Ørsted

Interim ESG performance report

First quarter 2021

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FURTHER INFORMATION

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1.1 CFO's review

Offshore and onshore power generation increased by 7 %

- Continued stable operations during COVID-19
- Divestment of the majority of our UK B2B gas and power customer portfolio closed
- Green share of heat and power generation decreased by 3 percentage points to 87 %
- Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity increased by 12 % to 59 g CO_2e/kWh
- Our scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 31 %.

COVID-19

We continue to take measures to protect the health and safety of our employees and to ensure business continuity. In Q1 2021, our assets have been fully operational with normal availability rates across our offshore and onshore portfolio. Our construction activities have progressed according to plan.

Divestment

In Q1 2021, we closed the divestment of the majority of our UK B2B customer portfolio to Total Gas & Power. The divestment continues the green transformation and streamlining of Bioenergy & Other.

Renewable energy capacity

In Q1 2021, we took final investment decision on constructing Helena Energy Center, a combined solar (250 MWac) and onshore wind farm (268 MW) greenfield project in Texas, US. The project is expected to be commissioned during summer 2022.

In January 2021, we took final investment decision on the Danish demonstration project H2RES. The plant will use offshore wind to produce renewable hydrogen and will be our first hydrogen plant in operation. The hydrogen produced will be sold for use in heavy-duty road transport.

Heat and power generation

Offshore wind power generation was 1 % lower at 4.5 TWh in Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020, mainly due to lower wind speeds, partly offset by up generation from Borssele 1 & 2 (commissioned in December 2020).

Onshore wind power generation increased to 1.6 TWh in Q1 2021, an increase of 40 % compared with Q1 2020. The increase was mainly due to the new onshore wind farms Sage Draw, Plum Creek, and Willow Creek, which were commissioned in Q1 2020, Q2 2020, and Q3 2020, respectively.

Thermal heat generation increased by 24 % to 3.9 TWh, primarily due to the colder weather in Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020.

Thermal power generation increased by 37 % to 2.3 TWh in Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020.

The increase was driven by higher power prices on the spot market in Q1 2021 together with increased generation of combined heat and power driven by the higher heat demand.

Green share of generation

Our green share of generation decreased by 3 percentage points to 87 % in Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020. The decrease in Q1 2021 was due to a higher increase in our thermal generation than wind-based generation, including higher usage of fossil fuels.

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

Greenhouse gas emissions

Our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity increased by 12 % to 59 g CO_2e/kWh in Q1 2021 for the same reasons as for the decrease in the green share of generation.

Our absolute scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions increased by 31 % to 0.7 million tonnes CO_2e in Q1 2021 compared with Q1 2020.

Our scope 3 emissions decreased by 31 % in Q1 2021 compared with Q1 2020, mainly due to a 33 % decrease in natural gas sales following the divestment of our LNG activities. Gas sales accounted for 83 % of the total scope 3 emissions in Q1 2021.

Safety

The total recordable injury rate (TRIR) for Q1 2021 was 3.0 injuries per million hours worked compared with 3.6 in Q1 2020.

The improvement was driven by a 25 % reduction in the number of total recordable injuries for our contractors, while the total recordable injuries for our own employees and total hours worked were at the same level as in Q1 2020.

Marianne Wilnholt
CFO

1.2 ESG target overview

Note	Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
	Strategic targets						
2.1	Installed renewable capacity	MW	+30 GW (2030)	11,297	10,209	11 %	11,297
2.1	Installed offshore wind capacity	MW	15 GW (2025)	7,572	6,820	11 %	7,572
2.1	Installed onshore wind and solar PV capacity	MW	5 GW (2025)	1,668	1,335	25 %	1,668
2.4	Green share of energy generation	%	95 (2023), 99 (2025)	87	90	(3 %)	90
2.7	Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity	g CO_2e/kWh	20 (2023), 10 (2025)[1]	59	53	11 %	58
2.7	Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	50 % (2032)[2]	5.3	7.6	(31 %)	25.3
n.a[5]	Employee satisfaction	Index 0-100	Top 10 % (2021)[3]	n.a	n.a	-	78
3.2	Total recordable injury rate (TRIR)	Per million hours worked	2.9 (2025)	3.0	3.6	(17 %)	3.6
	Additional sustainablity targets						
2.9	Certified sustainable wooden biomass sourced	%	100 (2021)	100	100	0 %p	100
2.9	Coal consumption	Thousand tonnes	0 (2023)	263	204	29 %	629
2.9	Own power consumption covered by renewable energy certificates	%	100 (2021)[4]	100	100	0 %p	100
n.a[5]	Internal energy savings, accumulated from 2018	GWh	15 (2023)	n.a	n.a	-	10.3
n.a[5]	Share of electric vehicles	%	100 (2025)	n.a	n.a	-	38
n.a[5]	Women in leaderhip positions, Leadership Conference	% female	22 (2023)	n.a	n.a	-	20
n.a[5]	Women in leadership positions, middle management	% female	30 (2023)	n.a	n.a	-	26

[1] In addition to the emission reduction targets, we have a 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] A 50 % reduction in total scope 3 emissions from the base year 2018. In addition, we want our scope 3 emissions to be carbon-neutral by 2040.

