W.E.B

web.energy

WEB Windenergie AG

Integrated Sustainability and Annual Report

2021

W.E.B Group KPIs

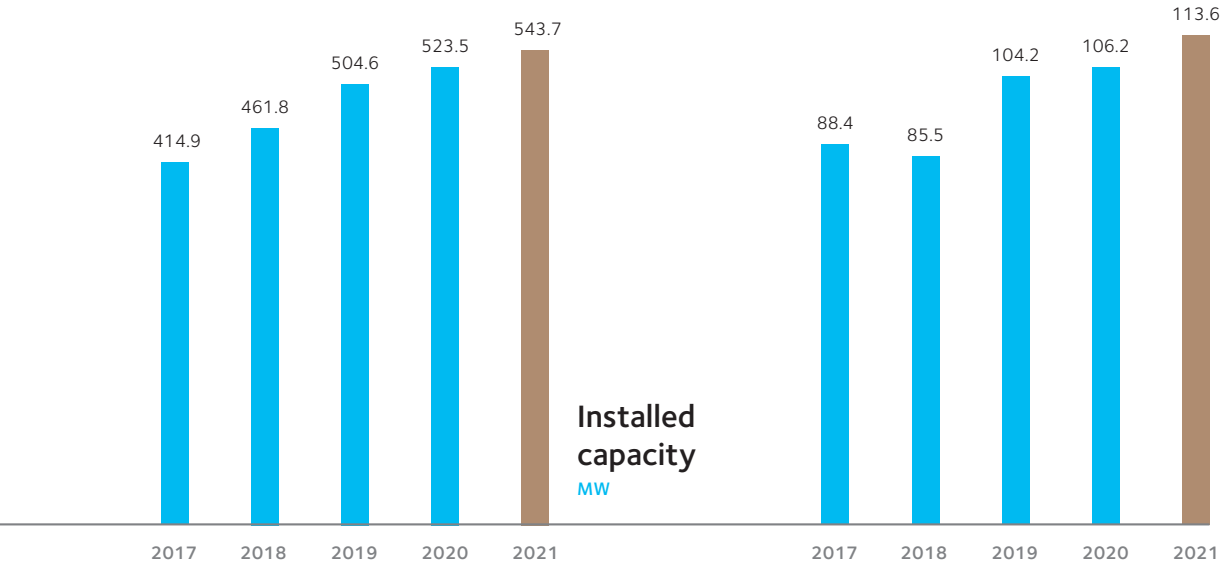
Financial KPIs	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EUR million					
Revenue	88.4	85.5	104.2	106.2	113.6
Operating profit	27.5	24.0	32.2	28.6	31.4
Net financial result	–8.4	–10.1	–10.4	–8.6	–9.3
Profit before tax	19.1	13.8	21.8	20.0	22.2
Profit after tax	15.9	10.6	16.5	15.5	17.1
Earnings per share[1] (EUR)	4.8	2.8	4.6	4.1	4.7
Balance sheet total	510.4	550.2	627.5	610.3	672.9
Equity	124.3	140.7	150.3	150.0	182.2
Equity ratio (%)	24.4	25.6	24.0	24.6	27.1
Cash flow from operating activities	56.4	50.5	64.1	68.5	69.0
Investments	22.3	70.0	78.5	44.1	53.0
Return on equity (%)	12.5	8.0	11.4	10.3	10.3

Electricity generation	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MWh					
Wind power	991,599	949,253	1,186,684	1,272,488	1,207,399
Solar power	13,642	19,046	21,833	22,450	23,302
Hydroelectric power	6,177	6,138	6,739	7,196	6,627
Total electricity generation	**1,011,418**	**974,437**	**1,215,256**	**1,302,135**	**1,237,329**

Installed capacity	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
MW as of 12/31					
Austria	207.5	228.4	230.1	230.9	243.6
France	63.2	84.8	84.8	102.8	102.8
Germany	97.7	96.3	99.7	99.7	99.7
Canada	21.8	21.8	39.8	39.8	39.8
Italy	6.4	12.3	32.1	32.1	32.1
USA	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	16.6
Czech Republic	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Total generating capacity	**414.9**	**461.8**	**504.6**	**523.5**	**543.7**

Power plants	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Number as of 12/31					
Austria	130	137	138	142	147
Germany	53	53	48	48	48
France	33	39	39	44	44
Canada	20	20	25	25	25
Italy	2	4	10	10	10
Czech Republic	8	8	8	8	8
USA	5	5	5	5	7
Total power plants	**251**	**266**	**273**	**282**	**289**

[1] The values have been adjusted due to the 1:10 stock split in June 2021.

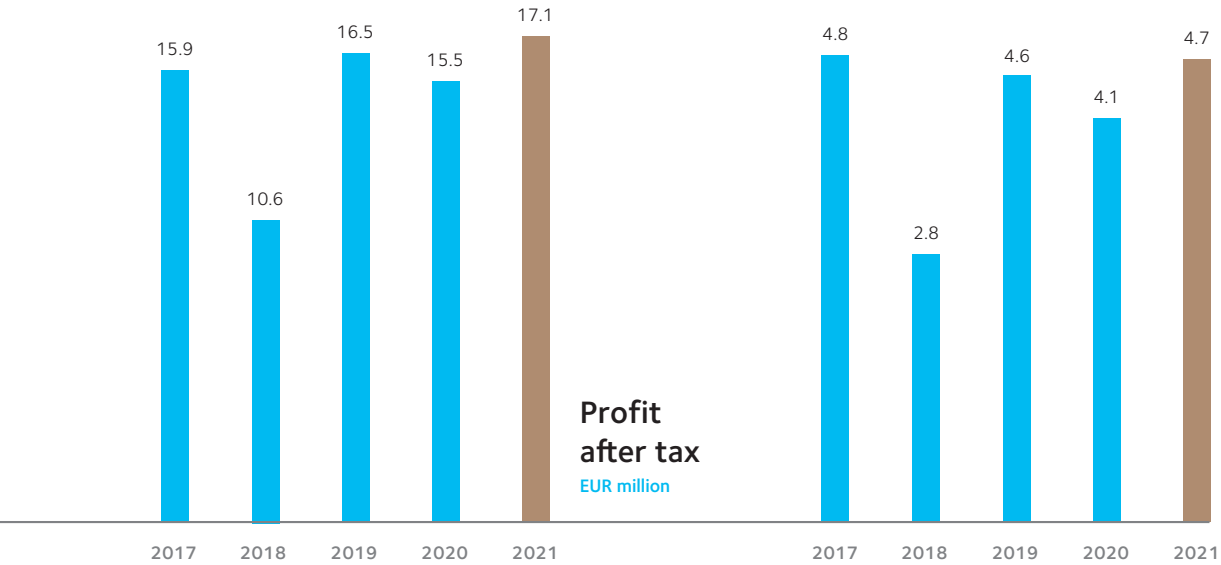


Installed capacity

MW

Revenue

EUR million

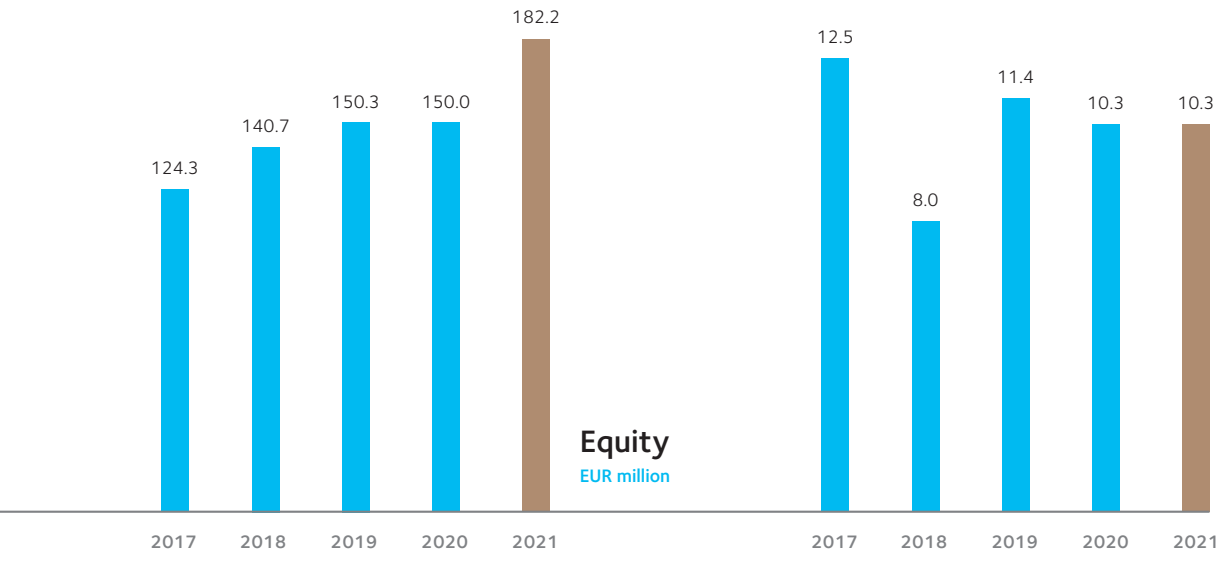


Profit after tax

EUR million

Earnings per share[1]

EUR



Equity

EUR million

Return on equity

%

[1] The values have been adjusted due to the 1:10 stock split in June 2021.

Decarbonization pays off

Encounters

When we started preparing this annual report, we wanted to give it the title "Encounters". Looking back at 2021 inspired this idea, because for the first time since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, we were able to invite investors to live events. What's more, we were able to do so against the backdrop of an extremely successful capital increase. In Grafenschlag we celebrated the construction of the first Waldviertel wind farm in almost 25 years with a wind farm walking tour—with overwhelming support from the local people.

Already in summer 2021, the price of electricity began to go up due to rising gas prices. At first, this was mainly reflected on the stock exchanges. In the meantime, prices have reached unprecedented heights, not least due to the war in Ukraine, and are now also having an impact on energy customers.

At a time like this, it is clearer than ever that when there is enough renewable electricity in the grid, then prices will fall. But we have far too few wind and solar power plants available.

We as a society need an even stronger expansion of renewable energy sources—as quickly as possible.

2021

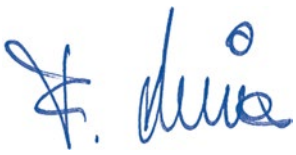
Key performance indicators »

A new impetus for the energy transition

Last year, renewables received strong support from a surprising source: the industrial sector. Faced with unprecedented electricity prices, it has (one is tempted to add: "finally") come around and is now pushing for the expansion of wind farms and solar power plants. This has injected further dynamism into our business: in addition to the fight against climate change, safeguarding Europe's position as a place to do business is becoming another important motivation for the energy transition.

That increases the pressure on policymakers to push for greater use of renewables. An exodus of industry from Europe would have disastrous consequences. An important impetus in Austria will come from the new Renewable Energy Expansion Act (*Erneuerbaren-Ausbau-Gesetz*), which provides the framework for meeting Austria's climate targets. When finally followed by corresponding implementation at the level of the provinces, Austria's goal of climate neutrality by 2040 still seems achievable.

As in the past, W.E.B will remain fully engaged and committed to achieving this ambitious goal. As a driving force behind the energy transition, we have proven in the past that environmental and economic concerns need not be in opposition—through innovative solutions, they can be brought into harmony with a view to the future. Last year's extremely successful capital increase puts us in a position to continue to pursue our growth strategy energetically. After all, we do not have much time left to achieve the 1.5 °C target set at the Paris Climate Conference. The global community needs to deepen its commitment to decarbonization. All the numerous political announcements must now be followed up by action.



Frank Dumeier
Chief Executive Officer

Michael Trcka
Chief Financial Officer

Contents

STAKEHOLDERS & GOVERNANCE

44

GROUP MANAGEMENT REPORT

70

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

100

2021 at a glance

REVENUE

EUR **113.6** million

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT

EUR **17.1** million

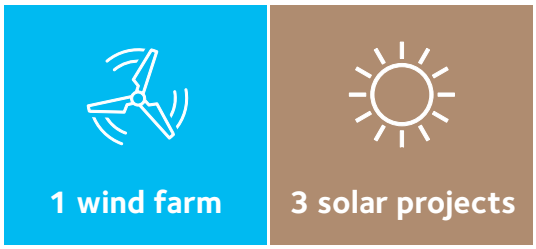
ELECTRICITY GENERATION

1.2 TWh

INCREASE IN CAPACITY

over **20** MW

of newly installed capacity



First **solar power projects** put into operation **in the USA**

In 2021 ...

... we were to be found on many construction sites.

The past year provides a first taste of the future of W.E.B's international growth strategy. We worked on the implementation of a total of seven projects in Austria and the USA.
In Grafenschlag in the Waldviertel region of Austria, we celebrated the commissioning of the first W.E.B wind farm in our home region in almost 25 years. In addition, a solar power plant was installed in Austria as part of the energy transition partnership. Successes in the United States rounded out the year, with W.E.B's first solar projects in the USA connected to the grid in Brookfield and Brimfield.

Three further wind power projects with a total capacity of almost 50 MW were launched in 2021: two in the Weinviertel region and one in the USA.

SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENT

EUR 25.2 million

subscription volume
for the 2021 capital increase

1,183

new shareholders

+24.6 %

increase in the **annual average price of the share**

W.E.B GREEN ELECTRICITY

For the 5th time in a row

Driver of the Electricity Future

in the Austrian
Green Energy Ranking

+74 %

supplied metering points

51

new *ella* charging points

... the W.E.B family grew.

2021 provided impressive demonstration of just how many people want to join W.E.B on the path towards a sustainable future. In the course of the capital increase, 413 investors subscribed for new shares with a total volume of EUR 25.2 million. Throughout the year, we welcomed a total of 1,183 new shareholders to W.E.B's world.

We also welcomed countless new green electricity customers. We now supply electricity from our Austrian power plants to 74% more metering points than in the previous year. In their green energy ranking, WWF and GLOBAL 2000 confirmed for the fifth time in a row that this electricity is especially sustainable.

Ella also experienced growth. In 2021, 51 new charging points were installed, expanding the ella network to 241 charging points throughout Austria. This shows that electrical mobility is on the rise too!

INTERVIEW WITH THE W.E.B MANAGEMENT BOARD

Frank Dumeier and Michael Trcka

“Decarbonization truly pays off …”

The two members of the Management Board of WEB Windenergie AG, Frank Dumeier and Michael Trcka, talk about rapidly rising electricity prices, increased interest in renewable energy, ambitious growth plans, and an extremely successful capital increase.

In 2021, the global economy recovered to a certain degree after the first year of the pandemic, but energy markets experienced some turbulence. What kind of year did W.E.B have overall in this environment?

Dumeier: It was a mixed bag. 2021 wind levels were significantly below the long-term average, and even below the previous year's levels, which were themselves already below average. That also reduced our electricity generation, even though we commissioned about 20 MW of additional generation capacity.

Trcka: On the other hand, electricity prices rose to record levels in the fourth quarter, which generated additional revenue for us. So on balance, our profit is back at the previous year's very solid level despite lower generation and sales volumes. And of course, we have to mention the capital increase we carried out in the fall, which can only be described as a huge success.

Let's go into a little more detail. What specifically happened in terms of wind levels and generation, and what were the reasons behind it?

Dumeier: The main reason for the lower level of generation was a prolonged period in Europe without wind. Only in three out of twelve months were we able to achieve or exceed our targets; throughout the rest of the year, electricity generation fell below them. There were several meteorological reasons for this. The two major factors were a polar vortex split in the winter and spring, and high pressure systems over Europe in the summer that blocked the troughs of Atlantic low pressure systems. As a result, wind levels in Europe remained 8.4% below the long-term average, making 2021 the second worst wind year for us since the turn of the century. This hit us especially hard in Germany (–15.2%) and France (–13.2%). At 1,237 GWh, generation in 2021 was 65 GWh lower than the previous year—just under 5% lower.

And how was the situation in North America?

Dumeier: Much better: our North American wind farm generation level was 5% above target. This shows that our strategy of spreading out our sites internationally is on the right track, since the weather systems in Europe and North America are different. More and more, this allows weaker wind years in Europe to be offset by stronger performance on the other side of the Atlantic, or vice versa. More than 60% of our generation now comes from our international markets, with Canada and the USA already accounting for over 20%.

By the way, our systems continued to run as reliably as a Swiss watch, with technical availability once again reaching a peak of 98.5%. This was

achieved despite ongoing challenges arising from COVID-19, in response to which our team once again demonstrated tremendous flexibility.

As you mentioned, weaker generation was mostly offset by the trend in electricity prices. Can you explain that in a little more detail?

Trcka: We saw a massive increase in electricity prices in the fourth quarter all around the world. One of the main drivers was a global rise in natural gas prices, exacerbated in Europe by the Ukraine war and uncertainties surrounding the Nord Stream 2 gas pipeline. At the same time, carbon emission certificate prices, which had been at rock bottom for years, also rose significantly following an adjustment by the regulatory authority. On balance, the price of natural gas increased about fivefold over the course of 2021. This of course had a corresponding impact on electricity prices.

That increased our revenue from EUR 106.2 million to EUR 113.6 million despite lower generation and our profit after tax from EUR 15.5 million to EUR 17.1 million.

The cost of new installations is now starting to reflect the high energy prices. For example, plant and equipment manufacturers are already passing on higher steel prices. How can the industrial sector in particular escape from this price trap?

Dumeier: Only through a massive expansion of renewables. That would reduce dependence on natural gas, which would not only benefit electricity consumers and economies overall, but would also advance decarbonization significantly, helping to mitigate the climate crisis. This option would also be very attractive from a geopolitical point of view, since it would make many countries more self-sufficient. For the Austrian economy, the jump in electricity prices entails additional costs of EUR 4 billion per year, which should not be underestimated. This of course threatens Europe's competitiveness, and thus its position as a location for doing business.

This is probably why the industrial sector in particular has recently been calling for an expansion of energy generation from renewables ...

Trcka: That's what's exciting about this trend. The only argument used to be that of climate change; now we have a new and very potent motivation. We're very pleased that the industrial sector is coming around and applying pressure to expand; this actually lends even more dynamism to the debate than climate protection. We're seeing this up close—right now, also large companies are lining up to talk about collaborating on wind farms and solar power installations.

> The only way to escape this price trap is through a massive expansion of renewables.
>
> Frank Dumeier

This probably heralds further growth, and possibly even stronger growth. What's going on right now in terms of capacity expansion?

Dumeier: We're continuing to work very hard on expanding our portfolio of installations. At the end of 2021, we commissioned a wind farm and three solar power installations with a total capacity of just under 20 MW, bringing our total generation capacity to 544 MW. In the first quarter of 2022, just under 30 MW were connected to the grid. A similar amount of capacity is currently under construction. In any case, we'll pass the 600 MW mark next year.

By the way, our latest wind farm, Grafenschlag II, was our first new wind farm in the Waldviertel region in almost 25 years. Despite challenges—especially the additional studies required for nature conservation reasons—this wind farm started operation after about one year of construction. Because black storks use the space within the expanded project area, we've taken measures to improve their habitat.

Where did you open new solar power installations in 2021?

Dumeier: Two of our three new solar power installations are located in the USA; adding around 7.5 MW_p to our generation capacity in North America. By the way, in one of them, we're testing a new technology called bifacial panels. These have a rear face that can also generate electricity using indirect light from reflected solar radiation, which sounds quite promising. For comparison, we also installed a few rows of conventional panels to assess whether the additional investment actually has the desired effect. We constructed the third new solar power installation in Pulkau, Lower Austria, for a sawmill with which we concluded a power purchase agreement (PPA) with a term of 20 years. This project serves as a model for our SME energy transition partnerships, in which we help companies generate renewable energy for their own use. We set up and operate the installations; during the week, we supply electricity to the sawmill, and outside operating hours, we market the surplus electricity in our green electricity balancing group.

And do you also offer such power purchase agreements to other SMEs or industrial customers?

Trcka: Yes, the model is proving very successful. Due to high electricity prices, we currently have more requests than we can handle. Every single project used to require significant persuasion; now we're overwhelmed by requests. This of course offers enormous potential—both for W.E.B and for climate protection. Nonetheless, the Austrian federal government's target of climate neutrality by 2040 remains a huge challenge. However, that's where the path is leading—thanks less to a commitment to climate protection and more to the trend in electricity prices. All of a sudden, decarbonization is making economic sense.

Dumeier: The basis of our growth used to be subsidized tariffs, but now it's market prices. That may mean that some of the subsidies will no longer be necessary in the not-too-distant future, given the right framework. For taxpayers, that's obviously a positive development. It seems that policymakers—just like the industrial sector—now recognize this as a significant opportunity.

That probably also entails significant capacity expansion in the future ...

Dumeier: We assume so. We have a pipeline of projects totaling around 2,000 MW in eight countries, which we are reviewing and developing according to the regional conditions. The pace will depend on the specific regional circumstances. Two wind farms were commissioned in the Weinviertel region in the first quarter of 2022: Matzen-Klein-Harras, with a capacity of 12.6 MW, and Spannberg, with 16.8 MW. In the same period, the Venafro solar power project in Italy joined W.E.B's portfolio. In the USA, the Silver Maple wind farm, with a capacity of 20 MW, is under construction and is scheduled to be connected to the grid this year. And progress continues at a similar pace: even just in 2022, there will be orders for wind farms and solar power plants with a total capacity of more than 50 MW, including two in Austria, one in Germany, and two in Italy. All this vindicates our long-term growth strategy: 80% of our generation from wind power and 20% from solar. And we plan to pursue this strategy successfully in the coming years too.

Optimization of our existing wind farms provided additional positive momentum: we're currently in the process of extending the service lives of our 2-MW turbines to up to 30 years. Originally, a wind turbine was expected to have a service life of around 20 years. In the past few years, we've increased that to 25 years through systematic replacement of major components. Now we're able to add another five years. If we extrapolate this to the approximately 60 turbines in question, this could yield up to 240 GWh of additional generation capacity annually.

Trcka: In parallel with this, electrical mobility is another area where want to achieve further growth and intensify our activity. The fact that more than 33,000 electric vehicles—14% of all new vehicles—were registered in Austria in 2021 gives us confidence in this strategy. Directly or via our subsidiary ella, we currently operate more than 240 charging points, primarily in the eastern part of Austria. Over the next three years, we plan to expand the ella network with around 80 fast chargers.

The electricity generated in these installations and your other ones is also intended for consumers. How is your green electricity marketing developing?

Dumeier: In this regard too, a great deal happened in 2021. We almost doubled the number of metering points we power to more than 11,000 by the end of the year. The largest new addition was a contract with the Diocese of Linz and its parishes, with around 3,500 metering points. The expansion of our sales team for the business sector was another significant contribution. And it certainly helped that Global2000 and WWF once again named us a "Driver of the Electricity Future" in 2021.

And what about green electricity prices? The general market price trends will affect this segment too.

Dumeier: Naturally, we also have to follow the general price trend; after all, the average energy price in Austria has increased fivefold from 5 ct/kWh to over 25 ct/kWh. The adjustment has already been made for new contracts, and we are going to raise prices for existing customers in the course of the year. It gives us no pleasure, but we can't escape the general trend. Don't forget that other providers had to cancel some of their

contracts; yet others had to cease operations altogether. The fact that we generate the electricity we sell ourselves puts us in a very solid position in this respect.

You used the word "solid"—which traditionally has also applied to your corporate financing. The capital increase certainly contributed to this ...

Trcka: Yes, we're extremely satisfied with this transaction; the interest in our offering really overwhelmed us. This is true not only of our existing shareholders—after all, 88% of the subscription rights were used—but also of new investors who opted for W.E.B. The public offering after the end of the subscription period for existing shareholders was oversubscribed within just a day and a half, so we had to prematurely terminate the public subscription period immediately. In total, more than 3,600 new and existing shareholders entrusted EUR 25.2 million to us, which we are now investing in our further growth. We really appreciate this trust and interpret it as recognition for our work to date.

We're also seeing a high level of interest in our shares beyond this specific transaction: considering both the capital increase and other purchases throughout the year, our shareholders have increased in number by more than 1,100 in 2021 to over 5,500. This trend is also reflected in the share price, which has risen significantly since the capital increase.

Your investors are also clearly very confident about your future. What can we expect in 2022 and the following years?

Dumeier: Our strong commitment and high level of activity will continue. The Austrian Renewable Energy Expansion Act has now passed and provides a framework for meeting Austria's climate targets; we expect this to contribute to our dynamism too. And of course it helps that the industrial sector is applying additional pressure. For W.E.B, this means that we will continue to pursue our growth strategy with unflagging commitment. The energy transition is coming—and hopefully soon, since the proverbial clock is ticking. In any case, we will make every effort to do our part.

> **The only argument used to be that of climate change; the price now provides a new and very potent motivation for renewables.**
>
> Michael Trcka

INTERVIEW

Karina Knaus, PhD, Head of the Center for Economy, Consumers, and Prices at the Austrian Energy Agency

"Sunshine, wind, and water all come free"

Karina Knaus, PhD, Head of the Center for Economy, Consumers, and Prices at the Austrian Energy Agency, talks about the turbulence on the energy markets, the effect of renewables on electricity prices and has some predictions for the future.

There has been a lot of movement on the electricity market. Many people wonder: what exactly is going on, and why do we have to pay more now?

An electricity bill is made up of different price components: roughly speaking, a distinction can be made between the energy costs, the grid costs, and the taxes and fees. The energy part is the portion that's determined by prices on the wholesale markets. In 2022, there will be a significant change in electricity bills. Due to high energy prices, the renewable subsidy contribution will not be collected this year, and the renewable subsidy flat rate will be set to zero. This is also why monthly household prices for electricity decreased from December 2021 to January 2021.

In contrast, on the wholesale market for electricity, we are seeing significant price increases. In April, the price was about 160 percent higher than the previous year. One major reason for this is the price of natural gas, which has risen even more in comparison to the previous year. This price experienced a year-on-year increase of a full 455 percent in March 2022.

If I get green electricity from hydro, wind, or solar power, why do gas price increases affect me?

The "merit order" principle applies; according to this, the most expensive power plant determines the electricity price for everyone through its ongoing costs. Electricity from hydro, wind, or solar power pushes this price down, since these power plants have no fuel costs. Specifically, this means that, if the last power plant that's required in order to meet the electricity demand is a gas-fired power plant, then its marginal cost determines the electricity price for the entire market. However, if there is enough wind power available, the cost of which is much lower, the price of electricity is also lower.

Do we still need such a large number of gas-fired power plants in Austria?

Austria gets a large proportion of its clean electricity from hydro, wind, solar, or biomass power: about 80 percent, compared to only 50 percent in Germany. However, a high percentage of domestic green power comes from hydroelectric power, which generates less electricity in the winter due to lower river flow levels. Gas-fired power plants are currently used to compensate for this, driving up the price.

In contrast, during the winter in Germany, the proportion of gas-fired power plants is lower than in Austria, and that of wind power higher, which is reflected in the wholesale electricity prices. The Austrian economy had to bear additional costs of around EUR 160 million compared to Germany in November 2021 alone.

What can be done about these high electricity prices?

In the medium term, rapid expansion of green electricity is the only way to lower the price of electricity. After all, we pay nothing for sun, wind, and water. Wind is the ideal complement to hydroelectric power; it can reduce the amount of gas used to generate electricity in the winter, which in turn lowers the price of electricity, as well as CO_2 emissions, of course.

To reach the climate targets, we need to feed much more wind and solar energy into the grid. But these are volatile sources, subject to significant weather fluctuations. What do you think needs to happen in the energy industry in order to adapt to these conditions?

The federal government's program includes the target of supplying Austria with 100 percent of its electricity from domestic renewable energy sources by 2030. The plan is to expand annual electricity generation from hydro, wind, solar, and biomass power by 27 TWh by 2030. The potential for this exists in the Austrian provinces.

To deal with the fluctuations in wind and solar power, we need to change the system. The key to this is flexibility in both generation and demand. We need devices that can store renewable electricity temporarily. Grid expansion is necessary so that electricity can be transported over a large area. Load management is also an option. In the industrial sector, the demand for electricity can be controlled by switching loads off and on selectively. For example, furnaces, pumps, or mills can be turned on when a lot of renewable electricity is available.

What market incentives could be used to drive the energy transition?

Given the current price situation, the incentives already exist. It was possible to reduce the green electricity subsidy because the market price is extremely high. In Austria, the Renewable Energy Expansion Act (EAG) now provides the legal basis for further development. It is important for everyone, from the federal government, to municipalities, to individual citizens, to pull together. One way to do this is through the energy communities, which are defined in the EAG.

What other obstacles remain to be overcome?

There is still potential for improvement in the approval procedures for renewable energy generation plants, especially in terms of the time required.

> In some Austrian provinces, potential exists to achieve wind power capacity of 15 TWh by 2030.

When we talk about the electricity market of the future, a key notion that comes up again and again is that consumers need to become prosumers. What does that mean?

It's an important concept. In the future, some households will have solar power installations on their roofs, electric vehicles in their garages, and heat pumps for home heating. This will then require intelligent systems to coordinate everything. The vehicles should be charged when there is a lot of sunshine, or charged slowly overnight, so as to lessen the load on the grid.

The Austrian government wants the country to fully switch to renewable electricity by 2030. Are you optimistic about that happening?

We already have a very good basis in Austria thanks to hydroelectric power. If we want to, we can make it happen. For example, in some provinces, significant wind power potential still exists; throughout Austria, there is potential to achieve 15 TWh by 2030. That's even more than the 10 TWh expansion of annual generation currently envisioned for wind power in order to meet the 2030 target.

Finally, let me ask you for a few predictions. What do you think will happen with prices on the electricity market over the next few months?

Predicting the future is always tricky. At the moment, the expectation is that electricity prices will continue to stabilize at a high level. A return to the relatively low prices of recent years is not expected in the short term.

Why not?

Fossil fuel plants, especially natural gas, continue to determine electricity prices in Europe. Even before the war in Ukraine, the wholesale price of gas had risen enormously. In January 2022, gas was seven times more expensive than the year before, an increase of 600 percent. The reasons included a faster economic recovery than expected after the pandemic, with a corresponding increase in demand. At the same time, the reserves were empty. While Russia has met its contractual obligations towards Europe, it has not supplied any additional gas volume. And the war in Ukraine has, of course, unleashed unforeseeable dynamics on the markets.

This demonstrates very clearly that our dependence on fossil fuels for energy is bad for the climate and comes at a high cost. In 2021, Austria imported 11.5 billion euros worth of oil, natural gas, and coal. However, we lack a secure supply. In the medium term, the solution is expansion of renewable energy in Europe, together with major efforts in the area of energy efficiency.

Karina Knaus, PhD

has headed the Center for Economy, Consumers, and Prices at the Austrian Energy Agency since August 2016. Her focus is on energy and climate policy, economic modeling of the energy system, price analysis, energy costs, and consumer behavior.

INTERVIEW

DI Sebastian Spaun, Managing Director of the Association of the Austrian Cement Industry (*Vereinigung der Österreichischen Zementindustrie,* VÖZ)

"Our decarbonization needs renewable energy"

Sebastian Spaun, Managing Director of the Association of the Austrian Cement Industry, on the industry's commitment to the Paris climate targets, what an energy-intensive industry wants from policymakers, and concrete's contribution to climate-friendly heating and cooling.

Mr. Spaun, cement production in particular is one of the most energy- and carbon-intensive of industrial processes. Why is that?

In cement production, the so-called process emissions are high. We have to heat limestone, and the CO_2 it contains escapes in the process. So the cement industry is considered the most difficult industry to decarbonize.

How could a switch to CO_2-free production be achieved? Is it even possible?

We have made a clear commitment to the Paris climate targets and have described the route to achieving carbon neutrality in our current carbon roadmap. Without a doubt, this will be a mammoth task that dwarfs all previous challenges; ultimately, this challenge can only be met in close cooperation between business and regional politics. Not only will targeted decarbonization require very large investments; we will also need access to large quantities of CO_2-free electricity and hydrogen at competitive prices.

Energy prices have risen sharply recently. What does this mean for your industry?

The current price explosion on the Austrian energy market, driven primarily by natural gas, is the exact opposite of what it needs as a location for energy-intensive industry. Therefore, we are still hoping policymakers will soon succeed in creating a stable framework for the expansion of renewable energies, especially wind and solar power, as a precondition for implementing the climate strategy.

Has your industry developed strategies to obtain electricity as cheaply as possible on the electricity market?

As far as I know, all our sites are working intensely on a wide variety of options. These range from solar power projects on the very large roofs of our production facilities, and in some cases even quarry areas, to our projects for our own power generation using small-scale hydroelectric power and wind power. Three of our members' sites already generate their own electricity via fully integrated waste heat power plants, and four sites also supply district heating.

What impacts do you expect in the industries you supply? Will home builders notice the effects too?

The days of stable building material prices and widespread fixed prices throughout the construction industry are probably over. Unforeseeable energy and carbon cost developments, coupled with electricity-intensive decarbonization, will affect construction along the entire value chain. Concrete will remain a reliable partner for home builders—especially if they think in the longterm and take advantage of the new opportunities offered by cost-efficient heating and cooling.

In your opinion, how can we escape this energy price situation in the medium and long term?

Through a massive expansion of renewable power generation, while also strengthening our power grids . But at the same time, we need to work just as hard—and without ideological blinkers—to safeguard the control and balancing energy and, of course, to provide corresponding energy storage options.

Do you have anything you'd like to ask of policymakers in this connection?

Yes, we have more and more demands every day, unfortunately. But I think our common, overarching desire is to speed up approval processes for energy and climate projects. That requires adequately staffed approval authorities, but also a much larger number of experts.

And better cooperation between the national government and the provinces. The key issue is zoning!

What is your industry doing to advance decarbonization?

Specifically, we're already investigating climate-friendly cements and new hydraulic grinding materials such as calcined clays. Work is also underway on so-called breakthrough projects: in the "Carbon2Product Austria" project, Lafarge, OMV, Borealis, and Verbund are working on producing plastics from the CO_2 captured in cement plants in combination with green hydrogen.

VÖZ is also promoting innovation in building heating and cooling. The aim here is to use energy as efficiently as possible, lowering costs for building occupants and users. The key is so-called "thermal component activation". Can you explain how that works using the example of a single-family house?

Pleasantly cool in summer, comfortably warm in winter—when concrete is used as a building material, its high material density makes it an excellent heat accumulator and, unlike other building materials, a very good heat conductor.

"Thermal component activation"—TCA for short—works according to a simple but ingenious principle: during construction of a building, banks of parallel pipes are embedded in concrete in large building components—ceiling slabs are ideal for this—and hot or cool water is fed through them as needed.

In combination with a well-insulated building envelope, thermal component activation provides the optimal climate for comfort in the building all year round—no drafts, no temperature fluctuations.

How do renewable energies come into play here?

Through concrete's excellent storage properties, as we've demonstrated extensively with a model house in Lower Austria: if sufficient wind energy is available, then the energy supplier—W.E.B in this specific case—controls the house's heat pump and "asks" whether it still has energy storage capacity. If it does, heat is supplied into the concrete ceilings up to the specified maximum. In our model house, enough heat was stored for a week! This allows good wind and solar energy utilization and provides a way to bridge periods without renewable energies, since their availability throughout the day is countercyclical in relation to demand.

This "house of the future" worked so well that it allowed us to compile and publish our planning guide "Concrete for Energy Storage—Thermal Component Activation".

Does this approach also work in multi-unit dwellings? What does that require?

This approach obviously also works for multi-unit dwellings. The first project on this basis was called MGG22: a residential building complex in Vienna with 160 apartments. The complex's tenants benefit from significantly lower heating and cooling costs. This project also addresses one major hurdle to further implementation: the TCA costs a bit more to design and build and the building owner bears these costs; the tenants then benefit from low operating costs, and the country—and all of us—benefit from its excellent carbon balance. We need political and financial incentives in order to make this approach even more widespread. Because, once again, residents of such buildings not only live a more environmentally friendly life; they also pay much less for heating and cooling.

> Heating and cooling with component activation obviously also works for multi-unit dwellings.

DI Sebastian Spaun

Sebastian Spaun has been the Managing Director of the **Association of the Austrian Cement Industry (VÖZ)** since January 1, 2015. Previously, he had been the Head of the Environmental & Technology Department at VÖZ since 1998. He studied water management and environmental engineering at the University of Natural Resources and Life Sciences in Vienna. Today, his professional work focuses on the decarbonization of cement production, sustainable resource-efficient construction, and research into durable transport infrastructure. He is a member of the management board of the Austrian Structural Engineering Association (*Österreichische Bautechnik Vereinigung*, **ÖBV**) and deputy president of Austrian Cooperative Research (**ACR**), as well as an advisory board member of the think tank Re-Construct.

W.E.B at a glance

As of: 12/31/2021

Austria's **largest company focused on community participation** in the renewable energies sector

544 MW
of installed capacity

253
wind power plants

33
solar power plants

3
hydropower plants

W.E.B ...

... is building a sustainable future ...

Generating renewable power where it is used is key. We primarily harness energy from the wind and sun to produce clean, regional green electricity.

... and doing so by broadly involving the community.

Climate action takes a major collaborative effort. This is why we want to engage as many people as possible in this project in all of the countries in which we do business. More than 6,900 investors are currently on board for W.E.B's journey into a sustainable future.

6,900 investors
of which **5,570** are shareholders

Sustainable energy generation
for over **25** years

2 continents

8 countries

Office locations

- Pfaffenschlag (headquarters; AT)
- Boston/Natick (US)
- Bratislava (SK)
- Brno (CZ)
- Halifax (CA)
- Hamburg (DE)
- La Spezia (IT)
- Paris (FR)

188 employees

37% women

38

average employee age in years

We stand for ...

... energy transition and innovation, ...

Whenever possible, energy should be generated and stored where it will also be used. And we are continually working on innovative ideas to reach this goal.

... stability and growth.

Environmental reasons are not the only ones that make renewable energy sources the best option for the energy supply. Their economic profile is clearly positive as well. The market is growing, and we want to grow with it, reinforce what we have achieved, and turn our experience into improvements.

We work ...

... regionally and internationally, ...

We have regional roots thanks to our employees and business partners. Together, they form an international network of experts that can react flexibly to changing requirements.

... in an environmentally and economically sustainable way.

We are confident that the energy needs of the world's population can be met from renewable sources—and it can already be done more cost-efficiently than with fossil fuels or nuclear energy.

The vision of W.E.B

We are leading the way in the local and regional energy transition.

For W.E.B, the energy transition represents a complete shift away from fossil fuels toward renewable energy sources. Our leadership is based on three main pillars: project development, power plant operations, and electricity marketing. Broad community participation is the foundation on which these activities are built.

Project development

Efficient project development helps us ensure that projects are profitable for the long term, even in competitive markets.

- Our focus is on wind energy—W.E.B's core competence for many years—and on solar power as our second high-growth division.
- We develop new markets once we have identified a promising volume that justifies entry and sufficient potential for growth.
- In addition, repowering allows us to continue to use existing facilities sustainably.

Power plant operations

Our operating model sets benchmarks in terms of costs and plant availability.

- Resource-efficient, long-term use of our facilities is a core element of our operating strategy.
- State-of-the-art remote monitoring and data mining permit early identification of defects and unlock potential for continual improvement.
- We achieve high plant availability levels through fast, thorough servicing of our most important plant types.

Electricity marketing

Following the path from electricity generator to consumer, we are implementing new marketing models to decentralize the energy transition.

- The direct sale of our green electricity and accompanying services is aimed at our stakeholders among both residential customers and business customers.
- We consider the integration of electricity marketing and project development as key elements in the energy markets of the future.
- We are investigating the potential for new business models, developing these, and rapidly implementing them in the market.

Community participation

Community participation allows many people to take part in the energy transition directly. We aim to realize it in all of W.E.B's core markets.

- W.E.B shares are unlisted shares broadly held in free float. They are the foundation of W.E.B's community participation effort.
- Bonds are another option for green investment that broadens our base of investors without requiring capital increases.
- We additionally promote community participation in our international markets with investment opportunities targeted at local investors.

