Quarterly Statement Q1 2021

Financial Results

Performance Indicators at a Glance

Financial and Non-Financial Indicators for the Uniper Group

First quarter	Unit	2021	2020	2019	2018	2017
Sales	€ in millions	21,159	12,891	20,820	21,025	22,253
Adjusted EBIT[1]	€ in millions	731	651	185	350	514
For informational purposes: Adjusted EBITDA[1]	€ in millions	889	811	356	511	689
Net income/loss	€ in millions	842	484	758	130	751
Earnings per share[2 3]	€	2.24	1.33	2.01	0.31	2.00
Cash provided by operating activities (operating cash flow)	€ in millions	408	119	105	620	902
Adjusted net income[4]	€ in millions	594	499	117	N/A	N/A
Investments	€ in millions	157	141	108	118	140
Growth	*€ in millions*	*86*	*102*	*76*	*84*	*98*
Maintenance and replacement	*€ in millions*	*72*	*40*	*32*	*34*	*42*
Economic net debt[5]	€ in millions	2,531	3,113	2,650	2,509	2,445
Employees as of the reporting date[5]		11,813	11,751	11,532	11,780	12,180

[1]Adjusted for non-operating effects.

[2]Basis: outstanding shares as of reporting date.

[3]For the respective fiscal year.

[4]Adjusted net income is used as a management indicator for the entire Group for the first time beginning in 2020. The figure for 2019 is disclosed solely for informational purposes to provide year-over-year comparability.

[5]Figures as of March 31, 2021; comparative figures as of December 31 of each year.

This document is a Quarterly Statement pursuant to Section 53 of the Exchange Rules ("Börsenordnung") of the Frankfurt Stock Exchange ("Frankfurter Wertpapierbörse") as of April 12, 2021, and does not represent an interim financial report as defined in International Accounting Standard ("IAS") 34.

Only the German version of this Quarterly Statement is legally binding.

Uniper applies commercial rounding. Any rounding differences existing between individual amounts and totals are accepted.

The Uniper Group's business activities are subject to substantial seasonal fluctuations, which can have effects on the Uniper Group's assets, financial condition and earnings. Financial indicators communicated during the year can thus differ materially from the figures of the corresponding prior-year quarter and are therefore of limited significance for full-year results.

This Quarterly Statement, and especially the Forecast Report section, contains certain forward-looking statements that are based on current assumptions and forecasts made by Uniper SE management and on other information currently available to Uniper SE management. Various known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors could cause the actual results, financial condition, development or performance of the Company to differ materially from that anticipated in the estimates given here. Risks and chances of this nature include, but are not limited to, the risks specifically described in the Risk and Chances Report. Furthermore, Uniper SE does not intend, and specifically disclaims any obligation, to update such forward-looking statements or to adjust them in line with future events or developments.

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Business Model of the Group

Uniper is a parent-owned international energy company with operations in more than 40 countries and with 11,813 employees. Its business is the secure provision of energy and related services in an increasingly decarbonizing environment. The parent company of the Uniper Group is Uniper SE; the corporate headquarters are in Düsseldorf, Germany. The majority shareholder of Uniper SE, with an indirect interest of more than 75%, is Fortum Oyj, Espoo, Finland ("Fortum"). As a separate listed group, Uniper publishes its quarterly statements, its half-year interim financial statements, and its consolidated annual financial statements, all of which are also included in Fortum's respective consolidated financial statements. The majority shareholder of Fortum is the Republic of Finland.

The shares of Uniper SE are traded on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange's regulated market in its subsegment with additional post-admission obligations (the "Prime Standard") and are included in the MDAX and various MSCI equity indices.

The Uniper Group is composed of three operating business segments: European Generation, Global Commodities, and Russian Power Generation. Combined separately under Administration/Consolidation are administrative functions that are performed centrally across segments, as well as the consolidations required to be carried out at Group level.

Business Report

Industry Environment

Energy Policy and Regulatory Environment

In its cabinet meeting on February 10, 2021, the federal government in Germany adopted draft legislation to establish a legal and regulatory framework for pure hydrogen transmission networks and to amend the Energy Industry Act accordingly. The draft law is currently making its way through the parliamentary legislative process. With this legislation, the federal government is laying important groundwork for implementing Germany's National Hydrogen Strategy of 2020 and for creating a hydrogen industry that includes the necessary transmission infrastructure.

The European Union and the United Kingdom reached agreement on a future relationship on December 24, 2020. The EU-UK Trade and Cooperation Agreement has been ratified by the British parliament and transposed into UK law, while the ratification process in the EU is completed by the end of April 2021. The European Council adopted the provisional application of the agreement on December 30, 2020, and it took effect on January 1, 2021.

At the end of 2020, the government in the United Kingdom published a series of documents, including a ten-point plan for a green industrial revolution and a white paper elaborating on that plan. The goals under the plan include 5 GW of hydrogen production capacity, as well as 40 GW of offshore wind power, four carbon capture, usage and storage (CCUS) clusters and one operational CCUS power plant by 2030. The British government further envisions starting the process for supporting CCUS clusters in May/June of this year, with submissions invited from potential transportation and storage operators. The government consultation on bringing forward the coal phase-out by one year to October 1, 2024, closed at the end of February 2021; a final decision is expected by June 2021. The white paper also set out the government's decision to launch a UK emissions trading system. That system, the UK Emissions Trading Scheme, has been introduced for regulatory compliance from January 1, 2021, with the first auction taking place in May 2021.

The Swedish government's work to develop an electrification strategy continues. In February 2021, the government tasked the Swedish Energy Agency with developing a national hydrogen strategy. The strategy is to be presented to the government before the end of this summer. The Swedish government presented a proposal for reducing connection costs for offshore wind power in February 2021. The already ongoing debate on power shortages in southern Sweden and the need to build a balanced electricity system continues and is being accentuated by the offshore wind proposal.

On December 8, 2020, the Dutch government presented its draft law to limit the use of coal (implementing the Urgenda court ruling) and is currently debating it in the national parliament. The proposed legislation will restrict coal use by setting an upper limit for carbon emissions produced in connection with the use of coal as a fuel at 35% of 1990 levels. In the current draft of the law, this upper limit will take effect from the second quarter of 2021 and will initially apply until the end of 2024. Discussions on the level of financial compensation are ongoing.

In Russia, the competitive capacity auction mechanism for the modernization of thermal power plants (KOMMod) was introduced by government decree of January 25, 2019. The current auction dates for 2027 are April 30, 2021, for KOMMod 2027 (including KOMMod 2027–2029 for innovative CCGT projects) and November 15, 2021, for KOM 2027 (auction for power plants without specific capacity agreements). In March 2021, the Russian government adopted the rules for renewable energy projects support in the wholesale market starting from 2021, but the amount of that support is still under discussion.

Business Performance

Business Developments and Key Events in the Months of January through March 2021

In March 2020, the World Health Organization officially designated the outbreak of the novel lung disease (Covid-19) a pandemic that is currently spreading around the world. Uniper is continuously monitoring developments in this regard and has taken measures to protect its employees and business partners. The measures in place for its employees since March 2020 include working from home for administrative functions and new shift models for operational work. Uniper also has effective business continuity plans in place for its operations and administrative functions, which ensure that the Company is well prepared for such events. Nevertheless, the development of the pandemic and the measures taken to contain it worldwide have had an impact on the global traded markets and have contributed to substantial price volatility in the commodity and financial markets. As of the end of the reporting period, most of these markets had returned to price levels seen before the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic, recovering from the steep declines they had sustained at the end of the comparative period. Uniper has not applied for assistance under the German government's package of measures to help businesses mitigate the impact of the coronavirus. Current developments, as well as possible future developments that were apparent as of the reporting date, also have an impact on Uniper's assets, financial condition and earnings, and have been taken into account accordingly in the financial statements. There have been no market-based changes compared with the 2020 Consolidated Financial Statements that would have necessitated impairment testing, since it was already assumed that the underlying market prices would recover during the three-year period covered by the medium-term planning for fiscal 2021.

