

Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S

**Borupvej 16
7330 Brande**

CVR no. 76 48 62 12

Annual report for 2021/22

Adopted at the annual general meeting
on 17 March 2023

DocuSigned by:

Alex Merrild Andersen

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Alex Merrild Andersen
chairman

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Statement by management on the annual report

Today, the executive board and the board of directors have discussed and approved the annual report for the financial year 1 October 2021 – 30 September 2022 for Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S.

The annual report is prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.


We consider the accounting policies applied adequate. Against this background, it is our opinion that the annual report gives a true and fair view of the company's assets and liabilities and financial position at 30 September 2022 and of the results of its operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 October 2021 – 30 September 2022.

In our opinion, management's review includes a fair review of the matters dealt with in the management's review.

We recommend the adoption of the annual report at the annual general meeting.

Brande, 17 March 2023


Executive board

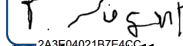
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Board of Directors


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Jukka Pekka Pertola
chairman

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Thomas Herbert Albert Siegart

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Joakim Kaj Wilhelm Lagerholm

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Alex Merrild Andersen

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Stine Rasmussen

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Independent auditor's report

To the shareholder of Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S for the financial year 1 October 2021 – 30 September 2022, which comprise income statement, balance sheet, statement of changes in equity, cash flow statement and notes, including accounting policies. The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company at 30 September 2022 and of the results of the Company's operations and cash flows for the financial year 1 October 2021 – 30 September 2022 in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs) and additional requirements applicable in Denmark. Our responsibilities under those standards and requirements are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements" section of our report. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Independence

We are independent of the Company in accordance with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (IESBA Code) and the additional ethical requirements applicable in Denmark, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the IESBA Code.

Management's responsibilities for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the Danish Financial Statements Act and for such internal control as Management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, Management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements unless Management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Independent auditor's report

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the 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 opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark will always detect a material misstatement when 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 taken on the basis of the financial statements.

As part of an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs and additional requirements applicable in Denmark, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the 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 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.
- 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 opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our 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 Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and contents of the financial statements, including the note disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that gives a true and fair view.

Independent auditor's report

We communicate with those charged with governance 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.

Statement on management's review

Management is responsible for management's review.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover management's review, and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

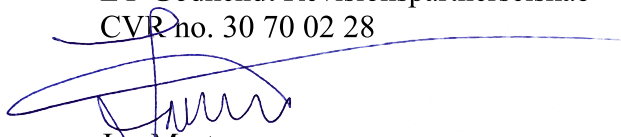
In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read management's review and, in doing so, consider whether management's review is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Moreover, it is our responsibility to consider whether management's review provides the information required under the Danish Financial Statements Act.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that management's review is in accordance with the financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Danish Financial Statements Act. We did not identify any material misstatement of management's review.

Aarhus C, 17 March 2023

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
CVR no. 30 70 02 28



Jan Mortensen
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. 40030



Morten Friis
State Authorised Public Accountant
MNE no. 32732

Company details

The company

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Website: www.siemensgamesa.com/en/

CVR no.: 76 48 62 12

Reporting period: 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022

Domicile: Brande

Board of Directors

Jukka Pekka Pertola, chairman
Thomas Herbert Albert Siegert
Joakim Kaj Wilhelm Lagerholm
Alex Merrild Andersen
Stine Rasmussen
Lars Pedersen Bak

Executive board

Torben Bang
Jette Halberg

Auditors

EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab
Værkmestergade 25
8000 Aarhus C

General meeting

The annual general meeting is held at the company's address on 17 March 2023.

Financial highlights

Seen over a 5-year period, the development of the Company may be described by means of the following financial highlights:

	2021/22	2020/21	2019/20	2018/19*	2017/18*
	MDKK	MDKK	MDKK	MDKK	MDKK
Key figures					
Revenue	22.159	26.265	25.085	30.459	21.460
Gross profit	-5.795	1.035	-600	3.878	3.016
Profit/loss from ordinary operating activities	-6.315	438	-1.259	3.239	2.131
Net financials	258	-23	-55	-107	13
Profit/loss for the year	-5.850	421	-1.012	2.431	1.677
Balance sheet total	25.677	25.232	22.834	23.705	18.367
Equity	-3.268	1.052	550	3.650	2.456
Cash flows from:					
- operating activities	-636	5.207	5.717	1.299	2.157
- investing activities	-2.380	-2.022	-1.857	-1.788	-1.301
- including investment in property, plant and equipment	-1.663	-1.317	-1.073	-907	-580
- financing activities	1.253	-290	-2.191	-1.020	-1.157
The year's changes in cash and cash equivalents	-1.763	2.895	1.669	-1.510	-302
Number of employees	5.576	5.507	5.348	5.701	5.932
EBIT margin	-28,5%	1,7%	-5,0%	10,6%	9,9%
Return on assets	-20,6%	1,8%	-5,4%	15,4%	11,5%
Gross margin	-26,2%	3,9%	-2,4%	12,7%	14,1%
Solvency ratio	-12,7%	4,2%	2,4%	15,4%	13,4%
Return on equity	528,0%	52,6%	-48,2%	79,6%	76,7%

The financial ratios are calculated in accordance with the Danish Finance Society's recommendations and guidelines. For definitions, see the summary of significant accounting policies.

*Where the new International Financial Reporting Standards 15 & 16 have been adopted, the comparatives have not been restated.

Management's review

Business review

The company's main activity is the production, sale and installation of wind turbines, wind farms and subsequent maintenance of wind turbines. Leading the way forward in the renewable energy sector, Siemens Gamesa provides cleaner, more reliable and affordable wind power. Our scale, global reach and proven track record ensure that we will play a central role in shaping the energy landscape of the future.

The annual report of Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S (SGRE A/S) covers only the activities of the Danish company. Activities in subsidiaries and other SGRE group entities in the wind turbine industry (including production and installations of wind turbines outside Denmark) are not covered by this annual report. Thus, the annual report does not give the full picture of the SGRE group's activities in the wind turbine industry.

The company's headquarters and nacelle production facility is located in Brande. Hub production, product development, quality and service management are also carried out from this location. In Aalborg we have blade and mould production facility.

The company mainly sells MW class wind turbines for both onshore and offshore locations, primarily in EMEA (Europe, the Middle East & Africa). The sale is primarily made through other entities in the SGRE group.

Management's review

Financial review

Revenue amounted to DKK 22.159 million in fiscal year 2022 compared to DKK 26.265 million in fiscal year 2021. EBIT ended at DKK -6.315 million (EBIT margin -28,5%) which does not meet the expectations stated in the annual report fiscal year 2021.

The net result for the year decreased DKK 6.271 million compared to fiscal year 2021 and ended at DKK -5.850 million. Fiscal year 2022 was a year where our revenue and profitability had a huge decrease. It was particularly complex due to persisting supply chain disruptions, heightened by geopolitical tensions and additional waves of COVID-19, while upward pressure on the price of inputs and shipping was maintained. The industrialization of the SGRE 5.X platform has progressed more slowly than initially planned, and there were additional costs related to higher failure and repair rates on established Onshore platform components. In Offshore, the ramp up for the SG 11-200 DD turbine faced challenges due to the still ongoing stabilization of the value chain and project execution in APAC was impacted by shifts in customer's project planning. Performance was moreover negatively impacted by the outcome of the periodic monitoring and technical failure assessment of the installed fleet.

The balance sheet total increased by DKK 445 million to DKK 25.677 million mainly due to an increase in development projects, property plant & equipment, lower/higher receivables/payables from subsidiaries and higher contract assets/liabilities. The company decreased its net cash position to DKK 7.640 million, mainly due to a decreasing ordinary profit and an increased purchase of property, plant & equipment. Furthermore the net cash position was partially improved through a capital injection from our parent company.