PROFILE OF W.E.B

Overview

W.E.B is an international company focusing on the energy transition and community participation. The Company develops power plant projects from design to construction and operates power plants using renewable energy sources with an emphasis on wind and solar power. We sell the electricity we generate both indirectly—through electricity traders, electric utilities, and, if the legal conditions are in place for green electricity, via national exchanges—as well as directly to businesses and residential customers.

Headquartered in Pfaffenschlag near Waidhofen an der Thaya, Austria, WEB Windenergie AG is the parent company of the W.E.B Group. It is unlisted, and its shares are held broadly in free float.

W.E.B operates in eight countries in Europe and North America: Austria, Germany, France, Italy, the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Canada, and the United States. W.E.B has installed local teams in these countries that primarily develop new projects or acquire projects in various stages of development. Power plant operation in all the countries is coordinated centrally from Austria.

W.E.B is a member of national interest groups for wind energy and solar power in the countries where it operates, such as IG Windkraft and Photovoltaik Austria in Austria.

The stakeholders of W.E.B are (in alphabetical order):

- Business partners: Co-owners (power plants)
- Competitors
- Customers
- Employees
- Governmental organizations and agencies
- Investors (shareholders, bond subscribers) and banks
- Landowners (power plants)
- Local communities (power plants)
- Non-governmental organizations
- Our Supervisory Board
- Policymakers
- Suppliers

The key issues related to sustainability are:

- Contributing to sustainable environmental development
- Protecting the landscape and habitats during planning, implementation, and operation of power plant projects
- New market conditions for project development
- Innovative services for electricity
- International growth

Three core activities: project development—operations—sales

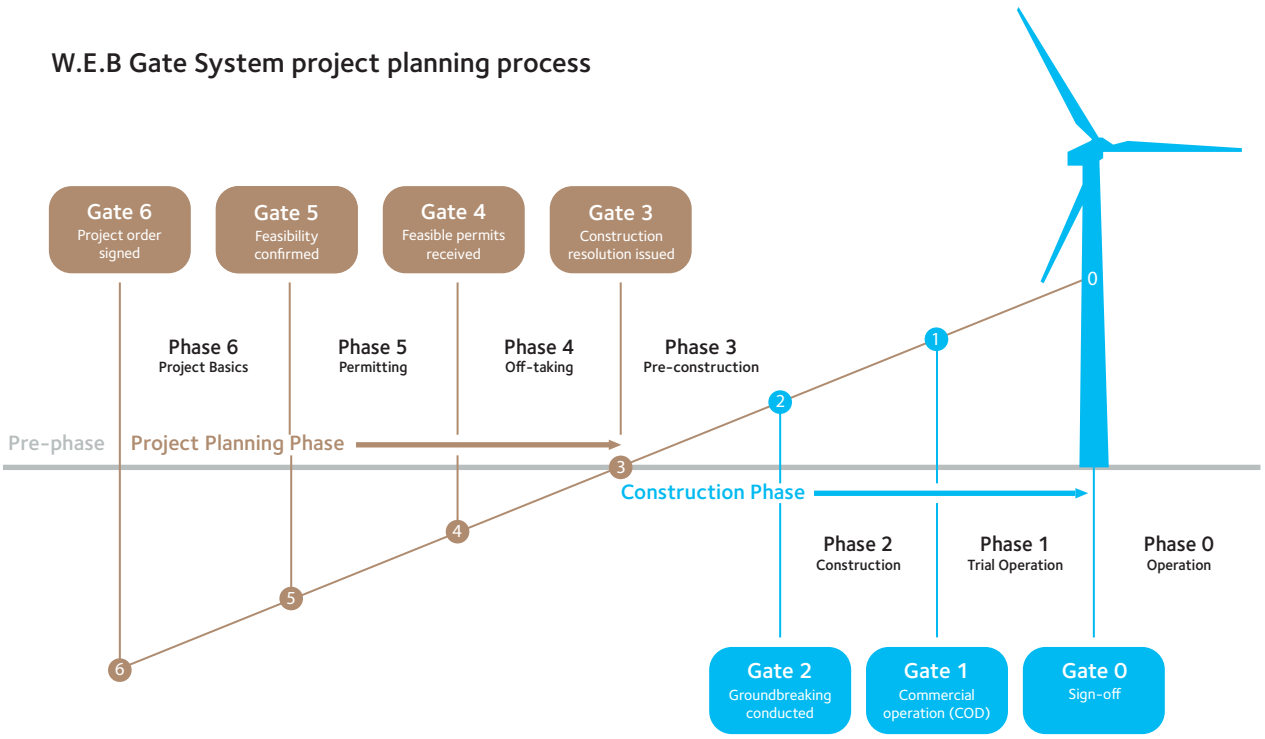
Project development

In the countries in which it operates, W.E.B coordinates all steps of project development as represented in W.E.B's Gate System.

Technical feasibility, primarily defined as estimating the future supply of wind and solar power, and economic feasibility are reviewed in detail by the Company's in-house experts. The marketing of the electricity generated is ensured prior to the start of the construction phase.

W.E.B carries out many project steps with regional partners, such as environmental impact studies and construction work on roads, foundations, power lines, and substations. The majority of the land on which our power plants are built is leased for the long term; only a few parcels are owned by W.E.B.

W.E.B Gate System project planning process



A significant component of our projects is the involvement of the population in the region beyond just what is required by law.

Wind turbines are installed by the manufacturers or by W.E.B itself. The vast majority of W.E.B's turbines are produced by global market leader Vestas. To date, the turbines have been designed for a lifecycle of at least 20 years, but maintenance allows us to extend the operating life of these turbines to 25 years or more. Because of the variety of suppliers of photovoltaic systems, W.E.B is able to respond flexibly and always install high-quality, state-of-the-art technology.

Despite the increasing potential operating life of the turbines, W.E.B must refurbish existing wind farms at the requisite time. This process is called "repowering": old equipment is replaced with higher-capacity, more efficient, more technically advanced equipment, so that more electricity can be generated on the same footprint with a smaller number of turbines. The legacy turbines are usually resold in secondary markets and recommissioned in other countries.

W.E.B not only develops its own power plant projects, but also acquires projects in various stages of development, in addition to power plants already in operation.

The projects are financed using a combination of equity, bank loans, and corporate bonds.

Power plant operations

All of W.E.B's power plants worldwide are monitored at the Company's headquarters in Pfaffenschlag, which also coordinates maintenance. If on-site work is required, regional plant operators are involved in the process. In the event of more complex disruptions, the specialized technical expertise required for the repair work is provided either by the W.E.B service team or by technicians sent by plant and equipment manufacturers.

W.E.B pursues a preventive servicing and maintenance strategy to avoid costly repairs as much as possible. The maintenance plan stipulates activities, including a regular analysis of plant data to optimize the early detection of defects, along with regular plant inspections and the preventive replacement of major components such as gearboxes or generators.

In order to enable the fast replacement of major components when necessary and therefore keep downtime to a minimum, a sufficient number of spare parts is kept on hand in a central warehouse.

Electricity marketing

For electricity generated from wind and solar power, we receive government-specified feed-in tariffs in many countries in which W.E.B operates. The terms of these tariffs range from 13 to 25 years, depending on the country. Increasingly, fixed tariffs for new power plants are being replaced by more flexible models, which depend on the regulatory framework in the respective country or region. The following are examples of possible alternatives: fixed prices determined by tender; tariffs composed of a fixed base price and a variable premium; and certain mandatory percentages of renewable energy sources defined for the energy mix with prices set freely but agreed for long periods.

Based on the subsidy environment, the sale of the electricity generated was exclusively indirect up to just a few years ago. Direct sales to business and residential customers under the W.E.B Green Energy brand, which W.E.B started to offer in Austria in 2013 and in Germany in 2020, are becoming steadily more important, however. W.E.B is also active in the field of charging infrastructure in Austria under the ella brand. In the green energy business customer segment, W.E.B focuses not only on supplying electricity, but also on comprehensive energy solutions that contribute positively to the energy transition, and therefore work toward businesses' own electricity generation and storage, as well as combining electricity, heating, and transportation.

The foundation

Community participation

W.E.B was founded by people who were so convinced of the opportunities offered by renewable energy sources that they financed their first plants almost solely with their own funds. WEB Windenergie AG was formed in 1999 from the merger of community-based companies like this and, as it has grown, it has remained committed to the idea of encouraging the broad economic participation of the public in electricity production.

The Company grew in the following decade based on an expansion of its equity resources achieved with share issues and, since 2010, by issuing corporate bonds. Through bonds, W.E.B provides an opportunity to invest for investors with a lower risk appetite as well.

As far as possible and economically feasible, W.E.B offers additional regional investment options at project levels in the countries in which it operates.

Solar power projects in operation

The USA is an important growth market for W.E.B on its path to a sustainable future. In 2021, five years after W.E.B's first US project was commissioned, our growth strategy in the USA picked up speed. Two solar projects were commissioned in the northeastern USA.

At the end of 2016, the Pisgah Mountain wind energy project in the US state of Maine opened the door for W.E.B in the USA. Five years have passed in the in the meantime—five years that W.E.B took advantage of to build a strong North American team that has invested a lot of time and effort in the development of new projects since then. 2021 was the time for the next successes from W.E.B's overseas subsidiary SWEB Development: two ground-mounted solar power projects with a total capacity of over 7.5 MW_p were successfully commissioned.

Putting an old farm to new use

The vastness of the United States makes it ideal for renewable energy generation. In addition to wind, there is also plenty of sunshine just waiting to be harnessed. In accordance with its strategy, W.E.B began its search for suitable locations for clean solar power generation early on. W.E.B found what it was looking for in the north-eastern USA, in Brookfield, Massachusetts. The farm that was once here has since been abandoned. One of the main reasons was the infertile soil, which was not productive enough for agricultural use. The solution? Electricity generation instead of food production! So W.E.B procured the land—approxi-mately five hectares—and began planning the solar power project. Construction work started in April 2020 and was completed the same year. Despite the rapid pace, commissioning was not planned until 2021, since the grid operator first had to complete the medium-voltage connection. But on December 27, 2021, the

time finally came: the project, with a total capacity of around 5 MW_p, fed its first kilowatt hour of clean electricity into the grid.

Even though this project put the farm to a new use, the nostalgia factor remains high, since certain farm-like features remain. To keep the grass under the solar modules freshly mown at all times, W.E.B uses sheep – a real "solar farm" that shows how ground-mounted solar power and agriculture can complement each other perfectly.

A project as an advertisement

About nine miles from Brookfield lies Brimfield, the site of W.E.B's second major solar power project in 2021. The back-hoes arrived here for the first time in mid-May of 2021 to start work on the next solar farm. The work proceeded at full speed, and on December 29, 2021, the report came in that the 2.56 MW_p system had been successfully connected to the grid.

The symbolism of this project goes far beyond the generation of clean energy – it also shows how, through sustainable projects, green investments are getting more and more attention in the financial world. For example, W.E.B's partner for the Brimfield solar farm is Needham Bank, which is also based in Massachusetts. The bank was so enthusiastic about the project that it chose the solar farm as the location for a TV commercial. When people in Massachusetts turn on their TVs, the W.E.B project in Brimfield appears on their screens.

Added value for the region

Further encouraging news came from the USA in May: the go-ahead was given for the construction of the 20 MW Silver Maple wind farm in Maine.

As with all its projects, W.E.B is focusing on the regional aspect here as well. As far as possible, W.E.B's US team looks to the surrounding area for suppliers and other partners, with the goal of a positive effect on regional value creation. W.E.B is also supporting the region in creating a nature reserve for a piece of land near the coast, combining climate protection and nature conservation.

Neighbors of the US Pisgah Mountain wind farm, which opened in 2016, also benefit from the Silver Maple project, because, in the course of the construction work, the existing wind farm will be equipped with a demand-driven night identification system that only flashes when there are flying objects in the immediate vicinity. This state-of-the-art technology puts an end to the continuous nighttime illumination of the wind turbines.

Brisk construction work in Austria

Wind turbines have been turning in Grafenschlag since 1997, and now, almost 25 years later, another decisive step for climate protection has been taken in the Waldviertel. In the fall of 2020, construction work began on four new installations in Grafenschlag, with progress continuing in 2021. From March to April, the agenda was infrastructure work; from October to December, the wind turbine components were delivered and set up. The wind farm, with a total capacity of 12.3 MW, commenced trial operation right on time at the end of the year.

In the Weinviertel region, it's less than six miles as the crow flies between the W.E.B wind turbines in the towns of Spannberg, Matzen, and Klein-Harras. W.E.B had already gathered good experience from the four existing wind farms in the region when, in November, it began construction of the Spannberg III and Matzen-Klein-Harras II projects. Thanks to their proximity, it was possible to combine the work on the two wind farms effectively. Here too, wind farm construction had already begun in 2020. Intensive implementation work was carried out in 2021, and, since the first quarter of 2022, four installations in Spannberg and three in Matzen-Klein-Harras have been generating clean regional electricity.

In November, the solar power installation constructed on the premises of W.E.B's energy transition partner Holz Neubauer GmbH supplied its first kilowatt hour of green electricity. This collaboration is based on a power purchase agreement; through it, the company's power supply will be economically converted to renewable energy in the long term.

Two new openings

W.E.B's Tortefontaine wind farm in France was commissioned in 2020. In September, Stephan Pernkopf, Deputy Governor of Lower Austria, and Gilles Pécout, French Ambassador to Austria, inaugurated the wind farm from Austria, together with W.E.B Management Board members Frank Dumeier and Michael Trcka. Shortly thereafter, W.E.B's French team celebrated the wind farm's opening together with residents of the area around Tortefontaine. This project shows how we can work together on an international level to help avert the climate crisis.

Three-year comparison of installed capacity

MW as of 12/31	2021	2020	2019
Austria	243.6	230.9	230.1
France	102.8	102.8	84.8
Germany	99.7	99.7	99.7
Canada	39.8	39.8	39.8
Italy	32.1	32.1	32.1
USA	16.6	9.1	9.1
Czech Republic	9.1	9.1	9.1
Total	**543.7**	**523.5**	**504.6**

A walking tour of a wind farm inspires young and old

On Austria's national holiday, the weather was beautiful as W.E.B welcomed visitors on a walking tour of the wind farm in Grafenschlag, which met with overwhelming interest. Many visitors hiked through the forest throughout the afternoon to get a close-up look at the four wind turbines under construction. W.E.B and all its experts were available to answer questions—and there were quite a few. The mood was positive and the interest was great, across all generations, showing how committed the residents of the Waldviertel region are to combating the climate crisis—a strong signal for climate protection and wind power in the region.

The next big get-together with residents is coming up this year: with much anticipation, W.E.B is planning an official opening party for the new Grafenschlag wind farm.

Like a stunt in an action movie

Rotor blades are subject to extreme material stress during operation, so they require regular maintenance and occasional repair. But how does the surface damage actually occur? And most importantly: how do you perform repairs up so high?

Viewed from a distance, these white giants make a stolid impression as they gently turn in the wind. But this impression is deceptive: since the tips of the blades reach tangential speeds of about 170 mph, rotor blades are subject to enormous centrifugal forces. This puts such strain on the material that even the air quality around a wind turbine affects the erosion of the material. For example, if a wind turbine is located in a dusty field, dirt and tiny cracks appear on the surface and can gradually increase in size. While this does not cause imbalances during operation, it can increase the operating noise of the rotor.

Wind turbine repair—only when the wind is still

There's only one solution: regular professional maintenance. Bremen-based RTS Wind AG handles that for W.E.B. When you see their service teams at work up on platforms or dangling from ropes, it looks like they're shooting a stunt scene for an action movie. Service technicians can perform minor emergency repairs with rope access. The rappelling platform is used for more significant repairs and extensive refurbishments because it allows intensive work on the rotor blade from all sides. However, maintenance is complicated by the fact that such operations are wind-dependent. At wind speeds above 22 mph, the platform can no longer be used, because of the risk that the platform could damage the tower or blades. For this reason, such work is always performed during the low wind months in spring or summer. However, regular assessments inevitably uncover some minor damage. Therefore, cameras or drones are used to inspect the turbines annually, and they are also checked for changes in noise level.

Thunderstorms: the natural enemy of rotors

In the 2021 fiscal year, the complete refurbishment of the V80 and V90 turbines at the Altentreptow wind farm in Germany was completed. Possible laminate damage to the rotors was documented; the damaged points were then filled with fiberglass filler or adhesive resin and finally polished and repainted. Where necessary, the erosion protection film on the tip was also repaired or taped back on. The front edges were then carefully ground to contour. The rotors of the Auersthal wind farm were also partially refurbished. However, maintenance revealed that they were mostly in good condition, so only minor touch-ups were necessary. Another "natural enemy" of rotors is thunderstorms. Although the wind turbines are equipped with lightning protection systems, damage occasionally occurs after lightning strikes, so the contact resistance of the protective systems needs to be checked regularly. Therefore, in October 2021, the lightning protection system at the Spannberg wind farm was also repaired as part of an overall refurbishment of the rotor blades.

New software at headquarters

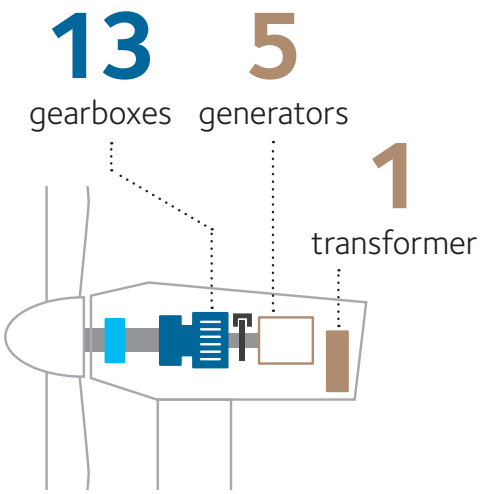
In 2021, electronic call processing was introduced at headquarters. This software, developed in-house, allows efficient handling of all incoming and outgoing telephone calls at headquarters. When a call is received at headquarters, it is displayed on the monitor for processing. Already during the call, the operator can perform all the necessary documentation steps with simple mouse actions: recording service technicians' log-on and log-off times, logging reported defects, planning shutdowns, etc. This achieves a significant efficiency increase throughout the entire process and guarantees the completeness of the documentation. If subsequent research is necessary, tracking the activities is a breeze.

W.E.B's new state-of-the-art platform is proving fertile ground for many new applications. Thanks to its scalability and sophisticated data management, it can process large amounts of data from heterogeneous sources, such as different types of wind turbines or solar power inverters. In addition to the usual 10-minute averages, high-resolution data (sampling every second) now allows even more detailed analyses of machine behavior.

Gearbox maintenance on wind turbines

On average, W.E.B replaces 13 or 14 gearboxes on its wind turbines every year. Six years ago, a rotation system was put in place for all gearboxes more than ten years old. The gearboxes are sent to the manufacturer, who reconditions them, and they are then reinstalled. In order to detect possible damage in a timely fashion, the gearboxes are carefully checked on a regular basis, when the oil levels are monitored, since the oil gauges are equipped with magnets. If any chipping, no matter how small, is detected on the gearboxes, an endoscope must be used to inspect them for possible wear.

Major components replaced in 2021, work completed by W.E.B



Our technicians' flexibility

W.E.B's service technicians require a number of qualifications. A key qualification is a high degree of flexibility. Wherever W.E.B operates wind turbines, on-site deployments are necessary.

Every Friday, Christian Böhm, team leader of the W.E.B Service department, sends out the schedule for the following week. The agenda mostly consists of routine work and inspections, which are performed twice a year in all installations. However, things don't always go according to plan, and unexpected incidents sometimes require spontaneous deployments. This can mean quickly packing up everything required to fix a malfunction in an installation in Germany, France, the Czech Republic, or Austria the next day. The time frame for such deployments is sometimes quite tight – if for no other reason, than due to the urgency of exploiting favorable wind condition windows. Here's one example: a generator defect was discovered on a Thursday, a crane was arranged on Friday and set up the next day; on Monday, the generator replacement was already underway and completed.

Electricity generation

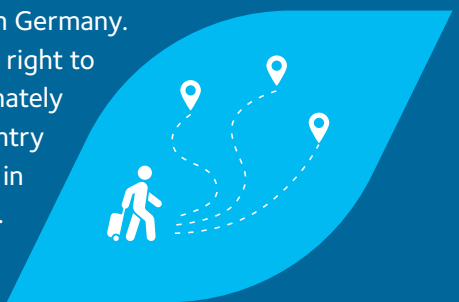
In the reporting period, new installations were mostly commissioned at the end of the year, which is why their electricity generation contributed little to the profit. The wind yield in 2021 was lower than in the previous year, especially in Europe.

Electricity generation

in MWh	2021	2020	2019	2018
Austria	485,747	495,615	560,335	450,743
France	230,146	262,108	214,679	160,374
Canada	224,552	223,892	158,070	145,685
Germany	190,979	218,521	195,929	157,229
Italy	61,404	56,692	38,360	13,409
USA	30,266	30,727	31,180	31,310
Czech Republic	14,235	14,579	16,180	15,687
Total	**1,237,329**	**1,302,135**	**1,215,256**	**974,437**

How COVID-19 complicates our work

Restrictions related to the COVID-19 pandemic also made significant demands of service technicians deployed in the USA and Canada. The procedure was lengthy: first, Stefan Karkulik, an executive at SWEB USA and Canada, needed to send a letter to the respective embassies confirming that the technicians' deployments were necessary for routine wind turbine inspection. Once all the documents were submitted, including proof of vaccination, the embassy issued a letter of recommendation for entry. COVID-19 tests were also required; to ensure that these would still be valid upon arrival, they had to be performed during a stopover in Germany. But all that was still no guarantee of entry—the border officials had the right to refuse entry if they did not consider the case sufficiently urgent. Fortunately however, it did not come to that. The final hurdle was that in Canada, entry restrictions vary from region to region depending on the plant site. But in the end, the service teams were able to carry out all their deployments.



A year of extremes

In such a dynamic renewable energy market, no fiscal year is like the one before. But in terms of the sale of green electricity, it is fair to say that W.E.B had a special year. After all, the number of metering points we supply almost doubled in 2021 — to more than 11,000 by the end of the year. Let's take a look back.

This dynamism of the green electricity business is due to the turbulence on the energy market, and not least to the consequences of the COVID-19 crisis as well. After the lockdowns ended, demand suddenly skyrocketed. At the same time, the supply of natural gas was severely restricted, causing electricity prices in many European countries to rise five- to six-fold.

W.E.B as a reliable partner

On an annual basis, W.E.B is able to cover the electricity supplied to customers from its own power plant generation. But like any renewable energy provider, we can't guarantee that on a quarter-hourly basis in all weather conditions. When the wind or sun levels are low, electricity needs to be purchased on the spot market (the electricity exchange for next-day or same-day deliveries) at specific times. And conversely, when the wind or sun conditions are favorable, electricity needs to be sold. The goal of all this is an exact balance between generation and consumption in every quarter-hour period.

On the spot market, suppliers are also exposed to the market's price level. Therefore, W.E.B has had to include the rapid rise in electricity prices in its calculations and adjust the price level for its customers. However, W.E.B was able to dampen the effect significantly, since, unlike companies that function purely as electricity traders and have no generation capacity of their own, W.E.B is not solely dependent on the spot market. Thus, despite all the upheavals, we were able to uphold the price guarantees for existing customers in 2021. W.E.B has once again proven a reliable partner in a critical market situation.

An enormous administrative achievement

The situation was quite different for many electricity suppliers that operate on the market purely as traders with no generation capacity of their own. The price rally shook up their business models to such an extent that some companies disappeared from the market overnight. As a result, many customers suddenly found

themselves without an electricity supplier and urgently searching for a new provider. Here, too, W.E.B was able to step into the breach and accept all requests without turning anyone away. This was only possible thanks to an enormous administrative effort by the entire green electricity team. "In this phase especially, the team really did an amazing job despite the enormous workload," reports Markus Amatschek, who heads the W.E.B green electricity team.

Well equipped to meet rising electricity demand: the customer service representatives of W.E.B's green electricity team

Almost double the number of metering points

This year was therefore an extremely successful one for W.E.B green electricity. We hit our sales targets, a total of more than 100 GWh were supplied to green electricity customers, and the number of metering points supplied nearly doubled this year to more than 11,000. The effect of the growth was constant in all segments, for both private and corporate customers. The Diocese of Linz represented a large and prestigious customer acquisition (see p. 38). Many new shareholders were added as electricity customers through the capital increase. The proportion of green electricity customers who feed surplus electricity from their solar powers systems to W.E.B and are remunerated for it has also grown by around a third. In summary, our successes in 2021 leave us excited for what comes next.

The "Flex+" project—a building block in the electricity market of the future

The electricity customer of the future will no longer be just a consumer, but rather a prosumer. That means formerly passive electricity consumers will now become active participants on the electricity market. The key is flexibility. In the "Flex+" project, an interface was created between suppliers and prosumers with the help of a cross-manufacturer, cross-technology platform.

Its goal is flexible control and optimization of the timing of the supply of power to electric vehicles, heat pumps, or other loads and storage systems on the basis of electricity generation, price, and demand forecasts. W.E.B is also involved in the project, which is funded by the Austrian Research Promotion Agency (*Forschungsförderungsgesellschaft*—FFG). Taking advantage of our own know-how, Florian Mader was able make an important contribution to the implementation of the necessary infrastructure. The result: Flex+ works! The next stage is application to a larger commercial operation.

For more information, see **www.flexplus.at/konzept**.

FLEX+

The Diocese of Linz—a large and prestigious customer

In the past fiscal year, the W.E.B green electricity team scored a very gratifying win: by acquiring a new major customer: the Diocese of Linz. A joint master agreement bundles together around 425 parishes, as well as numerous church institutions and legal entities. W.E.B was awarded the contract for the nearly 3,000 metering points in the diocese for the period from 2022 to 2024 on the basis of its green electricity bid with eco-label UZ 46.

Green electricity takes off in Germany

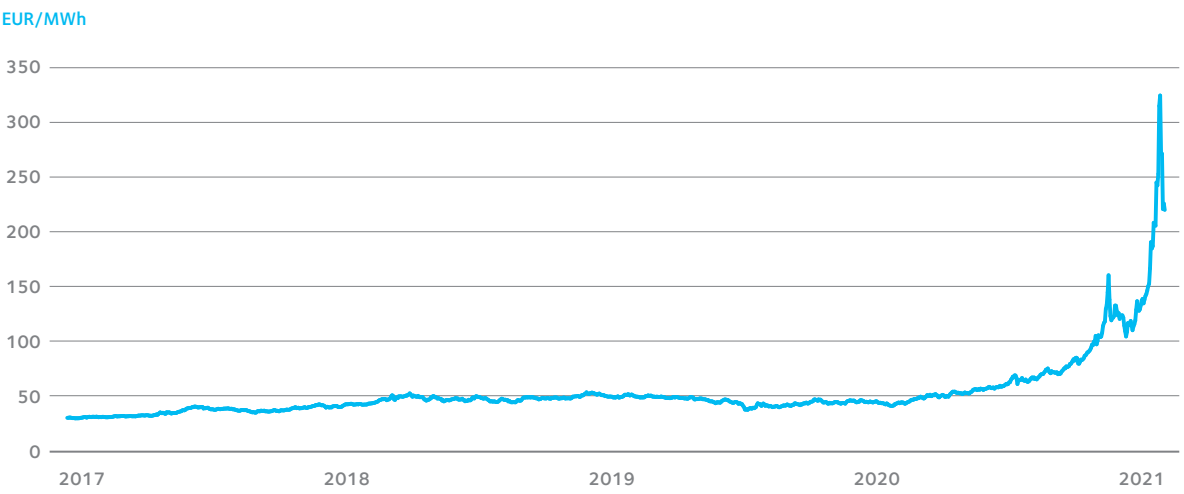
In Germany as well, there has been a lot of activity related to green electricity. 2021 could be described as the year the German market really took off. A total of 5 GWh is now under contract. In 2021, W.E.B supplied electricity primarily to its German stakeholders: shareholders, neighbors of wind farms, and our distribution partner ProEngeno.

The plan is to gradually expand sales in Germany to allow us to also supply electricity to private customers from the wind farm regions, as well as to commercial customers who are already W.E.B customers in Austria and have electricity needs in Germany as well.

Electricity prices on exchanges rose rapidly

A price increase was already apparent at the beginning of the year on the electricity exchanges. But even the experts were surprised by just how fast this increase was to become. You can find an interesting analysis of this in the interview with Karina Knaus of the Austrian Energy Agency on pages 12–15.

Electricity price trend 2017–2021



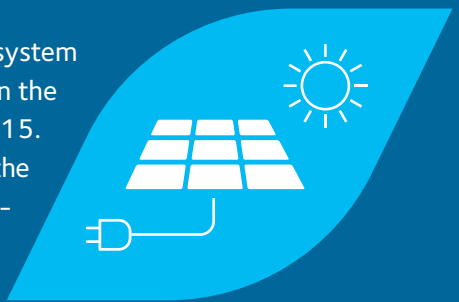
Wholesale electricity price trend in EUR/MWh by monthly average—Phelix Base Year Future 2017–2021 (EEX)

Source: European Energy Exchange AG

The municipality supplies solar power

As an energy transition company, W.E.B has been working for years on decentralized energy supply approaches with the aim of generating electricity right where it is consumed as far as possible. Regional issues related to the electricity supply are also becoming important for more and more municipalities. So it made sense to try to acquire the municipality where W.E.B's headquarters are located as a green electricity customer—and we succeeded. The municipality of Pfaffenschlag has been a W.E.B customer since 2014.

In 2021, the municipality of Pfaffenschlag installed a new solar power system on the office of the municipal authority—having already installed one on the elementary school the previous year and one on the kindergarten in 2015. The electricity that is not consumed by the municipality itself is fed into the W.E.B balancing group and reimbursed by W.E.B. This makes the municipality of Pfaffenschlag one of W.E.B's numerous "solar power suppliers".



2021 capital increase

The demand for W.E.B's new shares was so great that the offer period had to be terminated after just a day and a half. With EUR 25.2 million raised, this is the most successful issue of new shares in W.E.B's history.

After more than ten years and numerous bond issues, the time had come again in 2021: W.E.B issued new shares as part of a capital increase. However, the first discussions had already begun in 2020. "Our plan was to introduce a proposed resolution to this effect at the 2020 Annual General Meeting. Then COVID-19 came along, with all the now-familiar uncertainties it entailed, so we postponed the idea for a year," recalls CFO Michael Trcka. Shareholder approval at the Annual General Meeting—which was held virtually in 2021 as well—was impressive and clear: over 97%.

Ten-for-one stock split in June

Prior to the actual capital measure, the stock split, which was also resolved, was implemented as of June 21, 2021. In connection with this step, Michael Trcka emphasizes the citizen participation aspect: "The price at which shares are trading in Traderoom has risen sharply in recent years. Although we are pleased by the investors' confidence, an entry price of around EUR 1,000 per share is a hurdle for many people. Through this stock split, we want to allow the broadest possible base of investors to invest comparatively small amounts in W.E.B. Everyone should have the opportunity to participate in and benefit from the growth of renewable energy."

Overwhelming demand

The subscription period started on September 1, 2021 with a period during which existing shareholders could subscribe for one new share for every 10 shares they held as of the cut-off date August 25, 2021 at a price of EUR 85. More than 3,000 existing investors exercised their subscription rights. However, Traderoom also offers a section for selling subscription rights, and this saw active use; in total, around 30% of the subscription rights changed hands. At the end of the subscription period for existing shareholders, 88% of the new shares had been subscribed.

The public offering of the remaining 12% of new shares was significantly oversubscribed within a very short time, which is why the offer period, which was scheduled to last 42 days, was terminated prematurely after only a day and a half. The oversubscription necessitated a partial reduction in the allocation: for all subscribers who wanted to acquire more than 150 new shares, 150 shares were allocated on a fixed basis, and the number of shares in excess of that was reduced by 43.34%. All subscriptions of up to 150 shares were completely serviced. The entry in the commercial register was made on December 24, 2021.

The most successful capital increase to date

In total, the subscribed volume amounts to EUR 25.2 million, making the issue the most successful in W.E.B's history. The funds raised will be used to finance W.E.B's further growth strategy. Why were the new W.E.B shares such a hit? CFO Trcka comments: "Times are good for green investments—that much was clear. To bring investors along with us on our journey from the idea, to the capital increase, to the implementation, we kept them regularly and transparently informed. Our channels of communication included comprehensive documents sent by mail, events held both online and in person, and continuous updates by e-mail and on websites and social media. The Investor Services team was expanded for the capital increase and was available significantly longer than usual every day for questions by phone and e-mail. Ultimately, an investment also requires trust. In the capital increase, more than 3,200 people placed their trust in us, and we will handle their investment with great care."

The new Traderoom

The switchover to the new and improved Traderoom had already taken place in March 2021—not least in preparation for the stock split and capital increase. The website was made more intuitive for users; furthermore, the new Traderoom allows quicker, easier processing of share trades. A separate area was created for the capital increase, both for subscription with subscription rights and for subscription rights trading. There has been a striking increase in the number of digital signatures used for transactions—presumably due to the growth in mobile phone signatures for the Green Pass, and thus a pandemic-driven transformation.

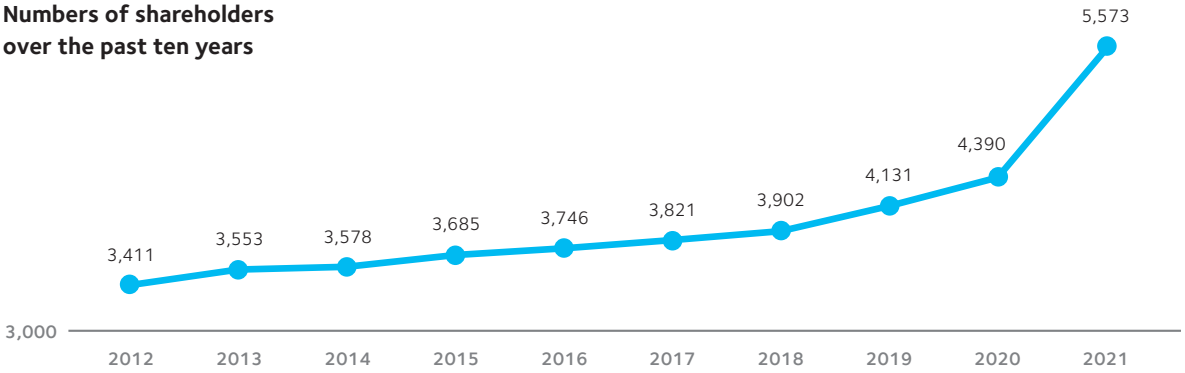
3,172,983
W.E.B shares

The new number of W.E.B shares after the stock split and capital increase

Significantly more shareholders—not only as a result of the capital increase

Year-on-year, the number of W.E.B shareholders has risen sharply, and not only as a result of the capital increase. Overall, W.E.B experienced an increase of more than 25%—another unprecedented figure—to 5,573 by the end of 2021. 509 new shareholders joined as part of the capital increase, and the other 674 through transactions in shares that had already been issued.

Numbers of shareholders over the past ten years



The 2021 capital increase in figures

about EUR **25.2** million
subscription volume

3,620
investors

88% of the shares **subscribed in the rights offering**

12% applies for shares in the **subscription period**

27%
women
among the subscribers

about **80**
new shares
per subscription

more than **5,800**
transactions
(subscription rights and subscriptions)

Investor events— online and in person

Perhaps "roadshow" is not really the right word for an online event, but in any case, as part of the capital increase, W.E.B held both traditional roadshows, which were possible once again due to low COVID numbers, and online roadshows.

145 people participated in the online event, which was broadcast from Pfaffenschlag. 192 visitors took advantage of the two in-person meetings in the "Stadtsaal" event space in Waidhofen an der Thaya and at the Vienna University of Economics and Business, so this mix worked out well. As a result, W.E.B will continue to offer various event formats in the future.

Combining climate protection and nature conservation

In the wind power project in Grafenschlag, W.E.B, in cooperation with experts, has devoted intensive consideration to the question of how best to combine climate protection and nature conservation—not least because black storks are known to be native to the area around the project location.

A nesting site for black storks was created with two artificial nests woven out of wicker.

Grafenschlag was the first wind project in the Waldviertel region in almost 24 years and offers the region real added value on many levels. One is of course renewable energy generation; the other is a combination of measures taken to improve bird habitats, especially for the black stork. Implementation has already begun, and the first successes are expected before the end of the year. The measures ensure that the wind farm will not disturb the storks, especially during their breeding season. In addition, they provide optimal conditions for increasing biodiversity in the region. The methods to achieve this include two nests woven out of wicker; the birds can fly to them and breed in them. In order to provide the birds with suitable foraging sites, W.E.B will create a feeding habitat of almost four hectares to the north of the project area, in the immediate vicinity of the new nests. For this purpose, areas that were once drained for agricultural use are being restored to their original condition. This process creates wet meadows with ponds; these in turn will provide a habitat for amphibians. For the birds, this provides ample opportunities for foraging. In addition to the existing habitat, the new areas will then offer the birds a feeding habitat of over six acres.

All the measures are continuously monitored and evaluated in order both to document developments and to allow any necessary adjustments to be made as quickly as possible.

Space for the corn crake

If we look at some established projects, the success of such measures is already clear. With the construction of the Dürnkrut-Götzendorf wind farm in 2012, W.E.B and its project partner Windkraft Simonsfeld created a meadow area of around 20 hectares in the municipality of Drösing. This concept included a special corn crake program to safeguard the population of this nocturnal migratory bird characteristic of the March-Thaya region adjacent to the wind farm. The 2013 season, just one year later, saw one of the highest documented numbers of corn crakes flying into the March-Thaya floodplain in the past 20 years.

In the course of a wind power project, the corn crake's habitat was safeguarded and expanded through land improvements.

The Dürnkrut-Götzendorf and Grafenschlag projects demonstrate the central role sustainability plays for W.E.B in all its projects. In Grafenschlag in particular, the Company has realized a thoroughly sustainable project with all the accompanying measures. In this project, clean energy generation serves as an important building block for climate protection in the region while simultaneously meeting the needs of nature conservation.

CO_2 footprint

In 2021, WEB Windenergie AG's carbon footprint was determined for the fourth time in a row in accordance with the requirements of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard (GHG Protocol). Compared to previous years, two changes were made to the calculation method: a switch to the "dual reporting" system and adoption of the Austrian Federal Environment Agency's emission factors for electricity generation. In the past year, W.E.B had a carbon footprint of 239.7 t CO_2e*.

2021 greenhouse gas emissions	tCO_2e	Proportion
Scope 1	220.1	92%
Scope 2 (market-based)	19.6	8%
Scope 2 (location-based)	307.2	
Corporate carbon footprint	**239.7**	**100%**

Carbon footprint 2021
239,7 t CO_2e

The carbon footprint of W.E.B in Austria was also compared to the carbon handprint in 2021, i.e. the electricity from renewable sources fed into the Austrian grid. The handprint was 237,862 t CO_2e.

Carbon handprint 2021
237,862 t CO_2e

* Scope-1-emissions were calculated using the Austrian Federal Environment Agency's emission factors for diesel and gasoline, while Scope-2-emissions were calculated using the Austrian Federal Environment Agency's emission factor for electricity generation in Austria (a location-based approach) and the "Ecolabel Green Electricity" emission factor (a market-based approach). As is customary in the industry, the calculation based on the market-based value is taken as the total emissions value (corporate carbon footprint).

Values: cultivating a successful corporate culture

For the HR department, 2021 was all about corporate culture, its cultivation, and its continuous improvement. The first agenda item in January was the topic of "values". Strategy workshops for this item had already been initiated in the previous fall under the title "New Values". The process of working them out was conceived as a Company-wide idea generation process. In March, the evaluation stage followed in the form of another workshop with a presentation of results. The new values were then communicated widely and integrated into all corporate processes (recruiting, personnel development, leadership, meetings, etc.).

The new values

Openness

Stay curious
We value new ideas and perspectives. Therefore, we maintain open communication with our stakeholders.

Reliability

Embody trustworthiness
We want to serve as trusted partners in the long term. We keep our promises and give our all—even when the going gets tough.

Sustainability

Take responsibility
Our decisions have long-term consequences. Therefore, we take the economic, environmental, and social aspects of sustainability into account.