The discount rate rose during the first quarter of 2021 compared with year-end 2020. One of the reasons for the increase is the anticipated economic recovery in Europe and the United States coupled with an inflationary trend and associated increases in interest rates and high-quality bond yields. The increased discount rates applied in Germany and the United Kingdom led to a corresponding reduction in the present value of the benefit obligations in those countries. The fair value of plan assets fell slightly in the same period. Both developments taken together lowered pension provisions in the first quarter of 2021. The increase in revenues and cost of materials resulted primarily from the higher average market prices that are relevant for physically settled forward contracts (see also “Earnings – Sales Performance”). Hedging resulted in a net positive unrealized contribution to earnings due to higher prices at the end of the quarter. Gains on procurement-side economic hedges of CO_2 emissions and on gas and oil forward contracts were partly offset by negative measurement effects arising from economic hedges of the sales-side power portfolio.

On March 29, 2021, the Supervisory Board of Uniper SE reached agreement with the Chairman of the Management Board, Andreas Schierenbeck, and the Chief Financial Officer, Sascha Bibert, on their immediate departure from the Company’s Management Board. Their respective Management Board appointments thus ended on March 29, 2021.

The current Chairman of the Supervisory Board, Prof. Dr. Klaus-Dieter Maubach, has been the new Chairman of the Management Board of Uniper SE since March 29, 2021. Tiina Tuomela, also a member of the Company’s Supervisory Board, has been the Chief Financial Officer since March 29, 2021. Prof. Dr. Klaus-Dieter Maubach and Tiina Tuomela have both resigned as members of the Supervisory Board effective at the close of the Annual Shareholders Meeting. Until then, they have been delegated into the Management Board. During their delegation, they will not perform any activities as Supervisory Board members. It is expected that Prof. Dr. Klaus-Dieter Maubach and Tiina Tuomela will, respectively, be appointed by the Supervisory Board as Chairman of the Management Board and Chief Financial Officer subsequent to their delegation.

Markus Rauramo was elected as Chairman of the Supervisory Board on March 29, 2021.

The new members of Uniper SE’s Supervisory Board shall be elected by the Annual Shareholders Meeting of Uniper SE on May 19, 2021.

European Generation

Developments in the first quarter of 2021 were characterized by high spot prices due to wintry weather conditions and significant increases in carbon and fuel prices. Generation in Uniper’s conventional portfolio was higher than in the prior-year period, especially in the United Kingdom and the Netherlands. In the German portfolio, the return to commercial operation of the gas-fired power plants at Irsching in the fourth quarter of 2020 was reflected in the increased generation volume, as well as the commissioning of the Datteln 4 coal-fired power plant in late May 2020. In Sweden, the generation volumes of the nuclear power plants were reduced because of the decommissioning of the Ringhals 1 plant, and the volume of hydroelectric power produced in Sweden, which had been extraordinarily high in the prior-year period, also came in lower.

Global Commodities

While the Covid-19 pandemic had depressed market prices and volumes in the power and gas businesses in the first quarter of the previous year, economic developments in parts of the world caused demand to stabilize and led to a significant recovery in wholesale prices. Thanks to its diversified, flexible gas-storage and gas-optimization portfolio, Uniper succeeded in optimizing the gas portfolio economically. The first quarter of 2021 saw periods of cold temperatures in some of the world’s regions, including parts of Asia, North America, as well as Europe. These colder temperatures led to an increase in demand for gas and electricity, which enabled Uniper to successfully optimize its international portfolio as well. This included both LNG deliveries to the Asian market and especially sales of gas and electricity at higher price levels in parts of the United States.

On January 18, 2021, Uniper announced that Woodside Energy Trading Singapore Pte Ltd ("Woodside") and Uniper Global Commodities had increased the supply of LNG volumes under their binding long-term sale and purchase agreement. The volume of LNG to be supplied under the amended agreement has doubled. The initial supply volume commencing in 2021 is up to 1 million metric tons per annum, and the supply volume is set to increase to approximately 2 million metric tons from 2026.

Russian Power Generation

The earnings performance of the Russian majority shareholding Unipro was negatively affected primarily by foreign-exchange effects and by the expiration of the long-term capacity payments for two units at the Shaturskaya and Yaivinskaya power plants. Factors such as the overall positive dynamics of higher prices and volumes in the electricity market, favorable regulatory developments and improvements in payment behavior under onerous contracts were insufficient to offset the negative effects.

After some delays in 2021, Unit 3 of the Berezovskaya power plant in Russia was commissioned to return to service, and the unit will receive capacity payments starting on May 1, 2021. The remaining investment amount now stands at roughly 2 billion rubles.

Changes in Ratings

The changes in Uniper's Board of Management on March 29, 2021, triggered a reassessment of Uniper's credit rating. S&P reaffirmed Uniper's rating at BBB with a negative outlook dated March 2020. Uniper's rating is capped by the rating of Uniper's majority owner Fortum Oyj.

Uniper is rated BBB+ with a stable outlook by Scope Ratings. The rating was last affirmed on May 25, 2020.

In general, Uniper strives to maintain a stable investment-grade rating of BBB.

Earnings

Sales Performance

Sales

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020	+/- %
European Generation	3,830	2,197	74.4
Global Commodities	23,092	13,739	68.1
Russian Power Generation	240	276	-13.3
Administration/Consolidation	-6,003	-3,321	-80.8
Total	**21,159**	**12,891**	**64.1**

The increase in revenues resulted primarily from the higher average market prices in the power and gas business. A significant contributing factor here is the contracts involving physical settlement that Uniper enters into (failed own-use contracts), which are presented at the spot price applicable on the settlement date – applying the recognition and measurement rules codified in IFRS – rather than at the originally hedged contract price. The difference between the spot price and the contractually hedged price is instead recognized in the line items for other operating income and expenses. The substantially higher commodity spot prices have thus brought about a shift in the presentation of realized income and expenses from revenues and cost of materials to other operating income and expenses, but that shift does not affect contractual cash flows and therefore has no impact on adjusted EBIT. A reconciliation to the contractual revenues and cost of materials that are relevant for measuring earnings performance can be found in the "Reconciliation of Income/Loss before Financial Results and Taxes" section.

European Generation

The year-over-year sales increase resulted firstly from significantly higher spot prices in all of the European Generation segment's markets; due to the Covid-19 pandemic, spot prices had fallen to low levels in March 2020 and recovered ever since. Furthermore, the commissioning of the Datteln 4 coal-fired power plant in the second quarter of 2020, as well as the return to regular commercial operation of the gas-fired power plant units at Irsching in the fourth quarter of 2020, both had a positive effect on sales in the first quarter of 2021.

Global Commodities

Sales in the power business rose both as a result of higher prices realized in transactions between the European Generation segment's power plant operating companies and the trading unit in the Global Commodities segment and because of higher prices obtained in trading and optimization activities. External sales in the gas business also rose because of higher realized prices.

