Ørsted

Interim ESG performance report

First nine months 2019

Contents

This report is a condensed version of the full-year ESG performance report. The indicators in this interim report are selected based on their relevance for quarterly reporting towards investor communities.

The interim ESG performance report can be downloaded at:
orsted.com/en/Investors/IR-material/Financial-reports-and-presentations

FURTHER INFORMATION

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1.1 CFO's review – first nine months

Record high green share of energy.

- All wind turbines installed at Hornsea 1.
- Decision to construct the Plum Creek onshore wind farm in Nebraska.
- Our green share of heat and power generation increased by 12 percentage points to 83% in 9M 2019.
- Our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity decreased by 50% to 76g CO_2e/kWh in 9M 2019.
- Our scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions decreased by 17% driven by lower natural gas sales.

Renewable energy capacity

Our total installed, decided and awarded renewable capacity increased by 36% to 19GW in 9M 2019.

In early October 2019, the last of the 174 wind turbines was installed at Hornsea 1. The wind farm is currently undergoing a period of extensive testing and commissioning, and is expected to be commercially operational in Q4 2019. Hornsea 1 is the world's largest offshore wind farm with a capacity of 1,218MW and will supply more than 1 million UK homes with green power.

We achieved first power at Formosa 1, phase 2 in September. Official inauguration of the wind farm is expected in November 2019. Taiwan's first ever offshore wind farm is now fully operational and supplying green power to the grid.

In July, we commissioned the 184MW onshore wind farm Lockett. In August, we decided to build the 230MW onshore wind farm Plum Creek in Nebraska. We expect the wind farm to be completed during Q4 2020.

The bioconversion of Asnæs Power Station is ongoing and will be completed by the end of 2019.

Heat and power generation

Our total power generation in 9M 2019 was 13.6TWh, which was 17% higher than in 9M 2018.

Offshore wind speeds were 0.4m/s higher than last year. During the first half of the year, we experienced higher than normal outages and curtailments across our portfolio, which led to lower than expected generation from sites in operation. Most of these operational issues persisted into Q3 2019, but have now to a large extend been resolved.

The offshore wind power generation increased by 19% to 8.0TWh in 9M 2019. The increase was primarily due to ramp-up of power generation capacity at Hornsea 1 and Borkum Riffgrund 2.

The onshore wind farms in the US generated 2.5TWh in 9M 2019.

Thermal power generation decreased by 38% to 3.0TWh relative to 9M 2018. This was mainly due to lower combined heat and power generation in 9M 2019 driven by lower heat demand as well as the divestment of the Dutch power plant Enecogen in 2018 .

Our total heat and power generation was 18.9TWh in 9M 2019, of which 83% was based on renewable energy sources – an increase of 12 percentage points compared to 9M last year. The main drivers of the improvement were the increase in wind-based generation and lower thermal energy generation combined with the continued transformation from fossil fuels to certified sustainable biomass.

> "Our increased energy generation from wind and reduced use of fossil fuels resulted in a 50% reduction of our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity to 76g CO_2e/kWh in 9M 2019.

Greenhouse gas emissions

We reduced our coal consumption by 56% and natural gas consumption by 31% in 9M 2019 compared to 9M 2018 as a consequence of the reduced thermal power generation. Consequently, our greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from power stations were reduced by 52% to 1.3 million tonnes CO_2e in 9M 2019.

Marianne Wilnholt
CFO

Our increased energy generation from wind and reduced use of fossil fuels resulted in a 50% reduction of our scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas intensity to 76g CO_2e/kWh in 9M 2019.

Our scope 3 emissions were reduced by 17% from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019, mainly driven by lower natural gas prices leading to lower gas sales.

Safety

We reduced our recordable injury rate (TRIR) by 10% to 4.5 injuries per million hours worked from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019.

1.2 Overview by business unit

Note	Indicator	Unit	Offshore	Onshore	Bioenergy	Customer Solutions	Other activities/ eliminations	9M 2019	9M 2018	%
	Revenue	DKK million	21,664	547	3,861	27,947	(4,856)	49.163	53,419	(8%)
	EBITDA	DKK million	10,604	631	462	1,041	133	12,871	10,823	19%
2.1	Installed renewable capacity	MW	5,602	997	1,888	-	-	8,487	6,995	21%
2.1	Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not installed yet)	MW	4,256	671	125	-	-	5,052	3,931	29%
2.1	Awarded and contracted renewable capacity (no FID yet)	MW	4,996	400	-	-	-	5,396	2,962	82%
2.1	Total renewable capacity (awarded + FID + installed)	MW	14,854	2,068	2,013	-	-	18,935	13,888	36%
2.2	Generation capacity, power	MW	3,564	997	2,840	-	-	7,401	5,725	29%
2.2	Generation capacity, heat	MW	-	-	3,425	-	-	3,425	3,307	4%
2.3	Power generation	TWh	8.0	2.5	3.0	-	-	13.6	11.6	17%
2.3	Heat generation	TWh	-	-	5.4	-	-	5.4	6.0	(10%)
2.7	Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	34	0.05	1.381	18	1	1.434	2.757	(48%)
2.7	Scope 3 GHG emissions	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	82	74	380	23,320	27	23,883	28,694	(17%)
2.9	Greenhouse gas intensity (scopes 1 and 2)	g CO_2e/kWh	4	0.02	165	- *	- *	76	153	(50%)
2.5	Green share of energy generation	%	100	100	62	-	-	83	71	11%p
3.1	Number of employees	Full-time equivalents (FTE)	2,708	91	663	1,196	1,796	6,454	5,882	10%
3.2	TRIR (total recordable injury rate) 12M rolling	Number/million hours worked	3.1	4.4	9.8	9.0	1.2	4.5	5.0	(10%)
3.2	LTIF (lost-time injury frequency) 12M rolling	Number/million hours worked	0.8	-	4.6	6.0	1.5	2.1	1.5	40%
3.2	Fatalities	Number	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	n.a.
4.1	Suppliers screened regarding code of conduct	Number	286	-	26	12	30	354	202	75%

* Does not generate heat and power; consequently greenhouse gas intensity cannot be calculated.

