

DISCLAIMER

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Good start to the year

Highlights – Q1 2019

- EBITDA totaled DKK 5.1 billion, a decrease of 7% compared to Q1 2018, but in line with expectations
- EBITDA from offshore wind farms in operation increased by 13%, to DKK 3.6 billion in Q1 2019
- Green share of generation reached 80%
- FID on 900MW Greater Changhua 1&2a offshore wind project in Taiwan
- Bids submitted for offshore wind projects in France, Netherlands and the US
- FID on 338MW Sage Draw onshore wind project in Texas
- Agreement to acquire the solar and storage development subsidiary of US-based Coronal Energy
- Signed our first fixed-price corporate PPA for an offshore wind farm





Construction programme – Offshore

| Project | Hornsea 1 | Borssele 1&2 | Virginia | Hornsea 2 | Changhua 1&2a | |
|---------------------|---|---|--|--|---|--|
| Country | | | | | * | |
| Asset type | | | | | | |
| Capacity | 1,218MW | 752MW | 12MW (EPC) | 1,386MW | 900MW | |
| Expected completion | H2 2019 | Q4 2020 / Q1 2021 | H1 2021 | H1 2022 | 2022 | |
| Status | On track | On track | On track | On track | On track | |
| Comments | All foundations installed 163 out of 174 array cables installed 51 out of 174 | Manufacturing of key components progressing O&M building under construction | Key supply contracts signed Offshore construction expected to begin Q2 2020 | Onshore construction works ongoing (substation and export cable) | Finalise negotiation of key contracts Start of onshore construction | |



Construction programme – Onshore, Bioenergy and Customer **Solutions**

| Project | |
|---------------------|--|
| Country | |
| Asset type | |
| Capacity | |
| Expected completion | |
| Status | |
| Comments | |
| | |

Lockett 184MW Q3 2019 On track Construction commenced

November 2018 34 out of 75 turbines installed

Sage Draw





338MW

Q1 2020

On track

Financial Close and Notice to Proceed with construction expected Q2 2019

Asnæs CHP plant





129MW Heat, 25MW Power

Q4 2019

On track

Conversion from coal to sustainable wood chips

Renescience Northwich





120,000 tonnes waste

H1 2019

Follows revised time schedule

Adjustments to plant lav-out to resolve mechanical challenges with sorting process

Smart meter roll-out





1 million installations

2020

On track

854.000 smart meters in use end of Q1 2019





Offshore market development – US

| Massachusetts | Draft 800MW RFP submitted for regulatory approval. Solicitation expected August 2019 Passed bill which could increase offshore wind capacity to 3.2GW by 2035 |
|---------------|--|
| New York | Bid submitted in +800MW offshore wind solicitation with the Sunrise Wind project Outcome expected May 2019 Target of 9GW of offshore wind capacity by 2035 Federal agency BOEM expected to release final offshore lease areas in 2019, with lease auctions in early 2020 (expected to be two areas of at least 800MW) |
| New Jersey | Bid submitted in the 1.1GW offshore wind solicitation with the Ocean Wind project Outcome expected in June 2019 Subsequent auctions of 1.2GW each expected in 2020 and 2022, respectively Target of 3.5GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030 |
| Connecticut | Legislation introduced for procurement of 1-2GW Next procurement expected in fall 2019 |
| Rhode Island | 400MW PPA for Revolution Wind in process of being filed for regulatory approval Bid submitted in the up to 400MW auction in October 2018 Outcome expected in Q2 2019 |
| Maryland | Passed bill which will incentivise 1.2GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030 |





Offshore market development – Europe

| United Kingdom | Next UK CfD auction to be initiated in May 2019, subsequent auctions every two years Target annual build-out of 1-2GW to reach 30GW capacity by 2030 Hornsea 3 consent process moving forward as planned Race Bank Extension lease agreement expected mid-2019 Tender for new leasing rounds of up to 7GW expected post summer 2019 |
|----------------|---|
| | |
| Germany | • First centralised tender expected in 2021, approx. 800MW to be built annually from 2026 |
| Germany | Target of 15GW of offshore wind capacity by 2030 |
| | |
| Netherlands | Government target of 11.5GW offshore wind by 2030 |
| Netherlands | Bid submitted in the Holland Coast South 3&4 tender |
| | TI (() 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 |
| | Three offshore wind tenders of at least 2.4GW in total towards 2030 |
| Denmark | Tenders to include the offshore transmission assets |
| | Next tender of 800-1,000MW will be issued in 2019, with expected bid in 2021 |
| | Government target of approx. 5GW offshore wind by 2028 |
| France | Bid submitted in Round 3 in JV with TOTAL and Elicio |
| Frunce | |
| | Final energy plan announced Feb. 2019. Round 4 will be in 2020 with a cap of 1GW |
| | Target of 10.3GW offshore wind by 2040 |
| Poland | Progressing work on regulatory framework |
| | 1 Togressing work offregulatory framework |





