Ørsted

Interim ESG performance report

First quarter 2020

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The interim ESG performance report can be downloaded at:
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FURTHER INFORMATION

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1.1 CFO's review – first quarter 2020

All-time high green share of energy.

- Our US onshore wind farm Sage Draw was commissioned in March 2020.
- Our green share of heat and power generation increased by 10 percentage points to 90% in Q1 2020.
- Our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity decreased by 38% to 53g CO_2e/kWh in Q1 2020.
- Our scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions increased by 4%.

COVID-19

We activated our Corporate Crisis Management Organisation in early March to steer Ørsted through the global COVID-19 crisis. Our focus has been on the health and well-being of our employees and their families, the communities we are a part of, and on the supply of energy which societies depend on. So far, we have been able to maintain continuity in all business-critical operations, even with the extensive preventive measures being implemented, including a large number of employees working from home.

During the last couple of months, our asset base has been fully operational with availability rates for our wind farms and power stations within the normal range, and we have been able to continue to supply green energy to the societies we are a part of.

Renewable energy capacity

In March, we commissioned the 338MW onshore wind farm Sage Draw in the US. Our total installed, decided and awarded renewable capacity was 19.0GW at the end of Q1 2020.

Heat and power generation

Our heat and power generation in Q1 2020 was characterised by high power generation from wind farms due to high wind speeds across Europe and low energy generation from CHP plants due to the warm and windy weather.

Offshore power generation increased by 48% to 4.6TWh in Q1 2020. The increase was mainly due to ramp up of generation from Hornsea 1 and high wind speeds.

The onshore wind farms generated 1.1TWh in Q1 2020, which was an increase of 39%, mainly due to the new wind farms Sage Draw and Lockett which were commissioned in Q1 2020 and Q3 2019, respectively.

Thermal power generation decreased by 15% to 1.6TWh, and heat generation decreased by 16% to 3.1TWh. The warm, wet and windy weather in Q1 2020 resulted in a low demand for thermal heat and power generation.

In Q1 2020, our total heat and power generation was 10.5TWh. We reached an all-time high green share of energy of 90%. This was an increase of 10 percentage points compared to Q1 last year, driven by increased wind-based generation, lower thermal energy generation, and increased use of sustainable biomass instead of fossil fuels.

Greenhouse gas emissions

We reduced our coal consumption by 26% and natural gas consumption by 53% in Q1 2020 compared to Q1 2019. The reduction was driven by a combination of lower thermal energy generation and an expansion of our biomass-based generation capacity.

Consequently, our scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions were reduced by 31% to 0.56 million tonnes CO_2e in Q1 2020 compared to Q1 2019.

Our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emission intensity was reduced by 38% to 53g CO_2e/kWh in Q1 2020 compared with Q1 2019.

> "We reached an all-time high green share of energy of 90%. This was an increase of 10 percentage points compared to Q1 last year driven by increased wind-based generation, lower thermal energy generation and increased use of sustainable biomass instead of fossil fuels.

Marianne Wilnholt
CFO

Our scope 3 emissions increased by 4% in Q1 2020 compared with Q1 2019, due to a 3% increase in natural gas sales.

Safety

The overall safety performance developed positively in the first quarter of 2020 with fewer registered safety incidents compared with Q1 2019.

1.2 ESG target overview

Note	Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019
	Strategic targets						
2.1	Installed renewable capacity	MW	+30GW (2030)	10,209	8,303	23%	9,870
2.1	Installed offshore wind capacity	MW	15GW (2025)	6,820	5,602	22%	6,820
2.1	Installed onshore wind and solar capacity	MW	5GW (2025)	1,335	813	64%	997
2.4	Green share of energy generation	%	95 (2023), 99 (2025)	90	80	10%p	86
2.7	Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity	g CO_2e/kWh	20 (2023), 10 (2025)[1]	53	85	(38%)	65
2.7	Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	50% (2032)[2]	7.6	7.3	4%	34.6
NA[5]	Employee satisfaction	Index 0-100	Top 10% (2020)[3]	NA	NA	-	77
3.2	Total recordable injury rate (TRIR), 12M rolling	Per million hours worked	2.9 (2025)	4.7	4.3	9%	4.9
	Additional sustainability targets						
2.9	Certified renewable wooden biomass sourced	%	100 (2020)	100	94	6%p	96
2.9	Coal consumption	Thousand tonnes	0 (2023)	204	281	(27%)	588
2.9	Green share of power for own consumption	%	100 [4]	100	100	0%p	100
NA[5]	Internal energy savings, accumulated from 2018	GWh	15 (2023)	NA	NA	-	8.8
NA[5]	Share of electric vehicles	%	100 (2025)	NA	NA	-	21
NA[5]	Learning and development indicator (annual employee survey)	Index 0-100	80 (2020)	NA	NA	-	77
NA[5]	Women in leadership positions, Leadership Conference	% female	22 (2023)	NA	NA	-	13
NA[5]	Women in leadership positions, middle management	% female	30 (2023)	NA	NA	-	25

[1] In addition to the emission reduction targets, we have set a new target of being carbon neutral in 2025. We will continue to investigate solutions for the remaining emissions, which could also include investing in certified carbon removal projects.

[2] 50% reduction in total scope 3 emissions from the 2018 base year.

[3] Our target from 2020 and onwards is an employee satisfaction survey result in the top ten percentile compared with an external benchmark group.

[4] We have expanded the previous target, which excluded power consumption for heat generation boilers, to include all power for own consumption from 2019 and onwards. The revision was done in order to support our new target of being carbon neutral in 2025.

[5] The targets marked with NA in the note column are not reported in the interim reports. They will be reported in the annual report for 2020.