Russian Power Generation

The Russian Power Generation segment's sales performance was negatively affected primarily by foreign-exchange effects and by the expiration of the long-term capacity payments for two units at the Shaturskaya and Yaivinskaya power plants. Factors such as the positive dynamics of higher prices and volumes in the electricity market, favorable regulatory developments and the improvement in payments under onerous contracts were insufficient to offset these effects.

Administration/Consolidation

The change in revenues attributable to the Administration/Consolidation reconciliation item resulted primarily from a higher consolidation effect arising from intersegment transactions between the power plant operating companies of the European Generation segment and the Uniper Group's trading unit in the Global Commodities segment.

Sales by product break down as follows:

Sales

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020	+/- %
Electricity	6,467	4,113	57.2
Gas	13,415	7,894	69.9
Other	1,277	883	44.6
Total	**21,159**	**12,891**	**64.1**

Significant Earnings Trends

The net income of the Group amounted to €842 million (prior-year period: €484 million). Income before financial results and taxes increased to €825 million (prior-year period: €562 million).

The principal factors driving this earnings trend are presented below:

The cost of materials increased by €7,773 million in the first quarter of 2021 to €20,087 million (prior-year period: €12,315 million). The sales trend described previously was a key factor in this development.

The Uniper Group's personnel costs increased in the first quarter of 2021 by €18 million year over year to €245 million (first quarter of 2020: €227 million). The increase resulted firstly from higher expenses for occupational retirement benefits and from expenses incurred to settle amounts still payable to former members of the Management Board of Uniper SE until the original ending date of their contracts. In addition, wages and salaries were higher due to the increase in the number of persons employed at the Uniper Group and because of the special Covid-19 premium paid out in the first quarter of 2021.

Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges amounted to €181 million in the first quarter of 2021 (prior-year period: €331 million). The decrease is primarily attributable to a reduction of €149 million in impairment charges on property, plant and equipment to €22 million (prior-year period: €171 million). Impairments recognized in the first quarter of the 2021 fiscal year related to a power plant in Germany (prior-year period: additionally power plants in the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and Russia). Depreciation and amortization remained constant at €159 million (prior-year period: €159 million). Lower depreciation in the Netherlands due to the recognition of impairment charges in the prior-year period, as well as the non-recurrence of depreciation on the Schkopau disposal group, were largely offset by the depreciation recognized for the Datteln 4 power plant, which commenced operation in late May 2020. Reversals of impairments amounted to €12 million in the first quarter of 2021 (prior-year period: €8 million) and related to generation assets in the United Kingdom in both reporting periods.

Other operating income decreased to €6,807 million in the first quarter of 2021 (prior-year period: €14,605 million). This was caused primarily by the marking to market of commodity derivatives. Income from invoiced and open transactions and from related currency hedges amounted to €6,698 million, having decreased by €7,756 million year over year (prior-year period: €14,454 million).

Other operating expenses were reduced to €6,636 million in the first quarter of 2021 (prior-year period: €14,092 million). As it was for other operating income, the decrease was primarily attributable to expenses from invoiced and open transactions and from related currency hedges, which fell by €7,330 million year over year to €6,372 million (prior-year period: €13,702 million).

Reconciliation of Income/Loss before Financial Results and Taxes

Unadjusted earnings before interest and taxes ("EBIT") represents the Group's income/loss before financial results and taxes in accordance with IFRS, taking into account the net income/loss from equity investments.

In order to increase its meaningfulness as an indicator of the operating performance of Uniper's business, EBIT is adjusted for certain non-operating effects to produce a reliable adjusted EBIT measure, which is used for internal management control purposes.

The non-operating effects on earnings for which EBIT is adjusted include gains and losses from the fair value measurement of derivative financial instruments used in hedges, as well as certain effects resulting from the measurement of physically settled contracts within the scope of IFRS 9, which are measured at the market price at physical settlement instead of the contractually hedged price. Additionally, certain book gains/losses, expenses for (and income from) restructuring and cost-management programs and impairment charges/reversals on non-current assets, on companies accounted for under the equity method and other long-term financial assets and on goodwill in the context of impairment tests, as well as other contributions to non-operating earnings, are eliminated.

Net book gains are equal to the sum of book gains and losses from disposals, which are included in other operating income and other operating expenses. Effects from the fair value measurement of derivatives are also included in other operating expenses and income. These hedges entered into as part of the energy trading business, however, have no impact on adjusted EBIT until maturity. In addition, for physically settled derivative financial instruments within the scope of IFRS 9, further non-operating adjustments of revenues, cost of materials, other operating income and other operating expenses are also made to adjust for the difference between the economically and contractually hedged contract price and the spot price on the settlement date that is relevant for income and expense recognition under IFRS. Since unadjusted EBIT is derived from the revenue and cost of materials (i.e., inventories and emission rights, including their subsequent measurement) measured for these transactions at the IFRS-relevant spot price when they are settled, the difference between such measurement and one based on the economically hedged contract price is adjusted accordingly to determine adjusted EBIT.

Expenses for (and income from) restructuring and cost-management programs represent additional expenses and income that are not directly attributable to the operating business. Other non-operating earnings encompass other non-operating income and expenses that are unique or rare in nature. Depending on the particular case, such income and expenses may affect different line items in the income statement.

The reported net income before financial results and taxes of €825 million (prior-year period: €562 million) is adjusted for non-operating effects totaling -€95 million (prior-year period: €86 million) and, in addition, increased by net income from equity investments of €0 million (prior-year period: €3 million) to produce adjusted EBIT of €731 million (prior-year period: €651 million).

The bottom line in the table below shows the detailed reconciliation of income/loss before financial results and taxes in accordance with IFRS to adjusted EBIT, and additionally provides an overview of what items are affected by non-operating adjustments:

Matrix for Reconciliation of Income/Loss before Financial Results and Taxes 2021[1]

		Adjustments of items of income/loss before financial results and taxes to adjusted EBIT								
First quarter € in millions	**Income statement items**	**Net book gains (-) / losses (+)**	**FV measurement of derivatives**	**Adj. of revenues and cost of materials**	**Restructuring[2]**	**Misc. other non-op. earnings**	**Impairment charges/ reversals[3]**	**Total adjustments**	**Income from equity investments[4]**	**Components of adjusted EBIT**
Sales including electricity and energy taxes	21,233	–	–	-1,359	–	–	–	-1,359	–	19,874
Electricity and energy taxes	-74	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	-74
Sales	**21,159**	**–**	**–**	**-1,359**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**-1,359**	**–**	**19,800**
Changes in inventories (finished goods and work in progress)	-9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	-9
Own work capitalized	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	9
Other operating income	6,807	-2	-5,161	–	–	-2	-12	-5,177	–	1,630
Cost of materials	-20,087	–	–	1,453	–	10	–	1,463	–	-18,624
Personnel costs	-245	–	–	–	-1	–	–	-1	–	-246
Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges	-181	–	–	–	1	–	22	23	–	-159
Other operating expenses	-6,636	–	4,923	–	1	31	–	4,956	–	-1,680
For informational purposes: Subtotal of adjusted EBIT components before income from equity-method accounting and from equity investments	N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	720
Income from companies accounted for under the equity method	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	10
For calculation purposes: Income from equity investments[4]	N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Reconciliation of income/loss before financial results and taxes to adjusted EBIT (summarized)	**825**	**-2**	**-238**	**95**	**1**	**39**	**9**	**-95**	**0**	**731**

[1]Owing to the adjustments made, the earnings items shown here may differ from the figures determined in accordance with IFRS. A reconciliation of income/loss before financial results and taxes prepared in compliance with the Guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures published by the European Securities Markets Authority (ESMA) is provided in the notes to the IFRS interim and consolidated financial statements.

