitztal um Bayreuth, Rodachau / Itzgrund / Oberes Maintal inkl. Nassanger bei Trieb und umgebende Baggerseen

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Rotmainquelle, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 64

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Drumhahon, River Foyle And Tributaries, Scraghy, Lough Nageage SAC, River Finn SAC

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Seegronan, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 65

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Annaghagh Bog, Derrycloony Lough, Fymore Lough, Glenmore Wood

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 10 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Shantavny, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 66

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Conigar Bog NHA, Kilgarvan Ice House SAC, Killarney National Park, Macgillycuddy's Reeks and Caragh River Catchment SAC, Old Domestic Building, Curraglass Wood SAC, Sillahertane Bog NHA

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Sillahertane, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 67

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Denmark

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Skaerbaek Power Station, power station

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
 Scheduling
 Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 68

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
 Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Cragnashingaun Bogs NHA, Inagh River Estuary SAC, Lough Acrow Bogs NHA, Lough Naminna Bog NHA, Slievecallan Mountain Bog NHA, West Clare Uplands

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Slievecallan, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 69

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

- Legally protected areas
- Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.3) Protected area category (IUCN classification)

Select from:

- Unknown

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

- Ireland

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Camowen River Bog NHA, Illies Hill Bog NHA, Lough Swilly SAC including Blanket Nook and Inch Lake, Slieve Snaght Bogs NHA, Umrycam Bog NHA, Lough Foyle and River Foyle

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

- Up to 5 km

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Some Hill, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

- Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

- Project design
- Scheduling
- Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 70

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Flint Hills Region

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

Sunflower Wind, onshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

Row 71

(11.4.1.2) Types of area important for biodiversity

Select all that apply

Key Biodiversity Areas

(11.4.1.4) Country/area

Select from:

United States of America

(11.4.1.5) Name of the area important for biodiversity

Mecox Sagaponack Coastal Dunes

(11.4.1.6) Proximity

Select from:

Overlap

(11.4.1.7) Area of overlap (hectares)

1

(11.4.1.8) Briefly describe your organization's activities in the reporting year located in or near to the selected area

South Fork Wind, offshore wind farm

(11.4.1.9) Indicate whether any of your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity

Select from:

Yes, but mitigation measures have been implemented

(11.4.1.10) Mitigation measures implemented within the selected area

Select all that apply

Project design

Scheduling

Physical controls

(11.4.1.11) Explain how your organization's activities located in or near to the selected area could negatively affect biodiversity, how this was assessed, and describe any mitigation measures implemented

See comment in row 1.

[Add row]

C13. Further information & sign off

(13.1) Indicate if any environmental information included in your CDP response (not already reported in 7.9.1/2/3, 8.9.1/2/3/4, and 9.3.2) is verified and/or assured by a third party?

	Other environmental information included in your CDP response is verified and/or assured by a third party
	Select from: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes

[Fixed row]

(13.1.1) Which data points within your CDP response are verified and/or assured by a third party, and which standards were used?

Row 1

(13.1.1.1) Environmental issue for which data has been verified and/or assured

Select all that apply

Climate change

(13.1.1.2) Disclosure module and data verified and/or assured

Business strategy

Sustainable finance taxonomy aligned spending/revenue

(13.1.1.3) Verification/assurance standard

General standards

ISAE 3000

ISAE 3410, Assurance Engagements on Greenhouse Gas Statements

(13.1.1.4) Further details of the third-party verification/assurance process

Independent limited assurance report on selected ESG data in the Sustainability statements found on p. 249-250. The assurance statement refer to our complete disclosure on climate, energy and taxonomy-alignment on p. 80-101, and this include more data points than those selected in "data verified"

[Add row]

(13.3) Provide the following information for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP response.

(13.3.1) Job title

Chief Financial Officer

(13.3.2) Corresponding job category

Select from:

Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

[Fixed row]