Offshore market development – APAC

Taiwan Japan

- FID on 900MW Greater Changhua 1&2a project. Good progress on the Formosa 1 phase 2 project
- Taiwan has met its target of awarding 5.5GW to be commissioned by 2025
- Auctions of additional 4.5GW are being planned for post 2025
- 600MW Greater Changhua 3 project ready for future auctions
- Target of 10GW offshore and onshore wind power to be constructed by 2030
- Offshore wind General Sea law passed in November 2018, enabling large scale offshore wind development outside harbor areas
- Auction evaluation guideline announced April 2019
- Signed MoU to work jointly with TEPCO on Choshi offshore wind project near Tokyo

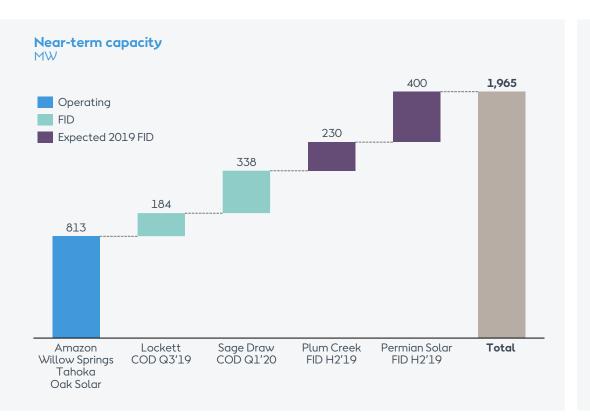
South Korea

- 18GW wind build-out target towards 2030 of which 13GW is offshore
- Strong need for offshore wind based on onshore limitations and large energy imports
- Feasibility study of offshore wind sites ongoing, conducted by the government and local players





Strong progress in US onshore business



Development pipeline with offtake contracted

Plum Creek Wind - 230MW - SPP, NE

- 12 year PPA with Smucker Co, Avery Dennison and Vail Resort for >70% capacity
- Turbine Supply Agreement and Interconnection Agreement executed
- Target FID in H2 2019 and COD in 2020

Permian Solar - $400MW_{AC}$ - ERCOT West, TX

- Executed 12 year PPA with ExxonMobil
- Target FID in H2 2019 and COD in 2021



Results in line with expectations





- Earnings from operating wind farms up 13% compared to Q1 2018
- Lower partnership earnings and higher project development costs
- Contribution from Lincoln Clean Energy, acquired in October 2018
- Customer Solutions significantly below Q1 2018, driven by compensation from renegotiation in Q1 2018 and lower earnings from gas portfolio. Q1 2019 above expectations driven by strong trading results



Net profit down DKK 0.4bn

- Lower EBITDA
- Higher depreciation from new wind farms in operation
- Positive effect from financial items, mainly due to a positive impact from exchange rate adjustments

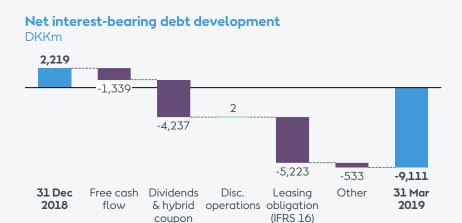


FCF increased DKK 0.3bn

- Paid tax of DKK 4.8bn due to early on account tax payment for 2019
- Gross investments of DKK 3.9bn
- Receipt of deferred proceeds from 50% farm-down of Hornsea 1 to GIP and New England offshore projects to Eversource

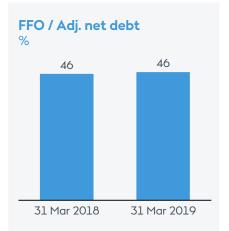


Distribution of dividends and solid financial ratios



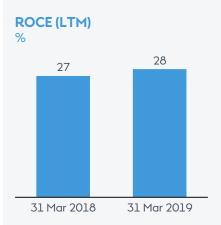
Net interest-bearing debt of DKK 9.1bn

- Negative free cash flow, primarily due to early on account tax payment
- Distribution of dividends to shareholders of DKK 4.1bn
- Inclusion of operational lease obligations in accordance with IFRS 16