Subsequent events

Due to how the challenges in fiscal year 2022 affected SGRE A/S' equity, the company has ensured the availability of liquidity through group financing lines with the parent company to ensure that the company fulfills its obligations towards its creditors as they fall due and regularly continues its business. The company has received a capital injection of in total DKK 6.333 million.

Management's review

Outlook

After fiscal year 2023, which is still expected to be a transition year marked by a complex macroeconomic, geopolitical and industrial environment, the company expects the market environment to normalize, enabling it to return to profitability and resume cash flow generation progressively and to achieve the long-term vision. This progression, first towards profitability and then towards the long-term vision, is supported by three key levers:

- Sales growth supported by a strengthened competitive positioning and capital expenditure, within an environment of global growth in demand, especially in the Offshore market.
- The results of the Mistral program launched during FY22, which will enable Siemens Gamesa to 1) Stabilize results in the short term (2022-2024); 2) Expand margins (2025), and 3) Maximize the company's potential (>2025).
- The establishment of long-term relationships with suppliers and customers to maximize value creation throughout the wind energy value chain, protecting wind turbine manufacturers and other participants' profitability against inflation and price volatility.

Finally, it should be noted that, in addition to those three levers, the development and implementation of an appropriate regulatory framework that allows Europe's decarbonization and energy independence objectives to be achieved could be a key mechanism for accelerating the achievement of the company's long-term objectives. Such a regulatory environment requires:

- Simplifying the permit process for wind power plants and facilitating grid upgrades.
- Strengthening the European wind industry's position and financial sustainability through an electricity auction design that not only avoids negative bids but also incorporates factors other than cost and favors the use of local content.
- Supporting innovation.

The group has not been able to issue any guidance for the fiscal year 2023 and it is therefore with high uncertainty that we foresee revenue of around DKK 23-27 billion and an EBIT margin of -5% to -10%.

Management's review

Special risks

General risks

The company is exposed to the market risks and operational risks which are usual for the business, as well as to risks associated with the company's warranty commitments. It is the opinion of management that the provisions made are sufficient to cover the company's warranty commitments.

Currency risks

The company's foreign currency risk exposure is mainly hedged by offsetting payments received against expenses in the same currency, and by the use of derivative financial instruments. Currency risks are mainly hedged via forward exchange contracts in order to reduce the impact of exchange rate fluctuations.

Interest-rate risks

The company's interest-bearing debt includes periodic drawings on the operating credit facilities and represents only a minor part of the balance sheet total. Thus, the company's income statement and balance sheet are not affected materially by interest rate fluctuations.

Credit risks

Credit risks in connection with the sale of wind turbines are hedged via prepayments, bank guarantees, letters of credit, etc. The company is not exposed to substantial risks relating to one particular customer or business partner. The main part of the company's revenue is related to activities with other SGRE group entities.

Research and development activities

All development activities are carried out within the company and in cooperation with a number of sub-suppliers. Development activities both include improvements of and changes to existing wind turbines and development of new and larger wind turbines.

Health

Occupational health & safety is an essential priority in Siemens Gamesa. Job satisfaction and health are top priorities in Siemens Gamesa. As Covid-19 pandemic continued to spread globally, Siemens Gamesa further developed the already established task force to address the priority of keeping its employees and their families safe and healthy, implementing a series of actions aimed at balancing the demands of health and safety with those business activities.

All employees are covered by a mandatory insurance program in case of critical illness as well as a general health insurance program.

Furthermore, all salaried employees are covered by schemes under which they can be treated for work-related muscle and joint injury by a chiropractor, physiotherapist, zone therapist or masseur. They may also book a general health check.

Management's review

Working environment

The way of working at Siemens Gamesa is open, flexible and digital. Our goal is that everyone will feel a sense of empowerment and ownership, and the FlexAgility project demonstrates our commitment to this. FlexAgility is a step towards a single way of working wherever and however we want. In order to achieve this agility, we have created uniform open, digital and flexible office standard guidelines that has been implemented in Brande and Vejle during fiscal year 2019 & 2020. During 2021 we introduced FlexAgility 2.0 which is a framework elevating the existing concepts including a new Smart Working-policy. Smart Working prepares us for the new normal in the aftermath of the pandemic allowing employees to work from anywhere and prepares us for the challenges of the near future.

SGRE is fully committed to ensuring a strong safety and zero-harm culture across our entire business. With this commitment we target to reduce the number of occupational accidents and illnesses by identifying potential hazards and implementing controls to manage them. SGRE encourages its cooperation partners to share this ambition and works with both customers and suppliers to implement ongoing improvements.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic SGRE also introduced online sessions for a better work from home environment and tips on how to stay active while working from home.

Employees

One of the company's key assets is its skilled, creative and committed employees. Our organization believes in continuous learning and consequently the company has a continued focus on enabling learning and training so that SGRE employees can consistently develop their skills and competencies in order to fulfill their full potential. We aim to be an employer of choice by empowering and motivating all employees with a high-performance culture and development possibilities.

Management's review

Corporate Social Responsibility

The company meets the statutory requirements for Corporate Social Responsibility by following the Consolidated Sustainability Policy for SGRE Group, which replaces the Global Corporate Social Responsibility Policy. Below is given an overview of the overall principles presented by the SGRE Group. For the statutory reporting on corporate sustainability, cf. §99a, we refer to the Consolidated Non-Financial Statement 2022 for SGRE Group, which can be accessed on the following link:

<https://www.siemensgamesa.com/en-int/-/media/siemensgamesa/downloads/en/sustainability/siemens-gamesa-consolidated-non-financial-statement-2022-en.pdf>.

The policy is developed in line with the mission, vision and values of Siemens Gamesa. Sustainability translates into the conduct of responsible corporate activities taking future generations into account and contributing to the creation of a sustainable world. To that end, Siemens Gamesa adopts the following six guiding principles:

- 1: Protecting our Planet by actively fighting against climate change, while permanently assessing climate change business risks: reducing our impacts on climate, optimizing our use of material or energy resources, reducing our waste, making use of low-carbon solutions to reduce emissions to air, limiting the use of water and protecting biodiversity from Siemens Gamesa's activities and making real what matters – clean energy for generations to come.
- 2: Valuing our People by embracing health, diversity, promoting equal opportunities for all including especially under-represented groups, and fostering an inclusive and safe environment in which every individual has a sense of belonging and feels empowered to express themselves.
- 3: Collaborating with our Suppliers by ensuring adherence to our code of conduct that includes respecting human and labor rights and reducing the impact to climate and environment in our value chain.
- 4: Being the Responsible Investment of Choice with focus on integrity and transparency in our public disclosures.
- 5: Committing to Society Beyond our Business; to actively reduce poverty in our communities, to fight climate change, and to promote technological education in line with the future needs of society all aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations for a better future.
- 6: Complying with, and exceeding where practicable, all applicable legislation, regulations and codes of practice.

Management's review

Diversity

This section constitutes Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S' reporting on gender diversity cf. §99b in the Danish FSA.

The SGRE Group promotes diversity in all its locations worldwide. Diversity is considered an invaluable source of talent, creativity and experience. Valuing the importance of the individual is one of the cornerstones of the Culture of Trust that we are building within all of the Siemens Gamesa organization.

At Siemens Gamesa, the Global Mobility & Diversity team within Global HR actively works to promote gender diversity in recognition of basic fairness as well as the fact that it is in the company's general interest. SGRE strives to integrate women at all levels, including top management.

The board of directors at SGRE A/S has six members, of which four are elected by the shareholder. The remaining two are elected by the employees. SGRE A/S have one woman in the board elected by the employees and none elected by the shareholders.

Since board members traditionally are chosen from among executives, it is imperative that the number of women in managerial positions is increased which will lead to more women executives and thus eligibility for board membership. These managerial positions consist of people with employee responsibilities. In fiscal year 2022 SGRE A/S did not meet the target of including women in the board who was elected by the shareholders.

For Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S the short-term target is at least 20% of the managerial positions to be held by women. This target was met using the following initiatives, and they still apply:

- Preparation of individual development plans for female employees with identified leadership potential
- Focus on selecting women for Siemens' talent programmes with a view to supporting women's career development
- Assignment of mentors to women participants in talent programmes

In fiscal year 2022 21% of managerial positions were held by women which meet the expected goal of 20%.

The board has accordingly decided that the shorter-term target for composition of the board will be for at least 25% of the board members elected by the shareholder to be women. The target is expected to be met mid-term and reviewed regularly by the board.

Management's review

Data ethics

Data ethics is an important consideration in the management of any organization, including Siemens Gamesa. Ensuring that data is collected, used, and shared in a responsible and transparent manner is essential for maintaining the trust of customers, employees, and other stakeholders. At Siemens Gamesa, we are committed to upholding high standards of data ethics in all of our operations. This includes implementing robust policies and procedures for data collection and handling, as well as training our employees on the importance of data ethics and how to uphold these standards. We also work to be transparent about our data practices, including how data is collected and used, and we are committed to respecting the privacy and data rights of all individuals. By prioritizing data ethics, we aim to ensure that our use of data is ethical, responsible, and respectful of the rights and needs of all stakeholders.

Accounting policies

The annual report of Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S for 2021/22 has been prepared in accordance with the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act applying to large enterprises of reporting class C.

The accounting policies applied are consistent with those of last year.

SGRE A/S is a 100% owned subsidiary of Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy S.A. Spain and is included in consolidated financial statement of Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy S.A. Spain. The consolidated financial statement can be downloaded on website: siemensgamesa.com

The annual report for 2021/22 is presented in TDKK.

Basis of recognition and measurement

Income is recognised in the income statement as earned, including value adjustments of financial assets and liabilities. All expenses, including amortisation, depreciation and impairment losses, are also recognised in the income statement.

Assets are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the company and the value of the asset can be measured reliably.

Liabilities are recognised in the balance sheet when it is probable that future economic benefits will flow from the company and the value of the liability can be measured reliably.

On initial recognition, assets and liabilities are measured at cost. On subsequent recognition, assets and liabilities are measured as described below for each individual accounting item.

Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Amortised cost is calculated as the historic cost less any installments and plus/less the accumulated amortisation of the difference between the cost and the nominal amount.

On recognition and measurement, allowance is made for predictable losses and risks which occur before the annual report is presented and which confirm or invalidate matters existing at the balance sheet date.

Segment information

The company operates within two business segments, Wind Turbines and Operation and Maintenance since the Group is organizationally structured in this manner and internal information generated presented in this way. Segments information is furthermore provided by geographical markets specified in EMEA, North America and the rest of the world.

Accounting policies

Revenue

The Company's activities are mainly focused on:

- The promotion and development of wind farms, including engineering solutions, design, production and sale of wind turbines, and
- The rendering of operation and maintenance services through advanced technology services in the renewable energy sector.

SGRE has implemented IFRS 15 for purposes of interpreting the provisions of the Danish Financial Statements Act on revenue.

Identification of performance obligations:

- Sales from construction-type contracts: A construction-type contract is a contract specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets. The elements of the construction-type contracts may comprise, for example, the design and construction of nacelles, blades, towers, transformers, wind turbines etc., the transportation and logistics, the software included in wind turbines, the engineering, the erection, installation and commissioning of new wind turbines into service, etc. and, if applicable, they may also include the development of the wind farm (obtaining permits, licenses and authorizations). The promises in a contract are highly interrelated, interdependent and involve a significant service of integration and therefore, are not capable to being distinct for themselves individually. Furthermore, the delivery of the elements in the contract requires a single overarching project management team to ensure that the promises are delivered to the customer as per the contract accordingly. Therefore, the promises form a single performance obligation that provides the customer a complete and integral solution as per the contract (that is, a complete functioning wind farm rendering the agreed megawatts of output), and therefore, there is no significant judgment in the identification of the performance obligations.

Construction-type contracts are satisfied over time because SGRE A/S's performance does not create an asset with alternative use for the Company (IFRS 15.36). The Company manages projects with technical features that are specific for each customer contract, and therefore SGRE A/S produces components as per demand of the project (i.e. not producing to stock), and furthermore each project has its site specific customization regarding the components that are produced and used in the project (there is always bespoke works which are performed specifically for the project, like for example the siting and the related engineering for offshore as well as for onshore projects). Revenues are recognized under the percentage-of-completion method, based on the percentage of costs incurred to date compared to total estimated costs.

Accounting policies

The percentage-of-completion method places considerable importance on accurate estimates of the extent of progress towards completion and may involve estimates on the scope of deliveries and services required for fulfilling the contractually defined obligations. These significant estimates include total estimated costs, total estimated revenues, contract risks, including technical, political and regulatory risks, and other judgments. The Company continuously updates the estimations (amongst others of total planned costs and estimated costs to complete) with a corresponding analysis of variances and accurate recognition and controlling of revenues. Under the percentage-of-completion method, changes in estimates may lead to an increase or decrease of revenue. In addition, SGRE A/S needs to assess whether the contract is expected to continue or to be terminated. In determining whether the continuation or termination of a contract is expected to be the most likely scenario, all relevant facts and circumstances relating to the contract are considered on an individual basis.

In the case that separate legal entities are set-up for the development and sale of wind farms, the non-current assets (basically wind turbines, fixtures and civil engineering work) of the wind farms adopting the legal structure of a public or private limited liability company whose shares are fully consolidated in the accompanying Financial Statements, are classified as “Inventories”. These inventories are considered in the percentage-of-completion calculations as a project cost (i.e. projects consume such inventories), so that the accounting is the same as in the case of a wind farm sales contract with a customer without the existence of a separate legal entity, although this business model is a less significant practice at present.

In the Operation and Maintenance business, the promises in the contract can also comprise of several services, like for example minor services, jack-up vessel services, regular maintenance, etc.

- Revenues from services: In typical service contracts of SGRE A/S (hereinafter, “Service contracts”), the promises form a single performance obligation as the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the performance of SGRE A/S, that is, the operation and maintenance of a wind farm, as the services are being rendered by the Company. The promises in the contract are highly interrelated, interdependent and involve a significant service of integration and therefore, are not capable to being distinct for themselves individually. Furthermore, the provision of the elements in the contract requires a single overarching project management team to ensure that the promises are delivered to the customer as per the contract accordingly. Therefore, the promises form a single performance obligation that provides the customer a complete and integral solution as per the contract (e.g. a complete service solution for a wind farm for a period of years ensuring the proper functioning of the wind farm according to the technical specifications of the machines), and therefore, there is no significant judgment in the identification of the performance obligations.

Accounting policies

Service contracts are satisfied over time because the customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits of the services performed by SGRE A/S. As in the construction-type contracts, revenues are recognized under the percentage-of-completion method, based on the percentage of costs incurred to date compared to total estimated costs.

In addition, it should be noted that in SGRE A/S's standard construction-type contracts and service contracts, there is a termination clause that typically stipulates that the Company has enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date of termination (including reasonable profit margin).

- Sale of goods (mainly related to sale of spare parts): the promise to transfer the goods to the customer correspond to the performance obligations under IFRS 15, since the respective promises are generally capable of being distinct, not tied to other promises and therefore, distinct within the context of the contract. With regard to such contracts, the sale of spare parts is not significant to Company revenues.

Revenues are recognized at the point in time when control of the goods passes to the buyer, usually upon delivery of the goods (at a point in time).

Principal or agent:

SGRE A/S acts as principal as it transfers control of and provides its own good or service directly to the customer. With that regard, the Company performs own value adding activities and furthermore, SGRE A/S is primarily responsible for fulfilling the promise to provide the specified good or service. Accordingly, e.g. in cases of subcontracted works and/or suppliers' deliveries of goods, in the context of construction contracts, the responsibility in front of the final customer remains with SGRE A/S.