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

[4] Our target is that our own power consumption is 100 % covered by renewable energy certificates every year.

[5] The targets marked with 'n.a' in the note column are not reported in the interim reports. They will be reported in the annual report for 2021.

1.3 Overview by business unit

Note	Indicator	Unit	Offshore	Onshore	Bioenergy & Other	Other activities/ eliminations	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
	Revenue[1]	DKK million	13,285	120	7,020	(1,481)	18,944	15,376	23 %	52,601
	EBITDA[1]	DKK million	3,946	228	622	67	4,863	6,805	(29 %)	18,124
2.1	Installed renewable capacity	MW	7,572	1,668	2,057	-	11,297	10,209	11 %	11,297
2.1	Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not installed yet)	MW	2,286	2,260	-	-	4,546	3,791	20 %	4,028
2.1	Awarded and contracted renewable capacity (no FID yet)	MW	4,996	-	-	-	4,996	4,996	0 %	4,996
2.1	Total renewable capacity (installed, FID, and awarded/contracted)	MW	14,854	3,928	2,057	-	20,839	18,996	10 %	20,321
2.2	Power generation capacity	MW	4,379	1,658	2,844	-	8,881	7,799	14 %	8,884
2.2	Heat generation capacity, thermal	MW	0	0	3,890	-	3,890	3,481	12 %	3,487
2.3	Power generation	GWh	4,549	1,647	2,259	-	8,455	7,379	15 %	25,424
2.3	Heat generation	GWh	-	-	3,890	-	3,890	3,143	24 %	6,671
2.7	Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	6	0	722	0	728	556	31 %	1,853
2.7	Scope 3 GHG emissions	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	45	6	5,218	6	5,275	7,592	(31 %)	25,333
2.7	Greenhouse gas intensity	g CO_2e/kWh	1	0	117	0	59	53	11 %	58
2.4	Green share of energy generation	%	100	100	74	0	87	90	(3 %p)	90
3.1	Number of employees (end of period)	Number of FTEs	3,172	123	1,003	2,013	6,311	6,608	(4 %)	6,179
3.2	Total recordable injury rate (TRIR)	Injuries per million hours worked	2.5	6.3	5.2	1.1	3.0	3.6	(17 %)	3.6

[1] 2020 financial numbers are based on the business perfomance principle.

1.4 Overview by country

Note	Indicator	Unit	Denmark	The UK	Germany	The Net-herlands	The US	Taiwan	Other countries	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
2.1	Installed renewable capacity	MW	3,060	4,403	1,384	752	1,698	-	-	11,297	10,209	11 %	11,297
2.1	- Of which, offshore wind power	MW	1,006	4,400	1,384	752	30	-	-	7,572	6,820	11 %	7,572
2.1	- Of which, onshore wind power	MW	-	-	-	-	1,658	-	-	1,658	1,325	25 %	1,658
2.1	- Of which, solar PV power	MW	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	10	0 %	10
2.1	- Of which, biogas power (Renescience)	MW	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
2.1	- Of which, thermal biomass-based heat	MW	2,054	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,054	2,054	0 %	2,054
2.1	Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not installed yet)	MW	-	1,386	-	-	2,260	900	-	4,546	3,791	20 %	4,028
2.1	Awarded and contracted renewable capacity (no FID yet)	MW	-	-	1,142	-	2,934	920	-	4,996	4,996	0 %	4,996
2.1	Total renewable capacity (installed, FID, and awarded/contracted)	MW	3,059	5,789	2,526	752	6,892	1,820	-	20,838	18,996	10%	20,321
2.2	Power generation capacity	MW	3,407	2,345	692	752	1,688	-	-	8,884	7,799	14 %	8,884
2.2	- Of which, offshore wind	MW	563	2,342	692	752	30	-	-	4,379	3,627	21 %	4,379
2.2	- Of which, onshore wind	MW	-	-	-	-	1,658	-	-	1,658	1,325	25 %	1,658
2.2	- Of which, solar PV	MW	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	(100 %)	-
2.2	- Of which, thermal	MW	2,844	3	-	-	-	-	-	2,847	2,837	0 %	2,847
2.2	Heat generation capacity, thermal	MW	3,487	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,487	3,481	0 %	3,487
2.3	Power generation	GWh	2,805	2,525	611	835	1,679	-	-	8,455	7,379	15 %	25,424
2.3	Heat generation	GWh	3,890	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,890	3,143	24 %	6,671
2.4	Green share of energy generation	%	77	100	100	100	100	-	-	87	90	(3 %p)	90
2.7	Greenhouse gas intensity	g CO_2e/kWh	108	1	2	1	0	0	-	59	53	11 %	58
2.7	Scope 1 and 2 GHG emissions	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	723	3	1	0	0	0	-	727	556	31 %	1,853
3.1	Number of employees (end of period)	Number of FTEs	3,867	1,103	224	55	323	151	588	6,311	6,608	(4 %)	6,179

