

uni per



Sustainability Report 2016

Short version

Etzel gas-storage
facility in Germany
at night

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Editorial

Dear Reader,

2016 – our first year in business as a new company – was an exciting and momentous time for Uniper. It began in January with the successful spinoff of our operations from the E.ON Group. In June E.ON shareholders approved the separation of the two companies. In September we debuted on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange as an independent, publicly listed company. And since mid-December we've been listed in the MDAX. These accomplishments entailed a great deal of work and tremendous dedication. At the same time, what we achieved together in our first year in business definitely brought us closer together as a team.

In today's rapidly changing energy world, Uniper plays a fundamental role. We make sure that the lights stay on, even when the wind doesn't blow and the sun doesn't shine. We're always there: with power we can produce on demand and with natural gas we source worldwide and deliver wherever it's needed. We also actively contribute to Europe's transition to a low-carbon future.

Our customers rely on us for a secure and uninterrupted supply of energy: 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Our employees, our investors, the media, policymakers, business partners, and the general public also place their trust in us. For instance, they expect us to generate energy without anyone getting hurt and with the least possible impact on the environment and the earth's climate, regardless of where we operate.

As Uniper's Chief Sustainability Officer I oversee how we meet these expectations and integrate them into our strategy, our governance, and especially our operations. In short: into our corporate culture. Two values – honesty and transparency – are essential to this process.

This, the first Uniper Sustainability Report, is one of the ways we live up to these values. Prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative's guidelines, this report focuses on what matters most to us and our stakeholders. It describes the challenges we face every day in delivering an efficient and reliable service to our customers worldwide. It explains what we do to promote sustainability in key areas, from man-

aging our supply chain with integrity to ensuring that we provide our people with a safe and healthy work environment. And it underscores our commitment to continuous improvement.

But the report also discloses negative incidents: regretfully, a contractor employee suffered a fatal accident at one of our power plants in Russia, and there was a severe fire at our Berezovskaya 3 power plant. Both incidents remind us that we need to stay alert and that the work to keep our company safe – everywhere we operate – is never done.

We are a young company with our own culture and a modern approach to working together. At the same time, we can already look back on over a century in business. 2016 marked the beginning of our journey into a new, exciting energy future. We're confident that this journey will make us a more sustainable company with every year that passes. This report documents our very first steps. Many more will follow.

We invite you to come along with us on our journey, and we hope you find this report both informative and useful.

Sincerely yours,



Eckhardt Rümmler



cr.uniper.energy

Eckhardt Rümmler,
Chief Operating
Officer (COO) and Chief
Sustainability Officer
(CSO) Uniper SE

About Uniper

6

core markets: Germany, the United Kingdom, Sweden, France, the Benelux countries, and Russia



In addition, we own one power plant in Hungary. To support our activities outside of Europe and Russia, we operate a trading business in North America and have offices in several locations around the world.

12,635

employees, 264 apprentices, 56 work-study students and interns, and 34 board members and managing directors worldwide work for Uniper as of December 31, 2016.

September 12,

2016

Uniper stock debuts on the Frankfurt Stock Exchange. For every ten shares of E.ON SE stock shareholders owned they received one share of Uniper SE stock.

53%

of Uniper stock is free float. Since the listing, a large number of new investors in and, above all, outside Germany have acquired Uniper stock.

63

different nationalities enrich our workforce. Diversity is a key success factor for our company and one of the guiding principles of the "Uniper Way."

About this Report

This is the short version of Uniper's first Sustainability Report. The full version, which is available online, presents information about our most material sustainability topics, how we manage them, and what we achieved in the 2016 reporting period.

As a publicly listed energy company, we're required to meet the high expectations of numerous and varied stakeholder groups in an increasingly complex energy world. Prior to the reporting process for 2016, we began by assessing which topics and concerns matter most to our key stakeholders. This short version of our 2016 Sustainability Report contains only selected topics and information. The full version was prepared in accordance with the Global Reporting Initiative's G4 core option.

Where can I find it?

Secure and Reliable Energy Supply

Climate Change

Health and Safety

→ Selected content for short version
→ Online Report
→ GRI G4 Index (online)

Energy and Process Efficiency

Resource Efficiency

Innovation and Resilience

Integrity

Local Acceptance

→ Online Report
→ GRI G4 Index (online)



cr.uniper.energy

Our full-length online report contains information about all of our key sustainability topics.

Uniper employee at
one of our hydropower
plants in Sweden



Keeping the Energy Supply Secure and Reliable

Germany's energy transition proceeds apace. Renewable energy is increasingly prevalent in other countries as well. Most is wind and solar. But renewables growth presents the energy system with numerous challenges. For starters: what happens when the wind doesn't blow and the sun doesn't shine?

On cloudy, windless days it doesn't matter how many wind turbines and solar panels have been installed. They alone can't ensure a reliable energy supply. That's when our flexible power plants and energy-storage facilities step in. Consumers in large industrialized countries expect an uninterrupted energy supply. What's more, key industries and thus economic prosperity depend on it.