The transaction price:

The objective when allocating the transaction price is that the entity allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation (or distinct good or service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

Subsequent to the identification of the performance obligation in the contract, the contract price is allocated to the respective performance obligation. In general, SGRE A/S contracts consist of one performance obligation. Therefore, typically the contract price is fully assigned only to one performance obligation.

Accounting policies

Variable consideration:

- Construction-type contracts: There is no significant variable component in such contracts (without considering penalties due to delay clauses considered in the contracts).
- Service contracts: There are several service contracts with variable pricing tied to the energy produced by the wind farm (normally with a floor fee). However, and when applicable, it does not represent a substantial part of the fulfilment of the performance obligation as per the contract.

In cases where variable consideration is present in the contract, SGRE A/S assesses it based on likelihood of occurrence according to past experience in the wind farms. If it's highly probable that the variable consideration will occur, then it is incorporated in the planned revenue of the contract. The assessment is performed on a contract by contract basis and is reviewed regularly.

As described above, SGRE A/S generally has identified one performance obligation for each construction type and service contract. Therefore, if a portion of variable consideration is present it is deemed as attributable to the identified performance obligation i.e. to the contract as a whole.

Relation between the timing of satisfaction of the performance obligations and the typical timing of payment and the effects that those factors have on the contract asset and the contract liability balances:

- Construction-type contracts: The planned points in time of revenue recognition are compared to the payment dates in order to identify the time period that elapses.

At contract approval date an analysis of monthly contract cash flows (collections and payments) is performed, in order to identify the financing period for discounting purposes. The company determines the existence of a significant financing component in the contracts by comparing the date on which it is expected to achieve the billing with the periods in which the contract asset is being generated, as the performance obligation is expected to be fulfilled. Based on abovementioned information it is concluded that for construction-type contracts (as also assessed on contract-by-contract basis) there is no financing component present (the average deferral period is less than 12 month).

- Service contracts and sale of goods: The timing of the rendering of the Operation and Maintenance services is generally not directly linked to the timing of payments from the customer for service contracts, although, there is a direct link referring to the sale of goods business (sale of spare parts, and sales of field services outside service contract). For the service contracts, SGRE A/S receives payments from the customer at regular intervals (typically quarterly invoicing), but timing of the service provided depends on the service season when the scheduled maintenance is performed. The timing of unscheduled lag depending on crane/jack up vessel availability, if such is needed). For example: a 15-year service contract will typically have one annual service campaign, and there could be years where unscheduled service is not necessary, while in other years there is more activity due to unscheduled service. Still, the customer payments for such service contract will not vary from the originally agreed payment schedule (apart from the possible price indexation, and from the fact that staggered pricing schemes are often agreed with the customer).

Accounting policies

Other information about the performance obligations:

- Construction-type-contracts: The average duration of SGRE A/S construction-type contracts is 1-3 years, with contracts for onshore wind projects in the lower part of the range and those for offshore wind projects in the upper part of the range.

Payment terms for the customer are usually and in average 30-60 days from the date of issue of the invoice, always according to the contract terms.

The main warranties offered to customers in these contracts are the assurance type warranty (normal product warranty), including the power curve warranty and availability warranty. The power curve warranty offers an assurance of compliance with the wind turbine specifications in relation to the electrical power available in the wind turbine at different wind speeds. The availability warranty refers to the wind turbine being able to produce when the conditions for it are met within the technical specifications of the machine. These warranties are customary in the sales process of construction-type contracts in the wind turbine industry and can therefore not be separated as performance obligation.

- Service contracts: The average duration of SGRE A/S's service contracts is of 8 to 9 years.

Payment terms for the customer are usually and in average 30-60 days from the date of issue of the invoice, always according to the contract terms.

The main warranty included in service contracts is related to the availability in the operation of the wind farm during the maintenance contract and is therefore an integrated element of the service performance obligation.

- Sale of goods: Payment terms for the customer in case of sale of goods are, generally and on average 30-60 days from the date of the issue of the invoice, always in accordance to the contract terms. Invoices are usually issued close to the time of delivery of the goods.

Cost of productions

Production costs comprise expenses, including amortisation/depreciation, gains and losses on securities and transactions denominated in foreign currencies and wages/salaries, incurred to generate the year's revenue.

Other operating income

Other operating income comprises items of a secondary nature relative to the company's primary objective, including income from property leasing and gains on the sale of fixed assets and activities.

Accounting policies

Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses comprise items of a secondary nature relative to the company's primary objective, including loss/modifications from property leasing and losses on the sale of fixed assets.

Distribution costs

Distribution expenses comprise expenses related to the sale of goods and sales campaigns etc. in the year. Expenses related to sales staff, advertising and exhibitions and amortisation/depreciation charges are recognised in distribution expenses as well.

Administrative costs

Administrative expenses comprise expenses paid in the year to manage and administer the company, including expenses related to administrative staff, office expenses and amortisation/depreciation charges.

Financial income and expenses

Financial income and expenses comprise interest income and expenses, surcharges, allowances under the on-account tax scheme and discounted leasing obligations etc.

Tax on profit/loss for the year

Tax for the year comprises current tax and changes in deferred tax for the year. The tax expense/income relating to the profit/loss for the year is recognised in the income statement. Current and deferred tax concerning changes in equity is taken directly to equity.

Accounting policies

Balance sheet

Intangible assets

Development projects, patents and licences

Development costs comprise costs, wages/salaries and amortisation losses that are directly and indirectly attributable to the company's development activities.

Development projects that are clearly defined and identifiable and in respect of which the technological feasibility, sufficient resources and a potential future market or development potential in the enterprise can be demonstrated and where the intention is to produce, market or use the product or the process, are recognised as intangible assets provided that it is sufficiently certain that the future earnings are adequate to cover the production, sales and administrative expenses and the total development costs.

Other development costs are recognised in the income statement when incurred.

Intangible assets, which are recognised in the balance sheet, are measured at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses.

Following the completion of the development work, development costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful life. The amortisation period is usually 3-5 years.

Tangible assets

Items of land and buildings, plant and machinery and fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment are measured at cost added revaluations and less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

The depreciable amount is cost less the expected residual value at the end of the useful life. Land is not depreciated.

Cost comprises the purchase price and any costs directly attributable to the acquisition until the date when the asset is available for use. The cost of self-constructed assets comprises direct and indirect costs of materials, components, sub-suppliers and wages.

Straight-line depreciation is provided on the basis of the following estimated useful lives of the assets:

	Useful life
Buildings	10-30 years
Plant and machinery	3-10 years
Fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	3-5 years

Gains or losses from the disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognised in the income statement as other operating income or other operating expenses, respectively.

Accounting policies

Leases

From the perspective of the lessee, IFRS 16, requires the lessee to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the present value of the obligation to make lease payments. From the perspective of the lessor, a lessor classifies its leases as operating leases or finance leases, and accounts for those two types of leases differently.

Right-of-use assets and lease liabilities:

A lessee measures right-of use assets similarly to other non-financial assets (such as “Property, plant and equipment”) and lease liabilities similarly to other financial liabilities. Therefore, a lessee recognizes depreciation of the right-of-use asset and interest on the lease liability and classifies cash repayments of the lease liability into a principal and an interest portion.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. The measurement includes non-cancellable lease payments (including inflation-linked payments) and payments to be made in optional periods if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend the lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate the lease.

The initial value of the lease liability is calculated as the value of future lease payments that are discounted, as a general rule at the incremental rate of the underlying assets. Lease payments include:

- Fixed or substantially fixed lease instalments specified in the contract, after deduction of any incentive to be received by the lessee. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that affects the Company’s ability to exercise or not exercise the option to renew or to terminate;
- Variable instalments dependent on an index or rate;
- The amounts that the lessee expects to pay for guarantees on the residual value of the underlying asset;
- The exercise price of the purchase option, if it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise such option; and
- Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. In general, the agreements have renewal and cancellation clauses.