Respect

Successful together
Mutual appreciation characterizes everything we do. We recognize the talent, time, and dedication of everyone we work with.

Growth

Shape the future
The development of our expertise is driven by new challenges and by feedback from our stakeholders. We are constantly working to expand our contribution to the energy transition.

Flexibility in the pandemic

Throughout the pandemic, W.E.B's priority has been the safety of its employees. For this reason, we offered free, voluntary in-house COVID testing, with volunteers performing antigen tests three times a week until October. Five testers and nine administrators performed a total of 4,838 antigen tests—a full 440 tests per month, totaling 411 hours of work on 137 test dates. Then, starting on December 20, an additional 64 PCR tests were performed up to the end of the year in accordance with COVID regulations. Thanks in no small part to the tireless dedication of the COVID testing team, W.E.B has never had a cluster of infections, nor have we experienced staff shortages that would have restricted operations. In all divisions of the Company, an efficient, structured system has been set up to offer the option of work from home. It has been possible to hold a large number of meetings via Webex with no negative impact on performance. This flexibility has been very well received by our employees and managers.

Empower & Engage

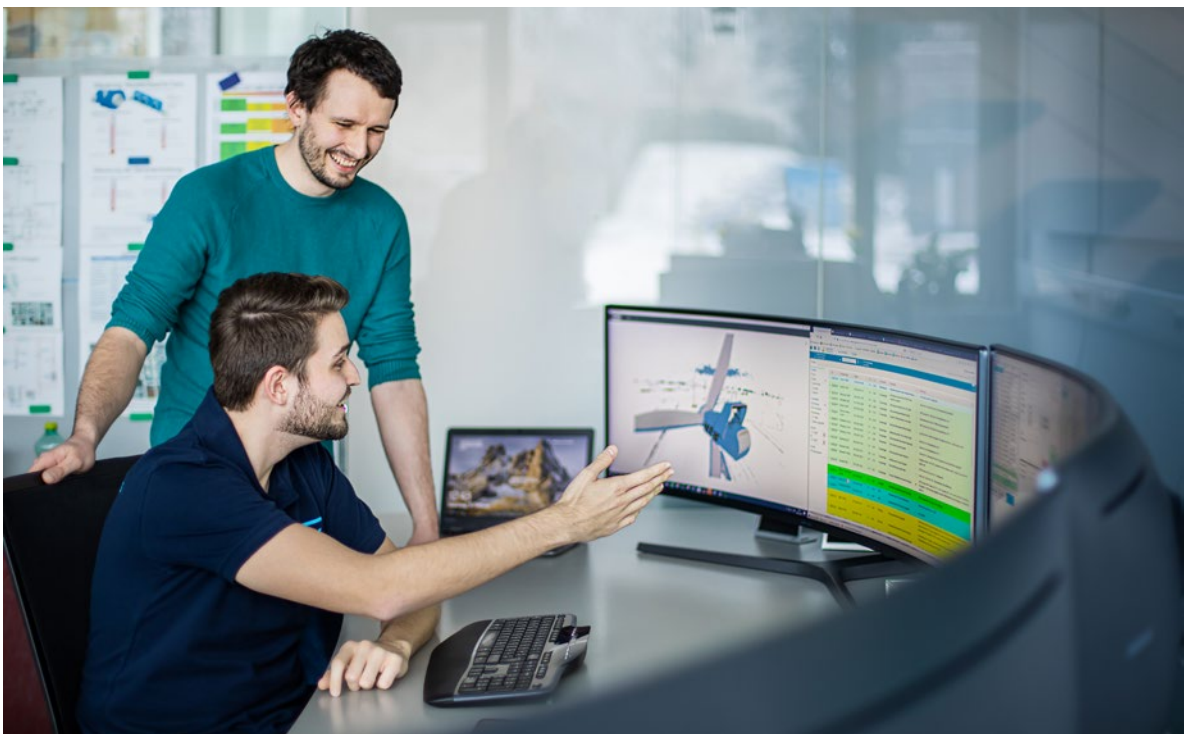
Since 2019, the Empower & Engage project has focused on corporate culture issues against the backdrop of the Company's growth and increasingly international workforce. This year, a strategic initiative was added to the concept under the rubric of "Values". The cultural ambassadors provide support and serve as multipliers. They act independently and autonomously according to our corporate value guidelines. A number of activities served to bolster team spirit in the Company or to celebrate successes together. The cultural ambassadors' hard work was also a key factor in the implementation of the COVID measures, especially the testing strategy.

Employee survey—a great place to work

Since 2012, W.E.B has conducted an annual employee survey with the aim of improving job satisfaction. This time, the focus was on leadership for the year 2022. For this reason, the survey sought feedback on the managers in W.E.B's various departments and national organizations. One result of the employee survey was our certification as a "Great Place to Work" as part of a culture audit.

Employee Assistance Program

In the 2021 fiscal year, we continued our established program for employee assistance. This program is motivated by the fact that stress, conflict, unexpected obstacles, difficult changes in the professional sphere, or new challenges in private life can affect health and performance. To enable employees to ask for advice and help anonymously and confidentially in such situations, an Employee Assistance Program, available in both German and English, was created in 2020. It gives employees the opportunity to contact external experts with their concerns by phone or e-mail. Although employees have several options to address their issues within W.E.B—through their supervisors, the HR department, or the cultural ambassadors—W.E.B continued this program in the 2021 fiscal year to further safeguard our employees' welfare and performance.



Leadership cafés

Several short workshops with external development consultants were held on the following topics:

- Embodying and communicating values
- W.E.B's error culture

The workshops serve to anchor the implementation of the values in the management level and to improve self-confidence and openness to risk. The message is that making mistakes is allowed—we have to take advantage of our errors, learn from them, and ensure the success of this learning.

Changes in the national branches

W.E.B Germany got a new management team with Steffen Lucht and Sissi Grossmann. We are particularly pleased that we were able to fill both management positions internally from our project development team.

Melanie Walter has returned from maternity leave and taken over the management in the Czech Republic in place of Roman Prager. Emeline Beck from the Operations Management department—another internal hire—has taken over the management in France.

In general, the focus was on decentralizing project development for the project developers in regions with potential power plant projects.

New office locations for Austria opened in Vienna and Graz, and a new office for Germany opened in Brandenburg. We also began our strategic planning for regionalization in France.

Core KPIs

		2020	2021
Employees (Group)	people	177	188
	full-time equivalents	163.1	170.1
Percentage of women	%	39.5	37.2
Average age	years	37.5	38.2
New hires	people	46	58
of which interns		20	21
Left company	people	41	47
of which interns		19	20
of which parental leave		6	6
Recruiting throughput time	months	2.6	3.2
Average tenure	years	5.5	6.1
Ratio of total annual compensation of the person with the highest salary to the median total annual compensation of all salaried employees (Group)		8.7	8.0
Salaried employees subject to collective bargaining (Group)	%	80	80

Additional information and key performance indicators are provided in the management report on pages 87 to 89 of this Annual Report.

More and more shareholders

An essential foundation of W.E.B's success is the fact that it is rooted in community participation and remains faithful to this principle to this day. Economic and environmental sustainability make W.E.B a green investment that investors put their trust in, as evidenced by the capital increase in 2021.

W.E.B's shareholders and bond subscribers have contributed significantly to the Company's development. They demonstrated their trust in W.E.B in 2021 as well. The volume of trading in W.E.B shares increased significantly compared to the year before, and the average price for the year was also higher than the previous year's. In the fall of 2021, the five-year bond from 2016 also matured, meaning that W.E.B has once again redeemed a bond in full.

W.E.B shares

W.E.B shares are a green investment option for anyone who wishes to participate directly in the energy transition. Since the stock corporation was founded, they have proved stable and offered our shareholders impressive performance to date. This is due in no small part to the sustainable dividend policy which W.E.B's Management Board continues to support without reservation. In the Company's first ten years, corporate profits were funneled entirely into further expansion, but more recently, W.E.B has been distributing dividends to shareholders regularly since 2010. The reliability of the dividend is paramount.

Dividend[1]

EUR

2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
2.40	1.80	1.00	2.60	2.10[2]

[1] The values have been adjusted on the basis of the ten-for-one stock split in June 2021.
[2] Proposal to the 2022 Annual General Meeting

W.E.B's shares are restricted registered shares that are not listed on an exchange and therefore cannot be traded on an exchange. However, W.E.B offers its shareholders Traderoom (www.traderoom.at), an electronic "bulletin board" that permits transactions to be conducted directly between buyers and sellers.

As of December 31, 2021—after the capital increase and stock split—the number of ordinary shares issued totaled 3,172,983. The number of shareholders increased from 4,390 at the end of 2020 to 5,573 as of December 31, 2021; 43.03% of this rise was due to the capital increase. The annual average price of the shares in Traderoom increased again, from around EUR 90.58 to EUR 112.97.[3]

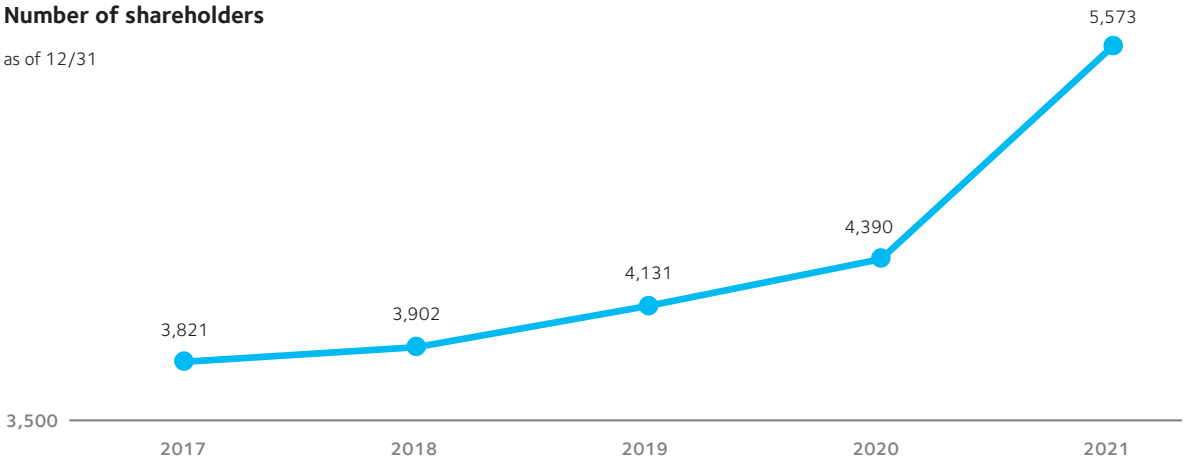
Shareholders by ownership interest

as of 12/31/2021

Groups	Lower threshold	Upper threshold	Shares (number)	Shares (%)	Shareholders (number)	Shareholders (%)
Up to 0.1%	1	3,172	1,809,144	57.02%	5,399	96.88%
More than 0.1% up to 0.5%	3,173	15,864	940,306	29.63%	160	2.87%
More than 0.5% up to 1%	15,865	31,729	209,458	6.60%	10	0.18%
More than 1% up to 2%	31,730	63,459	69,665	2.20%	2	0.04%
More than 2% up to 3%	63,460	95,189	144,410	4.55%	2	0.04%
Total			**3,172,983**	**100.00%**	**5,573**	**100.00%**

Number of shareholders

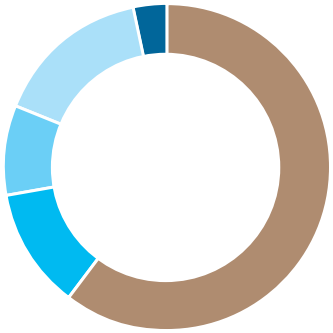
as of 12/31



[3] Since W.E.B shares are not listed, no price is formed. The average prices shown here are determined on the basis of transactions made in the virtual Traderoom. Past performance is not a basis for drawing conclusions about future performance.

Regional distribution of shares

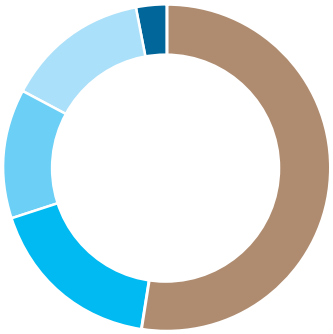
as of 12/31/2021



Number	Proportion	Region
1,919,683	60.50%	Lower Austria
372,162	11.73%	Vienna
283,320	8.93%	Upper Austria
499,941	15.76%	Austria excluding Lower A., Upper A., and Vienna
3,075,106	**96.92%**	**Total Austria**
97,877	3.08%	Other countries
3,172,983	**100.00%**	**All shares**

Regional distribution of shareholders

as of 12/31/2021



Number	Proportion	Region
2,933	52.63%	Lower Austria
978	17.55%	Vienna
711	12.76%	Upper Austria
792	14.21%	Austria excluding Lower A., Upper A., and Vienna
5,414	**97.15%**	**Total Austria**
159	2.85%	Other countries
5,573	**100.00%**	**All shareholders**

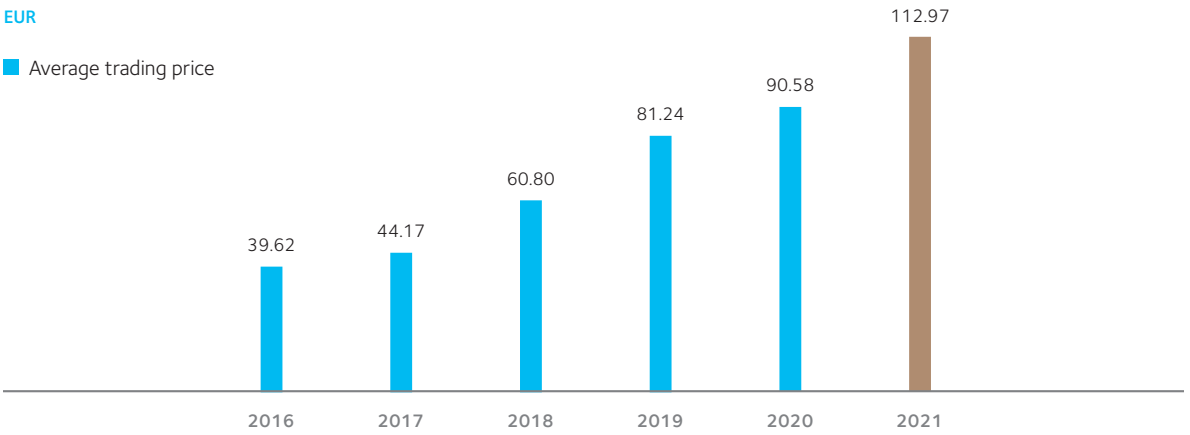
The W.E.B Traderoom

W.E.B's shares are not listed on any stock exchange, but transactions can be completed easily with the help of the www.traderoom.at platform. In 2021, we updated Traderoom—especially in view of the planned stock split—to make stock trading faster and easier.

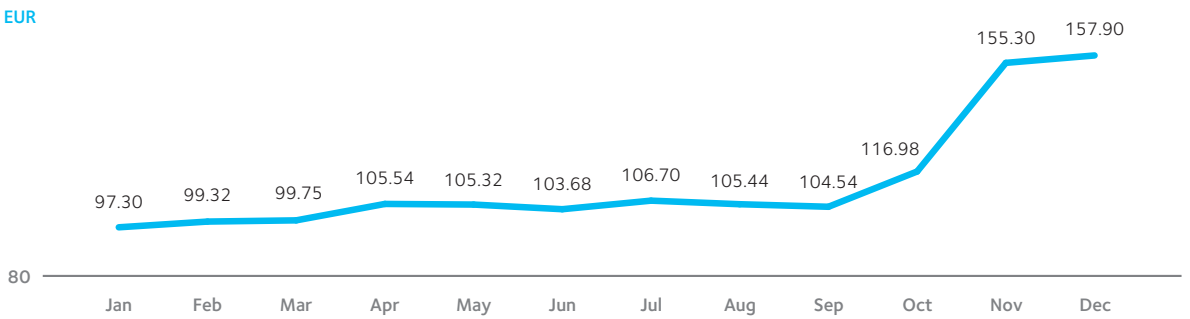
Registering on the Traderoom site and executing transactions are quick and easy and no fees are charged. All shareholders and prospective shareholders can submit buy or sell offers or search for existing ones on the www.traderoom.at platform. This process merely involves an exchange of information; W.E.B does not act as a broker.

A total of 91,282 shares valued at EUR 10.3 million (EUR 10,312,348.40) changed hands in 2021 with the support of Traderoom. The highest average trading price of the share came to EUR 157.90 in December 2021.

Traderoom: Average share price for the year[4]

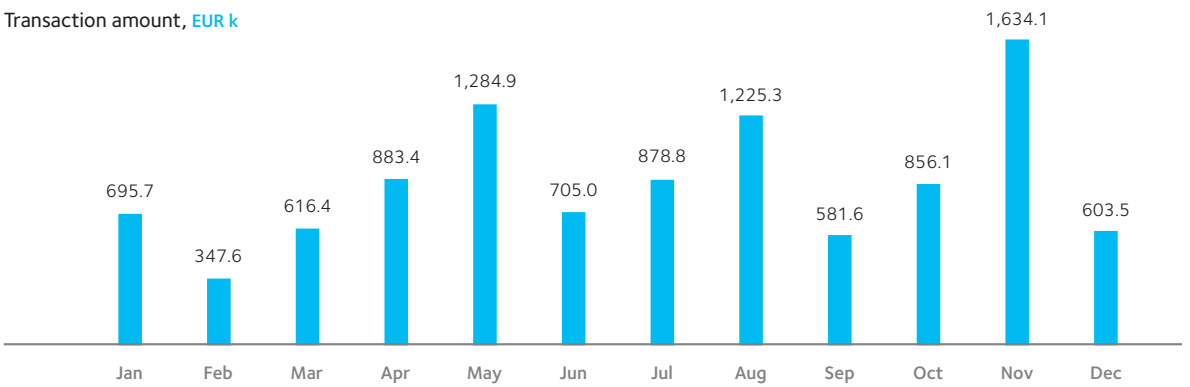


Traderoom: average share price over the course of 2021[4]



In the reporting period, 22,099 shares were transferred outside of Traderoom. Of these, W.E.B knows the transaction price for 5,290 shares, which averaged EUR 101.22.

Traderoom: transactions in 2021



[4] Since W.E.B shares are not listed, no price is formed. The average prices shown here are determined on the basis of transactions made in the virtual Traderoom. Past performance is not a basis for drawing conclusions about future performance.

W.E.B bonds

Investors can also invest in W.E.B by buying one of our bonds. Since 2010, W.E.B has been issuing various types of bonds almost yearly to finance new power plants. In this regard as well, we are playing a pioneering role: W.E.B's 2010–2015 bond with a 5% coupon was the first wind power bond in Austria. The country's first wind power hybrid bond followed in 2014.

All told, W.E.B has therefore issued bonds totaling EUR 128.6 million since 2010 that have provided considerable momentum for implementing our extensive investment program. A total of EUR 83.7 million had already been redeemed by the end of 2021. This amount includes both the bonds redeemed in full and those partially redeemed as stipulated by annual partial redemption models and by the hybrid bond.

All W.E.B bonds are listed on the Vienna MTF (formerly: Third Market), specifically in the corporates prime segment, the premium segment for corporate bonds. In this way, W.E.B undertakes to ensure greater transparency than required by the MTF.

W.E.B bonds are traded exclusively on the Vienna Stock Exchange.

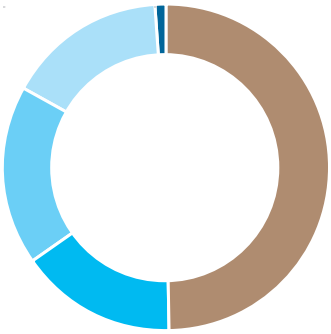
W.E.B bonds since 2010

Year	Maturity	Interest	Repayment	Volume (EUR million)
2010[1]	5 years	5.00%	final maturity	10.2
2011[1]	5 years	5.00%	final maturity	6.5
2013[1]	5 years	4.00%	final maturity	8.1
2013	10 years	5.25%	annual partial redemption	10.2
2013	10 years	5.50%	final maturity	6.4
2014[1]	5 years	3.50%	final maturity	10.6
2014	no maturity date	6.50%	hybrid	4.4
2015[1]	5 years	2.75%	final maturity	7.1
2015	10 years	4.00%	annual partial redemption	8.5
2015	no maturity date	6.50%	hybrid	6.7
2016[1]	5 years	2.50%	final maturity	7.0
2016	10 years	3.75%	annual partial redemption	6.9
2016	no maturity date	6.25%	hybrid	6.3
2018	10 years	2.25%	annual partial redemption	5.1
2018	no maturity date	4.50%	hybrid	10.0
2019	10 years	2.25%	annual partial redemption	5.0
2019	no maturity date	4.50%	hybrid	9.7
				128.6

[1] Already redeemed (as of 12/31/2021)

Regional distribution of bonds

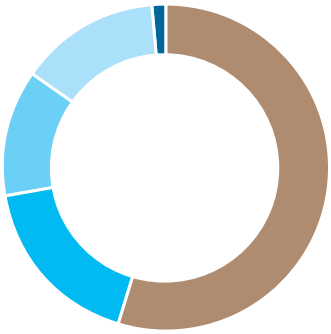
as of the reporting date on 12/31/2021



Number	Proportion	Region
36,253	49.85%	Lower Austria
11,303	15.54%	Vienna
12,894	17.73%	Upper Austria
11,480	15.79%	Austria excluding Lower A., Upper A., and Vienna
71,930	**98.92%**	**Total Austria**
787	1.08%	Other countries
72,717	**100.00%**	**All bonds**

Regional distribution of bond buyers

as of the reporting date on 12/31/2021



Number	Proportion	Region
1,287	54.77%	Lower Austria
416	17.70%	Vienna
292	12.43%	Upper Austria
326	13.87%	Austria excluding Lower A., Upper A., and Vienna
2,321	**98.77%**	**Total Austria**
29	1.23%	Other countries
2,350	**100.00%**	**All bond buyers**

Governing bodies of the Company

Our Supervisory Board

Mag. Josef Schweighofer

Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Born 1964

- Member of the Supervisory Board since 7/5/2002
- Current Supervisory Board appointment ending at the 2025 Annual General Meeting
- Chairman of the Audit Committee
- Audit Committee finance expert pursuant to Section 92 (4a) of the Austrian Stock Corporation Act (*Aktiengesetz*, AktG)

Dr. Reinhard Schanda

Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board

Born 1965

- Member of the Supervisory Board since 6/19/2009
- Current Supervisory Board appointment ending at the 2024 Annual General Meeting
- Member of the Audit Committee
- Austrian Wind Energy Association (*Interessengemeinschaft Windkraft Österreich*, IGW), Member of the Management Board and Chairman of the Advisory Board

DI (FH) Stefan Bauer

Member of the Supervisory Board

Born 1977

- Member of the Supervisory Board since 5/1/2005
- Current Supervisory Board appointment ending at the 2025 Annual General Meeting
- Member of the Audit Committee

Mag. Brigitte Ederer
Member of the Supervisory Board
Born 1956

- Member of the Supervisory Board since 5/25/2018
- Current Supervisory Board appointment ending at the 2023 Annual General Meeting
- Spokeswoman of *Forum Versorgungssicherheit der österreichischen Energie- und Wasserversorgung*, an association for the security of the Austrian energy and water supply

Martin Zimmermann
Member of the Supervisory Board
Born 1968

- Member of the Supervisory Board since 6/18/2011
- Current Supervisory Board appointment ending at the 2025 Annual General Meeting

Management Board

Dr. Frank Dumeier
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)
Born 1962

- Member of the Management Board since April 2010
- Current Management Board appointment: 4/1/2020 to 3/31/2025
- Member of the Management Board of IG Windkraft

DI Dr. Michael Trcka
Chief Financial Officer (CFO)
Born 1970

- Member of the Management Board since May 2009
- Current Management Board appointment: 5/1/2019 to 4/30/2024

Corporate governance

W.E.B's commitment to corporate governance

As a company focused on community participation, WEB Windenergie AG is interested in pursuing responsible corporate governance and remaining as transparent as possible. This is why WEB Windenergie AG has been committed since mid-2006 to the Austrian Code of Corporate Governance (ÖCGK), which is applied as outlined below.

The ÖCGK was developed as a basic set of regulations for listed companies in Austria to supplement the statutory provisions of Austrian stock exchange law by adding rules on self-governance. Unlisted stock corporations can follow the Code voluntarily. W.E.B therefore made the decision to comply with the ÖCGK rules. This does not constitute a commitment.

The objective of the ÖCGK is to encourage responsible corporate governance and control aimed at long-term value creation. This is achieved through a comprehensive set of rules governing transparency and the internal organization of companies.

For WEB Windenergie AG, the Code is a key component in its efforts to increase confidence in the Company among shareholders, business partners, employees, and the public.

The current version of the ÖCGK is available at www.corporate-governance.at.

The ÖCGK includes nearly one hundred rules applicable to different degrees to the companies that agree to be subject to it:

- **L-rules (legal requirements):** This rule refers to mandatory legal requirements
- **C-rules (comply or explain):** This rule is to be followed; any deviation must be explained and the reasons stated in order to be in compliance with the Code
- **R-rules (recommendations):** The nature of this rule is a recommendation; non-compliance with this rule requires neither disclosure nor explanation.

Implementation of the Code of Corporate Governance by WEB Windenergie AG in the fiscal year 2021

The Management Board and Supervisory Board always strive to comply with all the rules in the Code as fully as possible and to continually improve the Company's internal standards. In cases where we do not follow a rule fully, we explain the reason. This basic approach of WEB Windenergie AG differs fundamentally from that of other publicly owned companies, because our Company is not stock exchange listed and actively communicates with shareholders (all registered shareholders). In addition, not all L-Rules are applicable to WEB Windenergie AG, since some provisions are relevant only for listed companies.

WEB Windenergie AG does not publish a separate corporate governance report because, as an unlisted Austrian stock corporation, there is no requirement to do so. However, most of the content that such a report would be required to include is presented in the Annual Report (particularly the composition of the governing bodies, i.e., the Management Board and Supervisory Board).

The most significant deviations from the rules in the ÖCGK are explained briefly below in accordance with WEB Windenergie AG's voluntary compliance with the Code.

In the year under review, the Company deviated from the following ÖCGK rules:

C-Rule 18:

"Depending on the size of the enterprise, a separate staff unit is to be set up for internal auditing, which shall report to the management board, or the task of conducting internal audits may be contracted out to a competent institution. At least once a year, a report on the auditing plan and any material findings are to be presented to the audit committee."

Despite growing continually, WEB Windenergie AG is a medium-sized company. Due to the size of the Company and its business purpose, a separate internal audit department is not considered cost effective.

L-Rules 26b and 29a—remuneration policy and remuneration report:

First of all, both of these provisions are applicable only to listed companies and therefore not mandatory for WEB Windenergie AG; secondly, according to Sections 78a and 78b AktG, the Annual General Meeting is, for the first time, required to consider the remuneration policy for fiscal years beginning after June 10, 2019. Apart from the fact that this rule is not mandatory for unlisted companies, this would mean that WEB Windenergie AG would present its first remuneration report for fiscal year 2020.

A remuneration policy is in place for WEB Windenergie AG's Management Board members—and managing directors of subsidiaries, department heads, and employees—that covers fixed and variable compensation components. The existing remuneration policy for Management Board members was retained and supplemented when their employment contracts were extended in order to provide incentives for sustainable business growth. In addition to fixed compensation and variable components linked to the Group's performance (exceeding a certain return on equity), separate compensation is paid for commissioning of new power plants and reaching certain milestones. Upper thresholds are set for compensation.

C-Rule 39 (and analogously C-Rules 41 and 43):

"The supervisory board shall set up expert committees from among its members depending on the specific circumstances of the enterprise and the number of supervisory board members. These committees shall serve to improve the efficiency of the work of the supervisory board and shall deal with complex issues. However, the supervisory board may discuss the issues of the committees with the entire supervisory board at its discretion. Each chairperson of a committee shall report periodically to the supervisory board on the work of the committee. The supervisory board shall ensure that a committee has the authorization to take decisions in urgent cases. The majority of the committee members shall meet the criteria for independence of C-Rule 53.

The Corporate Governance Report shall state the names of the committee members and the name of the chairperson. The Corporate Governance Report must disclose the number of meetings of the committees and discuss the activities of the committees."

In accordance with Article 12 of the Articles of Association, WEB Windenergie AG's Supervisory Board can have a maximum of nine members, but it currently consists of only five members. Due to the small number of members and the specific circumstances of the Company, only one committee was set up: the Audit Committee. No other committees were formed, as this is not considered effective. The Supervisory Board conducts all of its business as a single unit. The ÖCGK also stipulates formation of a nomination committee in accordance with C-Rule 41 and a remuneration committee in accordance with C-Rule 43 only when a supervisory board has reached a "critical mass" of at least seven members. WEB Windenergie AG does not meet this criterion with only five Supervisory Board members. However, the Supervisory Board's rules of procedure generally provide for setting up committees other than just the Audit Committee, so, if necessary, this could be done without taking additional steps. In Supervisory Board elections, attention is paid to filling the positions with candidates who have the necessary expertise (finance, law, technology, social skills).

C-Rule 49:

"The company shall disclose in the Corporate Governance Report the object and remuneration of contracts subject to approval pursuant to L-Rule 48. A summary of contracts of the same kind shall be permitted."

The Company does not publish a corporate governance report because it is not legally required to do so. Disclosures regarding contracts subject to approval pursuant to L-Rule 48 are provided in the notes to the annual financial statements, however. These include the contract with the law firm of Sattler & Schanda (in which Supervisory Board member Dr. Reinhard Schanda is a partner) and the leasing of acreage for environmental projects in areas where WEB Windenergie AG develops projects by Martin Zimmermann.

L-Rule 60:

"The company must prepare a Corporate Governance Report that contains at least the following information:

[...]

- **the measures taken to promote women to the management board, supervisory board and to top management positions;**
- **the diversity concept."**

No women currently sit on WEB Windenergie AG's Management Board. The Supervisory Board has had one female member, Mag. Brigitte Ederer, since the 2018 Annual General Meeting. Several women also work in the Company's second level of management: at present, Claudia Bauer, MSc and Mag. Stefanie Markut are appointed as authorized signatories; there are six female department heads, and two of the national subsidiaries have female executives.

WEB Windenergie AG does not currently have an explicit diversity policy for reasons including its position as a medium-sized company.

C-Rule 68:

"The company shall publish annual financial reports, half-yearly financial reports and any other interim reports in English and German, and shall make these available on the company's website. If the annual financial report contains consolidated financial statements, the financial statements in the annual report pursuant to the Business Code must only be published and made available in German."

The Company's annual financial statements can be downloaded from its website in both German and English. Interim reports are published on the website in German.

C-Rule 83:

"In addition, the auditor shall make an assessment of the effectiveness of the company's risk management based on the information and documents presented and shall report the findings to the management board. This report shall also be brought to the notice of the chairperson of the supervisory board. The chairperson shall be responsible for ensuring that the report is dealt with by the audit committee and reported on to the supervisory board."

WEB Windenergie AG does not commission any explicit evaluation of its risk management system. However, the Company's risks are assessed and discussed when the financial statements are audited.

Report of the Supervisory Board

in accordance with Section 96 AktG

Dear shareholders and readers of this report,

Organization and activities of the Supervisory Board

During the fiscal year 2021, the Supervisory Board was composed of five members elected by the Annual General Meeting: Mag. Josef Schweighofer (Chairman), Dr. Reinhard Schanda (Deputy Chairman), DI (FH) Stefan Bauer, Mag. Brigitte Ederer, and Martin Zimmermann.

Supervisory Board members Josef Schweighofer, DI (FH) Stefan Bauer, and Martin Zimmermann were elected for a further five years at the 22nd Annual General Meeting on May 28, 2021. Brigitte Ederer's term of office extends till the Annual General Meeting in 2023, and that of Reinhard Schanda till the Annual General Meeting in 2024.

The Supervisory Board exercised with great care the duties assigned to it by the law, the Articles of Association, and the bylaws during the reporting period. Based on the comprehensive reporting provided by the Management Board, the Supervisory Board regularly advised it on the management of the Company and monitored its activities on an ongoing basis. In a total of ten meetings in which all Supervisory Board members participated, along with additional discussions and phone conferences, the Supervisory Board deliberated on the Company's operations and business policies and the Group's results on the basis of regular, timely written and oral reports by the Management Board. As in 2020, in 2021 it also looked at the impact of the ongoing COVID-19 crisis on the markets in which W.E.B operates and the impact on W.E.B Group companies.

Furthermore, it jointly discussed the future strategic direction of the Company and the material Group companies. The controls implemented as part of the open and constructive dialog between the Management Board and Supervisory Board did not give rise to any objections. In addition, the chairman of the Supervisory Board was in constant contact with the Management Board to regularly receive information about the latest developments at the Company. As part of its deliberations and decisions, the Supervisory Board considered environmental and social issues in addition to the economic aspects of the Company's business and reviewed the associated effects, risks, and opportunities.

Audit Committee

Pursuant to Section 92 (4a) AktG, the Company is required to appoint members of the Supervisory Board to an Audit Committee comprising at least three individuals. During the reporting period, Mag. Josef Schweighofer, Dr. Reinhard Schanda, and DI (FH) Stefan Bauer were the three members appointed to the Audit Committee. Mag. Josef Schweighofer was elected Chairman of the Audit Committee. At the same time, he was nominated to be the Audit Committee finance expert in accordance with Section 92 (4a) AktG.

The Audit Committee held two meetings in the year under review, discussed specific issues in detail, and subsequently reported on these to the full Supervisory Board. In April 2021, the Committee deliberated on all issues concerning the annual and consolidated financial statements for 2020 and the proposal for appointing the auditor for 2021. At the October 2021 meeting, the auditor provided an overview of the planned course and areas of focus of the audit for the fiscal year 2021. In addition, the Audit Committee also discussed the corporate governance report and the monitoring of the accounting process, reviewed the effectiveness of the internal control system (ICS), including the risk management system, and monitored the auditor's independence. The Audit Committee also had the opportunity to consult and exchange information with the auditor without the presence of the Management Board.

Management Board

In the past fiscal year, the Company was managed by Management Board members Dr. Frank Dumeier (CEO) and DI Dr. Michael Trcka (CFO). The Management Board contract of Dr. Frank Dumeier runs until March 31, 2025 and that of DI Dr. Michael Trcka until April 30, 2024.

Result

The Supervisory Board considers the annual result for fiscal year 2021 satisfactory. Considering the poor wind situation in 2021, the result could even be characterized as very satisfactory. Despite the poor wind situation, ongoing cost optimizations, efficiency improvements in operations management, and adjustments in electricity distribution made it possible to achieve a good result.

Operations in review

2021 was basically the worst wind year for W.E.B's operations since 2003. It was characterized by the impact of the COVID-19 crisis, but also by stable plant operations.

With an output result of 1,237 GWh, W.E.B electricity generation was 65 GWh lower than the year before. At 8.43%, wind levels were significantly below the long-term average. The strongest negative difference in generation affected our wind farms in Germany (–15%) and France (–13%), while the North American installations' generation was 5% above target.

On the operations level, generation was very stable, with a high level of power plant availability. The ongoing uncertainties caused by COVID-19 again required a high degree of flexibility for carrying out service and maintenance deployments, which often had to take international travel restrictions into account.

The central monitoring of the power plants was further professionalized. In particular, we improved the partially automated workflows for event processing based on reports from the installations.

Project development in review

Just over 20 MW of new power plant capacity was commissioned last year.

The project that received the most regional attention was the construction and commissioning of the wind farm in Grafenschlag. On the one hand, it was W.E.B's first new wind farm in the Waldviertel region in almost 25 years; on the other hand, opponents of wind power in Lower Austria focused their resistance on this wind farm. Nevertheless, we were able to start operation on schedule.

On an international level, the commissioning of the first two solar farms in the USA near Boston, Massachusetts, was significant for W.E.B.

For Austria, the Renewable Energy Expansion Act was approved by the EU and should now promote the expansion of wind farms and solar power plants in Austria. If the necessary measures are taken now on the provincial level as well (zoning and grid expansion), we will be ready, with good-quality projects in our project pipeline.

W.E.B's international project pipeline contains significant volume: around 100 wind and solar projects with total potential of about 2 GW.

In all the countries where W.E.B has sites, the trend is towards even longer development times up to the start of project construction. The biggest effects are due to approval procedures and grid availability. For example, in the case of ARIANO, currently the largest project in Italy, a re-approval loop caused more than a year of delay.

At the time of writing, the commissioning of the Matzen-Klein-Harras and Spannberg wind farms in Austria is already complete; commissioning of the Silver Maple wind farm in Maine, USA, is planned for the fourth quarter of 2022. In addition, a number of solar power plants are still in preparation together with energy transition partners in Austria.

Electricity marketing in review

In 2021, electricity marketing was the segment where we experienced the greatest dynamism.

First of all, W.E.B was able to almost double the number of metering points supplied in 2021 to more than 11,000 by the end of the year. In connection with this, the expansion of the green electricity sales team in the residential and business segments also paid off.

In Europe, we experienced a significant increase in electricity prices in the fourth quarter of 2021. One of the main drivers was the global rise in natural gas prices, which was exacerbated in Europe by the foreign policy uncertainties surrounding Ukraine and the discussion of Nord Stream 2.

The high electricity prices are now jeopardizing the competitiveness of industrial production, and thus the viability of Austria as a location for doing business. A rapid and massive expansion of renewables is the only way to escape the price trap and supply the required amount of electricity at competitive prices.

For this reason, W.E.B also concluded several long-term power purchase agreements (PPAs) in Austria in the past fiscal year. After all, at current market prices, marketing electricity directly to industrial/commercial customers under medium- and long-term contracts is more attractive than taking advantage of subsidies.

Community participation in review

At the Annual General Meeting on May 28, 2021, both a ten-for-one stock split and a capital increase of 10% of the capital stock were approved. The stock split was carried out in June, and the subscription period for the capital increase ran from September to mid-October 2021, in which all available shares were subscribed. As a result, the share capital was increased from EUR 28,845,300 to EUR 31,729,830. The number of shares increased by 288,453, from 2,884,530 to 3,172,983. A total of EUR 25,221,705 was raised in the capital increase.

The number of shareholders continued to grow and passed the 5,500 mark in the reporting period.

Strategy

The November 2021 strategy retreat confirmed the priority of continued international growth at our target ratio of installed capacity: 80% wind and 20% solar.

In the future, electricity marketing will increase in significance as the third pillar of W.E.B's strategy, alongside development and operation. For development projects, the objective is to safeguard electricity purchasing in the form of PPAs, thus achieving independence from subsidized tariffs in the medium term.

In this context, we will further emphasize expansion of the ella charging infrastructure in order to provide more targeted support for sector coupling concepts alongside traditional electricity marketing.

Annual financial statements for 2021 and proposal for the appropriation of profits

Ernst & Young Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft m.b.H., Wagramer Strasse 19, IZD-Tower, 1220 Vienna, which was appointed auditor of the financial statements for the fiscal year 2021, audited the annual financial statements for the fiscal year 2021, including the management report and consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year 2021, along with the group management report, and issued an unqualified audit opinion on each.

All documents for the financial statements, the proposal for the appropriation of the profits, and all audit reports by the auditor of the financial statements were discussed extensively and in detail by the Audit Committee with the auditor in a meeting on April 7, 2022. Furthermore, the auditor presented a separate report to the Audit Committee pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 537/2014 in conjunction with Section 92 (4a) No. 2 AktG regarding the audit of the separate financial statements and the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year 2021. The results of this Audit Committee meeting were reported to the full Supervisory Board, and the proposals required by law were distributed.

The report on the annual financial statements and the consolidated financial statements including the group management report were discussed at the Supervisory Board meeting on April 7, 2022, held in conjunction with the Management Board and the auditor.

The Supervisory Board concurred with the results of the audits by the auditor and the Audit Committee; approved the annual financial statements for the period ending on December 31, 2021, submitted by the Management Board; approved the related management report by the Management Board; and voted in favor of the proposal for the appropriation of profits. The annual financial statements are therefore adopted in accordance with Section 96 (4) AktG. The Supervisory Board noted and endorsed the consolidated financial statements including the group management report.

