

C0. Introduction

C0.1

(C0.1) Give a general description and introduction to your organization.

Ørsted is an energy company which focusses on renewable energy. Our vision is a world that runs entirely on green energy. Ørsted develops, constructs and operates offshore and onshore wind farms, solar farms, energy storage facilities, renewable hydrogen facilities, and bioenergy plants, and provides energy products to our customers.

Ørsted has transformed from an energy company based on fossil fuels to a global leader in renewable energy, and we plan to further accelerate our build-out of renewable energy. Our strategic ambition is supported by an extensive investment programme. From 2020 to 2027, we will invest approx. DKK 350 billion in renewable energy. By 2025, more than 99% of our energy generation will come from renewable sources, and by 2030, our ambition is to reach approx. 50GW installed renewable capacity.

Just like we have transformed, we want to help transform the world's energy systems away from fossil fuels towards green energy to limit average global temperature rise to 1.5°C. We have a science-based target to have net-zero emissions across our entire value chain by 2040. This builds on near-term targets and long-term targets to reduce emissions:

- For our energy generation and operations (scope 1 and 2), our target is to become carbon neutral by 2025. To achieve this, we will reduce our carbon intensity to less than 10g CO2e/kWh, which represents at least a 98% reduction compared to 2006.
- For our value chain emissions (scope 3), which covers energy trading and our supply chain, our target is to reduce emissions with 50% by 2032, compared to 2018.
- By 2040 we aim to reduce the carbon intensity of our renewable energy business by 99% in scope 1-3 (compared to 2018), and we also have a separate target to reduce absolute scope 3 emissions from natural gas sales at least 90% (compared to 2018).
- This means that we will use certified carbon removals to offset a max of 1% residual emissions from our renewable energy business, and a max of 10% residual emissions from our gas trading business to achieve net-zero emissions across our full value chain in 2040. In Ørsted we are maturing our portfolio of carbon removal projects to ensure that we offset any residual emissions through certified, high-quality nature-based solutions already when reaching our 2025 carbon-neutral target (scope 1-2).

We have 6,800 employees and our headquarter is in Denmark. Ørsted's shares are listed on Nasdaq Copenhagen (Orsted). In 2021, Ørsted's revenue was DKK 77.6 billion and our operating profit was DKK 24.3 billion.

We divide our operations into three business areas:

- Offshore (OF), capital employed 78%: We are active in all parts of the value chain and develop, construct, own, and operate offshore wind farms in the UK, Germany, Denmark, Poland, the Netherlands, the US, Taiwan, Vietnam, and Korea. We are the market leader within global offshore wind power generation with 28 wind farms in operation by the end of 2021.
- Onshore (ON), capital employed 20%: We develop, operate, and own onshore wind, solar PV, and storage projects across the southern and midwestern US (primarily in ERCOT, SPP, and the South-East) and in Europe (UK and Ireland). We owned and operated 30 onshore, solar PV and storage assets globally by the end of 2021.
- Bioenergy & Other (BIO), capital employed 2%: We provide heat, power and ancillary services in Denmark through our CHP plants. We develop biomass ancillary services that can be effectively integrated with our offshore products to deliver integrated customer offerings. We provide route-to-market services for our own and third-parties' electricity, power certificates and gas, and also manage Renaissance, our patented waste-to-energy technology.

C0.2

(C0.2) State the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

	Start date	End date	Indicate if you are providing emissions data for past reporting years	Select the number of past reporting years you will be providing emissions data for
Reporting year	January 1 2021	December 31 2021	No	<Not Applicable>

C0.3

(C0.3) Select the countries/areas in which you operate.

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

C0.4

(C0.4) Select the currency used for all financial information disclosed throughout your response.

- DKK

C0.5

(C0.5) Select the option that describes the reporting boundary for which climate-related impacts on your business are being reported. Note that this option should align with your chosen approach for consolidating your GHG inventory.

- Financial control

C-EU0.7

(C-EU0.7) Which part of the electric utilities value chain does your organization operate in? Select all that apply.

Row 1

Electric utilities value chain

- Electricity generation

Other divisions

- Gas storage, transmission and distribution
- Battery storage

C0.8

(C0.8) Does your organization have an ISIN code or another unique identifier (e.g., Ticker, CUSIP, etc.)?

Indicate whether you are able to provide a unique identifier for your organization	Provide your unique identifier
Yes, an ISIN code	DK0060094928

C1. Governance

C1.1

(C1.1) Is there board-level oversight of climate-related issues within your organization?

- Yes

C1.1a

(C1.1a) Identify the position(s) (do not include any names) of the individual(s) on the board with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Position of individual(s)	Please explain
Board-level committee	<p>The selection "Board-level committee" refers to Ørsted's Board of Directors (BoD). At Ørsted, we have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Board of Directors (BoD) and the Executive Board. Our overall and strategic management of the company is anchored in the BoD, a board of nonexecutive directors appointed by the shareholders. The BoD has appointed an Executive Board to handle the day-to-day management. None of our executives are members of the BoD. Our CEO, CFO and CCO are members of the Executive Board of Ørsted. The Executive Board undertakes the day-to-day management of Ørsted through the Executive Committee (EC), which comprises our CEO, CFO, CCO, CHRO, COO, and Onshore CEO. i) Explanation of the BoD responsibility for climate issues: - Climate change is fundamental to Ørsted's business strategy, and for this reason the responsibility for climate-related issues is anchored at the highest possible level in the company: The BoD. Our BoD monitor and oversee progress related to Ørsted's strategic ambitions, including our ambitious targets for addressing climate-related issues. The BoD seek to integrate considerations for climate protection when setting our strategic direction, reviewing sustainability risks, setting performance objectives, deciding on our capital allocation, and when approving and overseeing major investments, acquisitions and divestments. The BoD signs off on external reporting on climate change, and progress on our CO2 reduction targets are reported to the BoD monthly. ii) Examples of climate-related decisions made by Ørsted's BoD in 2021: - Taking final investment decision on the Gode Wind 3 offshore wind farm in Germany - Acquisition of an onshore wind platform in Ireland and UK from Brookfield Renewable - Approval of new strategic ambition and financial guidance to accelerate growth and realisation of Ørsted's full potential as a global green energy major - Discussion of sustainability agenda and definition of strategic priorities for Ørsted - Updated the EC's short-term incentive scheme (STI) so it has a stronger and more systematic integration of ESG, effective from 2022. Our new STI is designed to support that we deliver on our core sustainability commitments, improve our sustainability leadership performance, and continue to push for new frontiers.</p>

C1.1b

(C1.1b) Provide further details on the board's oversight of climate-related issues.

Frequency with which climate-related issues are a scheduled agenda item	Governance mechanisms into which climate-related issues are integrated	Scope of board-level oversight	Please explain
Scheduled – all meetings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reviewing and guiding strategy Reviewing and guiding risk management policies Setting performance objectives Overseeing major capital expenditures, acquisitions and divestitures Monitoring and overseeing progress against goals and targets for addressing climate-related issues 	<Not Applicable>	<p>The Board of Directors (BoD) is responsible for the overall and strategic management of the company. The Board of Directors lays down the company's strategy and makes decisions concerning major investments and divestments, the capital base, key policies, control and audit matters, risk management, and significant operational issues. The BoD monitors and oversees progress related to our sustainability and climate change strategy, including our ambitious net-zero carbon reduction targets for scope 1-3 emissions. We routinely integrate climate change considerations when setting our strategic direction, reviewing sustainability risks, setting performance objectives, deciding on our capital allocation, and when approving and overseeing major investments, acquisitions, and divestments. Since climate change is fundamental to Ørsted's business strategy and all our investments, climate-related issues are directly or indirectly an agenda item at all board meetings.</p>

C1.1d

(C1.1d) Does your organization have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues?

	Board member(s) have competence on climate-related issues	Criteria used to assess competence of board member(s) on climate-related issues	Primary reason for no board-level competence on climate-related issues	Explain why your organization does not have at least one board member with competence on climate-related issues and any plans to address board-level competence in the future
Row 1	Yes	In Ørsted, we assess and select our board members based on their skills, knowledge and expertise within key functional areas relevant to our business, including Risk management, and Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG). Among our current board members, all our independent members have competencies within ESG, which includes competences on climate. Our dependent members (employee representatives) represent key areas of our renewable energy business (offshore wind and renewable hydrogen). When presenting proposed candidates for the Board of Directors to the general meeting, the Board of Directors strive to ensure that the board members as a whole possess competencies that include knowledge and experience with development, construction and operation of: offshore wind farms, onshore wind farms, solar farms, storage facilities, and bioenergy plants.	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C1.2

(C1.2) Provide the highest management-level position(s) or committee(s) with responsibility for climate-related issues.

Name of the position(s) and/or committee(s)	Reporting line	Responsibility	Coverage of responsibility	Frequency of reporting to the board on climate-related issues
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	<Not Applicable>	Both assessing and managing climate-related risks and opportunities	<Not Applicable>	More frequently than quarterly

C1.2a

(C1.2a) Describe where in the organizational structure this/these position(s) and/or committees lie, what their associated responsibilities are, and how climate-related issues are monitored (do not include the names of individuals).

i) Description of CEO responsibility for climate issues:

At Ørsted, we have a two-tier management structure consisting of the Board of Directors (BoD) and the Executive Board. Our overall and strategic management of the company is anchored in the BoD, a board of nonexecutive directors appointed by the shareholders. The BoD has appointed an Executive Board to handle the day-to-day management. None of our executives are members of the BoD. Our CEO, CFO and CCO are members of the Executive Board of Ørsted. The Executive Board undertakes the day-to-day management of Ørsted through the Executive Committee (EC), which comprises our CEO, CFO, CCO, CHRO, COO, and Onshore CEO.

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

C1.3

(C1.3) Do you provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues, including the attainment of targets?

	Provide incentives for the management of climate-related issues	Comment
Row 1	Yes	In Ørsted, our aspiration is to become the world's leading green energy major by 2030. We recognize the role executive remuneration plays to ensure that our organizational focus and strategic priorities support progress on our sustainability performance. In 2021, we have therefore updated the Executive Committee's short-term incentive (STI) scheme to have a stronger and more systematic integration of ESG KPIs, which is effective from 2022. Ørsted has a target to reach net-zero emissions in our entire value chain by 2040. This includes near-term targets to reduce the scope 1-2 greenhouse gas intensity of our energy generation 98% by 2025 and reduce our indirect scope 3 emissions 50% by 2032. These targets influence several specific performance indicators and projects that are tied to executive remuneration.

C1.3a

(C1.3a) Provide further details on the incentives provided for the management of climate-related issues (do not include the names of individuals).

Entitled to incentive	Type of incentive	Activity incentivized	Comment
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	Primary group-level indicators for our Chief Executive Officer (CEO), effective from 2022 are: (1) Annual reductions for relative scope 1 and 2 emissions towards science-based target of <10 gCO ₂ e/kWh by 2025 (2) Ørsted score on CDP Climate (Carbon Disclosure Project) (3) Accelerate sustainability impact with special focus on biodiversity and supply chain decarbonization
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	Primary group-level indicators for our Chief Financial Officer (CFO), effective from 2022 are: (1) Annual reductions for relative scope 1 and 2 emissions towards science-based target of <10 gCO ₂ e/kWh by 2025 (2) Ørsted score on CDP Climate (Carbon Disclosure Project)
Corporate executive team	Monetary reward	Emissions reduction project Emissions reduction target	Primary group-level indicators for our Executive Committee (EC), effective from 2022 are: (1) Annual reductions for relative scope 1 and 2 emissions towards science-based target of <10 gCO ₂ e/kWh by 2025 (2) Ørsted score on CDP Climate (Carbon Disclosure Project)

C2. Risks and opportunities

C2.1

(C2.1) Does your organization have a process for identifying, assessing, and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities?

Yes

C2.1a

(C2.1a) How does your organization define short-, medium- and long-term time horizons?

	From (years)	To (years)	Comment
Short-term	0	2	
Medium-term	2	5	
Long-term	5	40	Ørsted's definition of long-term is 5-40 years. The long-term horizon is primarily related to the lifetime of assets.

C2.1b

(C2.1b) How does your organization define substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

i) Definition of 'substantive financial impact'

Business risks are defined as incidents or strategic risks that, with reasonable probability, will materialise and cause negative impact on Ørsted's earnings, rating metrics and value based on the current financial forecast. The negative financial impact of risks is used to define a "substantive financial impact".

The applied threshold that defines a "substantive financial impact" varies from year to year based on Ørsted's financial situation. The risks with the highest negative financial impact (NPV) are viewed as most significant and are given the highest level of priority. For the purpose of disclosing climate risks in this CDP response, we define a "substantive financial impact" as risks that may impact Ørsted's earnings (EBITDA) with a magnitude of more than DKK 100 million per year.

ii) Description of the quantifiable indicators used to define substantive financial impact

The quantitative prioritization of risks is based on a financial impact assessment. The significance of each of the identified risks is evaluated based on the quantifiable indicators:

- Impact on Ørsted's value (NPV), quantified as impact on earnings (EBITDA) per year
- Impact on Ørsted's rating metric (FFO/NIBD)

C2.2

(C2.2) Describe your process(es) for identifying, assessing and responding to climate-related risks and opportunities.

Value chain stage(s) covered

Direct operations
Upstream
Downstream

Risk management process

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company-wide risk management process

Frequency of assessment

More than once a year

Time horizon(s) covered

Short-term
Medium-term
Long-term

Description of process

iii) Process for climate opportunities Climate change is fundamental to Ørsted's business strategy, and all our investments are aimed at our green energy portfolio. From 2020 to 2027, we expect to invest DKK 350 billion in renewable energy. The Executive Committee (EC) is responsible for executing our strategy, and our Corporate Strategy department, who acts as an advisory body to the CEO, are involved in pursuing climate related business opportunities at group level. The BoD is directly or indirectly addressing climate-related opportunities when assessing and deciding on new investments in assets or activities. iii) Process for climate risks - Value chain stages covered in risk management process: Our process for identifying and assessing climate-related risks is fully integrated into our multi-disciplinary company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes lead by the Financial Planning & Analysis team (FP&A) in the Finance department. The process covers our direct operations and upstream and downstream value chain. The outcome of this company-wide risk assessment is an annual consolidated overview of our business risks with a substantive financial impact. A concluding risk memo is reported to the Audit and Risk Committee and the Board of Directors (BoD), and a summary of the risk memo is reported in our Annual Report. Climate change presents financial risk to the global economy. To mitigate the impacts of climate change, it is important to understand the risks and opportunities presented by rising temperatures, climate-related policies, and emerging technologies in our changing world. As climate-related risks and opportunities are directly linked to our green vision and strategy, we address them as an integral part of our daily business, and we report on them as recommended by the Task Force on Climate related Financial Disclosures (TCFD). - Frequency of assessment and time horizons covered: To identify risks, we follow a yearly process, where all business units and selected staff functions identify and prioritise their business risks. In collaboration with each of the business units and group functions, we identify both climate risks and other business risks. All assets, such as offshore wind farms, onshore wind farms, solar PV parks, and power stations, are taken into consideration when identifying risks. On a group level, significant business risks are evaluated and stress-tested continually along with the preparation of long-term financial forecasts. Business risks are evaluated more frequently when specific investment decisions are considered, and therefore we have disclosed a frequency of "more than once a year". - Outcome of company-wide risk management process: An assessment is made of the potential financial impact of identified risks and of whether they are of a short-term, medium-term, long-term or recurring nature. The risks are consolidated and then prioritised at group level. The outcome is a prioritised list with descriptions and quantifications of Ørsted's most significant business risks. The most central assumptions, including production volumes, operational factors, cost and construction budgets, market prices, potential future regulations and legal disputes are assessed and quantified. The quantification of each risk is based on a P90 scenario (i.e. a risk scenario that will materialise with 10% probability) except when risks are binary. The purpose of our risk management is to identify the various risks to which we are exposed, and then decide how to manage them. We assess the extent to which these risks can be reduced to ensure an optimum balance between risk and return. The ultimate responsibility for the individual risks rests with a member of the Executive Committee (EC), and for each of the identified risks, the EC has assessed whether the level of risk – after risk-reducing measures have been implemented – is appropriate. If the risk is higher than the desired level, the EC decides to initiate further risk-reducing measures to the extent possible.

C2.2a

(C2.2a) Which risk types are considered in your organization's climate-related risk assessments?

