GEEN Holding, a.s.

Consolidated Financial Report

As of and for the year ended 31 December 2021

GEEN Holding, a.s.
Klimentská 1216/46, Prague 1
Ident.Nr.: 28916794
Legal form: Joint stock company

Subject of business:	Production, trade and services not listed in Annexes 1 to 3 of the Trade Licensing Act, Production, installation, repair of electrical machinery and apparatus, electronic and telecommunications equipment, Sale of chemicals and chemical mixtures classified as highly toxic and toxic.

Balance sheet date: 31 December 2021
Date of preparation of the report: 19 December 2022

CONTENT

A. STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As of 31 December

In thousands of CZK	**Note**	**2021**	**2020**
Assets			
Intangible fixed assets		26 071	31 784
Tangible fixed assets	1.1	4 979 924	5 371 780
Advance payments and other receivables		64 795	73 906
Non-current assets		**5 070 790**	**5 477 470**
Inventories		14 661	21 482
Trade receivables		75 900	53 122
Other receivables		238 315	224 471
Cash and cash equivalents		337 924	307 410
Prepayments		30 008	50 226
Current assets		**696 808**	**656 711**
Total assets		**5 767 598**	**6 134 181**

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STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION (CONTINUED)

As of 31 December *In thousands of CZK*	**Note**	**2021**	**2020**
Equity			
Share capital		7 800	7 800
Other capital funds		230 160	230 160
Revaluation reserve		1 642 236	1 675 391
Reserves from profit		- 4 355	- 1 002
Loss of the current period		- 325 369	- 98 911
Retained earnings		- 240 498	- 154 166
Total equity		**1 309 974**	**1 659 272**
Liabilities			
Bonds issued	2.2	1 523 183	1 505 775
Bank loans, non-current part	2.1	846 724	1 018 961
Other non-current payables		202 575	25 319
Deferred tax liabilities	2.3	436 926	502 272
Non-current liabilities		**3 009 408**	**3 052 327**
Bonds issued	2.2	667 281	493 611
Bank loans, current part	2.1	145 317	142 968
Trade payables		74 110	61 847
Advances received		152 520	93 341
Accrued liabilities		15 103	19 180
Other current payables		483 805	628 947
Current liabilities		**1 538 136**	**1 439 894**
Total liabilities		**4 547 544**	**4 492 221**
Minority interests		**- 89 920**	**-17 312**
Total equity and liabilities		**5 767 598**	**6 134 181**

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B. STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

For the year ended 31 December *In thousands of CZK*	**Note**	**2021**	**2020**
Revenues from the sale of electricity		660 093	490 313
Revenues from the sale of goods		361 948	201 212
Revenues from sales	3.1	**1 022 041**	**691 525**
Costs of goods sold		345 504	145 009
Costs of materials and energy		183 570	163 831
Costs of purchased services		106 133	96 997
Change in inventories of own production (cost (+) / income (-))		597	-3 148
Other operating income		27 985	43 722
Personnel costs		79 400	68 101
Other operating expenses		132 772	23 557
Depreciation		217 854	173 457
Operating result		**-15 804**	**67 443**
Interest income		1 919	4 670
Interest expense	3.2	240 511	198 596
Adjustments and financial provisions (cost (+) / income (-))		83 249	-51 352
Other financial expenses - net		249	28 714
Financial result		**- 322 090**	**- 171 288**
Net result before taxes		**- 337 894**	**- 103 845**
Current income tax		25 231	18 733
Deferred income tax (cost (+) / income (-))		2 284	- 11 099
Net result after tax		**- 365 409**	**- 111 479**
Net result attributable to minority interests		- 40 040	- 12 568
Net result for accounting period (without minority interests)		**- 325 369**	**- 98 911**
Other comprehensive income			
Revaluation of tangible fixed assets		- 71 534	319 240
Other comprehensive income total		**- 71 534**	**319 240**
Total comprehensive income		**- 396 903**	**220 329**

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C. GENERAL INFORMATION

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE COMPANY AND OF THE GROUP

1.1 Description of the company

Company:	GEEN Holding a.s. (hereinafter referred to as the "Company")
Identification number:	28916794
Date of Establishment:	The Company was set up by the Articles of association on 2.6.2009 and registered into commercial register on 16.6.2009.
Registered Office:	Klimentská 1216/46, Praha 1
Legal form:	Joint stock company
Subject of business:	Production, trade and services not listed in Annexes 1 to 3 of the Trade Licensing Act, Production, installation, repair of electrical machinery and apparatus, electronic and telecommunications equipment, Sale of chemicals and chemical mixtures classified as highly toxic and toxic.
Trade Register File Nr:	Section B 15361, entry of the Commercial Register kept by the Regional Court in Prague
Country of incorporation:	Czech Republic
Accounting period:	1 January 2021 – 31 December 2021