1.3 Overview by business unit

Note	Indicator	Unit	Offshore	Onshore	Markets & Bioenergy	Other activities/ eliminations	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019
	Revenue	DKK billion	8.0	0.1	7.5	(0.2)	15.4	17.2	(10%)	67.8
	EBITDA	DKK billion	5.6	0.2	0.9	0.1	6.8	5.1	33%	17.5
2.1	Installed renewable capacity	MW	6,820	1,335	2,054	-	10,209	8,303	23%	9,870
2.1	Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not installed yet)	MW	3,038	753	-	-	3,791	3,665	3%	4,129
2.1	Awarded and contracted renewable capacity (no FID yet)	MW	4,996	-	-	-	4,996	4,796	4%	4,996
2.1	Total renewable capacity (installed + FID + awarded and contracted)	MW	14,854	2,088	2,054	-	18,996	16,764	13%	18,995
2.2	Generation capacity, power	MW	3,627	1,335	2,837	-	7,799	6,704	16%	7,489
2.2	Generation capacity, heat	MW	-	-	3,481	-	3,481	3,425	2%	3,560
2.3	Power generation	TWh	4.6	1.1	1.6	-	7.4	5.9	25%	20.1
2.3	Heat generation	TWh	-	-	3.1	-	3.1	3.7	(16%)	8.3
2.7	Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	6	0	549	1	556	817	(32%)	1,850
2.7	Scope 3 GHG emissions	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	50	118	7,415	9	7.592	7,286	4%	34,604
2.7	Greenhouse gas intensity	g CO_2e/kWh	1	-	115	-	53	85	(38%)	65
2.4	Green share of energy generation	%	100	100	77	-	90	80	10%p	86
3.1	Number of employees	Full-time equivalents (FTE)	2,869	96	1,783	1,860	6,608	6,176	7%	6,526
3.2	Total recordable injury rate (TRIR), 12M rolling	Number/million hours worked	2.8	5.2	10.3	3.1	4.7	4.3	10%	4.9

1.4 Overview by country

Note	Indicator	Unit	Denmark	United Kingdom	Germany	The Nether-lands	The US	Taiwan	Other countries	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019
2.1	Installed green capacity	MW	3,060	4,400	1,384	-	1,365	-	-	10,209	8,303	23%	9,870
2.1	- of which, offshore wind	MW	1,006	4,400	1,384	-	30	-	-	6,820	5,602	22%	6,820
2.1	- of which, onshore wind	MW	-	-	-	-	1,325	-	-	1,325	803	65%	987
2.1	- of which, solar	MW	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	10	0%	10
2.1	- of which, thermal biomass-based heat capacity	MW	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,054	1,888	9%	1,888
2.1	Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not installed yet)	MW	-	1,386	-	752	753	900	-	3,791	3,665	3%	4,129
2.1	Awarded and contracted renewable capacity (no FID yet)	MW	-	-	1,142	-	2,934	920	-	4,996	4,796	4%	4,996
2.1	Total renewable capacity (installed + FID + awarded and contracted)	MW	3,060	5,786	2,526	752	5,052	1,820	-	18,996	16,764	13%	18,995
2.2	Generation capacity, power	MW	3,400	2,342	692	-	1,365	-	-	7,799	6,704	16%	7,489
2.2	- of which, offshore wind	MW	563	2,342	692	-	30	-	-	3,627	3,049	19%	3,627
2.2	- of which, onshore wind	MW	-	-	-	-	1,325	-	-	1,325	803	65%	987
2.2	- of which, thermal energy	MW	2,837	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,837	2,842	(0%)	2,865
2.2	- of which, solar energy	MW	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	10	0%	10
2.2	Generation capacity, heat	MW	3,481	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,481	3,425	2%	3,560
2.3	Power generation	TWh	2.4	3.1	0.7	-	1.2	-	-	7.4	5.9	25%	20.1
2.3	Heat generation	TWh	3.1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.1	3.7	(16%)	8.3
2.5	Green share of energy generation	%	80	100	100	-	100	-	-	90	80	10%p	86
2.9	Greenhouse gas intensity	g CO_2e/kWh	100	1	1	-	0	-	-	53	85	(38%)	65
2.7	Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	550	5	1	0	0	0	0	556	817	(32%)	1,852
3.1	Number of employees (FTE)	Number	4,553	1,010	207	31	243	101	463	6,608	6,176	7%	6,526

2.1 Renewable capacity

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Installed renewable capacity	**MW**	**+30GW (2030)**	**10,209**	**8,303**	**1,906**	**9,870**	**8,303**
- Offshore wind power	MW	15GW (2025)	6,820	5,602	1,218	6,820	5,602
- Denmark	MW		1,006	1,006	-	1,006	1,006
- The UK	MW		4,400	3,182	1,218	4,400	3,182
- Germany	MW		1,384	1,384	-	1,384	1,384
- The US	MW		30	30	-	30	30
- Onshore wind power	MW	5GW (2025)[1]	1,325	803	522	987	803
- Solar power	MW	Note[1]	10	10	-	10	10
- Thermal heat, biomass	MW		2,054	1,888	166	2,053	1,888
Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not installed yet)	**MW**		**3,791**	**3,665**	**126**	**4,129**	**3,665**
- Offshore wind power	MW		3,038	3,356	(318)	3,038	3,356
- The UK	MW		1,386	2,604	(1,218)	1,386	2,604
- The Netherlands	MW		752	752	-	752	752
- Taiwan	MW		900	-	900	900	-
- Onshore wind power	MW		333	184	149	671	184
- Solar power	MW		420	-	420	420	-
- Thermal heat, biomass	MW		-	125	(125)	-	125
Awarded and contracted capacity (no FID yet) renewable capacity	**MW**		**4,996**	**4,796**	**200**	**4,996**	**4,796**
- Offshore wind power	MW		4,996	3,916	1,080	4,996	3,916
- Germany	MW		1,142	1,142	-	1,142	1,142
- The US	MW		2,934	954	1,980	2,934	954
- Taiwan	MW		920	1,820	(900)	920	1,820
- Onshore wind power	MW		-	530	(530)	-	530
- Solar power	MW		-	350	(350)	-	350
Sum of installed and FID capacity	**MW**		**14,000**	**11,968**	**2,032**	**13,999**	**11,968**
Sum of installed + FID + awarded and contracted capacity	**MW**		**18,996**	**16,764**	**2,232**	**18,995**	**16,764**
Installed storage capacity	**MWac**		**21**	**1**	**20**	**21**	**1**

[1] The 5GW (2025) target is for onshore wind and solar power combined.