FFO / Adj. net debt of 46%

 Credit metric above our target of around 30%

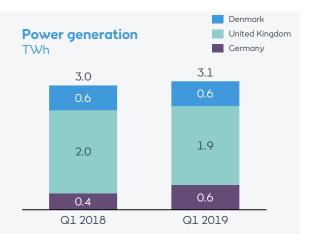


ROCE of 28%

• Significant positive effect from farm-downs in both years

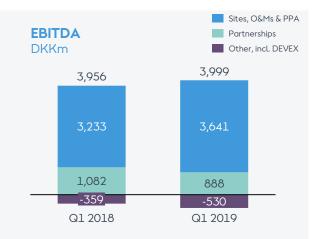


Offshore – Q1 financial performance



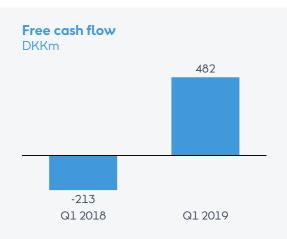


- Ramp-up of generation from Walney Ext. and Borkum Riffgrund 2 (0.3TWh)
- Partly offset by curtailments and outages (0.2 TWh), for which we were partly compensated
- High availability of 96% across portfolio
- Higher wind speeds in Denmark and Germany offset by lower wind speeds in the UK



EBITDA in line with Q1 2018

- Earnings from wind farms in operation increased by 13% due to ramp-up and IFRS 16 effect
- Lower Partnership earnings in Q1 2019
- Increased project development costs related to activities in the US and Taiwan



FCF increased DKK 0.7bn

 Increase primarily related to receipt of deferred proceeds from 50% farm-down of Hornsea 1 to GIP and New England offshore projects to Eversource



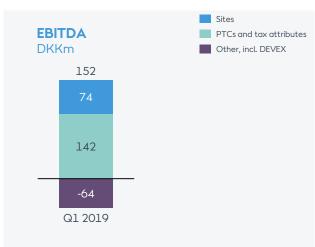
Onshore – Q1 financial performance

Power generation GWh



Power generation of 826GWh

- First quarter with full contribution from Tahoka
- Wind speed of 7.8m/s in Q1 2019 vs. norm of 8.3m/s
- High availability of 97% across portfolio



EBITDA of DKK 152m

 EBITDA from Sites and PTCs, partly offset by project development and other costs

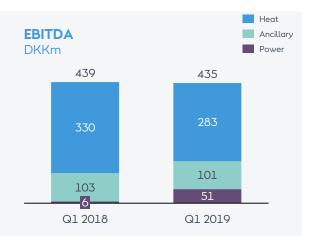


FCF of DKK -0.6bn

 Investments related to the construction of Lockett and Sage Draw and a contingent payment to our turbine supplier at Tahoka

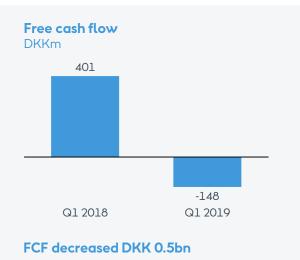


Bioenergy – Q1 financial performance



EBITDA in line with Q1 2018

- EBITDA from Heat slightly below Q1 2018 due to warmer weather
- EBITDA from Power above Q1 2018 due to reversal of a provision, partly offset by lower spreads and lower generation

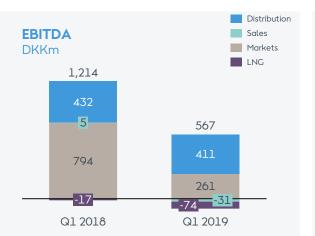


 Higher inventories and lower outstanding VAT due to lower generation in Q1 2019



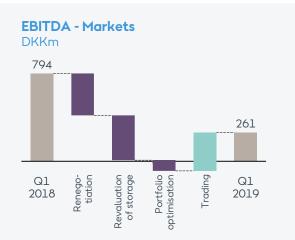


Customer Solutions – Q1 financial performance



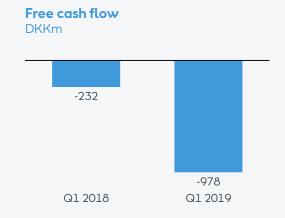
EBITDA decreased DKK 0.6bn

- Significantly below Q1 2018, driven by compensation from renegotiation in Q1 2018 and lower earnings from gas portfolio
- Q1 2019 above expectations driven by strong trading results



Markets EBITDA decrease DKK 0.5bn

- One-off compensation from renegotiation of a gas purchase contract in Q1 2018
- Negative revaluation of gas storages
- Lower earnings from our portfolio optimisation activities
- Higher earnings from trading of our financial energy exposures



FCF decreased DKK 0.7bn

Primarily lower EBITDA and higher gas volumes at storages



2019 Guidance and long-term financial estimates and policies

2019 guidance

EBITDA expected to be DKK 15.5-16.5 billion

Gross investments expected to be DKK 21-23 billion

Business unit EBITDA FY 2019 vs. FY 2018 Direction

Offshore Higher
Onshore Significantly higher
Bioenergy Higher
Customer Solutions Significantly lower

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

Financial policiesTargetRating (Moody's/S&P/Fitch)Baal/BBB+/BBB+

FFO/Adjusted net debt Around 30%

Dividend policy:

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





Conference call

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For questions, please press 01