2.1 Renewable capacity

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Installed renewable capacity	**MW**	**+30 GW(2030)**	**11,297**	**10,209**	**1,088**	**11,297**
Offshore wind power	MW	15 GW (2025)	7,572	6,820	752	7,572
- Denmark	MW		1,006	1,006	-	1,006
- The UK	MW		4,400	4,400	-	4,400
- Germany	MW		1,384	1,384	-	1,384
- The Netherlands	MW		752	-	752	752
- The US	MW		30	30	-	30
Onshore wind power	MW	5 GW (2025)[1]	1,658	1,325	333	1,658
Solar PV power	MW	Note[1]	10	10	-	10
Biogas power	MW		3	-	3	3
Thermal heat, biomass	MW		2,054	2,054	-	2,054
Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not installed yet)	**MW**		**4,546**	**3,791**	**755**	**4,028**
Offshore wind power	MW		2,286	3,038	(752)	2,286
- The UK	MW		1,386	1,386	-	1,386
- The Netherlands	MW		-	752	(752)	-
- Taiwan	MW		900	900	-	900
Onshore wind power	MW		933	333	600	665
Solar PV power	MW		1,327	420	907	1,077
Awarded and contracted (no FID yet) renewable capacity	**MW**		**4,996**	**4,996**	**-**	**4,996**
Offshore wind power	MW		4,996	4,996	-	4,996
- Germany	MW		1,142	1,142	-	1,142
- The US	MW		2,934	2,934	-	2,934
- Taiwan	MW		920	920	-	920
Sum of installed and FID capacity	**MW**		**15,843**	**14,000**	**1,843**	**15,325**
Sum of installed, FID, and awarded/contracted capacity	**MW**		**20,839**	**18,996**	**1,843**	**20,321**
Installed battery capacity	MWac		21	21	-	21
Decided (FID) battery capacity	MWac		40	40	-	40
Decided (FID) renewable hydrogen capacity	MW		2	-	2	-

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

Additions for the last 12 months

Installed renewable capacity

Q4-20: NL: Borssele 1 & 2, offshore wind (752 MW)

Q4-20: UK: Renescience, biogas (3 MW)

Q3-20: US: Willow Creek, onshore wind (103MW)

Q2-20: US: Plum Creek, onshore wind (230MW)

Decided (FID) renewable capacity

Q1-21: US: Helena Energy Center, solar (250 MWac) and onshore wind (268 MW).

Q3-20: US: Muscle Shoals, solar (227MW)

Q3-20: US: Western Trail, onshore wind (367MW)

Decided (FID) renewable hydrogen capacity

Q1-21: DK: H2RES demo project, renewable hydrogen (2 MW)

2.2 Generation capacity

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Power generation capacity	**MW**	**8,884**	**7,799**	**1,085**	**8,884**
Offshore wind	MW	4,379	3,627	752	4,379
- Denmark	MW	563	563	-	563
- The UK	MW	2,342	2,342	-	2,342
- Germany	MW	692	692	-	692
- The Netherlands	MW	752	-	752	752
- The US	MW	30	30	-	30
Onshore wind, the US	MW	1,658	1,325	333	1,658
Solar PV, the US	MW	-	10	(10)	-
Thermal	MW	2,847	2,837	10	2,847
- Denmark (power plants)	MW	2,844	2,837	7	2,844
- The UK (Renescience)	MW	3	-	3	3
Heat generation capacity, thermal [1]	**MW**	**3,487**	**3,481**	**6**	**3,487**
Based on biomass	MW	2,022	2,054	(32)	2,022
Based on coal	MW	1,300	1,300	-	1,300
Based on natural gas	MW	1,761	1,774	(13)	1,761
Heat generation capacity, electric	**MW**	**25**	**25**	**-**	**25**
Power generation capacity, thermal [1]	**MW**	**2,847**	**2,837**	**10**	**2,847**
Based on biomass	MW	1,228	1,216	12	1,228
Based on coal	MW	991	991	-	991
Based on natural gas	MW	995	1,010	(15)	995
Based on biogas (Renescience)	MW	3	-	3	3

[1] Fuel-specific thermal power and heat 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.

2.3 Energy generation

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Power generation	**GWh**	**8,455**	**7,379**	**15 %**	**25,424**
Offshore wind	GWh	4,549	4,591	(1 %)	15,248
- Denmark	GWh	545	731	(25 %)	2,165
- The UK	GWh	2,525	3,066	(18 %)	9,456
- Germany	GWh	611	762	(20 %)	2,300
- The Netherlands	GWh	835	-	-	1,207
- The US	GWh	32	32	0 %	120
Onshore wind, the US	GWh	1,599	1,141	40 %	5,731
Solar PV, the US	GWh	48	3	1500 %	7
Thermal	GWh	2,259	1,644	37 %	4,438
Heat generation	**GWh**	**3,890**	**3,143**	**24 %**	**6,671**
Total heat and power generation	**GWh**	**12,345**	**10,522**	**17 %**	**32,095**

Offshore power generation decreased by 1 % in Q1 2021 relative to Q1 2020. The decrease was primarily due to lower wind speeds, offset by new generation from Borssele 1 & 2 (commissioned in Q4 2020) .