Additions to the capacities for the last 12 months:

Installed capacity

Q3-19: US: Lockett, onshore wind (184MW)

Q4-19: UK: Hornsea 1, offshore wind (1,218MW)

DK: Asnæs, biomass-based heat (125MW)

Q1-20: US: Sage Draw, onshore wind (338MW)

Decided (FID) capacity

Q2-19: TW: Greater Changhua 1 & 2a, offshore wind (900MW)

US: Willow Creek, onshore wind (103MW)

US: Sage Draw, onshore wind (338MW)

Q3-19: US: Plum Creek, onshore wind (230 MW)

Q4-19: US: Permian Energy Center, solar (420MW)

Awarded capacity

Q2-19: US: Ocean Wind, offshore wind (1,100MW)

US: Permian Energy Center, solar (350MW)

Q3-19: US Sunrise, offshore wind (880MW)

In Q1 2020, we commissioned the US onshore wind farm Sage Draw (338MW).

2.2 Generation capacity

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Power generation capacity	**MW**	**7,799**	**6,704**	**1,095**	**7,489**	**6,673**
- Offshore	MW	3,627	3,049	578	3,627	3,018
- Denmark	MW	563	563	-	563	563
- The UK	MW	2,342	1,764	578	2,342	1,733
- Germany	MW	692	692	-	692	692
- The US	MW	30	30	-	30	30
- Onshore, US	MW	1,325	803	522	987	803
- Solar, US	MW	10	10	-	10	10
- Thermal	MW	2,837	2,842	(5)	2,865	2,842
- Denmark	MW	2,837	2,842	(5)	2,865	2,842
Heat generation capacity, thermal[1]	**MW**	**3,481**	**3,425**	**56**	**3,560**	**3,425**
Based on biomass	MW	2,054	1,888	166	2,053	1,888
Based on coal	MW	1,300	1,384	(84)	1,385	1,384
Based on natural gas	MW	1,774	1,774	-	1,774	1,774
Power generation capacity, thermal[1]	**MW**	**2,837**	**2,842**	**(5)**	**2,865**	**2,842**
Based on biomass	MW	1,216	1,190	26	1,216	1,190
Based on coal	MW	991	1,016	(25)	1,019	1,016
Based on natural gas	MW	1,010	1,012	(2)	1,010	1,012

[1] Fuel-specific thermal heat and power generation capacities cannot be added to total thermal capacity as they are defined individually for each fuel type for our multi-fuel plants. All fuels cannot be used at the same time

The power generation capacity increased by 310MW from Q4 2019 to Q1 2020 due to the onshore wind farm Sage Draw (338MW) being commissioned in Q1 2020, and to the coal-based generation unit Asnæs 2 (28MW) at the Asnæs Power Station being taken out of operation.

Taking Asnæs 2 out of operation also reduced the thermal heat capacity because Asnæs 2 was a combined heat and power (CHP) unit.

2.3 Energy generation

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Power generation, Ørsted total	**GWh**	**7,379**	**5,869**	**26%**	**20,118**	**17,245**
Power generation, offshore wind	GWh	4,591	3,105	48%	11,965	10,042
- Denmark	GWh	731	616	19%	2,209	2,197
- The UK	GWh	3,066	1,858	65%	7,416	6,116
- Germany	GWh	762	599	27%	2,220	1,706
- The US	GWh	32	32	0%	120	23
Power generation, onshore wind, US	GWh	1,141	823	39%	3,498	549
Power generation, onshore solar, US	GWh	3	3	0%	15	3
Power generation, thermal	GWh	1,644	1,938	(15%)	4,640	6,652
- Denmark	GWh	1,644	1,938	(15%)	4,635	6,262
- The Netherlands	GWh	-	-	-	-	390
- The UK	GWh	-	-	-	5	-
Heat generation, Ørsted total, Denmark	**GWh**	**3,143**	**3,724**	**(16%)**	**8,312**	**8,768**
Total heat and power generation, Ørsted total, Denmark	**GWh**	**10,522**	**9,593**	**10%**	**28,430**	**26,013**

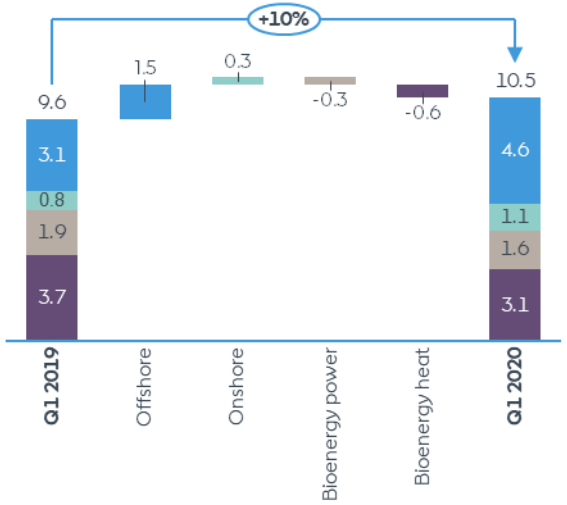
Offshore power generation increased by 48% in Q1 2020 relative to Q1 2019. The increase was primarily due to generation from Hornsea 1 (commissioned in Q4 2019) as well as higher wind speeds.

Generation in Onshore increased by 39% in Q1 2020 relative to Q1 2019. The increase was primarily due to generation from Lockett (commissioned in 2019) and ramp up generation from Sage Draw (commissioned in Q1 2020).

Thermal heat generation was 16% lower than in the same quarter last year due to warmer weather.

Thermal power generation was 15% lower than in the same quarter last year due to lower combined heat and power generation as well as more wet and windy weather. The wet and windy weather resulted in increased wind and hydro-based renewable power generation and subsequently less demand for thermal power generation.