	Relevance & inclusion	Please explain
Current regulation	Relevant, always included	Relevant to the energy sector, as climate regulations directly affect energy companies. Today energy consumption is the cause of approx. of 75% of global greenhouse gas emissions. Example of a regulatory risk considered in Ørsted's risk assessment: The risk to Ørsted's offshore wind business associated with current regulatory regimes is twofold. - First, it is associated with the risk of not obtaining renewable energy subsidies or in other ways support for offshore build-out. Not obtaining expected subsidies may impact earnings from a wind farm. An example of a regulated subsidy Ørsted receives is the contract for difference (CfD) subsidy scheme in the UK. Ørsted's Burbo Bank Extension, Walney Extension and Hornsea 1 offshore wind farms are under the CfD-regime. - Secondly, it is associated with the risk of not obtaining the needed consents, grid connections and relevant approvals from local authorities, including permits or other agreements needed to construct a new offshore wind farm. Not obtaining permits or needed consents may delay construction of a wind farm and increase construction costs.
Emerging regulation	Relevant, always included	Relevant to the energy sector, as emerging regulation is important to build the framework and support an efficient transition to a global low-carbon future. Examples of an emerging regulatory risk considered in Ørsted's risk assessment: - The future regulatory framework for offshore wind in Taiwan. - The future regulatory framework in the US. Ørsted's expanding pipeline of US offshore wind projects entails risks in the development and construction phases caused by the relatively immature US offshore wind market, including the federal permitting framework. In the US, it is possible to participate in auctions and be awarded projects where consent and/or grid connections are not yet secured. Thus, following an award, our project development of a new offshore wind farm entails regulatory risks in obtaining key consents as well as securing grid connection. By the end of 2020, Ørsted had 2,934 MW awarded and contracted renewable capacity in the US, where our final investment decision (FID) had not yet been made.
Technology	Relevant, always included	Technological risks are relevant to the renewable energy sector, due to the important role of the sector to support an efficient transition to a global low-carbon future. Particularly, technological developments that contribute to lowering the levelised cost of electricity (LCoE) of renewable energy is important. Example of a technology risk considered in Ørsted's risk assessment: - A large part of Ørsted's earnings is generated from offshore wind, with Denmark and the UK being the key regions. Therefore, the risk related to the stagnating technological developments of offshore wind turbines is relevant for Ørsted. The levelised cost of electricity (LCoE) has decreased substantially since the first large-scale wind farms were constructed, and costs are continuously being reduced across the industry. To put into perspective, the wind turbines used at our Vindeby offshore wind farm in 1991 were 35m high and had a capacity of 0.45MW, while the turbines used at our Burbo Bank extension wind farm in 2017 were 113m high and had a capacity of 8.00MW. It is relevant for Ørsted whether technological developments will continue to bring down costs, which enables offshore wind to remain competitive with other types of energy.
Legal	Not relevant, included	Legal risks are included in our company-wide risk identification, assessment, and management processes. Risks associated with Ørsted's legal compliance are assessed based on financial and reputational significance and probability. Our most significant legal risks are tax law, offshore grid code compliance, and financial regulation, which are not climate-related risks. However, we have also assessed our legal risks to climate change and found them to be 'not relevant' in the context of our climate-related risk assessments.
Market	Relevant, always included	Relevant to the energy sector, due to high importance of fluctuating energy prices. Ørsted is primarily exposed to power price risks from the sale of our renewable power generation in the US, the UK, and Denmark. Power generation from our CHP plants are exposed to both power and fuel prices. Fluctuations in energy prices may adversely impact our earnings. Example of a market risk considered in Ørsted's risk assessment: - Market risk is one of our most significant risks, and power prices is an example of a climate-related market risk always considered in our risk management process. We hedge currencies and energy prices for up to five years and in some cases longer. As an alternative to hedging power, we seek to enter into long-term corporate power purchase agreements (CPPAs), under which we sell power from our renewable assets to reduce cash flow fluctuations. With our forward-looking energy exposure after hedging from production and sales for the years 2022-2026, a 10 % decrease in the power price will result in a loss of DKK 1.5 billion over the period 2022-2026 (all else remaining unchanged).
Reputation	Relevant, always included	Reputational risks are relevant to the energy sector, due to the important role of the sector to support an efficient transition to a global low-carbon future. Example of a reputational risk considered in Ørsted's risk assessment: Through Ørsted's annual sustainability materiality assessment, we seek to understand the sustainability challenges that currently face society and our business. We address the most material challenges through our sustainability programmes. 'Climate action' is a societal challenge with high importance to both our stakeholders and business. Energy companies that do not demonstrate how they will provide value in a low-carbon economy may be at risk of struggling to access capital. Also, employee retention and recruiting may be a risk to companies without a clear climate strategy that enables company's long-term value creation in a low-carbon future.
Acute physical	Relevant, always included	Example of an acute physical climate risk considered in Ørsted's risk assessment: - Most of our power generating assets are located offshore or at seaside and thereby exposed to extreme weather conditions. All our installations are designed to withstand extreme conditions. However, there is a risk that rare incidents may happen which can impact on the integrity of our installations. This includes the risk of 1,000-year storms, hurricanes, typhoons or earthquakes, which may lead to the loss of power generation from Ørsted's offshore and onshore wind farms. This risk is relevant for our offshore wind farms in Taiwan, where Ørsted is the co-owner of Taiwan's first commercial-scale offshore wind farm, Formosa 1 (128MW), and where we are constructing the large-scale Taiwanese offshore wind project, Greater Changhua 1 & 2a (900MW). The risk is also relevant for our onshore wind farms and solar PV facilities, which are exposed to acute weather events such as wildfires and hail storms.
Chronic physical	Relevant, always included	To generate offshore wind energy, we rely on natural resources such as locations with attractive wind speeds and seabed conditions. Chronic physical risks such as changes in wind speed, changes in precipitation patterns, and rising mean temperatures are therefore always considered in our risk assessment process. Example of a chronic physical climate risk considered in Ørsted's risk assessment: - Offshore power generation is exposed to risks related to wind speeds and directions, power curves, blockage and wake effects, and geographic regions. Wind speeds and directions have a significant impact on our earnings and are characterised by a high degree of variability between years. As Ørsted's portfolio of offshore wind farms currently is Eurocentric, we are especially exposed to the wind climate in Europe. The potential impact of wind speed risks to Ørsted is primarily that failure to correctly estimate lifetime average wind speeds, blockage and wake effects, and thus generation could lead to bids or financial investment decisions based on inaccurate business cases.

C2.3

(C2.3) Have you identified any inherent climate-related risks with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.3a

(C2.3a) Provide details of risks identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Risk 1

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Chronic physical	Changing wind patterns
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Primary potential financial impact

Decreased revenues due to reduced production capacity

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Climate change may lead to changes in wind speeds. Ørsted's exposure to the risk disclosed here relates to wind speed at our offshore wind farms. Our offshore wind farms in operation are primarily located in North-western Europe (Denmark, Germany, the UK). Our power generation from offshore wind farms directly depend on the wind speed in the areas for Ørsted's wind farms. In 2021, power generated from our offshore wind farms constituted 13.8 TWh of Ørsted's total power generation of 29.1 TWh. In 2021, the weighted average wind speed at Ørsted's offshore wind farms was 9.1 m/s, which was were below a normal wind year and 9 % lower than in 2020. We

categorize the wind risk in three groups: 1) Local wind: When estimating the wind speeds at our wind farms, there is uncertainty related to the measuring equipment, local atmospheric conditions as well as variation in wind speed over time. 2) Footprint wind: Ørsted mainly holds offshore wind farms in Northern Europe, where the weather and hence the wind is highly correlated. When the wind speeds in Northern Europe are low, it can potentially affect nearly all Ørsted's offshore wind farms. 3) Annual wind: The average wind speed at our wind farms can vary from year to year and hence impact Ørsted's annual earnings from offshore wind due to natural fluctuations. Over a 10-year period, the standard deviation in annual wind speeds in the areas of Ørsted's wind farms is likely in the range 1-2%. Over the full lifetime of our assets, the variation is even lower.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

100000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

800000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Approach to calculate impact figure: The financial impact shown is EBITDA per year, as a consequence of reduced offshore wind power generation specifically from our each of the wind farms in our development portfolio due to lower wind speeds. The figure of DKK 0.1-0.8bn is calculated based on a P90 scenario (i.e. a risk scenario that will materialise with 10% probability). For this reason, our selection in the column "likelihood" is "Unlikely". Breakdown of impact figure: The upper range of DKK 0.8bn is the overall impact across Ørsted's global portfolio of offshore windfarms, calculated from the potential reduced availability of each of our wind farms. The potential financial impact is the sum of EBITDA effects from: - Revenue (DKK 0.6bn): Due to lower production from assets - Loss from disposal of assets (DKK 0.2bn): Due to lower divestment value caused by lower production The same relative breakdown applies for the lower range of DKK 0.1bn, which is the sum of the approx. figures: Revenue (DKK 0.075bn) and Loss from disposal of assets (DKK 0.025bn). Assumptions the impact figure depends on: The wind speed and wind direction used to estimate the magnitude of this risk is based on onsite pre-construction measurements for each of our wind farms. These measurements are corrected using hindcast data from wind modelling. Input figures used in calculation: The EBITDA range above reflect the uncertainty in the underlying wind data used to calculate the figure, with an uncertainty of approx. 6% used in the assessment. Our earnings forecast reflects our expected development in this risk driver. The estimated potential financial impact is thus additional to our financial forecast. The financial impact we disclose is an estimated figure, which represent a single scenario (of many possible) which indicate the potential magnitude of the risk.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Ørsted employs the following actions to mitigate this risk: - Local Wind: We perform high quality wind speed measurements early in the wind farm development process and before FID. - Footprint Wind: This is bound to the size of Ørsted's operating footprint. We manage the risk by diversifying our geographical footprint. - Annual Wind: Fluctuations are natural and cannot be mitigated. Over the lifetime of our assets, the impact of the annual variation of wind speed is low. Case study of response to risk - Situation: Ørsted won the right to develop 1,820MW offshore wind at Greater Changhua in the first Taiwanese offshore wind auction. In our development of the project, located 35-60km from shore, we conducted extensive local wind measurement campaigns in 2016, which we combined with historic measurements and models to understand the long-term wind climate for the site. We identified that Taiwan has unusual wind conditions, in the sense that wind nearly always comes from the same direction through the strait where the offshore wind farms are situated. - Action: We used this information about local wind speeds to optimize the wind farm layout. We adopted a layout with only a very small number of rows of turbines to maximise the number of turbines in the free stream and to minimise wake effects. - Results: These decisions on wind farm layout result in a higher production from our Greater Changhua offshore wind farms than would have been the case if we had constructed the wind farm in the grid configuration typical for offshore wind farms elsewhere in the world. Thereby our local wind speed measurements helped inform decisions that will mitigate our local wind speed risk. Ørsted is currently installing the Greater Changhua 1 & 2a (900MW), with construction scheduled to be finalized in 2022. The timescale of implementation was medium-term, as the actions were implemented within 2-5 years. Explanation of cost of response to risk We arrived at the datapoint "0" by consulting the internal specialists on Ørsted's management of this risk type. It relates to the case study and indicates that no incremental costs are attributed solely to the risk management action. While the local wind speed measurements and decisions on layout of turbines in the windfarm does mitigate the risk, the actions and decision were made as part of our overall efforts to optimize the production of energy from the offshore wind farm.

Comment

While this action may mitigate Ørsted's risk related to local wind, the costs disclosed in "costs of management" should not be seen as a comprehensive risk report of Ørsted's cost of managing this risk type.

Identifier

Risk 2

Where in the value chain does the risk driver occur?

Direct operations

Risk type & Primary climate-related risk driver

Acute physical	Storm (including blizzards, dust, and sandstorms)
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Primary potential financial impact

Increased direct costs

Climate risk type mapped to traditional financial services industry risk classification

<Not Applicable>

Company-specific description

Climate change may lead to changes in weather patterns (e.g. precipitation and storms). Ørsted's exposure to this risk relates to weather conditions at our offshore wind farms, which may cause worse site conditions (i.e. access to the site for repair and maintenance). Changing weather conditions at sea may lead to increased OPEX for our

offshore wind farms, due to an increase in the failure rate at our wind turbines and decreased availability. The risks associated with the operation of offshore wind farms relate to forecasts for availability and operating expenses as well as faults in transmission cables and substations. Faults like this may result in breakdowns and loss of generation from parts of or an entire offshore wind farm over an extended period of time. In the markets most relevant to Ørsted, such losses are not compensated in the UK, whereas they are fully compensated in Denmark and partly compensated in Germany and Holland. Our power generation from wind farms directly depend on the availability of our wind turbines. In 2021, the average availability of our offshore wind turbines was 94%, and power generated from our offshore wind farms constituted 13.8 TWh of Ørsted's total power generation of 29.1 TWh. Climate change may increase the likelihood of such weather events that impact our OPEX. Our forecasts for availability and operating expenses are based on several assumptions received from suppliers and on historical data. There is a risk that these assumptions do not hold, and that fault rates and costs are higher than expected. This may lead to deviations between actual generation and forecasts.

Time horizon

Long-term

Likelihood

Unlikely

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, an estimated range

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

300000000

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

900000000

Explanation of financial impact figure

Approach to calculate impact figure: The financial impact shown is EBITDA per year, as a consequence of increased OPEX costs at each of our offshore wind farms due to changing weather patterns. The figure of DKK 0.3-0.9bn is calculated based on a P90 scenario (i.e. a risk scenario that will materialise with 10% probability). For this reason, our selection in the column "likelihood" is "Unlikely". Breakdown of impact figure: The upper range of DKK 0.9bn is the overall impact across Ørsted's global portfolio of offshore windfarms, calculated from the potential reduced availability and higher operating expenses of each of our wind farms. The potential financial impact is the sum of EBITDA effects from: - Revenue (DKK 0.5bn): Due to lower production from assets - Fixed costs (DKK 0.2bn): Due to higher opex from assets - Loss from disposal of assets (DKK 0.2bn): Due to lower divestment value caused by lower production. The same relative breakdown applies for the lower range of DKK 0.3bn, which is the sum of the approx. figures: Revenue (DKK 0.170bn), fixed costs (DKK 0.065bn) and Loss from disposal of assets (DKK 0.065bn). Assumptions the impact figure depends on: The EBITDA range depend on a number of assumptions with regards to expected failure rates, cost levels and expected cost reductions over the project lifetime. Input figures used in calculation: The EBITDA range above reflects a scenario where the sensitivity to approx. -4% reduction of availability is assessed. Our earnings forecast reflects our expected development in this risk driver. The estimated potential financial impact is thus additional to our financial forecast. The financial impact we disclose is an estimated figure, which represent a single scenario (of many possible) which indicate the potential magnitude of the risk.

Cost of response to risk

0

Description of response and explanation of cost calculation

Ørsted employs the following actions to mitigate this risk: - Taking extreme weather conditions into account when we design and construct our offshore wind farms. - Implementing an operational excellence programme with the aim of increasing the availability and reducing operational costs. - Putting in place various contingency plans to cater for unforeseeable events. Case study of response to risk - Situation: In 2018, Ørsted won the right to develop 1,820MW offshore wind at our Greater Changhua offshore wind farms in the first Taiwanese offshore wind auction. When designing the Changhua projects, located 35-60km from shore, we identified that extreme weather (incl. the height of 1,000-year waves) posed a risk to the operational phase. - Action: We used this information about extreme local weather conditions when designing the wind farm. This led to changes in the design parameters from being based on 100-year waves to being based on 1,000-year waves. As a concrete action, we increased the height of the offshore substation (OSS), while implementing a lower access level which is not as vulnerable to the impact of high waves. This action was identified early in the design phase, which ensured that major changes were not required in the design of the operational vessels. - Results: These decisions will reduce the risk related to extreme weather, while also increasing the accessibility of the wind farm to operational vessels. This will result in decreased operational costs and in a higher availability and production from the wind farms. Thereby our knowledge about local extreme weather conditions and decisions made in the design of the asset will mitigate our risk related to extreme weather conditions at the Changhua projects. Ørsted is currently installing the Greater Changhua 1 & 2a (900MW), with construction scheduled to be finalized in 2022. The timescale of implementation was medium-term, as the actions were implemented within 2-5 years. Explanation of cost of response to risk We arrived at the datapoint "0" by consulting the internal specialists on Ørsted's management of this risk type. It relates to the case study and indicates that no incremental costs are attributed solely to the risk management action beyond our normal business procedures. While there were minor costs associated with increasing the OSS height, the action overall resulted in cost savings related to operational logistics, while also increasing the availability of the windfarm.