1.3 Overview by country

Note	Indicator	Unit	Denmark	The United Kingdom	Germany	The Netherlands	USA	Taiwan	Other countries	9M 2019	9M 2018	%
2.1	Installed green capacity	MW	2,894	3,182	1,384	-	1,027	-	-	8,487	6,995	21%
2.1	- of which offshore wind	MW	1,006	3,182	1,384	-	30	-	-	5,602	5,107	10%
2.1	- of which onshore wind	MW	-	-	-	-	987	-	-	987	-	-
2.1	- of which solar	MW	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10		-
2.1	- of which thermal	MW	1,888	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,888	1,888	0%
2.1	Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not yet installed)	MW	125	2,604	-	752	671	900	-	5,052	3,931	29%
2.1	Awarded and contracted renewable capacity (no FID yet)	MW	-	-	1,142	-	3,334	920	-	5,396	2,962	82%
2.1	Total renewable capacity (installed+ FID + awarded)	MW	3,019	5,786	2,526	752	5,032	1,820	-	18,935	13,888	36%
2.2	Generation capacity, power	MW	3,403	2,279	692	-	1,027	-	-	7,401	5,725	29%
2.2	- of which offshore wind	MW	563	2,279	692	-	30	-	-	3,564	2,883	24%
2.2	- of which onshore wind	MW	-	-	-	-	987	-	-	987		-
2.2	- of which thermal	MW	2,840	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,840	2,842	(0%)
2.2	- of which solar	MW	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	10	-	-
2.2	Generation capacity, heat	MW	3,425	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,425	3,307	4%
2.3	Power generation	TWh	4.6	4.9	1.5	-	2.6	-	-	13.6	11.6	17%
2.3	Heat generation	TWh	5.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.4	6.0	(10%)
2.5	Green share of energy generation	%	68	100	100	-	100	-	-	83	71	17%
2.9	Greenhouse gas intensity (scopes 1 and 2)	g CO_2e/kWh	141	5	4	-*	-*	-*	-*	76	153	(50%)
3.1	Number of employees (FTE)	Number	4,543	1,042	200	28	184	78	379	6,454	5,882	10%

* Does not generate heat and power; consequently greenhouse gas intensity cannot be calculated.

2.1 Renewable capacity

Indicator	Unit	Target	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Installed renewable capacity	**MW**	**30GW (2030)***	**8,487**	**6,995**	**21%**	**8,303**	**5,763**
- Offshore wind power	MW	15GW (2025)**	5,602	5,107	10%	5,602	3,875
- Denmark	MW		1,006	1,006	0%	1,006	1,006
- The United Kingdom	MW		3,182	3,182	0%	3,182	1,950
- Germany	MW		1,384	920	50%	1,384	919
- USA	MW		30	-	-	30	-
- Onshore wind power, USA	MW		987	-	-	803	-
- Solar power, USA	MW		10	-	-	10	-
- Thermal heat, biomass, Denmark	MW		1,888	1,888	0%	1,888	1,888
Decided (FID) renewable capacity (not yet installed)	**MW**		**5,052**	**3,931**	**29%**	**3,665**	**5,178**
- Offshore wind power	MW		4,256	3,806	12%	3,356	5,053
- United Kingdom	MW		2,604	2,604	0%	2,604	3,836
- Germany	MW		-	450	(100%)	-	465
- Netherlands	MW		752	752	0%	752	752
- Taiwan	MW		900	-	-	-	-
- Onshore wind power, USA	MW		671	-	-	184	-
- Thermal heat, biomass, Denmark	MW		125	125	0%	125	125
Awarded and contracted capacity (no FID yet) renewable capacity	**MW**		**5,396**	**2,962**	**82%**	**4,796**	**590**
- Offshore wind power	MW		4,996	2,962	69%	3,916	590
- Germany	MW		1,142	1,142	0%	1,142	590
- USA	MW		2,934	-	-	954	-
- Taiwan	MW		920	1,820		1,820	-
- Onshore wind power, USA	MW		-	-	-	530	-
- Solar power, USA	MW		400	-	-	350	-
Sum of installed and FID capacity	**MW**		**13,539**	**10,926**	**24%**	**11,968**	**10,941**
Sum of installed + FID + awarded and contracted capacity	**MW**		**18,935**	**13,888**	**36%**	**16,764**	**11,531**

* Ambition 2030 for installed renewable capacity.

** Target 2025 for installed offshore wind capacity.

Installed renewable capacity increased by 21% in 9M 2019. In Q3 2019, we commissioned the 184MW US onshore wind farm Lockett.

The decided renewable capacity increased by 29% in 9M 2019. In Q3, we took final investment decision on the 230MW onshore US wind farm Plum Creek.

The awarded and contracted renewable capacity increased by 82% in 9M 2019 relative to 9M 2018. In Q3 2019, we were awarded the 880MW offshore wind farm project Sunrise in the US.

The changes resulted in a 36% increase in the total sum of awarded, decided and installed renewable capacity from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019.

2.2 Generation capacity

Indicator	Unit	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Power generation capacity	**MW**	**7,401**	**5,725**	**29%**	**6,673**	**5,899**
- Offshore	MW	3,564	2,883	24%	3,018	2,508
- Denmark	MW	563	583	(3%)	563	583
- United Kingdom	MW	2,279	1,733	32%	1,733	1,465
- Germany	MW	692	567	22%	692	460
- USA	MW	30	-	-	30	-
- Onshore, USA	MW	987	-	-	803	-
- Solar, USA	MW	10	-	-	10	-
- Thermal	MW	2,840	2,842	(0%)	2,842	3,391
- Denmark	MW	2,840	2,842	(0%)	2,842	2,956
- Netherlands	MW	-	-	-	-	435
Heat generation capacity, thermal*	**MW**	**3,425**	**3,307**	**4%**	**3,425**	**3,415**
Based on biomass	MW	1,888	1,888	0%	1,888	1,888
Based on coal	MW	1,384	1,384	0%	1,384	1,492
Based on natural gas	MW	1,774	1,774	0%	1,774	1,774
Power generation capacity, thermal*	**MW**	**2,840**	**2,842**	**(0%)**	**2,842**	**3,391**
Based on biomass	MW	1,190	1,098	8%	1,190	1,098
Based on coal	MW	1,016	1,016	0%	1,016	1,130
Based on natural gas	MW	1,010	1,012	(0%)	1,012	1,447

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

The power generation capacity increased by 29% from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019.