Heat and power generation by business unit, TWh



2.4 Green energy share

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Ørsted's total power and heat generation	**%**		**100**	**100**	**0%p**	**100**	**100**
- From offshore wind	%		44	32	12%p	42	39
- From onshore wind	%		11	9	2%p	13	2
- From biomass	%		34	39	(5%p)	31	34
- From other green energy sources	%		1	0	1%p	0	0
- From coal	%		8	14	(6%p)	9	17
- From natural gas	%		2	6	(4%p)	5	8
- From other fossil energy sources	%		0	0	0%p	0	0
Green energy share, Ørsted	**%**	**99 (2025)[1]**	**90**	**80**	**10%p**	**86**	**75**
Green energy share, thermal heat and power generation	**%**		**77**	**67**	**10%p**	**68**	**58**

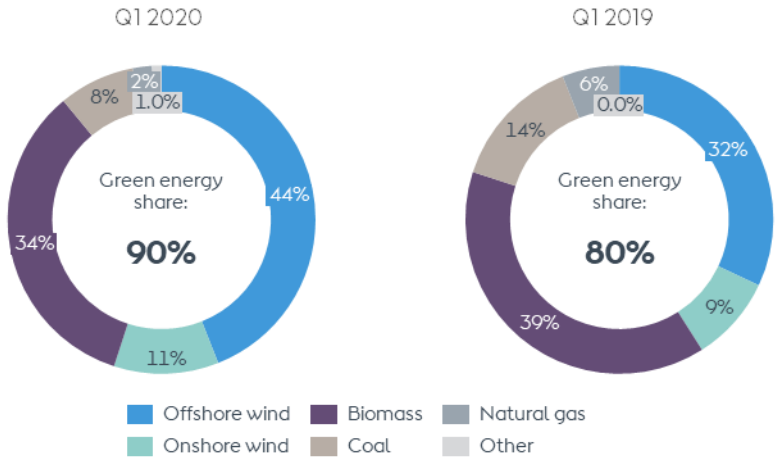
[1] Additional target is 95% in 2023.

The green share of heat and power generation was 90% in Q1 2020, up 10 percentage points relative to the same period last year.

The share of generation from offshore and onshore wind increased by 14 percentage points as a result of new offshore generation capacity in the UK (Hornsea 1) and new onshore generation capacity in the US (Lockett and Sage Draw) as well as higher offshore wind speeds in Q1 2020.

The share of generation based on biomass decreased by 5 percentage points, while the share of generation based on fossil fuels (coal and natural gas) decreased by 10 percentage points. This was the result of a lower thermal energy generation in Q1 2020, driven by more warm and windy weather, but with a relatively higher biomass share in the generation due to the continued green transformation from coal and natural gas to sustainable biomass at our CHP plants.

Total heat and power generation by energy source, %



2.5 Energy business drivers

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Offshore wind						
Availability	%	93	96	(3%p)	93	93
Load factor	%	60	51	9%p	42	42
Wind speed	m/s	12.1	10.4	16%	9.2	9.3
Wind speed, normal wind year	m/s	10.4	10.3	1%	9.2	9.2
Onshore wind						
Availability	%	95	97	(2%p)	98	98
Load factor	%	44	47	(3%p)	45	41
Wind speed	m/s	7.5	7.8	(4%)	7.5	7.3
Wind speed, normal wind year	m/s	7.7	7.8	(1%)	7.5	
Other						
Degree days, Denmark	Number	1,065	1,140	(7%)	2,399	2,526
Energy efficiency, thermal generation	%	82	82	0%p	78	71

Offshore wind

Wind speeds were higher than a normal wind year for all countries in Q1 2020.

The availability in Q1 2020 was 3% lower than in Q1 2019.

The high wind speeds and slightly lower availability resulted in a 9 percentage point increase of the load factor in Q1 2020 compared with Q1 2019.

Onshore wind

Wind speeds in Q1 2020 were below a normal year and 4% lower than in Q1 2019.

Availability was 2 percentage points lower than in Q1 2019, and in combination with the lower wind speed, this led to a 3 percentage point lower load factor in Q1 2020 compared with Q1 2019.

Other

The number of degree days was 7% lower in Q1 2020, which explains the 16% drop in heat generation to a large extent.

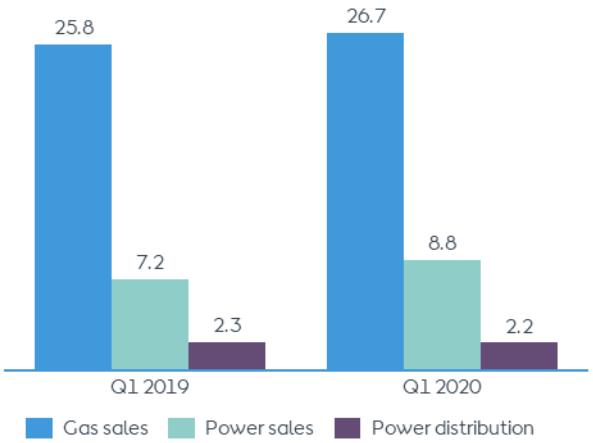
2.6 Energy sales and distribution

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Gas sales						
Gas sales	TWh	26.7	25.8	3%	125.0	131.1
Power sales						
Power sales	TWh	8.8	7.2	22%	27.6	27.3
- Green power to end-customers	TWh	2.3	2.5	(8%)	8.9	7.6
- Regular power to end-customers	TWh	1.0	1.0	0%	4.2	4.3
- Power wholesale	TWh	5.5	3.7	49%	14.6	15.4
Power distribution						
Power distribution	TWh	2.2	2.3	(4%)	8.4	8.4

Gas sales was up 3% at 26.7TWh in Q1 2020 compared to Q1 2019.