Comment

While this action may mitigate Ørsted's risk related to extreme weather events, the costs disclosed in "costs of management" should not be seen as a comprehensive risk report of Ørsted's cost of managing this risk type.

C2.4

(C2.4) Have you identified any climate-related opportunities with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business?

Yes

C2.4a

(C2.4a) Provide details of opportunities identified with the potential to have a substantive financial or strategic impact on your business.

Identifier

Opp1

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Business opportunity: Offshore wind. Ørsted develops, constructs, owns, and operates offshore wind farms in the UK, Germany, Denmark, Poland, the Netherlands, the US, Taiwan, Vietnam, and Korea. Since we built the world's first offshore wind farm in 1991, we have been pioneers of offshore wind, and with 30 years of experience, we have constructed more offshore wind farms than any other company. We are the market leader within global offshore wind power generation with 28 wind farms in operation. In offshore wind, we aim to maintain our undisputed position as the global no. 1 with a target of 30 GW installed capacity by 2030. In 2021, we secured 4.5 GW of offshore wind capacity in tenders and auctions, corresponding to 25 % of the total awarded capacity in 2021 and 50 % above our strategic ambition of adding 3 GW offshore wind per year. This proves our ability to differentiate and compete in offshore wind despite increasing price competition.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

High

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

18021000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Approach to calculate figure: Data in the column "potential financial impact" is Ørsted's operating profit (EBITDA) from our Offshore business unit in 2021, in DKK. This approach to quantify financial impact to Ørsted is chosen, because EBITDA reflects how "increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services" impact our business' ability to create value for shareholders. To calculate the EBITDA figure, Ørsted uses the 'business performance' approach as an alternative to the results prepared in accordance with IFRS. 'Business performance' represents the underlying financial performance of the Group in the reporting period, as results are adjusted for temporary fluctuations in the market value of contracts (including hedging transactions) relating to other periods. Apart from this, there is no difference between business performance and the IFRS results. Figures used in calculations: A quantitative breakdown of the figures used to calculate the EBITDA effect can be found in Ørsted's annual report 2021, p.47. The potential financial impact is the sum of EBITDA from: - "Sites, O&M and PPA" (DKKm 13,059) - "Construction agreements and divestment gains" (DKKm 7,535) - "Other, incl. project development" (DKKm -2,573) Assumptions: This calculation of potential financial impact does not depend on any specific assumptions.

Cost to realize opportunity

39300000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Explanation of cost figure: The figures in "cost to realize opportunity" is Ørsted's gross investments in renewable energy in 2021, which was DKK39.3bn. Below is a breakdown of these investments: - Bioenergy: DKK 0.4bn - Onshore (wind and solar): DKK 15.5bn - Offshore (wind): DKK 23.4bn Our investments in offshore wind in 2021 were mainly related to Greater Changhua 1 & 2a in Taiwan, Hornsea 2 in the UK, our portfolio of US projects, and payments related to Baltica 2&3 in Poland through the joint venture with PGE. Case study of Ørsted's strategy for offshore wind: Situation: While Europe is the largest and most mature market for offshore wind, strong government commitments are propelling growth of offshore wind in North America and Asia-Pacific. Task: Taiwan has a target of 15GW offshore wind by 2035. Since offshore wind was expected an important component in Taiwan's future energy supply, it is a potentially attractive market for Ørsted. Action taken to pursue this opportunity: - In 2017 Ørsted acquired 35% of the Taiwanese Formosa 1 offshore wind project (128MW). - In 2018 Ørsted was awarded capacity in the first Taiwanese grid allocation, with the Greater Changhua 1&2a offshore wind project (900MW). Outcomes of strategic actions taken: - In 2019 we inaugurated Formosa 1 in Taiwan. This is the first commercial-scale offshore wind farm in the Asia-Pacific region. The wind farm consists of 2 Siemens Gamesa 4MW turbines and 20 Siemens Gamesa 6MW turbines, located 2-6 kilometres off the coast. - In 2019, we began construction of Changhua 1 & 2a, our first large-scale offshore wind project in Taiwan. The wind farm will consist of approx. 112 Siemens Gamesa 8MW turbines, located 35-50 kilometres off the coast of Changhua County. Ørsted will invest significantly in Taiwan's transition to renewable energy with substantial impact on industrial development. The time scale of this case study is "short-term" (0-2 years) as we have taken immediate action to pursue this offshore wind business opportunity. The time scale is also "long-term" (>5 years), as it due to asset lifetimes are long term investments.

Comment

Data in the column "cost to realize opportunity" is Ørsted's gross investments in renewable energy in 2021, in DKK. We expect to invest DKK 350 billion in renewable energy in the period 2020-2027, of which we expect to allocate approx. 80% to Offshore.

Identifier

Opp2

Where in the value chain does the opportunity occur?

Direct operations

Opportunity type

Products and services

Primary climate-related opportunity driver

Development and/or expansion of low emission goods and services

Primary potential financial impact

Increased revenues resulting from increased demand for products and services

Company-specific description

Business opportunity: Onshore wind and solar energy. We develop, operate, and own onshore wind, solar PV, and storage projects across the southern and midwestern US (primarily in ERCOT, SPP, and the South-East) and in Europe (UK and Ireland). We own and operate 30 onshore, solar PV and storage assets globally, 11 of which are based in the US (90 % capacity) and 19 in Europe (10 % capacity). All our assets are, to a varying degree, covered by PPAs with strategic partners. Within onshore renewables (onshore wind, and solar pv), we aim to become a global top 10 player and reach 17.5 GW of installed capacity by 2030. In 2021, we added 1.2 GW of onshore capacity through organic growth and acquisitions in Europe and the US, and we installed our 1,000th onshore wind turbine in 2021.

Time horizon

Short-term

Likelihood

Virtually certain

Magnitude of impact

Medium

Are you able to provide a potential financial impact figure?

Yes, a single figure estimate

Potential financial impact figure (currency)

1349000000

Potential financial impact figure – minimum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Potential financial impact figure – maximum (currency)

<Not Applicable>

Explanation of financial impact figure

Approach to calculate figure: Data in the column "potential financial impact" is Ørsted's operating profit (EBITDA) from our Onshore business unit in 2021, in DKK. This approach to quantify financial impact to Ørsted is chosen, because EBITDA reflects how "increased revenue through demand for lower emissions products and services" impact our business' ability to create value for shareholders. To calculate the EBITDA figure, Ørsted uses the 'business performance' approach as an alternative to the results prepared in accordance with IFRS. 'Business performance' represents the underlying financial performance of the Group in the reporting period, as results are adjusted for temporary fluctuations in the market value of contracts (including hedging transactions) relating to other periods. Apart from this, there is no difference between business performance and the IFRS results. Figures used in calculations: A quantitative breakdown of the figures used to calculate the EBITDA effect can be found in Ørsted's annual report 2020, p.54. The potential financial impact is the sum of EBITDA from: - "Sites" (DKKm 535) - "Production tax credits and tax attributes" (DKKm 1,382) - "Other, incl. project development" (DKKm -568) Assumptions: This calculation of potential financial impact does not depend on any specific assumptions.

Cost to realize opportunity

39300000000

Strategy to realize opportunity and explanation of cost calculation

Explanation of cost figure: The figures in "cost to realize opportunity" is Ørsted's gross investments in renewable energy in 2021, which was DKK39.3bn. Below is a breakdown of these investments: - Bioenergy: DKK 0.4bn - Onshore (wind and solar): DKK 15.5bn - Offshore (wind): DKK 23.4bn Our DKK 15.5bn investments in onshore wind and solar energy in 2021 were related to the acquisition of BRI (DKK 4.6 billion) and Lincoln Land (DKK 2.1 billion) as well as the construction of Permian Energy Center, Old 300, Muscle Shoals, Western Trail, Helena Energy Center, Haystack, and Kennoxhead 1. Case study of Ørsted's strategy for onshore wind and solar energy: Situation: In 2017 Ørsted already had an ambitious plan for the build-out of offshore wind to maintain our global, market-leading position. Ørsted was however not active in onshore wind and solar energy. Task: We were looking into strategic opportunities for diversification of our renewable energy portfolio. Our ambition was that the company's long-term growth should be a diversified journey combined with the ability to change our focus and direction in step with market developments. Action taken to pursue this opportunity: In 2018, we acquired Lincoln Clean Energy, a US-based developer, owner and operator of onshore wind farms. By the time of the acquisition, Lincoln Clean Energy had an operating portfolio of 813MW and a near-term portfolio of 714MW of onshore capacity in advanced stages of development. Outcomes of strategic actions taken: Onshore wind is Ørsted's second growth platform where we now have a strong regional position, with the acquisition of Lincoln Clean Energy in the US. The transaction provides technology and market diversification. By the end of 2021, onshore renewables have become an important part of Ørsted's 9,809 MW power generation capacity, as we had 2,649 MW onshore wind generation capacity and 647 MW solar pv capacity. The time scale of this case study is "short-term" (0-2 years) as we have taken immediate action to pursue this onshore renewables business opportunity. The time scale is also "long-term" (>5 years), as it due to asset lifetimes are long term investments.

Comment

Data in the column "cost to realize opportunity" is Ørsted's gross investments in renewable energy in 2021, in DKK. We expect to invest DKK 350 billion in renewable energy in the period 2020-2027, of which we expect to allocate approx. 20% to Onshore.

C3. Business Strategy

C3.1

(C3.1) Does your organization's strategy include a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world?

Row 1

Transition plan

Yes, we have a transition plan which aligns with a 1.5°C world

Publicly available transition plan

Yes

Mechanism by which feedback is collected from shareholders on your transition plan

We have a different feedback mechanism in place

Description of feedback mechanism

In accordance with Danish mandatory rules, Ørsted's annual report is each year presented to the shareholders for approval at the annual general meeting. The annual report does not only cover our financials but also ESG related aspects, including our science-based target to reach net-zero emissions across our entire value chain (scopes 1-3) by 2040. The annual report also covers: - Our strategic GHG reduction targets, incl. near-term targets to reduce scope 1-2 emissions intensity at least 98% from 2006 to 2025, and to reduce scope 3 emissions at least 50% from 2018 to 2032 - Our business strategy, which is focused on climate-related business opportunities, with an ambition to have installed 50 GW of renewable gross capacity by 2030 - Our disclosure of scope 1-3 emissions in 2021, incl. developments from previous years In this way, our 1.5°C aligned climate transition plan is an integrated part of the company strategy presented in the annual report. We get feedback on the climate transition plan from the shareholders every year at the annual general meeting, when the annual report is presented as a resolution item. In 2022, Ørsted's chairman explicitly mentioned the progress made towards our strategic climate targets in his verbal statement when presenting the annual report to our shareholders.

Frequency of feedback collection

Annually

Attach any relevant documents which detail your transition plan (optional)

Ørsted, 2021 [Annual report].pdf

Explain why your organization does not have a transition plan that aligns with a 1.5°C world and any plans to develop one in the future

<Not Applicable>

Explain why climate-related risks and opportunities have not influenced your strategy

<Not Applicable>

C3.2

(C3.2) Does your organization use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy?

	Use of climate-related scenario analysis to inform strategy	Primary reason why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy	Explain why your organization does not use climate-related scenario analysis to inform its strategy and any plans to use it in the future
Row 1	Yes, quantitative	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C3.2a

(C3.2a) Provide details of your organization's use of climate-related scenario analysis.

Climate-related scenario	Scenario analysis coverage	Temperature alignment of scenario	Parameters, assumptions, analytical choices
Transition scenarios IEA NZE 2050	Company-wide	<Not Applicable>	Temperature alignment of scenario: 1.5°C 1) This use of climate scenario analysis relates to Ørsted's groupwide GHG reduction targets across the full value chain. Ørsted is the first energy company in the world to receive SBTi validation of our 2040 net-zero target as being fully aligned with what climate science requires. To achieve this, we have worked with relevant climate scenarios, in particular the power sector specific 1.5C pathway developed by SBTi and the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA). The SBTi pathways build upon IEA scenarios.
Physical climate scenarios	Business division	<Not Applicable>	Temperature alignment of scenario: 3.1°C - 4°C 2) This use of climate scenario analysis relates to an analysis we have carried out to identify and assess the potential impact climate change could have on Ørsted's offshore wind business. We specifically looked at the following scenarios: - RCP 4.5: A 1.5-2°C temperature rise by 2100, anticipating a world that succeeds in meeting global climate targets, with efficient transition to a low-carbon future - RCP 8.5: A 3-4°C temperature rise by 2100, anticipating a world that wants to take climate action but struggles to implement.

C3.2b

(C3.2b) Provide details of the focal questions your organization seeks to address by using climate-related scenario analysis, and summarize the results with respect to these questions.

Row 1

Focal questions

Ørsted's use and focal questions of climate scenario analysis have been twofold: 1) To assess what a science-based net-zero target would look like for Ørsted in terms of reducing GHG emissions in line with 1.5°C across the full value chain 2) To identify and assess the potential impact climate change could have on Ørsted's business

Results of the climate-related scenario analysis with respect to the focal questions

Ørsted's results of climate scenario analysis have been twofold: 1) Ørsted is the first energy company in the world to receive SBTi validation of our 2040 net-zero target as being fully aligned with what climate science requires. To achieve this, we have worked with relevant climate scenarios, in particular the power sector specific 1.5C pathway developed by SBTi and the Sectoral Decarbonization Approach (SDA). To reach our 2040 target we will: - Phase out coal in 2023 - Continue working to reduce emissions from the generation of heat and power and from our operations and maintenance, including the vessels servicing our wind farms, our vehicles, and our sites - Gradually phase out our trading of natural gas - Help key suppliers to disclose and reduce their emissions as part of our supply chain decarbonization programme - Collaborate across the energy industry and with other industries to tackle major common challenges where immediate solutions are not available. These challenges include steel, which accounts for around half of our value chain emissions, and where we are already working with other companies through the SteelZero initiative and the First Movers Coalition. 2) Ørsted's offshore wind activities are a key part of our business. By the end of 2021, we had operational offshore wind farms in Denmark, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, and the US. Of our total power generation capacity of 9,809 MW, 3,970 MW was offshore wind corresponding to 40%. Our EBITDA from our Offshore business unit constituted 75% of Ørsted's total EBITDA of 24.3 DKKbn. From this climate scenario analysis, we concluded that our offshore business is well positioned to manage potential climate-related transitional and physical impacts in both scenarios (RCP 4.5 and RCP 8.5). Examples of impacts particularly relevant for the offshore wind sector, that we have included in the scenario analysis include: changes to wind patterns, sea conditions or precipitation, and extreme temperatures. Physical impacts from climate change presented no material risk to our offshore wind business. Due to engineering safety factors integrated into wind farm design, the assets are resilient to physical climate change impacts, such as sea level rise and more extreme weather.

C3.3

(C3.3) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your strategy.