Renewable capacity as of 31 March 2019

| Indicator | Unit | Q1 2019 | FY 2018 | Q1 2018 |
|--|------|---------|---------|---------|
| Installed renewable capacity | MW | 8,303 | 8,303 | 6,336 |
| - Offshore wind power | MW | 5,602 | 5,602 | 4,448 |
| - Denmark | MW | 1,006 | 1,006 | 1,006 |
| - United Kingdom | MW | 3,182 | 3,182 | 2,523 |
| - Germany | MW | 1,384 | 1,384 | 919 |
| - US | MW | 30 | 30 | - |
| - Onshore wind power, US | MW | 803 | 803 | - |
| - Solar power, US | MW | 10 | 10 | - |
| - Thermal heat, biomass, Denmark | MW | 1,888 | 1,888 | 1,888 |
| Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not yet installed) | MW | 3,665 | 3,665 | 4,590 |
| - Offshore wind power | MW | 3,356 | 3,356 | 4,465 |
| - United Kingdom | MW | 2,604 | 2,604 | 3,263 |
| - Germany | MW | - | - | 450 |
| - Netherlands | MW | 752 | 752 | 752 |
| - Onshore wind power, US | MW | 184 | 184 | - |
| - Thermal heat, biomass, Denmark | MW | 125 | 125 | 125 |
| Awarded and contracted capacity (not yet FID) renewable capacity | MW | 4,796 | 4,796 | - |
| - Offshore wind power | MW | 3,916 | 3,916 | - |
| - Germany | MW | 1,142 | 1,142 | - |
| - US | MW | 954 | 954 | - |
| - Taiwan | MW | 1,820 | 1,820 | - |
| - Onshore wind power, US | MW | 530 | 530 | - |
| - Solar power, US | MW | 350 | 350 | |
| Sum of installed and FID capacity | MW | 11,968 | 11,968 | 10,926 |
| Sum of Installed + FID + Awarded and contracted capacity | MW | 16,764 | 16,764 | 10,926 |

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

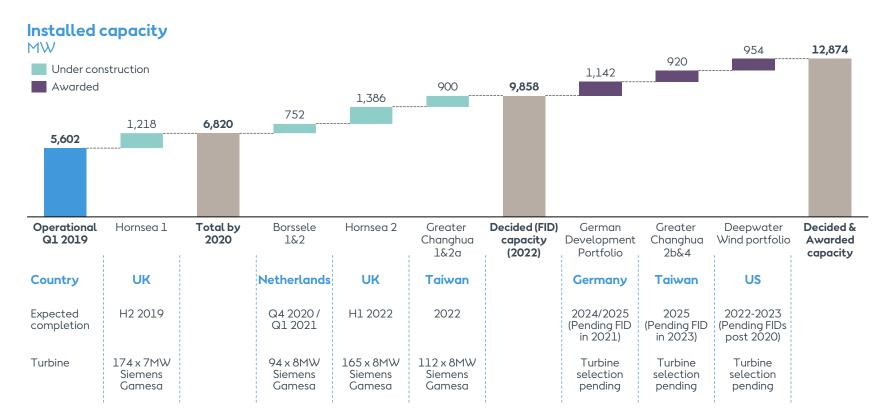
The awarded renewable capacity is based on the capacities which have been awarded to \varnothing rsted in auctions and tenders.

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.

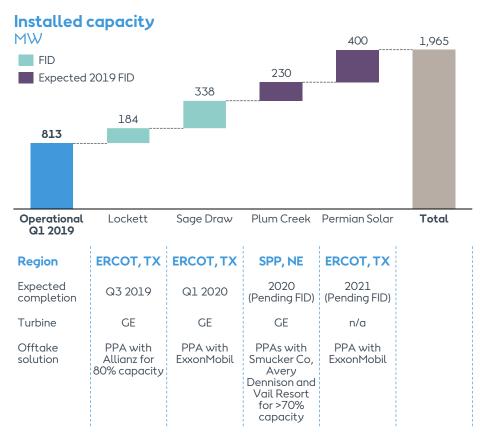


Offshore wind build-out plan





Onshore wind build-out plan



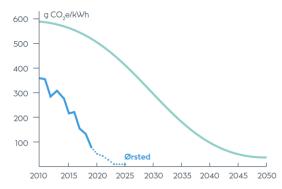


Sustainability and ESG at Ørsted

Green leadership

- In 2018, 75% of our energy generation was green. By 2025, we target 99%.
- We have reduced the carbon intensity of our energy generation by 72%*. By 2025, we target 98%.
- With regards to our own direct emissions, Ørsted is far ahead of what is required by climate science.

Carbon intensity of power and heat generation



Ørsted's carbon intensity of energy generation

The International Energy Agency's 2°C scenario for greenhouse gas reductions

Contributing to the global goals



Ørsted has been a signatory to the UN Global Compact for 13 years and adheres to its ten principles for responsible business behaviour.