Power sales was up 22% at 8.8TWh in Q1 2020 compared to Q1 2019, primarily due to a 49% increase in the wholesale of power. The power wholesale increased mainly due to higher sale of power on behalf of the partners in our offshore wind farms, including from the newly commissioned Hornsea 1.

Sales and distribution, TWh



2.7 Greenhouse gas emissions

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)							
Total scope 1 GHG emission	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		555	799	(31%)	1,846	3,483
Indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)							
Location-based	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		39	35	11%	123	151
Market-based	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		1	1	0%	4	45
Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)							
Total scope 3 GHG emission	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	50% (2032)	7,592	7,286	4%	34,604	36,234
- Category 2: Capital goods [1]	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		118	-	-	740	1,032
- Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities [2]	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		832	906	(8%)	3,217	3,570
- Category 11: Use of sold products [3]	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		6,565	6,320	4%	30,377	31,383
- Other	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		77	60	28%	270	249
Greenhouse gas emission intensity							
Greenhouse gas intensity, Ørsted total	g CO_2e/kWh	10 (2025)[4]	53	85	(38%)	65	131
Greenhouse gas intensity, thermal generation	g CO_2e/kWh		114	138	(17%)	138	222
CO_2e per revenue, Ørsted	g CO_2e/DKK		36	47	(23%)	27	46
CO_2e per EBITDA, Ørsted	g CO_2e/DKK		82	159	(48%)	106	117

Primary source of emission: [1] wind farm suppliers, [2] fossil-based power sales, [3] natural gas sales

[4] Additional target 20 (2023)

Scope 1

Scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions were reduced by 31% from Q1 2019 to Q1 2020. The main driver of the reduction was the reduced used of fossil fuels at the CHP plants. Coal usage was reduced by 26%, and natural gas usage was reduced by 53%.

In Q1 2020, fossil fuel-based heat and power generation was accountable for 97% of the total scope 1 emissions. The remaining 3% of scope 1 emissions originate from other fuel consumption, including cars and vessels.

Scope 2

The main source of location-based scope 2 emissions was power purchased to cover grid losses from distribution. In Q1 2020, grid losses accounted for 45% of the total location-based scope 2 emissions. The rest of the location-based scope 2 emissions originated from power purchased for the generation of heat in boilers at the CHP plants, power consumption during standstill and shutdown periods at the CHP plants and wind farms, and heat and power for office buildings.

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

Heat consumption accounted for the 1,000 tonnes scope 2 market-based greenhouse gas emissions and was at the same level as in Q1 2019.

Scope 3

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions increased by 4% from Q1 2019 to Q1 2020. The main driver for this was a 3% increase in gas sales.

Scope 3 emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities decreased by 8%. The decrease was due to reduced use of fuels for thermal heat and power generation.

Scope 3 emissions from capital goods amounted to 0.1 million tonnes in Q1 2020 and related to the commissioning of the onshore wind farm Sage Draw.

2.8 Avoided carbon emissions

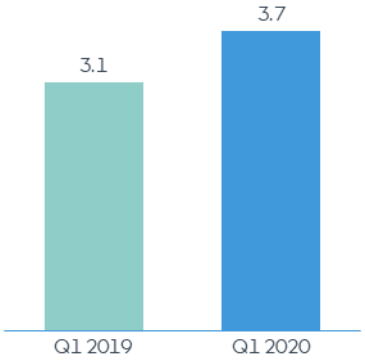
Indicator	Unit	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Avoided carbon emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	**3.7**	**3.1**	**19%**	**11.3**	**8.1**
- Avoided carbon emissions from wind generation, offshore	Million tonnes CO_2e	2.4	2.0	20%	7.6	6.3
- Avoided carbon emissions from wind generation, onshore	Million tonnes CO_2e	0.7	0.5	40%	2.3	0.4
- Avoided carbon emissions from biomass-converted generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	0.6	0.6	0%	1.4	1.4
Accumulated avoided carbon emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	**49.2**	**37.3**	**32%**	**45.5**	**34.2**
- Accumulated avoided carbon emissions, offshore wind generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	40.6	32.6	25%	38.2	30.6
- Accumulated avoided carbon emissions, onshore wind generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	3.4	0.9	278%	2.7	0.4
- Accumulated avoided carbon emissions, biomass-converted generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	5.2	3.8	37%	4.6	3.2
Carbon emissions from heat and power generation						
Carbon emissions from heat and power generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	0.5	0.8	(38%)	1.8	3.4
Accumulated (2006 to present year) carbon emissions from heat and power generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	124	122	1%	123	121

Compared to Q1 2019, the avoided carbon emissions increased by 19% due to the increase in wind-based power generation.

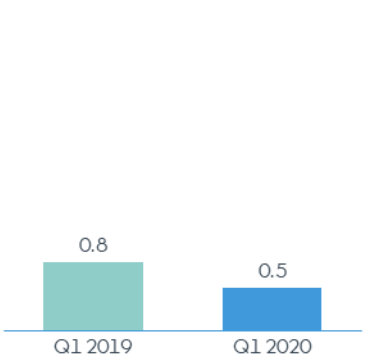
The avoided emissions from biomass-converted generation was at the same level as in Q1 2019. The lower heat generation was offset by a relatively higher biomass share in the heat generation.

By Q1 2020, we have avoided an accumulated total of 49.2 million tonnes carbon dioxide since 2006. This was the result of our wind-based and biomass-converted energy generation and corresponds to 40% of the accumulated carbon emissions from thermal energy generation at Ørsted since 2006.