	Have climate-related risks and opportunities influenced your strategy in this area?	Description of influence
Products and services	Yes	i) Description of how our strategy in this area has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities Over the past fifteen years, Ørsted has undergone a major transformation from fossil to renewable energy. From a green share of energy generation of 17% in 2006, Ørsted was at 90% by the end of 2021. Time horizon(s) it covers: - Short-term (0-2 years), as we have taken immediate action - Medium-term (2-5 years), as our target year is 2025 ii) Case study of a substantial strategic decision made for products and services Situation: In 2016, Ørsted's green transformation was already underway. We had established ourselves as the market leader within offshore wind, and we had reduced our carbon emissions by 52% from 2006. However, Ørsted still had an upstream oil and gas business, still used coal at our power plants, and we were not yet active in onshore wind and solar energy. Task: Ørsted's strategic ambition in 2016 was to become world-leading in green energy. This was the task we gave ourselves. Action taken: - Bioenergy: In 2016 we set a target to only source certified sustainable wooden biomass by 2020, and in 2017 we decided to completely phase out our use of coal by 2023. - Oil and gas: In 2017 Ørsted divested our upstream oil and gas business. This allowed us to focus our investment programme on green energy. - Onshore renewables: In 2018, we announced the acquisition of Lincoln Clean Energy. This acquisition served as our platform for creating a leading North American onshore renewables business, spanning onshore wind, solar energy and storage. - Offshore wind: In 2018 we announced the acquisition of Deepwater Wind. This acquisition helped create a leading offshore wind platform in the US together with Ørsted's existing US organisation. Outcomes: Together these actions were important steps in shaping our portfolio towards becoming one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. Today, we are the market leader within offshore wind, we are on track to phase out coal, and we are building a growing regional US leadership position comprising onshore wind, solar PV, and storage. All our investments are aimed at our green energy portfolio. We have demonstrated that a rapid transformation from fossil to renewable energy is both possible and profitable, and we are on track to reach 99% green energy share by 2025.
Supply chain and/or value chain	Yes	i) Description of how our strategy for supply chain and value chain has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities In 2019 we embarked on the next phase in our decarbonisation journey to address the carbon emissions across our entire carbon footprint and align these emissions with the 1.5°C pathway. We therefore committed to a strategic target to reduce emissions from our supply chain and energy trading activities (scope 3) by 50% in 2032 with 2018 as a base year. Our target has been approved by the SBTi, and is part of our 2040 net-zero target. Time horizon(s) it covers: - Short-term (0-2 years), as we are taking immediate action - Long-term (5-40 years), as our target year is 2032 ii) Case study of a substantial strategic decision made for supply chain Situation: The scientific background of the climate scenarios is clear. To stay within 1.5°C global warming by 2100, the world needs to halve global carbon emissions by 2030 and reduce emissions to net-zero by 2050 at the latest. Task: In Ørsted we therefore set ourselves the task to address the carbon emissions across our entire carbon footprint and align these emissions with the 1.5°C pathway. Action taken: In 2019 we committed to a net-zero emissions target in our total carbon footprint by 2040, a decade faster than science demands. In 2021 our net-zero target was approved as science-based by SBTi. As a milestone, we have a target to reduce emissions from our supply chain and energy trading activities (scope 3) by 50% in 2032. Outcomes: To meet our targets, we are gradually phasing out trading of natural gas and work with our strategic suppliers to decarbonise our supply chain. In 2020 we launched our supply chain decarbonization programme, with the aim to achieve a carbon neutral supply chain by 2040. In 2020, we were for the first time using the CDP supply chain programme to engage key suppliers on climate.
Investment in R&D	Yes	i) Description of how our strategy in this area has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities In 2013, we set a target for reducing the cost of offshore wind by 35-40% in 2020 compared to 2012. As the market leader, we strive to reduce the cost of offshore wind energy because cheaper green energy technologies will increase the share of renewables in the global energy mix. Time horizon(s) it covers: - Short-term (0-2 years), as we are taking immediate action ii) Case study of a substantial strategic decision made for R&D Situation: In 2012, newly build offshore wind was not cost competitive with fossil energy. Ørsted has been a pioneer in the offshore wind industry since we built the world's first offshore wind farm in 1991. Task: In 2013, we set a target for reducing the cost of offshore wind by 35-40% in 2020 compared to 2012. Action taken: We have reduced the cost of offshore wind energy in cooperation with our partners in the energy sector, among other things through continuous innovation of wind turbines and blades, improved installation methods, advanced foundation designs, and a growing and competitive supply chain. Outcomes: Since 2012, the cost of offshore wind has been reduced by up to 60% in Northwestern Europe. Offshore wind energy is now cheaper than new-built coal or gas capacity in two thirds of the world. We are making a dedicated effort to further reduce the cost of power from offshore wind farms, and we will keep pioneering and innovating the industry. The investments we have made have been instrumental in making offshore wind a scalable technology that can compete on cost. This has meant that offshore wind has gone from a niche to a global and rapidly growing industry.
Operations	Yes	i) Description of how our strategy for operations has been influenced by climate-related risks and opportunities In 2009, we decided not to build new coal-fired power plants, and in 2017, we decided to fully phase out coal in 2023. Time horizon(s) it covers: - Short-term (0-2 years), as we have taken immediate action - Medium-term (2-5 years), as our target year is 2023 ii) Case study of a substantial strategic decision made for operations Situation: Only a decade ago, Ørsted's coal-fired power plants were still a significant part of Danish carbon emissions. At the same time, we had just launched our first strategy to transform our business from fossil fuels to green energy, because we strongly believed the future of energy was green Task: We were faced with the task to decarbonise our heavy fleet of CHP plants while at the same time continuing to provide flexible heat and power at a competitive price. Among politicians and our municipal district heating customers, there was widespread support for sustainable wooden biomass as the most climate-friendly alternative to coal. Action taken: To phase out coal, Ørsted decided to convert our power stations to sustainable biomass. In 2009, we decided not to build new coal-fired power plants, and in 2017, we decided to fully phase out coal in 2023. Outcomes: We have already completed the biomass conversion of our power stations Asnæs, Avedøre, Skærbæk, Studstrup and Herning, which produce green heat and power with sustainable biomass as a fuel. Sustainable biomass has allowed us to almost fully retire coal over the past decade. In 2019, we completed the biomass conversion of the Asnæs Power Station, which now run up to 100% on sustainable biomass. The new turbine has a maximum capacity of 25MW power and a total of 129MJ/s process steam and district heating. The Asnæs Power Station will provide green process steam to Novo Nordisk's and Novozymes' production facilities as well as green heat to the city of Kalundborg and green power to the electricity grid. In just over ten years, we will have gone from being one of the most coal-intensive utilities in Europe to having a completely coal-free generation in 2023.

C3.4

(C3.4) Describe where and how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced your financial planning.

	Financial planning elements that have been influenced	Description of influence
Row 1	Revenues Direct costs Capital expenditures Capital allocation Acquisitions and divestments Access to capital Assets Liabilities	i) Case study of how climate-related risks and opportunities have influenced our financial planning: Acquisitions and divestments Situation: In 2016, Ørsted's green transformation was already underway. We had established ourselves as the market leader within offshore wind, and we had reduced our carbon emissions by 52% from 2006. However, Ørsted still had an upstream oil and gas business, still used coal at our power plants, and we were not yet active in onshore wind and solar energy. Task: Ørsted's strategic ambition in 2016 was to become world-leading in green energy. This was the task we gave ourselves. Action taken: - Bioenergy: In 2016 we set a target to only source certified sustainable wooden biomass by 2020, and in 2017 we decided to completely phase out our use of coal by 2023. - Oil and gas: In 2017 Ørsted divested our upstream oil and gas business. This allowed us to focus our investment programme on green energy. - Onshore renewables: In 2018, we announced the acquisition of Lincoln Clean Energy. This acquisition served as our platform for creating a leading North American onshore renewables business, spanning onshore wind, solar energy and storage. - Offshore wind: In 2018 we announced the acquisition of Deepwater Wind. This acquisition helped create a leading offshore wind platform in the US together with Ørsted's existing US organisation. Outcomes of financial planning: Together these actions were important steps in shaping our portfolio towards becoming one of the world's leading renewable energy companies. Today, we are the market leader within offshore wind, we are on track to phase out coal, and we are building a growing regional US leadership position comprising onshore wind, solar PV, and storage. All our investments are aimed at our green energy portfolio. We have demonstrated that a rapid transformation from fossil to renewable energy is both possible and profitable, and we are on track to reach 99% green energy share by 2025. In financial terms, we have shifted our capital base profoundly from fossil fuels to renewables. ii) Time horizon covered by the financial planning The time horizon for these examples of our acquisitions and divestments is "medium-term" (2-5 years), as all highlighted acquisitions and divestments were completed within the period from 2016-2019. However, climate change has also impacted the long-term financial planning in Ørsted. All our investments are aimed at our renewable energy portfolio, and from 2020 to 2027 we expect to invest DKK 350 billion in renewable energy.

C3.5

(C3.5) In your organization's financial accounting, do you identify spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world?

Yes

C3.5a

(C3.5a) Quantify the percentage share of your spending/revenue that is aligned with your organization's transition to a 1.5°C world.

Financial Metric

Revenue

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

66

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

The reported metric is EU Taxonomy-eligible revenue

Financial Metric

CAPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

99

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

The reported metric is EU Taxonomy-eligible CAPEX

Financial Metric

OPEX

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

80

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

The reported metric is EU Taxonomy-eligible OPEX

Financial Metric

Other, please specify (EBITDA)

Percentage share of selected financial metric aligned with a 1.5°C world in the reporting year (%)

90

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2025 (%)

Percentage share of selected financial metric planned to align with a 1.5°C world in 2030 (%)

Describe the methodology used to identify spending/revenue that is aligned with a 1.5°C world

The reported metric is EU Taxonomy-eligible EBITDA

C4. Targets and performance

C4.1

(C4.1) Did you have an emissions target that was active in the reporting year?

Absolute target

Intensity target

C4.1a

(C4.1a) Provide details of your absolute emissions target(s) and progress made against those targets.

Target reference number

Abs 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services
 Category 2: Capital goods
 Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
 Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution
 Category 5: Waste generated in operations
 Category 6: Business travel
 Category 7: Employee commuting
 Category 8: Upstream leased assets
 Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution
 Category 10: Processing of sold products
 Category 11: Use of sold products
 Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products
 Category 13: Downstream leased assets
 Category 14: Franchises
 Category 15: Investments
 Other (upstream)
 Other (downstream)

Base year

2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

29200000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

29200000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2032

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

50

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

14600000

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

18179000

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

18179000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

75.486301369863

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Ørsted's scope 3 emissions across all categories, without any exclusions in the target coverage. Please note that we have adjusted our base year 2018 emission according to our base year adjustment policy and following the divestment of our LNG activities in 2020.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

To enable a net-zero world, the energy industry and its suppliers must reduce supply chain emissions for renewables and phase out fossil fuel-based activities such as wholesale buying and selling of natural gas. In Ørsted, we reduce emissions from our supply chain and from wholesale buying and selling of natural gas (scope 3) in line with the Science Based Targets initiative's (SBTI) 1.5 °C pathway to achieve net-zero emissions by 2040 (scope 1-3). We work with our suppliers to reduce emissions from offshore wind farm components and logistics. Ørsted's scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 28 % from 2020 to 2021, primarily driven by the 32 % reduction in gas sales. Thereby we have now reduced our scope 3 emissions by 38 % from the adjusted base year 2018. We are on track to meeting our target of a 50 % reduction in

total scope 3 emissions between 2018 to 2032.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Abs 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 11: Use of sold products

Base year

2018

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

24307000

Total base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e)

24307000

Base year Scope 1 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 1

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 2 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 2

<Not Applicable>

Base year Scope 3 emissions covered by target as % of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories)

100

Base year emissions covered by target in all selected Scopes as % of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

90

Total emissions in target year covered by target in all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e) [auto-calculated]

2430700

Scope 1 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 2 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

<Not Applicable>

Scope 3 emissions in reporting year covered by target (metric tons CO2e)

14206000

Total emissions in reporting year covered by target in all selected scopes (metric tons CO2e)

14206000

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

46.1732559893583

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

This target includes all Ørsted's scope 3 emissions from "category 11: use of sold products", without any exclusions in the target coverage.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have set a new target of reducing our scope 3 emissions from wholesale buying and selling of natural gas by 90 % between 2018 and 2040. This reflects our strategic commitment to gradually phase out our natural gas portfolio towards 2040. Ørsted's scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions from 'use of sold products' decreased by 35 % from 2020 to 2021, solely due to the 32 % reduction in natural gas sales.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target
<Not Applicable>

C4.1b

(C4.1b) Provide details of your emissions intensity target(s) and progress made against those target(s).

Target reference number

Int 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (g CO2e per kWh (power and heat generated))

Base year

2006

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

457

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

462

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2025

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

97.83

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

10.0254

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-97

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

58

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

58

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

89.3855539669707

Target status in reporting year

Underway

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is 10 g CO₂e/kWh in 2025, corresponding to 98% reduction from 2006. This target includes all Ørsted's scope 1 and scope 2 (market based) emissions, without any exclusions in the target coverage.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have set a science-based target of reducing the emissions intensity in our energy generation and operations with at least 98 % from 2006 to 2025. Since 2006, we have reduced our scope 1-2 emissions intensity by 87 %. To drive emissions down further, we will close our only remaining coal-based CHP plant, Esbjerg Power Station, will close at the end of Q1 2023 at the latest. We have implemented a systematic approach for reducing emissions from our offshore logistics through efficiency initiatives, including route optimisations and sailing at fuel-saving speeds. At the same time, we continue to push for the use of renewable energy through optimised vessel designs. Most recently in Grimsby, we inaugurated a state-of-the-art hybrid service operation vessel with batteries installed to reduce fuel consumption. We cover 100 % of our own power consumption with green certificates, mainly from our offshore wind farms, and we are on track to meet our target of a 100 % electric car fleet by 2025. In addition, we are exploring ways to further reduce emissions from the remaining gas use at our power plants. Our scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity was unchanged from 2020 to 2021 at 58 g CO₂e/kWh. We are well on track to meet our industry-leading emissions reduction target of no more than 10 g CO₂e/kWh in 2025.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Int 2

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (g CO₂e per kWh (power and heat generated))

Base year

2006

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

457

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

5

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

462

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

<Not Applicable>

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

99.79

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

0.970199999999971

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

-99

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO₂e per unit of activity)

58

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

<Not Applicable>

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

58

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

87.629910257428

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is 1 g CO2e/kWh in 2040, corresponding to 99.8% reduction from 2006. This target includes all Ørsted's scope 1 and scope 2 (market based) emissions, without any exclusions in the target coverage.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

We have set a science-based target of reducing the emissions intensity from our energy generation and operations (scope 1-2) to less than 1 g CO2e/kWh by 2040. This builds on our industry-leading emissions reduction target of no more than 10 g CO2e/kWh in 2025. Since 2006, we have reduced our scope 1-2 emissions intensity by 87 %. To drive emissions down further, we will close our only remaining coal-based CHP plant, Esbjerg Power Station, will close at the end of Q1 2023 at the latest. We have implemented a systematic approach for reducing emissions from our offshore logistics through efficiency initiatives, including route optimisations and sailing at fuel-saving speeds. At the same time, we continue to push for the use of renewable energy through optimised vessel designs. Most recently in Grimsby, we inaugurated a state-of-the-art hybrid service operation vessel with batteries installed to reduce fuel consumption. We cover 100 % of our own power consumption with green certificates, mainly from our offshore wind farms, and we are on track to meet our target of a 100 % electric car fleet by 2025. In addition, we are exploring ways to further reduce emissions from the remaining gas use at our power plants. Our scope 1 & 2 greenhouse gas (GHG) emission intensity was unchanged from 2020 to 2021 at 58 g CO2e/kWh.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

Target reference number

Int 3

Year target was set

2021

Target coverage

Company-wide

Scope(s)

Scope 1

Scope 2

Scope 3

Scope 2 accounting method

Market-based

Scope 3 category(ies)

Category 1: Purchased goods and services

Category 2: Capital goods

Category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)

Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Category 5: Waste generated in operations

Category 6: Business travel

Category 7: Employee commuting

Category 8: Upstream leased assets

Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Category 10: Processing of sold products

Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold products

Category 13: Downstream leased assets

Category 14: Franchises

Category 15: Investments

Other (upstream)

Other (downstream)

Intensity metric

Other, please specify (g CO2e per kWh (power and heat generated))

Base year

2018

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

131

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in base year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

191

Intensity figure in base year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

322

% of total base year emissions in Scope 1 covered by this Scope 1 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 2 covered by this Scope 2 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in Scope 3 (in all Scope 3 categories) covered by this Scope 3 intensity figure

100

% of total base year emissions in all selected Scopes covered by this intensity figure

100

Target year

2040

Targeted reduction from base year (%)

99.1

Intensity figure in target year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity) [auto-calculated]

2.898000000000002

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions

97

% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions

90

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 1 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

58

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 2 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

0

Intensity figure in reporting year for Scope 3 (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

107

Intensity figure in reporting year for all selected Scopes (metric tons CO2e per unit of activity)

165

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

49.2005690970285

Target status in reporting year

New

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Target ambition

1.5°C aligned

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Our target is 2.9 g CO2e/kWh in 2040, corresponding to 99% reduction from 2018. This target includes all Ørsted's scope 1, scope 2 (market based), and most scope 3 emissions. The only part of Ørsted's total scope 1-3 emissions that are not covered by this target is our scope 3 emissions from "category 11: use of sold products", which are covered by a separate target.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

With our other greenhouse gas reduction targets in place, the main challenge of realising net-zero emissions across our value chain is reducing the emissions in our supply chains. At Ørsted, we aim to scale our green energy business from 13 GW installed capacity in 2021 to 50 GW by 2030. We are determined to do this whilst bringing down our supply chain emissions. Therefore we have a target to reduce our value chain emissions (scope 1-3) from our renewable energy business to a GHG emissions intensity of 2.9 g CO2e/kWh. This emissions intensity target allows us to continue to scale our renewable energy business while working with the renewable industry to bring down emissions throughout the lifetime of renewable energy assets. Through our supply chain decarbonisation programme, we engage with our strategic suppliers, who account for more than 65 % of our total procurement spend. We work with suppliers across our offshore and onshore portfolios of wind and solar assets, and we primarily focus on our offshore wind supply chain as offshore wind is currently our largest business area and the source of most of our supply chain emissions. By the end of 2021 we had reduced our GHG intensity (scope 1, 2, and 3) by 49 % from the base year 2018.