Accounting policies

Contingent lease payments subject to the occurrence of a specific event and the variable instalments dependent on the use of underlying asset are recorded at the time when they are incurred under the heading of cost by nature of external services in the income statement, rather than as part of the lease liability. During fiscal year 2022, SGRE A/S has no contingent or variable lease payments.

Subsequently, the lease liability is increased to reflect the finance costs and is reduced in the amount of the payments made. The unwinding of the financial discounting is recorded under “Interest expenses” in the income statement. The lease liability is remeasured whenever there is a change in indexes or rates, in the estimated amounts to be paid for guarantees on the residual value, in those cases where the exercise of options to extend is considered reasonably certain or in those cases where the options to cancel are considered not to be exercised within reasonable expectations.

The right-of-use asset is initially recorded at cost, which includes:

- The amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- Any lease payment made on or before the lease start date, minus lease incentives received;
- The initial direct costs incurred as a result of the lease, and
- An estimation of the costs that will be incurred by the lessee for the dismantling and restoration of the asset.

After the initial recognition, the right-of-use asset is recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The depreciation of the right-of-use asset is recorded in the income statement during the useful life of the underlying asset, or during the lease term, whichever is shorter. If the property is transferred to the lessee or it is practically certain that the lessee will exercise the purchase option, it will be depreciated over the useful life of the asset. In case of non-removable leasehold improvements, the useful life of the respective leasehold improvement will not exceed the term of the lease contract.

For lease contracts which may include lease and non-lease components, in general SGRE A/S is not separating both elements for accounting purposes, recognizing them as a single element, except for the type of underlying assets for which the separation may have a significant impact.

In the determination of the lease term, SGRE A/S considers all the relevant facts and circumstances that create a significant economic incentive for the lessee to exercise the renewal option or not to exercise the cancellation option. Renewal or termination options are only included in the determination of the lease term if it is reasonably certain that the contract will be extended or will be terminated. If a significant event or a significant change in circumstances occurs that may affect the assessment of the term, SGRE A/S reviews the assessment made in the determination of the lease term.

Accounting policies

Other investments

Securities and investments are measured at the market value at the balance sheet date, if they are listed or at an approximated fair value if they are not listed.

Impairment of assets

The carrying amount of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment is subject to an annual impairment indicator test.

In case of evidence of impairment, each asset or group of assets is tested for impairment. Assets are written down to the lower of the recoverable amount and the carrying amount.

Inventories

Inventories are measured at cost using the FIFO method. Where the net realisable value is lower than the cost, inventories are recognised at this lower value.

The cost of goods for resale, raw materials and consumables comprises the purchase price plus delivery costs.

The cost of finished goods and work in progress includes the cost of raw materials, consumables, direct cost of labour and production/production overheads.

Production overheads include the indirect cost of materials, wages and salaries as well as maintenance and depreciation of production machinery, buildings and equipment and expenses relating to plant administration and management. Borrowing costs are not recognised in the cost.

The net realisable value of inventories is calculated as the expected selling price less direct costs of completion and expenses incurred to effect the sale. The net realisable value is determined taking into account marketability, obsolescence and expected selling price movements.

Trade receivables

Trade receivables are derived from IAS 39 and measured at amortised cost, which usually correspond to the nominal value. A provision is made for bad debts based on an individual assessment of each account receivable.

Accounting policies

Contract work in progress for third parties

Contract work in progress is measured at sales value of the work performed.

Contract work in progress includes construction work for the account of others in connection with wind turbine projects, where the supply of wind turbines also includes infrastructure such as roads, cable works, transformer stations, buildings and foundations.

The sales value is measured by reference to the stage of completion at the balance sheet date and the total expected income on each individual work in progress.

The stage of completion is made up as the costs incurred up to the balance sheet date compared to the total expected costs.

Individual contract work in progress is recognised in the balance sheet as either receivables or payables. Contract assets are made up as the sum of contract work in progress where the sales value of the work performed exceeds progress billings and bad debts. Contract liabilities are made up as the sum of contract work in progress where progress billings, less bad debts, exceed the sales value of completed work.

Expenses relating to sales work and contracts are recognised in the income statement as incurred.

When it is probable that the total contract costs will exceed the total contract revenue, a provision is made for the anticipated loss on the contract.

Prepayments

Prepayments recognised as assets include expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Equity - dividend

Proposed dividend is recognised as a liability at the date of adoption at the annual general meeting (declaration date). Dividend expected to be distributed for the year is shown as a separate item under equity.

Reserve for development costs

An amount corresponding to capitalised development costs is recognised in the reserve. The reserve is reduced as development costs are amortised.

Fair value reserve

The year's changes in exchange rates from translating foreign subsidiaries, participating interests and associates based on closing rates as well as the year's changes in value adjustments of hedging instruments are recognised in the fair value reserve in the consolidated financial statements.

Accounting policies

Deferred income

Deferred income comprises payments received concerning income in subsequent years.

Other provisions

Provisions comprise anticipated expenses related to commitments in respect of sold wind turbines. Provisions are recognised when, as a result of past events, the company has a legal or a constructive obligation and it is probable that there may be an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits to settle the obligation.

Warranties (assurance-type) comprise obligations to make good any defects within the warranty period of normally two to five years. Provisions for warranties are measured at net realisable value and are recognised based on past experience. The provision made for each turbine is estimated on a current basis and is adjusted in accordance with the experiential development in costs.

Income tax and deferred tax

As management company, Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S is liable for payment of the subsidiaries' corporate income taxes to the tax authorities.

Both current and deferred tax income or expense are recognized in the income statement, except when they are the result of a transaction whose results are recorded directly in "Total equity", in which case the corresponding tax is also recorded in "Total equity".

The current tax is the amount that SGRE A/S settles as a result of the tax filings of the income tax relating to a fiscal year. The deductions and other tax benefits in the tax liability, excluding the withholdings and payments on account, as well as the tax loss carryforwards from previous years that are effectively applied in the current year, give rise to a lower amount of current tax.

The deferred tax expense or income corresponds to the cancellation or recognition of deferred tax assets and liabilities. These include the temporary differences that are identified as those amounts that are expected to be payable or recoverable derived from the differences between the carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities and their tax value, as well as the tax loss carryforwards pending to be compensated and the unused tax credits. These amounts are recorded at the expected tax rate from the moment it is probable they are going to be recovered or settled.

Accounting policies

Liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised at the time of borrowing at the proceeds received net of transaction costs incurred.

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Other non-financial liabilities are measured at net realisable value.

Financial liabilities also include the capitalised lease commitment.

Foreign currency translation

On initial recognition, foreign currency transactions are translated applying the exchange rate at the transaction date. Foreign exchange differences arising between the exchange rates at the transaction date and at the date of payment are recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses. If foreign currency instruments are considered cash flow hedges, any unrealised value adjustments are taken directly to a fair value reserve under 'Equity'.

Receivables and payables and other monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the exchange rates at the balance sheet date. The difference between the exchange rates at the balance sheet date and the date at which the receivable or payable arose or was recognised in the latest financial statements is recognised in the income statement as financial income or financial expenses.

Derivative financial instruments

On initial recognition in the balance sheet, derivative financial instruments are measured at cost and subsequently at fair value. Positive and negative fair values of derivative financial instruments are included in 'Other receivables' or 'Other payables', respectively.

Category of financial assets at fair value:

The different categories of financial instruments are grouped in categories from 1 to 3, depending on the fair value measurement system:

- Category 1: the fair value is obtained from directly observable quoted prices in active markets for identical assets and liabilities.
- Category 2: the fair value is determined using observable market inputs other than the quoted prices included in category 1, that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly (as prices) or indirectly (derived from prices).
- Category 3: the fair value is determined using measurement techniques that include inputs for the assets and liabilities that are not directly observable in the market.