[2]Expenses for (and income from) restructuring and cost management in the Global Commodities segment included depreciation and amortization of €1 million in the first quarter of 2021 (first quarter of 2020: €1 million).

[3]Non-operating impairment charges/reversals consist of non-operating impairment charges and reversals triggered by regular impairment tests. The total of the non-operating impairment charges/reversals and economic depreciation and amortization/reversals differs from the depreciation, amortization and impairment charges reported in the income statement, since the two items also include impairment charges on companies accounted for under the equity method and other financial assets; in addition, a small portion is included in restructuring/cost-management expenses and in miscellaneous other non-operating earnings.

[4]In the income statement according to IFRS, income from equity investments is part of financial results, which are not shown in this matrix, and is added as a component of adjusted EBIT. The presentation within the items of the income statement that make up income/loss before financial results and taxes is used in this matrix solely to determine adjusted EBIT.

Matrix for Reconciliation of Income/Loss before Financial Results and Taxes 2020[1]

First quarter € in millions	Income statement items	Adjustments of items of income/loss before financial results and taxes to adjusted EBIT: Net book gains (-) / losses (+)	FV measure-ment of deriv-atives	Adj. of reve-nues and cost of materials	Restruc-turing[2]	Misc. other non-op. earnings	Impair-ment charges/ reversals[3]	Total adjust-ments	Income from equity invest-ments[4]	Components of adjusted EBIT
Sales including electricity and energy taxes	12,975	–	–	5,005	–	–	–	5,005	–	17,980
Electricity and energy taxes	-85	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	-85
Sales	**12,891**	**–**	**–**	**5,005**	**–**	**–**	**–**	**5,005**	**–**	**17,896**
Changes in inventories (finished goods and work in progress)	9	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	9
Own work capitalized	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	10
Other operating income	14,605		-12,728	–	–	-44	-8	-12,781	–	1,826
Cost of materials	-12,315	–	–	-4,725	–	200	–	-4,525	–	-16,840
Personnel costs	-227	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	-227
Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges	-331	–	–	–	1	–	169	171	–	-160
Other operating expenses	-14,092		12,167	–	15	34	–	12,216	–	-1,876
For informational purposes: Subtotal of adjusted EBIT components before income from equity-method accounting and from equity investments	N/A	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	637
Income from companies accounted for under the equity method	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	12
For calculation purposes: Income from equity investments[4]	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	0	–	3
Reconciliation of income/loss before financial results and taxes to adjusted EBIT (summarized)	**562**	**0**	**-561**	**280**	**17**	**190**	**161**	**86**	**3**	**651**

[1]Owing to the adjustments made, the earnings items shown here may differ from the figures determined in accordance with IFRS. A reconciliation of income/loss before financial results and taxes prepared in compliance with the Guidelines on Alternative Performance Measures published by the European Securities Markets Authority (ESMA) is provided in the notes to the IFRS interim and consolidated financial statements.

[2]Expenses for (and income from) restructuring and cost management in the Global Commodities segment included depreciation and amortization of €1 million in the first quarter of 2020.

[3]Non-operating impairment charges/reversals consist of non-operating impairment charges and reversals triggered by regular impairment tests. The total of the non-operating impairment charges/reversals and economic depreciation and amortization/reversals differs from the depreciation, amortization and impairment charges reported in the income statement, since the two items also include impairment charges on companies accounted for under the equity method and other financial assets; in addition, a small portion is included in restructuring/cost-management expenses and in miscellaneous other non-operating earnings.

[4]In the income statement according to IFRS, income from equity investments is part of financial results, which are not shown in this matrix, and is added as a component of adjusted EBIT. The presentation within the items of the income statement that make up income/loss before financial results and taxes is used in this matrix solely to determine adjusted EBIT.

The net book gain of €2 million in the reporting period is primarily attributable to the sale of other equity investments and of property, plant and equipment.

The fair value measurement of derivatives used to hedge the operating business against price fluctuations resulted in a net gain of €238 million in the first quarter of 2021, due to changed market values in connection with volatile commodity prices in the forward markets (prior-year period: net gain of €561 million).

Revenues and cost of materials for physically settled commodity derivatives (contracts that are accounted for under IFRS 9 (failed own-use contracts)) were adjusted for the difference between the spot prices relevant pursuant to IFRS and the contract prices relevant from the management perspective by a net expense of €95 million in the first quarter of 2021 (prior-year period: net expense of €280 million).

In the first quarter of 2021, restructuring and cost-management expenses/income changed by €16 million relative to the prior-year period. The expenses amounted to €1 million in the first quarter of 2021 (prior-year period: €17 million). A small amount of income from restructuring arose in the current fiscal year in connection with the proactive phase-out plan for coal in Europe (€1 million), which was offset by expenses from the spin-off and transfer agreement with E.ON. In the previous year, some €15 million had been adjusted for as non-operating in this context.

An expense of €39 million was classified as miscellaneous other non-operating earnings in the first quarter of 2021 (prior-year period: expense of €190 million). The change resulted primarily from significantly lower temporary valuation allowances on inventory in the Global Commodities segment (positive effect of €195 million compared with the prior-year period). Expenses for adjustments of provisions recognized for non-operating effects in the Global Commodities segment (-€32 million) had an offsetting effect; in the prior-year period, these adjustments had resulted in income (€41 million).

Aggregated non-operating impairment charges and reversals of non-operating impairment losses recognized in the reporting period amounted to a net loss of €9 million. The impairments related primarily to a power plant in Germany held in the European Generation segment. Reversals in the first quarter of 2021 of impairments recognized in previous years related primarily to a power plant in the United Kingdom held in the European Generation segment. Aggregated non-operating impairment charges and reversals of non-operating impairment losses recognized in the first quarter of 2020 had amounted to a net loss of €161 million.

Adjusted EBIT

Adjusted EBIT, a measure of earnings before interest and taxes adjusted for non-operating effects, is the key measure in the Uniper Group for purposes of internal management control and as the most important indicator of the profitability of its operations.

Segments

The following table shows adjusted EBIT for the first three months of 2021 and the first three months of 2020, broken down by segment:

Adjusted EBIT

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020	+/- %
European Generation	224	190	17.8
Global Commodities	560	441	27.1
Russian Power Generation	54	78	-30.1
Administration/Consolidation	-108	-58	-87.2
Total	**731**	**651**	**12.2**

European Generation

The increase in adjusted EBIT compared with the prior-year period is attributable especially to the commissioning of the Datteln 4 coal-fired power plant in late May 2020 and to the return to regular commercial operation of the gas-fired power plant units 4 and 5 at Irsching in the fourth quarter of 2020. Moreover, higher receipts from the British capacity market caused earnings to rise relative to the comparative prior-year period. These effects were offset by higher price- and volume-related expenses for carbon-allowance provisions compared with the prior-year period. Higher expenses recognized in the context of measuring provisions for carbon allowances as part of operating activities are offset by hedges that will not be realized until the end of 2021, and for which gains on fair value measurement, which were higher compared with the prior-year period, are reported as non-operating earnings until they are realized.

Global Commodities

Adjusted EBIT in the Global Commodities segment were significantly higher year over year. The increase is primarily attributable to the International business area, which benefited from unusual weather conditions in North America and from favorable price structures for LNG in Asia. In addition, the negative market-price-related effects from devaluation in inventories in the first quarter of 2020 have not recurred. The normalization of margins in the gas business had an offsetting effect. In the prior-year period, the gas business had been exceptionally successful in adapting its supply mix to customer demand in a volatile market environment.