Avoided carbon emissions, million tonnes CO_2e



Carbon emissions, million tonnes CO_2e



2.9 Energy consumption

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Direct energy consumption (GHG scope 1)	**GWh**		**5,906**	**6,997**	**(16%)**	**16,888**	**22,054**
Fuel used in thermal heat and power generation	GWh		5,870	6,946	(15%)	16,668	21,827
- Biomass	GWh		4,134	4,369	(5%)	10,628	10,675
- Coal	GWh	0 (2023)	1,394	1,888	(26%)	3,929	8,201
- Natural gas	GWh		309	655	(53%)	1,960	2,770
- Oil	GWh		33	34	(3%)	151	181
Other energy usage (oil, natural gas, and diesel for vessels and cars)	GWh		36	51	(15%)	221	227
Coal used in thermal heat and power generation	Thousand tonnes	0 (2023)	204	281	(27%)	588	1,206
Certified renewable wooden biomass sourced	%	100 (2020)	100	94	6%p	96	83
Indirect energy consumption (GHG scope 2)	**GWh**		**196**	**187**	**5%**	**669**	**618**
Purchased power for own consumption	GWh		189	186	2%	648	597
- Green power	GWh		189	186	2%	648	512
- Regular power	GWh		-	-	-	-	85
Green share of power for own consumption	%	100	100	100	0%	100	86
Heat consumption	GWh		7	1[1]	n.a.[1]	21	21
Green share of total energy consumption (scope 1 and 2)	**%**		**71**	**63**	**8%p**	**64**	**49**

[1] The low consumption in Q1 2019 was due to incomplete internal reporting in Q1 2019. The total heat consumption for the year was complete.

The total fuel consumption used for heat and power generation was 15% lower in Q1 2020 compared to Q1 2019, driven by the 15% lower thermal power generation and 16% lower heat generation (se note 2.3).

However, the decrease in fuel consumption was significantly larger for the fossil fuels coal (26%) and natural gas (53%) than for biomass (5%).

We sourced 100% of our wooden biomass as certified sustainable wooden biomass in Q1 2020.

The power purchased and consumed by Ørsted was at the same level as in Q1 2019 and was certified green power primarily from offshore wind.

3.1 Human capital

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Number of employees						
Total number of employees (end of period)	Number of FTEs	6,608	6,176	7%	6,526	6,080
Employees by countries						
Denmark	Number of FTEs	4,553	4,475	2%	4,547	4,454
The UK	Number of FTEs	1,010	997	1%	1,029	964
The US	Number of FTEs	243	129	88%	216	115
Germany	Number of FTEs	207	204	1%	205	202
Poland	Number of FTEs	209	169	24%	202	158
Malaysia	Number of FTEs	210	139	51%	190	135
Taiwan	Number of FTEs	101	43	135%	89	35
Other	Number of FTEs	75 [1]	20	275%	48	17
Sickness absence	%	2.4	2.3	0.1%p	2.4	2.4
Turnover, 12 months rolling						
Total employee turnover rate	%	11.4	11.0	(0.4%p)	11.6	11.2
Voluntary employee turnover rate	%	6.9	7.0	(0.1%p)	7.2	7.1

[1] The Netherlands 31, Singapore 26, South Korea 9, Sweden 6, and Japan 3.

The number of employees was 1% higher at the end of Q1 2020 compared to the end of 2019.

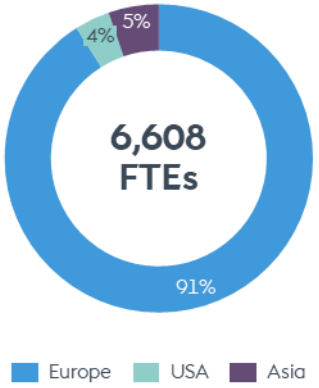
The relative growth rate in the number of FTEs was highest in our new markets outside of Europe, in particular the US and Taiwan.

The total employee turnover rate was 11.4%, which was 0.2 percentage points lower than at the end of 2019.

Voluntary employee turnover rate also decreased from 7.2% in 2019 to 6.9% in Q1 2020.

We monitor the voluntary employee turnover rate closely to ensure that it continues to stay at a reasonable level.

Geographical distribution of FTEs, %



3.2 Safety

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	12M rolling 2020	12M rolling 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Total recordable injuries (TRIs)	**Number**		**18**	**22**	**(18%)**	**102**	**94**	**9%**	**106**	**98**
- own employees	Number		6	11	(45%)	30	35	(14%)	35	37
- contractor employees	Number		12	11	9%	72	59	22%	71	61
Number of lost-time injuries (LTIs)	**Number**		**7**	**10**	**(30%)**	**42**	**33**	**27%**	**45**	**31**
- own employees	Number		2	3	(33%)	16	10	60%	17	12
- contractor employees	Number		5	7	(29%)	26	23	13%	28	19
Hours worked	**Million hours worked**		**5.0**	**5.0**	**0%**	**21.6**	**21.9**	**(1%)**	**21.7**	**21.0**
- own employees	Million hours worked		2.8	2.6	8%	10.7	9.9	8%	10.6	9.7
- contractor employees	Million hours worked		2.3	2.4	(4%)	10.9	12.0	(9%)	11.1	11.3
Total recordable injury rate (TRIR)	**Per million hours worked**	**2.9 (2025)**	**3.6**	**4.4**	**(18%)**	**4.7**	**4.3**	**9%**	**4.9**	**4.7**
TRIR, own employees	Per million hours worked		2.2	4.3	(49%)	2.8	3.5	(20%)	3.3	3.8
TRIR, contractor employees	Per million hours worked		5.4	4.5	20%	6.6	4.9	35%	6.4	5.4
Lost-time injury frequency (LTIF)	**Per million hours worked**		**1.4**	**2.0**	**(30%)**	**1.9**	**1.5**	**27%**	**2.1**	**1.5**
LTIF, own employees	Per million hours worked		0.7	1.2	(42%)	1.5	1.0	50%	1.6	1.2
LTIF, contractor employees	Per million hours worked		2.2	2.9	(24%)	2.4	1.9	26%	2.5	1.7
Fatalities	**Number**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**	**0**	**1**	**0**
Permanent disability cases	**Number**		**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**

The overall safety performance developed positively in Q1 2020 compared with Q1 2019.

Total recordable injuries decreased by 18% (four incidents less) and lost time injuries decreased by 30% (three incidents less) compared to Q1 2019.

The total number of hours worked in Q1 2020 was at the same level as in Q1 2019.