Accounting policies

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for recognition as a fair value hedge of recognised assets and liabilities are recognised in the income statement together with fair value adjustments of the hedged asset or liability.

Fair value adjustments of derivative financial instruments designated as and qualifying for hedging of future cash flows are recognised in other receivables or other payables and in the fair value reserve under 'Equity'. If the future transaction results in recognition of assets or liabilities, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the cost of the asset or the liability, respectively. If the future transaction results in income or expenses, amounts previously recognised in equity are transferred to the income statement in the period in which the hedged item affects the income statement.

Accounting policies

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement shows the company's cash flows for the year, broken down under cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, the year's changes in cash and cash equivalents and the company's cash and cash equivalents at the beginning and at the end of the year.

The cash flow effect of additions and disposals of entities is shown separately under cash flows from investing activities. The cash flow statement includes cash flows from acquired entities from the time of acquisition, and cash flows from sold entities are included until the date of sale.

Cash flows from operating activities

Cash flows from operating activities are stated as the company's profit or loss for the year, adjusted for non-cash operating items, changes in working capital and paid income taxes. Dividend income from investments is recognised under 'Interest income and dividend received'. Interest element of discounted leasing obligations is recognised under 'Financial costs'.

Cash flows from investing activities

Cash flows from investing activities comprise payments related to the acquisition and sale of entities and activities as well as intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investments.

Cash flows from financing activities

Cash flows from financing activities comprise changes in the size or composition of the company's share capital and related costs, as well as the raising of loans, repayment of interest-bearing debt, payment of dividends to shareholders and installment of lease obligations.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash, cash-pool and short-term securities whose remaining life is less than three months and which are readily convertible into cash and which are subject only to insignificant risks of changes in value.

Accounting policies

Financial Highlights

Definitions of financial ratios.

Gross margin ratio	$\frac{\text{Gross Profit} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
EBIT margin	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before financials} \times 100}{\text{Revenue}}$
Return on assets	$\frac{\text{Profit/loss before financials} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Solvency ratio	$\frac{\text{Equity at year end} \times 100}{\text{Total assets}}$
Return on equity	$\frac{\text{Net profit for the year} \times 100}{\text{Average equity}}$

Income statement 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
Revenue	2	22.159.323	26.265.404
Cost of productions		<u>-27.953.920</u>	<u>-25.230.000</u>
Gross profit		-5.794.597	1.035.404
Distribution costs		-508.617	-410.609
Administrative costs		<u>-133.653</u>	<u>-141.166</u>
Operating profit/loss		-6.436.867	483.629
Other operating income	3	136.603	40.807
Other operating costs	4	<u>-14.315</u>	<u>-85.942</u>
Profit/loss before financial income and expenses		-6.314.579	438.494
Income from investments in associates		169	764
Financial income	5	268.437	9.062
Financial costs	6	<u>-10.602</u>	<u>-33.320</u>
Profit/loss from ordinary activities before tax		-6.056.575	415.000
Profit/loss before tax		-6.056.575	415.000
Tax on profit/loss for the year	7	<u>206.139</u>	<u>6.296</u>
Net profit/loss for the year		<u>-5.850.436</u>	<u>421.296</u>
Distribution of profit	8		

Balance sheet at 30 September 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
Assets			
Completed development projects		565.502	696.713
Other intangible assets		0	0
Development projects in progress		2.721.785	2.060.543
Intangible assets	9	<u>3.287.287</u>	<u>2.757.256</u>
Land and buildings		1.693.844	1.837.026
Plant and machinery		828.667	1.048.397
Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment		1.624.085	1.250.011
Assets in progress and prepayments		1.028.497	616.090
Tangible assets	10	<u>5.175.093</u>	<u>4.751.524</u>
Investments	11	2.362	2.319
Fixed asset investments		<u>2.362</u>	<u>2.319</u>
Total non-current assets		<u>8.464.742</u>	<u>7.511.099</u>
Inventories	12	<u>3.083.153</u>	<u>2.838.395</u>
Trade receivables	13	416.010	301.430
Contract assets		4.948.496	3.734.380
Receivables from subsidiaries		7.919.494	9.811.712
Other receivables		470.913	691.979
Prepayments	14	163.272	46.937
Receivables		<u>13.918.185</u>	<u>14.586.438</u>
Cash at bank and in hand		<u>210.781</u>	<u>296.390</u>
Total current assets		<u>17.212.119</u>	<u>17.721.223</u>
Total assets		<u>25.676.861</u>	<u>25.232.322</u>

Balance sheet at 30 September 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
Equity and liabilities			
Share capital		100.000	20.000
Reserve for development expenditure		1.852.676	1.458.552
Reserve for current value of hedging		-70.328	0
Retained earnings		<u>-5.150.731</u>	<u>-426.171</u>
Equity		<u>-3.268.383</u>	<u>1.052.381</u>
Deferred tax	15	48.598	288.704
Other provisions	16	<u>7.656.853</u>	<u>6.972.619</u>
Total provisions		<u>7.705.451</u>	<u>7.261.323</u>
Financial debt		885.137	1.424.867
Other payables	17	<u>231.415</u>	<u>229.825</u>
Total non-current liabilities		<u>1.116.552</u>	<u>1.654.692</u>
Financial debt		338.965	120.689
Prepayments received from customers		8.803	17.860
Trade payables		5.398.248	4.250.485
Contract liabilities		10.217.821	7.314.509
Payables to subsidiaries		3.434.797	2.075.925
Other payables		711.261	1.468.785
Deferred income		<u>13.346</u>	<u>15.673</u>
Total current liabilities		<u>20.123.241</u>	<u>15.263.926</u>
Total liabilities		<u>21.239.793</u>	<u>16.918.618</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>25.676.861</u>	<u>25.232.322</u>
Contingencies, etc.	20		
Financial instruments	21		
Staff	22		
Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting	23		
Charges and security for loans	24		
Related parties	25		

Statement of changes in equity

	<u>Share capital</u>	<u>Reserve for development expenditure</u>	<u>Reserve for current value of hedging</u>	<u>Retained earnings</u>	<u>Total</u>
TDKK					
Equity at 1 October 2021	20.000	1.458.552	0	-426.171	1.052.381
Cash capital increase	80.000	0	0	1.520.000	1.600.000
Fair value adjustment of hedging instruments	0	0	-70.328	0	-70.328
Net profit/loss for the year	0	394.124	0	-6.244.560	-5.850.436
Equity at 30 September 2022	<u>100.000</u>	<u>1.852.676</u>	<u>-70.328</u>	<u>-5.150.731</u>	<u>-3.268.383</u>

Cash flow statement 1 October 2021 - 30 September 2022

	<u>Note</u>	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
Net profit/loss for the year		-5.850.436	421.296
Adjustments	18	792.999	1.387.691
Change in working capital	19	<u>4.240.387</u>	<u>3.422.643</u>
Cash flows from operating activities before financial income and expenses		-817.050	5.231.630
Financial income		191.222	9.062
Financial costs		<u>-10.602</u>	<u>-33.320</u>
Cash flows from operating activities		<u>-636.430</u>	<u>5.207.372</u>
Investment in intangible assets		-799.247	-848.090
Purchase of property, plant and equipment		-1.662.582	-1.317.447
Sale of property, plant and equipment		<u>81.776</u>	<u>143.626</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		<u>-2.380.053</u>	<u>-2.021.911</u>
Installment of leases		-346.798	-290.286
Cash capital increase		<u>1.600.000</u>	<u>0</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		<u>1.253.202</u>	<u>-290.286</u>
Change in cash and cash equivalents		-1.763.281	2.895.175
Cash and cash equivalents at 1. October		<u>9.403.471</u>	<u>6.508.296</u>
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>7.640.190</u>	<u>9.403.471</u>
Cash and cash equivalents are specified as follows:			
Cash at bank and in hand		210.781	296.390
Receivables from group enterprises, cashpool arrangement		<u>7.429.409</u>	<u>9.107.081</u>
Cash and cash equivalents		<u>7.640.190</u>	<u>9.403.471</u>

Notes

1 Subsequent events

Due to how the challenges in fiscal year 2022 affected SGRE A/S' equity, the company has ensured the availability of liquidity through group financing lines with the parent company to ensure that the company fulfills its obligations towards its creditors as they fall due and regularly continues its business. The company has received a capital injection of in total DKK 6.333 million.