Offshore generation capacity increased by 24%. We have commissioned Borkum Riffgrund 2 in Germany, and Hornsea 1 will be commissioned later this year.

Through the acquisition of Lincoln Clean Energy in October 2018, we have added three onshore wind farms in operation (Willow Springs, Amazon and Tahoka) as well as the solar power asset Oak to our power capacity. In Q3 2019, we commissioned the onshore wind farm Lockett.

Thermal power generation capacity was unchanged in 9M 2019. However, we increased our biomass-based capacity by 8% from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019.

2.3 Energy generation

Indicator	Unit	Q3 2019	Q3 2018	%	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Power generation, Ørsted total	**GWh**	**4,043**	**2,622**	**54%**	**13,559**	**11,601**	**17%**	**17,245**	**16,700**
Power generation, offshore wind	GWh	2.774	1.936	43%	8.034	6.725	19%	10.041	8.512
- Denmark	GWh	503	445	13%	1,572	1,519	3%	2,196	2,475
- United Kingdom	GWh	1,778	1,180	51%	4,868	4,116	18%	6,116	4,516
- Germany	GWh	471	311	51%	1,509	1,090	38%	1,706	1,521
- USA	GWh	22	-	-	85	-	-	23	-
Power generation, onshore wind, USA	GWh	856	-	-	2,502	-	-	549	-
Power generation, solar, USA	GWh	4	-	-	12	-	-	3	-
Power generation, thermal	GWh	409	686	(40%)	3,011	4,876	(38%)	6,652	8,188
- Denmark	GWh	409	686	(40%)	3,011	4,486	(33%)	6,262	6,040
- Netherlands	GWh	-	-	-	-	390	(100%)	390	2,148
Heat generation, Ørsted total, Denmark	**GWh**	**508**	**274**	**85%**	**5,351**	**5,971**	**(10%)**	**8,768**	**9,040**

Offshore power generation increased by 19% (1.3TWh) relative to 9M 2018. The increase was primarily due to ramp-up of generation from Borkum Riffgrund 2, Hornsea 1 and Walney Extension as well as higher wind speeds.

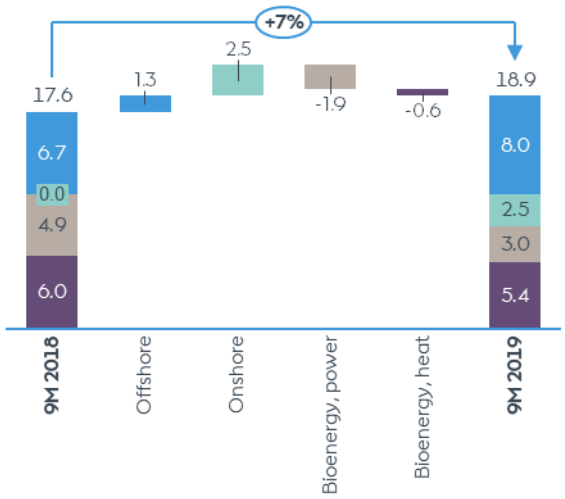
Borkum Riffgrund 2 was fully commissioned in December 2018, and Hornsea 1 will be commissioned later this year.

Generation in the new Onshore wind segment was 2.5TWh in 9M 2019.

Thermal power generation was 38% (1.9TWh) lower than in 9M 2018 because we generated heat without combined power generation at Asnæs Power Station and divested our Dutch power station Enecogen in 2018.

Thermal heat generation was 10% (0.6TWh) lower than in 9M 2018 due to warmer weather in H1, leading to a lower demand for heat, partly offset by colder weather and higher heat generation in Q3 2019.

Heat and power generation by business unit, TWh



2.4 Energy sales and distribution

Indicator	Unit	Q3 2019	Q3 2018	%	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Sales and distribution									
Gas sales	TWh	30.8	31.3	(2%)	88.3	105.6	(16%)	131.1	129.0
Power sales	TWh	8.9	6.7	33%	25.9	24.9	4%	35.2	37.5
- Green power to end-customers	TWh	2.4	1.6	50%	6.9	5.4	28%	7.6	-
- Regular power to end-customers	TWh	0.9	1.0	(10%)	2.8	3.2	(13%)	4.3	-
- Regular power wholesale	TWh	5.6	4.1	37%	16.2	16.3	(1%)	23.3	-
Power distribution	TWh	1.9	1.8	6%	6.1	6.1	0%	8.4	8.4
Customer satisfaction									
Customer satisfaction, B2C	Scale 1-100	74	75	(100%)	73	75	(100%)	74	76

Gas sales was down 16% at 88.3TWh in 9M 2019 compared to 9M 2018. This was mainly driven by the lower gas prices.

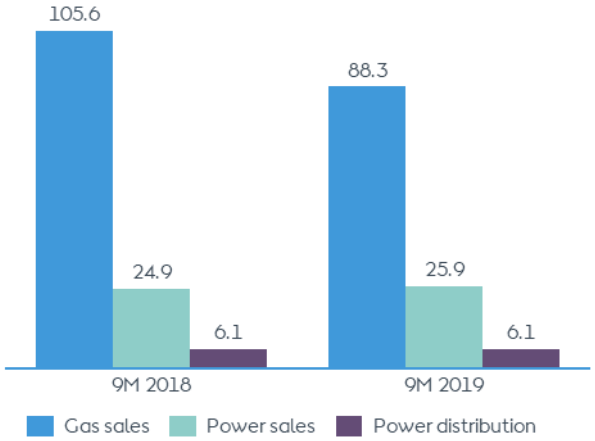
Power sales was up 4% at 25.9TWh in 9M 2019 compared to 9M 2018 primarily due to an increase in the sale of green power to end-customers.