Our extensive portfolio of power stations (hydro, gas, and coal) makes us one of Europe's biggest energy companies. We're converting some of our coal-fired power plants to burn biomass. In Sweden, we operate nuclear power plants. Energy-storage facilities, long-term gas procurement contracts, and regasification capacity for LNG are also part of our portfolio, which plays a key role in ensuring that consumers can continue to rely on their power and heat supply.

We also provide engineering services and project-development consulting to other companies. For example, we help them run their assets smoothly, provide their customers with an uninterrupted energy supply, and raise their own energy efficiency.



Our assets and
skills help keep
the energy supply
stable and secure.

Ensuring a stable energy supply

Nowadays, everyone takes electricity for granted. We can watch television, listen to music, or run the dishwasher whenever we want to – 24/7, 365 days a year. But Europe's energy market is experiencing dynamic change, particularly in Germany. This change is driven primarily by energy policies and targets. The German federal government, for example, intends for renewables to meet 40% to 45% of the country's energy needs by 2045. Yet by 2022, Germany's remaining nuclear power stations will be shut down, eliminating a large source of reliable power.

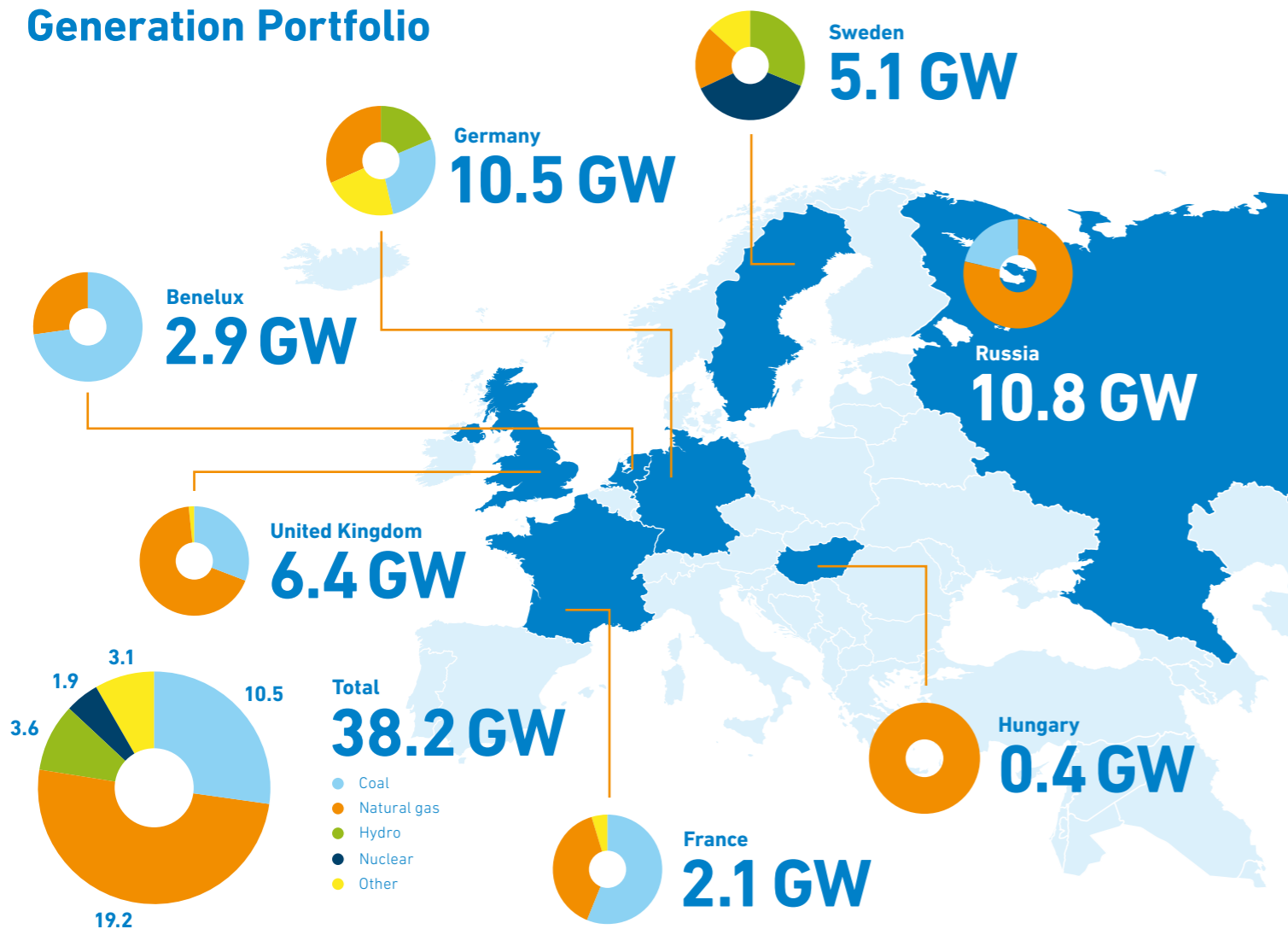
Solar and wind emit no carbon. But the sun doesn't shine every day, and the wind isn't always sufficiently brisk. This happens more often than people may think. It happened in Germany on January 24, 2017, particularly in the windless predawn hours. At that

time, most wind turbine blades stood still. But across the country people were getting out of bed, turning on the lights, and turning up the heat to start the day.