Onshore wind power generation increased by 40 % in Q1 2021 relative to Q1 2020. The increase was primarily due to additional generation from Sage Draw (commissioned in Q1 2020), Plum Creek (commissioned in Q2 2020), and Willow Creek (commissioned in Q3 2020).

Solar PV power generation increased by 45 GWh due to ramp-up production from Permian Solar.

Thermal power generation was 37 % higher in Q1 2021 compared with Q1 2020, primarily due to higher power prices on the spot market and higher combined heat and power generation driven by higher heat demand.

Heat generation was 24 % higher in Q1 2021 relative to Q1 2020 due to colder weather in Q1 2021.

2.4 Green share of generation

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Ørsted's total power and heat generation	**%**		**100**	**100**	**0 %p**	**100**
- From offshore wind	%		37	44	(7 %p)	47
- From onshore wind	%		13	11	2 %p	18
- From sustainable biomass	%		37	34	3 %p	24
- From other green energy sources	%		0	1	(1 %p)	1
- From coal	%		9	8	1 %p	7
- From natural gas	%		4	2	2 %p	3
- From other fossil energy sources	%		0	0	0 %p	0
Green energy share	**%**	**99 (2025)[1]**	**87**	**90**	**(3 %p)**	**90**
- Offshore	%		100	100	0 %p	100
- Onshore	%		100	100	0 %p	100
- Bioenergy & Other	%		74	77	(3 %p)	71

[1] Additional target is 95 % in 2023.

The green share of our heat and power generation was 87 % in Q1 2021, down 3 percentage points relative to the same period last year.

The share of generation from offshore wind decreased by 7 percentage points in Q1 2021 as offshore generation was reduced by 1%, whereas onshore and thermal generation increased by 40 % and 28 %, respectively.

The share of onshore wind generation increased by 2 percentage points due to new onshore generation capacity in the US (Sage Draw, Plum Creek, and Willow Creek).

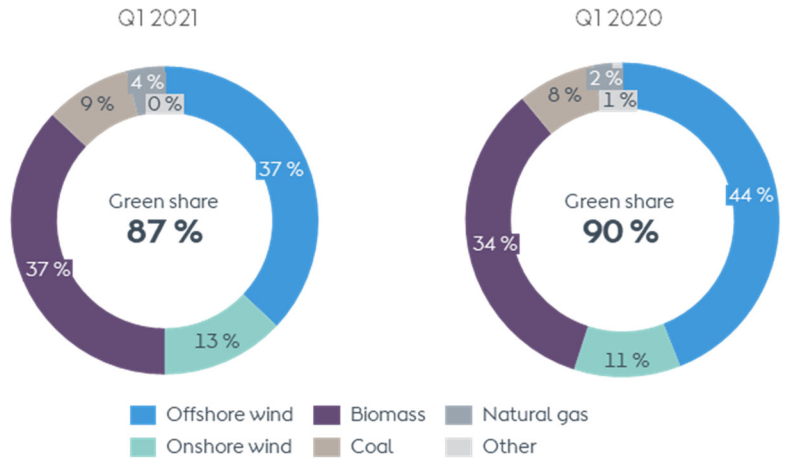
The share of generation based on sustainable biomass increased by 3 percentage points due to higher heat generation because of the cold weather.

The share of coal-based generation increased by 1 percentage point due to increased coal-based power generation driven by higher power prices and higher combined heat and power generation in Q1 2021.

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

Gas-based generation increased by 2 percentage points due to increased heat generation because of the cold weather in Q1 2021.

Total heat and power generation by energy source, %



2.5 Energy business drivers

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Offshore wind					
Availability	%	95	93	2 %p	94
Load factor	%	50	60	(10 %p)	45
Wind speed	m/s	10.5	12.1	(13 %)	9.7
Wind speed, normal wind year	m/s	10.4	10.4	0 %	9.3
Onshore wind					
Availability	%	93	95	(2 %p)	96
Load factor	%	45	44	1 %p	45
Wind speed	m/s	7.7	7.5	3 %	7.6
Wind speed, normal wind year	m/s	7.8	7.7	1 %	7.5
Other					
Degree days, Denmark	Number	1,325	1,065	24 %	2,432
Energy efficiency, thermal generation	%	80	82	(2 %p)	71

Offshore wind

Offshore wind speeds in Q1 2021 were 13 % lower than in Q1 2021, but on level with a normal wind year.

The availability in Q1 2021 was 2 percentage points higher than in Q1 2020.

The 13 % lower wind speed and 2 percentage point higher availability resulted in a 10 percentage point decrease of the load factor in Q1 2021 compared with Q1 2020.