2 Information on segments

Activities

TDKK

	Windturbine	Operation and maintenance	Total
2021/22			
Revenue	19.121.119	3.038.204	22.159.323
2020/21			
Revenue	24.156.217	2.109.187	26.265.404

Geographical

TDKK

	EMEA	North America	Other countries	Total
2021/22				
Revenue	18.472.797	411.664	3.274.862	22.159.323
2020/21				
Revenue	18.708.789	872.836	6.683.779	26.265.404

3 Other operating income

	2021/22 TDKK	2020/21 TDKK
Gain on sale of assets	7.644	7.003
Sales of electricity from windturbines	126.324	33.611
Other	2.635	193
	136.603	40.807

Notes

	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
7 Tax on profit/loss for the year		
Current tax for the year	17.346	13.257
Deferred tax for the year	-287.950	40.632
Adjustment of tax concerning previous years	64.465	-60.185
	<u>-206.139</u>	<u>-6.296</u>

Tax income increased to DKK 206 million compared to DKK 6 million in previous fiscal year, primarily due to a worse result in current year.

	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
8 Distribution of profit		
Transferred to other statutory reserves	394.124	163.400
Retained earnings	-6.244.560	257.896
	<u>-5.850.436</u>	<u>421.296</u>

Notes

9 Intangible assets

	Completed development projects	Other intangible assets	Development projects in progress	Total
TDKK				
Cost at 1 October 2021	1.440.880	30.383	2.100.746	3.572.009
Additions for the year	2.099	0	797.148	799.247
Disposals for the year	0	0	-40.203	-40.203
Transfers for the year	135.906	0	-135.906	0
Cost at 30 September 2022	<u>1.578.885</u>	<u>30.383</u>	<u>2.721.785</u>	<u>4.331.053</u>
Impairment losses and amortisation at 1 October 2021				
	744.167	30.383	40.203	814.753
Depreciation for the year	269.216	0	0	269.216
Reversal of depreciation of sold assets	0	0	-40.203	-40.203
Impairment losses and amortisation at 30 September 2022	<u>1.013.383</u>	<u>30.383</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1.043.766</u>
Carrying amount at 30 September 2022	<u><u>565.502</u></u>	<u><u>0</u></u>	<u><u>2.721.785</u></u>	<u><u>3.287.287</u></u>
Depreciated over	<u>3-5 years</u>	<u>3 years</u>	<u></u>	

Special assumptions regarding development projects

The capitalized development projects within SGRE are related to the development of new wind turbine models, software and the optimization of the components' performance for an amount of DKK 799 million. The development projects will be supporting the core of the business in the years to come as the market is searching for higher efficiency and scale of turbines.

Projects are assessed for impairment using business cases built on discounted forecasted sales including order backlog. The length of the forecasts depend on the type of technology and the expected market presence.

No impairment has been identified to new or existing projects in 2021/2022.

Notes

10 Tangible assets

	Land and buildings	Plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Assets in progress and prepayments	Total
TDKK					
Cost at 1 October 2021	3.146.197	1.677.792	4.681.537	616.090	10.121.616
Contract adjustments	-59.845	4.606	-2.256	0	-57.495
Additions for the year	93.400	26.204	724.392	869.092	1.713.088
Disposals for the year	-586	-64.564	-550.580	0	-615.730
Transfers for the year	0	37.756	432.096	-456.685	13.167
Cost at 30 September 2022	<u>3.179.166</u>	<u>1.681.794</u>	<u>5.285.189</u>	<u>1.028.497</u>	<u>11.174.646</u>
Revaluations at 1 October 2021	<u>42.403</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>42.403</u>
Revaluations at 30 September 2022	<u>42.403</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>42.403</u>
Impairment losses and depreciation at 1 October 2021	1.351.574	629.395	3.431.526	0	5.412.495
Contract adjustments	-17.215	0	-2.473	0	-19.688
Depreciation and impairment for the year	193.952	256.355	717.375	0	1.167.682
Reversal of impairment and depreciation of sold assets	-586	-34.673	-485.357	0	-520.616
Transfers for the year	0	2.050	33	0	2.083
Impairment losses and depreciation at 30 September 2022	<u>1.527.725</u>	<u>853.127</u>	<u>3.661.104</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>6.041.956</u>
Carrying amount at 30 September 2022	<u>1.693.844</u>	<u>828.667</u>	<u>1.624.085</u>	<u>1.028.497</u>	<u>5.175.093</u>
Depreciated over	<u>10-30 years</u>	<u>3-5 years</u>	<u>1-5 years</u>		
<i>Hereof right-of-use assets:</i>					
Carrying amount, IFRS 16, at 1 October 2021	632.932	867.960	32.182	0	1.533.074
Additions, IFRS 16	54.684	0	8.989	0	63.673
Depreciation, IFRS 16	-114.741	-216.793	-15.264	0	-346.798
Contract adjustments, IFRS 16	-35.408	4.606	217	0	-30.585
Carrying amount, IFRS 16, at 30 September 2022	537.467	655.773	26.124	0	1.219.364
Cost for non-capitalized leasing					
Cost of short-term rental and lease arrangements					56.854
Cost of low-value lease expenses					827

Notes

	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
11 Investments		
Cost at 1 October 2021	<u>5.399</u>	<u>5.399</u>
Cost at 30 September 2022	<u>5.399</u>	<u>5.399</u>
Revaluations at 1 October 2021	-3.080	-3.132
Received dividend	-150	-100
Profit/loss after tax	<u>193</u>	<u>152</u>
Revaluations at 30 September 2022	<u>-3.037</u>	<u>-3.080</u>
Carrying amount at 30 September 2022	<u><u>2.362</u></u>	<u><u>2.319</u></u>
	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
12 Inventories		
Raw materials and consumables	1.825.920	1.490.016
Work in progress	286.182	516.019
Finished goods and goods for resale	295.266	98.717
Prepayments for goods	<u>675.785</u>	<u>733.643</u>
	<u><u>3.083.153</u></u>	<u><u>2.838.395</u></u>

13 Receivables

In fiscal year 2022 none of the company's receivables falls due for payment after more than 1 year after the balance sheet date.

14 Prepayments

Prepayments recognised as assets include expenses incurred concerning subsequent financial years.

Notes

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
15 Deferred tax		
Provision for deferred tax at 1 October 2021	288.704	285.112
Adjustment of deferred tax in the year from income statement	-287.950	40.632
Adjustment of deferred tax prior years	68.955	-56.476
Adjustment by equity	-21.111	19.436
Provision for deferred tax at 30 September 2022	<u>48.598</u>	<u>288.704</u>
Provisions for deferred tax on:		
Intangible assets	331.378	444.709
Property, plant and equipment	-125.140	54.575
Investments	-16	-16
Current assets	364.620	540.874
Provisions	-217.821	-413.058
Financial instruments relating to future cash flows	31.128	50.044
Liabilities other than provisions	-335.551	-350.097
Tax loss carry-forward	0	-38.327
	<u>48.598</u>	<u>288.704</u>

Net deferred tax liabilities in fiscal year 2022 consisted of DKK 49 million relating to temporary differences on intangible assets, current assets and liabilities other than provisions.