The sale of green power to end-customers increased by 28% to 6.9TWh, whereas regular (non-green) power to end-customers decreased by 13% to 2.8TWh.

In 9M 2019, green power sold to end-customers amounted to 27% of total power sold compared to 22% in 9M 2018. The main driver was more green power sold in the UK.

B2C customer satisfaction, as measured according to interactions between the customer and Ørsted, declined from 75 in 9M 2018 to 73 in 9M 2019.

Sales and distribution, TWh



2.5 Green energy share

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q3 2019	Q3 2018	%	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Ørsted's total heat and power generation	**%**		**100**	**100**	**0%p**	**100**	**100**	**0%p**	**100**	**100**
- From offshore wind	%		61	67	(6%p)	42	38	4%p	39	33
- From onshore wind	%		19	-	19%p	13	-	13%p	2	-
- From biomass	%		7	4	3%p	28	33	(5%p)	34	31
- From solar	%		0.1	-	0%p	0.1	-	0%p	0.01	-
- From coal	%		4	24	(20%p)	10	19	(9%p)	17	19
- From natural gas	%		8	5	3%p	6	10	(4%p)	8	17
- From oil	%		0.5	0.3	0%p	0.3	0.3	0%p	0	0
Green energy share	**%**	**99 (2025)***	**87**	**71**	**16%p**	**83**	**71**	**12%p**	**75**	**64**
Green energy share, Bioenergy	**%**		**37**	**11**	**26%p**	**62**	**53**	**9%p**	**58**	**47**

* additional target is ≥95% in 2023.

The green share of heat and power generation amounted to 83% in 9M 2019, up 12 percentage points relative to the same period last year. The increase was due to the addition of generation from onshore wind farms, higher generation from offshore wind farms, and lower heat and power generation based on coal and gas.

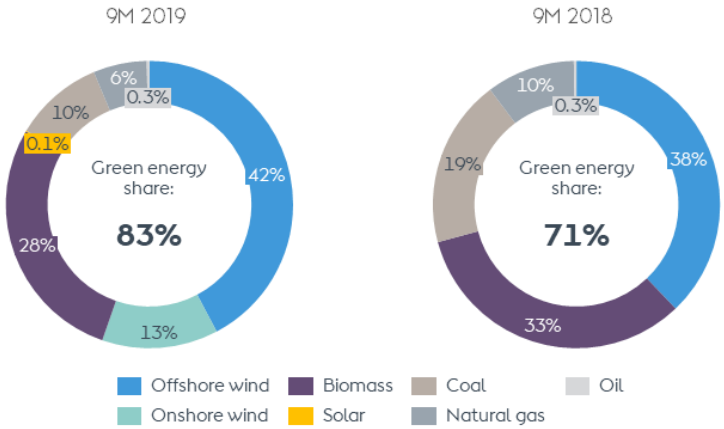
The share of generation from wind increased by 17 percentage points as a result of new offshore generation capacity in the UK and Germany as well as the acquisition of Lincoln Clean Energy in October 2018.

The share of generation based on biomass decreased by 5 percentage points. However, the biomass share of energy generation in the combined heat and power plants increased by 9 percentage points to 62% in 9M 2019.

The coal-based share of our generation decreased by 9 percentage points, primarily due to lower generation at the Asnæs Power Station.

The 4 percentage point reduction in the share of generation based on natural gas was primarily due to the divestment of our 50% ownership share in the gas-fired power plant Enecogen in the Netherlands.

Total heat and power generation by energy source, %



2.6 Energy business drivers

Indicator	Unit	Q3 2019	Q3 2018	%	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Offshore wind									
Availability	%	93	92	1%p	93	93	0%p	93	93
Load factor	%	37	32	5%p	39	39	0%p	42	44
Wind speed	m/s	8.5	7.7	10%	9.0	8.6	5%	9.1	9.3
Onshore wind									
Availability	%	98	-	-	97	-	-	92	-
Load factor	%	39	-	-	44	-	-	41	-
Wind speed	m/s	6.6	-	-	7.3	-	-	7.3	-
Other									
Degree days, Denmark	Number	108	76	42%	1,517	1,642	(8%)	2,526	2,705
Energy efficiency, thermal generation	%	62	44	18%p	77	69	8%p	71	69

Offshore wind

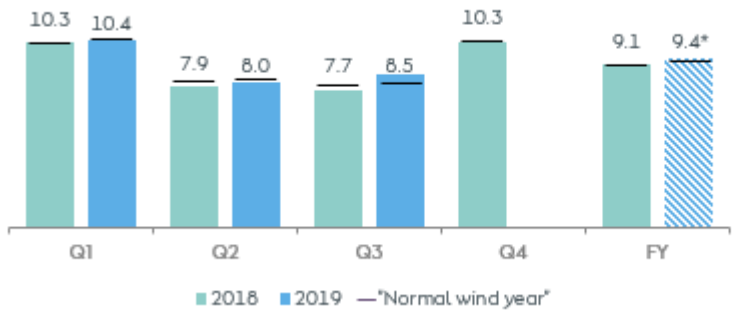
The 93% availability in 9M 2019 was at the same level as 9M 2018.

Wind speeds were higher in 9M 2019 than last year and amounted to an average of 9.0m/s, slightly above a normal wind year (8.8m/s).

Onshore wind

Wind speeds averaged 7.3m/s, which was below normal wind speeds in Texas (8.4m/s).