Russian Power Generation

The decrease in adjusted EBIT at the Russian Power Generation segment was primarily a result of foreign-exchange effects and of the expiration of the long-term capacity payments for two units at the Shaturskaya and Yaivinskaya power plants. The overall positive effect of higher prices and volumes in the electricity market, favorable regulatory developments and improvements in payment terms under onerous contracts proved insufficient to offset the negative effects.

Administration/Consolidation

Adjusted EBIT attributable to the Administration/Consolidation reconciliation item changed negatively compared with the prior-year period. The reconciliation of the operating segments' adjusted EBIT to the Group's adjusted EBIT with respect to the measurement of the provisions for carbon emissions (remeasurement to cross-segment figures at Group level) had a negative impact. Another negative effect, partially offset by other consolidation effects, resulted mainly from the remeasurement of coal inventories across segments.

Adjusted Net Income

Since the 2020 fiscal year, the Uniper Group has been using adjusted net income as an additional internal management indicator and as a further key indicator of the profitability of its operations after taxes and after financial results – one that also takes into account important income and expense components that are not included in adjusted EBIT but aggregated as an economic interest and tax result – as well as for determining the variable compensation of the Management Board and of all executive personnel, non-pay-scale employees, and pay-scale employees.

Unadjusted net income is earnings after financial results and income taxes. To focus this indicator on the operating business and increase its meaningfulness, unadjusted net income is adjusted for certain non-operating effects.

The starting point for these further adjustments is adjusted EBIT, which is adjusted for the following selected non-operating items:

- Net non-operating interest income
- Other financial results
- Income taxes on non-operating earnings
- Non-controlling interests in non-operating earnings

Included in other financial results are effects such as measurement effects from changes in the fair value of securities and of the KAF (the Swedish Nuclear Waste Fund; "Kärnavfallsfonden"). Not being a component of adjusted EBIT, other financial results are added back to adjusted EBIT in a first step to determine adjusted net income, together with net interest income, so that all earnings components of the income statement are also shown in the reconciliation to adjusted net income. They are then eliminated in a second step, together with non-operating interest expense and income. Other financial results thus have no effect on adjusted net income. Non-operating interest effects include, for example, interest on provisions financed through the KAF, which are eliminated correspondingly with other financial results. Also eliminated are measurement effects on liabilities to minority shareholders. The adjustments additionally include, among other things, the related income taxes, and the overall result is adjusted net income.

Reconciliation to Adjusted Net Income

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020
Income/Loss before financial results and taxes	**825**	**562**
Net income/loss from equity investments	–	3
EBIT	**825**	**565**
Non-operating adjustments	-95	86
Adjusted EBIT	**731**	**651**
Interest income/expense and other financial results	*72*	*-79*
Non-operating interest expense and negative other financial results (+) / interest income and positive other financial results (-)	*-25*	*85*
Operating interest income/expense and other financial results	48	6
Income taxes	*-56*	*-2*
Expense (+) / Income (-) resulting from income taxes on non-operating earnings	*-115*	*-142*
Income taxes on operating earnings	-171	-144
Less non-controlling interests in operating earnings	-13	-14
Adjusted net income	**594**	**499**

Aside from other financial results, the adjustments for financial effects relate primarily to the interest effects of the provisions financed through the Swedish Nuclear Waste Fund ("Kärnavfallsfonden" or "KAF") in the European Generation segment and of other non-operating provisions in the Global Commodities segment. Income of €25 million was adjusted for in total (prior-year period: €85 million expense).

In the first quarter of 2021, there was non-operating tax income of €115 million (prior-year period: €142 million). The operating tax expense amounted to €171 million (prior-year period: €144 million). This has resulted in an operating effective tax rate of 22.0% (prior-year period: 21.9%).

Adjusted net income for the first three months of 2021 amounted to €594 million, a year-over-year increase of €94 million (prior-year period: €499 million). Adjusted net income followed the trend of adjusted EBIT, additionally supported by higher economic net interest income relative to the first quarter of 2020. This is attributable to higher interest rates relative to the first quarter of the previous year applicable for other non-current provisions for asset retirement obligations, primarily in Hydro. Lower capitalized construction-period interest, which in the comparative reporting period had been higher due to the Datteln 4 power plant that was then under construction and is now in operation since late May 2020, had an offsetting effect.

Financial Condition

The Uniper Group presents its financial condition using financial measures including economic net debt and operating cash flow before interest and taxes, among others.

Economic Net Debt

Economic net debt is used by Uniper to manage the Group's capital structure. The following table shows the determination of economic net debt as of March 31, 2021:

Economic Net Debt

€ in millions	Mar. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Cash and cash equivalents	871	243
Current securities	46	46
Non-current securities	106	98
Margining receivables	889	835
Financial liabilities and liabilities from leases	2,131	1,743
Bonds	–	–
Commercial paper	*125*	*65*
Liabilities to banks	*192*	*259*
Lease liabilities	*752*	*761*
Margining liabilities	*599*	*193*
Liabilities to co-shareholders from shareholder loans	*371*	*378*
Other financing	*92*	*87*
Net financial position	**218**	**520**
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	1,138	1,371
Provisions for asset retirement obligations[1]	1,175	1,223
Other asset retirement obligations	*796*	*802*
Asset retirement obligations for Swedish nuclear power plants[2]	*2,835*	*2,916*
Receivables from the Swedish Nuclear Waste Fund recognized on the balance sheet[2]	*2,457*	*2,495*
Economic net debt	**2,531**	**3,113**
For informational purposes: Receivables from the Swedish Nuclear Waste Fund (KAF) ineligible for capitalization[2]	232	223
For informational purposes: Fundamental economic net debt	**2,300**	**2,890**

[1]Reduced by receivables from the Swedish Nuclear Waste Fund.

[2]Due to IFRS valuation rules (IFRIC 5), €232 million (December 31, 2020: €223 million) of Uniper's share of the fair value of the net assets of the Swedish Nuclear Waste Fund may not be capitalized on the balance sheet. Accordingly, there exists an additional receivable from the Swedish Nuclear Waste Fund ineligible for recognition on the balance sheet, and the economic net obligation for the decommissioning of the Swedish nuclear power plants is thus reported too high in the table by the amount of this receivable.

The operating cash flow (€408 million) and divestment inflows (€13 million) exceeded investment spending (-€158 million) in the first quarter of 2021, leading to an improved net financial position. In addition, received collateral increased cash and cash equivalents by €406 million, while posted collateral led to a cash reduction and corresponding increase in margining receivables by only €54 million. In total, cash and cash equivalents increased by €628 million to €871 million compared with year-end 2020 (December 31, 2020: €243 million).

Within the net financial position, financial liabilities and liabilities from leases increased by €388 million to €2,131 million as of March 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020: €1,743 million). The increase was mainly caused by an increase of margining liabilities by €406 million. This also had an effect by the issuance of commercial paper – as of March 31, 2021, €125 million in commercial paper was outstanding (December 31, 2020: €65 million commercial paper outstanding) – while this effect was partially offset by the decrease in liabilities to banks by €67 million to €192 million.

The decrease in economic net debt was – besides the improved net financial position – driven by the decrease in provisions for pensions and similar obligations by €233 million to €1,138 million (December 31, 2020: €1,371 million). The increase in interest rates during the first quarter of 2021 led to a reduction of the present value of pension liabilities. The fair value of plan assets was slightly lower compared with year-end 2020, leading to overall lower provisions for pensions and similar obligations. Provisions for asset retirement obligations decreased to €1,175 million as of March 31, 2021 (December 31, 2020: €1,223 million).