1.2 Members of the statutory bodies in the course of the accounting period

The Board of Directors members are:

Name	Function	From (date)	To (date)
Ing. Aleš Mokrý	Chairman of the Board of Directors	1.1.2021	21.4.2021
Aleš Mokrý	Member/Chairman of the Board of Directors	21.4.2021	31.12.2021
Petr Dezort	Member of the Board of Directors	31.5.2021	31.12.2021

The Supervisory Board members are:

Name	Function	From (date)	To (date)
Mgr. Roman Klimus	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	1.1.2021	31.5.2021
Ing. Tomáš Smutný	Member of the Supervisory Board	1.1.2021	31.5.2021
Ing. Martin Karafiát	Chairman of the Supervisory Board	31.5.2021	31.12.2021
Mgr. Michal Guniš	Member of the Supervisory Board	31.5.2021	31.12.2021

1.3 Shareholders

The company is ultimately owned by several Czech natural persons.

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1.4 Group structure - consolidation unit

The company GEEN Holding, a.s. owns shares in the following companies, which it consolidates accordingly (all companies hereinafter also referred to as the “Group”).

INFORMATION ABOUT SUBSIDIARIES AS AT 31.12.2021	PLACE OF ESTABLISHMENT AND OPERATION	PROPERTY SHARE WITH VOTING RIGHT	METHOD OF CONSOLIDATION
GenChem s.r.o.	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
GEEN Rent s.r.o.	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
GEEN CJ a.s.*	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
GEEN OBNOVITELNÉ ZDROJE s.r.o. *	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
General Energy Leasing s.r.o.	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
GEEN Development a.s.	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
GEEN Sale a.s.	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
General Energy a.s.	Brno, Czech Republic	51,00%	Full
Radvanická sluneční s.r.o.	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
Rouchovanská sluneční s.r.o.	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
Water – Energy s.r.o.	Brno, Czech Republic	100,00%	Full
Template Slovakia s.r.o.	Bratislava, Slovakia	100,00%	Full
Enerslov s.r.o.	Bratislava, Slovakia	100,00%	Full
GEEN Georgia LLC [1]	Georgia	92,00%	Full
Jonouli 1 LLC [1]	Georgia	76,00%	Full
Jonouli 2 LLC[1]	Georgia	76,00%	Full
Energana Gospic 1 d.o.o.	Šopot, Croatia	100,00%	Full
GEEN Kyrgyzstan	Kyrgyzstan	85,00%	Full
ENERGANA BENKOVAC d.o.o.	Šopot Croatia	100,00%	Full
ENERGANA ŽUPANJA d.o.o.	Županja, Croatia	100,00%	Full
MVE spol s.r.o.	Bratislava, Slovakia	100,00%	Full
Energija Virovitica d.o.o.	Županja, Croatia	100,00%	Full
Woodburn Capital d.o.o.	Županja, Croatia	60,00%	Full
PELETI B2E d.o.o.	Županja, Croatia	100,00%	Full

* consolidation units not included in the consolidation group due to insignificance

[1] consolidated results

The organisation chart of the Group is provided as appendix to the notes to this consolidated financial report.

1.5 Employees

In 2021, the Group had 130 employees and in 2020 it had 107 employees (in both years this is the average full-time employee equivalent).

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1.6 Territorial overview of the Group's production capacities

Country	Type	Company	Performance (MW)
CZ	solar	GEEN obnovitelné zdroje	7,8 MW
CZ	water	GEEN obnovitelné zdroje	0,5 MW
SK	solar	Template Slovakia	1,0 MW
CZ	solar	Radvanická sluneční	0,3 MW
CZ	solar	Rouchovanská sluneční	0,6 MW
SK	water	Enerslov	0,4 MW
SK	water	MVE	0,3 MW
GE	water	Jonouli 1	1,9 MW
GE	water	Jonouli 2	in construction
CZ	water	Water-Energy	1,5 MW
HR	biomass	Energana Benkovac	4,9 MW
HR	biomass	Energana Županja	4,9 MW
HR	biomass	Energana Gospic	4,9 MW
TOTAL			**29,0 MW**