The Supervisory Board therefore agrees with the Management Board's proposal to distribute EUR 6,663,264.30 (EUR 2.10 per share) of the total net retained profit of EUR 10,355,520.33 and to carry the remaining amount of EUR 3,692,256.03 forward to new account.

Audit of the annual financial statements for 2022

A proposal by the Audit Committee proposing the election of the auditor of the separate and consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year 2022 was prepared for the 23rd Annual General Meeting. Ernst & Young Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft m. b. H., Wagramer Strasse 19, IZD-Tower (Postfach 89), 1220 Vienna, is proposed as auditor of the separate and consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year 2022 (January 1 to December 31, 2022).

Thanks

Finally, on behalf of the Supervisory Board, I would like to express my gratitude to the entire Management Board, the managing directors of the Group companies, and all of our employees and to acknowledge their successful efforts in the past fiscal year 2021. My gratitude also goes out to our loyal customers, our joint venture and business partners in Austria and abroad, and our shareholders and bond buyers for the confidence they have demonstrated in W.E.B.

On behalf of the Supervisory Board

Mag. Josef Schweighofer
Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Pfaffenschlag, April 2022






in pictures
20






21 in figures

Group management report
for the fiscal year 2021

Contents

1. Overview

Headquartered at Davidstrasse 1 in 3834 Pfaffenschlag, Lower Austria, and registered at the Regional Court of Krems an der Donau (FN 184649v), WEB Windenergie AG (W.E.B) is a company engaged in project development and the operation of renewable energy power plants. This includes projects and installations in the wind power, solar power, and hydropower sectors. We operate both in Austria and internationally—mainly in Germany, the Czech Republic, Italy, France, Slovakia, Canada, and the USA. Our international profile and the technological diversity of our projects form the basis for successfully overcoming the challenges of delivering a sustainable, decentralized energy supply from renewable sources. This task is becoming increasingly important, not only from an ecological perspective, but also in light of the increase in demand for energy from renewable sources and the reductions in the use of fossil fuels. We are also increasingly engaged in marketing electricity generated from renewable sources.

WEB Windenergie AG, Pfaffenschlag, is the parent company. For details of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements, please see the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Please see section 9.1 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for changes in the basis of consolidation.

1.1 Branch offices

WEB Windenergie AG has no branch offices.

2. Political and regulatory framework

Expenditures for the transition to CO_2-free energy increased in 2021, among others due to the ambitious climate targets and the resulting increase in political support, especially in the electric vehicle and renewable energy sectors. A total of USD 366 billion was invested in wind farms and solar parks worldwide in 2021, which corresponds to a 6.5% increase over the previous year. Asia accounts for the largest share. Investments in renewable energy remained flat compared to 2020 in North and South America, Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (Source: Bloomberg—Energy Transition).

2.1 General regulatory framework conditions in the EU and Austria

On the basis of the climate and energy framework strategy adopted in 2014, the EU continued developing its strategies in recent years. Adding critical momentum to this, the COP 21 climate conference took place in Paris in 2015, at which a follow-up treaty to the Kyoto Protocol was adopted. The agreement stipulated a binding target of reducing greenhouse gases in the EU by at least 40% by 2030 compared to 1990 and increasing the share of renewable energy to at least 27% in the same period. The EU also agreed on an indicative energy efficiency target of at least 27% energy savings by 2030 compared to 1990 levels. In order to set the strategic course defined in the Paris Climate Agreement, the European Commission presented proposals, including in the Clean Energy Package in 2016 and 2017 and in the Clean Mobility Package in 2017. A decision was taken at an EU summit at the end of 2020 to further increase the climate targets. This includes reducing greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% below 1990 levels. Sufficient funds should

be made available to secure funding of these targets.

The European Commission hopes that these measures will lead to a better integration of the European electricity markets and make them fit for a future with a growing share of volatile renewable energy sources throughout Europe. Furthermore, they will reinforce the rights and options of the consumer in the electricity markets.

Clean Energy Package

The EU legislative package (Clean Energy Package), together with legislative acts in the climate and in the gas sector create the framework for implementing the energy union and the European climate and energy targets by 2030. The legislative package comprises four directives and four regulations (focused on redesigning European legislation on the internal electricity market, governance of the energy union, renewable energy, energy efficiency, buildings, and mobility). Some of these came into force at the end of 2018, others in mid-2019. Most of the directives have yet to be transposed into national law.

The European Commission's main concern is achieving the energy efficiency target. Energy providers are therefore also required to encourage their customers to save energy. Energy efficiency should also become an essential criterion for the authorization of new generation capacity. Furthermore, the aim is to create an integrated pan-European energy market with corresponding infrastructure and to maintain and expand Europe's technology leadership, for instance in the areas of energy storage and smart grids.

The Renewable Energy Directive is expected to increase the share of renewable energy in the EU to 32% of energy consumption by 2030. This should be achieved by setting EU-wide targets for renewable energy, streamlining administrative authorization procedures, guaranteeing the stability of financial support and reinforcing consumers' rights. Under the European Union's energy and climate package adopted in December 2008, Austria is required to increase the share of renewable energy sources to 34% of gross final energy consumption by 2020 and, at the same time, reduce its greenhouse gas emissions in sectors that are exempt from emissions trading by at least 16% by 2020 compared to 2005 levels.

By 2030, greenhouse gas emissions are to be reduced by 55% compared to 1990, and Europe wants to be climate-neutral by 2050.

In December 2019, the European Commission presented its Green Deal clearly defining, among other things, the goal of a climate-neutral Europe by 2050. In order to achieve this, it is important that the energy sector be decarbonized, and renewable energy sources play a key role here. Various CO_2 pricing instruments will support this transformation.

The USA returns to the Climate Agreement

The election of Joe Biden as President has brought climate action back onto the political agenda in the USA. On January 21, 2021, just one day after taking office, Biden signed an executive order to return the USA to the (Paris) Climate Agreement, which entered into force on February 19, 2021. John Kerry was appointed the US Special Presidential Envoy for Climate in Biden's government. There are now increased efforts also in the USA to promote the expansion of renewables through subsidy programs and tax models. At the climate

summit initiated by Joe Biden in April 2021, the USA presented its goal of halving greenhouse gas emissions by 2030 compared to 2005.

Societal forces like the Fridays for Future movement are also contributing to policy changes. However, COVID-19 has diverted the focus to other topics.

The new Austrian National Council formed after the parliamentary elections in 2019 also defined ambitious targets in its government program and aims to take a pioneering role in mitigating climate change. Based on these targets, 100% of Austria's electricity is to come from renewable sources by the year 2030; by 2040, the country is expected to be completely climate neutral. The government intends to breathe life into this program as quickly as possible through the newly formed Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation, and Technology. The first draft bills on greening the tax system have been presented. In the fall of 2020, the draft of the Renewable Energy Expansion Act (Erneuerbaren-Ausbau-Gesetz, EAG) was submitted for assessment. After consulting the EU, the EAG, which came into force in July 2021, was amended in January 2022 and passed by the National Council.

2.2 Regulatory framework for pricing

The EU guidelines on state aid for environmental protection and energy came into effect on July 1, 2014. These rules aim to integrate renewable energy sources into the electricity market and to limit state aid to the absolute minimum. Tendering processes will gradually replace subsidized feed-in tariffs and support will only be granted in the form of a market premium. The EAG therefore was required to take account of these regulations.

Subsidy regulations must be structured in such a way as to allow a market-oriented integration of renewable energies in the electricity market.

Compelled by the decision of the German Federal Network Agency (Bundesnetzagentur) and the European Union Agency for the Cooperation of Energy Regulators (ACER), the common electricity market (common power prize zone) of Austria and Germany was split as of October 2018. This measure was intended to ease grid congestion due to the physical capacity of the existing lines, thereby limiting trading of primarily German wind power to the southern regions, which flowed mainly through the Czech Republic and Poland and put these grids under enormous strain.

The price of electricity shot up towards the end of 2021, which can be attributed to various market developments. 2022 also began with electricity prices remaining at a consistently high level.

2.3 Country-specific conditions

In **Austria**, the Green Electricity Act 2012 (Ökostromgesetz 2012, ÖSG 2012), which has been amended several times, applied in the reporting year. Due to an amendment in fall 2019 (Federal Law Gazette (Bundesgesetzblatt, BGBl.) (BGBl I No. 97/2019), subsidies from 2021 and 2022 were brought forward, using the tariff that applied in 2019 to reduce the existing queue, which dated back to 2016. As no special funds were made available for reducing the backlog of projects, but only subsidies were brought forward, the funds for 2020 and 2021 were reduced.

The EAG has now established a new regime. The EAG will become the central regulation for the generation and feed-in of renewable energies. In particular, the EAG covers the environmental and energy-related targets—100% electricity from renewable energy sources by 2030—, the new subsidy regulations for the generation of electricity from renewable energy, the basis for raising and administering the subsidies, and the regulations for the newly created EAG Subsidy Administration Office. Like other regulations in Europe, the EAG stipulates that wind turbines must now participate in a tendering process. The originally intended administrative market premium has had to be cancelled due to pressure from the European Commission. This means that at least 390 MW of wind power capacity will be publicly tendered in Austria in the future. This is to ensure price competition between project bidders. A wide-ranging expansion of wind power should be enabled through site differentiation, i.e. taking into account different wind yields in different regions.

Annually, 20 MW of capacity is to be awarded in a joint tender for water and wind (subsidy via monthly adjusted premiums based on market price). For the year 2022, the amendment provides that 200 MW wind capacity will be subsidized on an exceptional basis by an administrative market premium. In addition, wind power projects with an electricity output of 190 MW can be awarded in a technology-specific wind tender in 2022. Special regulations exist for smaller projects up to 20 MW and for energy communities.

With the Renewable Energy Sources Act (Erneuerbare-Energien-Gesetz, EEG), **Germany** offers predictable framework conditions for the expansion of wind projects. The reference yield model also ensures the profitability of plants at less attractive locations, because comparable competitive conditions are created for different locations in the bidding process, thus avoiding the over-subsidization of wind turbines at good locations.

The EEG of July 21, 2014, last amended in December 2020, is currently valid. The purpose of the EEG is to "enable sustainable development of the energy supply in the interest of climate and environmental protection, to reduce the economic costs of the energy supply by addressing long-term external effects, to conserve fossil energy resources, and to further develop technologies for generating electricity from renewable energy sources" (Section 1 (1) EEG). The aim of the legislation is to increase the share of electricity generated from renewable energy sources in gross electricity consumption to 65% by 2030 and ensure that by 2050 all electricity generated or consumed within the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany, including the German exclusive economic zone (federal territory), is greenhouse gas-neutral. This expansion shall be continuous, cost-efficient, and compatible with the grid.

The currently planned course for expanding onshore wind power provided for an annual gross addition of 2,800 MW from 2017 to 2019. It includes a set addition of 2,900 MW per annum from 2020 onwards. The gross addition includes all new plants, even if these replace older plants at the end of their life cycle. The repayment period still generally runs for 20 years after commissioning. In accordance with the expansion corridor (Section 28 EEG), a volume of 4,500 MW was to be tendered for onshore wind energy in 2021, divided over three dates, 1,600 MW of which were special tenders. A volume of 1,850 MW was advertised for photovoltaic systems, 1,600 MW of which was a special tender. Except for the last one, every single auction led to a signed contract, i.e. there were fewer bids than tendered MW.

In the **Czech Republic**, there is currently no feed-in tariff for new projects. Most project applications have therefore been withdrawn from the market. Existing plants are subsidized using an award system according to which, in addition to the electricity revenue generated in the market, a fixed premium ("green bonus") is granted based on the technology and the year of commissioning. A tendering system is planned for wind power in the future, although the precise details are still unknown.

For new projects in **Italy,** a tendering process for green electricity subsidies has been in place for a long time. The tendering process was subjected to new regulations by decree in June 2019 for future years. This included a technology-neutral tender for 5,500 MW for new onshore wind farms and photovoltaic systems through the fall of 2021 in a total of seven auctions. Prices ranging from EUR 70/MWh (in the first four rounds) to EUR 21/MWh could be bid in the auctions; the tendered contracts all have a term of 20 years.

In Italy, the tendered capacities (in MW) are not reached completely on a regular basis, so that prices in past tendering process were at the upper end of the planned range.

Since the entire volume invited for tender was nowhere near used up in 2021, the decision was made in December 2021 to start with an eighth and, if necessary, a ninth round of tenders with more than 2,000 MW in February and May to accelerate the construction of wind farms and photovoltaic parks. A new funding scheme is expected to be issued in 2022.

Although **France** is already one of the leading countries for wind power in Europe, it still has considerable potential for further projects in view of the country's size. Renewable energy is subsidized through feed-in tariffs and tax benefits. An auction process was also introduced in France in 2017. Up until 2017, power supply companies had to buy the electricity produced from wind power from operators of wind turbines who had submitted a corresponding application at a feed-in tariff set by decree. Since 2017, new onshore wind turbines can no longer receive a feed-in tariff agreement; this is intended only for offshore power plants. New onshore wind farms are expected to sell the electricity on the daily energy market through the services of a balance perimeter or aggregator.

Feed-in arrangements with fixed tariffs similar to those in the European incentive system apply to existing plants in several provinces of **Canada**. However, all provinces are gradually transitioning to tendering processes, some of which are similar to the models chosen in the EU. Because of the resulting predictability and profitability of new projects, this continues to be an attractive market for us.

In the **USA,** expansion targets for renewable energy defined at the level of individual states also enable ongoing growth in coming years. We are focused primarily on the northeastern states (Maine, New York, Massachusetts, and Virginia).

In Massachusetts, the Renewable Energy Portfolio Standard was introduced by the Electricity restructuring Act of 1997. This standard required various utilities to source a minimum percentage of the electricity supplied to end users in the state from renewable energy sources, including wind and solar power. The new standard was initially implemented with a minimum purchase of 1% from renewable energy sources and provides for an annual increase. The state of Maine also has a renewable portfolio standard. In June 2019, Maine passed legislation raising Maine's renewable energy standard to 80% by 2030 and setting a goal of 100% by 2050.

Here we sell the electricity generated under long-term power purchase agreements (PPA), both in tendering processes and by entering into delivery contracts with consumers.

In **Slovakia,** the long-standing moratorium on the construction and grid connection of new RES (renewable energy resources) projects ended in 2020. It is now again possible to set up PV and wind projects (as well as projects in the areas of hydroelectric power, biogas, and biomass, which are less pertinent to W.E.B) and to feed electricity into the grid. At present, there is no feed-in tariff and no plan to introduce one. The Ministry of Economic Affairs in Bratislava has nevertheless announced an initial auction for March/April 2022. RES projects should be able to take part in this and apply for a one-off grant, with the lowest bid winning. The electricity generated must then be sold to traders or direct customers.

Hungary regularly conducts tenders for the allocation of subsidies for electricity from plants producing electricity from renewable energy sources. Hungary currently uses the "MÉTAR" support scheme: Electricity is sold by the producer, who has won MÉTAR support in the tender process, to an electricity trader at an individually agreed price, and the Hungarian state pays the difference to the operator at a regularly published reference price. The construction of new wind turbines has been massively restricted because the obligation to maintain a distance from buildings of all types with building permits has the effect of reducing plannable areas to virtually zero.

3. Energy market and economic environment

3.1 Climate impacts on generation conditions

From a climatological point of view, in Austria the year 2021 was 0.1 degrees below the mean for the last 30 years, but still 1.1 degrees above that of the 1961-1990 climatic period. But the previous year also showed how significant the impact of global warming can be. In Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands, more than 200 people fell victim to a severe flood disaster; in Austria, hail with grain diameters of up to 12 cm caused major damage; in the Czech Republic, an F4 tornado destroyed entire villages and claimed several lives; and temperatures of almost 50°C were recorded in western Canada.

Of course, such extremes also affect wind levels. In 2021, for example, powerful high-pressure systems settled over Europe and blocked the arrival of Atlantic low-pressure foothills so efficiently that the European W.E.B fleet reached overproduction in just three out of twelve months. The usual strong North American output was not able to make up for this deficit. Ultimately, the annual output of 1,237,329 MWh fell well short of expectations, at –8.4%.

Given the major impact of the climate crisis on weather systems and also on our output levels, rapid conversion to wind and PV power generation is an essential part of the solution. Every kWh that is not produced from fossil fuels helps to stop drive the greenhouse effect. The faster we as a society make the switch to 100% renewable energy production, the greater our chances of curbing the effects of climate change.

3.2 Electricity generation costs

A study by the Fraunhofer Institute for Solar Energy Systems ISE (Electricity Production Costs for Renewable Energy Sources (June 2021)) examined the costs of electricity generation in Germany. PV systems and onshore wind farms are not just renewable energy sources, but constitute the technologies with the lowest average electricity production costs in Germany compared to all types of power plant. Depending on the irradiation and the type of system, these costs come in at between EUR 31 and EUR 110 per MWh for PV and EUR 39 to EUR 83 per MWh for onshore wind. This assessment is likely to be similar for Austria and other countries in Central Europe.

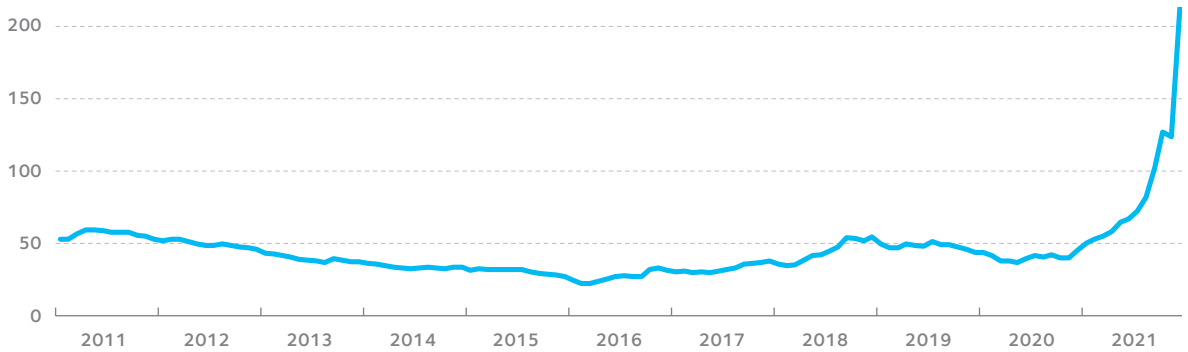
3.3 Electricity price performance

A very strong upward trend in electricity prices began in fall 2021. The electricity price on the Leipzig electricity exchange (Phelix-DE Baseload Year Future), which is relevant for W.E.B in the core markets of Austria and Germany, rose to over EUR 200/MWh.

The fourth quarter saw a massive price increase worldwide. One of the main drivers was a global increase in gas prices, which was exacerbated in Europe by foreign policy uncertainties surrounding Ukraine and the discussion about Nord Stream 2. The futures that are currently tradable on the German electricity exchange show that electricity prices will remain high in the near future.

Electricity price trend 2011–2021

Baseload (EUR/MWh)



Wholesale electricity price trend in EUR/MWh by monthly average—Phelix Base Year Future 2011–2021 (EEX)

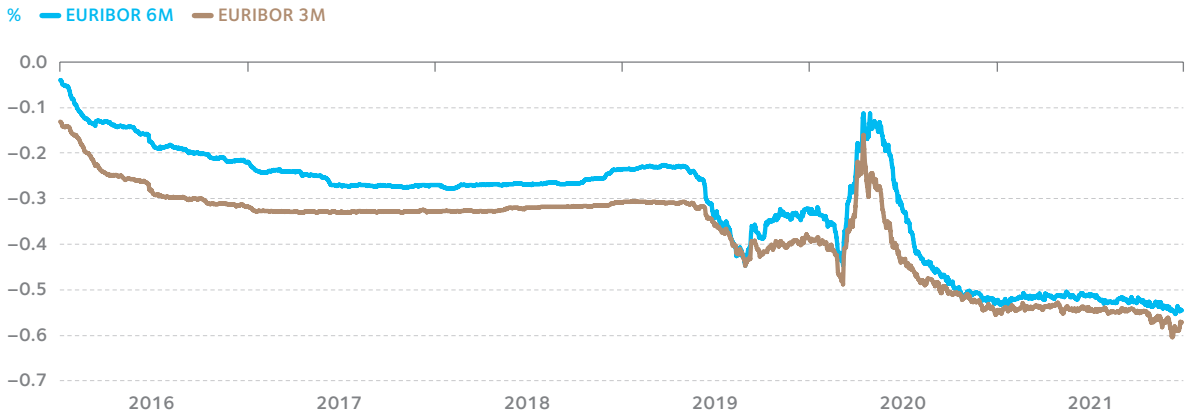
Source: European Energy Exchange AG

3.4 Financial markets—interest rate level

Throughout 2021, both the 3-month and 6-month EURIBOR rates were significantly below 0% and thus remained at a historically low level. We took advantage of this once again to enter into long-term power plant financing agreements at favorable terms.

Once a power plant has been built, it is financed over the long term at fixed interest rates. For W.E.B, changes in interest rates therefore mainly affect the financing of new power plants. The interest rates for financing existing power plants are hardly affected by changes in interest rates.

Development of reference interest rates



Development of 3M and 6M EURIBOR

Source: Graph based on data from Deutsche Bundesbank (German Federal Bank)

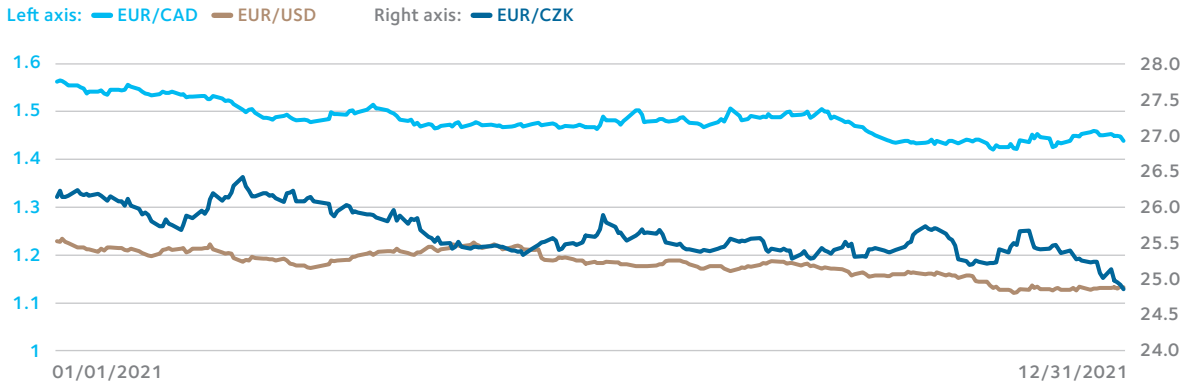
Exchange rate trend

In 2021, the euro depreciated against the Canadian dollar and the US dollar. At the beginning of the year, EUR 1 was still around CAD 1.56, but the exchange rate fell to around CAD 1.44 by the end of the year. At the end of 2021, you got USD 1.13 for EUR 1, after USD 1.23 at the beginning of the year.

Because we finance the power plants in North America in local currency, changes in the exchange rates only impact the equity portion of the investments in the power plants. This is generally between 20% and 25%. As we are assuming that the exchange rates between EUR and CAD or USD will remain stable in the long term, we have not concluded any hedging transactions for these equity portions.

The exchange rate for the Czech koruna against the euro fell from CZK 26.14 at the beginning of 2021 to CZK 24.86 at the end of the year.

Exchange rate trend



Relevant currency exchange rates

Source: European Central Bank (ECB)

4. Business performance

4.1 Power generation

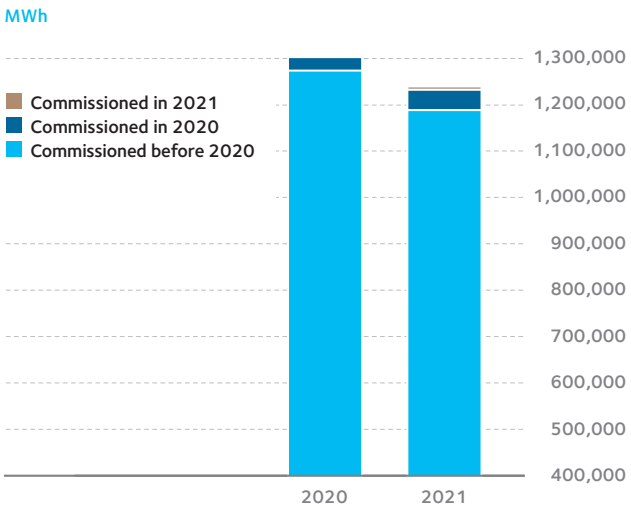
	2021		2020	
	Capacity	Output	Capacity	Output
	kW	MWh	kW	MWh
Austria	243,628	485,747	230,872	495,615
Germany	99,722	190,979	99,722	218,521
France	102,800	230,146	102,800	262,109
Czech Republic	9,080	14,235	9,080	14,579
Italy	32,064	61,404	32,064	56,692
Canada	39,831	224,552	39,831	223,892
USA	16,640	30,266	9,075	30,727
Total	**543,765**	**1,237,329**	**523,444**	**1,302,135**

Capacity based on W.E.B shares as of year-end.

Only the output of equity interests with a 50% or higher share is fully attributed to the W.E.B Group. However, equity interests that are not fully consolidated are not included in the production data. We report capacity on the basis of our ownership interest. This means that even those plants in which we hold an interest of less than 50% are included.

In order to show the effects of output fluctuations of existing plants on overall output, the chart here differentiates between existing power plants and newly commissioned power plants.

Annual output



4.2 Generation conditions, availability, and maintenance

As previously mentioned, the production conditions in Europe in 2021 were suboptimal. The production target for the European W.E.B plants was only exceeded in three months. In addition to the lack of wind, rotor blade icing made production difficult.

If we compare the absolute outputs of the entire portfolio for the years 2021 and 2020, there was a deviation of –5.0% from 2020. This was contrasted by stable power plant operation and new start-ups in the wind and PV sectors.

Viewed by country, the output of the Austrian power plant portfolio was 9.0% lower than forecast in 2021. The portfolios in Germany, France, the Czech Republic, and Italy also failed to reach budgeted output (–15.2%, –13.2%, –5.8%, and –10.7%). In Canada, the result was positive (+6.5%). Although wind levels in the USA were slightly above average, a delay in connecting the new photovoltaic systems to the grid resulted in a negative annual deviation (–7.2%).

Compared to the long-term average, output conditions for our wind power plants in 2021 proved to be significantly below average (–8.3%). The solar power segment also remained below target (–14.4%), primarily due to the delayed start of US operations. Drought and the necessary remedial measures had negative consequences for the output figures of the hydropower plants (–14.7%).

In regard to newly commissioned plants, activity in 2021 was moderate. A new wind farm was put into operation in the wind power segment: Grafenschlag II in Austria (4 × V112, 12.3 MW each). In the photovoltaic segment, PV Pulkau, Austria (456 kW_p), PV Brimfield, US (2,563 kW_p) and PV Brookfield, US (5,002 kW_p) were newly connected to the grid.

4.2.1 Electricity labeling

Of the 88,667,663 kWh volume supplied by W.E.B in 2021, 88.43% was generated from wind power, 7.21% from hydroelectric power, and 4.36% from solar energy. In 2021, the supply mix of WEB Windenergie AG had environmental impacts amounting to 0.0 g/kWh CO_2 emissions and 0 mg/kWh of radioactive waste.

Electricity labeling of W.E.B green electricity

Electricity labeling for the period from 01/01/2021 to 12/31/2021 in accordance with Section 78 (1) and (2) of the Austrian Electricity Industry and Organization Act of 2010 (Elektrizitätswirtschafts- und organisationsgesetz, ElWOG) and in accordance with the Austrian Electricity Labeling Regulation of 2011 (Stromkennzeichnungsverordnung, StromkennzeichnungsVO)

Supply mix (%)	Energy sources
88.43%	Wind energy
7.21%	Hydroelectric power
4.36%	Solar power
100.00%	Total

Environmental impact

Waste from generating W.E.B green electricity

0.0 mg/kWh of radioactive waste
0.0 g/kWh of greenhouse gas carbon dioxide (CO_2 emissions)

Energy saving tips can be found at: **https://www.e-control.at/energiespar-check-info**

You can find energy consulting services at: **https://www.e-control.at/konsumenten/service-und-beratung/links**

4.3 Electricity sales

The electricity generated by W.E.B is sold through electricity traders, power utilities, and national renewable energy settlement agencies, while non-subsidized generation is also sold directly to business and residential customers.

All W.E.B wind power and photovoltaic installations are constructed on the basis of long-term power purchasing agreements, including agreements with subsidized tariffs. For some of the plants, however, these fixed tariffs have already expired. Due to electricity price developments in 2021, the electricity produced by some power plants for which a subsidized tariff applies was marketed directly.

	2021		2020	
	MWh	%	MWh	%
Electricity output	1,237,329	100	1,302,135	100
of which subsidized	1,016,441	82	1,090,069	84
of which non-subsidized	220,888	18	212,065	16

W.E.B began selling to electricity traders and utilities in Germany in 2011, and to consumers in 2020, thereby supplementing its sales on the corresponding markets. In Austria, W.E.B has also sold electricity directly to residential and business customers since 2013.

In Austria, W.E.B offers six tariff models for residential customers and four models for business customers, including one tariff that was awarded the Austrian Ecolabel UZ46.

In addition, W.E.B provides its customers with the opportunity to sell excess electricity from their personal photovoltaic installations back to W.E.B as "solar power suppliers". A small share of Austrian electricity sales also takes place through the electric vehicle charging network of subsidiary ella GmbH & Co KG.

Overall, W.E.B sold 88,668 MWh of electricity via direct sales in Austria in 2021.

4.4 Financial performance

W.E.B's profit after tax in 2021 was up 10.1% on the prior-year figure. This is primarily attributable to higher revenue compared with the previous year.

Consolidated income statement	2021	2020
EUR k		
Revenue	**113,609.6**	**106,169.1**
Other operating income	2,444.3	2,808.8
Gross operating revenue	**116,054.0**	**108,977.9**
Cost of materials and purchased services	–8,610.6	–3,854.5
Personnel expenses	–13,611.1	–12,677.1
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses	–40,765.4	–40,439.7
Other operating expenses	–21,629.1	–23,389.1
Subtotal	–84,616.2	–80,360.4

Consolidated income statement	2021	2020
Operating profit	**31,437.8**	**28,617.5**
Net financial result	**–9,282.1**	**–8,634.8**
Profit before tax	**22,155.6**	**19,982.7**
Taxes on income	–5,079.1	–4,470.6
Profit after tax	**17,076.5**	**15,512.1**

4.4.1 Revenue

In 2021, revenue was 7.0% above the level of the previous year (EUR 106.2 million). The increase was mainly due to higher electricity prices for directly marketed power plants compared with the previous year.

Viewed by category, revenue breaks down as follows:

Revenue broken down by category	2021	2020	+/– %
EUR k			
Wind	98,462.1	95,117.6	3.5
Photovoltaics	6,135.2	6,032.2	1.7
Water	235.1	262.3	–10.4
Proceeds from the sale of electricity directly to consumers and from electricity distribution	5,531.4	4,716.5	17.3
Spot credits	3,108.0	0.0	
Rental income	137.9	40.5	>100.0
Total	**113,609.6**	**106,169.1**	**7.0**

Revenue broken down by country	2021	2020	+/– %
EUR k			
Austria	43,873.7	38,050.1	15.3
Germany	19,227.6	17,236.9	11.5
Italy	10,149.8	7,286.8	39.3
Czech Republic	2,524.4	2,545.6	–0.8
France	18,869.1	22,204.4	–15.0
Canada	16,101.6	15,841.0	1.6
USA	2,863.4	3,004.3	–4.7
Total	**113,609.6**	**106,169.1**	**7.0**

4.4.2 Other operating income

Other operating income fell by 13.0% to EUR 2,444.3 thousand in 2021. In particular, it includes income from onward charging of services, management and maintenance contracts, insurance compensation, and construction management.

4.4.3 Cost of materials and purchased services

This item includes expenses for electricity purchases, spot credit invoices, balance energy, grid loss fees, and grid usage fees (EUR 8,487.7 thousand, previous year: EUR 3,617.3 thousand), as well as the cost of materials. In total, the item rose by EUR 4,756.1 thousand as a result of the increase in electricity purchases for marketing, spot credit invoices, and balance energy. This is more than double than the previous year.

4.4.4 Personnel expenses

Compared with 2020, personnel expenses increased by 7.4% in 2021 to reach EUR 934.0 thousand. This increase is primarily attributable to the higher number of employees due to international expansion.

4.4.5 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses fell by 7.5% to EUR 21,629.1 thousand in 2021. The decrease is mainly attributable to the advance payment for the withdrawal from the subsidized tariff for the Ariano project in Italy in the previous year. The withdrawal took place with the aim of being able to participate in a tender again.

4.4.6 Net financial result

Interest expenses in the reporting period were below the previous year's figure, mainly due to the scheduled repayment of financial liabilities. In total, the net financial result amounted to EUR –9,282.1 thousand (previous year: EUR –8,634.8 thousand). The profit from investments accounted for using the equity method was lower than in the previous year.

4.4.7 Dividend/hybrid bond

The Annual General Meeting held on May 28, 2021 resolved to distribute a dividend of EUR 26.00 per share for the fiscal year 2020 (total EUR 7,499.5 thousand). This amount was paid out on June 28, 2021. In accordance with the terms of the hybrid bonds issued in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, and 2019, partial repayments of EUR 443.8 thousand, EUR 672.7 thousand, EUR 634.9 thousand, EUR 999.9 thousand, and EUR 965.9 thousand, as well as interest payments of EUR 115.4 thousand, EUR 218.6 thousand, EUR 238.1 thousand, EUR 360.0 thousand, and EUR 391.2 thousand, were made as a result of this dividend distribution.

4.5 Assets and liabilities

	12/31/2021		12/31/2020	
	EUR k	%	EUR k	%
Non-current assets	567,294.9	84	548,924.4	90
Current assets	105,562.5	16	61,386.0	10
Total assets	**672,857.4**	**100**	**610,310.4**	**100**
Equity	182,227.5	27	150,033.6	25
Non-current liabilities	426,715.3	63	389,061.1	64
Current liabilities	63,914.6	10	71,215.7	11
Total liabilities	**672,857.4**	**100**	**610,310.4**	**100**

The increase in noncurrent assets is primarily due to investments in projects and plants under construction. Among other things, the capital increase less transaction costs of WEB Windenergie AG, amounting to EUR 24,847.3 thousand, which was entered in the commercial register in December 2021, led to an increase in equity and an increase in liquid funds in current assets. Debt increased due to borrowing for financing for the projects.

Investments	**2021**	**2020**
EUR k		
Capital expenditure for intangible assets	3,215.8	1,659.1
Capital expenditure for property, plant, and equipment	49,757.2	42,395.3
Total	**52,973.0**	**44,054.4**

The main investments in the fiscal year 2021 concern power plants under construction in Austria, Italy, Germany, and the USA.

4.6 Financial position

4.6.1 Cash flow

	2021	**2020**
EUR k		
Cash flow from operating activities	69,007.2	68,467.9
Cash flow from investing activities	–44,267.9	–39,234.3
Cash flow from financing activities	12,041.7	–35,094.5
Total net cash	**36,780.9**	**–5,860.9**

Cash flow from operating activities amounted to EUR 69,007.2 thousand in the 2021 reporting period, up 0.8% on the prior-year figure. The development reflects the stable direction of the operating activities.

Cash flow from investing activities amounted to EUR –44,267.9 thousand (previous year: EUR –39,234.3 thousand). The increase is due primarily to the repayment of loans received in the prior-year period that were granted to non-controlling interests in Canada. The payments for investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment in 2021 were at almost the same level as in the previous year.

Cash flow from financing activities amounted to EUR 12,041.7 thousand in the reporting period (previous year: EUR 35,094.5 thousand). This amount includes dividend payments for the fiscal year 2020 made to the shareholders of WEB Windenergie AG and to noncontrolling interests, as well as scheduled repayments of financial liabilities. The increase compared to the previous year is due to new financing and the capital increase of WEB Windenergie AG.

4.6.2 Key performance indicators

	2021	2020
Revenue (EUR k)	113,609.6	106,169.1
Profit before interest and taxes (EUR k)	33,676.2	32,993.2
Return on sales	29.6%	31.1%
Return on equity	10.3%	10.3%
Return on investment	5.2%	5.3%
Net debt (EUR k)	382,818.3	395,340.5
Net gearing	210.1%	263.5%
Working capital (EUR k)	41,647.9	–9,829.7
Repayment period (years)	5.3	5.7
Equity ratio	27.1%	24.6%

Return on sales represents the ratio of profit before interest and taxes, which is comprised of the profit before tax plus interest expenses, to revenue generated, and it shows a company's profitability from operations independent of interest expenses and taxes. The decrease from 31.1% in 2020 to 29.6% in 2021 can be explained by the fact that revenue increased more rapidly in relation to profit before interest and taxes.

Return on equity represents the ratio of net income for the year to the capital employed. It indicates the interest yield on the capital provided by the equity investors after deducting the income tax within a period. In 2021, we were able to generate a return on equity of 10.3% for our owners.

Return on investment represents the ratio of profit before interest and taxes to the average total capital employed, and it indicates the interest yield of the total capital employed within a period. At 5.2%, this indicator is at a similar level to the previous year.

Net gearing is the ratio of net debt, determined as interest-bearing debt less cash and cash equivalents, to a company's equity. This makes it a key indicator for assessing a company's ability to withstand a crisis. As equity has increased, the net gearing of 210.1% is well below the previous year's figure.

Calculated by subtracting current liabilities from current assets, working capital shows a positive value in the reporting period, thus showing maturity-matched financing as of the balance sheet date.

The repayment period, which is a little lower at 5.3 years compared with the previous year, is determined by the ratio of net debt to operating profit plus depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses.

At 27.1%, the equity ratio, or the ratio of equity to total capital, is slightly higher than the 2020 value (24.6%) due to the capital increase for WEB Windenergie AG.

4.7 Financing

In the 2021 fiscal year, we took out long-term loans to finance capital expenditures in the Grafenschlag II, Spannberg III, and Matzen-Kleinharras II wind farms in Austria and the Brimfield and Brookfield photovoltaic parks in the USA.

4.7.1 Financing strategy

We always consider our current liquidity situation and our further liquidity planning when making investment decisions. We finance our investments by means of long-term loans, as well as by issuing bonds and hybrid bonds. Both the bonds and the hybrid bonds carry fixed interest rates, while the loans to finance our power plants carry both fixed and variable interest rates. Interest rate swaps have been entered into for around 51% (previous year: 69%) of the existing variable rate financial liabilities. Accordingly, around 91% (previous year: 90%) of loan liabilities are hedged with a fixed interest rate as of December 31, 2021. An increase in the interest rate of 1 percentage point would cause a negative impact to profit of EUR 346.7 thousand (previous year: EUR 368.3 thousand) per year.

4.7.2 Repayment structure

We repaid EUR 55,057.3 thousand of long-term loans in the fiscal year 2021. EUR 38,687.1 thousand will become due in 2022. EUR 147,762.2 thousand is scheduled to be repaid from 2023 to 2026.

5. Non-financial report

5.1 Employees

Our employees are a key resource for us as a continually growing business. Their hard work and expertise are critical contributors to the success of our Company.

The number of employees increased once again in the reporting period. The proportion of women has declined by 2.3% and now stands at 37.2%.

Employees by country and gender

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Austria (AG)	**141**	**128**
of which men	81	75
of which women	60	53
Germany	**10**	**14**
of which men	9	10
of which women	1	4
Canada	**10**	**11**
of which men	8	8
of which women	2	3
France	**14**	**13**
of which men	11	8
of which women	3	5
Italy	**8**	**8**
of which men	6	4
of which women	2	4
Czech Republic	**3**	**2**
of which men	2	1
of which women	1	1
USA	**2**	**1**
of which men	1	1
of which women	1	0
Total	**188**	**177**
of which men	118	107
of which women	70	70
Percentage of women	37.2%	39.5%

Employees by age

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
up to 20	1	2
21–30 years	47	45
31–40 years	69	66
41–50 years	43	40
51–60 years	26	22
over 60	2	2
Total	**188**	**177**
Average age	37.5	36.3

The number of part-time employees has risen compared with the previous year. The main reason for part-time employment is the return of employees previously on family leave: some are taking advantage of flexible working hours and others are preparing to return to full-time work.