List the emissions reduction initiatives which contributed most to achieving this target

<Not Applicable>

C4.2

(C4.2) Did you have any other climate-related targets that were active in the reporting year?

Target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production

Net-zero target(s)

C4.2a

(C4.2a) Provide details of your target(s) to increase low-carbon energy consumption or production.

Target reference number

Low 1

Year target was set

2019

Target coverage

Company-wide

Target type: energy carrier

Electricity

Target type: activity

Consumption

Target type: energy source

Renewable energy source(s) only

Base year

2018

Consumption or production of selected energy carrier in base year (MWh)

597000

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in base year

86

Target year

2025

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in target year

100

% share of low-carbon or renewable energy in reporting year

100

% of target achieved relative to base year [auto-calculated]

100

Target status in reporting year

Achieved

Is this target part of an emissions target?

Yes, this action supports our target to reduce the greenhouse gas intensity of our energy generation and operations (scope 1-2) to 10 gCO₂e/kWh power and heat, corresponding to a reduction of 98%.

Is this target part of an overarching initiative?

Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

Target covers all purchased power for own consumption.

Plan for achieving target, and progress made to the end of the reporting year

<Not Applicable>

List the actions which contributed most to achieving this target

We cover 100 % of our own power consumption with green certificates, mainly from our offshore wind farms.

C4.2c

(C4.2c) Provide details of your net-zero target(s).

Target reference number

NZ1

Target coverage

Company-wide

Absolute/intensity emission target(s) linked to this net-zero target

Abs1

Abs2

Int1

Int2

Int3

Target year for achieving net zero

2040

Is this a science-based target?

Yes, and this target has been approved by the Science Based Targets initiative

Please explain target coverage and identify any exclusions

The target coverage includes Ørsted's full value chain emissions across scope 1-3.

Do you intend to neutralize any unabated emissions with permanent carbon removals at the target year?

Yes

Planned milestones and/or near-term investments for neutralization at target year

We are maturing our portfolio of carbon removal projects to ensure that we offset any residual emissions through certified, high-quality nature-based solutions and reach our 2025 carbon-neutral target (scope 1-2). In 2021, we agreed with the Gambian government and local NGOs to develop a mangrove conservation and reforestation project.

Planned actions to mitigate emissions beyond your value chain (optional)

C4.3

(C4.3) Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year? Note that this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases.

Yes

C4.3a

(C4.3a) Identify the total number of initiatives at each stage of development, and for those in the implementation stages, the estimated CO2e savings.

	Number of initiatives	Total estimated annual CO2e savings in metric tonnes CO2e (only for rows marked *)
Under investigation	13	467
To be implemented*	3	0
Implementation commenced*	18	257
Implemented*	14	4100
Not to be implemented	0	0

C4.3b

(C4.3b) Provide details on the initiatives implemented in the reporting year in the table below.

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Maintenance program
--------------------------------	---------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

13

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

70000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

660000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Lighting
--------------------------------	----------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

34

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

430000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

2900000

Payback period

4-10 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

11-15 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in buildings	Heating, Ventilation and Air Conditioning (HVAC)
--------------------------------	--

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

18

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 2 (location-based)

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

100000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

300000

Payback period

1-3 years

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

Initiative category & Initiative type

Energy efficiency in production processes	Process optimization
---	----------------------

Estimated annual CO2e savings (metric tonnes CO2e)

4034

Scope(s) or Scope 3 category(ies) where emissions savings occur

Scope 1

Voluntary/Mandatory

Voluntary

Annual monetary savings (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

6000000

Investment required (unit currency – as specified in C0.4)

800000

Payback period

<1 year

Estimated lifetime of the initiative

21-30 years

Comment

These estimated CO2 savings relate to reductions of biogenic CO2 emissions achieved through initiatives that increase the efficiency of our CHP's that use sustainable biomass.

C4.3c

(C4.3c) What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Financial optimization calculations	To continually optimize energy consuming processes and improve operational excellence, we calculate if investment in new technology is financially viable.

C4.5

(C4.5) Do you classify any of your existing goods and/or services as low-carbon products?

Yes

C4.5a

(C4.5a) Provide details of your products and/or services that you classify as low-carbon products.

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Power	Other, please specify (solar PV and wind power)
-------	---

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Electricity generation using solar PV and wind power

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

56

Level of aggregation

Group of products or services

Taxonomy used to classify product(s) or service(s) as low-carbon

The EU Taxonomy for environmentally sustainable economic activities

Type of product(s) or service(s)

Other	Other, please specify (Power and heat)
-------	--

Description of product(s) or service(s)

Cogeneration of heat/cool and power from bioenergy

Have you estimated the avoided emissions of this low-carbon product(s) or service(s)

No

Methodology used to calculate avoided emissions

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the low-carbon product(s) or services(s)

<Not Applicable>

Functional unit used

<Not Applicable>

Reference product/service or baseline scenario used

<Not Applicable>

Life cycle stage(s) covered for the reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Estimated avoided emissions (metric tons CO2e per functional unit) compared to reference product/service or baseline scenario

<Not Applicable>

Explain your calculation of avoided emissions, including any assumptions

<Not Applicable>

Revenue generated from low-carbon product(s) or service(s) as % of total revenue in the reporting year

10

C-EU4.6

(C-EU4.6) Describe your organization's efforts to reduce methane emissions from your activities.

i) In Denmark, Ørsted owns and operates several combined heat- and power plants that we use to provide heat, power and ancillary services. At six of our power plants, we have natural gas systems that can cause emissions of methane. Emissions of methane from natural gas systems at the power plants are relatively low in general.

In 2018 we divested our ownership share in the gas-fired Enecogen power plant in the Netherlands, and in 2020 we divested our liquefied natural gas (LNG) activities. These were steps in our strategy to divest non-core assets and focus entirely on green energy.

Through several initiatives at our Danish power plants, we systematically reduce our emissions of methane:

- Our natural gas systems are closely kept under surveillance for tightness during operation and they are intensely examined for leaks at least once a year.
- Most of our natural gas piping is in indoors areas where the atmosphere is monitored by gas detectors.
- Essential valves tightness is automatically checked by startup of the burner. To reduce loss of gas during check of valves tightness, the gas volume between tested valves is reduced to technical minimum.

ii) A case study of our efforts to reduce methane emissions

Situation:

At our Avedøre combined heat and power plant in Denmark, we have pipelines on the site that transport natural gas.

Task:

As a part of our efforts to continually improve our environmental performance, we were looking for ways to reduce our methane emissions.

Action taken:

We identified 350m natural gas pipe sections, where it has been possible to avoid yearly flushing of the pipeline system. When previously flushing the pipelines annually, the pipe content of natural gas was vented into the atmosphere during the operation. Thereby our action to reduce the flushing of these pipe sections reduced our fugitive emissions of methane. We implemented the initiative in 2006.

Outcomes:

Since implementation, this initiative has reduced our release of natural gas to the atmosphere by approximately 2,000 Nm³ annually, thereby reducing Ørsted's methane emissions. Because the project has already been implemented and result in annual reductions of methane emissions, we consider the timeline to be less than one year.

C5. Emissions methodology

C5.1

(C5.1) Is this your first year of reporting emissions data to CDP?

No

C5.1a

(C5.1a) Has your organization undergone any structural changes in the reporting year, or are any previous structural changes being accounted for in this disclosure of emissions data?

Row 1

Has there been a structural change?

No

Name of organization(s) acquired, divested from, or merged with

<Not Applicable>

Details of structural change(s), including completion dates

<Not Applicable>

C5.1b

(C5.1b) Has your emissions accounting methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition changed in the reporting year?

	Change(s) in methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition?	Details of methodology, boundary, and/or reporting year definition change(s)
Row 1	No	<Not Applicable>

C5.2

(C5.2) Provide your base year and base year emissions.

Scope 1

Base year start

January 1 2006

Base year end

December 31 2006

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

18300000

Comment

Scope 2 (location-based)

Base year start

January 1 2006

Base year end

December 31 2006

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200000

Comment

Scope 2 (market-based)

Base year start

January 1 2006

Base year end

December 31 2006

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

200000

Comment

Scope 3 category 1: Purchased goods and services

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

225700

Comment

Scope 3 category 2: Capital goods

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1032200

Comment

Scope 3 category 3: Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3570900

Comment

Scope 3 category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Scope 3 category 5: Waste generated in operations

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

400

Comment

Scope 3 category 6: Business travel

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

10200

Comment

Scope 3 category 7: Employee commuting

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

8400

Comment

Scope 3 category 8: Upstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sub-category 8 is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category.

Scope 3 category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

3500

Comment

Scope 3 category 10: Processing of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sub-category 10 is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category.

Scope 3 category 11: Use of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

24307000

Comment

Scope 3 category 12: End of life treatment of sold products

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sub-category 12 is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category.

Scope 3 category 13: Downstream leased assets

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sub-category 13 is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category.

Scope 3 category 14: Franchises

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sub-category 14 is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category.

Scope 3 category 15: Investments

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Sub-category 15 is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category.

Scope 3: Other (upstream)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Other (upstream) is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category

Scope 3: Other (downstream)

Base year start

January 1 2018

Base year end

December 31 2018

Base year emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Comment

Other (downstream) is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category

C5.3

(C5.3) Select the name of the standard, protocol, or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate emissions.

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

C6. Emissions data

C6.1

(C6.1) What were your organization's gross global Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Gross global Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2142000

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.2

(C6.2) Describe your organization's approach to reporting Scope 2 emissions.

Row 1

Scope 2, location-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, location-based figure

Scope 2, market-based

We are reporting a Scope 2, market-based figure

Comment

C6.3

(C6.3) What were your organization's gross global Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e?

Reporting year

Scope 2, location-based

53000

Scope 2, market-based (if applicable)

802

Start date

<Not Applicable>

End date

<Not Applicable>

Comment

C6.4

(C6.4) Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions that are within your selected reporting boundary which are not included in your disclosure?

No

C6.5

(C6.5) Account for your organization's gross global Scope 3 emissions, disclosing and explaining any exclusions.

Purchased goods and services

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

324000

Emissions calculation methodology

Spend-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Category 1: purchased goods and services, is categorized spend data multiplied by relevant spend-category-specific emission factors

Capital goods

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1621000

Emissions calculation methodology

Supplier-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Category 2: capital goods, includes upstream GHG emissions from acquired and installed wind and solar farms in the month when the wind or solar farm has reached commercial operation date (COD). Carbon emissions are included from cradle to operations.

Fuel-and-energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

2011000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Category 3: fuel- and energy-related activities, is calculated based on actual fuel consumption and power sales, multiplied by relevant emission factors. We include all power sales to end customers and use separate emission factors for green and regular power sales.

Upstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Category 4: upstream transportation and distribution, only includes fuel for helicopter transport. Emissions from other transport types are included in the emission factors we use for purchased goods and services.

Waste generated in operations

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

1000

Emissions calculation methodology

Waste-type-specific method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Category 5: waste generated in operations, is calculated based on actual waste data multiplied by relevant emission factors

Business travel

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Category 6: business travel, is calculated based on mileage allowances for employee travel in own cars and GHG emissions from plane travel provided by our travel agent.

Employee commuting

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

9000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Category 7: employee commuting, is calculated based on estimates of the distance travelled and travel type (e.g. car or train)

Upstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 8: upstream leased assets, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Downstream transportation and distribution

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

3000

Emissions calculation methodology

Distance-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Category 9: downstream transport and distribution, is calculated based on volumes of residual products, estimated distances transported, and relevant GHG emission factors for transport.

Processing of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 10: processing of sold products, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Use of sold products

Evaluation status

Relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

14206000

Emissions calculation methodology

Fuel-based method

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

Category 11: use of sold products, is calculated based on actual sales of gas to both end users and wholesale as reported in our ESG consolidation system. The total gas trade is divided into natural gas, LNG, and biogas, which have specific up- and downstream emission factors.

End of life treatment of sold products

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 12: end of life treatment of sold products, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Downstream leased assets

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 13: downstream leased assets, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Franchises

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 14: franchises, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Investments

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category 15: investments, is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Other (upstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO₂e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category: other (upstream), is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

Other (downstream)

Evaluation status

Not relevant, calculated

Emissions in reporting year (metric tons CO2e)

0

Emissions calculation methodology

Other, please specify (Not relevant)

Percentage of emissions calculated using data obtained from suppliers or value chain partners

100

Please explain

We have calculated Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions, and we disclose all scope 3 emissions within this CDP response. Category: other (downstream), is not relevant for Ørsted, as we have no greenhouse gas emissions within this category. When calculating Ørsted's complete scope 3 emissions we use the following sources of data for key business drivers: New renewable capacity when passing the commercial operation date [GW], fuels used at our combined heat and power stations [GWh], gas sales [TWh], and power sales to end-customers [TWh]. Other sources of emissions are calculated based on measurements of environmental data: Fuels used in helicopters [L], waste quantities [tonnes], business travel [km], and transportation of products [km]. For the purposes of completeness, all remaining sources of scope 3 emissions are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system [DKK]. For all these activities, emissions factors from relevant sources and GWP factors from IPCC are applied to calculate our scope 3 emissions. Thereby Ørsted's scope 3 reporting is complete, and we have calculated emissions from this category to be "0".

C6.7

(C6.7) Are carbon dioxide emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization?

Yes

C6.7a

(C6.7a) Provide the emissions from biogenic carbon relevant to your organization in metric tons CO2.

	CO2 emissions from biogenic carbon (metric tons CO2)	Comment
Row 1	5264000	The GHG emissions from biologically sequestered carbon is calculated based on our measured consumption of sustainable biomass as fuel for our thermal heat and power plants and UK Defra GHG emission factors for woody biomass.

C6.10

(C6.10) Describe your gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tons CO2e per unit currency total revenue and provide any additional intensity metrics that are appropriate to your business operations.

Intensity figure

0.000028

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

2143000

Metric denominator

unit total revenue

Metric denominator: Unit total

77673000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

22

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The 22% decrease in the scope 1 and 2 emission intensity was the result of a 48% higher revenue compared to 2020, combined with a total scope 1 and 2 emission that increased less by 16% compared to 2020. The increase in scope 1 GHG emissions was primarily due to the increase in the use of coal at Esbjerg and Studstrup power stations due to the increased heat and power demand and the delivery of ancillary services, partly offset by a decrease in the use of natural gas. We are legally obliged to make our generation capacity available for aFFR and other ancillary services based on the lowest marginal cost which historically has typically been coal-based. We utilize our sustainable energy capacities in our ancillary services supply whenever possible, based on fuel prices, heat and power demand, and other factors and we will have phased out our remaining coal based capacity completely by 2023. Note: Revenue data can be found in the ESG performance report 2021, page 6.

Intensity figure

0.000088

Metric numerator (Gross global combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, metric tons CO2e)

2143000

Metric denominator

Other, please specify (EBITDA)

Metric denominator: Unit total

24296000000

Scope 2 figure used

Market-based

% change from previous year

14

Direction of change

Decreased

Reason for change

The 14% decrease in the scope 1 and 2 emission intensity was the result of a 34% higher EBITDA compared to 2020, combined with a total scope 1 and 2 emission that increased less by 16% compared to 2020. The increase in scope 1 GHG emissions was primarily due to the increase in the use of coal at Esbjerg and Studstrup power stations due to the increased heat and power demand and the delivery of ancillary services, partly offset by a decrease in the use of natural gas. We are legally obliged to make our generation capacity available for aFFR and other ancillary services based on the lowest marginal cost which historically has typically been coal-based. We utilize our sustainable energy capacities in our ancillary services supply whenever possible, based on fuel prices, heat and power demand, and other factors and we will have phased out our remaining coal based capacity completely by 2023. Note: EBITDA data can be found in the ESG performance report 2021, page 6.

C7. Emissions breakdowns

C7.1

(C7.1) Does your organization break down its Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type?

Yes

C7.1a

(C7.1a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by greenhouse gas type and provide the source of each used greenhouse warming potential (GWP).

Greenhouse gas	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons of CO2e)	GWP Reference
CO2	2114000	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
N2O	16700	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
CH4	10100	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)
SF6	800	IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6 - 100 year)

C-EU7.1b

(C-EU7.1b) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions from electric utilities value chain activities by greenhouse gas type.