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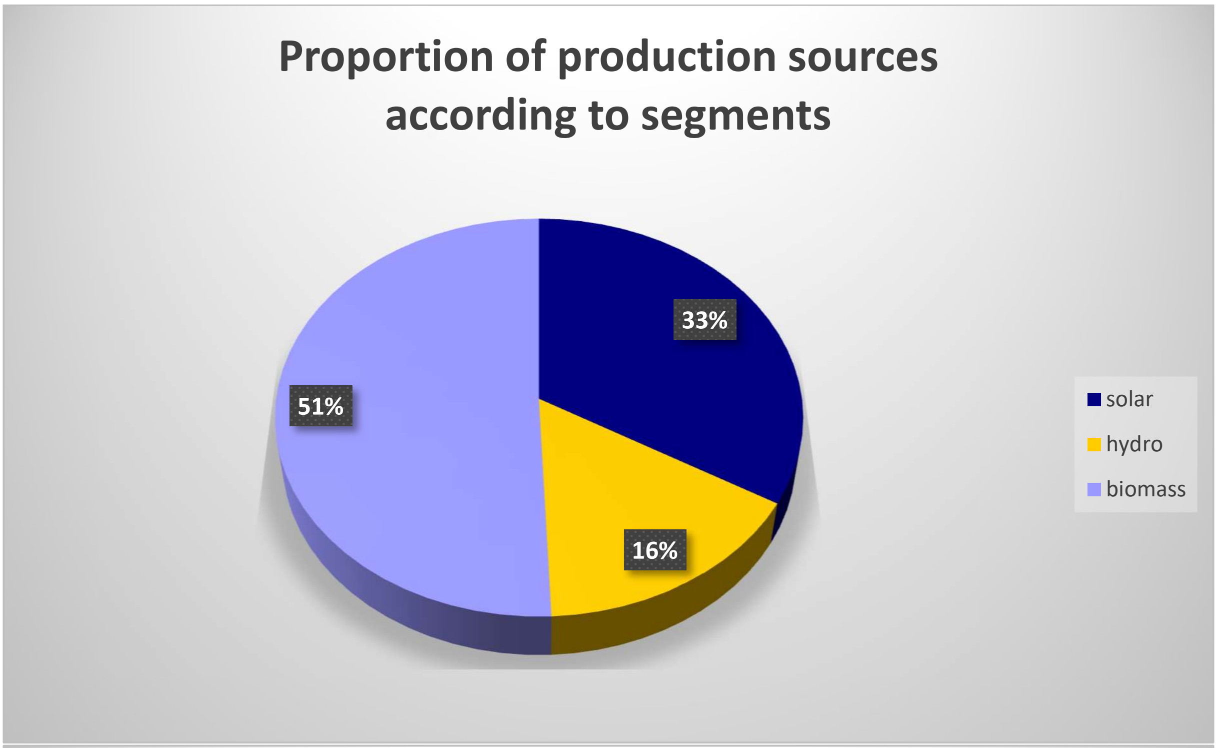
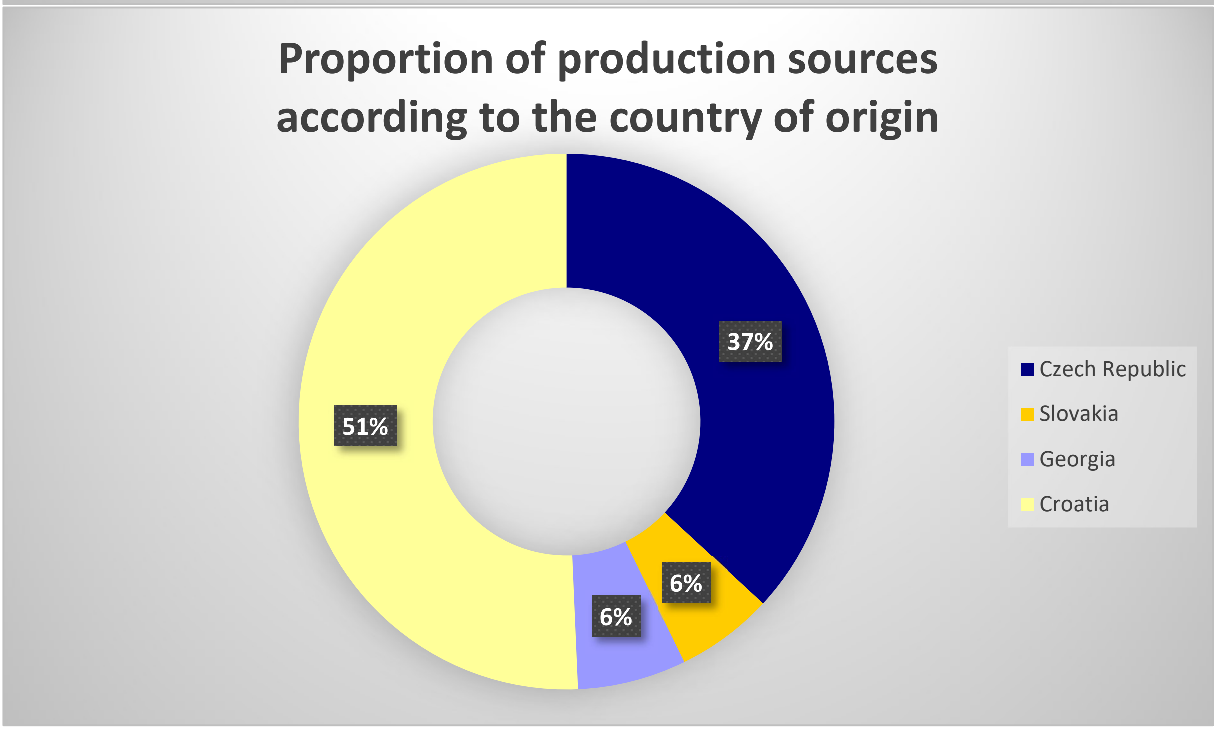