Employees by employment type and gender

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Full time	147	143
of which men	110	103
of which women	37	40
Parttime	41	34
of which men	8	4
of which women	33	30
Total	**188**	**177**

The percentage of employees with temporary employment contracts remained the same as in the previous year.

Employees by type of employment contract (permanent versus temporary) and gender

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Permanent	**184**	**173**
of which men	117	106
of which women	67	67
Temporary	**4**	**4**
of which men	1	1
of which women	3	3
Total	**188**	**177**

In keeping with the growth of our Company, we again invested continually in the training and continuing education of our employees throughout the reporting period. Per-capita direct training expenses amounted to EUR 659 in the reporting period (previous year: 897 EUR).

Reciprocal feedback between supervisors and employees as part of the annual performance reviews is a key element of our corporate culture. We define targets and agree on opportunities for further development as part of this process. To achieve this, our managers also receive professional input at our Leadership Cafés, which were launched in 2019.

The employee survey has been part of our Company since 2012 and was conducted on the basis of the Great Place to Work® concept for the third time in 2021. The action areas developed on this basis were determined in 2021 as part of the Empower and Engage initiative and represent a key instrument for increasing employee satisfaction. The efforts undertaken by WEB Windenergie AG were rewarded with the Great Place to Work® certification.

The W.E.B Rose Program (W.E.B-Rosenprogramm) provides voluntary activities including programs such as Fruit for Employees, and organized luncheons, creating a pleasant work atmosphere.

5.2 Social responsibility

Over the course of its corporate history, W.E.B has evolved from a community participation movement into an international company with broad community participation, making a deliberate choice to keep its headquarters in the Waldviertel region. Our power plants are also mainly located in rural areas. So, in a special way, we consider ourselves to have shared responsibility for the development of the regions in which our sites are located and for the general public's awareness of the role of renewable energy in society.

In all of W.E.B's markets we therefore support initiatives and activities in those regions that contribute to a thriving life together and to the quality of life in the communities. In line with this, W.E.B has also increased its commitment to sponsoring local sports and cultural associations.

As a significant employer in the northern part of the Waldviertel region, we support cultural initiatives in this region that aspire to connect urban and rural life.

In pre-registered group tours, guests have the opportunity to familiarize themselves with the enormous potential and influential significance of wind and solar energy ("Austria 2040" lighthouse project at W.E.B). Schools from the region frequently take advantage of this for field trips. Due to the pandemic, this was possible only to a limited extent in 2021.

We also hold an open house at our corporate headquarters roughly every three years; the most recent of these was held in our anniversary year, 2019.

6. Innovation, research and development

6.1 Technology innovations in generating electricity from wind and solar power

The costs of generating electricity from wind and solar power are now lower than those for fossil and nuclear electricity generation. And there is further potential for efficiency improvements in both of these renewable technologies. In order to make further progress in this area, W.E.B has focused R&D in the reporting period on more efficient photovoltaic systems and on the combination of wind and solar power at a shared grid interconnection point (hybrid projects).

At our headquarters in Pfaffenschlag, we installed a pilot plant featuring a refined east-west ground-mounted large-scale structure (PEG) and verified the intended efficiency gains. The wider generation panels combined with a simplified mounting system and higher electricity output per square meter confirmed our approach. Based on the success of this plant, we would like to install even larger-scale ground-mounted systems with PEG systems.

6.2 Hybrid projects—using the electricity grid twice

Our second focus in innovation was on the optimal design of hybrid systems combining wind and solar power generation at a single metering point. Here, our goal was to provide computational proof of better grid capacity utilization. Real load profile data from the Waldviertel and Weinviertel regions was used to mathematically simulate plant configurations which, up to an output correlation of 1:1 (1 MW of wind to 1 MW_p of solar) with a total grid connection value of 1 MW, require output regulation of no more than 2–3%. Based on the promising results from testing this concept, we drew up plans in 2021 for selected power plant projects and have submitted them for approval. The execution of the first major project is planned for 2023.

6.3 Dark Sky—demand-driven night identification (DNI)

Wind turbines must be marked for flight safety reasons. This is always ensured by flashing lights. Due to the higher systems of the current generation, a large number of flashing lights have to be installed on each system. Local residents may therefore perceive a large wind farm as an unpleasant sight at night.

For a number of years now, there has been the option of demand-driven or on-demand night identification (DNI). The DNI system is a technical device that ensures that nocturnal red flashing on wind turbines is only switched on when there is an aircraft in the vicinity of the wind turbine. This reduces light pollution from wind turbines by over 98%.

W.E.B initially converted its German wind turbine fleet as part of an international project. After more than two years of preparation, our wind farm in Weener, Lower Saxony, became the first to be equipped with demand-driven night identification in January 2022.

Given this success in Germany, we are now pressing ahead with getting legal approval for DNI in Austria and are looking to implement it at our wind power locations. This significantly improves conditions during the hours of darkness for those living near wind turbines.

6.4 W.E.B headquarters as a lighthouse project for Austria's energy market in 2040

Sector coupling involves the integration of different application areas with electricity generation from renewable energy sources, with the goal of using energy as efficiently as possible and, as far as possible, consuming energy when it is produced. The concept is a key factor for transitioning away from fossil fuels to 100% renewable energy sources.

Every sector (mobility, heating and cooling, residential, crafts and trades, etc.) has different consumption profiles and peaks and also has different means at its disposal for storing energy and for so-called demand-side management. Coordination between these sectors can balance energy consumption.

In order to verify the relevant elements of sector coupling, we modified our headquarters in Pfaffenschlag in recent years to become a model for sector coupling. The following research projects in this area were carried out in the 2021 reporting year:

6.4.1 Flex+

The use of various types of flexibility in regard to electricity will be demonstrated as part of this Austrian Research Promotion Agency (FFG) project, which will also take account of prosumers' self-interests.

In the reporting year, the project saw the conclusion of the development work and continued to focus on the evaluation of the results. The project allowed energy procurement costs for the Pfaffenschlag site, both in day-ahead and in intraday trading, to be automatically optimized successfully. An interface for accepting direct service specifications from a control service pool provider was also implemented and successfully tested.

6.4.2 Madelaine

This FFG project will involve the development of a flexible parking lot charging system for electric vehicles, which will also provide fast charging functions.

In 2021, the project consortium worked on the implementation of the planning phase in interdisciplinary working groups in order to finish developing the system architecture. The first critical system components were purchased according to the specifications developed and tested in the laboratory. The first progress report to the funding body will be published in 2022.

6.4.3 SmartForecastTrade

The aim of the project, which is funded by the W.E.B Innovation Pool, is to use our information advantage in wind forecasting to avoid balancing energy risks. Automated intraday trading of our wind forecast updates can ensure that generation quantities are correctly noted in our schedule compared to the day-ahead forecast provided. The entry into intraday trading represents an important milestone for the future optimization of the energy industry.

6.5 Innovation in battery-backed electricity storage

6.5.1 Battery optimization at the Pfaffenschlag site, Austria

The battery at the Pfaffenschlag site has been optimized in various operating modes in the Flex+ project. The battery is basically always used by the Flex+ algorithm to achieve an economically optimal timetable for the entire location. This can also mean that the PV output is fed into the grid even though battery capacity is still available. Conversely, electricity is also drawn from the grid even though the batteries are still charged, in order to cushion a later and more expensive peak.

6.5.2 Upgrading the W.E.B campus with a system isolator (blackout resistance)

The battery was also upgraded to enable isolated operation of the site in conjunction with the PV systems. This means that emergency operation can be maintained, even in the event of long power failures.

7. Opportunity and risk management

7.1 Introduction

We consider opportunity and risk management to be key in managing the Company. The objective of opportunity and risk management is to safeguard the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance, as well as to secure current and future potential for profit and growth and to respond quickly to changing conditions.

As part of a formalized risk management process, decision-makers in the Company discuss the material risk factors each year and assess the probability of their occurrence and their potential impact on the Company's profits.

The identified risks are grouped into categories, and measures to mitigate their impacts are developed and implemented. The objective of these measures is to reduce the possible extent of damage and the probability of occurrence. Risk information and measures are documented centrally and regularly updated.

Last year, the focus of work in this area was on revising and expanding the reporting function and on adjusting the opportunity and risk profile.

7.2 Opportunity and risk profile

Generating electricity from wind power plants and solar power installations depends heavily on weather conditions. Output is subject to strong seasonal and annual fluctuations. Management takes this risk into consideration when selecting project sites. Another key factor for W.E.B's profitability is system availability in the grid. The technical availability of the power plants averaged 98.5% in 2021 (previous year: 98.7%). Only early inclusion of all stakeholders, compliance with regulatory conditions, and effective project management can ensure the success of projects. Operation and maintenance of plants used over the course of many years—comprising the significant assets of W.E.B—requires highly qualified employees. In addition to these risks and uncertainties customary for the industry, our Company's risk profile is mainly

characterized by political, legal, and regulatory challenges, and changes in the competitive environment.

Existing primary financial instruments include, in particular, equity interests, securities, loans, trade receivables, capital reserve accounts, bank balances, financial liabilities, bonds, and trade payables. The derivative financial instruments existing as of the balance sheet date are related to interest rate swaps and are described in the notes to the financial statements in note (22) Derivative financial instruments.

There were no contingent liabilities as of December 31, 2021.

The amounts reported on the asset side also represent the maximum credit and default risk as of the balance sheet date.

With the exception of the above-mentioned interest rate swaps (see notes to the financial statements, note (22) Derivative financial instruments), no special hedges/hedging transactions were entered into in the fiscal year 2021.

7.3 Significant opportunities and risks as well as measures

Category	Description	Actions	Effect on profit	
			Opportunity	Risk
Liquidity, exchange rates and interest rates				
Capital procurement, liquidity risk	Required liquidity or funding cannot be procured at the expected terms when needed	Centrally managed liquidity planning/provision of credit lines, continuous information to banks; minimization of liquidity risk by selling energy generated to partially state-owned, private electricity traders with excellent credit ratings, private buyers (e.g., WEB Windenergie AG: 69% (previous year: 63%)); taking out long-term loans for power plants at an early point in time; adherence to agreed financial key performance indicators	x	x
Failure to achieve financial key performance indicators in loan agreements	If these are not achieved, complete refinancing may be necessary	Ongoing proactive monitoring of financial key performance indicators; active exchange with banks		x
Exchange rate risk	Negative impact from exchange rate fluctuations	Financing in the local currency; monitoring the currency fluctuations; exchange rate hedging	x	x
Interest rate risk	Change in market interest	Fixed interest rate financing; interest rate hedging	x	x
Deterioration of banking market conditions	Dependence on a single bank	Spreading risk by diversifying banks; ongoing contact with banks; monitoring bank ratings		x

Category	Description	Actions	Effect on profit	
			Opportunity	Risk
Technical risks				
Data loss due to misappropriation of laptops; data loss due to deletion of data; long-term server outage; virus or malware attack	Data loss; readability for external parties; no data access; data destruction	Active encryption; daily backup to the server; storage at different locations; employee awareness; antivirus software		x
Faulty technology; plant processing errors	Damage to plants	Highly trained W.E.B service teams for rapid and high-quality repair; risk minimization through long-established experience in operating wind power plants		x
Legal risks				
Permit compliance and legal proceedings	Loss of information; failure to raise issues of possible relevance	Orderly handover from planning phase to operational management		x
Changes to country-specific frameworks	New legal requirements for existing farms; changes to existing laws	Monitoring the markets; early reaction to adjustments		x
General contractual risks	Risks due to the conclusion of a contract	Contract preparation; selection of contractual partners		x
Non-recognition of expenses excluded from input tax deduction	Expenses are not recognized for tax purposes in the tax audit or input tax deduction is rejected	Ongoing adjustment to tax changes in the respective countries, and ongoing tax updates		x
Personnel risk				
Behavior that is damaging to the business	Negative economic impacts from damage to reputation	Targeted personnel development; improvement of process descriptions; targeted communication		x
Incorrect preparation of documents relevant for decision-making	Not all information relevant for decision-making is known	Plausibility check by experts from different departments		x
Staff departures	Loss of knowledge; data transfer	Active off-boarding process; definition of a stand-in role; documentation of key processes; promotion of employee satisfaction		x
Weather and wind				
Wind assessments; extreme weather years	Discrepancy between expected and actual production; extreme weather events due to climate change (hail, extreme thunder cells, tornadoes)	Analysis of meteorological statistics; comparison of projects with existing farms; strategic distribution of production capacity	x	x

Category	Description	Actions	Effect on profit: Opportunity	Effect on profit: Risk
Project risk				
Project depreciation: dropout rate	Project risk	Drafting of project reports; introduction of gate reviews		x
Loss of investment profits	Planned investment profits do not come to fruition	Definition of operational key performance indicators for ongoing monitoring		x
Counterparty risk—suppliers				
Dependence on turbine manufacturers	Operation of wind turbines of two main suppliers; if one of these manufacturers were to experience financial difficulties, this could have a negative impact on our claims	Buildup of expertise in trouble-shooting and corrective action; inspections; both companies are internationally operating manufacturers with significant shares of the global market; advance payments for new turbines; some existing turbines have guarantee/warranty claims and availability guarantees arising from maintenance agreements		x
Price risk				
Price risk and political risk	There are tariffs guaranteed for the medium and long term for some of the electricity generated; changes to laws that safeguard tariffs; threat to plant profitability	**Overview of tariff guarantee terms** Tariff guarantee period/term / Percentage of planned generation 2021 / 2020 Expired 17.8% 17.4% < 1 year 0.3% 2.1% 1 to 5 years 13.6% 11.1% > 5 years 68.3% 69.4% Direct marketing agreements entered into in Germany allowing transition to subsidized tariff; no tariff: observation of the development of the electricity price for systems without a tariff and for any exit from the tariff		x
Organization				
Resource bottlenecks due to too many internal projects/tasks happening at the same time	Too many tasks/projects at the same time	Uniform approach to internal project management, introduction of project portfolio management		x
Inefficiencies in running processes	Inefficiencies due to lack of knowledge	Development of a specific process map		x

Category	Description	Actions	Effect on profit	
			Opportunity	Risk
Electricity marketing				
Electricity sales—spot marketing	Discrepancy between expected and achieved sales prices	Pricing strategy	x	x
Electricity marketing—balance energy	Purchase of balance energy required	Forecast improvement through feedback of real values, remote controllability of plants, start of intraday marketing	x	x
Improbable/serious				
Fire in office and storage area	Building destruction due to fire	Fire safety drills; fire detectors, fire alarms		x
Risk of personal injury from ice waste	Necessary protection not provided	Work instructions for ice control		x
Sabotage by former employees	Access data available after leaving the company	Offboarding		x
Bank failure	Heavy drop in a bank	Critical selection of partners, bank rating monitoring		x
Disaster/total loss	Total loss of assets	Full maintenance contracts, insurance		x

7.4 Internal control and risk management system in regard to the financial reporting process

In accordance with Section 267 (3b) in conjunction with Section 243a (2) UGB, the group management report of companies whose shares are admitted to trading on a regulated market is required to describe the most important features of the internal control and risk management system in regard to the group financial reporting process. Since the shares of W.E.B are not admitted to trading on a regulated market, the Company is not required to disclose this information but does so voluntarily.

7.4.1 Organizational framework

The Management Board bears responsibility for developing and implementing the entire internal control system and the risk management system, whose effectiveness is monitored by the Supervisory Board's Audit Committee.

7.4.2 Basic principles of the internal control and risk management system

The financial reporting process is governed by Group-wide guidelines and requirements. Implementation, monitoring, and supervision of business transactions are structurally segregated. This ensures that no individual employee can carry out—alone—all the steps in a transaction from beginning to end. A review of authorizations is integrated into the technical processing of transactions. Compliance with and the effectiveness of these checks are reviewed on a periodic basis.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared centrally by W.E.B's commercial departments in Pfaffenschlag, Austria. W.E.B's closing process is based on standard accounting guidelines which, along with the accounting standards, define the main processes and deadlines throughout the Group. Binding instructions are in place for intragroup reconciliations and other tasks associated with the closing process. The employees involved in the accounting process fulfill the quality requirements and undergo regular training. The heads of the commercial departments are responsible for compliance with the processes and for the corresponding control measures.

7.4.3 Periodic monitoring

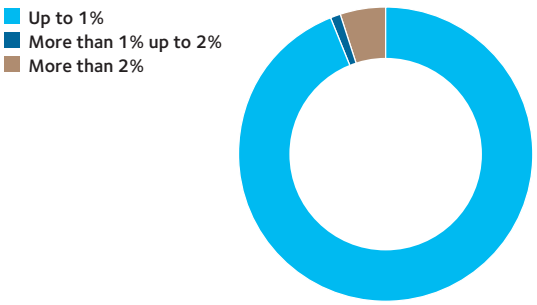
The execution of business processes is monitored periodically. The Management Board provides a comprehensive quarterly report to the Supervisory Board on the assets, liabilities, balance sheet, and financial performance, including both a balance sheet and an income statement. In addition, a report on the internal control and risk management system (ICS) is submitted annually to the Management Board and the Audit Committee. This report provides the data used to assess the efficiency and effectiveness of the ICS and is intended to ensure the manageability of the ICS by the bodies designated for this purpose.

8. Shareholder structure and capital information

in accordance with Section 243a (1) UGB

The share capital of WEB Windenergie AG increased by EUR 2,884,530.00 as a result of the capital increase carried out in the reporting year and registered on December 24, 2021, and amounts to EUR 31,729,830.00 (previous year: EUR 28,845,300.00); as a result of the share split carried out in June 2021 at a ratio of 1:10 and the issue of new shares in the amount of 288,453, it is divided into 3,172,983 shares (previous year: 288,453).

Shareholders by ownership interest



The shares are restricted registered shares, which are unlisted. In accordance with the Articles of Association, these shares can only be transferred with the Company's approval, which is decided by the Management Board in consultation with the Supervisory Board.

As of December 31, 2021, no shareholder held more than 10% of the Company. The Articles of Association limit the voting rights of shareholders holding more shares, such rights can only be exercised for a maximum of 10% of the share capital.

In accordance with the Articles of Association of WEB Windenergie AG, the shareholder FutureDriving Dangl GmbH, Pfaffenschlag, Austria, is entitled to appoint one member of the Supervisory Board. This right currently has not been exercised by the shareholder.

There are no shares with special control rights.

Employees who are also shareholders exercise their voting rights directly themselves at the Annual General Meeting. W.E.B does not have any employee participation programs.

The Management Board comprises one, two, three, or four persons. The Supervisory Board comprises at least four, but no more than nine, elected or appointed members. Apart from the above, there are no other regulations derived directly from law that relate to the members of the Management Board and the Supervisory Board.

Resolutions of the Annual General Meeting are adopted by a simple majority of the votes cast. Resolutions to amend the Articles of Association require a majority of four fifths of votes cast.

There were no authorizations of the Management Board under Section 243a (1) No. 7 UGB in the fiscal year 2021, particularly regarding the option to issue or buy back shares.

The Company is also not involved in any agreements relating to a possible change in control under Section 243a (1) No. 8 UGB.

There are no compensation agreements in favor of governing bodies or employees in the event of a public takeover bid.

9. Outlook

In the new fiscal year, as well, W.E.B is consistently implementing its vision of playing a leading role in decentralized energy transition based on the three pillars of project development, power plant operations, and electricity marketing. A foundation of broad community participation is of great importance to us and has been since beginning our activities; we give private individuals and companies attractive opportunities to participate in the energy transition and consider this to be an essential aspect in implementing our vision. The capital increase of WEB Windenergie AG carried out in 2021 was closed early on the second day of the public offer period due to the enormous demand. The subscribed volume of the issue amounts to EUR 25.2 million.

Our dividend policy as defined in 2016 still applies: we aim to ensure that dividend payouts are as stable as possible. We pay comparatively higher dividends in years with lower earnings, and relatively moderate ones in years with comparatively good earnings.

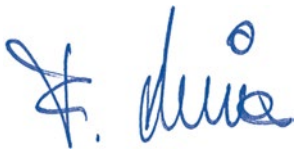
In our growth process, we continue to rely on a mix of wind and solar energy as well as on expanding our national and international capacity. In the year under review, the Grafenschlag II wind farm in Austria, the Pulkau photovoltaic plant in Austria and the Brimfield and Brookfield photovoltaic parks in the USA all went into operation. Construction progressed on other projects in Austria and the USA. The Austrian projects were commissioned in the first quarter of 2022 and we expect the project in the USA to be commissioned in the fourth quarter of 2022.

Delays impacting W.E.B's overall project development will depend on the duration of the measures put in place due to COVID-19. Impacts of the COVID-19 measures are difficult to assess at this time. W.E.B's earnings performance depends to a large extent on electricity generation by our power plants, which is primarily determined by the wind conditions in the regions where the sites are located. In January 2022,

our wind power plants were 2.5% over projected output volumes. The photovoltaic installations were 6.0% below target. Due to the low-pressure systems in February, our wind turbines were able to achieve production of 34.6% above planned levels. Photovoltaic systems remained 10.2% below the planned production volume. These fluctuations will be reflected in the profit of W.E.B as well.

The futures that could be traded on the German electricity exchange at the beginning of 2022 show that electricity prices will maintain their high level from the fourth quarter of 2021 in the near future. The events in Ukraine in February 2022 will do nothing to ease the situation in the electricity market in the foreseeable future. We therefore expect the price of electricity to remain at the same high level over the coming years. This can be seen as an opportunity to expand renewable energies and thus contribute towards reducing dependence on gas.

The Management Board
Pfaffenschlag, April 6, 2022



Dr. Frank Dumeier

DI Dr. Michael Trcka

Consolidated financial statements (IFRS)

Consolidated income statement 01/01–12/31/2021

EUR k	Notes to the consolidated financial statements	2021	2020
Revenue	**1**	**113,609.6**	**106,169.1**
Other operating income	2	2,444.3	2,808.8
Cost of materials and purchased services	3	–8,610.6	–3,854.5
Personnel expenses	4	–13,611.1	–12,677.1
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses	5	–40,765.4	–40,439.7
Other operating expenses	6	–21,629.1	–23,389.1
Operating profit		**31,437.8**	**28,617.5**
Share of profit or loss of equity-accounted investments	13	1,190.3	2,319.0
Interest income	7	1,014.5	1,253.8
Interest expense	8	–11,520.5	–13,010.8
Other net financial result	9	33.6	803.2
Net financial result		**–9,282.1**	**–8,634.8**
Profit before tax		**22,155.6**	**19,982.7**
Taxes on income	24	–5,079.1	–4,470.6
Profit after tax		**17,076.5**	**15,512.1**
of which intended to be attributable to hybrid capital investors		1,269.8	1,470.5
of which attributable to noncontrolling interests		2,115.3	2,085.1
of which attributable to shareholders of WEB AG		**13,691.5**	**11,956.6**
Earnings per share[1] (EUR)	10	**4.7**	**4.1**

[1] Diluted earnings per share are the same as basic earnings per share

Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

EUR k	2021	2020
Profit after tax	**17,076.5**	**15,512.1**
Items that will subsequently be reclassified to profit or loss		
Currency translation differences	3,929.1	–3,807.5
Changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges	2,335.8	–1,378.5
Income taxes on other comprehensive income	–636.4	370.2
Total other comprehensive income	**5,628.5**	**–4,815.8**
Total comprehensive income, net of tax	**22,705.0**	**10,696.4**
of which total comprehensive income attributable to hybrid capital investors	1,269.8	1,470.5
of which total comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	3,156.2	1,012.9
of which total comprehensive income attributable to shareholders of WEB AG	**18,279.1**	**8,213.0**

See note (19).

Consolidated balance sheet as of 12/31/2021

EUR k	Notes to the consolidated financial statements	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Assets			
Intangible assets	11	29,184.2	22,348.8
Property, plant, and equipment	12	512,869.9	503,927.6
Investments in associates and joint ventures	13	4,190.9	3,794.2
Noncurrent financial assets	14	19,642.6	17,457.2
Deferred tax assets	24	1,407.3	1,396.5
Non-current assets		**567,294.9**	**548,924.4**
Inventories	15	4,328.0	4,497.4
Trade receivables	16	17,086.8	13,180.5
Other receivables and assets	17	17,357.8	15,566.4
Income tax receivables		2,141.8	1,212.4
Cash and cash equivalents	18	64,648.1	26,929.4
Current assets		**105,562.5**	**61,386.0**
Total assets		**672,857.4**	**610,310.4**

EUR k	Notes to the consolidated financial statements	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital	19	31,729.8	28,845.3
Capital reserves	19	45,286.6	23,323.8
Hybrid capital	19	21,699.1	25,375.8
Other reserves	19	–4,308.5	–8,896.1
Retained earnings	19	74,738.7	68,640.9
Equity attributable to shareholders of WEB AG		**169,145.7**	**137,289.7**
Noncontrolling interests	20	13,081.8	12,743.9
Equity		**182,227.5**	**150,033.6**
Financial liabilities	21	368,918.0	327,980.0
Bonds	22	19,368.5	22,996.3
Deferred tax liabilities	24	18,999.4	17,206.5
Provisions	25	15,412.6	14,600.5
Other noncurrent liabilities	23	4,016.8	6,277.8
Noncurrent liabilities		**426,715.3**	**389,061.1**
Financial liabilities	21	39,904.4	45,875.4
Bonds	22	4,082.5	11,024.4
Income tax payables		4,059.6	2,697.4
Trade and other payables	26	15,868.0	11,618.5
Current liabilities		**63,914.6**	**71,215.7**
Total liabilities		**490,629.9**	**460,276.8**
Total equity and liabilities		**672,857.4**	**610,310.4**
Equity (excl. hybrid capital and noncontrolling interests) per share (EUR)		**46.4**	**38.7**

Consolidated statement of cash flows

EUR k		2021	2020
Profit before tax		**22,155.6**	**19,982.7**
+ / –	Depreciation and amortization of, and impairment losses on/reversals of impairment losses on, intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment	40,765.4	40,439.7
+	Net interest income	10,506.0	11,757.1
+/–	Non-cash share of profit or loss of equity-accounted investments	–338.6	–1,339.4
–	Dividends/distributions	–873.9	–1,000.2
+/–	Impairment losses on/reversals of impairment losses on financial assets	–512.6	–876.9
–/+	Gain/loss on disposals of financial assets and other noncurrent assets	0.0	–39.7
–/+	Gain/loss on fixed asset disposals	583.0	1,446.8
+ / –	Increase/ decrease in noncurrent provisions	–10.8	22.7
+/–	Other non-cash changes	259.8	289.1
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital and income taxes		**72,534.0**	**70,681.9**
– / +	Increase/ decrease in inventories and receivables	–3,529.6	3,181.4
– / +	Increase/ decrease in receivables from related parties	–8.9	–5.3
– / +	Increase/ decrease in other receivables	–1,667.8	–3,647.1
+ / –	Increase/ decrease in trade and other payables	5,544.0	683.4
–	Income taxes paid	–3,864.4	–2,426.4
Cash flow from operating activities		**69,007.2**	**68,467.9**
+	Proceeds from fixed asset disposals	294.1	199.5
+	Proceeds from disposals of financial assets and other noncurrent assets	96.3	6,043.6
+	Interest received	696.3	1,046.5
–	Net cash used to acquire consolidated subsidiaries	–2,100.0	–1,681.1
+ / –	Increase/ decrease in liabilities to affiliated companies	5.0	–56.1
–	Payments to acquire intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment	–43,899.3	–45,728.4
–	Payments for additions to financial assets and other noncurrent assets	–234.3	–58.5
+	Dividends received	873.9	1,000.2
Cash flow from investing activities		**–44,267.9**	**–39,234.3**

EUR k		2021	2020
+	Proceeds from capital increase	24,847.3	0.0
+	Receipts from noncontrolling interests	175.3	0.0
–	Dividends/payments to noncontrolling interests	–2,893.3	–2,803.5
–	Transactions with noncontrolling interests	–100.3	0.0
–	Dividends paid (including payments of interest on hybrid capital)	–8,823.0	–4,408.5
–	Interest paid	–12,197.2	–12,766.5
+	Proceeds from borrowings	72,883.5	36,884.2
–	Repayment of borrowings	–44,522.1	–34,602.7
–	Payment of lease liabilities	–3,076.1	–2,954.1
–	Repayment of hybrid capital	–3,717.2	–3,717.2
+	Proceeds from issuance of bonds	0.0	15.2
–	Repayment of bonds	–10,535.2	–10,741.4
Cash flow from financing activities		**12,041.7**	**–35,094.5**
Total cash flow		**36,780.9**	**–5,860.9**
Change in cash and cash equivalents			
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		26,929.4	33,933.4
Foreign exchange differences		937.8	–1,143.0
Total cash flow		36,780.9	–5,860.9
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period		**64,648.1**	**26,929.4**

See section 8.2.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity

EUR k	Share capital	Capital reserves	Hybrid capital
As at 01/01/2020	**28,845.3**	**23,323.8**	**29,052.5**
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes			
Foreign exchange differences			
Changes in the value of hedges			
Total other comprehensive income, net of income taxes			
Profit after tax			
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Disposal of noncontrolling interests			
Dividend/repayment to noncontrolling interests			
Repayment/distribution of hybrid capital			–3,717.2
Reversal of hybrid capital issuing costs			40.5
Dividend (EUR 10.0 per share)			
As at 12/31/2020	**28,845.3**	**23,323.8**	**25,375.8**

EUR k	Share capital	Capital reserves	Hybrid capital
As at 01/01/2021	**28,845.3**	**23,323.8**	**25,375.8**
Other comprehensive income, net of income taxes			
Foreign exchange differences			
Changes in the value of hedges			
Total other comprehensive income, net of income taxes			
Profit after tax			
Total comprehensive income for the period			
Capital increase	2,884.5	22,337.2	
Emission costs		–374.4	
Disposal of noncontrolling interests			
Dividend/repayment to noncontrolling interests			
Repayment/distribution of hybrid capital			–3,717.2
Reversal of hybrid capital issuing costs			40.5
Dividend (EUR 26.0 per share before share split)			
As at 12/31/2021	**31,729.8**	**45,286.6**	**21,699.1**

Other reserves					
Hedges	Currency translation	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to shareholders of WEB AG	Equity attributable to noncontrolling interests	Total equity
–3,602.7	**–1,549.9**	**59,748.2**	**135,817.2**	**14,466.8**	**150,284.0**
	–2,735.3		–2,735.3	–1,072.2	–3,807.5
–1,008.3			–1,008.3		–1,008.3
–1,008.3	**–2,735.3**		**–3,743.6**	**–1,072.2**	**–4,815.8**
		13,427.0	13,427.0	2,085.1	15,512.1
–1,008.3	**–2,735.3**	**13,427.0**	**9,683.5**	**1,012.9**	**10,696.3**
		–85.3	–85.3	67.7	–17.6
				–2,803.5	–2,803.5
		–1,524.0	–5,241.2		–5,241.2
		–40.5	0.0		0.0
		–2,884.5	–2,884.5		–2,884.5
–4,611.0	**–4,285.2**	**68,640.9**	**137,289.7**	**12,743.9**	**150,033.6**

Other reserves					
Hedges	Currency translation	Retained earnings	Equity attributable to shareholders of WEB AG	Equity attributable to noncontrolling interests	Total equity
–4,611.0	**–4,285.2**	**68,640.9**	**137,289.7**	**12,743.9**	**150,033.6**
	2,888.2		2,888.2	1,040.9	3,929.1
1,699.4			1,699.4		1,699.4
1,699.4	**2,888.2**		**4,587.6**	**1,040.9**	**5,628.5**
		14,961.3	14,961.3	2,115.3	17,076.5
1,699.4	**2,888.2**	**14,961.3**	**19,548.9**	**3,156.2**	**22,705.0**
			25,221.7	175.3	25,397.0
			–374.4		–374.4
			0.0	–100.3	–100.3
			0.0	–2,893.3	–2,893.3
		–1,323.3	–5,040.5		–5,040.5
		–40.5	0.0		0.0
		–7,499.8	–7,499.8		–7,499.8
–2,911.5	**–1,397.0**	**74,738.7**	**169,145.7**	**13,081.8**	**182,227.5**

Notes to the consolidated financial statements

for the fiscal year 2021

These notes to the consolidated financial statements

- provide information about our Company, the basis of preparation of the financial statements, and the accounting methods applied,
- contain disaggregations of and explanatory notes on individual items in the balance sheet and the income statement,
- show where significant judgments and estimates were required and where certain risks lie, and
- contain other information relevant to an understanding of our activities and results.

The information is in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) and therefore there is no freedom of choice over the form of presentation. We have endeavored to make the information as clear and reader-friendly as possible. We would appreciate any suggestions for improving comprehensibility.

Content

1. About us

Headquartered at Davidstrasse 1 in 3834 Pfaffenschlag, Lower Austria, and registered at the Regional Court of Krems an der Donau (FN 184649v), WEB Windenergie AG (W.E.B) is a company engaged in project development and the operation of renewable energy power plants. This primarily includes projects and installations in the wind power, solar power, and hydropower segments. We operate both in Austria and internationally—mainly in Germany, the Czech Republic, Italy, France, Slovakia, Canada, and the USA. Our international profile and the technological diversity of our projects form the basis for successfully overcoming the challenges of delivering a sustainable, decentralized energy supply from renewable sources. This task is becoming increasingly important, not only from an ecological perspective, but also in light of the increase in demand for energy from renewable sources and the reductions in the use of fossil fuel resources. We are also increasingly engaged in marketing electricity generated from renewable sources.

2. Rules under which these financial statements were prepared

We have prepared these consolidated financial statements in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) effective in the EU and the provisions of commercial law additionally applicable in Austria.

In accordance with the accounting rules applied, assets carried in the balance sheet are generally measured at cost less depreciation or amortization and impairment losses. This excludes certain financial assets measured at fair value. The rules are described in detail in section 9. Information on the significant judgments and estimates required in the preparation of the financial statements is provided in section 6.

Parts of the IFRSs are revised on a regular basis. Some of the revised Standards were already effective in the fiscal year 2021. The other new Standards are only required to be applied in subsequent years. The new rules to be applied in the 2021 financial year result from phase 2 of the reform of the reference interest rates (amendments to IFRS 9, IAS 39, IFRS 7, IFRS 4, and IFRS 16) and changes in connection with rent concessions due to COVID-19 (amendments to IFRS 16). These changes had no impact on the consolidated financial statements. The Standards required to be adopted in the coming years are explained in greater detail in section 9.4.

Unless indicated otherwise, all amounts stated in the consolidated financial statements are stated in thousands of euros (EUR k) and are rounded.

3. Further information on the income statement

(1) Revenue

EUR k	2021	2020
Electricity revenue from		
Wind power plants	98,462.1	95,117.6
Solar power plants	6,135.2	6,032.2
Hydropower plants	235.1	262.3
Proceeds from the sale of electricity directly to consumers and from electricity distribution	5,531.4	4,716.5
Spot credits	3,108.0	0.0
Rental income	137.9	40.5
	113,609.6	**106,169.1**

Most of the electricity we generate is sold to government and quasi-government organizations. 64.0% (previous year: 76.5%) of the electricity revenue comes from subsidized tariffs governed by law. The spot credits are offset by spot credit invoices under the item Cost of materials and purchased services. These result from the purchase or sale of the difference on the electricity exchange resulting from the comparison of the forecast power plant production and the forecast consumption of our electricity customers. In the previous year, spot credits in the amount of EUR 1,073.7 thousand were included in the electricity revenue from wind turbines. Rental income is generated from operating leases of photovoltaic installations in accordance with IFRS 16.

(2) Other operating income

EUR k	2021	2020
Income from onward billing	569.2	406.7
Income from construction management/project development	456.1	389.7
Income from operations management	250.9	247.1
Income from maintenance contracts	188.4	0.0
Income from merchandise	175.1	494.6
Insurance compensation	132.6	221.0
Rental income	96.2	71.2
Income from services	68.0	175.2
Cost refunds, subsidies	54.1	28.5
Reversal of allowance for doubtful receivables	6.6	77.7
Income from the reversal of provisions	0.0	71.4
Others	447.1	625.6
	2,444.3	**2,808.8**

Income from onward billing relates to the onward billing of expenses paid on behalf of third parties.

(3) Cost of materials and purchased services

EUR k	2021	2020
Electricity expenses—power plants	922.8	654.3
Grid loss fees	567.0	562.4
Marketing of electricity purchases	1,339.0	2,400.6
Spot credit invoices	3,638.7	0.0
Balance energy costs	2,020.2	0.0
Cost of sales	122.9	237.1
	8,610.6	**3,854.5**

The spot credit invoices are offset by spot credits under the Revenue item. In the previous year, expenses for balance energy (EUR 816.6 thousand) and the spot credit invoices (EUR 1,061.3 thousand) were included in the expenses for the marketing of electricity purchases.

Cost of sales includes inventory write-downs of EUR 1.1 thousand (previous year: EUR 10.6 thousand).

(4) Personnel expenses

EUR k	2021	2020
Wages and salaries	10,712.6	10,057.9
Expenses for statutory charges and contributions	2,571.7	2,327.7
Contributions to the employee benefit fund	186.2	177.0
Other personnel expenses	140.7	114.5
	13,611.1	**12,677.1**

In each fiscal year, we employed on average (calculated on a full-time equivalent (FTE) basis):

Employees (FTEs)	2021	2020
EUR k		
Salaried employees	154	145
Wage employees	18	18
Average (FTEs)	**172**	**163**

(5) Depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses

In the fiscal year under review, depreciation and amortization of, and impairment losses on, intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment consisted solely of depreciation and amortization.

(6) Other operating expenses

EUR k	2021	2020
Maintenance and operating costs—power plants	11,009.2	9,315.7
Taxes other than income taxes	1,775.2	1,914.1
Consultancy expenses	1,730.6	1,849.4
Lease expenses	1,370.5	1,177.0
Insurance—power plants	1,150.1	1,055.3
Travel expenses, motor vehicle expenses	865.1	704.4
Maintenance—operations	764.0	731.6
Third-party services	540.9	379.7
Project depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses	470.5	1,079.6
Advertising expenses	330.9	420.8
Maintenance contract expenses	276.0	76.8
Telecommunications costs, postage, and transportation expenses	193.9	191.1
Supervisory Board remuneration	140.0	140.0
Project development expenses	132.8	3,278.1
Training and development	124.0	158.8
Loss on fixed asset disposals	51.5	98.0
Prior-period expenses	14.9	0.0
Others	689.0	818.9
	21,629.1	**23,389.1**

In the previous year, the Project development expenses item included an advance payment of EUR 2,778.3 thousand for the withdrawal from the tariff announced in January 2020 for the Ariano project in Italy. This was necessary in order to be able to take part in a tender for the project again in 2020; we were awarded the contract again in the first quarter of 2021.

Expenses for statutory auditor Ernst & Young Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft m.b.H. and its Austrian network firms totaled EUR 96.4 thousand for the fiscal year (previous year: KPMG Niederösterreich GmbH Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft EUR 89.6 thousand). Of this, EUR 35.7 thousand (previous year: EUR 28.3 thousand) related to the audit of individual financial statements and EUR 59.2 thousand (previous year: EUR 49.5 thousand) to the audit of the consolidated financial statements and EUR 1.5 thousand (previous year: EUR 11.8 thousand) to other services.