	Gross Scope 1 CO2 emissions (metric tons CO2)	Gross Scope 1 methane emissions (metric tons CH4)	Gross Scope 1 SF6 emissions (metric tons SF6)	Total gross Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Comment
Fugitives	0	0	0.04	830	
Combustion (Electric utilities)	2076800	184	0	2098654	
Combustion (Gas utilities)	6409	16	0	6847	
Combustion (Other)	0	0	0	0	
Emissions not elsewhere classified	30673	162	0	35217	

C7.2

(C7.2) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by country/region.

Country/Region	Scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)
Denmark	2118400
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	13800
Germany	6300
United States of America	400
Netherlands	2700
Ireland	37

C7.3

(C7.3) Indicate which gross global Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide.

By business division

C7.3a

(C7.3a) Break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division.

Business division	Scope 1 emissions (metric ton CO2e)
Offshore	26100
Bioenergy & Other	2114600
Corporate Functions	400
Onshore	400

C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4

(C-CE7.4/C-CH7.4/C-CO7.4/C-EU7.4/C-MM7.4/C-OG7.4/C-ST7.4/C-TO7.4/C-TS7.4) Break down your organization's total gross global Scope 1 emissions by sector production activity in metric tons CO2e.

	Gross Scope 1 emissions, metric tons CO2e	Net Scope 1 emissions , metric tons CO2e	Comment
Cement production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Chemicals production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Coal production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Electric utility activities	2126000	<Not Applicable>	Scope 1 emissions from power plants, offshore wind farms, onshore wind farms and solar plants (offices, gas facilities and oil facilities excluded).
Metals and mining production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (upstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (midstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Oil and gas production activities (downstream)	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Steel production activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport OEM activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Transport services activities	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>

C7.9

(C7.9) How do your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to those of the previous reporting year?
Increased

C7.9a

(C7.9a) Identify the reasons for any change in your gross global emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined), and for each of them specify how your emissions compare to the previous year.

	Change in emissions (metric tons CO2e)	Direction of change	Emissions value (percentage)	Please explain calculation
Change in renewable energy consumption	290000	Increased	16	This line summarizes our complete data for our green transformation from fossil energy to renewable energy. This is Ørsted's net change in scope 1-2 emissions from 2020 to 2021, including emissions savings realised in our energy efficiency programme. Last year, our emissions increased by 290,000 tCO2e. As our total scope 1 and market based scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 1,853,000 tCO2e, we therefore arrived at 16 % through $(290,000/1,853,000)*100=16\%$
Other emissions reduction activities	0	No change	0	Last year 0 tCO2e were reduced by our emissions reduction projects that was not already counted in the line 'change in renewable energy consumption'. As our total scope 1 and market based scope 2 emissions in the previous year was 1,853,000 tCO2e, we therefore arrived at 0% through $(0/1,853,000)*100=0\%$
Divestment	0	No change	0	
Acquisitions	0	No change	0	
Mergers	0	No change	0	
Change in output	0	No change	0	
Change in methodology	0	No change	0	
Change in boundary	0	No change	0	
Change in physical operating conditions	0	No change	0	
Unidentified	0	No change	0	
Other	0	No change	0	

C7.9b

(C7.9b) Are your emissions performance calculations in C7.9 and C7.9a based on a location-based Scope 2 emissions figure or a market-based Scope 2 emissions figure?
Market-based

C8. Energy

C8.1

(C8.1) What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 75% but less than or equal to 80%

C8.2

(C8.2) Select which energy-related activities your organization has undertaken.

	Indicate whether your organization undertook this energy-related activity in the reporting year
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstocks)	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	Yes
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	No
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	No
Generation of electricity, heat, steam, or cooling	Yes

C8.2a

(C8.2a) Report your organization's energy consumption totals (excluding feedstocks) in MWh.

	Heating value	MWh from renewable sources	MWh from non-renewable sources	Total (renewable and non-renewable) MWh
Consumption of fuel (excluding feedstock)	LHV (lower heating value)	14995252	6582341	21577593
Consumption of purchased or acquired electricity	<Not Applicable>	303284	0	303284
Consumption of purchased or acquired heat	<Not Applicable>	0	10707	10707
Consumption of purchased or acquired steam	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of purchased or acquired cooling	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>	<Not Applicable>
Consumption of self-generated non-fuel renewable energy	<Not Applicable>	161	<Not Applicable>	161
Total energy consumption	<Not Applicable>	15298697	6593048	21891745

C8.2b

(C8.2b) Select the applications of your organization's consumption of fuel.

	Indicate whether your organization undertakes this fuel application
Consumption of fuel for the generation of electricity	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of heat	Yes
Consumption of fuel for the generation of steam	No
Consumption of fuel for the generation of cooling	No
Consumption of fuel for co-generation or tri-generation	Yes

C8.2c

(C8.2c) State how much fuel in MWh your organization has consumed (excluding feedstocks) by fuel type.

Sustainable biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

14975653

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

14975653

Comment

Other biomass

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Other renewable fuels (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Coal

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

5470539

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

5470539

Comment

Oil

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

191527

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1530

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

189997

Comment

Gas

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

920275

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

144898

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

775377

Comment

Other non-renewable fuels (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

0

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

0

Comment

Total fuel

Heating value

LHV

Total fuel MWh consumed by the organization

21557994

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of electricity

1530

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of heat

144898

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of steam

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self-generation of cooling

<Not Applicable>

MWh fuel consumed for self- cogeneration or self-trigeneration

21411566

Comment

C-EU8.2d

(C-EU8.2d) For your electric utility activities, provide a breakdown of your total power plant capacity, generation, and related emissions during the reporting year by source.

Coal – hard

Nameplate capacity (MW)

991

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

2892

Net electricity generation (GWh)

2768

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

1864000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

644

Comment

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

Lignite**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment**Oil****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

474

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

83

Net electricity generation (GWh)

80

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

55000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

661

Comment

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

Gas**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

951

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

742

Net electricity generation (GWh)

710

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

184000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

248

Comment

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

Sustainable biomass**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

1228

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

11561

Net electricity generation (GWh)

11064

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

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

Other biomass**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment**Waste (non-biomass)****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment**Nuclear****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Geothermal

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Hydropower

Nameplate capacity (MW)

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Wind

Nameplate capacity (MW)

6619

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

21142

Net electricity generation (GWh)

21142

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Solar

Nameplate capacity (MW)

647

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

1018

Net electricity generation (GWh)

1018

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Marine**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment**Other renewable****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

28

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

184

Net electricity generation (GWh)

176

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment

Data presented under 'other renewable' - is the sum of power capacity and power generation from biogas at the Renaissance plant, and heat capacity and heat generation from boilers.

Other non-renewable**Nameplate capacity (MW)**

0

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

0

Net electricity generation (GWh)

0

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

0

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

0

Comment**Total****Nameplate capacity (MW)**

9809

Gross electricity generation (GWh)

37623

Net electricity generation (GWh)

36958

Absolute scope 1 emissions (metric tons CO2e)

2103000

Scope 1 emissions intensity (metric tons CO2e per GWh)

56

Comment

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

C8.2g

(C8.2g) Provide a breakdown of your non-fuel energy consumption by country.

Country/area

Denmark

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

261068

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

10710

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

271778

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

22216

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

22216

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Germany

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4362

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4362

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

Netherlands

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

4316

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

4316

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

Country/area

United States of America

Consumption of electricity (MWh)

11323

Consumption of heat, steam, and cooling (MWh)

0

Total non-fuel energy consumption (MWh) [Auto-calculated]

11323

Is this consumption excluded from your RE100 commitment?

<Not Applicable>

C-EU8.4

(C-EU8.4) Does your electric utility organization have a transmission and distribution business?

No

C9. Additional metrics

C9.1

(C9.1) Provide any additional climate-related metrics relevant to your business.

C-EU9.5a

(C-EU9.5a) Break down, by source, your organization's CAPEX in the reporting year and CAPEX planned over the next 5 years.

Coal – hard

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Lignite

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Oil

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Gas

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Sustainable biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

300000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

1

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In 2021, gross investments in our business unit "Bioenergy and other" amounted to DKK 0.3 billion, mainly related to reinvestments at our CHP plants. We have allocated these investments to sustainable biomass.

Other biomass

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Waste (non-biomass)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Nuclear

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Geothermal

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Hydropower

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Wind

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

35400000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

90

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

90

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In 2021, gross investments in our business unit "Offshore" (offshore wind) amounted to DKK 23.4 billion and were mainly related to Greater Changhua 1 & 2a in Taiwan, Hornsea 2 in the UK, our portfolio of US projects, and payments related to Baltica 2 & 3 in Poland through the 50/50 joint venture with PGE. In 2021, gross investments in our business unit "Onshore" (onshore renewables) amounted to DKK 15.5 billion and were related to the acquisition of BRI (DKK 4.6 billion) and Lincoln Land (DKK 2.1 billion) as well as the construction of Permian Energy Center, Old 300, Muscle Shoals, Western Trail, Helena Energy Center, Haystack, and Kennoxhead 1. Of this figure, approximately DKK 12.0 billion in 2021 were related to onshore wind. All our investments are aimed at our green energy portfolio. We expect to invest DKK 350 billion in the period 2020-2027 to continue our growth towards an installed renewables capacity of 50GW by 2030. Our capital will be allocated to the best risk-return project opportunities in our portfolio. In this period, we expect to allocate approx. 80% of our gross investments to offshore wind (incl. hydrogen), and approx. 20% to onshore renewables (onshore wind, solar PV, and storage solutions). Data in the column "CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years" are not more precise values than these ranges but are an estimated distribution of our DKK 350 billion CAPEX plan. The estimated CAPEX planned for wind power (approx. 90%) includes both offshore wind incl. hydrogen (approx. 80%) and onshore wind (approx. 10%).

Solar

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

3500000000

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

9

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

10

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

In 2021, gross investments in our business unit "Onshore" (onshore renewables) amounted to DKK 15.5 billion and were related to the acquisition of BRI (DKK 4.6 billion) and Lincoln Land (DKK 2.1 billion) as well as the construction of Permian Energy Center, Old 300, Muscle Shoals, Western Trail, Helena Energy Center, Haystack, and Kennoxhead 1. Of this figure, approximately DKK 3.5 billion in 2021 were related to solar pv.

Marine

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Fossil-fuel plants fitted with CCS

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

Other renewable (e.g. renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Our planned CAPEX for hydrogen is an integrated part of the approx. 80% of our gross investments to offshore wind. While we do plan investments in hydrogen projects, we do not provide detailed guidance on this, and have therefore reported the figure "0" in the column "CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years".

Other non-renewable (e.g. non-renewable hydrogen)

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source (unit currency as selected in C0.4)

0

CAPEX in the reporting year for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX for power generation in the reporting year

0

CAPEX planned over the next 5 years for power generation from this source as % of total CAPEX planned for power generation over the next 5 years

0

Explain your CAPEX calculations, including any assumptions

Not relevant in current CAPEX plan.

C-EU9.5b

(C-EU9.5b) Break down your total planned CAPEX in your current CAPEX plan for products and services (e.g. smart grids, digitalization, etc.).

Products and services	Description of product/service	CAPEX planned for product/service	Percentage of total CAPEX planned products and services	End of year CAPEX plan
-----------------------	--------------------------------	-----------------------------------	---	------------------------

C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6

(C-CE9.6/C-CG9.6/C-CH9.6/C-CN9.6/C-CO9.6/C-EU9.6/C-MM9.6/C-OG9.6/C-RE9.6/C-ST9.6/C-TO9.6/C-TS9.6) Does your organization invest in research and development (R&D) of low-carbon products or services related to your sector activities?

	Investment in low-carbon R&D	Comment
Row 1	Yes	

C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a

(C-CO9.6a/C-EU9.6a/C-OG9.6a) Provide details of your organization's investments in low-carbon R&D for your sector activities over the last three years.

Technology area	Stage of development in the reporting year	Average % of total R&D investment over the last 3 years	R&D investment figure in the reporting year (optional)	Comment
Renewable energy	Full/commercial-scale demonstration	81-100%		

C10. Verification

C10.1

(C10.1) Indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your reported emissions.

	Verification/assurance status
Scope 1	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 2 (location-based or market-based)	Third-party verification or assurance process in place
Scope 3	Third-party verification or assurance process in place

C10.1a

(C10.1a) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 1 emissions, and attach the relevant statements.

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Ørsted, 2021 [ESG performance report].pdf

Ørsted, 2021 [Annual report].pdf

Page/ section reference

Annual report 2021: - Scope 1 emissions : p.154 - Assurance statement: p.174 ESG performance report 2021: - Scope 1 emissions: p.20, (Table 4.2 Greenhouse gas emissions, scope 1 and 2) including a blue "eye" marker indicating that the data point has been reviewed - Assurance statement: p.41 Our assurance statement refers to two standards: ISAE3000 and ISAE3410, and we have selected the most relevant standard below.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1b

(C10.1b) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 2 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 location-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Ørsted, 2021 [ESG performance report].pdf

Ørsted, 2021 [Annual report].pdf

Page/ section reference

Annual report 2021: - Scope 2 location-based emissions : p.154 - Assurance statement: p.174 ESG performance report 2021: - Scope 2 location-based emissions: p.20, (Table 4.2 Greenhouse gas emissions, scope 1 and 2) including a blue "eye" marker indicating that the data point has been reviewed - Assurance statement: p.41 Our assurance statement refers to two standards: ISAE3000 and ISAE3410, and we have selected the most relevant standard below.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

Scope 2 approach

Scope 2 market-based

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

Ørsted, 2021 [ESG performance report].pdf

Ørsted, 2021 [Annual report].pdf

Page/ section reference

Annual report 2021: - Scope 2 market-based emissions : p.154 - Assurance statement: p.174 ESG performance report 2021: - Scope 2 market-based emissions: p.20, (Table 4.2 Greenhouse gas emissions, scope 1 and 2) including a blue "eye" marker indicating that the data point has been reviewed - Assurance statement: p.41 Our assurance statement refers to two standards: ISAE3000 and ISAE3410, and we have selected the most relevant standard below.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.1c

(C10.1c) Provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken for your Scope 3 emissions and attach the relevant statements.

Scope 3 category

- Scope 3: Purchased goods and services
- Scope 3: Capital goods
- Scope 3: Fuel and energy-related activities (not included in Scopes 1 or 2)
- Scope 3: Upstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Waste generated in operations
- Scope 3: Business travel
- Scope 3: Employee commuting
- Scope 3: Downstream transportation and distribution
- Scope 3: Use of sold products

Verification or assurance cycle in place

Annual process

Status in the current reporting year

Complete

Type of verification or assurance

Limited assurance

Attach the statement

- Ørsted, 2021 [ESG performance report].pdf
- Ørsted, 2021 [Annual report].pdf

Page/section reference

Annual report 2021: - Scope 3 emissions : p.154 - Assurance statement: p.174 ESG performance report 2021: - Scope 3 emissions: p.21, (Table 4.3 Greenhouse gas emissions, scope 3) including a blue "eye" marker indicating that the data point has been reviewed - Assurance statement: p.41 Our assurance statement refers to two standards: ISAE3000 and ISAE3410, and we have selected the most relevant standard below.

Relevant standard

ISAE3000

Proportion of reported emissions verified (%)

100

C10.2

(C10.2) Do you verify any climate-related information reported in your CDP disclosure other than the emissions figures reported in C6.1, C6.3, and C6.5?

Yes

C10.2a

(C10.2a) Which data points within your CDP disclosure have been verified, and which verification standards were used?

Disclosure module verification relates to	Data verified	Verification standard	Please explain
C4. Targets and performance	Year on year emissions intensity figure	ISAE3000	Annual report 2021: - GHG intensity figures : p.154 - Assurance statement: p.174 ESG performance report 2021: - GHG intensity figures: p.22, (Table 4.4 Greenhouse gas (GHG) intensity), including a blue "eye" marker indicating that the data point has been reviewed - Assurance statement: p.41 Our assurance statement refers to two standards: ISAE3000 and ISAE3410, and we have selected the most relevant standard below. Ørsted, 2021 [ESG performance report].pdf Ørsted, 2021 [Annual report].pdf

C11. Carbon pricing

C11.1

(C11.1) Are any of your operations or activities regulated by a carbon pricing system (i.e. ETS, Cap & Trade or Carbon Tax)?

Yes

C11.1a

(C11.1a) Select the carbon pricing regulation(s) which impacts your operations.