Wind speeds for our offshore wind farms, m/s



* Indicates m/s for full-year 2019 (if Q4 follows the normal wind year)

2.7 Greenhouse gas emissions, scopes 1, 2 and 3

Indicator	Unit	Q3 2019	Q3 2018	%	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)									
Total scope 1 GHG emission	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	265	633	(58%)	1,383	2,733	(49%)	3,483	3,949
- Carbon dioxide (CO2)	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	262	628	(58%)	1,366	2,710	(50%)	3,452	3,916
- Methane (CH4)	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	2	3	(33%)	8	11	(27%)	14	16
- Nitrogen oxide (N2O)	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	1	2	(50%)	9	12	(25%)	16	16
- Sulphur hexaflouride (SF6)	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	-	0.05	(100%)	-	0.1	(100%)	0.6	0.6
Indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)									
Location-based	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	30	29	5%	96	104	(8%)	151	98
Market-based	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	16	5	204%	51	24	113%	46	221
Scope 1 and 2 (market-based) GHG emissions	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	281	638	(56%)	1,434	2,757	(48%)	3,529	4,170
Indirect GHG emissions (scope 3)									
Total scope 3 GHG emission	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	8,236	8,419	(2%)	23,883	28,694	(17%)	36,234	
- Category 2: Capital goods *	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	73	-	-	74	700	(89%)	1,032	
- Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities **	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	668	784	(15%)	2,199	2,688	(18%)	3,570	
- Category 11: Use of sold products ***	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	7,423	7,579	(2%)	21,420	25,160	(15%)	31,383	
- Other	Thousand tonnes CO_2e	72	56	29%	190	146	30%	249	

* Primary source of emission: wind farm suppliers.

** Primary source of emission: fossil-based power sales.

*** Primary source of emission: natural gas sales.

Scope 1

For scope 1 greenhouse gas emissions, the main contributor was emissions from the combustion of fossil fuels at power plants. In 9M 2019, the part of total scope 1 emissions coming from fossil fuel-based heat and power generation was 96%.

The 50% reduction in scope 1 was mainly due to lower coal-based generation at the Asnæs, Esbjerg and Studstrup power stations as well as reduced consumption of natural gas after the sale of the Enecogen power plant in 2018.

The remaining 4% of scope 1 emissions originate from other fuel consumption, including cars and vessels.

Scope 2

The main source of location-based scope 2 emissions was power purchased by Customer Solutions to cover grid losses in the distribution. In 9M 2019, grid losses accounted for 45% of the total location-based scope 2 emissions.

Bioenergy and Offshore purchased power during standstill and shutdown periods. Bioenergy also purchased power for three heat boilers which generate heat from power.

The rest of the scope 2 emissions originated from purchased heat and power for office buildings.

Scope 3

Our scope 3 greenhouse gas emissions were reduced by 17% from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019. The main driver for this reduction was the reduced sales of gas, which is reported under 'Category 11: Use of sold products.

The second-largest scope 3 emission category was 'Category 3: Fuel- and energy-related activities'. The main driver in this category is our power sales to end-customers. The greenhouse gas emissions from the fossil-based part of the power sold to end-customers was reduced by 15% from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019.

Category 2: Capital goods includes greenhouse gas emissions from the supply chain and installation of the onshore windfarm Lockett, which was commissioned in Q3 2019.

2.8 Avoided carbon emissions

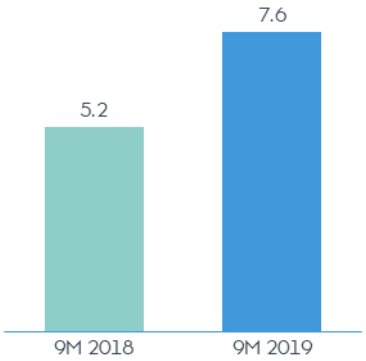
Indicator	Unit	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Avoided carbon emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	**7.6**	**5.2**	**46%**	**8.1**	**6.7**
- Avoided carbon emissions from wind generation, offshore	Million tonnes CO_2e	5.1	4.3	19%	6.3	5.3
- Avoided carbon emissions from wind generation, onshore	Million tonnes CO_2e	1.7	-	-	0.4	-
- Avoided carbon emissions from biomass-converted generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	0.8	0.9	(11%)	1.4	1.4
Accumulated avoided carbon emissions	Million tonnes CO_2e	**41.8**	**31.3**	**34%**	**34.2**	**26.1**
- Accumulated avoided carbon emissions, offshore wind generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	35.7	28.6	25%	30.6	24.3
- Accumulated avoided carbon emissions, onshore wind generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	2.1	-	-	0.4	-
- Accumulated avoided carbon emissions, biomass-converted generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	4.0	2.7	48%	3.2	1.8
Carbon emissions from heat and power generation						
Carbon emissions from heat and power generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	1.3	2.7	(52%)	3.4	3.9
Accumulated (2006 to present year) Carbon emissions from heat and power generation	Million tonnes CO_2e	122	121	1%	121	118

Compared to 9M 2018, the avoided emissions increased by 46% due to the increase in wind-based power generation.

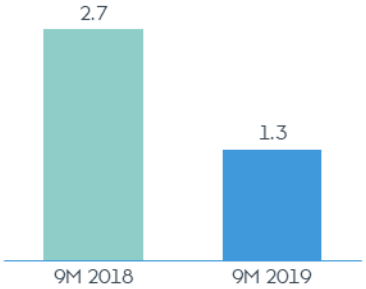
The lower heat generation in 9M 2019 compared to 9M 2018 resulted in a decrease in avoided emissions from biomass-converted generation.

By 9M 2019, we have avoided an accumulated total of 41.8 million tonnes carbon dioxide since 2006. This is the result of our wind-based and biomass-converted energy generation and corresponds to 34% of the accumulated carbon emissions from thermal energy generation at Ørsted since 2006.

Avoided carbon emissions, million tonnes CO_2e



Carbon emissions, million tonnes CO_2e



2.9 Greenhouse gas indicators

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q3 2019	Q3 2018	%	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Greenhouse gas emission intensity										
Greenhouse gas intensity, Ørsted total*	g CO_2e/kWh	≤10 (2025)	62	212	(71%)	76	153	(50%)	131	151
Greenhouse gas intensity, thermal generation	g CO_2e/kWh		271	640	(58%)	160	247	(35%)	222	226
CO_2e per revenue, Ørsted	g CO_2e/DKK		18	42	(57%)	29	52	(44%)	46	70
CO_2e per EBITDA, Ørsted	g CO_2e/DKK		68	287	(76%)	111	255	(56%)	117	185

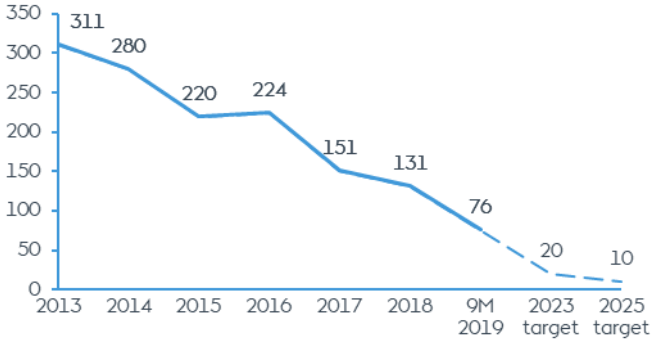
* Additional target 2023: ≤20.