Notes

	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
16 Other provisions		
Balance at beginning of year at 1 October 2021	6.972.619	7.215.869
Reversal of provisions	-1.509.567	-1.392.699
New provisions	5.067.984	2.641.299
Usage of provisions	-2.696.194	-1.485.410
Accretion and changes in interest rates of non-current provisions	<u>-177.989</u>	<u>-6.440</u>
Balance at 30 September 2022	<u>7.656.853</u>	<u>6.972.619</u>

The expected due dates of other provisions are:

Within one year	3.569.970	2.685.732
Between 1 and 5 years	<u>4.086.883</u>	<u>4.286.887</u>
	<u>7.656.853</u>	<u>6.972.619</u>

Due to the nature there are uncertainties related to the warranty provision. Calculation consist of estimated repair costs and estimated failure rates which are based on actual.

17 Other payables

Of the company's payables, DKK 231.415 million (fiscal year 2021: DKK 229.825 million) is due to the New Holiday Act and falls due for payment after more than 1 year after the balance sheet date.

	<u>2021/22</u> TDKK	<u>2020/21</u> TDKK
18 Cash flow statement - adjustments		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	1.438.981	1.530.142
Change in other provisions	-478.657	-239.658
Other adjustments	<u>-167.325</u>	<u>97.207</u>
	<u>792.999</u>	<u>1.387.691</u>

Notes

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
19 Cash flow statement - change in working capital		
Change in inventories	-244.758	263.267
Change in receivables	-1.009.419	1.636.572
Changes in short- & long-term liabilities	5.564.892	1.441.966
Changes to unrealised hedging items	-70.328	80.838
	<u>4.240.387</u>	<u>3.422.643</u>

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
20 Contingencies, etc.		
Total future non-capitalized lease payments:		
Other rent and lease liabilities	<u>60.263</u>	<u>52.182</u>
	<u>60.263</u>	<u>52.182</u>

Guarantees to customers and suppliers provided by third parties, the company's bank and financial connections.	1.391.352	1.176.298
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In addition DKK 20.207 million (fiscal year 2021: DKK 13.428 million) is guaranteed by SFS/Siemens AG/SGRE S.A., which can be subject to recourse.

Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy S.A., Spain has issued a letter of comfort.

Other commitments

As from the income year 2012, the company is jointly and severally liable together with other jointly taxed danish entities for payment of tax on the joint taxation income as well as withholding taxes.

Notes

21 Financial instruments

In order to hedge recognised and non-recognised financial transactions, Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S uses forward exchange contracts.

Currency	Expected future payments (net)	Hedged by forward contracts	Net position
	TDKK	TDKK	TDKK
EUR	11.426.409	11.444.017	-17.608
CNY	-766.415	-764.096	-2.319
USD	-922.169	-919.732	-2.437
GBP	-413.202	-426.188	12.986
Others	-12.394	-32.480	20.086
	9.312.229	9.301.521	10.708

At year end, the company's unrealised exchange gains totaled to DKK 174,5 million before tax and DKK 136,1 million after tax.

The year's change in unrealised exchange gains totals DKK 161,1 million after tax, of which a loss of DKK 74,8 million is taken to equity and a gain of DKK 235,9 million is recognised in the income statement.

Raw material contracts

At year end, an unrealised exchange loss on raw material contracts totaled DKK 38,9 million.

Notes

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
22 Staff		
Wages and Salaries	3.317.592	3.238.655
Pensions	265.499	256.085
Other social security expenses	89.352	73.935
Other staff expenses	<u>99.761</u>	<u>73.535</u>
	<u>3.772.204</u>	<u>3.642.210</u>
Including remuneration to the executive board:		
Executive Board	<u>8.294</u>	<u>10.947</u>
	<u>8.294</u>	<u>10.947</u>
Average number of employees	<u>5.576</u>	<u>5.507</u>

In 2021/22 one member of the supervisory board have been provided with a company car amounting to TDKK 156 (fiscal year 2021: TDKK 136)

Notes

Long-term incentive

The General Shareholders' Meeting held by parent company, SGRE S.A, on:

- March 23, 2018 approved a Long-Term Incentive Plan for the period between 2018 and 2020. The settlement period of the Plan falls within fiscal years 2021, 2022 and 2023.
- March 17, 2021 approved a Long-Term Incentive Plan for the period between 2021 and 2023. The settlement periods of the Plan falls within fiscal years 2024, 2025 and 2026

The Long-Term Incentive Plan includes the delivery of shares of parent company linked to the achievement of certain strategic objectives after measurement periods of 3 years. This Long-Term Incentive Plan is addressed to the Chief Executive Officer, Top Management, certain Managers and employees of Siemens Gamesa and, where appropriate, of subsidiaries of the Siemens Gamesa Group. The Plan has a duration of 5 years divided into three independent cycles with a measurement period of 3 years each.

For all three cycles, the delivery of shares is subject to both the fulfilment of a service condition as well as the fulfilment of several performance vesting conditions. In particular, for Cycle FY2021 and Cycle FY2022, such performance vesting conditions include both market-related conditions and non-market conditions based on the following:

- Total Shareholder Return (hereinafter, “TSR” – market condition) of Siemens Gamesa compared with the TSR of the company Vestas Wind System A/S (“Vestas”).
- Earnings per Share ratio (hereinafter, “EPS” – non-market condition): degree of achievement of the averaged EPS values actually reached by Siemens Gamesa during the years of the Cycle, compared with the budgeted EPS in the business plan.
- Environmental, Social and Governance (“ESG” – non-market condition)

To measure the fair value at grant date, the Siemens Gamesa Group uses the Monte Carlo stochastic model in order to determine said fair value, considering the probability of achieving the relevant objectives for the awards that are subject to market conditions. To value awards that are subject to non-market conditions and that have a fixed term, the Group uses the Black Scholes valuation model.

The Long-Term Incentive plan has been debited in “Staff” costs and credited “Retained Earnings” under equity (2.4 mDKK in 2021/22 vs 2.4 mDKK in 2020/21).

Notes

	<u>2021/22</u>	<u>2020/21</u>
	TDKK	TDKK
23 Fee to auditors appointed at the general meeting		
EY Godkendt Revisionspartnerselskab:		
Fee for statutory audit	2.763	2.026
Other assurance engagements	<u>185</u>	<u>131</u>
	<u>2.948</u>	<u>2.157</u>

24 Charges and security for loans

No charges or security for loans have been placed at year end.

25 Related parties

Related parties include the supervisory and executive boards and the executive officers as well as the family members of these persons.

Parent company (100% owner of SGRE A/S):

Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy S.A., Zamudio, Bizkaia Parque Tecnológico, Edificio 222, Spain.

SGRE A/S is included in Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy S.A. Spain consolidated Financial Statement.

Subsidiaries and foreign branches

Siemens Gamesa Energy Tajdidpazir, Iran (99,98%).

The company has permanent establishments in both China and South Africa.

Notes

25 Related parties (continued)

Transactions

Transactions with companies and branches regarding construction contracts in other countries take place on an arm's length basis.

Transactions with parent company

Purchase of goods/services - TDKK 194.590

Sale of goods/services - TDKK 50.972

Interest income - TDKK 7.718

Interest expenses - TDKK 5.804

Fee expenses related to guaranties - TDKK 197.666

Receivables from parent company - TDKK 7.509.145

Payables to parent company - TDKK 463.100

Transactions with other group companies

Purchase of goods/services - TDKK 13.066.618

Sale of goods/services - TDKK 21.420.492

Received dividends - TDKK 126

Fee expenses related to guaranties - TDKK 523

Receivables from other group companies - TDKK 2.333.669

Payables to other group companies - TDKK 4.899.014

Tangible assets purchased from other group companies - TDKK 54.242

Inventories sold to other group companies - TDKK 1.152.809

Remuneration to the Executive and Supervisory board is disclosed in note 22.