Strong commitment to UN Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) define some of the greatest societal challenges of our time.

SDGs where Ørsted makes the biggest difference:



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



Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all



Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts

| ESG ratings of Ørsted | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----------------|--|--|--|--|--|
| Rating agency | Rating 2018 | Benchmark | | | | |
| 44-CDB | В | No. 17 of all energy companies | | | | |
| DRIVING SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIES | Б | Our aim is to achieve an A rating | | | | |
| MSCI 💮 | AAA | Highest possible rating | | | | |
| SUSTAINALYTICS | 77 of 100 | No. 1 among direct market cap peers | | | | |
| SUSTAINALTTICS | | 'Outperformer' among utilities | | | | |
| ATT A | 0.4 (100 | Highest possible 5-star rating | | | | |
| G R E S B | 84 of 100 | No. 1 'Sector Leader' | | | | |
| Corporate Responsibility | В | Top 3 of 104 electric utilities | | | | |
| rated by ISS-oekom> | В | Awarded 'Prime' status | | | | |



Group – Financial highlights

| FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS | Q1 2019 | Q1 2018 | Δ | FY 2018 | FY 2017 | Δ |
|--|---------|---------|-------|----------|----------|--------|
| EBITDA DKKm | 5,130 | 5,519 | (7%) | 30,029 | 22,519 | 33% |
| • Offshore | 3,999 | 3,956 | 1% | 27,809 | 20,595 | 35% |
| • Onshore | 152 | - | n.a. | 44 | - | n.a. |
| • Bioenergy | 435 | 439 | (1%) | 367 | 152 | 141% |
| Customer Solutions | 567 | 1,214 | (53%) | 1,970 | 2,082 | (5%) |
| Net profit – continuing operations | 2,639 | 3,032 | (13%) | 19,486 | 13,279 | 47% |
| Net profit – discontinued operations | (43) | 8 | n.a. | 10 | 6,920 | (692%) |
| Total net profit | 2,596 | 3,040 | (15%) | 19,496 | 20,199 | (3%) |
| Operating cash flow | (118) | (398) | (70%) | 10,343 | 1,023 | 911% |
| Gross investments | (3,899) | (2,071) | 88% | (24,481) | (17,744) | (38%) |
| Divestments | 2,678 | 835 | 221% | 19,950 | 16,982 | 17% |
| Free cash flow – continuing operations | (1,339) | (1,634) | (18%) | 5,812 | 261 | 2127% |
| Net interest-bearing debt | 9,111 | 4,331 | 110% | (2,219) | (1,517) | (3%) |
| FFO/Adjusted net debt ¹ % | 46.2% | 45.6% | 0.6%p | 69 | 50 | 19%p |
| ROCE ¹ % | 28.2% | 26.7% | 1.5%p | 32.1 | 25.2 | 6.9%p |

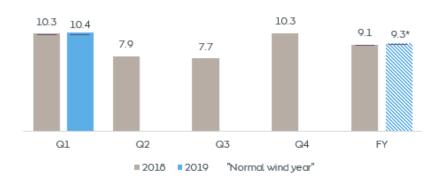




Offshore – Financial highlights

| FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS | | Q1 2019 | Q1 2018 | Δ |
|--|------|---------|---------|-------|
| EBITDA | DKKm | 3,999 | 3,956 | 1% |
| Sites incl. O&Ms and PPAs | | 3,641 | 3,233 | 13% |
| Partnership agreements and farm-down gains | | 888 | 1,082 | (18%) |
| Other incl. project development | | (530) | (359) | 48% |
| ROCE ¹ | % | 34.5 | 29.8 | 4.7%p |
| KEY BUSINESS DRIVERS | | | | |
| Power generation | TWh | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3% |
| Wind speed | m/s | 10.4 | 10.3 | 1% |
| Availability | % | 96 | 94 | 2%p |
| Load factor | % | 51 | 55 | (4%p) |
| Installed capacity | GW | 5.6 | 4.4 | 27% |
| Generation capacity | GW | 3.0 | 2.7 | 11% |

WIND SPEED (m/s), offshore wind farms



The wind speed indicates how many metres per second the wind has blown in the areas where we have offshore wind farms. The weighting is based on our generation capacity.