Onshore wind

Wind speeds in Q1 2021 were 3 % above Q1 2020.

Availability was 2 percentage point lower than in Q1 2020, but in combination with the 3 % higher wind speeds, this led to a load factor in Q1 2021 on a level with Q1 2020.

Other

The number of degree days in Q1 2021 was 24 % higher than in Q1 2020, indicating that the weather in Q1 2021 was significantly colder than in Q1 2020.

2.6 Energy sales

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Gas sales					
Gas sales	TWh	18.9	26.7	(29%)	90.3
Power sales					
Power sales	TWh	6.9	8.8	(22 %)	29.2
- Green power to end-customers[1]	TWh	1.2	2.3	(48 %)	7.5
- Regular power to end-customers[2]	TWh	0.9	1.0	(10 %)	2.9
- Power wholesale	TWh	4.8	5.5	(13 %)	18.8

[1] Power sold with renewable certificates.

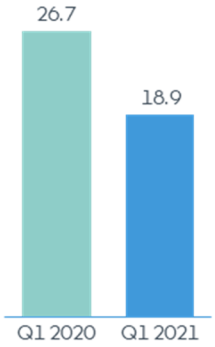
[2] Power sold without renewable certificates.

Gas sales decreased by 29 % to 18.9 TWh in Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020. This was primarily due to the divestment of the LNG business in December 2020.

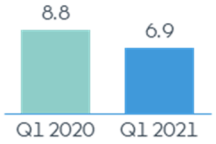
Power sales decreased by 22 % to 6.9 TWh in Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020. This was due to a 48 % decrease in green power to end customers to 1.2 TWh in Q1 2021 due to lower power volumes sold to B2B customers in the UK in 2021 and the divestment of the Danish B2C customers in September 2020.

The overall decrease was also due to a 13 % decrease in power wholesale to 4.8 TWh in Q1 2021, primarily driven by a decrease in sale of our partners' share of generation from our wind farms due to lower wind speeds.

Gas sales, TWh



Power sales, TWh



2.7 Greenhouse gas emissions

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		728	555	31 %	1,851
- Covered by the EU Emissions Trading System	%		98	97	1 %p	97
Indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)						
Location-based	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		14	39	(64 %)	111
Market-based	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		0	1	(100 %)	2
Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	50 % (2032)[4]	5,275	7,592	(31 %)	25,333
- Category 2: Capital goods[1]	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		-	118	(100 %)	657
- Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities[2]	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		821	832	(1 %)	2,437
- Category 11: Use of sold products[3]	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		4,386	6,565	(33 %)	21,980
- Other	Thousand tonnes CO_2e		68	77	(12 %)	259
Greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity						
GHG intensity, energy generation	g CO_2e/kWh	10 (2025)[5]	59	53	11 %	58
- Offshore	g CO_2e/kWh		1	1	0 %	2
- Onshore	g CO_2e/kWh		0	0	0 %	0
- Bioenergy & Other	g CO_2e/kWh		117	115	2 %	164
CO_2e per revenue, Ørsted[6]	g CO_2e/DKK		38	36	6 %	35
CO_2e per EBITDA, Ørsted[6]	g CO_2e/DKK		150	82	83 %	102

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

[4] A 50 % reduction in total scope 3 emissions from the base year 2018. In addition, we want our scope 3 emissions to be carbon-neutral by 2040.

[5] Additional target 20 (2023). [6] 2020 financial numbers are based on the business perfomance principle.

Scope 1

Scope 1 greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions increased by 31 % from Q1 2020 to Q1 2021. The main driver was the increase in the use of coal and natural gas at the power stations.

In Q1 2021, fossil fuel-based heat and power generation was accountable for 98 % of the total scope 1 emissions. The remaining 2 % 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 from power purchased for the generation of heat in boilers at the CHP plants. Other sources were power consumption during standstill and shutdown periods at the CHP plants and wind farms as well as heat and power for office buildings.

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

Scope 3

Scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 31 % from Q1 2020 to Q1 2021. The main driver for this was the 33 % reduction in gas sales. Scope 3 emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities was at the same level as in Q1 2020 due to the 10 % reduction in sale of regular power to end customers combined with a 30 % increase in the use of fuels in our power generation.

Scope 3 emissions from capital goods amounted to zero as we did not commission any new energy-generating sites in Q1 2021.