Ørsted's greenhouse gas emission intensity decreased by 50% from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019.

The decrease was due to higher generation from offshore and onshore wind farms, lower thermal heat and power generation, the continued shift from coal and gas to biomass and the lower use of gas following the divestment of the Enecogen power plant.

Greenhouse gas intensity from thermal generation decreased by 35% because of the changes to the fuel usage as described above.

Greenhouse gas intensity, g CO_2e/kWh



2.10 Energy consumption

Indicator	Unit	Target	Q3 2019	Q3 2018	%	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Greenhouse gas scope 1, energy consumption										
Fuel used in thermal heat and power generation	GWh		1,489	2,165	(31%)	10,923	15,814	(31%)	21,827	24,827
- Biomass	GWh		492	186	165%	6,347	6,833	(7%)	10,675	10,432
- Coal	GWh		298	1,720	(83%)	2,853	6,505	(56%)	8,201	7,460
- Natural gas	GWh		653	229	185%	1,611	2,347	(31%)	2,770	6,741
- Oil	GWh		46	30	53%	112	129	(13%)	181	194
Other energy usage (oil, natural gas and diesel for vessels and cars)	GWh		59	65	(6%)	174	177	(3.0%)	227	202
Greenhouse gas scope 2, energy consumption										
Power purchased and consumed by Ørsted	GWh		156	113	38%	503	411	22%	595	493
Heat purchased and consumed by Ørsted	GWh		4	3	33%	12	12	0%	21	22
Share of fuels in thermal heat and power generation										
- Biomass	%		33	9	24%p	58	43	15%p	49	42
- Coal	%		20	79	(59%p)	26	41	(15%p)	38	30
- Natural gas	%		44	11	33%p	15	15	0%p	13	27
- Oil	%		3	1	2%p	1	1	0%p	1	1
Coal used in thermal heat and power generation	**Thousand tonnes**	**0 (2023)**	**44**	**252**	**(83%)**	**429**	**965**	**(56%)**	**1,206**	**1,100**
Certified renewable woody biomass sourced*	**%**	**100 (2020)**	**99**	**88**	**11%p**	**95**	**81**	**14%p**	**83**	**72**
Total woody biomass sourced	Thousand tonnes		232	140	66%	1,513	1,611	(6%)	2,326	2,131
- wood pellets	Thousand tonnes		151	88	72%	1,078	1,186	(9%)	1,721	1,688
- wood chips	Thousand tonnes		81	52	56%	435	425	2%	605	443
Certified renewable woody biomass sourced	Thousand tonnes		229	123	86%	1,434	1,304	10%	1,921	1,539
- wood pellets	Thousand tonnes		149	82	82%	1,028	992	4%	1,462	1,168
- wood chips	Thousand tonnes		80	41	95%p	406	312	30%p	459	371

The fuel consumption decreased in 9M 2019 compared to 9M 2018.

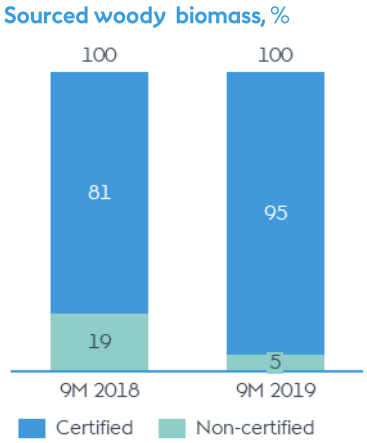
The decrease in biomass and coal consumption was due a to lower generation of heat and power in 9M 2019.

The lower gas consumption was due to the divestment of the Dutch power plant Enecogen and the bioconversion of Skærbæk Power Station.

The certified share of renewable woody biomass increased from 81% in 9M 2018 to 95% in 9M 2019. In Q3 2019, we periodically reached a level of 99% certified sustainable woody biomass sourced. The power purchased and consumed by Ørsted increased by 22% from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019.

The main driver for the increase in power consumption was power used for heat generation in electric boilers. The electric boilers are used in situations with simultaneous high power generation and high district heating demand.

The power purchased and consumed for the electric boilers and for our leased gas storages was not sourced as green power. All other power purchased and consumed by Ørsted is purchased as green power.



3.1 Human capital

Indicator	Unit	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Number of employees						
Total number of employees (end of period)	Number of FTEs	6,454	5,882	10%	6,080	5,638
Employees by countries						
Denmark	Number of FTEs	4,543	4,393	3%	4,454	4,307
The United Kingdom	Number of FTEs	1,042	921	13%	964	898
Germany	Number of FTEs	200	203	(1%)	202	200
USA	Number of FTEs	185	47	294%	115	24
Poland	Number of FTEs	185	152	22%	158	94
Malaysia	Number of FTEs	179	119	50%	135	78
Taiwan	Number of FTEs	78	31	152%	35	20
Other *	Number of FTEs	42	16	163%	16	17
Employees who have left the company	Number	508	482	5%	631	740
- Voluntary resignation	Number	321	302	6%	398	405
- Redundancy	Number	137	124	10%	162	249
- Mutual agreement	Number	30	34	(12%)	42	54
- Retirement	Number	13	16	(19%)	22	26
- Miscellaneous	Number	7	6	17%	7	6
Turnover, 12 months rolling						
Total employee turnover rate	%	11.0	11.7	(0.7%p)	11.2	13.2
Voluntary employee turnover rate	%	7.0	6.7	0.3%p	7.1	7.2

* The Netherlands 28, Sweden 7 and Singapore 7.