Where does electricity come from on days like this? It comes from reserve power plants that have the ability to balance out the fluctuations in renewables production: gas-fired plants that meet peak demand and technologically advanced coal-fired power plants that can ramp up quickly when needed or reduce their output when the wind begins to blow harder.

We operate power plants at a variety of crucial points in the energy system. Our plants can respond to fluctuations in renewables output fast and flexibly. This enables them to ensure grid stability and a reliable energy supply when challenges arise.

Diversified Generation Portfolio



138.7
bn kWh
Owned generation

<30
minutes
Ramp-up time for
newest gas-fired
power stations

91%
Average availability factor
of our fossil-fueled assets

In Germany, for example, reserve power plants are dispatched with increasing frequency to prevent widespread blackouts. This is having a corresponding effect on the costs of the power system. In the winter of 2015-2016 (from October to April), reserve power plants were brought online on seven days. During the same period in 2016-2017, they were dispatched on 93 days. This situation isn't expected to change, since grid expansion simply can't keep pace with the growth of renewables capacity. In short, our reserve power plants will remain crucial for ensuring a stable power supply.

Partner for wind and solar

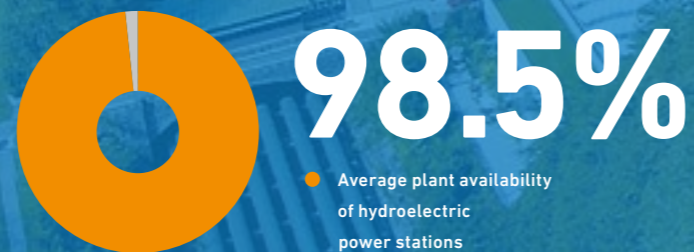
Natural gas, whose carbon emissions are relatively low, is the ideal partner for wind and solar energy. Gas-fired power plants are extremely fuel-efficient and can adjust their output within a few minutes, enabling them to balance out the fluctuations in renewables production and ensure grid stability. That's why natural gas will play a pivotal role in the energy system of the future. We operate gas-fired power plants. We also procure natural gas and thus make a major contribution to the reliability of Europe's heat supply. In 2016 we procured 407 TWh of gas via long-term contracts. This gives our diversified gas procurement portfolio a solid foundation. In addition, we buy and sell gas on a spot basis at Europe's highly liquid trading venues. We sold a total of 1,725.7 TWh of gas in 2016, with 84% going to wholesale and business customers.

In addition, we generate baseload and intermediate-load power 24/7. Our 38.2 GW of installed capacity (including our capacity in Russia) makes us one of Europe's largest power producers.

Our new coal-fired power plants, such as Maasvlakte 3 in the Netherlands and Datteln 4 in Germany (which is scheduled to come onstream next year), set industry standards for efficiency and environmental performance. They can ramp up and down swiftly in response to fluctuations in renewables production. Once operational, Datteln 4 will be able to balance out several hundred megawatts of fluctuation in wind output within a few minutes.

Stored energy as a backup

For the energy transition to succeed, Europe not only needs flexible generating capacity. It also needs other ways to keep the energy supply secure. One of these is to store surplus renewable electricity produced on particularly sunny, windy days for later use. It can be stored in a pumped-storage hydroelectric station, in the natural-gas pipeline system, and in batteries.



< 5 minutes



Reliable energy reserve from pumped-storage hydroelectric stations

We operate hydroelectric stations in Germany and Sweden. Unlike other renewables, this hydro capacity is flexible. And some hydro assets, called pumped-storage hydroelectric (PSH) stations, can switch quickly between production and storage. They can store energy by using surplus electricity in the grid to pump water into a reservoir at a higher elevation. When energy is needed, the water is released to drive turbines that produce electricity.

This enables them to balance out load fluctuations and regulate grid voltage and frequency. They therefore play a crucial role in ensuring grid stability and in integrating intermittent wind and solar output. They can also be used to jump-start the grid after a widespread outage. They currently represent the only technology capable of efficiently storing large amounts of energy for an extended period.

Developing new storage technologies

But PSH stations don't exist everywhere. So it's important to develop other technologies that can be deployed in especially sunny or windy regions so that renewable energy can be stored where it's produced. Electricity always has to go somewhere: when production exceeds demand in one grid segment, the surplus has to flow to another. When grid congestion prevents this, wind farms in the first segment often have to curtail their output or even go offline to eliminate the surplus and prevent overload.