2.8 Avoided carbon emissions

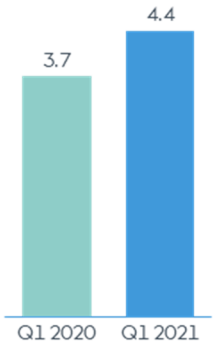
Indicator	Unit	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Avoided carbon emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	**4.4**	**3.7**	**19 %**	**13.1**
- From wind generation, offshore	Million tonnes CO_2e	2.4	2.4	0 %	8.1
- From wind generation, onshore	Million tonnes CO_2e	1.1	0.7	57 %	3.5
- From biomass-converted generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	0.9	0.6	50 %	1.5
Accumulated avoided carbon emissions from 2006 to present year	Million tonnes CO_2e	**63.0**	**49.2**	**28 %**	**58.6**
- From wind generation, offshore	Million tonnes CO_2e	48.7	40.6	20 %	46.3
- From wind generation, onshore	Million tonnes CO_2e	7.3	3.4	115 %	6.2
- From biomass-converted generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	7.0	5.2	35 %	6.1
Carbon emissions from heat and power generation					
Carbon emissions from heat and power generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	0.7	0.5	40 %	1.8
Accumulated (2006 to present year) carbon emissions from heat and power generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	125.5	123.5	2 %	124.8

Compared to Q1 2020, the avoided carbon emissions increased by 19 % due to an increase in onshore wind-based power generation and biomass-converted energy generation.

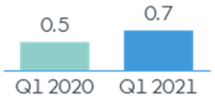
The avoided emissions from sustainable biomass-converted generation increased by 50 % in Q1 2021 compared with Q1 2020 due to the increased biomass-based heat generation in Q1 2021.

By Q1 2021, we have avoided an accumulated total of 63 million tonnes carbon emissions since 2006. This is the result of our wind-based and sustainable biomass-converted energy generation and corresponds to 50 % 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 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Direct energy consumption (GHG scope 1)	**GWh**		**7,693**	**5,906**	**30 %**	**15,452**
Fuel used in thermal heat and power generation	GWh		7,658	5,870	30 %	15,306
- Sustainable biomass	GWh		5,331	4,134	29 %	9,440
- Coal	GWh	0 (2023)	1,769	1,394	27 %	4,444
- Natural gas	GWh		530	309	72 %	1,229
- Oil	GWh		28	33	(15 %)	193
Other energy usage (oil, gas, and diesel for vessels and cars)	GWh		35	36	(3 %)	146
Coal used in thermal heat and power generation	Thousand tonnes	0 (2023)	263	204	29 %	629
Certified sustainable wooden biomass sourced	%	100 (2020)	100	100	0 %p	100
Indirect energy consumption (GHG scope 2)	**GWh**		**92**	**196**	**(53 %)**	**554**
Power sourced for own consumption	GWh		88	189	(53 %)	534
Own power consumption covered by renewable energy certificates	%	100	100	100	0 %p	100
Heat consumption	GWh		4	7	(43 %)	20
Total direct and indirect energy consumption	**GWh**		**7,785**	**6,102**	**28 %**	**16,006**
Green share of total direct and indirect energy consumption	**%**		**70**	**71**	**(1 %p)**	**62**

Total fuel consumption used for heat and power generation was 30 % higher in Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020, driven by the 37 % increase in thermal power generation and the 24 % increase in heat generation (see note 2.3).

The consumption of sustainable biomass increased by 29 % and natural gas by 72 % driven by colder weather and increased heat generation in Q1 2021.

Coal consumption increased by 27 % in Q1 2021 compared with Q1 2020 due to generation at our two remaining coal based units at Esbjerg and Studstrup power stations. The increase in coal consumption was driven by higher power prices and higher combined heat and power generation due to the colder weather in Q1 2021.

We sourced 100 % of our wooden biomass as certified sustainable wooden biomass in Q1 2021.

The power purchased and consumed by Ørsted decreased by 53 % in Q1 2021 due to the divestment of the power distribution business, which consumed power to cover grid loss.

Power sourced for own consumption was 100 % certified renewable, primarily from offshore wind.

3.1 Human capital

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Number of employees					
Total number of employees (end of period)	Number of FTEs	6,311	6,608	(4 %)	6,179
- Denmark	Number of FTEs	3,867	4,553	(15 %)	3,854
- The UK	Number of FTEs	1,103	1,010	9 %	1,057
- The US	Number of FTEs	323	243	33 %	314
- Malaysia	Number of FTEs	294	210	40 %	274
- Poland	Number of FTEs	240	209	15 %	233
- Germany	Number of FTEs	224	207	8 %	219
- Taiwan	Number of FTEs	151	101	50 %	126
- Other [1]	Number of FTEs	109	75	45 %	102
Sickness absence	Number	1.6	2.4	(33 %)	1.9
Turnover, 12 months rolling					
Total employee turnover rate	%	8.2	11.4	(3.2 %p)	8.4
Voluntary employee turnover rate	%	5.2	6.9	(1.7 %p)	5.0

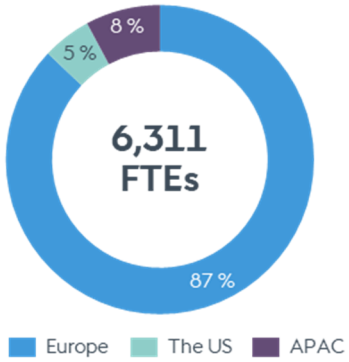
[1] Other countries are the Netherlands (55), Singapore (28), South Korea (11), Japan (10), and Sweden (5) in Q1 2021.