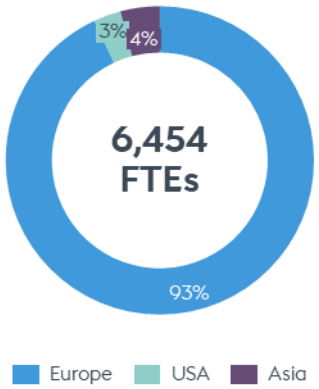
The number of employees was 10% higher at the end of 9M 2019 compared to 9M 2018 due to growth in existing and new markets.

The total employee turnover rate was 11%, which was 0.7 percentage points lower than the same period last year.

Voluntary employee turnover rate increased from 6.7% in 9M 2018 to 7.0% in 9M 2019.

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

Geographical distribution of FTEs, %



3.2 Safety

Indicator	Unit	Target	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	12M rolling 2019	12M rolling 2018	%	2018	2017
Total recordable injuries (TRIs)	**Number**		**75**	**79**	**(5%)**	**94**	**101**	**(7%)**	**98**	**125**
- own employees	Number		27	34	(21%)	30	40	(25%)	37	44
- contractor employees	Number		48	45	7%	64	61	5%	61	81
Number of lost-time injuries (LTIs)	**Number**		**36**	**23**	**57%**	**44**	**31**	**42%**	**31**	**32**
- own employees	Number		13	11	18%	14	11	27%	12	7
- contractor employees	Number		23	12	92%	30	20	50%	19	25
Hours worked	**Million hours worked**		**16.1**	**16.2**	**(0%)**	**20.9**	**20.3**	**3%**	**21.0**	**19.6**
- own employees	Million hours worked		7.8	7.2	9%	10.3	9.5	8%	9.7	9.4
- contractor employees	Million hours worked		8.3	9.0	(8%)	10.6	10.8	(2%)	11.3	10.2
Total recordable injury rate (TRIR)	**Per million hours worked**	**3.3 (2020)**	**4.7**	**4.9**	**(4%)**	**4.5**	**5.0**	**(10%)**	**4.7**	**6.4**
TRIR, own employees	Per million hours worked		3.4	4.8	(28%)	2.9	4.2	(31%)	3.8	4.7
TRIR, contractor employees	Per million hours worked		5.8	5.0	16%	6.1	5.7	8%	5.4	7.9
Lost-time injury frequency (LTIF)	**Per million hours worked**		**2.2**	**1.4**	**54%**	**2.1**	**1.5**	**37%**	**1.5**	**1.6**
LTIF, own employees	Per million hours worked		1.7	1.5	11%	1.4	1.2	21%	1.2	0.7
LTIF, contractor employees	Per million hours worked		2.8	1.3	110%	2.8	1.9	51%	1.7	2.5
Fatalities	**Number**		**1**	**0**	**0%**	**1**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0**
Permanent disability cases	**Number**		**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0**	**0%**	**0**	**0**

Our 12M rolling total recordable injury rate (TRIR) decreased by 10% to 4.5 in 9M 2019. The decrease was driven by a decrease in the number of recordable injuries by 7% and an increase in the number of hours worked by 3%. However, our 12M rolling lost-time injury frequency (LTIF) increased by 38% to 2.1 in 9M 2019, driven by an increase in the number of lost-time injuries by 42%.

Hours worked by own employees 12M rolling increased by 10% in 9M 2019 compared to 9M 2018 driven by a 10% increase in the number of FTEs.

Hours worked by contractor employees 12M rolling decreased by 2% compared to 9M 2018. The slight decrease in hours worked by contractor employees was the result of fluctuations in several major projects. Borkum Riffgrund 2 was handed over to operations in H1 2019 whereas the Hornsea 2 project has increased contractor hours worked as the project continues to ramp up. Meanwhile, the Hornsea 1 project will soon be completed with a consequent decrease in contractor hours.

The Asnæs Power Station biomass conversion project continues to account for the majority of contractor hours from our Bioenergy business unit.

4.1 Responsible Business Partner Programme

Indicator	Unit	9M 2019	9M 2018	%	2018	2017
Screenings						
Pre-qualification screenings in high-risk countries	Number	25	22	14%	22	na
Risk screenings (all contracts above DKK 3 million)	Number	274	126	117%	160	157
Extended risk screenings	Number	55	54	2%	66	56
Assessments						
Self-assessments	Number	17	9	89%	13	10
Comprehensive assessments	Number	15	7	114%	11	13
Improvement areas						
Opened improvement areas	Number	100	83	20%	93	51
- Sustainability management	%	57	45	12%p	45	37
- Labour and human rights	%	36	38	(2%p)	37	35
- Environment	%	-	4	(4%p)	4	22
- Anti-corruption	%	7	13	(6%p)	14	6

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

The 14% increase in the number of pre-qualification screenings from 9M 2018 to 9M 2019 was driven by the roll-out of the pre-qualification process to all procurement categories.

The 117% increase in the number of risk screenings was mainly a result of increased business activities (signed contracts) in 9M 2019.

The number of extended risk screenings remain stable because the increased number of signed contracts are with low-risk suppliers or suppliers that have already been screened or assessed.

The number of self-assessments and comprehensive assessments increased in 9M 2019 compared to 9M 2018 by 89% and 114%, respectively, both due to more assessments of potential suppliers and of sub-suppliers in areas where labor and human rights risks are considered to be higher.

We only open improvement plans with contracted suppliers. Assessed suppliers that are not awarded with a contract, are therefore not required to develop improvement plans. Consequently, the number of improvement areas opened did not increase with the same rate as the number of assessments.

Accounting policies

2.1 Renewable capacity

Installed renewable capacity

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

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

Decided (FID) renewable capacity

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

Awarded and contracted renewable capacity

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

2.2 Generation capacity

Power generation capacity

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

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

Heat and power generation capacity, thermal

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

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

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

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

2.3 Energy generation

Power generation

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

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

Heat generation

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

2.4 Energy sales and distribution

Sales and distribution

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

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

Customer satisfaction

Customer satisfaction for residential customers (B2C) in Denmark is measured according to interaction between the customer and Ørsted. The score is therefore not an expression of customers' overall satisfaction with Ørsted, but is rather related to a given situation. The score is calculated as a weighted score based on a number of different types of touch points. The current touch points are customer service for gas and power, outbound sales and web. An external supplier conducts interviews.