^{*} Indicates m/s for full year 2019, if Q2, Q3 and Q4 2019 follows a normal wind year

Onshore – Financial highlights

| FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS | | Q1 2019 |
|---|------|---------|
| EBITDA | DKKm | 152 |
| • Sites | | 74 |
| Production tax credits and tax attributes | | 142 |
| Other incl. project development | | (64) |
| ROCE ¹ | % | 1.9 |
| KEY BUSINESS DRIVERS | | |
| Power generation | GWh | 826 |
| Wind speed | m/s | 7.8 |
| Availability | % | 97 |
| Load factor | % | 47 |
| Installed capacity | MW | 813 |





Bioenergy – Financial highlights

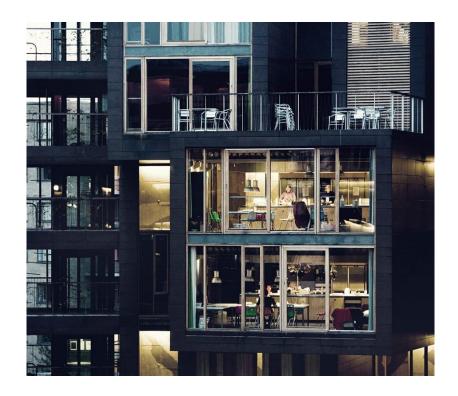
| FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS | | Q1 2019 | Q1 2018 | Δ |
|-----------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|
| EBITDA | DKKm | 435 | 439 | (1%) |
| • Heat | | 283 | 330 | (14%) |
| Ancillary services | | 101 | 103 | (2%) |
| • Power | | 51 | 6 | 750% |
| Free cash flow | | (148) | 401 | n.a. |
| KEY BUSINESS DRIVERS | | | | |
| Heat generation | TWh | 3.7 | 4.8 | (23%) |
| Power generation | TWh | 1.9 | 3.3 | (42%) |
| Degree days | # | 1,140 | 1,417 | (20%) |
| Power price, DK | EUR/MWh | 43.0 | 36.9 | 17% |
| Green dark spread, DK | EUR/MWh | (0.7) | 2.3 | n.a. |





Customer Solutions – Financial highlights

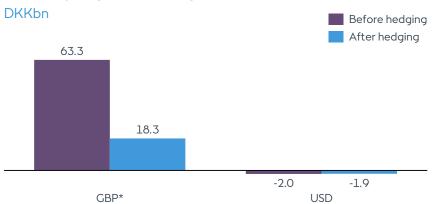
| FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS | | Q1 2019 | Q1 2018 | Δ |
|-----------------------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| EBITDA | DKKm | 567 | 1,214 | (53%) |
| • Distribution | | 411 | 432 | (5%) |
| • Sales | | (31) | 5 | n.a. |
| • Markets | | 261 | 794 | (67%) |
| • LNG | | (74) | (17) | 335% |
| ROCE ¹ | % | 10.3 | 12.7 | (2.4%p) |
| KEY BUSINESS DRIVERS | | | | |
| RAB Power | DKKm | 10,957 | 10,623 | 3% |
| Gas sales | TWh | 26.5 | 42.5 | (38%) |
| Power sales | TWh | 9.7 | 11.5 | (16%) |
| Distribution of power | TWh | 2.3 | 2.4 | (4%) |





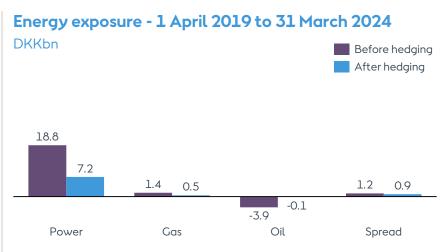
Currency and energy exposure

Currency exposure - 1 April 2019 to 31 March 2024



| Risk after hedging, DKKbn | Effect of price +10% | Effect of price +10% |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| GBP: 18.3 sales position | +1.8 | -1.8 |
| USD: 1.9 purchase position | -0.2 | +0.2 |

^{*} The GBP exchange rate for hedges impacting EBITDA in 2019 and 2020 is hedged at an average exchange rate of DKK/GBP 8.4 and 8.4, respectively.



| Risk after hedging DKKbn | Effect of price +10% | Effect of price -10% |
|------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Power: 7.2 sales position | +0.7 | -0.7 |
| Gas: 0.5 sales position | +0.1 | -0.1 |
| Oil: 0.1 purchase position | +0.0 | -0.0 |
| Spread: 0.9 sales position | +0.1 | -0.1 |

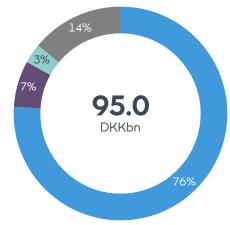


Capital employed

| CAPITAL EMPLOYED, DKKm | Q1 2019 | FY 2018 | Q1 2018 | |
|--|------------------|---------|---------|--|
| Intangible assets and property and equipment | 92,918 | 84,832 | 79,666 | |
| Equity Investments and non-current receivables | 1,350 | 1,445 | 1,179 | |
| Net working capital, work in progress | 9,012 | 9,654 | 7,472 | |
| Net working capital, tax equity | (3,658) | (3,719) | - | |
| Net working capital, capital expenditures | (3,094) | (2,978) | (4,779) | |
| Net working capital, other items | 2,425 | 1,489 | 124 | |
| Derivatives, net | (1,895) | (2,626) | 79 | |
| Assets classified as held for sale, net | 10,950 | 10,372 | 2,018 | |
| Decommissioning obligations | (5,712) | (5,472) | (4,998) | |
| Other provisions | (7,989) | (7,982) | (6,860) | |
| Tax, net | 1,242 | (2,629) | 1,913 | |
| Other receivables and other payables, net | (595) | 510 | (660) | |
| Total capital employed | 94,954 | 82,896 | 75,154 | |
| OF WHICH CONTINUING OPERATIONS | ATIONS 95,149 83 | | 75,240 | |
| | | | | |
| OF WHICH DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS | (195) | (143) | (86) | |