EU ETS

C11.1b

(C11.1b) Complete the following table for each of the emissions trading schemes you are regulated by.

EU ETS

% of Scope 1 emissions covered by the ETS

97

% of Scope 2 emissions covered by the ETS

0

Period start date

January 1 2021

Period end date

December 31 2021

Allowances allocated

337000

Allowances purchased

2080000

Verified Scope 1 emissions in metric tons CO2e

2142000

Verified Scope 2 emissions in metric tons CO2e

1000

Details of ownership

Facilities we own and operate

Comment

C11.1d

(C11.1d) What is your strategy for complying with the systems you are regulated by or anticipate being regulated by?

i) Strategy for complying with the EU ETS system

Ørsted supports the EU ETS mechanism as an efficient tool for driving investment in low carbon technologies. We are supportive of any initiatives that stabilize and strengthen the price signal from the EU ETS.

We have a strategic target to become carbon neutral by 2025. To achieve this, we will reduce our carbon intensity to less than 10g CO₂e/kWh, which represents at least a 98% reduction compared to 2006.

We have decided to stop using coal in 2023 by converting our CHP plants from coal or gas to sustainable biomass.

ii) Case study of how we have applied our strategy

Situation:

Fifteen years ago, Ørsted's coal-fired power plants were still a significant part of Danish carbon emissions. At the same time, we had just launched our first strategy to transform our business from fossil fuels to green energy, because we strongly believed the future of energy was green

Task:

We were faced with the task to decarbonise our heavy fleet of CHP plants while at the same time continuing to provide flexible heat and power at a competitive price. Among politicians and our municipal district heating customers, there was widespread support for sustainable wooden biomass as the most climate-friendly alternative to coal.

Action taken:

To phase out coal, Ørsted decided to convert our power stations to sustainable biomass. In 2009, we decided not to build new coal-fired power plants, and in 2017, we decided to fully phase out coal in 2023.

Outcomes:

We have already completed the biomass conversion of our power stations Asnæs, Avedøre, Skærbæk, Studstrup and Herning, which produce green heat and power with sustainable biomass as a fuel. Sustainable biomass has allowed us to almost fully retire coal over the past decade.

In 2019, we completed the most recent biomass conversion – of the Asnæs Power Station, which now run up to 100% on sustainable biomass. The new turbine has a maximum capacity of 25MW power and a total of 129MJ/s process steam and district heating. The Asnæs Power Station will provide green process steam to Novo Nordisk's and Novozymes' production facilities as well as green heat to the city of Kalundborg and green power to the electricity grid.

In just over ten years, we will have gone from being one of the most coal-intensive utilities in Europe to having a completely coal-free generation in 2023.

C11.2

(C11.2) Has your organization originated or purchased any project-based carbon credits within the reporting period?

Yes

C11.2a

(C11.2a) Provide details of the project-based carbon credits originated or purchased by your organization in the reporting period.

Credit origination or credit purchase

Credit purchase

Project type

Forests

Project identification

We offset emissions equivalent to our annual air travel emissions. In 2021, Ørsted has therefore retired 2,586 verified carbon units (VCU), corresponding to the emissions from our business air travel. We do the offset through the Rimba Raya Biodiversity Reserve in Borneo, Indonesia, where we purchased 15,000 carbon credits verified according to international standards for carbon offsetting and plant mangrove trees annually in the years 2019 through 2021. The trees grow and over their lifetime sequester emissions equivalent to our annual air travel emissions. The trees will be planted on degraded, abandoned land around the reserve to help reduce soil erosion and protect against storm surges. Rimba Raya was the first carbon project to receive REDD+ validation under the Verified Carbon Standard (VCS), and has achieved triple gold ranking under the global Climate, Community and Biodiversity standard (CCB). The reserve is a peat-swamp rainforest covering some 45,000 hectares and is home to around 300 bird species, 122 mammal species and 180 species of trees and plants. The land on which the reserve is located was initially slated for conversion to palm-oil plantations, but is today protected, and our investment helps ensure the rainforest is protected from unsustainable forestry.

Verified to which standard

VCS (Verified Carbon Standard)

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e)

15000

Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume

15000

Credits cancelled

Yes

Purpose, e.g. compliance

Voluntary Offsetting

C11.3

(C11.3) Does your organization use an internal price on carbon?

Yes

C11.3a

(C11.3a) Provide details of how your organization uses an internal price on carbon.

Objective for implementing an internal carbon price

Drive energy efficiency

Drive low-carbon investment

GHG Scope

Scope 1

Application

In our Offshore Operations, we apply an internal price on carbon in all business cases for logistics. We apply a shadow price of €100 per tonne CO2e in the business cases to inform decisions on both the vessel type and the specific model. The applied price on carbon is in line with best-practice recommendations by the UN Global Compact. Ørsted's vessels that we use to operate and maintain our offshore wind farms are a significant source of our scope 1 GHG emissions, that are not part of the EU Emissions Trading System. With our carbon neutral strategy, we have decided to pursue all initiatives within offshore logistics operations that stay within our budgets and can reduce greenhouse gas emissions at a cost below €100 per tonne CO2e. Using an internal price on carbon is therefore an important tool that guides our work to decarbonise our offshore logistics operations.

Actual price(s) used (Currency /metric ton)

750

Variance of price(s) used

The carbon price is €100 per tonne CO2e in all business cases. The price of DKK 750 reported here is an estimated price in DKK.

Type of internal carbon price

Shadow price

Impact & implication

As a case study, we have tested the implementation of an internal price on carbon at a tender for a Crew Transfer Vessel (CTV) for our Borssele 1 and 2 wind farm. While the carbon price was not used directly to evaluate the vessels in the tender, this was used as a test case to mature our approach to implementing an internal price on carbon in future investments in Offshore. The outcome of the Borssele tender was a decision to charter a hybrid CTV as one of the two vessels for operations and maintenance of the site. Based on an estimate of 200 sailing days per year, this leads to savings of 100m3 fuel per year, when compared to a standard CTV. The corresponding CO2 savings are approximately 300 tonnes CO2e per year.

C12. Engagement

C12.1

(C12.1) Do you engage with your value chain on climate-related issues?

Yes, our suppliers

Yes, other partners in the value chain

C12.1a

(C12.1a) Provide details of your climate-related supplier engagement strategy.

Type of engagement

Innovation & collaboration (changing markets)

Details of engagement

Run a campaign to encourage innovation to reduce climate impacts on products and services

% of suppliers by number

0.1

% total procurement spend (direct and indirect)

63

% of supplier-related Scope 3 emissions as reported in C6.5

9

Rationale for the coverage of your engagement

i) In 2020 we launched a supply chain decarbonisation programme to engage with our top strategic suppliers on climate change. The suppliers in scope of the programme are involved in the manufacturing and installation of renewable energy assets (offshore wind, onshore wind, solar PV), and they have been selected based on a top spend analysis, which has been cross checked with high CO2 emission categories. The engagement of suppliers in our project pipeline until 2025 has also been a selection criterion. The suppliers we engage thus represent key suppliers with a high spend and high CO2 emissions. The suppliers are all from our renewable energy supply chain, which is also where we focus our investments. The data in "% procurement spend" is the spend of suppliers we engage on climate, relative to the total direct and indirect spend in Ørsted Procurement. The 63% is a 2021 datapoint. The suppliers we engage represent the largest sources of scope 3 emissions in our renewable energy supply chain. However, they constitute only 9% of Ørsted's total scope 3 emissions in 2021. This is indicated by the figure 9% in "% Scope 3 emissions", where our renewable energy supply chain corresponds to the scope 3 category "2. Capital goods" in C6.5. This is because we buy electricity and gas for resale to customers, which together constitute the majority of Ørsted's scope 3 emissions. When we buy electricity directly from the power market (e.g. NordPool), we do not have a direct supplier as such, and therefore electricity and gas for resale to customers fall outside scope of our supply chain decarbonisation programme. We have targets to increase the share of renewable energy we sell to customers and reduce our sales of natural gas, which are important actions to achieve our target to reduce scope 3 emissions with 50% from 2018 to 2032. As we accelerate our global green energy build-out and reduce our sales of natural gas, we expect that our renewable energy supply chain will increase its relative importance of our scope 3 carbon footprint.

Impact of engagement, including measures of success

ii) Measures of success. We have a target to have net-zero emissions across our entire value chain by 2040. With our supply chain decarbonisation programme, we have reached out to our industry-leading suppliers to join forces to accelerate the global green transformation. We want to help drive the necessary innovation forward to mature the green technologies in the industries that supply to us. Our measures of success are, that our suppliers will: 1) Disclose their own emissions to CDP Supply Chain and set SBTi approved science-based carbon-reduction targets. 2) Use 100% renewable electricity in their own manufacturing by 2025. 3) Optimise their vessel fleet and develop roadmap to power vessels with renewable energy. These three levers contribute to Ørsted's strategic targets: A) We have a target to reduce scope 3 emissions 50% from 2018 to 2032, which is a key milestone in our 2040 net-zero target. iii) Impact of engagement. 1) In 2021, 97 % of our strategic suppliers disclosed their emissions data to the CDP, and 28 % had either set a science-based emissions reduction target (17%) or committed to do so (11%). Prior to the launch of the programme, only 36 % reported to the CDP, and no one had set a science-based target. 2) Today 51% of our strategic suppliers use 100% green electricity and an additional 15% have committed to do so by 2025. We have also developed guidelines to help our suppliers navigate the various options for sourcing renewable electricity. Prior to the launch of the programme, only 21% used 100% green electricity. 3) Within offshore logistics, we ask our suppliers to develop roadmaps to transition to green energy. More short-term solutions include optimising transport routes and using sustainable biofuels. Since not all biofuels are sustainable alternatives to fossil fuels, we have developed guidelines to help guarantee biofuel sustainability. We have also implemented these guidelines as criteria in our new framework agreement for fuels in our supply chain. Development related to Ørsted's strategic targets: A) From 2020 to 2021 Ørsted reduced our total scope 3 emissions by 28%, with the main driver being reduction in gas sales. Scope 3 emissions from the scope 3 category 2 (capital goods) increased 147%, but this was due to increased activity (i.e., the commissioning of onshore wind and solar pv assets).

Comment

Ørsted also engage its suppliers on climate through other initiatives: - Our Code of Conduct for business partners (CoC), which requires all our business partners to minimise adverse impacts on the environment of their products or services throughout their life cycle - In all high-risk contracts, CO2 emissions and renewable energy are weighted selection criteria - In all business cases for offshore wind logistics operations, we apply an internal price on carbon of €100 per tonne CO2e - Climate requirements for all indirect procurement - Only sourcing certified sustainable biomass, where we document the CO2 emissions through our biomass supply chain

C12.1d

(C12.1d) Give details of your climate-related engagement strategy with other partners in the value chain.

i) Explanation of who 'other partners in the value chain' constitutes

The 'other partners' are: Ørsted's debtholders. Bond investors and lenders are concrete examples of our debtholders.

ii) Case study of Ørsted's strategy for climate-related engagement with our debtholders:

Situation:

Before 2017 Ørsted used traditional financing mechanisms to secure funding for our projects. We did not have a green financing framework.

Task:

In Ørsted we decided to give ourselves the task, that all our future financing should come in a green format.

Action taken to pursue this strategy:

Ørsted has developed a Green Finance Framework which is an update to the Green Bond framework we published in 2017.

Ørsted's framework includes green bonds, green loans, and other types of debt instruments to finance green eligible projects as defined in our Framework. The May 2022 update of our framework replaces Ørsted's previous green finance framework dated April 2019. With this update, we are broadening the eligible use of proceeds to include onshore wind projects and solar PV projects in addition to offshore wind projects. These projects are funded in whole or in part by Ørsted with the objective to promote the transition to low carbon and climate resilient growth and a sustainable economy. This green finance framework is developed in alignment with the 2021 Green Bond Principles and 2021 Green Loan Principles. It is further intended to be aligned with the anticipated EU Green Bond Standard and consequently the EU taxonomy, as they come into effect. The framework has received the highest possible grading – a dark green shading – from CICERO Shades of Green.

Outcomes of strategic actions taken:

Since 2017 all Ørsted bonds have been issued in a green format, and we are committed to exclusively deploy green and sustainable financing going forward. Outstanding green bonds currently account for more than 70 per cent of Ørsted's total bond portfolio.

In 2021, we issued two new green hybrid bonds. Together with our 11 previously issued green senior bonds and green hybrid bonds, total net proceeds amounted to DKK 34,491 million, of which DKK 30,794 million is currently allocated. DKK 6,727 million in green bond proceeds was allocated in 2021. In 2021, green bond proceeds were allocated to two offshore wind projects: Hornsea 2 in the UK and Greater Changhua 1 & 2a in Taiwan.

C12.2

(C12.2) Do your suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements as part of your organization's purchasing process?

Yes, suppliers have to meet climate-related requirements, but they are not included in our supplier contracts

C12.2a

(C12.2a) Provide details of the climate-related requirements that suppliers have to meet as part of your organization's purchasing process and the compliance mechanisms in place.

Climate-related requirement

Setting a science-based emissions reduction target

Description of this climate related requirement

We ask our suppliers to set SBTi approved science-based carbon-reduction targets. This is integrated into Ørsted's purchasing process through our supply chain decarbonization programme, where we engage key suppliers on a voluntary basis. We do not include this as a requirement in supplier contracts. Our success depends on succeeding with others and to decarbonize at the pace and scale required by science, companies need to set credible climate targets in line with 1.5°C. That is why we encourage our strategic suppliers to set their own SBTi approved science-based targets.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

63

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

33

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Climate-related disclosure through a public platform

Description of this climate related requirement

We ask our suppliers to disclose their own emissions to CDP Supply Chain. This is integrated into Ørsted's purchasing process through our supply chain decarbonization programme, where we engage key suppliers on a voluntary basis. We do not include this as a requirement in supplier contracts. Establishing good accounting practices is a journey and can be continuously refined. Supplier data is often of uneven and inadequate quality. That is why we use the CDP supply chain programme as a tool to help disclose emissions in a uniform and standardized way across the industry.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

63

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

62

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

Climate-related requirement

Setting a renewable energy target

Description of this climate related requirement

We ask our suppliers to use 100% renewable electricity in their own manufacturing by 2025 at the latest. This is integrated into Ørsted's purchasing process through our supply chain decarbonization programme, where we engage key suppliers on a voluntary basis. We do not include this as a requirement in supplier contracts. Green electricity is a readily available solution for reducing emissions. We have therefore set the clear expectation for our strategic suppliers to use 100 % green electricity in the manufacture of wind turbines, foundations, cables, substations, and other components by 2025.

% suppliers by procurement spend that have to comply with this climate-related requirement

63

% suppliers by procurement spend in compliance with this climate-related requirement

48

Mechanisms for monitoring compliance with this climate-related requirement

Supplier self-assessment
Supplier scorecard or rating

Response to supplier non-compliance with this climate-related requirement

Retain and engage

C12.3

(C12.3) Does your organization engage in activities that could either directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate?

Row 1

Direct or indirect engagement that could influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Yes, we engage directly with policy makers

Yes, we engage indirectly through trade associations

Does your organization have a public commitment or position statement to conduct your engagement activities in line with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes

Attach commitment or position statement(s)

Stakeholder Engagement Policy 2022.pdf

Ørsted, 2021 [Sustainability report].pdf

Describe the process(es) your organization has in place to ensure that your engagement activities are consistent with your overall climate change strategy

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

Primary reason for not engaging in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

Explain why your organization does not engage in activities that could directly or indirectly influence policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

<Not Applicable>

C12.3a

(C12.3a) On what policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate has your organization been engaging directly with policy makers in the reporting year?