The 12M rolling total recordable injury rate (TRIR) increased by 9% in Q1 2020, and the lost-time injury frequency (LTIF) increased by 27% in Q1 2020 compared with Q1 2019.

Both 12 months rolling safety frequencies increased, due to a larger number of safety incidents in the previous three quarters.

4.1 Responsible Business Partner Programme

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2020	Q1 2019	Δ	2019	2018
Screenings						
Pre-qualification screenings in high-risk countries	Number	6	7	(14%)	28	22
Risk screenings (all contracts above DKK 3 million)	Number	67	78	(14%)	346	160
Extended risk screenings	Number	23	9	156%	65	66
Assessments						
Self-assessments	Number	5	10	(50%)	20	13
Comprehensive assessments	Number	5	10	(50%)	18	11
Improvement areas						
Opened improvement areas	Number	3	38	(92%)	120	93
- Sustainability management	%	33	63	(30%p)	59	45
- Labour and human rights	%	67	32	35%p	33	37
- Environment	%	0	0	(0%p)	0	4
- Anti-corruption	%	0	5	(5%p)	8	14

Screenings and assessments are impacted by the time schedule of the individual projects and the procurement priorities from year to year.

The number of pre-qualification and risk screenings in Q1 2020 have been relatively stable compared to Q1 2019. The increase in the number of extended screenings is driven by more offshore service suppliers being screened, as we have made this a priority area.

In Q1 2020, we had to cancel a number of planned comprehensive assessments in the APAC region due to the outbreak of the COVID-19 virus. Therefore the number of assessments is lower than in Q1 2019.

The number of opened improvement areas is significantly lower compared to Q1 2019, primarily due to the COVID-19 situation and cancelled assessments.

Furthermore, improvement areas for some of the assessed suppliers in Q1 2020 are pending final agreements, which are expected to be finalised in Q2 2020.

Finally, in the reporting period, an increased part of the RPP programme's attention has been focused on conducting comprehensive assessments in the prequalification or tender phase, which also contributes to a lower number of new improvement areas.

Accounting policies

2.1 Renewable capacity

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

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

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

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

Installed storage capacity
The battery storage capacity is included after commercial operational date (COD) has been achieved. The capacity is presented as megawatts of alternating current (MWac).

2.2 Generation capacity

Power generation capacity
Power generation capacity from wind farms is calculated and included from the time when the individual wind turbine has passed a 240-hour test.

The Gunfleet Sands and Walney 1 and 2 offshore wind farms have been consolidated according to ownership interest. Other wind farms and CHP plants are financially consolidated.

Heat and power generation capacity, thermal
The thermal heat and power generation capacity is a measure of the maximum capability to generate heat and power.

The capacity can change over time with plant modifications. For each power station, the capacity is given for generation with the primary fuel mix. Overload is not included.

Fuel-specific capacities 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%.

Power stations which have been taken out of primary operation and put on standby are not included.

2.3 Energy generation

Power generation
Power generation from wind farms is determined as generation sold. The Gunfleet Sands and Walney 1 and 2 offshore wind farms have been consolidated according to ownership interest.

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

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

2.4 Green energy share

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

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

Energy generation based on renewable energy sources is added up to a total which tallies with total generation. The percentage share of the individual energy sources is calculated by dividing the generation from the individual energy source by the total generation.

The following energy sources and fuels are considered renewable energy: wind, solar, biomass, and biogas. The following energy sources are considered fossil energy sources: coal, natural gas, oil, and sourced power.

2.5 Energy business drivers

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

Load factor
The load factor is calculated as the ratio between actual generation over a period relative to potential generation, which is possible by continuously exploiting the maximum capacity over the same period. The load factor is commercially adjusted. Commercially adjusted means that, for Danish and German offshore wind farms, the load factor is adjusted if the offshore wind farm has been financially compensated by the transmission system operators in situations where the offshore wind farm is available for generation, but the output cannot be supplied to the grid due to maintenance or grid interruptions. Wind farms in other countries are not compensated for non-access to the grid.

New wind turbines are included in the calculation of availability and load factor once they have passed a 240-hour test for offshore and commercial operation date (COD) for onshore.

Wind speed
Wind speeds for the areas where Ørsted's offshore and onshore wind farms are located are provided to Ørsted by an external supplier. Wind speeds are weighted on the basis of the capacity of the individual wind farms and consolidated to an Ørsted total for offshore and onshore, respectively. Normal wind speed is a 20-year historical wind speed average.

Degree days
Degree days are a measure of how cold it has been and thus indicate the amount of energy needed to heat a building. The number of degree days helps to compare the heat demand for a given year with a normal year. The number of degree days expresses the difference between an average indoor temperature of 17°C and the outside mean temperature for a given period. The need for heat increases with the number of degree days.

Energy efficiency, thermal generation
Energy efficiency is calculated as total thermal heat and power generation divided by total energy content of fuels used in the generation of thermal heat and power.

Accounting policies continued

2.6 Energy sales and distribution

Sales and distribution

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

Power distribution is determined on the basis of data from the official system in Denmark which measures and calculates total area consumption.

2.7 Greenhouse gas emissions

Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions are reported based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol.

Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)

The direct scope 1 emissions is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and covers all direct emissions of greenhouse gases from Ørsted. The direct carbon emissions from the thermal heat and power plants are determined on the basis of the fuel quantities used in accordance with the EU ETS scheme.
Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gas emissions outside the EU ETS scheme are, for the most part, calculated as energy consumptions multiplied by emission factors.

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)

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

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)

The scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions are reported based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol which divides the scope 3 inventory into 15 subcategories (C1-C15).