That's why we're working on transforming surplus renewable power into hydrogen or methane. The technology is called power-to-gas (P2G) or wind gas. The resulting gas can be used for a variety of industrial processes, as a vehicle fuel, and as a fuel for generating power and heat. In particular, methane (known as synthetic natural gas) could be stored in the natural gas system and in underground gas-storage facilities without limitation. We've been conducting P2G trials for several years in places such as Falkenhagen in northeast Germany.

Falkenhagen: transforming surplus renewable power into hydrogen and methane

We were one of the first companies in the world to operate a P2G demonstration unit that uses electrolysis. It transforms surplus electricity from numerous nearby wind turbines into hydrogen. During the trial, several million kWh of wind gas was fed into the natural gas pipeline system.



The technology works well. It responds reliably to the sharp fluctuations in wind conditions, is market-ready, and promises to become even more efficient and affordable. P2G's solid performance encouraged us to go a step further by adding additional equipment that enables the unit in Falkenhagen to produce methane. In theory, the quantity of methane that could be fed into the natural gas pipeline system is unlimited. This means that large quantities of wind energy could be transformed into methane for later use, which would have a positive impact on the earth's climate. The P2G methane trial at Falkenhagen is part of a European research consortium called STORE&GO, which will run through 2020.

Power-to-power (P2P) battery storage represents another flexible solution. In the past, battery systems were not suitable for large-scale applications. Together with RTWH Aachen University and other partners, we developed a prototype whose hybrid design incorporates five different battery technologies and 25,000 battery cells. In September 2016 we began test operations. The battery can store several megawatts of capacity and is designed to be used in conjunction with on-site renewables production at industrial facilities.



Our trials in Falkenhagen demonstrated how renewable energy can be stored in the natural gas system.

01
An online video shows you which storage technologies we're developing and how they work.



cr.uniper.energy/en/storage-solutions/

02
Our P2G unit in Falkenhagen in northeast Germany, part of the STORE&GO research initiative.

Supporting the Energy Transition

Walchensee, one of our hydroelectric stations in Germany

2.8m
metric tons

Carbon emissions displaced annually by our hydroelectric stations in Germany

Hydroelectricity: an established and efficient renewable

Hydropower is the oldest renewable technology. It's clean, flexible, and reliable. Hydro accounts for about 10% of our total generating capacity and 13% in Europe. Our 108 hydro plants in Germany meet the energy needs of 1.6 million households and each year prevent the emission of 2.8 million metric tons of carbon based on the country's current energy mix. Our 69 hydro plants in Sweden help it have one of the smallest carbon footprints of any industrial country.

Climate Change

The Paris climate agreement aims to limit global warming to less than 2°C. As a business based largely on fossil fuels, how can we help support this ambitious agreement? One way is by operating a portfolio of generation assets that makes a key contribution to ensuring a stable energy supply in a variety of countries. Our assets can balance out fluctuations in wind and solar output. This capability enables us to support the ongoing expansion of renewables and to help propel the energy transition.

The emission-free energy from our hydropower plants in Germany and Sweden makes a direct contribution to global climate targets. In Sweden we operate nuclear power plants that also help protect the climate. We contribute to climate protection in other areas too, for instance by trading natural gas – the fossil fuel with the lowest carbon content – and by providing engineering services to the renewables industry.

Award for M5BAT

At the 2016 United Nations Climate Change Conference in Marrakesh, Morocco, we gave a presentation on the M5BAT, a utility-scale battery we developed in collaboration with other partners. The M5BAT had previously received an award for climate protection at KlimaExpo.NRW, a climate-protection initiative launched by the North Rhine-Westphalia state government.



Our storage solutions, such as power-to-gas or battery technologies, also provide important support for the ongoing expansion of wind and solar power.

In addition, the increased use of clean-burning natural gas for space heating is an affordable form of climate protection because the carbon-avoidance costs are relatively low.

Evaluating risks and impacts

Uniper is a new company. It's important for us to have a better understanding of the climate-related risks and opportunities we face and of the negative impacts we need to minimize. The spinoff allocated all of E.ON's carbon-intensive assets to Uniper, including those in Russia. 11.2 GW of our European generation fleet's total capacity is fairly carbon-intensive (hard coal, lignite and oil). About 16 GW, however, consists of power plants with little or no carbon emissions (gas, hydro, nuclear).

In recent years our carbon emissions have declined significantly as a consequence of the decommissioning of some of our coal-fired power plants in Europe. In 2016 our overall EU ETS carbon emissions from our generation assets didn't decrease significantly owing mainly to the entry into service of Maasvlakte 3, our new plant in the Netherlands. Its greater efficiency will reduce our carbon emissions per kWh significantly in comparison with its predecessor plants. In total, our power plants in Europe and Russia emitted 72.7 million metric tons of carbon dioxide in 2016 (Scope 1).