Capital employed by segment %, Q1 2019







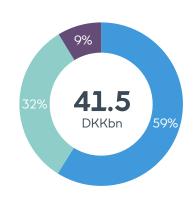
FFO/Adjusted net debt calculation

| FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS / ADJUSTED NET DEBT, DKKm | Q1 2019 | FY 2018 | Q1 2018 |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| EBITDA – Business Performance | 29,640 | 30,029 | 24,750 |
| Interest expenses, net | (926) | (877) | (761) |
| Reversal of interest expenses transferred to assets | (458) | (506) | (703) |
| Interest element of decommission obligations | (202) | (192) | (188) |
| 50% of coupon payments on hybrid capital | (272) | (272) | (320) |
| Operating lease obligations, interest element | (108) | (196) | (67) |
| Adjusted net interest expenses | (1,966) | (2,043) | (2,039) |
| Reversal of gain (loss) on divestment of assets | (15,144) | (14,995) | (10,766) |
| Reversal of recognised lease payment | 552 | 778 | 873 |
| Current tax | (2,920) | (3,068) | (2,967) |
| FUNDS FROM OPERATION (FFO) | 10,162 | 10,701 | 9,851 |
| Total interest-bearing net debt | 9,111 | (2,219) | 4,331 |
| 50% of hybrid capital | 6,619 | 6,619 | 6,619 |
| Cash and securities, not available for distribution | 1,571 | 1,583 | 628 |
| Present value of operating lease payments | - | 4,819 | 5,886 |
| Decommission obligations | 5,712 | 5,471 | 4,998 |
| Deferred tax on decommissioning obligations | (1,005) | (757) | (839) |
| ADJUSTED INTEREST-BEARING NET DEBT | 22,008 | 15,516 | 21,623 |
| FFO / ADJUSTED INTEREST-BEARING NET DEBT | 46.2% | 69.0% | 45.6% |

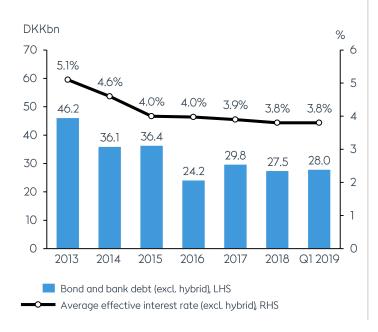


Debt overview

Gross debt and hybrids Q1 2019

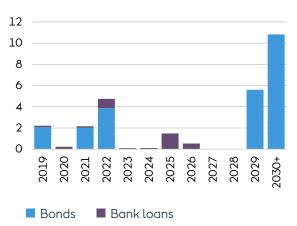


Effective funding costs – gross debt (excl. hybrid)



Long term gross debt maturity schedule Q1 2019, DKKbn

| | Cost of debt (%) | Modified duration (%) | Avg. time to maturity (years) | | |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|--|--|
| Bond loans | 4.0 | 8.4 | 10.4 | | |
| Bank loans | 2.1 | 0.3 | 5.9 | | |
| Total | 3.8 | 7.5 | 9.8 | | |





Bonds

HybridsBank loans

Hybrid capital in short

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

- Hybrid capital encompasses the creditsupportive features of equity and improves rating ratios
- Perpetual or long-dated final maturity (1,000 years for Ørsted)
- Absolute discretion to defer coupon payments and such deferrals do not constitute default nor trigger crossdefault

- Deeply subordinated and only senior to common equity
- Without being dilutive to equity holders (no ownership and voting rights, no right to dividend)

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

The hybrid capital has increased Ørsted's investment capacity and supports the growth strategy and rating target.