GHG emissions from:

- C1 are categorised spend data multiplied by relevant spend-category-specific emission factors
- C2 include upstream GHG emissions from installed wind farms. Carbon emissions are included from cradle to operations and maintenance for single wind turbines. Wind farms are included from the month where the wind farm has achieved commercial operation date
- C3 are calculated based on actual fuel consumption and power sales multiplied by relevant emission factors. We include all power sales to end-customers and use separate emission factors for green and non-green power sales
- C4 only include fuel for helicopter transport. Emissions from other transportation types are included in the emission factors we use for purchased goods and services
- C5 are calculated based on actual waste data multiplied by relevant emission factors
- C6 are calculated based on mileage allowances for employee travel in own cars and GHG emissions from airplane travel provided by our travel agent
- C7 are calculated based on estimates for distance travelled and travel type (e.g. car and train)
- C9 are calculated based on volumes of residual products, estimated distances transported and relevant GHG emission factors for transportation
- C11 are 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 gas and biogas which have specific up- and downstream emission factors.

The subcategories C10 and C12-C15 are not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within these categories.

Greenhouse gas emission intensity

Greenhouse gas emission intensities are calculated as total scope 1 and scope 2 (market-based) emissions divided by Ørsted's total heat and power generation, revenue, and EBITDA, respectively. The GHG intensity for CHP plants is calculated as scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions from CHP plants divided by total heat and power generation from CHP plants.

2.8 Avoided carbon emissions

Avoided carbon emissions

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

The carbon emission factor from fossil fuels is calculated based on an average fossil fuel mix in a specific country. Data is extracted from the International Energy Agency, IEA. Power generation at a wind farm does not directly emit carbon dioxide, and no secondary effects from either CHP plants or offshore wind farms are included. The avoided carbon emissions are calculated as the offshore wind farm's generation multiplied by the emission factor.

The avoided carbon emissions due to conversion of combined heat and power plants and subsequent switch of fuel from fossil to biomass are calculated on the basis of the energy content of the fuel used at the CHP plants. It is assumed that the use of 1GJ of biomass fuel avoids the use of 1GJ of fossil fuels.

The following secondary carbon emissions are included in the calculation:

- Fuel used for production of biomass and conversion into wood pellets and wood chips.
- Fuel used for transportation and handling of biomass.
- Back-up fuel used together with biomass fuel at the power plant.

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

Carbon emissions

Accounting policies are described under 2.7 'Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG)'.

2.9 Energy consumption

Fuels used in thermal heat and power generation

Fuels used in thermal heat and power generation at the power stations are the total of each fuel type used for both heat and power generation.

Biomass covers all kinds of biomass-based fuels used in thermal generation, including wood pellets, wood chips, straw, bio oil, and sunflower husk pellets.

Certified renewable woody biomass sourced

Certified biomass is defined as woody biomass, i.e. wood pellets and wood chips. Biomass is measured as sourced woody biomass delivered to the individual combined heat and power plants within the reporting period.

Certified sustainable woody biomass sourced must be certified within at least one of the claim categories accepted by the Danish industry agreement on certified biomass. Accepted claim categories are: FSC 100%, FSC Mix, PEFC 100%, and SBP compliant. Certified biomass is calculated as the amount of sourced woody biomass compared to the total amount of sourced woody biomass delivered to individual power stations within the reporting period.

Fuels used in thermal heat and power generation

Fuels used in thermal heat and power generation cover all fuels used at the power stations.

Accounting policies continued

Share of fuels in thermal heat and power generation
The share of the different fuels in thermal heat and power generation is calculated as the share of the individual fuel consumption in GJ relative to the total fuel volume in GJ.

Other energy usage
Other energy usage covers usage of oil, natural gas, and diesel. This consumption covers, for example, oil for small power generators at building sites, gas consumption for heating, and diesel for vessels and cars. Consumption of natural gas, flaring and venting carried out for safety or similar purposes are included. For gas treatment and gas storage facilities, the amounts are calculated on the basis of pressure and the dimensions of the process equipment that is emptied as well as by means of accredited measuring of the continuous safety flaring.

3.1 Human capital

Employees
Our reporting covers contractually employed employees in all Ørsted companies where Ørsted holds an ownership interest of more than 50%. Employees in associates are not included.

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

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

Turnover
The employee turnover rate is calculated as the number of permanent employees who have left the company relative to the average number of permanent employees in the financial year.

3.2 Safety

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

The lost-time injury frequency (LTIF) is calculated as the number of lost-time injuries per one million hours worked. The number of hours worked is based on 1,667 working hours annually per full-time employee and monthly records of the number of employees converted into full-time employees. For suppliers, the actual number of hours worked is recognised on the basis of data provided by the supplier, access control systems at locations, or estimates.

LTIF includes lost-time injuries defined as injuries that result in an incapacity to work for one or more calendar days in addition to the day of the incident. In addition to lost-time injuries, TRIR also includes injuries where the injured person is able to perform restricted work the day after the accident as well as accidents where the injured person has received medical treatment.

Fatalities are the number of employees who lost their lives as a result of a work-related incident. Permanent disability cases are injuries resulting in irreversible damage with permanent impairment which is not expected to improve.

4.1 Responsible Business Partner Programme

The Responsible Business Partner Programme (RPP) has been integrated into our procurement department's supplier contract screenings from 2015. The programme applies a risk-based due diligence framework to identify areas within our Code of Conduct where relevant suppliers need to improve their adherence to the code.

Screenings
We do risk screenings of all sourcing contracts above DKK 3 million and of potential suppliers for high-risk markets. Based on the risk screening evaluation, we conduct extended risk screenings of selected suppliers where additional parameters are included. Furthermore, additional extended screening procedures take place for all fuel suppliers as well as for top-spend suppliers.

Assessments
Based on the results from the extended screenings, several suppliers are asked to complete a self-assessment questionnaire, and/or we decide to conduct a comprehensive assessment, which often includes a visit to their production facilities.

Improvement areas
Based on the results of the assessment, an improvement plan is developed, covering all findings from the assessment. The number of opened improvement areas reports the number of new improvement areas opened within the year as a result of the screenings and assessments.

Other Responsible Business Partner Programme procedures
A pilot approach has been implemented where suppliers in new markets are screened as part of the pre-qualification phase.