The number of employees was 4 % lower at the end of Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020. The development was primarily impacted by the divestment of the Danish power distribution (Radius), residential customer, and city light businesses to SEAS-NVE on 31 August 2020. Approximately 750 employees were transferred to SEAS-NVE as part of the transaction, which was partly offset by an increase in the number of FTEs in our markets outside of Denmark.

At the end of Q1 2021, the total turnover rate decreased by 3.2 percentage points to 8.2 %, and the voluntary turnover rate decreased by 1.7 percentage points to 5.2 % compared to Q1 2020.

The lower turnover rates were likely due to a decrease in the number of employees resigning their positions during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Geographical distribution of FTEs, %



3.2 Safety

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	12M rolling Q1 2021	12M rolling Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Total recordable injuries (TRIs)	**Number**		**15**	**18**	**(17 %)**	**74**	**102**	**(27 %)**	**77**
- Own employees	Number		6	6	0 %	19	30	(37 %)	19
- Contractor employees	Number		9	12	(25 %)	55	72	(24 %)	58
Lost-time injuries (LTIs)	**Number**		**8**	**7**	**14 %**	**37**	**42**	**(12 %)**	**36**
- Own employees	Number		3	2	50 %	11	16	(31 %)	10
- Contractor employees	Number		5	5	0 %	26	26	0 %	26
Hours worked	**Million hours worked**		**5.0**	**5.0**	**0 %**	**21.5**	**21.6**	**(0 %)**	**21.5**
- Own employees	Million hours worked		2.6	2.8	(7 %)	10.7	10.7	0 %	10.8
- Contractor employees	Million hours worked		2.4	2.2	9 %	10.8	10.9	(1 %)	10.7
Total recordable injury rate (TRIR)	**Per million hours worked**	**2.9 (2025)**	**3.0**	**3.6**	**(17 %)**	**3.4**	**4.7**	**(28 %)**	**3.6**
TRIR, own employees	Per million hours worked		2.3	2.2	5 %	1.8	2.8	(36 %)	1.8
TRIR, contractor employees	Per million hours worked		3.8	5.4	(30 %)	5.1	6.6	(23 %)	5.4
Lost-time injury frequency (LTIF)	**Per million hours worked**		**1.6**	**1.4**	**14 %**	**1.7**	**1.9**	**(11 %)**	**1.7**
LTIF, own employees	Per million hours worked		1.1	0.7	57 %	1.0	1.5	(33 %)	0.9
LTIF, contractor employees	Per million hours worked		2.1	2.2	(5 %)	2.4	2.4	0 %	2.4
Fatalities	**Number**		**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**1**	**(100 %)**	**0**
Permanent disability cases	**Number**		**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0**

The overall safety performance developed positively in Q1 2021 compared with Q1 2020.

Total recordable injuries in Q1 2021 decreased by 17 % (3 recordable injuries less), whereas the lost time injuries increased by 14 % (1 lost time injury more) compared with Q1 2020.

The total amount of hours worked in Q1 2021 was at the same level as in Q1 2020. The number of hours worked by Ørsted employees in Q1 2021 was 7 % lower than in Q1 2020, whereas the hours worked by contractor employees increased by 9 %.

Consequently, the total recordable injury rate (TRIR) was 3.0, which was 17 % lower than in Q1 2020, and the lost-time injury frequency (LTIF) was 1.6, which was 14 % higher than in Q1 2020.

4.1 Supplier due diligence

Indicator	Unit	Q1 2021	Q1 2020	Δ	2020
Risk screenings					
Risk screenings (all contracts above DKK 3 million)	Number	155	144	8 %	303
Extended risk screenings	Number	41	37	11 %	81
Know-your-counterparty (KYC) screenings	Number	520	92	465 %	843
Due diligence activities conducted					
Code of conduct (CoC) desktop assessments	Number	6	10	(40 %)	45
Code of conduct (CoC) site assessments	Number	0	5	(100 %)	6
HSE desktop assessments	Number	83	72	15 %	290
HSE site assessments	Number	4	5	(20 %)	21
Desktop vessel inspections	Number	7	7	0 %	58
Physical vessel inspections	Number	101	84	20 %	339

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

In Q1 2021, 155 risk screenings based on country and category risk were conducted, and a further 41 extended risk screenings were carried out based on additional risk parameters, comparable to Q1 2020.

Significantly more know-your-counterparty (KYC) screenings, focusing on supplier's integrity and legal compliance, were conducted in Q1 2021 compared to Q1 2020. This increase was due to bulk screening performed on US suppliers and European customers as well as a strengthened KYC screening process.

Implementation of supplier assessments was still impacted by COVID-19, and it was not possible to conduct the planned number of site assessments in Q1 2021, particularly for code of conduct and HSE assessments. For HSE assessments, four site assessments have been conducted virtually due to COVID-19 compared to 83 desktop assessments.

The number of physical inspections of vessels increased compared to Q1 2020 due to activities ramping up on the offshore wind farms Hornsea 2 and Greater Changhua 1 & 2a.