We're currently deepening our internal evaluation of the potential implications of climate change for our portfolio and working toward a better understanding of the climate impacts of our operations. Our Competency Center for Carbon plays an important role in our efforts: it conducts centralized emissions governance and compiles emissions data for our entire company.

Centralized emissions governance

At the end of 2016 we integrated the Competency Center for Carbon's activities more closely with our other departments and processes. Above all we established a closer interface with our Sustainability team in order to raise awareness of climate risks and opportunities across the company. The Competency Center works with other business departments as well, for example supporting our Sales team in developing new climate-friendly products.

72.7m metric tons

Direct (Scope 1) carbon emissions in 2016 (including Russia) – the figure also includes emissions from nonconsolidated generation assets over which Uniper has operational control.

0.2m metric tons

Indirect (Scope 2, location-based method) carbon emissions in 2016 (including Russia)

43.1m metric tons

EU emission allowances we purchased for 2016

“

For Uniper, climate change is an opportunity as well as a challenge. We therefore factor it into our business decisions and are working to integrate it into different units, such as Asset Management, Operations, and Sales. This enables us to take a structured approach to this issue.

Klaus Schäfer,
CEO

Uniper employee
at Datteln power
station in Germany.



Healthy People Make for a Strong Company

High temperatures, high pressure, rotating turbines, and high voltage – generating and storing energy is about harnessing powerful forces. And doing it safely. Opinions about what's safe may differ from one employee to the next, and safety approaches and standards vary by country.

But at Uniper we have a clear message for our entire company: our people are our most important asset. Neglecting their health and safety (H&S) would not only be irresponsible and unethical. It would also endanger our business performance. Our commitment to H&S also extends to the employees of our business partners and to the people who live near and visit our facilities. We're ambitious and work constantly to deliver a very good H&S performance.

That's why we've established a culture of continual improvement. Our top priority is to prevent accidents. First and foremost, this safeguards our people's health. But it also enables us to avoid the additional costs of work stoppages and lost time. Maintaining our high H&S standards is likewise essential for us to obtain and retain the permits we need to operate our business. These standards are fundamental components of our contracts with business partners.



**We care about people
and the environment**

Comprehensive HSSE Management

At Uniper, H&S management is part of health, safety, security, and environment (HSSE) management. Its purpose is to provide everyone who works for us with a safe and healthy work environment and to prevent accidents.

It applies to our physical assets (such as power plants, gas-storage facilities, and fueling stations) and to our offices. It's based on clear structures and processes that define roles and responsibilities, set guidelines, offer support, and articulate specific steps to promote continual improvement.

Our HSSE team helps our organization and employees to integrate H&S standards into their strategic and operational planning, business decisions, and daily activities. HSSE Improvement Plans, which include H&S targets and improvement measures, are developed on an annual basis, and progress is monitored regularly. These plans help us live up to our commitment to continual improvement. Our H&S effort considers the fact that our organi-

zation is continually changing and that work arrangements are becoming more flexible.

We expect our employees, managers, and contractors alike to comply with our high standards. We support them by means of guidelines, policies, standards, and management systems. To a large degree, the HSSE management systems of our operating units and subsidiaries are certified to comply with Occupational Health and Safety Assessment Series (OHSAS) 18001, an internationally recognized standard for such systems..

Raising awareness, sharing knowledge

HSSE management can only be effective if employees at all levels of our company are aware of the H&S risks of their job and area of responsibility. They need to understand how to keep these risks under control. To do this successfully, they must comply with all safety rules, procedures, and behaviors.

“

Every manager is expected to lead by example.

100%

Coverage (OHSAS) 18001.
The figure includes only consolidated assets in Europe (excluding Hungary and Russia)



Uniper employees at our gas storage facility in Etzel, Germany



94%



● Completion rate for the 2016 HSSE Improvement Plan

Achievements

We periodically measure the completion rate of the HSSE Improvement Plans for Uniper as a whole and for certain business units. At year-end 2016, the completion rate for Uniper as a whole was 94%; those of our individual business units ranged from 85% to 95%. In view of the challenges we faced in our first year as an independent company, we're pleased with this performance, although we're aiming for an improvement in 2017.

247

senior leaders received training

We conducted an interactive HSSE workshop and training program designed especially for our senior leaders. Its purpose was to build their skills in HSSE leadership. During the course of 2016, 247 senior leaders (including all Management Board members) participated in the workshop, which serves as the foundation for a range of the HSSE programs for senior leaders as part of our improvement plans for 2017 to 2019.

Our HSSE function plays a key role in our H&S effort. It advises and supports the Management Board in developing our HSSE strategy and in setting HSSE policies and standards. It also reports on our H&S activities and performance.

We've defined principles and minimum standards for HSSE management that apply along our entire value chain

Wherever we operate, everyone who works for Uniper is responsible for H&S. Our objective is to prevent accidents before they happen. All employees at all levels of our company are responsible, as individuals and collectively, for helping us achieve this objective.