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

Currently, Ørsted has fully utilised it's capacity to issue hybrids (S&P has the strictest limit of 15% of total capitalisation).

| HYBRIDS ISSUED BY ØRSTED A/S ¹ | PRINCIPAL AMOUNT | TYPE | FIRST PAR CALL | COUPON | ACCOUNTING TREATMENT ² | TAX TREATMENT | RATING TREATMENT |
|---|---------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------|---|-----------------------------------|--|-------------------------|
| 6.25% hybrid due 3013 | EUR 700m | Hybrid capital (subordinated) | June 2023 | Fixed for the first 10 years, first 25bp step-up in June 2023 | 100% equity | Debt – tax-deductible coupon payments | 50% equity, 50% debt |
| 3.0% hybrid due 3015 | EUR 600m | Hybrid capital (subordinated) | Nov. 2020 | Fixed during the first 5.5 years, first 25bp step-up in Nov. 2025 | 100% equity | Debt – tax-deductible coupon payments | 50% equity, 50% debt |
| 2.25% Green hybrid due 3017 | EUR 500m | Hybrid capital (subordinated) | Nov. 2024 | Fixed during the first 7 years, first 25bp step-up in Nov. 2029 | 100% equity | Debt – tax-deductible coupon payments | 50% equity, 50% debt |



^{1.} All listed on Luxembourg Stock Exchange and rated Baa3 (Moody's), BB+ (S&P) and BBB- (Fitch). The Green hybrid is furthermore listed on the Luxembourg Green Exchange (LGX)

Ørsted Green Bonds





| Bond type | Green Senior Bond | Green Hybrid Bond | Projects | Allocated amount: s Green Senior Bond | | | | |
|---|-------------------|-------------------|--|--|-------|-------|------|---------------|
| Face Value (EURm) | 750 | 500 | Offshore Wind | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | Total DKKm |
| Green Bond net proceeds (DKKm) | 5,499 | 3,674 | Borkum Riffgrund 2 | 2,149 | | 500 | 500 | 2,649 |
| Settlement date | 24 November 2017 | 24 November 2017 | Borssele 1&2 | | | 500 | | 500 |
| ISIN | XS1721760541 | XS1720192696 | Hornsea 1 | 2,200 | | 400 | 200 | 2,800 |
| Maturity | 26 November 2029 | 24 November 3017 | Hornsea 2 | 100 | | | | 100 |
| | | | Race Bank | | 400 | | | 400 |
| Allocated proceeds to new Eligible Projects in 2017 (DKKm) | 1,300 | 900 | Walney Extension | | 500 | 750 | | 1,250 |
| Roll back from smart meter rollout | -250 | 0 | Total | 4,449 | 900 | 1,650 | 700 | 7,699 |
| Allocated proceeds to new Eligible Projects in 2018 (DKKm) | 4,449 | 1,650 | Bioenergy | 2018 | 2017 | 2018 | 2017 | Total DKKm |
| Refinancing (DKKm) | 0 | 0 | Asnæs Power Station biomass conversion | | 150 | | | 150 |
| Unallocated Amount (DKKm) | 0 | 1,124 | Skærbæk Power Station biomass conversion | | | | 200 | 200 |
| Avoided emissions (t CO2/year) attributable to the bonds: | 590,000 | 278,000 | Total | 4,449 | 1,050 | 1,650 | 900 | 350 |



Financing strategy



We have a centralised financing strategy as customary for vertically and horizontally integrated European energy utilities.

The strategy supports:

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

All cash flow generated by our subsidiaries supports the creditworthiness and rating of and thus the debt taken up by the parent company, Ørsted A/S.

The financing strategy optimizes the effect of a fully integrated cash pool where cash at practically all of the company's more than 150 subsidiaries is made available for the company's financing and liquidity purposes.

Financing of activities at subsidiary level is provided by Ørsted A/S in a standardised and cost-efficient setup involving very few resources at Business Unit and Corporate Treasury.

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



Currency risk management

General hedging principles

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

Managing outright long risk (GBP)

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

Managing time-spread risk (new markets)

- Construction period: Hedge 100% of year 1 currency cash flow risk, while not increasing the total portfolio currency exposure.
- In markets where Ørsted has capital expenditures, but no revenue in local currency, the time-spread nature of the exposures is taken into account.





Interest rate and inflation risk management

Four risk categories of assets and debt allocation Illustrative

Fixed nominal





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

Variable regulated





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

Inflation-indexed





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

with equity

Other





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

Objectives of interest rate and inflation risk management

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

Framework for risk management

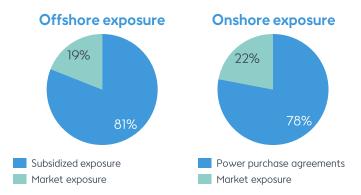
- Assets divided into four different risk categories, based on nature of inflation and interest risk exposure
- Simple risk metrics are used to match assets with appropriate debt within each category
- Fixed nominal-category has first priority for debt allocation, to protect shareholders against inflation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



Energy risk management

Risk picture

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

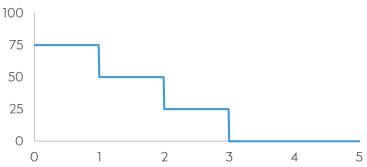


Note: expected exposure 2019-2023, as of 31/12-2018

Hedging of open exposure

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

Offshore minimum power hedging requirement



Note: actual hedging level is significantly higher





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