(7) Interest income

EUR k	2021	2020
Clearing accounts	968.4	1,106.6
Time deposits/bank balances	46.1	125.7
Interest on arrears	0.0	21.5
	1,014.5	**1,253.8**

(8) Interest expense

EUR k	2021	2020
Interest on bank loans	7,889.3	8,504.3
Interest on bonds	1,109.2	1,475.4
Interest on lease liabilities	404.3	729.6
Expenses for interest rate hedges	1,337.9	1,469.0
Others	779.8	832.6
	11,520.5	**13,010.8**

(9) Other net finance result

EUR k	2021	2020
Net income from equity investments	509.0	936.4
Foreign currency gains/losses	178.3	168.3
Unwinding of discount on provision for dismantling costs	–282.4	–275.2
Others	–371.2	–26.2
	33.6	**803.2**

(10) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated based on the profit attributable to shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding. In both the reporting period and the previous year, diluted earnings per share were the same as basic earnings per share, as there were no dilutive effects.

At the Annual General Meeting of WEB Windenergie AG on May 28, 2021, a share split was decided at a ratio of 1:10. As of June 21, 2021, each share with a nominal value of EUR 100.00 was divided into 10 shares with a nominal value of EUR 10.00. The number of shares issued was therefore 2,884,530. Furthermore, a capital increase was decided at this Annual General Meeting in order to increase the share capital to up to EUR 31,729,830.00 by issuing up to 288,453 new shares against cash contributions. The fully subscribed capital increase was entered into the commercial register on December 24, 2021. As of December 31, 2021, the number of shares issued was 3,172,983.

Attribution of profit	2021	2020
EUR k		
Profit attributable to owners of the parent company	13,691.5	11,956.6
Profit attributable to shareholders	**13,691.5**	**11,956.6**

Weighted average number of shares (basic)	2021	2020
in thousands of shares		
Issued shares as of 01/01	2,884.5	2,884.5
Weighted average number of shares as of 12/31	**2,890.9**	**2,884.5**

	2021	2020
EUR		
Basic earnings per share	4.7	4.1

4. Further information on the balance sheet

(11) Intangible assets

EUR k	Software	Rights of use	Right-of-use leased assets	Goodwill	Total
2021					
Cost as of 01/01/2021	**1,587.0**	**4,587.7**	**22,924.5**	**42.3**	**29,141.6**
Currency effects	2.5	0.0	213.6	0.0	216.1
Acquisitions	112.3	0.0	3,103.5	0.0	3,215.8
Reduction in acquisition costs	–0.9	0.0	–338.5	0.0	–339.4
Disposals	–4.9	0.0	–32.5	0.0	–37.3
Reclassification	0.0	0.0	12,575.5	0.0	12,575.5
Acquisition costs as of 12/31/2021	**1,696.0**	**4,587.7**	**38,446.1**	**42.3**	**44,772.2**
Cumulative changes in value as of 01/01/2021	**1,143.8**	**2,828.9**	**2,777.7**	**42.3**	**6,792.7**
Currency effects	2.7	0.0	49.4	0.0	52.1
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses	194.9	165.6	1,616.9	0.0	1,977.4
Impairment losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disposals	0.0	0.0	–34.4	0.0	–34.4
Reclassification	0.0	0.0	6,800.2	0.0	6,800.2
Cumulative changes in value as of 12/31/2021	**1,341.3**	**2,994.5**	**11,209.8**	**42.3**	**15,588.0**
Net carrying amount as of 12/31/2021	**354.7**	**1,593.2**	**27,236.3**	**0.0**	**29,184.2**
2020					
Cost as of 01/01/2020	**1,455.4**	**4,587.7**	**21,649.6**	**42.3**	**27,735.1**
Currency effects	–2.2	0.0	–173.7	0.0	–175.9
Acquisitions	138.2	0.0	1,520.9	0.0	1,659.1
Reductions in acquisition costs	–4.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	–4.5
Disposals	0.0	0.0	–72.2	0.0	–72.2
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Acquisition costs as of 12/31/2020	**1,587.0**	**4,587.7**	**22,924.5**	**42.3**	**29,141.6**
Cumulative changes in value as of 01/01/2020	**969.9**	**2,663.2**	**1,331.9**	**42.3**	**5,007.3**
Currency effects	–2.3	0.0	–16.2	0.0	–18.5
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses	176.2	165.7	1,473.0	0.0	1,814.8
Impairment losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disposals	0.0	0.0	–10.9	0.0	–10.9
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cumulative changes in value as of 12/31/2020	**1,143.8**	**2,828.9**	**2,777.7**	**42.3**	**6,792.7**
Net carrying amount as of 12/31/2020	**443.2**	**1,758.9**	**20,146.8**	**0.0**	**22,348.8**

Intangible assets include rights of use relating to leased assets in the amount of EUR 27,236.3 thousand (previous year: EUR 20,146.8 thousand).

The carrying amounts of the rights of use include the water rights in Imst, Austria, in the amount of EUR 783.0 thousand (previous year: EUR 814.4 thousand). As of the balance sheet date, the Imst water rights had a remaining useful life of 24.5 years.

(12) Property, plant, and equipment

EUR k	Land and buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment, operating and office equipment	Plants under construction	Total
2021					
Acquisition/production costs as of 01/01/2021	**17,157.4**	**7,481,115.1**	**8,260.5**	**39,249.5**	**812,782.5**
Currency effects	24.6	10,789.9	37.2	1,772.2	12,623.8
Acquisitions	399.2	1,731.0	1,814.2	45,813.0	49,757.2
Reductions in acquisition costs	0.0	–5,295.3	–257.1	–1,638.6	–7,191.1
Deconsolidation	65.6	0.0	0.0	2,031.1	2,096.7
Disposals	–7.5	–298.1	–382.4	–674.2	–1,362.3
Reclassification	0.0	–12,575.5	0.0	0.0	–12,575.5
Reclassifications	0.0	28,117.2	68.1	–28,180.5	4.9
Acquisition/production costs as of 12/31/2021	**17,639.3**	**770,584.2**	**9,540.4**	**58,372.4**	**856,136.3**
Cumulative depreciation and impairment losses as of 01/01/2021	**3,913.4**	**300,270.7**	**4,427.8**	**243.1**	**308,854.9**
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses	352.2	37,490.5	945.2	0.0	38,788.0
Impairment losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency effects	0.0	2,811.6	17.1	74.1	2,902.7
Disposals	0.0	–213.4	–265.6	0.0	–479.0
Reclassification	0.0	–6,800.2	0.0	0.0	–6,800.2
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cumulative depreciation and impairment losses as of 12/31/2021	**4,265.5**	**333,559.2**	**5,124.5**	**317.1**	**343,266.3**
Net carrying amount as of 12/31/2021	**13,373.8**	**437,025.0**	**4,415.9**	**58,055.2**	**512,869.9**

EUR k	Land and buildings	Technical equipment and machinery	Other equipment, operating and office equipment	Plants under construction	Total
2020					
Acquisition/production costs as of 01/01/2020	**16,973.0**	**734,233.9**	**7,131.3**	**16,975.8**	**775,314.0**
Currency effects	–19.8	–9,143.6	–36.2	–877.9	–10,077.5
Acquisitions	161.3	2,874.5	1,471.8	37,887.7	42,395.3
Reductions in acquisition costs	0.0	–605.9	–106.3	–835.4	–1,547.6
Deconsolidation	0.0	0.0	0.0	9,396.7	9,396.7
Disposals	–0.6	–1,237.0	–381.0	–1,079.8	–2,698.4
Reclassification	43.5	21,993.2	180.9	–22,217.6	0.0
Acquisition/production costs as of 12/31/2020	**17,157.4**	**748,115.1**	**8,260.5**	**39,249.5**	**812,782.5**
Cumulative depreciation and impairment losses as of 01/01/2020	**3,575.2**	**265,614.2**	**3,881.0**	**304.0**	**273,374.5**
Depreciation, amortization, and impairment losses	338.2	37,455.0	831.7	0.0	38,624.9
Impairment losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Currency effects	0.0	–1,831.0	–15.4	–60.9	–1,907.3
Disposals	0.0	–967.6	–269.6	0.0	–1,237.2
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cumulative depreciation and impairment losses as of 12/31/2020	**3,913.4**	**300,270.7**	**4,427.8**	**243.1**	**308,854.9**
Net carrying amount as of 12/31/2020	**13,244.0**	**447,844.4**	**3,832.7**	**39,006.4**	**503,927.6**

The items under "Prepayments made and construction in progress" consist mainly of the Ariano project in Italy, the Silver Maple project in the US, and the Dürnkrut-Götzendorf III, Harras II, and Spannberg III projects in Austria.

The cost of the technical equipment and machinery acquired in the fiscal year includes borrowing costs of EUR 234.7 thousand directly attributable to the projects (previous year: EUR 22.9 thousand). These relate to wind power projects in Austria and photovoltaic projects in the USA. The capitalization rate was an average of 0.58% in Austria and 2.836% in the USA (previous year: 0.55% in France and 1.44% in Austria).

(13) Investments in associates and joint ventures

Company	Share 12/31/2021	Share 12/31/2020	Carrying amount 12/31/2020	Share of profit or loss for the year	Contribution	Distribution
EUR k						
Tauernwind Windkraftanlagen GmbH	20.0%	20.0%	1,279.7	605.6	0.0	–500.0
Sternwind Errichtungs- und BetriebsgmbH	49.0%	49.0%	658.9	64.8	0.0	–24.5
Sternwind Errichtungs- und BetriebsgmbH & Co KG	49.0%	49.0%	151.0	117.2	0.0	–88.2
SASU Energie Verte Plaine d'Artois	33.3%	33.3%	324.8	13.2	0.0	–39.0
Zweite WP Weener GmbH & Co KG	50.0%	50.0%	1,012.7	392.7	0.0	–200.0
Black Spruce Inc. (including limited partnership agreement)	50.0%	50.0%	366.7	–2.7	25.8	0.0
WEB Windenergie Brandenburg GmbH	50.0%	50.0%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Bleu Vent Développement SAS	50.0%	50.0%	0.5	–0.5	0.0	0.0
Total			**3,794.3**	**1,190.3**	**25.8**	**–851.7**

The companies operate wind farms and are involved in project development. They are therefore exposed to the same opportunities and risks as we are.

(14) Noncurrent financial assets

	Shares in affiliated companies	Marketable securities	Equity investments	Loans	Credit and capital reserve accounts	Hedges	Total
EUR k							
2021							
Cost							
As of 01/01/2021	129.5	158.5	1,142.9	9,292.4	5,985.7	0.0	16,708.9
Currency effects	0.0	0.0	0.0	787.8	385.8	2.0	1,175.5
Additions	30.0	0.0	0.0	941.1	178.0	72.8	1,221.9
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disposals	0.0	0.0	0.0	–656.5	–62.6	0.0	–719.1
As of 12/31/2021	159.5	158.5	1,142.9	10,364.8	6,486.8	74.8	18,387.3
Cumulative changes in value							
As of 01/01/2021	0.0	48.2	760.9	0.0	–60.9	0.0	748.2
Currency effects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–5.4	0.0	–5.4
Fair value changes	0.0	13.0	499.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	512.6
Impairment losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Increases in value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disposals	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
As of 12/31/2021	0.0	61.2	1,260.6	0.0	–66.3	0.0	1,255.3
Carrying amounts as of 12/31/2021	**159.5**	**219.7**	**2,403.5**	**10,364.8**	**6,420.5**	**74.8**	**19,642.6**

Currency translation adjustment	Carrying amount 12/31/2021	Unrecognized losses		Total			
		Annual profit	Cumulative	Assets	Liabilities	Revenue	Net income/ loss for the year
0.0	1,385.3	0.0	0.0	37,744.3	30,893.4	8,109.5	3,027.8
0.0	699.2	0.0	0.0	988.5	61.9	121.0	40.8
0.0	180.0	0.0	0.0	487.1	138.0	1,207.8	224.6
0.0	299	0.0	0.0	2,244.3	1,519.3	419.6	39.6
0.0	1,205.4	0.0	0.0	11,426.2	9,057.1	2,439.7	775.8
32.2	422.0	0.0	0.0	851.8	7.8	0.0	–5.5
0.0	0.0	–22.8	–245.2	2,482.0	2,972.3	0.0	–45.5
0.0	0.0	–2.6	–2.6	17.4	22.6	0.0	–6.2
32.2	**4,190.9**	**–25.4**	**247.8**				

EUR k	Shares in affiliated companies	Marketable securities	Equity investments	Loans	Credit and capital reserve accounts	Hedges	Total
2020							
Cost							
As of 01/01/2020	132.1	387.1	1,142.9	12,940.8	8,753.2	16.3	23,372.4
Currency effects	0.0	0.0	0.0	–824.2	–324.3	0.0	–1,148.5
Additions	0.0	0.0	0.0	917.8	12.8	0.0	930.5
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disposals	–2.6	–228.6	0.0	–3,742.0	–2,456.0	–16.3	–6,445.5
As of 12/31/2020	129.5	158.5	1,142.9	9,292.4	5,985.7	0.0	16,708.9
Cumulative changes in value							
As of 01/01/2020	0.0	62.1	–137.1	0.0	–305.3	0.0	–380.2
Currency effects	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	0.0	5.1
Fair value changes	0.0	–21.1	898.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	876.9
Impairment losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Increases in value	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	239.3	0.0	239.3
Disposals	0.0	7.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.2
As of 12/31/2020	0.0	48.2	760.9	0.0	–60.9	0.0	748.2
Carrying amounts as of 12/31/2020	**129.5**	**206.7**	**1,903.8**	**9,292.4**	**5,924.8**	**0.0**	**17,457.2**

The equity interests are composed as follows:

	Share	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
EUR k			
oekostrom AG for energy generation and trading	4.31%	1,705.7	1,296.4
Windkraft Simonsfeld AG	0.33%	518.2	427.8
Weinviertler Energie GmbH & Co KG	17.66%	150.0	150.0
ANE GmbH & Co KG (merged with GESY Green Energy Systems GmbH)	0.63%	29.6	29.6
		2,403.5	**1,903.8**

In the reporting period, the equity interests in oekostrom AG and Windkraft Simonsfeld AG appreciated by EUR 499.7 thousand.

As of the balance sheet date, there is a mutual holding with Windkraft Simonsfeld AG, in which we hold a 0.33% stake (previous year: 0.33%); this party holds 10,950 shares (0.35%) in our company (previous year: 10,950 shares, 0.38%).

The loans include a loan granted by us to Windpark Eschenau GmbH in the amount of EUR 5.7 thousand (previous year: EUR 5.1 thousand), a loan to Pisgah Holdings LLC, USA, in the amount of EUR 7,599.7 thousand (previous year: EUR 6,858.4 thousand), and a loan to Woodstock First Nations, Canada, in the amount of EUR 2,759.4 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,428.9 thousand).

The loan to Pisgah Holdings LLC, Maine was extended to the partner to finance its equity interest in Pisgah Mountain LLC. It is secured by the partner's shares in this entity. The loan bears interest on an ongoing basis and must be repaid from the ongoing cash flows from the project.

The loan to Woodstock First Nations was extended to the partner to finance its equity interest in Wisokolamson Energy Limited Partnership. It is secured by the partner's shares in this entity. The loan bears interest on an ongoing basis and must be repaid from the ongoing cash flows from the project.

The Credit and capital reserve accounts item of EUR 6,420.5 thousand (previous year: EUR 5,924.8 thousand) includes the liquid funds that serve as security for lenders. The provision for expected credit losses on this item was EUR 69.1 thousand as of December 31, 2021 (previous year: EUR 63.7 thousand).

(15) Inventories

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
EUR k		
Replacement parts for wind farms	4,328.0	4,497.4

(16) Trade receivables

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
EUR k		
Receivables from electricity supplied	17,086.8	13,180.5
	17,086.8	**13,180.5**

(17) Other receivables and assets

EUR k	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Financial assets		
Clearing accounts	1,449.7	1,222.6
Clearing accounts—third parties	21.4	40.5
Receivables from investment grants	3,423.8	0.0
Receivables from investment tax credits	2,939.6	0.0
Bank deposits	0.0	9,264.3
Others	2,256.4	1,110.3
	10,091.0	**11,637.7**
Non-financial assets		
Receivables from taxation authorities	3,659.8	2,355.5
Prepaid charges	3,607.1	1,573.2
	7,266.8	**3,928.7**
Total	**17,357.8**	**15,566.4**

Clearing accounts mainly comprise temporary financing extended to associates. Bank deposits in the previous year included the depositing of cash and cash equivalents for participation in tenders in Italy. Investment tax credits result from investments in PV parks in the USA. The Receivables from investment grants item relates to grants issued for investments in Austria.

There are no material receivables that are past due but not impaired.

(18) Cash and cash equivalents

EUR k	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Bank balances	64,642.2	26,926.5
Cash on hand	5.9	2.9
	64,648.1	**26,929.4**

(19) Equity

The share capital of WEB Windenergie AG increased as a result of the capital increase in 2021 and amounted to EUR 31,729,830.00 as of the balance sheet date (previous year: EUR 28,845,300.00) and consists of 3,172,983 shares (previous year: 2,884,530; share split in June 2021 at a ratio of 1:10 and issue of 288,453 new shares).

The shares are registered shares with restricted transferability. In accordance with the Articles of Association, these shares can only be transferred with the Company's approval, which is granted by the Management Board in consultation with the Supervisory Board.

The appropriated capital reserves result from shareholders' contributions and contributions in kind, less the allocated transaction costs. As a result of the capital increase carried out in the year under review, it increased by EUR 21,962.8 thousand. This includes transaction costs of EUR 374.4 thousand.

The hybrid capital consists of the hybrid bond issued in 2014 ("wind power bond") in the amount of EUR 4,438.0 thousand, the hybrid bond issued in 2015 in the amount of EUR 6,727.0 thousand, the hybrid bond issued in 2016 in the amount of EUR 6,349.0 thousand, the hybrid bond issued in 2018 in the amount of EUR 9,999.0 thousand, and the hybrid bond issued in 2019 in the amount of EUR 9,659.0 thousand, less the issuance costs attributable in each case. In 2021, partial repayments were made on the hybrid bonds issued in 2014 (EUR 443.8 thousand), 2015 (EUR 672.7 thousand), 2016 (EUR 634.9 thousand), 2018 (EUR 999.9 thousand), and 2019 (EUR 965.9 thousand) (previous year: EUR 3,717.2 thousand). The bonds are listed on the "Third Market" (MTF) of the Vienna Stock Exchange and deposited with Österreichische Kontrollbank.

The hybrid bonds have unlimited terms. The rate of interest is fixed at 6.5% p.a. of the face value for the 2014 and 2015 hybrid bonds, 6.25% p.a. of the face value for the 2016 hybrid bond, and 4.5% p.a. of the face value for the 2018 and 2019 hybrid bonds, although interest payments may be suspended in years in which no dividend is paid for the previous year. Catch-up interest payments are made at a later date, including compound interest. In accordance with the bond terms and conditions, a proportionate repayment amounting to a tenth of the nominal value is made in years in which WEB Windenergie AG distributes a dividend for the previous fiscal year.

In 2021, based on the resolution to distribute a dividend for the fiscal year 2020 adopted at the Annual General Meeting, a partial repayment at a tenth of the nominal value was made on the hybrid bonds issued in 2014, 2015, 2016, 2018, and 2019 (EUR 3,717.2 thousand; previous year: EUR 3,717.2 thousand) along with interest payments amounting to EUR 1,323.3 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,524.0 thousand). As of the balance sheet date, there was not yet an obligation to make further principal and interest payments, as such an obligation will arise at the earliest when a resolution regarding the distribution of a dividend for the fiscal year 2021 is passed at the 2022 Annual General Meeting. A dividend payout for the fiscal year 2021 will be proposed at the 2022 Annual General Meeting. We therefore anticipate that interest and principal payments will be made on hybrid bonds again in 2022.

Other reserves include income not yet recognized in the profit or loss account. These come from changes in the value of the foreign currencies of subsidiaries in other currency zones and from changes in the value of interest rate swaps held as interest rate hedges (hedging transactions). We recognize these items in profit or loss when they are realized.

	12/31/2021			12/31/2020		
EUR k	Amount before taxes	Income taxes	Amount after taxes	Amount before taxes	Income taxes	Amount after taxes
Currency translation	3,929.1	0.0	3,929.1	–3,807.5	0.0	–3,807.5
Hedges	2,335.8	–636.4	1,699.4	–1,378.5	370.2	–1,008.3
	6,264.9	**–636.4**	**5,628.5**	**–5,186.0**	**370.2**	**–4,815.8**

Retained earnings comprise the profits we have generated, less the dividends disbursed. From these amounts, we may distribute no more than the net retained profit reported in the separate financial statements of WEB Windenergie AG.

(20) Noncontrolling interests

Other shareholders also hold shares in the following entities that we control. We control those companies in which we do not have a majority of the voting rights because contractual agreements allow us to make significant decisions affecting the companies' returns. The following amounts are based on the financial statements prepared in accordance with local law.

2021	Scotian WEB Limited Partnership	Scotian WEB II Limited Partnership	Wisokolamson Energy Limited Partnership	Pisgah Mountain LLC	WEB Photo-voltaik AG & Co KG	Windpark Grube GmbH	WEB Grid SAS	Windpark Grube GmbH & Co KG
EUR k								
Headquarters	New Brunswick, Canada	New Brunswick, Canada	New Brunswick, Canada	Maine, USA	Pfaffen-schlag, Austria	Grube, Germany	Paris, France	Hamburg, Germany
Interest held by noncontrolling interests	67.00%	67.00%	51.00%	51.00%	30.00%	50.00%	20.00%	0.00%
Voting rights held by noncontrolling interests	45.00%	45.00%	51.00%	51.00%	30.00%	50.00%	20.00%	0.00%
Share of equity	4,297.5	2,132.0	1,981.4	4,564.8	80.2	97.1	–71.3	0.0
Profit or loss allocated	1,331.6	287.9	283.2	234.2	18.8	–3.2	–35.4	–1.9

2020	Scotian WEB Limited Partnership	Scotian WEB II Limited Partnership	Wisokolamson Energy Limited Partnership	Pisgah Mountain LLC	WEB Photo-voltaik AG & Co KG	WEB Grid SAS	Windpark Grube GmbH & Co KG
EUR k							
Headquarters	New Brunswick, Canada	New Brunswick, Canada	New Brunswick, Canada	Maine, USA	Pfaffen-schlag, Austria	Paris, France	Hamburg, Germany
Interest held by noncontrolling interests	67.00%	67.00%	51.00%	51.00%	30.00%	20.00%	50.00%
Voting rights held by noncontrolling interests	45.00%	45.00%	51.00%	51.00%	30.00%	20.00%	50.00%
Share of equity	4,280.6	2,133.2	2,022.1	4,255.2	61.4	–35.9	27.2
Profit or loss allocated	1,336.1	295.2	272.8	210.9	4.1	–30.3	–3.7

The financial key performance indicators of these entities are as follows:

2021	Scotian WEB Limited Partnership	Scotian WEB II Limited Partnership	Wisokolamson Energy Limited Partnership	Pisgah Mountain LLC	WEB Photo-voltaik AG & Co KG	Windpark Grube GmbH	WEB Grid SAS
EUR k							
Revenue	9,095.4	3,437.3	3,308.3	2,861.4	197.3	0.0	0.0
Comprehensive income after tax	2,997.3	639.8	555.2	459.3	62.8	–6.3	–177.1
Noncurrent assets	40,013.4	21,964.8	27,610.2	18,637.2	1,663.8	252.1	3,506.5
Current assets	2,998.9	1,024.3	1,253.1	1,384.2	146.4	197.2	732.1
Current liabilities	2,882.3	1,224.7	1,061.9	1,019.3	55.0	255.1	4,435.1
Noncurrent liabilities	30,579.8	17,026.6	23,916.4	10,051.4	1,487.8	0.0	160.0
Equity	9,550.1	4,737.8	3,885.0	8,950.6	267.5	194.2	–356.4
Cash flow from operating activities	7,607.0	2,704.5	2,704.4	1,593.4	105.2	–11.2	–12.9
Cash flow from investing activities	–104.9	13.2	–1,236.5	–0.9	–146.2	248.1	–23.3
Cash flow from financing activities	–7,651.4	–2,846.8	–2,759.9	–1,520.4	6.5	–49.6	–81.3
Payments to noncontrolling interests	1,547.2	520.7	552.5	272.7	0.0	0.0	0.0

2020	Scotian WEB Limited Partnership	Scotian WEB II Limited Partnership	Wisokolamson Energy Limited Partnership	Pisgah Mountain LLC	WEB Photo-voltaik AG & Co KG	WEB Grid SAS	Windpark Grube GmbH & Co KG
EUR k							
Revenue	9,095.4	3,437.3	3,308.3	3,004.3	112.8	0.0	0.0
Comprehensive income after tax	3,006.2	656.0	534.9	413.5	13.7	–151.4	–7.4
Non-current assets	39,268.2	21,351.4	26,455.9	18,308.0	1,376.2	3,675.8	91.0
Current assets	2,802.8	976.4	2,424.2	1,195.4	166.2	799.8	8.7
Current liabilities	2,469.5	1,068.1	2,172.1	1,088.6	89.3	4,488.4	45.3
Non-current liabilities	30,089.1	16,519.3	22,743.2	10,071.1	1,248.4	166.5	0.0
Equity	9,512.5	4,740.4	3,964.9	8,343.6	204.7	–179.3	54.4

2020	Scotian WEB Limited Partnership	Scotian WEB II Limited Partnership	Wisokolamson Energy Limited Partnership	Pisgah Mountain LLC	WEB Photo-voltaik AG & Co KG	WEB Grid SAS	Windpark Grube GmbH & Co KG
EUR k							
Cash flow from operating activities	7,564.9	2,811.2	2,480.2	1,734.1	123.6	–542.8	–6.2
Cash flow from investing activities	51.2	64.9	–1,879.9	–1.3	–528.1	–1,933.2	–47.6
Cash flow from financing activities	–7,450.7	–2,743.7	–2,787.1	–1,584.2	477.8	3,087.1	32.2
Payments to noncontrolling interests	1,608.1	421.1	494.5	271.0	8.7	0.0	0.0

We acquired the remaining 50% in Windpark Grube GmbH & Co KG in the fiscal year. Hence, minority interests are no longer disclosed.

(21) Financial liabilities

	12/31/2021			12/31/2020		
	Current	Non-current	Total	Current	Non-current	Total
EUR k						
Bank loans	34,895.8	343,833.1	**378,729.0**	42,831.3	303,898.0	**346,729.3**
Finance leases	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	1,772.2	4,846.7	**6,618.9**
Lease liabilities— right-of-use assets	2,059.4	24,927.6	**26,987.0**	1,271.9	19,235.3	**20,507.2**
Tax equity liabilities	2,949.2	157.3	**3,106.4**	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Total	**39,904.4**	**368,918.0**	**408,822.4**	**45,875.4**	**327,980.0**	**373,855.4**

Finance lease liabilities were reassigned to right-of-use lease liabilities in the year under review.

Liabilities to banks

Maturity	Interest	Currency	Carrying amount 12/31/2021 EUR k	Carrying amount 12/31/2020 EUR k
2021	EURIBOR +1.40%	EUR	0.0	673.5
2021	EURIBOR +1.45%	EUR	0.0	12,592.8
2022	EURIBOR +1.45%	EUR	2,477.4	0.0
2023	EURIBOR +1.40%	EUR	874.9	0.0
2023	EURIBOR +1.50%	EUR	9,216.0	0.0
2024	EURIBOR +1.50%	CZK	1,282.0	1,619.2
2024	EURIBOR +1.30%	EUR	3,131.6	4,175.8
2025	from EURIBOR +1.625% to EURIBOR +1.65%	EUR	4,963.1	6,459.5
2025	EURIBOR +2.125%	EUR	362.5	453.1

Maturity	Interest	Currency	Carrying amount 12/31/2021 EUR k	Carrying amount 12/31/2020 EUR k
2025	PRIBOR +1.85%	CZK	713.7	860.3
2026	PRIBOR +2.80%	CZK	880.6	992.9
2026	from EURIBOR +2.00% to EURIBOR +2.30%	EUR	6,447.5	7,737.7
2027	from EURIBOR +2.00% to EURIBOR +2.20%	EUR	10,124.0	12,320.7
2029	EURIBOR +1.80%	EUR	330.7	374.7
2031	EURIBOR +0.715%	EUR	21,624.7	23,779.3
2031	EURIBOR +1.75%	EUR	3,482.7	3,941.1
2031	LIBOR +2.50%	USD	8,519.2	0.0
2033	EURIBOR +1.35%	EUR	22,556.1	24,645.9
2034	EURIBOR +2.25%	USD	10,568.0	10,693.5
2035	EURIBOR +1.85%	EUR	1,718.8	1,843.8
2035	SOFR +2.25%	USD	18.2	0.0
2042	CDOR +2.1%	CAD	3,626.8	3,446.8
Total subject to variable interest rate			**112,918.3**	**116,610.6**
2021	4.05% fixed	EUR	0.0	258.2
2027	0.549% fixed	EUR	2,234.5	2,606.9
2027	1.90% fixed	EUR	6,595.4	7,564.5
2027	3.09% fixed	USD	1,699.6	1,854.0
2028	1.95% fixed	EUR	10,142.2	11,589.5
2028	2.00% fixed	EUR	12,505.6	14,277.1
2029	2.00% fixed	EUR	183.7	209.2
2030	0.555% fixed	EUR	10,744.1	0.0
2030	2.00% fixed	EUR	321.4	357.2
2030	2.89% fixed	EUR	4,982.7	5,533.9
2031	1.45% fixed	EUR	7,916.7	8,708.3
2031	1.85% fixed	EUR	31,127.3	34,193.1
2032	1.49% fixed	EUR	846.1	923.1
2033	6.22% fixed	CAD	30,845.5	30,196.0
2034	1.35% fixed	EUR	13,042.6	14,107.3
2034	1.38% fixed	EUR	125.0	0.0
2034	1.625% fixed	EUR	220.3	237.3
2035	5.35% fixed	CAD	17,142.7	16,574.2
2035	0.86% fixed	EUR	34,386.2	0.0
2037	1.65% fixed	EUR	19,900.1	19,800.8
2038	1.66% fixed	EUR	9,109.9	9,662.0
2038	2.06% fixed	EUR	12,835.0	13,601.3
2039	0.86% fixed	EUR	18,308.9	18,258.4
2040	2.00% fixed	EUR	559.6	583.4
2042	4.45% fixed	CAD	20,035.4	19,023.0
Total at a fixed interest rate			**265,810.6**	**230,118.7**
			378,729.0	**346,729.3**

The liabilities are repaid on an ongoing basis (not through a bullet payment at maturity).

The average effective interest rate on all financial liabilities was 2.63% in the reporting period (previous year: 2.89%).

The following securities have been pledged for the financial liabilities:

- Assignment of power plants as security
- Step-in rights into electricity supply contracts, purchase agreements, contracts for use, and leases
- Assignment of claims under feed-in contracts with energy companies
- Assignment of claims under machinery and business interruption insurance policies
- Restricted easements on business premises
- Liens over registered land

Tax equity liabilities

In the 2021 fiscal year, we set up and commissioned two PV parks in the USA. Investment tax credits can be claimed for investments in the PV parks. To take full advantage of the investment tax credits, we work with tax equity investors who receive a majority of the tax credits in return for their capital contribution to the project.

When forming a partnership with a tax equity investor, we consider whether the project company will be consolidated based on our claim to variable returns and our ability to influence financial and operational decisions that affect those returns. Due to the operational and financial nature of the projects and the protective nature of the rights granted to the tax equity investor, we have the leverage to consolidate the company.

The tax equity investor's capital grants typically have the character of a liability because the original capital grant is repaid, including an agreed rate of return, and the tax equity investor does not share in the risks of the project in the same way as a shareholder. The capital grants from the tax equity investor are therefore recorded as a liability and measured at amortized cost until the project is completed. The allocation of the investment tax credits reduces both the liability to the tax equity investor and the capitalized costs for the project.

(22) Bonds

Bond	ISIN No.	Interest	Maturity	Nominal amount	Effective interest rate	Carrying amount 12/31/2021	of which current	Carrying amount 12/31/2020	of which current
				EUR k		EUR k	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
Wind power bonds									
2013–2023 bond	AT0000A0Z793	5.5% fixed	2023	6,391.0	5.51%	6,381.9	–7.3	6,374.0	–7.3
2013–2023 bond	AT0000A0Z785	5.25% fixed	2023	10,211.0	5.25%	2,038.8	1,018.0	3,054.5	1,015.7
2015–2025 bond	AT0000A1GTP3	4% fixed	2025	8,532.0	4.31%	3,389.2	843.8	4,230.9	841.7
2016–2021 bond	AT0000A1MC14	2.5% fixed	2021	6,963.0	2.50%	0.0	0.0	6,948.2	6,948.2
2016–2026 bond	AT0000A1MC22	3.75% fixed	2026	6,872.0	4.05%	3,410.3	678.4	4,087.1	676.8
2018–2028 bond	AT0WEB1810A6	2.25% fixed	2028	5,088.0	2.50%	3,531.1	501.1	4,031.2	500.1
2019–2029 bond	AT0WEB1910A4	2.25% fixed	2029	4,989.0	2.50%	3,954.6	490.5	4,444.1	489.5
Accrued interest on bonds						448.0	448.0	550.6	550.6
LUMO bond		4.25% fixed	2023	131.2	4.25%	131.2	0.0	131.2	0.0
LENDO bond		5%/ 6% fixed	2025	15.2	5%	12.2	3.0	15.2	3.0
Other subordinated loans—ELLA						153.8	106.8	153.8	6.1
						23,451.0	**4,082.5**	**34,020.7**	**11,024.4**

The wind power bonds are listed on the "Third Market" (MTF) of the Vienna Stock Exchange and in each case deposited with Österreichische Kontrollbank Aktiengesellschaft in the form of a global certificate. The denomination of each bond is EUR 1,000.00. All bonds have an issue price and a redemption price of par (100).

(23) Other noncurrent liabilities

	Carrying amount 12/31/2021	Carrying amount 12/31/2020
EUR k		
Fair value measurement of derivatives	4,016.8	6,277.8
	4,016.8	**6,277.8**

Derivative financial instruments

Description	Currency	Volume 12/31/2021	Maturity	Fair value 12/31/2021	Fair value 12/31/2020
		EUR k		EUR k	EUR k
1) Interest rate swap CZK/1M PRIBOR >> 2.05% fixed (CZK 50,459.0k)	CZK	1,282.0	12/31/2024	0.0	–45.0
2) Interest rate swap EUR/3M EURIBOR >> 1.60% fixed (EUR 13,581k)	EUR	3,395.3	12/31/2024	–107.6	–209.0
3) Interest rate swap CZK/1M PRIBOR >> 1.75% fixed (EUR 2,155.8k)	CZK	880.6	08/31/2026	0.0	–26.7
4) Interest rate swap EUR/3M EURIBOR >> 1.2775% fixed (EUR 13,644.6k)	EUR	5,457.8	12/31/2026	–210.9	–373.4
5) Interest rate swap EUR/3M EURIBOR >> 1.29% fixed (EUR 14,875k)	EUR	5,833.3	12/31/2026	–226.7	–401.4
6) Interest rate swap EUR/3M EURIBOR >> 1.24% fixed (EUR 6,727.5k)	EUR	2,446.5	06/30/2026	–84.0	–152.6
7) Interest rate swap EUR/3M EURIBOR >> 1.01% fixed (EUR 9,116.9k)	EUR	3,457.6	12/30/2031	–158.2	–278.5
8) Interest rate swap USD/1M LIBOR +2.25% >> 4.63% fixed (USD 17,500k)	USD	10,641.7	02/13/2027	–540.0	–1,023.1
9) Interest rate swap EUR/6M EURIBOR >> 1.092% fixed (EUR 25,360.0k)	EUR	19,499.2	06/30/2032	–1,067.5	–1,912.9
10) Interest rate swap EUR/3M EURIBOR >> 0.835% fixed (EUR 8,843.5k)	EUR	7,070.2	06/30/2031	–279.5	–538.4
11) Interest rate swap EUR/3M EURIBOR >> 0.835% fixed (EUR 16,266.5k)	EUR	13,011.0	06/30/2031	–514.5	–991.1
12) Forward-starting interest rate swap EUR/3M EURIBOR >> 0.918% fixed Start: 03/29/2029 (EUR 8,883.0k)	EUR	8,883.0	09/30/2037	–48.9	–278.9
13) Foreign currency swap EUR/CAD exchange rate 1.558 (EUR 10,852.8k)	EUR	10,852.8	06/21/2021	0.0	–46.7
14) Interest rate swap USD/1M LIBOR +2.5% >> 4.05% fixed (USD 2,417.9k)	USD	2,134.8	06/15/2031	–31.2	0.0
15) Interest rate swap USD/1M LIBOR +2.5% >> 4.05% fixed (USD 4,483.6k)	USD	3,958.6	06/15/2031	–57.8	0.0
16) Fixed floating swap USD/1M USD-SOFR CME +2.25% >> 4.11% fixed (USD 19,870.3k)	USD	17,543.5	01/15/2035	–689.9	0.0
				–4,016.8	**–6,277.8**
1) Interest rate swap CZK/1M PRIBOR >> 2.05% fixed (CZK 50,459.0k)	CZK	1,282.0	12/31/2024	28.1	0.0
3) Interest rate swap CZK/1M PRIBOR >> 1.75% fixed (EUR 2,155.8k)	CZK	992.9	08/31/2026	46.7	0.0
				74.8	**0.0**

Our derivative financial instruments comprise interest rate swaps, forward-starting interest rate swaps, fixed floating swaps, and foreign currency swaps. Interest rate swaps and fixed floating swaps transform

variable-rate financial liabilities into fixed-rate financial liabilities, thereby mitigating the risk of higher interest payments in the event that interest rates rise. Forward-starting interest rate swaps differ from interest rate swaps in that the hedge starts at a future date. In the case of all interest rate swaps, the amount decreases as the hedged liability is repaid. The foreign currency swap secures a fixed exchange rate—in our case EUR/CAD—and thus prevents the risk of exchange rate fluctuations.

We determine whether a commercial relationship exists between the underlying transactions and the hedging instrument on the basis of the reference interest rates, terms, maturities, and nominal amounts. If the hedging relationship is directly affected by the uncertainty arising from the IBOR reform, we then assume that the reference interest rate remains unchanged by the reform of the reference interest rate.

All interest rate swaps and the foreign currency swap qualify for hedge accounting (hedges of future cash flows). We therefore recognized the change in fair value net of the tax effect of EUR 1,699.4 thousand (previous year: EUR –1,008.3 thousand) in other comprehensive income.

(24) Income taxes

Income tax expense

	2021	2020
EUR k		
Current income taxes for the current period	4,546.4	3,579.1
Current income taxes for prior periods	–258.7	–175.9
Deferred income taxes for the current period	811.0	1,115.8
Deferred income taxes for prior periods	–19.6	–48.5
	5,079.1	**4,470.5**

Profit before tax is EUR 22,155.6 thousand (previous year: EUR 19,982.7 thousand). Applying the income tax rate of 25% applicable in Austria, tax expense would be EUR 5,538.9 thousand (previous year: EUR 4,995.7 thousand). The income tax expense reported in the income statement for 2021 amounts to EUR 5,079.1 thousand (previous year: EUR 4,470.5 thousand) and is therefore EUR 459.8 thousand lower (previous year: EUR 525.2 thousand lower). The reasons for this difference are as follows:

	2021	2020
EUR k		
Profit before tax	**22,155.6**	**19,982.7**
Group tax rate	25.0%	25.0%
Expected tax expense	**5,538.9**	**4,995.7**
Higher income taxes due to		
higher foreign tax rates	550.0	537.2
tax benefit from unrecognized deferred taxes	446.7	382.2
property, plant, and equipment	374.3	0.0
interest not deductible for tax purposes	23.0	24.3
tax credits	0.0	157.0
loss allocated to equity investments	137.5	110.3
other reasons	119.7	33.5
Lower income taxes due to		
tax-exempt income from equity investments	–326.4	–536.8
loss allocated to equity investments	0.0	0.0
interest on hybrid capital	–330.8	–381.0
interest on hybrid capital	–93.6	0.0
property, plant, and equipment	–16.2	–8.1
foreign currency differences	–167.4	–28.4
aperiodic taxes and duties	–58.7	0.0
aperiodic taxes and duties	–201.0	0.0
other reasons	–25.3	–44.0
Deferred taxes attributable to noncontrolling interests	–705.4	–726.8
Unrecognized deferred taxes	152.8	382.4
Unrecognized deferred taxes	128.6	0.0
Income taxes for prior periods		
Current income taxes for prior periods	–258.7	–175.9
Deferred taxes from prior periods	–19.6	–48.5
Tax rate changes	–189.3	–202.6
Current tax expense	**5,079.1**	**4,470.5**
Effective tax rate	22.9%	22.4%

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities result from the following differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the IFRS balance sheet as well as from tax loss carryforwards as of the balance sheet date:

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
EUR k		
Differences between the tax base and IFRS carrying amounts of:		
Intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment	–28,857.4	–27,510.5
Financial assets	–1,610.4	–1,388.5
Other noncurrent assets	88.0	82.9
Other current assets	757.9	468.0
Financial liabilities	7,108.2	7,066.6
Bonds	–119.9	–150.3
Noncurrent provisions	781.4	850.9
Other noncurrent liabilities	1,030.4	1,094.1
Other current liabilities	161.1	142.6
Loss carryforwards	**3,068.6**	**3,533.8**
Net deferred taxes	**–17,592.1**	**–15,810.0**
of which deferred tax assets	1,407.3	1,396.5
of which deferred tax liabilities	–18,999.4	–17,206.5

Deferred tax assets on loss carryforwards are only recognized to the extent that there are sufficient deferred tax liabilities or sufficient taxable profit will be available in the future. No deferred tax assets were recognized for loss carryforwards of EUR 1,875.8 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,872.3 thousand), as it cannot be assumed that the loss carryforwards will be used up in the medium term. The loss carryforwards can be carried forward indefinitely.