Investments

Investments

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020
Investments		
European Generation	*125*	*92*
Global Commodities	*8*	*17*
Russian Power Generation	*21*	*27*
Administration/Consolidation	*3*	*5*
Total	**157**	**141**
Growth	*86*	*102*
Maintenance and replacement	*72*	*40*

The year-over-year increase of €33 million in investments in the European Generation segment in the first three months of 2021 was primarily due to higher growth investment spending on the Scholven 3 new construction project and to investments in grid stabilization measures in the United Kingdom. Maintenance and replacement investments were also higher, especially in the United Kingdom and in Hungary. These increases were partially offset in the first quarter of 2021 by lower growth investment spending on the Datteln 4 coal-fired power plant, which had been commissioned in late May 2020.

In the Global Commodities segment, investments were down €9 million from the prior-year level, primarily due to lower spending on growth investments.

In the first three months of 2021, investment spending in the Russian Power Generation segment was down €6 million from the level in the prior-year period and was primarily attributable to the repair of Unit 3 of the Berezovskaya power plant.

In the Administration/Consolidation segment, investments were below the level of the prior-year period and related primarily to investments in IT projects.

Cash Flow

Cash Flow

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020
Cash provided by operating activities (operating cash flow)	**408**	**119**
Cash provided by investing activities	**-157**	**-205**
Cash provided by financing activities	**370**	**556**

Cash Flow from Operating Activities, Operating Cash Flow before Interest and Taxes

The increase of €289 million in cash provided by operating activities in the first quarter of 2021 resulted from the positive change in operating income. Operating cash flow was additionally enhanced by the positive change in working capital within the gas business.

The following table presents the reconciliation of cash flow from operating activities (operating cash flow) to operating cash flow before interest and taxes:

Operating Cash Flow before Interest and Taxes

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020	+/-
Operating cash flow	**408**	**119**	**290**
Interest payments and receipts	5	7	-2
Income tax payments (+) / refunds (-)	12	17	-5
Operating cash flow before interest and taxes	**425**	**142**	**283**

Cash Flow from Investing Activities

Cash provided by investing activities changed by €47 million, from a cash outflow of €205 million in the prior-year period to a cash outflow of €157 million in the first three months of fiscal 2021. This development resulted primarily from changes in collateral for futures and forward transactions. Margin deposits for futures and forward transactions (margining receivables) changed by €41 million. Where there had been a cash outflow of €93 million in the prior-year period, there was a cash outflow of €52 million in the first quarter of 2021. Cash proceeds from disposals increased by €11 million, from a cash inflow of €3 million in the prior-year period to a cash inflow of €13 million in the first quarter of 2021. Compared with the prior-year period (€141 million), cash payments for investments in intangible assets, in property, plant and equipment, and in equity investments increased by €17 million, to €158 million.

Cash Flow from Financing Activities

In the first three months of 2021, Uniper generated positive cash flow from financing activities in the amount of €370 million (prior-year period: cash inflow of €556 million). The increase in margin deposits received for futures and forward transactions led to a cash inflow of €404 million (prior-year period: cash inflow of €424 million) and increased margining liabilities. The issuance of new commercial paper in the first three months of 2021 produced a further cash inflow of €60 million. In the prior-year period, commercial paper had been issued in the amount of €45 million. These effects were partially offset by the repayment of current liabilities to banks in the amount of €67 million (prior-year period: cash inflow of €138 million). Repayments of lease liabilities in the first three months of 2021 in the amount of €30 million (prior-year period: €31 million) led to an additional reduction of liquid funds.

Assets

Consolidated Assets, Liabilities and Equity

€ in millions	Mar. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Non-current assets	23,409	21,572
Current assets	21,900	18,650
Total assets	**45,309**	**40,222**
Equity	12,352	11,188
Non-current liabilities	12,245	11,056
Current liabilities	20,713	17,977
Total equity and liabilities	**45,309**	**40,222**

The increase in non-current assets was due in large part to the valuation-related increase of €1,844 million in receivables from derivative financial instruments, which rose from €2,723 million to €4,566 million. Investments in property, plant and equipment during the reporting period were virtually offset by depreciation of property, plant and equipment, at €149 million and €144 million, respectively.

As it was for non-current assets, the principal cause of the increase in current assets was the valuation-related increase in receivables from derivative financial instruments, which rose by €2,429 million, from €7,284 million to €9,713 million. The decrease in trade receivables amounted to €341 million. Other operating assets rose by €227 million. Liquid funds rose by €628 million, thanks to positive cash flow, from €289 million to €917 million.

The main factor behind the increase in equity as of March 31, 2021, was the net income of the Group of €842 million (of which €21 million is attributable to non-controlling interests). Another contribution came from the remeasurement of defined benefit plans, which increased equity by an amount of €178 million. The applicable discount rates were higher than those applied in the Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 2020. The effect of foreign exchange rates on assets and liabilities in the amount of €97 million had an additional positive impact. The equity ratio remained virtually constant, having changed to 27% (December 31, 2020: 28%).

Non-current liabilities as of March 31, 2021, were higher than at the end of the previous year, due predominantly to the valuation-related increase of €1,421 million in liabilities from derivative financial instruments, which rose from €2,477 million to €3,898 million. This effect was partially offset by the reduction in provisions for pensions and similar obligations, which fell by €232 million to €1,138 million (December 31, 2020: €1,371 million), particularly as a result of increased interest rates as of March 31, 2021, compared with those at year-end 2020.

The increase in current liabilities is primarily attributable to the valuation-related increase in liabilities from derivative financial instruments, which rose by €2,745 million, from €7,550 million to €10,295 million. It was partially offset by the reduction in trade payables, which declined by €584 million, from €6,804 million to €6,220 million. Financial liabilities rose by €397 million, from €716 million to €1,112 million, primarily owing to margin deposits received for commodity forward contracts. There was also a volume- and price-related increase of €203 million in provisions for carbon allowances to €697 million (December 31, 2020: €494 million).

Risk and Chances Report

The commercial activity of the Uniper Group is naturally linked with uncertainties which lead to risks and chances. Resulting financial, credit, market and operational risks and chances including their subcategories as well as the risk management system of the Uniper Group, are explained in detail in the 2020 Combined Management Report. The categories of risks/chances, as well as the methodology to determine the assessment classes, have not changed compared to the 2020 Consolidated Financial Statements.

Changes in the Risk and Chances Profile of the Uniper Group

The risk and chance profile of the Uniper Group has not materially changed as of March 31, 2021, compared with the situation on December 31, 2020.

The following risk developments are worth noting:

Covid-19 Pandemic-related Risks
As per March 31, 2021 the Covid-19 related risk situation of the Uniper Group has improved. This is mainly driven by an observed decoupling of commodity markets in Europe and the US from pandemic events and a corresponding reduction in market risk. In addition the delay risk to several asset projects reduced due to good progress meanwhile.

Berezovskaya 3: Delay Risk
Following the fire in the boiler house at the GRES TG 3 unit of the Berezovskaya power plant in Russia on February 1, 2016, a dedicated project has focused on replacing the damaged essential components of the 800 MW boiler. During April 2021 the repair was successfully completed and the plant receives capacity payments again from May 1, 2021 onwards. The risk of a further delay of the project has thereby been mitigated.

Assessment of the Overall Risk Situation

The overall risk situation of the Uniper Group is not considered to be a threat to the Company's continued existence. Also with regards to the financial targets, the overall risk situation is considered appropriate.

Forecast Report

The forecast for the full 2021 fiscal year has been revised against the backdrop of the strong first quarter, mainly due to exceptional gains from the international business of the Global Commodities segment.