2.5 Green energy share

Green energy share

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

Wind and solar-based generation is computed as the input from the individual plant (wind and solar), as there is only one source of power for each plant. For CHP plants, the share of the specific fuel (e.g. biomass) is calculated relative to the total fuel consumption for a given plant/unit within a given time period. The specific fuel share is then multiplied with the total heat and power generation for the specific plant/unit in the specific period. The result is the fuel-based generation for the individual unit – for example the biomass-based generation of heat and power from the CHP unit within a given time period.

Energy generation based on fuel, wind and solar is added up to a total which tallies with total generation. The percentage shares of the individual energy sources are calculated by dividing generation from individual energy source with the total generation.

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

2.6 Energy business drivers

Availability

Offshore: The production-based availability (PBA) is calculated as the ratio of actual production to the possible production, which is the sum of lost production and actual production in a given period. PBA is impacted by grid and wind-turbine outages, which are technical production losses. PBA is not impacted by market requested shutdowns and park curtailments, as it is deemed not to be reflective of site performance, but due to external factors.

Onshore: The time-based availability factor is calculated as the ratio of the number of hours the wind farms are available for power generation to the total number of hours in a given period.
Total availability is determined by weighting the individual wind farm's availability against the capacity of the wind farm. Availability is not commercially adjusted nor impacted by market-regulated factors.

Load factor

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

New wind turbines are included in the calculation of availability and load factor once they have passed a 240-hour test.

Accounting policies continued

Wind speed
Wind speeds for the areas where Ørsted's offshore wind farms are located are provided to Ørsted by an external supplier. Wind speeds are weighted on the basis of the capacity of the individual offshore wind farms and consolidated to an Ørsted total.
Onshore wind speed is based on wind speed measurements from anemometers on the wind turbines.

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

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

2.7 Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), scopes 1 and 2

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

Direct GHG emissions (scope 1)
The direct scope 1 emissions are all direct emissions of greenhouse gases from Ørsted.

The direct carbon emissions from the thermal heat and power plants are determined on the basis of the fuel quantities used in accordance with the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) scheme. Carbon emissions outside the EU ETS scheme are calculated as energy consumptions multiplied by emission factors.

Methane and nitrous oxide emissions from combustion of fuel at thermal power plants are calculated based on the fuel consumption and a standard factor. The emissions of methane from Fredericia Oil Terminal are calculated based on a specific on-site emission factor and the oil flow. For both methane and nitrous oxide, the emissions are converted into carbon dioxide equivalents.

Sulphur hexafluorides are measured as kilogrammes refilled sulphur hexafluoride gas at substations operated by Radius. For Offshore, the sulphur hexafluoride gas consumption is calculated based on the generation capacity and a standard factor.

Indirect GHG emissions (scope 2)
The scope 2 emissions include the indirect GHG emissions from the generation of electricity, heat and steam purchased and consumed by Ørsted. The calculation uses the volumes purchased and consumed, multiplied by country-specific factors for calculating carbon dioxide equivalents. Location-based emission factors are country-specific average grid-mix emissions factors. Market-based emission factors account for green low-carbon energy purchased and therefore they are residual non-green country-specific emission factors.

2.8 Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), scope 3

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

GHG emissions from purchased goods and services are calculated based on spend reports from our SAP system. All spends are divided into categories where relevant emission factors are used to calculate the GHG emissions from each spend category.

GHG emissions from capital goods include upstream GHG emissions from installed wind farms. We calculate the emissions based on GHG life-cycle data from one of our wind turbine suppliers. Carbon emissions are included from cradle to operation and maintenance for single wind turbines. Wind farms are included in the month where the wind farm passes commercial operation date.

GHG emissions from fuel- and energy-related activities are calculated based on actual fuel consumption and power sales as reported in our ESG consolidation system. The fuel consumptions are multiplied with emissions factors to calculate the upstream GHG emissions from extraction, mining, forestry, transportation, etc. for the fuels. We include all power sales to end-customers and use separate emission factors for green and non-green power sales.

GHG emissions from upstream transportation and distribution are included in the emissions factors we use for purchases and sale and are therefore not reported separately.

GHG emissions from waste generated in operations are calculated based on actual waste generated as reported in our ESG consolidation system. Waste amounts are multiplied with the relevant emissions factors.

GHG emissions from business travel are calculated based on mileage allowances for employee travel in own car. GHG emissions from airplane travel is provided by our travel agent.

GHG emissions from employee commuting are calculated based on estimates for distance travelled and travel type (e.g. car and train).

GHG emissions from downstream transportation and distribution are calculated based on actual volumes of residual products generated from our thermal energy plants. Transportation of residual products is estimated based on end-user locations, and the volumes transported and distances travelled are multiplied with relevant GHG emissions factors for transportation.

GHG emissions from use of sold products are calculated based on actual sales of gas (to both end-users and wholesale) as reported in our ESG consolidation system. The total gas sale is divided into natural gas, LNG gas and biogas which have specific upstream and downstream emission factors.

2.9 Avoided carbon emissions

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

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

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

The following secondary carbon emissions are included in the calculation:
- Fuel used for production of biomass and conversion into wood pellets and wood chips.
- Fuel used for transportation and handling of biomass.
- Back-up fuel used together with biomass combustion at the power plant.

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

Accounting policies continued

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

2.10 Greenhouse gas indicators

Greenhouse gas emission intensity
Greenhouse gas intensity is defined as the scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas emissions divided by the total heat and power generation.
Greenhouse gases comprise greenhouse gas emissions in accordance with the GHG Protocol .

Carbon dioxide equivalents per revenue and EBITDA are calculated using the sum of emissions from scope 1 and market-based scope 2 and Ørsted's financial revenue and EBITDA (business performance).

2.11 Energy consumption

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3.1 Human capital

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

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

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

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

3.2 Safety

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

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

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

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

4.1 Responsible Business Partner Programme

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

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

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

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

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