Net deferred taxes changed as follows:

	2021	2020
EUR k		
Opening balance as of 01/01	**–15,810.0**	**–15,409.6**
Foreign exchange differences	–330.6	241.5
Additions to the basis of consolidation	0.0	55.2
Deferred taxes on other comprehensive income	–660.1	370.2
Deferred taxes recognized in profit or loss	–791.4	–1,067.3
Closing balance as of 12/31	**–17,592.1**	**–15,810.0**

The deferred taxes recognized in other comprehensive income relate to remeasurement gains and losses on hedges.

We have not recognized deferred tax liabilities of EUR 12,878.7 thousand (previous year: EUR 10,978.7 thousand) for differences between the tax base of investments in subsidiaries and the share of the equity of those subsidiaries because we do not expect these differences to reverse in the foreseeable future or a reversal to be subject to income taxes.

(25) Provisions

EUR k	As of 01/01/2021	New provisions	Addition due to change in discount rate	Interest	Used	Reversed	Foreign exchange differences	As of 12/31/2021
Dismantling costs	14,528.0	363.6	0.0	282.4	0.0	0.0	176.9	15,350.9
Severance payments	72.5	–1.0	0.0	0.0	9.8	0.0	0.0	61.7
	14,600.5	**362.7**	**0.0**	**282.4**	**9.8**	**0.0**	**176.9**	**15,412.6**
of which noncurrent	14,600.5							15,412.6

Due to our contractual obligations to dismantle the wind power plants at the end of their useful life, we recognized a provision for dismantling costs in the amount of the expected costs and discounted it at 2.0% (previous year: 2.0%).

(26) Trade and other payables

EUR k	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables	6,894.1	3,119.1
Outstanding invoices	4,514.1	4,610.1
Claims of employees and members of the Management Board	3,125.2	3,026.3
Other	535.0	550.5
	15,068.3	**11,306.0**
Non-financial liabilities		
Amounts payable to taxation authorities	799.7	312.5
	15,868.0	**11,618.5**

The claims of employees and members of the Management Board essentially include vacation not taken in the amount of EUR 1,089.5 thousand (previous year: EUR 958.9 thousand), time credits in the amount of EUR 268.3 thousand (previous year: EUR 182.7 thousand) and bonuses in the amount of EUR 1,223.3 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,367.6 thousand).

Outstanding invoices relate mostly to outstanding invoices for construction and consulting services already rendered.

(27) Leases

Please see the accounting policies outlined in section 9.

Leases as lessee (IFRS 16)

We have entered into leases for the properties we use in connection with the operation of our power plants. These are generally entered into for fixed periods of at least 20 years and may contain extension options. Many contracts provide for adjustments to be made based on the changes in local price indexes. We also lease offices in various countries and electric vehicles for our employees. All other leases, such as leases of IT equipment, are either short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. We have not recognized any right-of-use assets or lease liabilities for these lease agreements.

Right-of-use assets

EUR k	Land	Building	PV system	Passenger vehicles	Total
As of 01/01/2021	19,272.9	838.2	0.0	35.7	20,146.8
Transfer	0.0	0.0	12,575.5	0.0	12,575.5
Additions to right-of-use assets	2,459.1	305.9	0.0	0.0	2,765.0
Foreign exchange differences	199.0	14.6	0.0	0.0	213.6
Disposals of right-of-use assets	–32.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	–32.5
Depreciation charge for the fiscal year	–1,381.7	–167.0	–639.0	–26.4	–2,214.1
Transfer	0.0	0.0	–6,213.7	0.0	–6,213.7
Value adjustment for disposals	29.3	5.2	0.0	0.0	34.4
Foreign exchange differences	–24.9	–14.0	0.0	0.0	–38.8
As of 12/31/2021	**20,521.3**	**982.8**	**5,722.8**	**9.3**	**27,236.3**

Amounts recognized in profit or loss

EUR k	2021	2020
Leases under IFRS 16		
Interest expense on lease liabilities	404.3	413.6
Expense relating to short-term leases	100.1	70.8
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	173.9	126.7
Expense relating to variable lease payments and expense relating to contracts not within the scope of IFRS 16	1,370.5	1,177.0
Total	**2,048.9**	**1,788.0**

Amounts recognized in the statement of cash flows

EUR k	2021	2020
Total cash outflow for leases	3,480.4	3,683.7

Extension options
Some leases contain extension options that only we, and not the lessor, may exercise. At the commencement date, we assess whether extension options are reasonably certain to be exercised. We again reassess whether an extension option is reasonably certain to be exercised upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances. Based on the current assessment, there is no change in lease liabilities as a result of the fact that an extension option may be exercised.

Leases as lessor
We lease PV systems in accordance with IFRS requirements. We have classified these leases as operating leases, as they do not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the asset. In 2021, we recognized lease income of EUR 137.9 thousand (previous year: EUR 40.5 thousand) in the revenue. The lease income is variable, as it depends on the electricity generation at the solar power plants.

5. Other obligations

5.1 Financial obligations arising from lease contracts and purchase orders

Most of our power plants are on leased land. The term of the underlying lease contracts is usually the expected useful life of the respective assets. Under the contracts, we are obliged to make lease payments, which in accordance with IFRS 16 are presented as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability—see (27) and section 9.

The amount of the lease payments depends on uncertain factors, such as rises in price indexes or adjustments linked to the income generated by the wind power plants. The contracts usually require us to dismantle the assets and restore the generation sites at the end of the lease term—see (6) and section 6.

As of the balance sheet date, material orders for purchases of property, plant, and equipment were outstanding in the amount of EUR 36,802.3 thousand (previous year: EUR 39,598.5 thousand).

5.2 Pending litigation

Our authorized operating company is involved in civil court proceedings to clarify the inadmissibility or admissibility of certain public statements in connection with the construction and operation of a wind farm in Lower Austria.

6. Judgments and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of our consolidated financial statements required the following significant judgments and estimates:

- One significant judgment is the determination of whether we control an investee. This is relevant primarily in cases where we do not hold a majority interest.
- Other judgments relate to the recognition of project development costs as assets when projects have been set out in sufficient detail, which is generally documented by a project development instruction from the Management Board.

There is a considerable risk that the following estimates will require a significant reassessment in the coming fiscal years, possibly resulting in an adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities:

- The assessment of the recoverability of investments in the project planning of wind farms and photovoltaic systems in the amount of EUR 22,159.1 thousand (previous year: EUR 14,916.5 thousand), which have not yet been finally approved for implementation, is based on the assessment of the probability that the wind farms in question will be realized. This probability of realization may quickly change if public acceptance is lacking or approvals are unattainable. In the fiscal year, we booked project costs of EUR 470.5 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,079.6 thousand) as expenses because the project was no longer likely to be realized.
- An impairment test is carried out on our technical equipment and machinery whenever there are indications that an impairment/reversal of impairment may have occurred. The indications identified by W.E.B include, for example, a short remaining term of the subsidized tariff or unforeseen building costs during construction.
- In the event of the indications identified, we test our technical equipment and machinery for impairment by determining their recoverable amount, which is the present value of the future net cash inflows. The outcome of the calculation depends on several assumptions. The most significant assumptions are the future revenue from the electricity generated (especially for projects without a subsidized tariff or after the end of the subsidized period) and the interest rate used to discount future cash flows. The assumptions for the tariff are based on electricity trading prices and assume a price rise of 2.5% p.a. over the medium to long term (previous year: 2.5%). In the wind segment, we have assumed a price rise of 1.4% p.a. (previous year: 1.4% p.a.). The discount rate used is the post-tax interest rate that reflects current market assessments, the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset in question. The post-tax interest rate was determined specifically for each measured asset depending on the remaining term and ranges from 4.28% to 5.35% (previous year: 4.73% to 5.65%). The pre-tax interest rate was calculated iteratively and ranges from 5.95% to 48.86% (previous year: 6.21% to 33.58%).

  In the fiscal year, the impairment tests did not require any adjustments to be recognized.

A change in the tariff and/or the interest rate would have the following impact on profit for the fiscal year 2021:

Electricity price

	–20%	–10%	Base case
	EUR k	EUR k	EUR k
WACC +0.5%	–1,611.1	–648.4	–51.3
Base case	–1,172.2	–208.2	–39.5

- Further assumptions and estimates relate to the determination of the useful lives of property, plant, and equipment (see section 9.3) and the determination of components of an item of property, plant, and equipment.
- We change our assumptions and estimates on the determination of the useful lives of our wind power plants if the operating license for the installation is extended and the economic environment allows for the installation to operate beyond its useful life as estimated at the time it was commissioned.
- Provisions for dismantling costs, with a carrying amount of EUR 15,350.9 thousand as of December 31, 2021 (previous year: EUR 14,528.0 thousand), are measured on the basis of expert estimates and experience of the cost of dismantling similar plants as well as on the assumption that some of the materials to be disposed of can be reused. The provision is recognized as part of the cost of the asset, as a result of which any increase or decrease in the provision is recognized in profit or loss over the useful life of the asset rather than immediately.
- The hybrid bonds issued by us are reported in equity due to the bond terms and conditions, under which there is only a contractual obligation to make interest and principal payments on the bonds in the event of a legally effective resolution to disburse a dividend, some other form of distribution, or a payment for the previous fiscal year. Furthermore, the hybrid bonds are subordinate to all other liabilities.
- In determining lease terms, we consider all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise extension options. Any changes in the term of a lease relating to the exercise of extension options are only reflected in the term if the options are reasonably certain to be extended. This assessment is reviewed upon the occurrence of a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that may affect the previous assessment—provided that this event or change is within our control.
- The recognition of deferred tax assets is based on the assessment of the availability of future taxable profits.

7. Additional information on financial instruments

7.1 Significance of financial instruments

The following table shows the carrying amount and the fair value of the financial instruments held by us at each balance sheet date (financial assets and financial liabilities) as well as the fair value measurement levels. Further information on the valuation techniques and the measurement levels is provided in section 9.3.

	Carrying amount 12/31/2021	Carrying amount 12/31/2020	Fair value 12/31/2021	Fair value 12/31/2020	Measure-ment level
EUR k					
Financial assets measured at fair value					
Securities	219.7	206.7	219.7	206.7	Level 1
Shares in companies	2,562.9	2,033.2	2,562.9	2,033.2	Level 2
Hedges					
Interest rate swaps with a positive carrying amount	74.8	0.0	74.8	0.0	Level 2
Financial assets not measured at fair value					
Loans and receivables					
Trade receivables	17,086.8	13,180.5	17,086.8	13,180.5	
Loans and other receivables	20,455.8	20,930.1	20,455.8	20,930.1	
Credit and capital reserve accounts	6,420.5	5,924.8	6,420.5	5,924.8	
Cash					
Cash and cash equivalents	64,648.1	26,929.4	64,648.1	26,929.4	
Total financial assets	**111,468.6**	**69,204.7**			
Financial liabilities measured at fair value					
Hedges					
Interest rate swaps with a negative carrying amount	4,016.8	6,277.8	4,016.8	6,277.8	Level 2
Financial liabilities not measured at fair value					
Financial liabilities measured at amortized cost					
Financial liabilities (including leases[1])	408,822.4	373,855.4	401,960.0	376,687.0	
Bond liabilities	23,451.0	34,020.7	24,573.5	35,862.6	
Tax equity liabilities	3,106.4	0.0	3,106.4	0.0	
Trade and other payables	15,068.3	11,113.5	15,068.3	11,113.5	
Total financial liabilities	**454,464.9**	**425,267.4**			

[1] IFRS 16 lease liabilities are excluded from the scope of IFRS 9.

In the case of trade receivables, loans, other receivables, and trade and other payables, the carrying amounts approximate their fair values due to the mainly short remaining maturities. There were no transfers between the measurement levels in the reporting period or the previous year.

The carrying amounts of financial assets pledged as security amounted to EUR 6,420.5 thousand on December 31, 2021 (previous year: EUR 5,988.6 thousand). A portion of this amount served as security for our contractual obligation to land owners to dismantle and remove the wind power plants at the end of their useful lives. The other portion served as security for liabilities to banks.

The financial instruments gave rise to the following income and expenses:

	From subsequent measurement				From interest
2021	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Currency translation	At fair value through profit or loss	Valuation allowance	
EUR k					
Securities	0.0	0.0	13.0	0.0	0.0
Shares in companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	46.1
Loans and receivables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	967.7
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	0.0	–7,466.9	0.0	0.0	–10,182.7
Hedges	–1,699.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	–1,337.9
Total	**–1,699.4**	**–7,466.9**	**13.0**	**0.0**	**–10,506.8**

	From subsequent measurement				From interest
2020	At fair value through other comprehensive income	Currency translation	At fair value through profit or loss	Valuation allowance	
EUR k					
Securities	0.0	0.0	–13.9	0.0	0.0
Shares in companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cash	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	125.7
Loans and receivables	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,106.1
Financial liabilities at amortized cost	0.0	6,562.1	0.0	0.0	–11,541.9
Hedges	1,008.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	–1,467.0
Total	**1,008.3**	**6,562.1**	**–13.9**	**0.0**	**–11,777.1**

The financial assets were remeasured in the reporting period. For companies for which a rating was available, we consider there to be no probability of default in the case of agency ratings of BB+ or above. For companies for which no rating is available, the electricity sector assumes a probability of default of up to 2%.

Repayment of the loans extended to noncontrolling interests depends on the cash flows from the project companies. Based on the expected cash flows, it can be assumed that the loans can be repaid. Therefore, no expected credit losses were recognized on the loans.

The year-end evaluation resulted in a change in the measurement of noncurrent assets.

Expected credit losses therefore changed as follows in the fiscal year 2021:

EUR k	
Expected credit losses as of 12/31/2020	63.7
of which addition to allowance for expected credit losses on "Other noncurrent receivables"	0.0
of which reversals to allowance for expected credit losses on "Other noncurrent receivables"	0.0
Valuation allowances in 2021	0.0
Adjustments from foreign exchange differences 2021	5.4
Expected credit losses as of 12/31/2021	**69.1**

EUR k	
Expected credit losses on operating receivables as of 12/31/2020	132.6
Addition	42.9
Reversal	–6.6
Adjustments from foreign exchange differences 2021	0.0
Expected credit losses as of 12/31/2021	**168.9**

7.2 Risks arising from financial instruments

7.2.1 Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that we may not be able to meet our financial obligations in accordance with contractual provisions. The objective of our liquidity management is to ensure that we always have sufficient liquid funds to meet our payment obligations when they fall due, under both normal and stressed conditions (e.g., in the event of fluctuations in cash inflows due to wind conditions).

The following contractual payment obligations existed as of the balance sheet date (by maturity, including interest payments, not discounted):

	Maturity		
12/31/2021	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	More than 5 years
EUR k			
Bonds	4,516.7	17,895.2	2,592.4
Liabilities to banks	43,572.5	157,370.1	241,932.5
Lease liabilities—right-of-us assets	2,663.6	11,563.4	17,990.7
Tax equity liabilities	2,949.2	157.3	0.0
Other obligations	15,868.0	0.0	0.0
Purchase commitments for property, plant, and equipment	36,802.3	0.0	0.0
Total	**106,372.3**	**186,985.9**	**262,515.6**

	Maturity		
12/31/2020	Up to 1 year	More than 1 year and up to 5 years	More than 5 years
EUR k			
Bonds	11,643.4	20,621.6	4,376.7
Liabilities to banks	50,187.8	149,091.0	213,446.3
Lease liabilities	2,002.4	3,333.5	2,136.5
Lease liabilities—right-of-us assets	1,673.6	7,539.9	15,681.0
Other obligations	11,618.5	0.0	0.0
Purchase commitments for property, plant, and equipment	39,598.5	0.0	0.0
Total	**116,724.3**	**180,586.0**	**235,640.5**

As security for existing financing, extensive pledges of assets and assignments of receivables have been agreed with the financial institutions. In addition, we have undertaken to comply with certain financial ratios. A breach of these ratios might entitle financial institutions to call in the financing. In the year under review, one key figure for financing could not be met due to one-off effects of restrictions on grid connection and maintenance, combined with weaker wind levels in France. Measures were agreed with the financing bank before the end of the year, which mean that the loan agreement will not be breached.

When making investment decisions, we always consider the current liquidity position and further liquidity planning. As of the balance sheet date, orders for property, plant, and equipment amounted to EUR 36,802.3 thousand (previous year: EUR 39,598.5 thousand).

7.2.2 Market risk

Our financial assets, financial liabilities, and obligations mainly expose us to the risk of changes in interest rates and exchange rates. The objective of our financial risk management is to limit these market risks through ongoing operating and financing activities. For this, we use selected derivative and nonderivative hedging instruments, depending on the assessment of the risk. We use derivative financial instruments solely as hedging instruments; they are not used for trading or other speculative purposes.

A list of the derivative financial instruments can be found in note (23).

Our financial instruments are subject to interbank offered rates (IBORs). The most important reference interest rates have been fundamentally reformed worldwide, including the replacement of some IBORs with alternative, almost risk-free interest rates (referred to as the IBOR reform). Based on the current assessment, we assume that the IBOR reform will impact our risk management. We believe that EURIBOR will continue to be used as a reference rate for the foreseeable future. USD-SOFR was used as the reference interest rate for a long-term financing taken out in the year under review. We currently envision no impact on our recognition of hedging transactions.

Interest rate risk

Fluctuations in interest rates represent a significant market risk for us. A rise in interest rates leads to higher interest expenses and cash outflows for variable-rate financial liabilities. In the case of fixed-rate financial liabilities, the fair value of the obligation rises as interest rates fall.

As of December 31, 2021, the proportion of variable-rate financial liabilities (taking into account the interest rate swaps entered into) was 8.9% (previous year: 10.3%). With the loan portfolio in place as of the balance sheet date and factors otherwise unchanged, an interest rate rise of one percentage point would reduce profit (before tax) by EUR 346.7 thousand p.a. (previous year: EUR 368.3 thousand p.a.).

As of December 31, 2021, we were a contracting party to interest rate swaps with a nominal value of EUR 105,495.2 thousand (previous year: EUR 90,582.2 thousand). The sole purpose of these interest rate swaps is to swap variable for fixed rates. They are designated as hedges (hedges of future cash flows) in accordance with IFRS 9. The table under (23) contains a detailed presentation of derivative financial liabilities including fair values. The derivatives have an average remaining maturity of 7.8 years (previous year: 8.1 years). Changes in interest rates affect the measurement of interest rate swaps and, through the recognition of the remeasurement gains or losses in other comprehensive income, they also affect equity.

Currency risk

Our currency risks result from investments and operating activities in non-euro countries. At present, these are the Czech Republic, Canada, and the USA. Investments are financed partly through equity and predominantly through loans taken out in the respective local currency.

Equity financing is not hedged. The equity risk for Canada is EUR 2,796.2 thousand (previous year: EUR 8,347.5 thousand), for the Czech Republic EUR 960.2 thousand (previous year: EUR 910.3 thousand) and for the USA EUR 27,239.7 thousand (previous year: EUR 23,107.2 thousand). We recognize the resulting translation differences in other comprehensive income. In the 2021 fiscal year, they amounted to EUR 133.5 thousand for the subsidiaries in the Czech Republic (previous year: EUR –48.3 thousand), for those in Canada EUR –1,698.7 thousand (previous year: EUR –2,373.9 thousand) and for those in the USA EUR 121.2 thousand (previous year: EUR –1,933.4 thousand).

Foreign currency financial liabilities were composed as follows as of the balance sheet date:

Financial liabilities

	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
EUR k		
CAD bank loan	72,695.4	70,299.5
WEB NA—WEB AG CAD loan (intragroup)	0.0	6,917.8
WEB AG—USA USD loan (intragroup)	2,472.2	0.0
CZK bank loan	2,876.3	3,472.5
USD bank loan	23,712.6	12,627.2

In the fiscal years 2014, 2017, and 2019, we took out loans in Canadian dollars to finance activities in Canada. In the fiscal year 2017, we also took out loans in US dollars to finance activities in the USA. Financing is therefore carried out in the same currency as the cash flows from the investments. As the expected cash flows are sufficient to cover this financing, the Management Board currently believes that these financial liabilities do not give rise to any currency risk.

The parent company WEB Windenergie AG granted a loan of USD 2,800.0 thousand to the subsidiary WEB USA Inc. This results in a currency risk, which was recognized in profit or loss as a loss of EUR 3.5 thousand in the reporting year.

The parent company WEB Windenergie AG had extended a loan of CAD 10,765.3 thousand to the subsidiary WEB Wind Energy North America Inc. as short-term financing until June 21, 2021, which was paid back in full. We hedged the resulting currency risk by entering into a foreign currency swap. This was designated as a hedge (hedge of future cash flows) in accordance with IFRS 9. The table in note (23) contains a detailed presentation of derivative financial liabilities including fair values. The term of the hedge is the term of the hedged item. Currency fluctuations affected the measurement of the FX forward and, through the recognition of the remeasurement gains or losses in other comprehensive income, they also affected equity.

In the previous years, the parent company WEB Windenergie AG took out a US dollar-denominated loan, the balance of which was EUR 1,699.6 thousand as of the balance sheet date (previous year: EUR 1,854.0 thousand). In the reporting period, the resulting currency risk was recognized in profit or loss as a loss of EUR 147.4 thousand (previous year: profit of EUR 190.5 thousand). Short-term financing in US dollars was taken out shortly before the balance sheet date, which showed a balance of EUR 2,472.1 thousand (previous year: EUR 0.0 thousand) as of the balance sheet date. In the reporting period, the resulting currency risk was recognized in profit or loss as a profit of EUR 11.7 thousand.

In operating activities, invoicing is carried out in the functional currency of the respective Group company. Trade receivables and payables are denominated mainly in the functional currency of the respective Group company.

A 10% appreciation or depreciation in the euro against the following major currencies of financial liabilities would have affected profit before tax as well as equity as follows:

2021	10% appreciation	10% depreciation
EUR k	Result	Result
USD	379.3	–463.5

A 10% appreciation or depreciation in the euro against the following major currencies of the subsidiaries' equity financing would have affected other comprehensive income and equity as follows:

2021	10% appreciation	10% depreciation
EUR k	Result	Result
CAD	–336.8	411.6
CZK	–271.0	331.3
USD	–2,375.2	2,903.0
Total	**–2,983.0**	**3,645.9**

Credit risk

We are exposed to credit risk both in our operating business and in certain investing and financing activities. Wherever possible in investing and financing activities, we only enter into transactions with counterparties of impeccable credit standing.

The maximum exposure to credit risk is the carrying amount of the financial assets. There are no arrangements regarding the offsetting of our receivables against existing liabilities.

The risk of credit losses is limited by the fact that we generate most of our revenues from government or quasi-government organizations. We measured our receivables as of the balance sheet date. For companies for which a rating was available, we consider there to be no probability of default in the case of agency ratings of BB+ or above. For companies for which no rating is available, the electricity sector assumes a probability of default of up to 2%. Credit risk on operating receivables in the amount of EUR 168.9 thousand was recognized (previous year: EUR 132.6 thousand). As of December 31, 2021, the maximum default risk in connection with trade receivables was EUR 17,044.1 thousand (previous year: EUR 13,180.5 thousand), and for all other receivables, loans, etc. EUR 34,185.8 thousand (previous year: EUR 30,783.7 thousand).

8. Other disclosures

8.1 Geographical information

The following tables show selected financial information disaggregated by the major geographical regions. Revenue and noncurrent assets are allocated to the Company's locations.

Revenue

EUR k	2021	2020	Change
Austria	43,873.7	38,050.1	15%
France	18,869.1	22,204.4	–15%
Germany	19,227.6	17,236.9	12%
Canada	16,101.6	15,841.0	2%
Italy	10,149.8	7,286.8	39%
USA	2,863.4	3,004.3	–5%
Czech Republic	2,524.4	2,545.6	–1%
Total	**113,609.6**	**106,169.1**	**7%**

Noncurrent assets (intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment)

EUR k	2021	2020	Change
Austria	189,235.2	179,165.0	6%
France	107,493.0	114,702.2	–6%
Canada	78,207.2	75,701.3	3%
Germany	59,553.9	65,840.0	–10%
Italy	55,564.5	55,957.6	–1%
USA	45,042.4	27,839.9	62%
Czech Republic	6,864.2	7,006.2	–2%
Slovakia	93.8	64.2	46%
Total	**542,054.1**	**526,276.4**	**3%**

8.2 Notes to the statement of cash flows

The composition of cash and cash equivalents is shown in (18).

We allocate interest received to investing activities and interest paid to financing activities.

Payments to noncontrolling interests of EUR 2,893.3 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,803.5 thousand) relate to repayments of equity. These were used predominantly to repay loans issued to noncontrolling interests.

In the fiscal year under review, dividends of EUR 7,499.8 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,884.5 thousand) and interest of EUR 1,323.3 thousand (previous year: EUR 1,524.0 thousand) was disbursed to hybrid capital investors.

Financial liabilities and bonds changed as follows:

		Cash			Noncash					
	01/01/2021	Repay-ments	Borrow-ings	Loan charges	Borrow-ing	Adjust-ment	Interest	Foreign exchange differences	Loan charges	12/31/2021
EUR k										
Financial liabilities including tax equity liabilities	346,729.3	–44,522.1	72,883.5	–1,218.7	0.0	0.0	–21.1	7,312.6	672.0	381,835.4
Lease liabilities under IFRS 16	27,126.1	–3,076.1	0.0	0.0	2,756.5	6.6	0.0	154.4	19.6	26,987.0
Bonds	34,020.7	–10,535.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	–102.6	0.0	68.1	23,451.0
	407,876.1	**–58,133.4**	**72,883.5**	**–1,218.7**	**2,756.5**	**6.6**	**–123.7**	**7,466.9**	**759.6**	**432,273.4**

Income tax payments amounted to EUR 3,864.4 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,426.4 thousand) and mainly related to cash flows from operating activities.

8.3 Objectives of capital management

The objectives of capital management are to ensure the Company's continued existence as a going concern and further expand the generation of electricity from renewables in Europe, Canada, and the USA, while achieving an adequate return on equity. Our goal is to achieve a long-term return on equity of 7% to 10%. To hedge against corporate risks while at the same time making optimum use of the equity available, we aim to achieve an equity ratio of 20% to 30% over the long term. As of December 31, 2021, the equity ratio was 27.1% (previous year: 24.6%) and the return on equity was 10.3% (previous year: 10.3%).

In the reporting period, a resolution to distribute EUR 7,499.8 thousand (previous year: EUR 2,884.5 thousand) was approved at the Annual General Meeting. This equated to a dividend of EUR 26.00 (previous year: EUR 10.00) per share (before the share split in June 2021 with a 1:10 ratio). Over the long term, it is intended to distribute a significant portion of consolidated profit as a dividend.

In 2022, distribution of a dividend of EUR 2.10 per share for 2021 is planned.

8.4 Related party disclosures

The related parties of our Group include all unconsolidated affiliated companies, all associates, and all joint ventures, as well as the members of the Management and Supervisory Boards, their close family members, and entities controlled by them. A list of Group companies can be found in Annex 1.

There were no significant transactions with unconsolidated subsidiaries in the reporting period or in the previous year.

The equity investments Sternwind Errichtungs- und Betriebs GmbH and Sternwind Errichtungs- und BetriebsgmbH & Co KG were accounted for using the equity method, resulting in operational management and maintenance contracts at customary market terms. Receivables in the amount of EUR 14.4 thousand (previous year: EUR 16.8 thousand) were outstanding on December 31, 2021.

WEB Windenergie AG granted a loan to finance the capital contribution of noncontrolling interests to Pisgah Mountain LLC, USA. As of December 31, 2021, receivables amounting to EUR 7,599.7 thousand (December 31, 2020: EUR 6,858.4 thousand) were outstanding from Pisgah Holdings LLC, USA.

WEB Windenergie AG also granted a loan to finance the capital contribution of noncontrolling interests to Wisokolamson Energy LP, Canada. As of December 31, 2021, receivables amounting to EUR 2,759.4 thousand (December 31, 2020: EUR 2,428.9 thousand) were outstanding from Woodstock Wind LP, Canada.

For details about loans granted to project partners, please see note (14).

A consultancy agreement is in place with the law firm Sattler und Schanda, in which Supervisory Board member Dr. Reinhard Schanda is a partner. The legal advice is provided by one of the law firm's lawyers, Dr. Angela Heffermann. At its meeting on June 26, 2009, the Supervisory Board approved the continuation of the consultancy mandate. Expenses of EUR 8.6 thousand (previous year: EUR 7.5 thousand) were recorded in the reporting year. As in the previous year, there were no outstanding claims for fees by the law firm of Sattler and Schanda as of December 31, 2021.

An agreement is in place with Supervisory Board member Martin Zimmermann on the management and maintenance of brownfield sites in relation to wind power locations in Austria. Expenses of EUR 9.7 thousand (previous year: EUR 9.6 thousand) were recorded in the reporting year. There were no outstanding liabilities as of December 31, 2021 (previous year: EUR 0.0 thousand).

Governing bodies of the Company

a) Management Board

In the fiscal year 2021, the Management Board comprised the following persons:

Dr. Frank Dumeier, born March 29, 1962, member of the Management Board since April 1, 2010, Chief Executive Officer since April 30, 2016, joint representation

DI Dr. Michael Trcka, born November 10, 1970, member of the Management Board since May 1, 2009, Chief Financial Officer since May 1, 2009, joint representation

b) Supervisory Board

In 2021, the Supervisory Board was made up of the following persons:

Mag. Josef Schweighofer, born August 26, 1964, member of the Supervisory Board since July 5, 2002, Chairman of the Supervisory Board since January 17, 2009, duration of the term of office until the Annual General Meeting in 2026

Dr. Reinhard Schanda, born January 16, 1965, member of the Supervisory Board since June 19, 2009, Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board since June 17, 2011, term of office until the Annual General Meeting in 2024

DI (FH) Stefan Bauer, born September 20, 1977, member of the Supervisory Board since May 1, 2005, term of office until the Annual General Meeting in 2026

Mag. Brigitte Ederer, born February 27, 1956, member of the Supervisory Board since May 25, 2018, term of office until the Annual General Meeting in 2023

Martin Zimmermann, born December 23, 1968, member of the Supervisory Board since June 17, 2011, term of office until the Annual General Meeting in 2026

c) Authorized signatories

On September 15, 2008, Claudia Bauer, MSc, born February 1, 1983, was appointed as an authorized signatory, as were Stefanie Markut, born September 1, 1977, and DI (FH) Roman Prager, born January 29, 1976 on August 1, 2016, and Dr. Martin Jahn, born May 4, 1977, on January 25, 2021. They represent the Company jointly with a member of the Management Board.

8.4.1 Remuneration of governing body members

In 2021, the members of the Management Board received remuneration totalling EUR 798.8 thousand (previous year: EUR 839.3 thousand), of which EUR 349.0 thousand was performance-related components for the profit of 2020 (previous year: EUR 397.3 thousand for the profit for 2019) and resulting payments to pension funds in the amount of EUR 114.0 thousand (previous year: EUR 135.0 thousand). Payments to pension funds are defined contribution pension obligations. There are no other benefit obligations. The criteria for the performance-related components (variable remuneration) are the number of megawatts of power plant capacity newly installed in the fiscal year in question and achieving or exceeding a certain return on equity. Caps have been set on total remuneration. We did not pay any remuneration to former members of the Management Board in the fiscal year (previous year: EUR 0.0 thousand).

We did not grant any advance payments to governing bodies of the Company in 2021 (previous year: EUR 0.0 thousand).

The remuneration of the Supervisory Board amounted to EUR 140.0 thousand in the reporting period (previous year: EUR 140.0 thousand).

EUR	
Josef Schweighofer	40,000.00
Reinhard Schanda	29,000.00
Stefan Bauer	27,000.00
Brigitte Ederer	22,000.00
Martin Zimmermann	22,000.00
	140,000.00

We have taken out a directors' and officers' liability insurance (D&O insurance) covering certain personal liability risks for persons acting with responsibility on behalf of WEB Windenergie AG and its subsidiaries. The costs (EUR 19.8 thousand) are borne by the Company.

9. Accounting policies

9.1 Entities included in the consolidated financial statements

Our consolidated financial statements include WEB Windenergie AG and its subsidiaries.

Subsidiaries are entities that we control. Control exists if we

a) exercise the power of determination over the company and thus determine the activities of the company that significantly influence its economic success,

b) participate in the economic success of the subsidiary, and

c) have the opportunity to influence our economic success from the participation in the subsidiary by exercising our power of determination.

One rebuttable indication of control is an ownership interest of 50% or above. However, control may also result from contractual arrangements. A list of all our subsidiaries can be found in Annex 1.

We include all subsidiaries in the consolidated financial statements. This means that their assets and liabilities as well as their income and expenses are included in the consolidated balance sheet or in the consolidated income statement. This also applies if we own less than 100% of the shares in a subsidiary. In this case, the (noncontrolling) shares in the respective subsidiary that are attributable to the other shareholders are reported to the Noncontrolling interests item in the balance sheet. Intragroup transactions, receivables, liabilities, and significant unrealized gains (intercompany profits) are eliminated.

If we lose control of a subsidiary, we derecognize the subsidiary's assets and liabilities and the noncontrolling interests. We recognize the resulting gain or loss in the income statement.

Associates and joint ventures are also included in our consolidated financial statements. Associates are companies over which we have significant influence, but which we do not control. A refutable indication of significant influence is a shareholding of 20% to 50%. Joint ventures are companies that we manage jointly with one or more partners. We account for associates and joint ventures using the equity method. This means that we include the shares in the balance sheet at cost as of the acquisition date. In subsequent periods, we adjust the carrying amount for our share of the associate's profit or loss and other comprehensive income as well as our share of other changes in the associate's equity (e.g. distributions). We only assume a loss if the remaining carrying amount of the shares is positive.

The number of entities included in the consolidated financial statements changed as follows in the fiscal year:

	Subsidiaries	Associates and joint ventures
As of 01/01/2020	**39**	**8**
Entities established by us	6	1
Entities acquired by us	2	–1
In formation	1	0
Dissolution of entities	–1	0
As of 12/31/2020	**47**	**8**
Entities established by us	8	0
Entities acquired by us	1	0
As of 12/31/2021	**56**	**8**

Entities established by us

The company WEB Ariano 2 s.r.l. was founded in Italy in March 2021. We hold 100% of the shares. Therefore, the entity is consolidated.

The companies WEB Brimfield Holdings, LLC and WEB Brookfield Holdings, LLC were founded in the USA in May. We hold 100% of the shares in each company. These companies are therefore fully consolidated.

In June 2021, we founded the company Windpark Grube GmbH in Germany jointly with a project partner. We hold 50% of the shares in this company. As we exercise a controlling influence, this is fully consolidated.

The companies WEB Assets Holding Inc. and WEB Silver Maple Holdings, LLC were founded in the USA in September. The companies W.E.B Parc Eolien de Flesquières II SASU and W.E.B Parc Eolien de Bouin-Plumoison SASU were founded in France. We hold 100% of the shares in each of these companies. These companies are therefore fully consolidated.

Entities acquired by us

In April we acquired the company Parco Eolico Apricena SRL in Italy. We hold 100% of the shares. The company only owns rights for one wind farm project. This is not a business combination under IFRS 3. The company is fully consolidated.

9.2 Currency translation

Our consolidated financial statements have been prepared in euros. The consolidated financial statements include transactions entered into in a different currency. They also include subsidiaries with a currency other than the euro, namely the Czech koruna (CZK), the US dollar (USD), and the Canadian dollar (CAD).

We translate foreign currency transactions at the middle spot rate at the transaction date. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies as of the balance sheet date, such as cash and cash equivalents, receivables, and liabilities, are translated at the currency buying or selling rate at that date. The resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in profit or loss within the net financial result.

Assets and liabilities of subsidiaries reporting in foreign currencies are translated at the middle spot rate at the balance sheet date. Income statement items are translated at the average rate for the fiscal year. The resulting foreign exchange gains or losses are recognized in other comprehensive income.

For the financial statements as of December 31, 2021 and 2020, we used the following rates:

	Valuation rate 12/31/2021	Average rate 2021	Valuation rate 12/31/2020	Average rate 2020
CZK	24.8580	25.7639	26.2420	26.4281
USD	1.1326	1.1894	1.2271	1.1384
CAD	1.4393	1.4907	1.5633	1.5294

9.3 Other accounting policies

9.3.1 Goodwill and intangible assets

Our intangible assets consist mainly of water rights and IT software. The cost of an asset is amortized on a straight-line basis over its expected useful life. We estimate the useful lives to be as follows:

	Useful life
Rights of use, water rights	16–40 years
Software	2–3 years

Intangible assets consist solely of assets acquired from third parties. To date, we have not recognized any internally generated intangible assets, as the criteria required by IAS 38 were not met. Expenditure on research activities is recognized in profit or loss when incurred.

In the event of a business combination, the consideration transferred is compared with the fair value of the net assets acquired. If the difference is an excess of consideration over net assets acquired, we recognize it as goodwill. If the difference is an excess of net assets acquired over consideration, we review the carrying amounts of the factors influencing this difference. If there is still an excess of net assets acquired over consideration after the review, we recognize this in profit or loss.

9.3.2 Property, plant, and equipment

We recognize our property, plant, and equipment at cost. This also includes the project development costs for the plant in question arising as of the date when a project is set out in sufficient detail. Costs in the general project advertising phase, on the other hand, are recognized as an expense when incurred. Costs resulting from significant deviations from the original project development plan are also recognized as an expense. If the construction phase of items of property, plant, and equipment extends over a longer period, we recognize the borrowing costs incurred up to the date of completion as part of the cost. If we receive government grants in constructing items of property, plant, and equipment, we reduce the cost of the items by that amount.

Rental and lease contracts with property owners include obligations to dismantle assets and restore the generation sites. We estimate their expected costs based on the investment sum and the recommendation of the system manufacturer. We capitalize the resulting provision as part of the acquisition costs.

We lease our solar power plants through finance leases. We recognize these as noncurrent assets in the balance sheet at the lower of fair value and the present value of the contractually agreed minimum lease payments. The payment obligations under the leases are recognized as financial liabilities.

Items of property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their expected useful life. We estimate the useful lives to be as follows:

	Useful life
Wind power plants	20–25 years
Solar power plants	20 years
Hydropower plants	20–30 years
Office buildings	50 years
Hydropower plants (buildings), production facility	33 years
Property fixtures and fittings	10–15 years
Other equipment, operating and office equipment	2–20 years

9.3.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each balance sheet date, we test our non-financial assets (mainly intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment) for indications of possible impairment. If there are such indications, we carry out an impairment test. Examples of such indications are a short remaining term of the subsidized tariff for the electricity generated in our power plants or unforeseeable building costs during construction.