Based on the first-quarter results and on the assumptions for the remainder of the 2021 fiscal year, the outlook for full-year 2021 adjusted EBIT has been raised from the previous range of €700 million to €950 million to now €800 million €1,050 million, and the outlook for adjusted net income has been raised from the previous range of €550 million to €750 million to now €650 million to €850 million. For the Global Commodities segment, Uniper now expects earnings only slightly below those of the previous year.

Other

On April 1, 2021, in the second round of its auctions for decommissioning hard-coal-fired power plants, the Federal Network Agency accepted a bid from the Wilhelmshaven power plant, which will therefore cease commercial power generation and shut down permanently effective December 8, 2021. In line with the corporate strategy, which among other things includes reducing carbon emissions by up to 18 million metric tons of CO_2 per year, the Wilhelmshaven site is to be repurposed for future activities in the field of hydrogen. The accounting effects of the accepted bid, as well as the associated income from the tender payment for the cessation of coal-fired power generation and the associated decommissioning expenses, will be reported as non-operating earnings in the second quarter of 2021.

Non-Financial Information

Uniper discloses selected non-financial key performance indicators on a quarterly basis. The aim is to underscore Uniper's ongoing commitment to playing a leading role in enabling the decarbonization of the energy industry and to scaling up innovative technologies like green gases and alternative fuels.

Uniper's decarbonization strategy aims to enable the energy transition by providing a reliable and affordable supply of low-carbon energy. A key element of this strategy is for the Uniper Group to be carbon neutral for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 by 2050 and for the European Generation segment to be carbon-neutral for Scopes 1 and 2 by 2035. An interim target has been set for the European Generation segment to achieve a 50% reduction in carbon emissions for Scope 1 and 2 by 2030, using 2019 as the baseline.

Uniper's direct CO_2 emissions totalled 14.7 million metric tons in the first quarter of 2021, compared to the same period in 2020 which was 11.3 million metric tons. The difference in emissions during that period is largely due to increased output from Uniper's coal-fired power plant Ratcliffe in the UK and from the coal-fired power stations in Russia. The emissions from Uniper's coal-fired power station Datteln 4 in Germany also increased as it was fully operational in the first quarter of 2021 compared to the testing phase in the first quarter of 2020 where output was lower and only became fully commercially operational at the end of May 2020.

Direct CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion by country

First quarter Million metric tons	2021	2020
European Generation	7.5	5.1
Germany	*3.7*	*2.8*
United Kingdom	*2.0*	*1.1*
Netherlands	*1.4*	*0.9*
Hungary	*0.2*	*0.2*
Czech Republic[1]	–	*0.04*
Sweden	*<0.01*	*<0.001*
Russian Power Generation	7.2	6.2
Total	**14.7**	**11.3**

Uniper uses the operational control approach. This means that Uniper counts 100% of the direct emissions of any generation assets over which it has operational control. With the exception of Russia, all data were calculated using the European Union Emissions Trading System rules. Rounding may result in minor deviations from the totals. 2021 totals for Germany and the Netherlands include estimates.

[1]The emissions reported for Teplarna Tabor in the Czech Republic, which was divested in April 2020, reflect estimates for 2020 based on actual 2019 data.

Uniper strives to be a safe workplace for the employees, contractors, and service providers. It also seeks to operate responsibly in the communities in which it operates. Therefore, it aims to maintain certification or certify all of its operating entities' health and safety management systems to OHSAS 18001 or ISO45001 respectively. 97.2% of such systems were certified as of 31 March 2021. The only outstanding certification for Datteln 4 is due to be finalized by the end of the second quarter 2021.

A safety metric used at Uniper is combined Total Recordable Incident Frequency (TRIF). The combined TRIF measures the number of work-related accidents sustained both by the Uniper Group's employees and by those of external companies engaged by Uniper – per million hours of work. Uniper is aiming to maintain a combined TRIF at or below 1.0 by 2025. The combined TRIF for the first quarter 2021 was 1.12 (previous year 1.11).

On February 19, 2021, a contractor working at the Unipro Berezovskaya GRES site in Russia was fatally injured. The injured person was working for a contractor company to reconstruct the guardhouse. The guardhouse is within the Berezovskaya GRES territory but has been transferred and possessed by the Russian Federation for service rendering.

Uniper's functional units and subsidiaries have a responsibility to implement annual improvement measures to help meet the Group's overall HSSE and sustainability objectives and strategy. The key performance indicator for managing Uniper's group-wide HSSE and sustainability performance is the degree of implementation of its comprehensive HSSE and Sustainability Improvement Plan. The level of implementation of the plan is measured and reported on a quarterly basis against defined milestones.

Uniper's 2021 HSSE and Sustainability Improvement Plan focusses on sustainability aspects beyond decarbonization, as well as continuing to build Uniper's health culture. Good progress was made in the first quarter of 2021 with the implementation of health measures, including the nomination of health ambassadors to drive local plans. To raise awareness on sustainability topics in Uniper, an e-learning program has been developed and will be rolled out to all Uniper employees in the second quarter of 2021.

Uniper aims to prevent incidents at its operations that could have adverse impacts on the environment. It has therefore committed to maintaining 100% ISO 14001 certification for its operational assets. At 31 March 2021, 100% of its assets maintained certification to ISO14001. There were no severe environmental incidents during the first quarter of 2021.

An uninterrupted and reliable energy supply is critical for society to function. There are two kinds of plant outages: planned outages for maintenance and unplanned outages due to technical faults. During the first quarter of 2021, the average availability factor of Uniper's gas- and coal-fired power plants was 82.5% (2020: 88.5%). These figures exclude availability data from Teplarna Tabor in the Czech Republic.

Consolidated Financial Statements

Uniper Consolidated Statement of Income

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020
Sales including electricity and energy taxes	21,233	12,975
Electricity and energy taxes	-74	-85
Sales	**21,159**	**12,891**
Changes in inventories (finished goods and work in progress)	-9	9
Own work capitalized	9	10
Other operating income	6,807	14,605
Cost of materials	-20,087	-12,315
Personnel costs	-245	-227
Depreciation, amortization and impairment charges	-181	-331
Other operating expenses	-6,636	-14,092
Income from companies accounted for under the equity method	10	12
Income/Loss before financial results and taxes	**825**	**562**
Financial results	73	-76
Net income/loss from equity investments	*–*	*3*
Interest and similar income	*49*	*30*
Interest and similar expenses	*-11*	*-37*
Other financial results	*34*	*-72*
Income taxes	-56	-2
Net income/loss	**842**	**484**
Attributable to shareholders of Uniper SE	*820*	*489*
Attributable to non-controlling interests	*21*	*-5*
€		
Earnings per share (attributable to shareholders of Uniper SE) – basic and diluted		
From continuing operations	2.24	1.33
From net income/loss	**2.24**	**1.33**

Uniper Consolidated Statement of Recognized Income and Expenses

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020
Net income/loss	**842**	**484**
Remeasurements of equity investments	46	-39
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans	255	106
Remeasurements of defined benefit plans of companies accounted for under the equity method	–	–
Income taxes	-77	-23
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to the income statement	**224**	**43**
Cash flow hedges	-1	5
Unrealized changes	*-1*	*6*
Reclassification adjustments recognized in income	*–*	*-1*
Currency translation adjustments	97	-676
Unrealized changes	*97*	*-676*
Reclassification adjustments recognized in income	*–*	*–*
Companies accounted for under the equity method	1	-4
Unrealized changes	*1*	*-4*
Reclassification adjustments recognized in income	*–*	*–*
Income taxes	1	-5
Items that might be reclassified subsequently to the income statement	**99**	**-679**
Total income and expenses recognized directly in equity	**323**	**-636**
Total recognized income and expenses (total comprehensive income)	**1,164**	**-153**
Attributable to shareholders of Uniper SE	*1,130*	*-53*
Attributable to non-controlling interests	*34*	*-99*