Reporting our H&S performance transparently

As part of our commitment to continually improving our H&S performance, we've defined key performance indicators (KPIs). One of the main indicators in 2016 was the completion rate for our HSSE Improvement Plan. We track and report KPIs at regular intervals and set specific KPI targets for different units and functions at our company.

Our main internal medium for reporting accidents is the HSSE Monthly Report, which provides detailed information about any accidents that have occurred as well as accident statistics for the company as a whole and by country. It also fulfills certain reporting requirements. Alongside reporting accidents, we also place significant emphasis on identifying, analyzing, and communicating near misses and unsafe situations. This enables us to take prompt corrective action to prevent an actual accident from happening.

In 2016 we significantly improved our reporting of unsafe situations, and in some regions we were also able to do so for our reporting of

Fire at one of our Russian Power Plants

On February 1, 2016, a fire broke out in the boiler house of Berezovskaya, one of our power plants in Russia, causing significant damage. Thankfully, no one was harmed.



near misses and minor accidents. In Russia, the number of reported safety observations, which was already very high, increased again by nearly 10% year on year.

Regrettably, this positive development was overshadowed by a fatal accident that occurred in January 2016 at Surgutskaya power station in Russia.

Learning from experience

Learning from dangerous situations, accidents, and near misses is an important part of how we continually improve our HSSE management. An effective safety organization

transforms accidents and dangerous situations into opportunities for improvement by ensuring that each one is reported, investigated, and analyzed.

We've developed processes and procedures for these purposes. They include issuing HSE Alerts on imminent dangers or threats. We investigate every accident and near miss with the potential for a severe accident. An investigation's scope and methods reflect the severity of the accident.

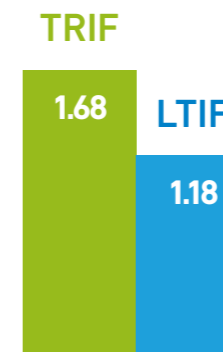
Analyzing accidents using BSCAT

Identifying a risky situation and eliminating its causes are easier said than done. In the case of accidents

whose severity is rated as very high and near misses whose potential severity is rated as very high, our generation fleet conducts a software-based investigation and analysis using the widely respected barrier-based systematic cause analysis technique (BSCAT). BSCAT not only seeks to identify an accident's direct causes but also the circumstances that made it more likely and the barriers that failed to prevent it or were lacking. We use the findings to take corrective and preventive action.

1

Fatal accident that occurred at one of our power stations in Russia¹⁾



The total recordable injury frequency (TRIF) index indicates the number of accidents suffered by Uniper and contractor employees per million hours of work.

The lost-time injury frequency (LTIF) index indicates the number of lost-time accidents experienced by Uniper and contractor employees per million hours of work.

30,198

Number of unsafe situations reported by employees

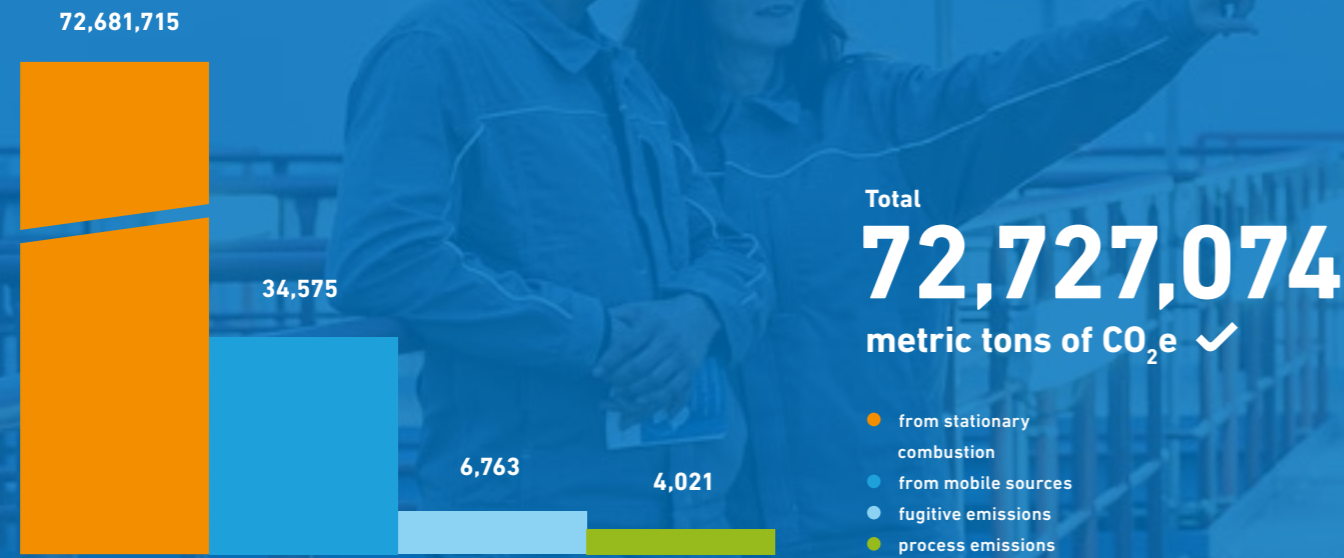
1) A 26-year-old contractor employee fell from a height of 28 meters and suffered fatal injuries. In line with our policies, the accident was investigated and analyzed by our own and independent experts.