An asset, for example a power plant, is impaired if the carrying amount on our balance sheet exceeds the recoverable amount for that asset. The recoverable amount is the higher of the asset's fair value less costs of disposal or its usage value.

We determine the usage value as the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing and unchanged use of the asset based on existing planning calculations. Planning calculations are based on forecasts of the trend in electricity prices published by well-known institutions, information from plant and equipment manufacturers, and industry or expert experience, which we supplement with our estimates based on past experience. The discount rate is the post-tax interest rate that reflects current market assessments of the fair value and the risks specific to the asset in question. The interest rates used are shown in section 6.

The fair value is based on the market selling prices of comparable assets, less costs of disposal.

We are required to recognize an impairment loss equal to the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds the recoverable amount. If, in subsequent periods, the reasons for the impairment no longer exists, we reverse the impairment loss in the income statement up to the maximum of the original cost of the asset, net of depreciation or amortization.

9.3.4 Financial instruments

We recognize our financial instruments at the settlement date. This is the date on which the financial instrument is transferred to us by the seller in the case of a purchase and by us to the buyer in the case of a sale.

Under IFRS 9, financial assets are classified on the basis of the business model and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the respective financial instruments. The financial assets are valued according to the classification at amortized cost, at fair value through profit or loss, or at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The valuation of our financial instruments depends on which valuation category they are assigned to.

Financial instrument	Measurement in accordance with IFRS 9
Shares and equity investments (except in subsidiaries or associates)	Fair value; changes in value through profit or loss
Securities	Fair value; changes in value through profit or loss
Receivables, long-term lendings, and loans	Amortized cost
Bond and loan liabilities	Amortized cost
Bank liabilities	Amortized cost
Derivative financial instruments	Fair value; changes in value through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss

Fair value is the price that would be received on selling an asset or paid on transferring a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. Depending on the information (inputs) observable in the market for the asset or liability, we can

- obtain the value directly from the price in an active market for identical assets or liabilities (e.g., quoted securities; measurement level 1), or
- derive the value from objective inputs that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly (e.g., interest rates used to determine the fair value of interest rate swaps; measurement level 2), or—if there are no observable inputs—
- calculate the value from inputs representing our best estimate and based on statistical data or expert estimates (e.g., when determining the fair value of individual wind power plants during impairment testing; measurement level 3).

The amortized cost of a financial asset (e.g., in the case of long-term lendings) or a financial liability (e.g., in the case of our bonds) is the amount at which this financial instrument was initially recognized in the balance sheet, minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, adjusted for any loss allowance. This amount may differ significantly from fair value.

In our Group, derivative financial instruments relate to interest rate swaps and foreign currency swaps. We use interest rate swaps to ensure that future interest payments do not exceed a certain amount when interest rates rise. We use our foreign currency swaps to secure an exchange rate, in order to minimize the currency risk. We measure our hedging transactions at fair value. Positive fair values as of the balance sheet date are included in receivables and other assets. Negative fair values are included in other liabilities. Changes in value are recognized in other comprehensive income. At maturity, the fair value of an interest rate swap is zero.

For the purpose of assessing whether a commercial relationship exists between the underlying transactions and the hedging instruments, we assume that the reference interest rate remains unchanged following the reform of the reference interest rates.

9.3.5 Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, we examine whether credit losses are expected on financial assets measured at amortized cost. The assessment is based on external ratings, payment history, and objective indications of risks with regard to the collectability of the financial assets. The amount of the impairment loss required to be recognized is determined on the basis of the credit risk associated with the rating and the resulting probabilities of default and recovery rates. All impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss.

9.3.6 Inventory

Inventories are calculated at the lower of cost and net sale value on the balance sheet date, using the moving average price method.

The acquisition cost comprises all costs of purchase, processing, conversion, and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

9.3.7 Provisions

Provisions are liabilities of uncertain timing or amount. We recognize a provision in the balance sheet when we have a legal or factual obligation to a third party, it is probable that an outflow of resources (e.g., payments or services) will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A provision is valued at the amount representing the best estimate of the future expenditure required to settle the obligation. Where material, we discount the amount to its present value as of the balance sheet date. The interest rate used in the fiscal year 2021 was 2.0% (previous year: 2.0%). The interest subsequently required for compounding provisions is recognized in the other net financial result. The provisions reported in the balance sheet relate mainly to our obligations to dismantle assets and restore the generation sites. Further information on the measurement of these provisions is provided in the accounting policies for property, plant, and equipment.

9.3.8 Leases

At inception of a contract, we assess whether the contract is or contains a lease. This is the case if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a defined period of time in exchange for consideration.

As lessee

At the commencement date or at the date on which a contract containing a lease component is modified, we allocate the contractually agreed remuneration based on the relative stand-alone selling price. We recognize an asset for the right of use granted and a lease liability. The right of use is initially measured at cost, which is the initial measurement of the lease liability, adjusted for any payments made at or before the commencement date plus any initial direct costs, and the estimated costs of dismantling or removing the underlying asset or restoring the site on which it is located, less any leasing incentives received. The right of use is then depreciated on a straight-line basis from the commencement date to the end of the lease period, unless ownership of the underlying asset transfers to us at the end of the lease term or the cost of the right of use reflects that we will exercise a purchase option. In that case, the right of use is depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined in accordance with the requirements for property, plant, and equipment. In addition, the right of use continues to be adjusted for impairment, if necessary, and for certain remeasurements of the lease liability. The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments not yet made at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, using our incremental borrowing rate. We normally use the incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. To determine our incremental borrowing rate, we obtain interest rates from an external financial source and make certain adjustments to reflect the lease terms and the nature of the asset.

The lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise fixed payments (including de facto fixed payments), variable lease payments that depend on an index or (interest) rate, initially measured using the index or (interest) rate as of the commencement date, amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, and the exercise price of a purchase option if we are reasonably certain that we will exercise that option. They also comprise lease payments for an extension option if we are reasonably certain to exercise that option as well as payments of penalties for terminating the lease early, unless we are reasonably certain not to terminate the lease early.

The lease liability is measured at the adjusted carrying amount using the effective interest method. It is remeasured if the future lease payments change as a result of a change in an index or interest rate, if we revise our estimate of the amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if we change our assessment regarding the exercise of a purchase, extension, or termination option, or if de facto fixed lease payment changes. In the event of the remeasurement of the lease liability, the amount of the re-measurement is recognized as an adjustment to the carrying amount of the right of use or, if the carrying amount of the right of use is reduced to zero, in profit or loss.

We present right of use in the balance sheet as intangible assets and lease liabilities as financial liabilities.

Short-term leases and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value

We do not recognize rights of use or lease liabilities for leases for which the underlying asset is of low value or for short-term leases, including IT equipment. We recognize the lease payments relating to those leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As lessor

At inception of a contract or at the date on which a contract containing a lease component is modified, we allocate the contractually agreed consideration on the basis of the relative stand-alone selling price. If we are the lessor, we classify each lease as either a finance lease or an operating lease at beginning of the contract. In order to classify each lease, we made an overall assessment of whether the lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset. If this is the case, the lease is classified as a finance lease; if not, it is an operating lease. In making this assessment, we consider certain indicators, such as whether the lease term is for the major part of the economic life of the asset.

Lease payments from operating leases are recognized as income within revenue on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

9.3.9 Income taxes

Income taxes comprise all domestic and foreign taxes based on profits. Income taxes also include withholding taxes payable to us by a subsidiary or an associate on distributions.

The income tax expense or income presented in the income statement relates both to income taxes paid or payable in the fiscal year in question and to deferred taxes that result from temporary differences between the IFRS carrying amounts of assets and liabilities and their tax base and will only affect current income taxes in future periods. Income taxes relating to transactions recognized in other comprehensive income are not recognized in profit or loss (but rather in other comprehensive income).

Current income taxes for individual Group companies are calculated from the companies' taxable income using the tax rate applicable in the country in question.

Deferred taxes are calculated on all temporary differences between the carrying amount of the assets and liabilities in the IFRS consolidated financial statements and their tax base. This excludes differences resulting from goodwill that is not deductible for tax purposes and from investments in subsidiaries and associates. However, it only excludes the latter if we do not expect the differences to reverse in the foreseeable future and we are able to control the timing of the reversal of the differences. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized on temporary differences taxable in the future. Deferred tax assets are recognized on temporary differences that mean a future tax benefit or credit. Deferred tax assets are also recognized on existing tax loss carryforwards. In all cases, however, deferred tax assets are only recognized to the extent that it is reasonably certain that they can be realized in the next few years.

Deferred taxes are measured using the local tax rate to be applied in the future and may not be discounted. The tax rates in the individual countries are as follows:

- Austria 25.00% (previous year: 25.00%)
- Germany: 27.00–30.00% (previous year: 27.00–30.00%)
- France: 25.00–26.50% (previous year: 25.00–28.00%)
- Canada: 29.00% (previous year: 29.00%)
- USA: 33.08% (previous year: 28.05%)
- Italy: 26.68–27.90% (previous year: 26.68–27.90%)
- Czech Republic: 19.00% (previous year: 19.00%)
- Slovakia: 21.00% (previous year: 21.00%)

In France, the applicable local tax rates will be reduced to 25% in annual increments until 2022. In the prior accounting period, a tax rate of 26.5% was applied. As we use local tax rates to measure deferred taxes, this change in the tax rate in the reporting period resulted in an increase in deferred tax liabilities of EUR 15.3 thousand.

In Germany, there was a change in the statutory provisions on the breakdown of trade tax, which reduced the average applicable tax rate. This resulted in a reversal of deferred tax liabilities of EUR 204.6 thousand.

9.3.10 Recognition of revenue

Revenue from the sale of electricity generated at our wind farms, solar power plants, and hydropower plants is recognized in the amount of the existing feed-in tariff at the date on which it is fed into the respective grid.

Revenue from green electricity supplied to our customers is recognized once the performance obligation has been satisfied. Revenue from operations management and other commercial and technical services is recognized at the date on which the service is provided.

9.3.11 Interest and income from equity investments

Interest expenses include the interest and similar expenses incurred on borrowings and finance lease transactions, with the exception of the part that we recognize as acquisition cost of the property, plant, and equipment concerned. We calculate interest expense at the effective interest rate. Discounts and premiums, charges, costs incurred to raise funds, and similar expenses directly related to financing are therefore allocated over the fixed term of the financing in question.

Investment income from non-consolidated or associated companies is recognized at the date of the resolution on the distribution.

9.4 New rules to be applied in the future

In the coming years, we will be required to adopt the following standards:

Standard/ interpretation	Title of the standard/ interpretation	Fiscal year of first use	Type of change
IFRS 3	Business Combinations	01/01/2022	Include reference to the conceptual framework
IFRS 17	Insurance Contracts	01/01/2023	Amendments to IFRS 17 insurance contracts
IAS 1	Classification of Liabilities	01/01/2024	Amendments to the classification of liabilities as current or noncurrent
IAS 16	Property, Plant and Equipment: Proceeds before Intended Use	01/01/2022	Amendments to the recognition of income before intended use
IAS 37	Onerous Contracts	01/01/2022	Amendments concerning costs of contract performance
IAS 8	Financial Reporting Methods	01/01/2023	Amendments regarding the definition of estimates in financial reporting
IAS 1	Presentation of Financial Statements	01/01/2023	Amendments regarding the assessment of "material" information
IFRS Practice statement 2	"Making Materiality Judgements"	01/01/2023	Inclusion of guidance and explanatory examples of "material" information
IFRS 10	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Open	Amendments regarding sales or contributions of assets between an investor and an associate or joint venture
IAS 28	Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Open	Amendments regarding sales or contributions of assets between an investor and an associate or joint venture
Various IFRS	Annual Improvements	01/01/2022	Annual improvements to IFRS standards 2018–2020

We are required to apply the amendments to IFRS 3, IFRS 16, and IAS 37 as of January 1, 2022. We have assessed the estimated impacts of the changes on our consolidated financial statements. The actual effects of applying the changes to these standards as of January 1, 2022 may deviate because we have not yet completed all checks. We do not expect any significant effects on our consolidated financial statements.

10. Events after the reporting period

At the end of January 2022, W.E.B's tenth photovoltaic system was put into operation at Laa an der Thaya, Austria. The new modules have an output of almost 200 kW_p and will provide 200,000 kWh of clean solar power per year in the future. The first PV systems found their way onto the roofs at Brantner in 2016 and 2017; in 2020, the first open-space photovoltaic project followed on the company's premises. With the tenth system now up and running, the total output at the site has increased to a total of 2,819 kW_p.

In February 2022, the Matzen-Kleinharras II wind farm was put into operation after a construction period of one year. As the name suggests, our existing wind park in this region has been extended by three Vestas V150 4.2 MW turbines. The Spannberg III wind farm was put into operation in March 2022. The four Vestas V150 turbines have an installed capacity of 16.8 MW. We were able to commission our first wind farm in Spannberg in 2005. Our first wind farm in Matzen-Kleinharras has been producing clean wind power since 2013.

In the first quarter of 2022, a photovoltaic system with an installed capacity of almost 240 kW_p p was put into operation on the roof of the VTW company in Waidhofen an der Thaya, not far from our headquarters in Pfaffenschlag. The plant's output covers part of the company's electricity needs.

COVID-19 continues to present huge challenges around the globe. At W.E.B, we have done all we can to comply with the recommendations and orders issued by the authorities to slow its spread. Besides working from home, we offer voluntary COVID-19 PCR and antigen tests several times a week to our employees at the Pfaffenschlag location.

W.E.B's core business, the generation of wind power, continues to run reliably at present. The COVID-19-related mobility restrictions did not have a significant adverse effect on our ability to put our turbines back into operation after disruptions. Any adjustments to the restrictions may put availability at risk. If this were to result in a reduction in availability, Group revenue would fall. The impact on our project development—due to delays in processes or in the construction phase, for example—is not yet foreseeable. This will very much depend on how long the measures put in place in the individual countries in connection with COVID-19 are maintained.

The Austrian National Council passed the eco-social tax reform on January 20, 2022. Among other things, it provides for a gradual reduction in the corporate tax rate from 25% to 23% as of 2024. These changes to the tax rate in Austria would reduce the deferred tax liabilities recognized in the consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2021 by EUR 495.5 thousand.

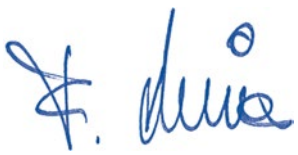
The EU reacted to the Russian invasion of Ukraine at the end of February with tough financial sanctions against Russia, among other measures. Sberbank Europe AG, based in Vienna, Austria, is the European subsidiary of Sberbank, a Russian bank affected by the sanctions, and had to cease operations. On the night of March 2, 2022, the Austrian Financial Market Authority (FMA) prohibited the bank from continuing business operations. Deposits with Sberbank Europe are secured by the Deposit Guarantee and Investor Compensation Act up to EUR 100,000 per person by the Austrian Deposit Protection Authority (Einlagen-sicherung Austria, ESA). A Czech subsidiary of W.E.B had a business relationship involving long-term financing, derivative financial instruments, and cash bank accounts with Sberbank CZ, a.s., Prague, Czech

Republic, which is a subsidiary of Sberbank Europe AG. These are included in our balance sheet as of December 31, 2021 under cash and cash equivalents (EUR 826.0 thousand), financial liabilities (EUR 1,995.7 thousand) and noncurrent financial assets (EUR 28.1 thousand). The impact on the values contained in the balance sheet will become apparent in 2022.

The Management Board approved these consolidated financial statements on April 6, 2022.

The separate financial statements of the parent company, which were also included in the consolidated financial statements after reconciliation with International Financial Reporting Standards, were submitted to the Supervisory Board for review on April 6, 2022. The Supervisory Board may approve the annual financial statements or delegate their approval to the Annual General Meeting.

Pfaffenschlag, April 6, 2022



Dr. Frank Dumeier
Chief Executive Officer

DI Dr. Michael Trcka
Chief Financial Officer

Group companies | Information on investees in accordance with Section 238 (2) of the Austrian Commercial Code (Unternehmensgesetzbuch, UGB)

Company	Registered office	Country	Method of inclusion
WEB Windenergie AG	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	C
WEB Windpark GmbH & Co KG	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	C
WEB PV GmbH & Co KG	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	C
WEB PV GmbH	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	NC
WEB DHW Wind GmbH & Co KG	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	C
WEB DHW Wind GmbH	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	NC
WEB DGHS Wind GmbH & Co KG	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	C
WEB DGHS Verwaltungs GmbH	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	NC
WEB Traisenwind GmbH	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	C
WEB Windpark DK Verwaltungs GmbH	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	NC
WEB Windenergie Deutschland GmbH	Hamburg	Germany	C
WEB Windenergie Loickenzin GmbH	Tützpatz	Germany	C
WEB Energie du Vent SAS	Paris	France	C
Parc éolien de Champigneul Pocancy SAS	Paris	France	C
WEB Větrná Energie s.r.o.	Brno	Czech Republic	C
Friendly Energy s.r.o.	Brno	Czech Republic	C
WEB Italia Energie Rinnovabili s.r.l.	Bolzano	Italy	C
WEB Wind Energy North America Inc.	New Brunswick	Canada	C
ELLA GmbH & Co KG	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	C
ELLA Verwaltungs GmbH	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	NC
Les Gourlus Holding SAS	Paris	France	C
Parc éolien des Portes du Cambrésis SAS	Paris	France	C
CEPE de Bel-Air Nord SAS	Paris	France	C
W.E.B Parc éolien des Vallées SAS	Paris	France	C
W.E.B Parc éolien des Vents du Serein SAS	Paris	France	C
W.E.B Parc éolien du Pays Blancourtien SAS	Paris	France	C
WEB Grid SAS	Paris	France	C
Les Gourlus Holding II SARL	Paris	France	NC
W.E.B Parc éolien Autour des Carrières SASU	Paris	France	C
SLOWEB s.r.o.	Bratislava	Slovakia	C
WEB Windenergie Brandenburg GmbH	Hamburg	Germany	EM
WEB Windpark Wörbzig GmbH & Co KG	Hamburg	Germany	C
WEB Windpark Wörbzig Verwaltungs GmbH	Hamburg	Germany	NC
Windpark Grube Verwaltungs GmbH	Grube	Germany	NC
Windpark Grube GmbH & Co KG	Hamburg	Germany	C
Windpark Grube GmbH	Grube	Germany	C
WEB Windpark Kuhs Verwaltungs GmbH	Hamburg	Germany	NC
WEB Windpark Kuhs GmbH & Co. KG	Hamburg	Germany	C
WEB Windpark Silberschlag Verwaltungs GmbH	Hamburg	Germany	NC
WEB USA Inc.	Delaware	USA	C

C ... Consolidation EM ... Equity method NC ... Not consolidated

Ownership interest	Prior-year ownership interest	Reporting date	Equity	Net income/ loss for the year	Equity in foreign currency	Net income/loss for the year in foreign currency	Exchange rate
			EUR k	EUR k			
		12/31/2021	95,714	8,476			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	9,373	3,192			
70%	70%	12/31/2021	266	65			
70%	70%	12/31/2021	1	1			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	5,966	3,240			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	3	1			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	2,296	–1,260			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	2	–2			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–151	–9			
100%			In formation				
100%	100%	12/31/2021	16,505	6,237			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	17	–2			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–4,129	–488			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–943	–20			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	3,296	584	CZK 81,926,075	CZK 14,512,418	24.858
100%	100%	12/31/2021	808	152	CZK 20,089,304	CZK 3,768,870	24.858
100%	100%	12/31/2021	2,556	49			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	12,127	3,145	CAD 17,454,624	CAD 4,526,802	1.439
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–410	–158			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	4	2			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–315	2,311			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	4,217	1,010			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–23	–5			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	1,064	443			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–55	–10			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–259	–228			
80%	80%	12/31/2021	–355	–175			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–25	1			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–13	–6			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	111	–19			
50%	50%	12/31/2021	–490	–46			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	3,588	2,189			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	25	0			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	21	0			
100%	50%	12/31/2021	194	–11			
50%		12/31/2021	194	–6			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	23	0			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	187	–8			
100%		12/31/2021	23	–2			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	31,953	–28	USD 36,190,175	USD –31,377	1.133

Appendix 1

Company	Registered office	Country	Method of inclusion
SWEB Development USA, LLC	Delaware	USA	C
Pisgah Mountain USA, LLC	Maine	USA	C
WEB Silver Maple Wind, LLC	Maine	USA	C
Zweite WP Weener GmbH & Co. KG	Weener	Germany	EM
Tauernwind Windkraftanlagen GmbH	Pottenbrunn	Austria	EM
Sternwind Errichtungs- und Betriebs GmbH	Bad Leonfelden	Austria	EM
Sternwind Errichtungs- und Betriebs GmbH & Co KG	Vorderweißenbach	Austria	EM
WEB Windenergie Betriebs GmbH	Pfaffenschlag	Austria	NC
Società di gestione impianti fotovoltaici s.r.l.	Bolzano	Italy	C
WEB Conza s.r.l.	Bolzano	Italy	C
ARSOLAR S.R.L.	San't Andrea Di Conza	Italy	C
WP France 4 SNC	Paris	France	C
WEB Windenergie Loickenzin Betriebsgesellschaft GmbH & Co KG	Tützpatz	Germany	C
Scotian Web Inc. (including limited partnership agreement)	Halifax	Canada	C
Scotian Web II Inc. (including limited partnership agreement)	Halifax	Canada	C
Scotian Web III Inc. (including limited partnership agreement)	Halifax	Canada	NC
SWEB Development Inc. (including limited partnership agreement)	Halifax	Canada	C
SWEB Ownership Ontario Inc. (including limited partnership agreement)	Toronto	Canada	NC
SWEB Development Ontario Inc.	Toronto	Canada	NC
Wisokolamson Energy GP inc. (including limited partnership agreement)	Saint John	Canada	C
SASU Energie Verte Plaine d'Artois	Le Havre	France	EM
Société d'Electricité du Nord SARL	Paris	France	C
Bleu Vent Développement SAS	Paris	France	EM
WEB Poste d'Armançon	Paris	France	C
W.E.B Parc Eolien de Flesquières II SASU	Paris	France	C
W.E.B Parc Eolien de Bouin-Plumoison SASU	Paris	France	C
Società Elettrica Ligure Toscana s.r.l.	Bolzano	Italy	C
WEB ARIANO SRL	Bolzano	Italy	C
CAMPO EOLICO ARIANO - CEA SRL	Bolzano	Italy	C
WEB Ariano 2 SRL	Bolzano	Italy	C
Parco Eolico Apricena SRL	Bolzano	Italy	C
Black Spruce Windenergy GP Inc. (including limited partnership agreement)	Toronto	Canada	EM
WEB Brimfield Solar, LLC	Massachusetts	USA	C
WEB Brookfield Solar, LLC	Massachusetts	USA	C
WEB Brimfield Holdings, LLC	Delaware	USA	C
WEB Brookfield Holdings, LLC	Delaware	USA	C
WEB Asset Holdings, Inc.	Delaware	USA	C
WEB Silver Maple Holdings, LLC	Delaware	USA	C

C ... Consolidation EM ... Equity method NC ... Not consolidated

Ownership interest	Prior-year ownership interest	Reporting date	Equity	Net income/ loss for the year	Equity in foreign currency	Net income/loss for the year in foreign currency	Exchange rate
			EUR k	EUR k			
100%	100%	12/31/2020[1]					
49%	49%	12/31/2020[1]					
100%	100%	12/31/2020[1]					
50%	50%	12/31/2021	2,009	647			
20%	20%	12/31/2021	5,170	2,663			
49%	49%	12/31/2021	926	41			
49%	49%	12/31/2021	402	261			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	31	0			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	114	22			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	1,162	56			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	4,767	225			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	8,166	2,026			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	1,226	231			
55%	55%	12/31/2021[1]					
55%	55%	12/31/2021[1]					
55%	55%	12/31/2021[1]					
100%	100%	12/31/2021[2]					
90%	90%	12/31/2021[2]					
90%	90%	12/31/2021[2]					
49%	49%	12/31/2021[2]					
33%	33%	12/31/2021	802	117			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–437	–26			
50%	50%	12/31/2021	–5	–6			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–3	–4			
100%			Year of foundation				
100%			Year of foundation				
100%	100%	12/31/2021	3,933	1,849			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	18	–83			
100%	100%	12/31/2021	–2,901	–184			
100%		12/31/2021	23	–7			
100%		12/31/2021	1,693	–7			
50%	50%	12/31/2021[2]					
100%	100%	12/31/2021[1]					
100%	100%	12/31/2021[1]					
100%		12/31/2021[1]					
100%		12/31/2021[1]					
100%		12/31/2021[1]					
100%		12/31/2021[1]					

[1] Included in the figures of WEB USA Inc.
[2] Included in the figures of WEB Wind Energy North America Inc.

Auditor‘s report

Report on the consolidated financial statements

Audit opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of

WEB Windenergie AG,
Pfaffenschlag bei Waidhofen a.d. Thaya,

and its subsidiaries (“the Group”), consisting of the consolidated balance sheet as of December 31, 2021, and the consolidated income statement, the consolidated statement of comprehensive income, the consolidated statement of cash flows, and the consolidated statement of changes in equity for the fiscal year then ended, and the notes to the consolidated financial statements

In our opinion, the enclosed consolidated financial statements comply with legal requirements and give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, and financial position of the Group as of December 31, 2021 and of its financial performance and cash flows for the fiscal year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs), as applicable in the EU, and the additional requirements of Section 245a of the Austrian Commercial Code (Unternehmensgesetzbuch, UGB).

Basis for the audit opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with EU Regulation No 537/2014 (hereinafter EU REG) and with the generally accepted auditing standards in Austria. Those standards require the application of the International Standards on Auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under those requirements and standards are further described in the “Auditor’s responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements” section of our auditor’s report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the requirements of Austrian commercial law and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained up to the date of our auditor’s report is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on this date.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the consolidated financial statements as a whole, and in forming our audit opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate audit opinion on these matters.

Below we present what we consider to be the most important issue in the audit:

Valuation of intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment

The corresponding information can be found in the notes to the consolidated financial statements, items 3(5); 4(11) and (12); 6 and 9(3).

Description/risk:

Intangible assets (in particular right-of-use assets) and property, plant, and equipment (in particular wind power plants, solar power plants, and hydropower plants) with a carrying amount of EUR 542.1 million represent approx. 81% of the reported assets of the W.E.B Group as of the balance sheet date.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company assesses whether there are indications that assets may be impaired (triggering events) and therefore indications of impairment losses on intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment. If such indications exist, an impairment test will be performed. For assets for which impairment losses were recognized in previous years, the Company assesses whether the reasons for the impairment loss no longer apply and therefore the impairment loss needs to be reversed.

The impairment test is carried out at cash-generating unit (CGU) level. When assessing the impairment, the Company first determines the usage value and, if necessary, fair value less costs of disposal. Both the calculation of the usage value and fair value less costs of disposal are calculated as the present value of the future cash flows using a recognized discounted cash flow method.

The result of this evaluation depends to a significant extent on estimates such as future generation and sales volumes, the remaining useful lives relative to the remaining term of subsidized tariffs, the trend in electricity prices, generation costs and investments, and the discount rates used in the measurement model, and is therefore subject to significant estimation uncertainty.

For the consolidated financial statements, there is a risk that intangible assets and property, plant, and equipment will be over- or undervalued.

Addressing the risk in the audit of the consolidated financial statements:

In order to address this risk, we critically questioned management's assumptions and estimates and performed the following audit procedures, among others:

- We surveyed the process and the main internal controls in the WEB Group as well as the methods used to carry out impairment tests, and assessed the conception and design of the controls in the process. In doing so, we evaluated the design, implementation, and functioning of the key controls (triggering events control) used to identify and assess indications of impairment or reversal of impairment.
- The composition of the cash-generating units (CGUs) and the allocation of assets, liabilities, and cash flows to the CGUs were checked.
- The calculation model for deriving the discount rates and the parameters applied were checked using database queries and with the guidance of EY valuation specialists.
- We went over the methodological procedure (evaluation model) itself.

- For selected CGUs, we checked the arithmetical accuracy of the impairment tests using comparative and verification calculations, and checked the planning assumptions and valuation parameters with guidance from our valuation specialists on selected issues.
- We discussed and critically questioned assumptions regarding electricity price trends in the individual countries, which were determined internally on the basis of industry and expert experience, in joint meetings with the management and the department/plant management.
- Finally, we verified whether the disclosures on impairment testing in the notes were made in accordance with IAS 36.

Other circumstances

The consolidated financial statements of WEB Windenergie AG for the fiscal year ending December 31, 2020 were audited by another group auditor, who issued an auditor's report with an unqualified audit opinion on these consolidated financial statements on April 8, 2021.

Other information

Management is responsible for the other information. Other information includes all information in the annual report, with the exception of the consolidated financial statements, the group management report, and the auditor's report. The annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of the auditor's report.

Our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements does not extend to this other information and we do not express any form of assurance thereon.

In connection with our audit of the consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read this other information, when available, and, in doing so, to consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Responsibilities of management and the Audit Committee for the consolidated financial statements

The legal representatives are responsible for the preparation of the consolidated financial statements and for ensuring that they give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position, and financial performance of the Group in accordance with the IFRSs, as applied in the EU, and the additional requirements of Section 245a UGB. In addition, the legal representatives are responsible for the internal controls they deem necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, for disclosing, as applicable, matters relating to going concern, and for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting, unless the legal representatives intend to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Audit Committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

The auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our audit opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with the EU REG and with Austrian generally accepted auditing standards, which require the application of the ISA, will always detect a material misstatement, if it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with the EU REG and Austrian generally accepted auditing standards, which require the application of the ISA, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

In addition:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatements in the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an audit opinion on the effectiveness of these systems for the Group.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by management and the reasonableness of accounting estimates made by management and related disclosures.
- We draw conclusions regarding the appropriateness of the legal representatives using the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the consolidated financial statements or, if such disclosures

are inadequate, to modify our audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure, and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.
- We obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business transactions within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision, and performance of the audit of the consolidated financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

We communicate with the Audit Committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide the Audit Committee with a statement that we have complied with the relevant professional requirements regarding independence, and communicate with it all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be assumed to affect our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with the Audit Committee, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the consolidated financial statements for the fiscal year and are therefore key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report, unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Other statutory and other legal requirements

Report on the audit of the group management report

Under the provisions of Austrian Commercial Code (UGB), the group management report must be examined for consistency with the consolidated financial statements and whether it has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements.

The legal representatives are responsible for the preparation of the group management report in accordance with the provisions of UGB.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with the professional principles for auditing the group management report.

Opinion

In our opinion, the group management report has been prepared in accordance with the applicable legal requirements and is consistent with the consolidated financial statements.

Statement

Based on the knowledge and understanding of the Group and its environment obtained in the course of the audit of the consolidated financial statements, no material misstatements were identified in the group management report.

Responsible auditor

The auditor responsible for the audit is Mr. Stefan Uher.

Vienna, April 7, 2022

Ernst & Young
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft m.b.H.

Mag. Stefan Uher
Auditor

p.p. Mag. Victoria Scherich
Auditor

Separate financial statements

Income statement of WEB Windenergie AG 01/01–12/31/2021

EUR		2021	2020
1.	**Revenue**	36,163,778.03	31,385,861.19
2.	**Other operating income**		
	a) Income from the disposal of and the reversal of write-downs of fixed assets, excluding financial assets	*8,910.69*	*16,140.16*
	b) Income from the reversal of provisions	*235,021.16*	*6,757.95*
	c) Others	*279,565.41*	*242,154.75*
		523,497.26	265,052.86
3.	**Cost of materials and other purchased services**		
	a) Cost of materials	*–5,272,297.46*	*–2,682,448.06*
	b) Cost of purchased services	*–7,403,489.52*	*–5,634,614.98*
		–12,675,786.98	–8,317,063.04
4.	**Personnel expenses**		
	a) Wages	*–847,067.22*	*–741,907.73*
	b) Salaries	*–6,762,903.52*	*–6,251,748.76*
	c) Payments to employee benefit funds	*–115,079.96*	*–107,086.70*
	d) Post-employment benefit costs	*–130,218.70*	*–147,311.01*
	e) Expenses for statutory social security contributions as well as income-based charges and compulsory contributions	*–2,010,994.43*	*–1,769,767.43*
	f) Other social security expenses	*–65,996.66*	*–23,385.65*
		–9,932,260.49	–9,041,207.28
5.	**Amortization and write-downs of intangible fixed assets and property, plant, and equipment**	–11,114,595.17	–12,070,366.35
		–11,114,595.17	–12,070,366.35
6.	**Other operating expenses**		
	a) Taxes other than taxes on income	*–112,345.55*	*–73,806.52*
	b) Others	*–4,053,361.86*	*–4,818,635.91*
		–4,165,707.41	–4,892,442.43
7.	**Subtotal of items 1 through 6 (operating result)**	**–1,201,074.76**	**–2,670,165.05**

EUR		2021	2020
	Brought forward:	**–1,201,074.76**	**–2,670,165.05**
8.	**Income from equity investments**	13,352,812.09	11,176,797.59
	of which from affiliated companies: EUR 12,740,112.09; previous year: EUR 10,467k		
9.	**Income from other marketable securities and long-term lendings classified as long-term financial assets**	181,651.38	255,963.75
10.	**Other interest and similar income**	741,605.38	987,717.07
	of which from affiliated companies: EUR 589,131.47; previous year: EUR 467k		
11.	**Income from the disposal of and the reversal of write-downs of long-term financial assets**	18,975.00	335,275.00
12.	**Expenses from long-term financial assets**	–9,646.50	–0.01
	of which write-downs: EUR 0.00; previous year: EUR 0k		
13.	**Interest and similar expenses**	–4,846,780.16	–4,801,355.94
	of which relating to affiliated companies: EUR 392,247.94; previous year: EUR 292k		
14.	**Subtotal of items 8 through 13 (financial result)**	**9,438,617.19**	**7,954,397.46**
15.	**Profit before tax**	**8,237,542.43**	**5,284,232.41**
16.	Taxes on income	238,501.89	323,149.61
	of which deferred taxes: EUR 117,115.99; previous year: EUR 250k		
17.	**Profit after tax = Net income for the year**	8,476,044.32	5,607,382.02
18.	Retained profits brought forward from previous year	1,879,476.01	3,771,871.99
19.	**Net retained profits**	**10,355,520.33**	**9,379,254.01**

Separate financial statements

Statement of financial position of WEB Windenergie AG as of 12/31/2021

Assets	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
EUR		
A. Fixed assets		
I. Intangible assets		
1. Concessions, industrial and similar rights and assets, and licenses in such rights and assets	1,132,411.96	1,253,556.17
2. Goodwill	7,306.13	14,612.22
	1,139,718.09	**1,268,168.39**
II. Property, plant, and equipment		
1. Land, land rights and buildings, including buildings on third-party land	10,316,392.47	10,406,444.23
2. Technical equipment and machinery	42,580,441.47	52,385,411.26
3. Other equipment, operating and office equipment	3,608,546.69	3,094,229.14
4. Prepayments and assets under construction	4,750,930.32	3,482,486.92
	61,256,310.95	**69,368,571.55**
III. Financial assets		
1. Shares in affiliated companies	60,166,300.68	59,136,915.82
2. Long-term lendings to affiliated companies	13,688,031.96	12,854,713.92
3. Contributing partners	1,152,075.39	1,152,075.39
4. Long-term securities (book-entry securities)	156,993.84	156,993.84
	75,163,401.87	**73,300,698.97**
	137,559,430.91	**143,937,438.91**
B. Current assets		
I. Staple supplies		
Raw materials, consumables, supplies, and spare parts	3,734,538.28	3,937,501.09
	3,734,538.28	**3,937,501.09**
II. Receivables and other assets	**59,481,482.87**	**69,686,432.12**
of which due in more than one year: EUR 0.00; previous year: EUR 0k		
III. Marketable securities classified as current assets		
Marketable securities classified as current assets	86,400.00	97,100.00
	86,400.00	**97,100.00**
IV. Cash in hand, bank balances	**22,446,446.22**	**2,251,449.83**
	85,748,867.37	**75,972,483.04**
C. Prepaid expenses	**616,993.78**	**549,659.93**
D. Deferred tax assets	**1,333,349.85**	**1,216,233.86**
	225,258,641.91	**221,675,815.74**

Equity and liabilities	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
EUR		
A. Equity		
I. Subscribed, called, and paid-in capital	31,729,830.00	28,845,300.00
	31,729,830.00	**28,845,300.00**
II. Capital reserves		
appropriated	45,933,241.55	23,596,066.55
	45,933,241.55	**23,596,066.55**
III. Retained earnings		
Other reserves (unappropriated reserves)	7,695,268.41	7,695,268.41
	7,695,268.41	**7,695,268.41**
IV. Net retained profits		
of which retained profits brought forward: EUR 1,879,476.01; previous year: EUR 3,772k	**10,355,520.33**	**9,379,254.01**
	95,713,860.29	**69,515,888.97**
B. Special reserve for investment grants	**1,344,623.85**	**1,231,146.20**
C. Provisions		
Other provisions	7,606,853.51	7,697,472.09
	7,606,853.51	**7,697,472.09**
D. Liabilities	**119,567,738.12**	**142,542,392.96**
of which due in less than one year: EUR 50,640,445.39; previous year: EUR 58,642k		
of which due in more than one year: EUR 68,927,292.73; previous year: EUR 83,901k		
of which taxes: EUR 169,732.87; previous year: EUR 126k		
of which relating to social security: EUR 203,133.47; previous year: EUR 174k		
E. Prepaid expenses	**1,025,566.14**	**688,915.52**
	225,258,641.91	**221,675,815.74**

Publishing information

Publisher
WEB Windenergie AG
Davidstrasse 1, 3834 Pfaffenschlag, Austria
Telephone: +43 2848 6336
office@web.energy, www.web.energy
Company Register No. 184649v,
Regional Civil Court (Landesgericht, LG) Krems an der Donau

Editing and proofreading
WEB Windenergie AG:
DI Beate Zöchmeister, MAS, Christoph Spitaler, Dr. Dietmar Krug
Male Huber Friends GmbH, Corporate & Financial Communications:
Dr. Georg Male, Dr. Karin Zogmayer
DI Kristin Harrich, textdienst.at

Creative concept and design
Birgit Rieger, br-design.at

Photos
Astrid Knie (p. 6, 23, 26, 31, 35, 37, 41, 48, 57, 68)
AEA (p. 12)
BDÖ (p. 16)
Benjamin Wald (p. 25, 27, 39, 39, 47, 68)
Eric Krügl (p. 27)
Needham Bank (p. 29)
RTS (p. 32)
Adobe Stock/Erni (p. 45)
Reiner Riedler (p. 56, 57)
Grüne NÖ/Jennifer Vacha (p. 68)
Chloé Signès (p. 68)
WEB Windenergie AG (all other photos)

Diagrams and illustrations
Birgit Rieger, br-design.at

Printing
Druckerei Janetschek GmbH, Heidenreichstein

This annual report was prepared with the utmost care. However, the possibility of typesetting and typographical errors cannot be ruled out. Furthermore, numerical disclosures may contain rounding differences due to the use of computational aids. This annual report also contains forward-looking estimates and statements. These were made on the basis of all the information currently available. We point out that actual facts—and therefore actual results—may differ from the expectations stated in this report due to a wide variety of factors. In this context, we also refer to the statements on expected developments as well as risks and uncertainties in the group management report, starting on page 70.

We apologize for the fact that, in order to enhance readability, we have chosen to dispense with gender-specific references. We are, of course, addressing both genders at the same time.

Editorial deadline: April 20, 2022

Printed in accordance with the Printed Materials Guideline of the Austrian Ecolabel.
Druckerei Janetschek GmbH · UW No. 637

W.E.B
web.energy

WEB Windenergie AG
Davidstrasse 1, 3834 Pfaffenschlag, Austria
Phone: +43 2848 6336, Fax: +43 2848 6336-14
office@web.energy, www.web.energy

2021