Uniper Consolidated Balance Sheet

€ in millions	Mar. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Assets		
Goodwill	1,767	1,751
Intangible assets	725	734
Property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets	9,808	9,769
Companies accounted for under the equity method	390	380
Other financial assets	968	926
Equity investments	*862*	*827*
Non-current securities	*106*	*98*
Financial receivables and other financial assets	3,945	4,047
Receivables from derivative financial instruments	4,566	2,723
Other operating assets and contract assets	254	182
Deferred tax assets	986	1,061
Non-current assets	**23,409**	**21,572**
Inventories	1,359	1,166
Financial receivables and other financial assets	1,228	1,128
Trade receivables	6,182	6,522
Receivables from derivative financial instruments	9,713	7,284
Other operating assets and contract assets	2,225	1,999
Income tax assets	29	23
Liquid funds	917	289
Assets held for sale	247	239
Current assets	**21,900**	**18,650**
Total assets	**45,309**	**40,222**
Equity and liabilities		
Capital stock	622	622
Additional paid-in capital	10,825	10,825
Retained earnings	4,126	3,082
Accumulated other comprehensive income	-3,692	-3,778
Equity attributable to shareholders of Uniper SE	**11,881**	**10,751**
Non-controlling interests	471	437
Equity	**12,352**	**11,188**
Financial liabilities and liabilities from leases	1,018	1,027
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments	3,898	2,477
Other operating liabilities and contract liabilities	212	193
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	1,138	1,371
Miscellaneous provisions	5,625	5,657
Deferred tax liabilities	353	333
Non-current liabilities	**12,245**	**11,056**
Financial liabilities and liabilities from leases	1,112	716
Trade payables	6,220	6,804
Liabilities from derivative financial instruments	10,295	7,550
Other operating liabilities and contract liabilities	1,050	1,153
Income taxes	119	95
Miscellaneous provisions	1,712	1,456
Liabilities associated with assets held for sale	206	205
Current liabilities	**20,713**	**17,977**
Total equity and liabilities	**45,309**	**40,222**

Uniper Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows

First quarter € in millions	2021	2020
Net income/loss	**842**	**484**
Depreciation, amortization and impairment of intangible assets, of property, plant and equipment, and of right-of-use assets	181	331
Changes in provisions	280	-108
Changes in deferred taxes	26	-87
Other non-cash income and expenses	-58	113
Gain/Loss on disposal of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, equity investments and securities (> 3 months)	-2	-2
Changes in operating assets and liabilities and in income taxes	-861	-610
Inventories and emission allowances	*-180*	*-102*
Trade receivables	*346*	*1,008*
Other operating receivables and income tax assets	*-4,527*	*-8,414*
Trade payables	*211*	*110*
Other operating liabilities and income taxes	*3,288*	*6,787*
Cash provided by operating activities (operating cash flow)	**408**	**119**
Proceeds from disposal of	13	3
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	*13*	*1*
Equity investments	*–*	*2*
Purchases of investments in	-157	-141
Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	*-156*	*-127*
Equity investments	*-2*	*-14*
Proceeds from disposal of securities (> 3 months) and of financial receivables and fixed-term deposits[1]	154	94
Purchases of securities (> 3 months) and of financial receivables and fixed-term deposits	-167	-160
Cash provided by investing activities	**-157**	**-205**
Cash proceeds/payments arising from changes in capital structure[2]	–	4
Proceeds from new financial liabilities	543	627
Repayments of financial liabilities and reduction of outstanding lease liabilities	-173	-75
Cash provided by financing activities	**370**	**556**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	**621**	**470**
Effect of foreign exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	8	-11
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	243	825
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	**872**	**1,284**
Supplementary information on cash flows from operating activities		
Income tax payments	-12	-17
Interest paid	-12	-16
Interest received	8	9
Dividends received	6	–

[1]Comparative figures restated due to a reclassification between the “Financial receivables and other financial assets” and “Liquid funds” line items. Further information can be found in Notes 20 and 21 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in the 2020 Annual Report.

[2]No material netting has taken place in either of the periods presented here.

Additional Indicators

Achieved and Hedged Prices and Hedged Ratios for Outright Power Generation

	Year	Hedged price as of Mar. 31, 2021 (€/MWh)	Hedged ratio as of Mar. 31, 2021 (%)
Achieved prices, Germany as of March 31[1]	2021	45	
Hedged prices and hedged ratios, Germany[1 3]	2021	47	100%
	2022	49	90%
	2023	52	95%
Achieved prices, Nordics as of March 31[1]	2021	32	
Hedged prices and hedged ratios, Nordics[1 2 3]	2021	27	85%
	2022	24	80%
	2023	21	35%

[1]Calculations are based on the Uniper Group's legally attributable generation capacity (the capacity that reflects Uniper's ownership interest in the power plants).
[2]The prices shown include region-specific premiums and discounts, as well as guarantees of origin.
[3]Figures for 2021 reflect forward months, i.e., excluding the realized period.

Generation Capacity

in MW[1]		Mar. 31, 2021	Dec. 31, 2020
Gas	Russia[2]	7,139	7,139
	United Kingdom	4,180	4,180
	Germany	2,912	2,912
	Netherlands	525	525
	Sweden	–	449
	Hungary	428	428
Hard coal	Germany	3,954	3,954
	United Kingdom	2,000	2,000
	Netherlands	1,070	1,070
Lignite	Russia[2]	1,895	1,895
	Germany	500	500
Hydro	Germany	1,918	1,927
	Sweden	1,771	1,771
Nuclear	Sweden	1,735	1,996
Other	Germany	1,418	1,418
	Sweden	1,162	1,162
	United Kingdom	221	221
Total		**32,829**	**33,548**

[1]Legally attributable generation capacity (the capacity that reflects Uniper's ownership interest in the power plants).
[2]Includes Czech Republic. Czech Republic business activities were sold on April 28, 2020.

Electricity Generation Volumes

in TWh[1]		January 1–March 31 2021	2020
Gas	Russia[2]	10.5	9.9
	United Kingdom	3.0	2.6
	Germany	1.2	0.2
	Netherlands	0.5	0.6
	Hungary	0.7	0.7
	Sweden	0.0	0.0
Hard coal	Germany	2.0	1.4
	United Kingdom	1.0	0.0
	Netherlands	1.7	1.0
Lignite	Russia[2]	1.9	1.6
	Germany	0.5	0.8
Hydro	Germany[3]	1.0	1.1
	Sweden	2.3	2.6
Nuclear	Sweden	3.7	3.9
Total		**30.0**	**26.3**

[1]Legally attributable generation capacity (the capacity that reflects Uniper's ownership interest in the power plants): net generation production volumes = owned generation – own-use losses – sales to minority owners + purchases from minorities.

[2]Gross production (own use is not considered).

[3]Germany's net sales of hydroelectric power generation also include pumped-storage-related water flows and pipeline losses from pumping operations.

Financial Calendar

May 19, 2021
2021 Annual Shareholders Meeting (Düsseldorf)

August 11, 2021
Half-Year Interim Report: January–June 2021

November 5, 2021
Quarterly Statement: January–September 2021

Further Information

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