Figures

Our sustainability reporting is aligned with recognized standards such as the widely established Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) guidelines. This report was prepared in accordance with the GRI's G4 core option. Selected contents were independently audited and are identified in this report by the "audited" check symbol.

Direct CO₂ Emissions

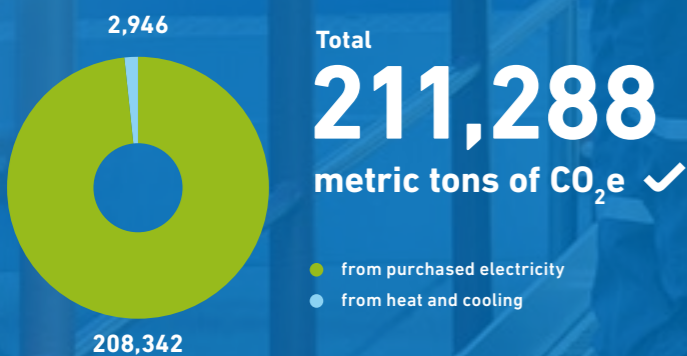
Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 1 (including Russia)



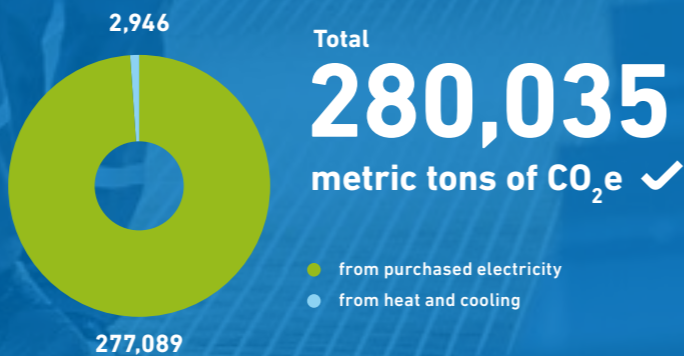
These figures also include emissions from nonconsolidated generation assets over which Uniper has operational control.

Indirect CO₂ Emissions

Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2, location-based method (including Russia)



Greenhouse Gas Protocol Scope 2, market-based method (including Russia)



Scope 1 Emissions ✓

Overview of Scope 1 Emissions by Company and Country

Company	Country	Scope 1 Emissions
Uniper Kraftwerke GmbH	DE	18,435,818
Uniper UK Limited	GB	8,448,128
Sydkraft Thermal Power AB	SE	229,035
Sydkraft Hydropower AB	SE	0
Uniper Benelux N.V.	NL	11,311,937
Uniper France Power	FR	4,252,552
Uniper Hungary Energetikai Kft.	HU	561,341
OKG	SE	1,730
Unipro	RU	29,435,648
Other ¹⁾	DE, GB, AT	50,885

¹⁾ Other includes Uniper gas-storage facilities owned in Germany and the United Kingdom. It includes also gas-storage facilities operated in Austria.

Significant Air Emissions ¹⁾

Includes NO_x (nitrogen oxides), SO₂ (sulfur dioxides), and particulate emissions

Metric tons	DE	FR	GB	HU ²⁾	NL	RU	SE ³⁾	Total
NO _x emissions	11,578	2,667	6,368	118	3,162	43,475	59	67,427 ✓
SO ₂ emissions	7,302	1,736	2,125	n/a	2,524	8,273	7	21,967 ✓
Particulate emissions	203	95	80	n/a	66	1,559	1	2,004

¹⁾ Figures only include fully consolidated thermal power stations.

²⁾ Our only consolidated power plant in Hungary is gas-fired; its SO₂ and particulate emissions are not material and are therefore not included.

³⁾ We did not operate steam power plants in Sweden in 2016, only a number of combined-cycle gas turbines.

Hazardous and Nonhazardous Operational Waste ✓

Total hazardous and nonhazardous waste (disposed, recovered)

Metric tons	DE	FR	GB	HU	NL	RU	SE	Total
Hazardous operational waste disposed	1,085	331	798	2	4,904	138,052	125	145,294
Hazardous operational waste recovered	439	170	1,015	12	88	3,867	69	5,660
Nonhazardous operational waste disposed	518	1,203	3,177	12	270	6,545	131	11,856
Nonhazardous operational waste recovered	12,467	379	6,930	3	595	2,332	1,201	23,907