Vessel inspections are not impacted by COVID-19 to the same degree as the code of conduct and HSE programmes are as they use local inspectors or have performed virtual inspections.

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

Accounting policies

ESG data quality and consolidation

All our ESG data are reported to the same consolidation system, and we apply the same processes and tools to our ESG reporting as to our financial reporting. The data is consolidated according to the same principles as the financial statements. Thus, the consolidated ESG performance data comprises the parent company Ørsted A/S and subsidiaries controlled by Ørsted A/S. Data from associates and joint ventures is not included in the consolidated ESG performance data. Data from acquisitions and divestments are included or excluded from the date of acquisition or divestment.

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

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

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 or offtake are secured.

Installed storage capacity

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

2.2 Generation capacity

Power generation capacity

Power generation capacity from offshore wind farms is calculated and included from the time when the individual wind turbine has passed a 240-hour test. Generation capacities for onshore wind and solar PV are included after COD.

The Gunfleet Sands 1 & 2 and Walney 1 & 2 offshore wind farms have been consolidated according to ownership interest. Other wind farms, solar 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 CHP plant, 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 %.

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

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

Heat generation

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

2.4 Green energy share

Green energy share

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

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

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 PV, biomass, biogas, and power sourced with renewable energy certificates. The following energy sources are considered fossil energy sources: coal, natural gas, and oil.

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 wind turbines and once commercial operation date (COD) has passed for onshore wind turbines.

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 (lower caloric values) used in the generation of thermal heat and power.

2.6 Energy sales

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

2.7 Greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions

Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)
The reporting of the direct scope 1 emissions is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and covers all direct emissions of greenhouse gases from Ørsted: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, and sulphur hexaflouride. 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 Emissions Trading System (ETS). 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 reporting of the indirect scope 2 emissions is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and includes the indirect GHG emissions from the generation of power, heat, and steam purchased and consumed by Ørsted. The scope 2 emissions are primarily calculated as the power volumes purchased multiplied by country-specific emission factors. Location-based emissions are calculated based on average emission factors for each country, whereas market-based emissions take the green power purchased into account and assume that the regular power is delivered as residual power where the green part has been taken out.

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)
The reporting of the indirect scope 3 emissions is based on the Greenhouse Gas Protocol which divides the scope 3 inventory into 15 subcategories (C1-C15).

GHG emissions from:
- C1 is categorised spend data multiplied by relevant spend-category-specific emission factors
- C2 includes 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 when the wind farm has achieved commercial operation date (COD)
- C3 is 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 regular power sales
- 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
- C5 is calculated based on actual waste data multiplied by relevant emission factors
- C6 is calculated based on mileage allowances for employee travel in own cars and GHG emissions from plane travel provided by our travel agent
- C7 is calculated based on estimates for distance travelled and travel type (e.g. car and train)
- C9 is calculated based on volumes of residual products, estimated distances transported, and relevant GHG emission factors for transport
- C11 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.

The subcategories C8, 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 intensity is calculated as total scope 1 and scope 2 (market-based) emissions divided by total heat and power generation, revenue, and EBITDA, respectively.

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 the specific country. Data is extracted from the International Energy Agency, IEA. Power generation at a wind farm does not have any direct carbon emissions, and no secondary effects are included, from neither CHP plants nor offshore wind farms. The avoided carbon emissions are calculated as the offshore wind farm's generation multiplied by the emission factor.

The avoided carbon emissions due to the conversions of the combined heat and power plants and subsequent switch from fossil fuels 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 1 GJ of biomass fuel avoids the use of 1 GJ of fossil fuels. The upstream carbon emissions (from production, manufacture, and transport of biomass) are included in the calculation.

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 transport and handling of biomass.
- Back-up fuel used together with biomass fuel at the power plants.

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

Carbon emissions
Carbon emissions include scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions from thermal heat and power generation. For more details, see '2.7 Greenhouse gas emissions'.

2.9 Energy consumption

Direct energy consumption (GHG scope 1)
Includes all energy consumption, including energy

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

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.

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

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. Emissions from 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.

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

Certified sustainable wooden 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 wooden biomass compared to the total amount of sourced wooden biomass delivered to individual CHP plants within the reporting period.

Indirect energy consumption (GHG scope 2)
Heat and power purchased and consumed by Ørsted is reported for CHP plants, other facilities, and administrative buildings. Heat and power consumption excludes consumption of own generated heat and power at the CHP plants. For consumption related to administration and other processes, we calculate direct consumption on the basis of invoices.

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

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

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

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 Supplier due diligence

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

Risk screenings
The Responsible Business Partner Programme (RPP) team apply a risk-based due diligence framework to identify areas within our code of conduct (CoC) for business partners where relevant suppliers need to improve their adherence to the code.

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

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

Procurement spend that is risk-screened and procurement spend that is KYC-screened are both calculated on an annual basis for the reporting year.

Due diligence activities conducted
Due diligence activities are carried out by the RPP, HSE, and Marine Inspection teams, based on the results from individual screening and risk assessments.

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

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