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Emissions trading schemes

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

EU ETS

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Denmark

Europe

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Direct dialogue with the political level, with regular interactions with Commission officials, regular exchanges with Members of the European Parliament as well as continued dialogue with other relevant stakeholders, organisations and companies. Ørsted supports the EU ETS mechanism as an efficient tool for driving investment in low carbon technologies. We are supportive of any initiatives that stabilize and strengthen the price signal from the EU ETS.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Renewable energy generation

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

Regulatory framework for renewable energy

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Asia Pacific (or JAPA)

Europe

North America

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Direct dialogue with the political level, government officials, and other relevant stakeholders, organisations and companies, both nationally in all the markets that we are active in, in potentially new markets and in the EU. In all countries in which we operate, Ørsted supports a stable and transparent regulatory framework for renewable energy in general and offshore wind in particular. In Denmark, the UK, Germany, the Netherlands, Taiwan and the US, Ørsted engages various specific issues related to the framework conditions for offshore wind. Ørsted is also active in developing framework conditions for renewables and offshore wind energy in particular in new potential

markets.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Minimum energy efficiency requirements

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

Policy measures for energy efficiency

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Denmark

Europe

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Direct dialogue with policy makers particularly in Denmark and the EU. We support policy measures and targets for energy efficiency.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Focus of policy, law, or regulation that may impact the climate

Carbon tax

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

Carbon tax outside EU ETS

Policy, law, or regulation geographic coverage

Regional

Country/region the policy, law, or regulation applies to

Denmark

Europe

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

Support with no exceptions

Description of engagement with policy makers

Dialogue with national policy makers in Denmark (CO2 tax on heating) and stakeholders in the UK on carbon floor. We support any pricing of CO2. In the sectors outside the ETS a carbon tax is a way forward. In sectors within the ETS, CO2 pricing measures should support the ETS.

Details of exceptions (if applicable) and your organization's proposed alternative approach to the policy, law or regulation

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.3b

(C12.3b) Provide details of the trade associations your organization engages with which are likely to take a position on any policy, law or regulation that may impact the climate.

Trade association

WindEurope

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

WindEurope actively promotes wind power in Europe and worldwide and aims to facilitate the development of wind-based low-carbon energy systems. We participate in working groups and hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Green Power Denmark)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Green Power Denmark is a non-commercial business organization gathering around 1,500 members from across the green energy value chain. They represent companies in the renewable energy industry, owners and developers of renewable energy systems, electricity companies, distribution system operators (DSOs), energy trading companies, and companies that work to refine, convert, and store green electricity. They strive for a green, carbon neutral future through an accelerated electrification of society. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Hydrogen Denmark)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Hydrogen Denmark is an association that organises all stakeholders in the field of hydrogen and fuel cells. They are dedicated to contributing to a world independent of fossil fuels, working for hydrogen and fuel cell technologies as the natural next step in the green transition. We participate in working groups and hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Confederation of Danish Industry)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Confederation of Danish Industry (CDI) represents more than 10.000 Danish businesses and assists these in addressing climate change. CDI's approach is based on global principles developed by the United Nations (UN Global Compact) and OECD Guidelines for Multinational Enterprises. We participate in working groups and hold CEO membership of the CDI's Business Committee and VP membership of the Energy and Climate Committee and a board member position in the Bioenergy Committee.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Danish Energy Industries Federation)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Danish Energy Industries Federation is the energy sector federation within the Confederation of Danish Industry, Denmark's largest private business organisation. They carry out initiatives and promote framework conditions that strengthen Danish companies' market for sustainable energy solutions. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)**Describe the aim of your organization's funding**

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Danish Bioenergy Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Danish bioenergy industry is committed to maintaining and developing Denmark's position as a global leader in energy efficiency and developing and commercializing new technologies and knowledge for the production of sustainable bioenergy. The Danish Bioenergy Association is an active member of the European Biomass Association, AEBIOM. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Sustainable Biomass Partnership)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Sustainable Biomass Partnership (SBP) provides a platform for energy companies to certify sustainable low-carbon sourcing of woody biomass sourced for the purpose of low-carbon bioenergy production. Thus, the SBP champions the use of low-carbon woody biomass, ensured by offsetting CO2 emissions from burning of biomass through replantation of trees which absorb CO2 from the atmosphere. We participate in working groups and hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (State of Green)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

State of Green is a not-for-profit, public-private partnership from Denmark. They foster relations with international stakeholders interested in discussing their challenges and bring into play relevant Danish competencies and technologies that enable the green transition. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (RenewableUK)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

RenewableUK works to ensure increasing amounts of renewable electricity are deployed sustainably across the UK. RenewableUK is the UK's leading renewable energy trade association, specializing in onshore wind, offshore wind, and wave & tidal energy. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (American Clean Power)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

American Clean Power is the voice of companies from across the clean power sector that are powering America's future and providing cost-effective solutions to the climate crisis while creating jobs, spurring massive investment in the U.S. economy, and driving high-tech innovation across the nation. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Northeast Clean Energy Council)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

NECEC is an association which helps clean energy companies start, scale and succeed. NECEC includes the Northeast Clean Energy Council trade member organization. The Northeast Clean Energy Council is the lead voice for clean energy companies across the Northeast, influencing the energy policy agenda and growing the clean energy economy. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Renew Northeast)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Renew Northeast is an association uniting the renewable energy industry and environmental interest groups whose mission involves coordinating the ideas and resources of its members with the goal of promoting and increasing renewable energy in New England and New York. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (National Ocean Industries Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The National Ocean Industries Association (NOIA) represents all facets of the domestic offshore energy and is dedicated to the safe development of offshore energy. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Alliance for Clean Energy New York)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

New York Offshore Wind Alliance (NYOWA) is a project of the Alliance for Clean Energy New York (ACE NY) and consists of a broad and diverse coalition, with a mission to promote policies that will lead to the development of demand for offshore wind in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of New York State. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Business Network for Offshore Wind)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Business Network for Offshore Wind focus solely on the development of the U.S. offshore wind industry and advancement of its supply chain. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Offshore Wind California)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Offshore Wind California promotes policies and builds public support for responsible development of offshore wind power in California. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Long Island Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The LIA is Long Island's leading business organization. Support for offshore wind is an organizational priority and the LIA has been a key advocate for Ørsted offshore wind projects. We hold one position on the Board and participate in subcommittees focused on energy & environment, and offshore wind.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Mid Atlantic Renewable Energy Coalition)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

MARECs mission is to increase the use of clean energy resources through the lens of the renewable energy developers. This includes pushing for clean energy to decarbonize the electricity grid in focus markets. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Southeastern Wind Coalition)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

SEWC is a non-profit educational organization promoting the increase use of wind energy technology to decarbonize the electricity sector in the Southeast region of the United States. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Netherlands Wind Energy Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Dutch Wind Energy Association (NWEA) is a trade association of companies and organizations that work towards more sustainable wind energy on land and at sea. NWEA unite companies in the wind industry to help accelerate the transition to renewable energy. NWEA is a member of WindEurope, the European wind energy association, and the Dutch Association of Sustainable Energy (NVDE). We participate in working groups and hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Energie-Nederland)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Energie-Nederland is the industry association for companies that produce, trade and supply electricity, gas and heat. Energie-Nederland represents approx. 90% of the total market. The members of Energie-Nederland are active in both "green" and "grey" energy. Energie-Nederland strives to achieve a reliable, sustainable and affordable energy supply in the Netherlands. Energie-Nederland is a member of Eurelectric, the European industry association for companies active in power generation, distribution and supply. We participate in working groups and hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Smart Delta Resources)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

Smart Delta Resources is a transnational partnership of energy- and resource intensive companies in the Schelde-Delta region. SDR wants to play a key role in the industrial energy transition in the region by helping to shape the conditions in which partners can partake in the transition. The partnership is actively supported by the province of Zeeland and the cross-border North Sea Port. Partners cooperate on C-level and in specific programs such as for electricity infrastructure and hydrogen infrastructure in the region. We participate on C-level and in various programs.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (New England Council)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The New England Council is an alliance of businesses, academic and health institutions, and public and private organizations throughout New England formed to promote economic growth and a high quality of life in the New England region. We work to ensure they remain fully supportive of Ørsted's mission to combat climate change. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (American Council on Renewable Energy)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

ACORE focus on the most significant climate policy options and their impact on renewable energy growth and investment. In an effort to identify the most promising and effective suite of climate policies, their work includes analyses of carbon pricing scenarios, a federal high-penetration renewable energy standard, a technology-neutral tax credit, and complementary measures to ready the electric grid for the higher levels of renewable energy penetration necessary to achieve ambitious greenhouse gas emission reductions. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (The Providence Foundation)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Providence Foundation works to establish Providence as an equitably prosperous capital city. Their key priorities are to ensure that development is economically, environmentally, and socially resilient, and that Providence preserves the best of its heritage as it adapts to build a sustainable future. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Massachusetts Business Roundtable)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Massachusetts Business Roundtable (MBR) is a public policy organization comprised of Chief Executive Officers and Senior Executives from some of the state's largest employers. It is a priority for them to continue support for offshore wind development as a regional economic development opportunity and essential component of the state's clean energy future. We work to ensure they remain fully supportive of Ørsted's mission to combat climate change. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Advanced Power Alliance)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Advanced Power Alliance promotes the development of renewable energy and technology resources to provide reliable and affordable sources of power. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Southern Renewable Energy Association)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Southern Renewable Energy Association (SREA) is an industry-led initiative that promotes responsible use and development of wind energy, solar energy, energy storage and transmission solutions in the southern US. Their vision is for renewable energy to become a leading source of energy, and their mission is to promote responsible use and development of renewable energy in the South. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

Trade association

Other, please specify (Texas Advanced Energy Business Alliance)

Is your organization's position on climate change consistent with theirs?

Consistent

Has your organization influenced, or is your organization attempting to influence their position?

We publicly promote their current position

State the trade association's position on climate change, explain where your organization's position differs, and how you are attempting to influence their position (if applicable)

The Texas Advanced Energy Business Alliance seek to make Texas's energy system more secure, clean, reliable and affordable. They consider key technologies to achieve this aim to be energy efficiency, energy storage, demand response, solar, wind, hydro, nuclear, electric vehicles, biofuels and smart grid. Their mission is to raise awareness among policymakers and the general public about the opportunity offered by all forms of advanced energy. We hold one position on the Board.

Funding figure your organization provided to this trade association in the reporting year, if applicable (currency as selected in C0.4) (optional)

Describe the aim of your organization's funding

<Not Applicable>

Have you evaluated whether your organization's engagement with this trade association is aligned with the goals of the Paris Agreement?

Yes, we have evaluated, and it is aligned

C12.4

(C12.4) Have you published information about your organization's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Publication

In mainstream reports, incorporating the TCFD recommendations

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Ørsted, 2021 [Annual report].pdf

Page/Section reference

Governance: p.59-71, Strategy: p.16-34, Risks & opportunities: p.31-34, Emissions figures: p.151-157, Emission targets: p.28

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Risks & opportunities
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary sustainability report

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Ørsted, 2021 [Sustainability report].pdf

Page/Section reference

Governance: p.56, Strategy: p.6-27, Emissions figures: p.4-5, Emission targets: p.21, 42-44

Content elements

Governance
Strategy
Emissions figures
Emission targets

Comment

Publication

In voluntary communications

Status

Complete

Attach the document

Ørsted, 2021 [ESG performance report].pdf

Page/Section reference

Emissions figures: p.20-22, Emissions targets: p.5, Other metrics: p.6-28

Content elements

Emissions figures
Emission targets
Other metrics

Comment

C15. Biodiversity

C15.1

(C15.1) Is there board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues within your organization?

	Board-level oversight and/or executive management-level responsibility for biodiversity-related issues	Description of oversight and objectives relating to biodiversity	Scope of board-level oversight
Row 1	Yes, both board-level oversight and executive management-level responsibility	Our Board of Directors (BoD) signed off on our 2030 strategy, which included our 2030 biodiversity ambition, to deliver a net-positive biodiversity impact from all new renewable energy projects Ørsted commissions from 2030 at the latest. We have BoD oversight of our progress towards delivering on our net-positive ambition. Our team of biodiversity experts across the organisation work on developing and delivering projects related to our biodiversity ambition. Ørsted's executive management is responsible for approving the budget's allocated to these projects, as well as the direction the biodiversity programme is taking. This is done via quarterly Steering Committee meetings that focus on decision making and information sharing – ensuring alignment across the biodiversity programme and executive management. In addition to the four annual Steering Committee meetings, we also share updates and information on the Biodiversity Programme for approval at Executive Committee meetings twice per year.	<Not Applicable>

C15.2

(C15.2) Has your organization made a public commitment and/or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity?

	Indicate whether your organization made a public commitment or endorsed any initiatives related to biodiversity	Biodiversity-related public commitments	Initiatives endorsed
Row 1	Yes, we have made public commitments only	Commitment to Net Positive Gain	<Not Applicable>

C15.3

(C15.3) Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?

	Does your organization assess the impact of its value chain on biodiversity?	Portfolio
Row 1	Yes, we assess impacts on biodiversity in our upstream value chain only	<Not Applicable>

C15.4

(C15.4) What actions has your organization taken in the reporting year to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?

	Have you taken any actions in the reporting period to progress your biodiversity-related commitments?	Type of action taken to progress biodiversity-related commitments
Row 1	Yes, we are taking actions to progress our biodiversity-related commitments	Land/water protection Species management Education & awareness

C15.5

(C15.5) Does your organization use biodiversity indicators to monitor performance across its activities?

	Does your organization use indicators to monitor biodiversity performance?	Indicators used to monitor biodiversity performance
Row 1	Yes, we use indicators	State and benefit indicators Pressure indicators Response indicators Other, please specify (Extent x Condition, framework being developed by Ørsted to measure our biodiversity impacts across all our assets and varying ecosystems (i.e. marine and terrestrial ecosystems).)

C15.6

(C15.6) Have you published information about your organization's response to biodiversity-related issues for this reporting year in places other than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s).

Report type	Content elements	Attach the document and indicate where in the document the relevant biodiversity information is located
In mainstream financial reports	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	2021 Annual Report – p. 30 Ørsted, 2021 [Annual report].pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	2021 Sustainability Report – p. 6-9, 28-33, 45 Ørsted, 2021 [Sustainability report].pdf
In voluntary sustainability report or other voluntary communications	Content of biodiversity-related policies or commitments Impacts on biodiversity Details on biodiversity indicators Risks and opportunities Biodiversity strategy	2021 ESG Performance Report – p. 24-25 Ørsted, 2021 [ESG performance report].pdf
Other, please specify (Press releases on Ørsted initiatives to make progress towards our biodiversity ambition)	Impacts on biodiversity	orsted.com/en/media/newsroom/news/2021/06/697759855099726 orsted.com/en/media/newsroom/news/2022/05/13650474 orsted.com/en/media/newsroom/news/2022/06/13652903
Other, please specify (Press releases on Ørsted initiatives to make progress towards our biodiversity ambition)	Impacts on biodiversity	orsted.com/en/media/newsroom/news/2022/05/13651322 orsted.com/en/media/newsroom/news/2022/06/13653868 orsted.com/en/media/newsroom/news/2022/06/13654370

C16. Signoff

C-FI

(C-FI) Use this field to provide any additional information or context that you feel is relevant to your organization's response. Please note that this field is optional and is not scored.

C16.1

(C16.1) Provide details for the person that has signed off (approved) your CDP climate change response.

	Job title	Corresponding job category
Row 1	Chief Financial Officer	Chief Financial Officer (CFO)

SC. Supply chain module

SC0.0

(SC0.0) If you would like to do so, please provide a separate introduction to this module.

SC0.1

(SC0.1) What is your company's annual revenue for the stated reporting period?

	Annual Revenue
Row 1	77673000000

SC1.1

(SC1.1) Allocate your emissions to your customers listed below according to the goods or services you have sold them in this reporting period.

SC1.2

(SC1.2) Where published information has been used in completing SC1.1, please provide a reference(s).

SC1.3

(SC1.3) What are the challenges in allocating emissions to different customers, and what would help you to overcome these challenges?

Allocation challenges	Please explain what would help you overcome these challenges
-----------------------	--

SC1.4

(SC1.4) Do you plan to develop your capabilities to allocate emissions to your customers in the future?

Yes

SC1.4a

(SC1.4a) Describe how you plan to develop your capabilities.

To track emissions performance across our supply chain towards 2040, we are currently developing a 'levelised CO2' model. The model will enable us to track our performance by combining supplier CDP data with generic carbon data from life cycle analyses of offshore wind farm components.

SC2.1

(SC2.1) Please propose any mutually beneficial climate-related projects you could collaborate on with specific CDP Supply Chain members.

SC2.2

(SC2.2) Have requests or initiatives by CDP Supply Chain members prompted your organization to take organizational-level emissions reduction initiatives?

No

SC4.1

(SC4.1) Are you providing product level data for your organization's goods or services?

No, I am not providing data

Submit your response

In which language are you submitting your response?

English

Please confirm how your response should be handled by CDP

	I understand that my response will be shared with all requesting stakeholders	Response permission
Please select your submission options	Yes	Public

The European Climate Pact Submission

Please indicate your consent for CDP to showcase your disclosed environmental actions on the European Climate Pact website as pledges to the Pact.

Yes, we wish to pledge to the European Climate Pact through our CDP disclosure

Please confirm below

I have read and accept the applicable Terms