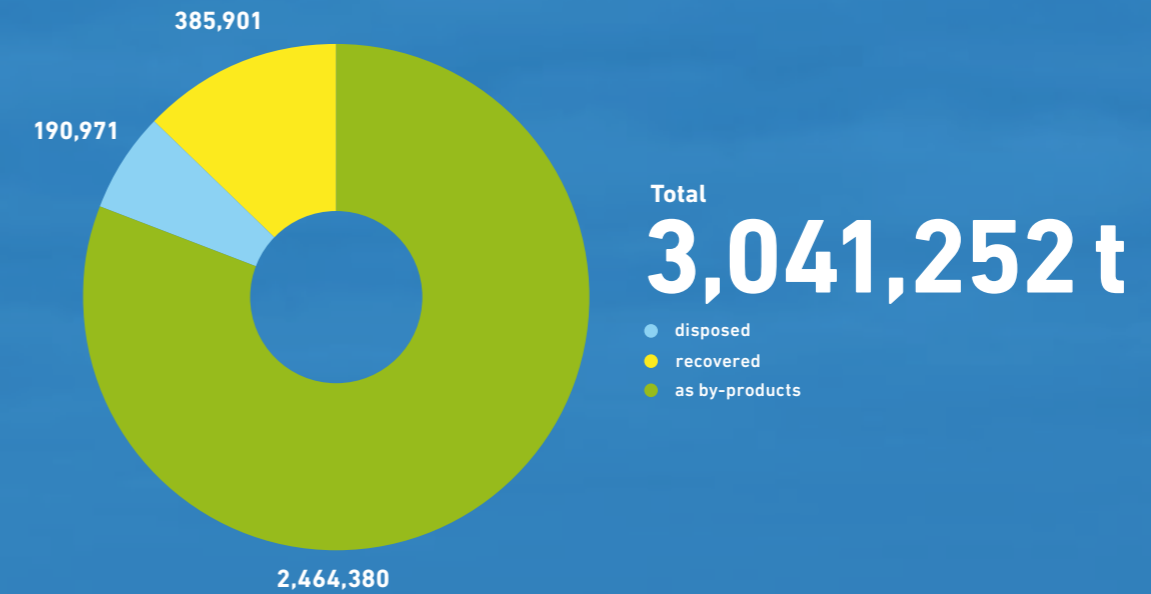
Ash, Slag, and Gypsum (Broken Down) ✓

Ash, slag, and gypsum by outcome and country

Metric tons	DE	FR	GB	NL	RU	Total
Ash disposed	-	-	21,100	-	138,158	159,258
Slag disposed	-	-	19,700	-	12,013	31,713
Gypsum disposed	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ash recovered	11,390	219,996	14,883	-	-	246,269
Slag recovered	29,150	7,864	-	-	2,933	39,947
Gypsum recovered	2,860	38,925	57,900	-	-	99,685
Ash by-product	816,470	-	217,400	371,000	-	1,404,870
Slag by-product	96,220	-	22,600	83,000	-	201,820
Gypsum by-product	664,690	-	-	193,000	-	857,690
Total	1,620,780	266,785	353,583	647,000	153,104	3,041,252

Ash, Slag, and Gypsum (Total)

Total ash, slag, and gypsum (disposed, recovered, by-product)



Water Withdrawal Used for Cooling¹⁾

Fresh groundwater, municipal water, fresh surface water, rainwater, and seawater

Cubic meters	DE	GB	HU	NL	RU	SE	Total
Fresh groundwater withdrawal	97,105	-	-	-	-	-	97,105
Municipal water withdrawal	11,498,009	-	-	-	-	1,050	11,499,059
Fresh surface water withdrawal	288,422,042	51,640,201	201,223,339	110,368,074	328,739,079	-	980,392,735
Rainwater	37,700	-	-	-	-	-	37,700
Seawater withdrawal	531,943,436	476,880,389	-	2,192,179,354	-	2,243,424,024	5,444,427,203
Sum	831,998,292	528,520,590	201,223,339	2,302,547,428	328,739,079	2,243,425,074	6,436,453,802

1) Figures only include fully consolidated thermal power stations and nuclear power stations. The table does not include figures from France. Our power station there (Emile Huchet) has a special cooling system for which water is not classified as cooling water. Nevertheless, we report our water withdrawal there because we consider it relevant from a country perspective (2016: 14,036,797 cubic meters).

Health and Safety¹⁾

Key safety figures for Uniper employees and contractors

	Employees	Contractors
Fatalities	-	1
Lost Time Incidents	18 ✓	29
Total Recordable Incidents	27 ✓	40
First Aid Cases	226	153
Near misses	328	280

1) Figures include reported accidents in Russia.

Total Number of Employees

By employment contract and gender

Employee structure	Male	Female	Total
Managing directors/board members	30	4	34
Permanent staff	9,218	2,822	12,040
Temporary staff	375	220	595
Interns/Work-study students	35	21	56
Apprentices	232	32	264
Total	9,890	3,099	12,989



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Our comprehensive online report contains all figures for our material topics.

Uniper employee at Maasvlakte power station, Rotterdam, Netherlands.

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