Proportion of production sources according to segments
33%
51%
16%
solar
hydro
biomass


Proportion of production sources according to the country of origin
37%
51%
6%
6%
Czech Republic
Slovakia
Georgia
Croatia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2. ACCOUNTING FRAMEWORK AND GENERAL INFORMATION FOR THE PREPARATION OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The attached "pro-forma" consolidated financial report of the Company was prepared in accordance with the accounting principles of the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted by the EU. It does not represent a full set of consolidated financial statements in accordance with IFRS, which would have to contain the required statements and disclosures, however, the Statement of Financial Position and the Statement of Comprehensive Income have been prepared in accordance with the IFRS accounting principles.

The accounting period for 2021 is the period of twelve months from 1 January 2021 to 31 December 2021.

This financial report is presented in thousands of CZK (rounded according to generally accepted methods).

The purpose of preparation of this Consolidated Financial Report using the IFRS accounting principles is to provide a more realistic picture of assets and liabilities of the Group, as compared to the consolidated financial statements prepared using the Czech accounting guidelines, to be used by the current and potential users.

3. ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Functional currency

The Group determined CZK as its functional currency in accordance with IAS 21.

Business operations in foreign currency

The Group records foreign currency transactions at the exchange rate of the date of transaction. Any resulting foreign currency gains or losses are recognised in the income statement of the relevant fiscal year. Utilized foreign currencies are EUR, HRK, USD and GEL.

The foreign currency translation of balances in foreign currencies and of business operations (transactions) was done using the exchange rates as of the balance sheet date. The following exchange rates were used:

FX rates CZK	quantity	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
EUR	1	24,860	26,245
HRK	1	3,264	3,477
USD	1	21,951	21,387
GEL	1	7,155	6,554

Sensitivity analysis

Power plants owned by the Group benefit from public support for renewable energy sources. Revenues of power plants depend on the amount of the selling price of electricity in the Czech Republic, for example Green Bonus. Therefore, a change in the selling price may lead to fluctuations in power plants revenues.

The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the power plant revenues to a change in the selling price for individual types of renewable energy sources. For example, with constant production and an increase in selling price of electricity from photovoltaic power plants by 3%, or 8% would increase revenues by 4,2 Mio CZK, or 11,3 Mio CZK. On the contrary, a decrease in the selling price would lead to a corresponding decrease in revenues.

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Sensitivity analysis (continued)

		Relative change of selling price				
		-10,0%	-5,0%	0.0%	3,0%	8,0%
Change in revenue	solar	-14 079 184 CZK	-7 039 592 CZK	0 CZK	4 223 755 CZK	11 263 347 CZK
	water	-1 217 427 CZK	-608 713 CZK	0 CZK	365 228 CZK	973 941 CZK
	biomass	-49 814 204 CZK	-24 907 102 CZK	0 CZK	14 944 261 CZK	39 851 363 CZK

Some of the Group's production facilities operate in markets abroad, therefore the Group's revenues are also affected by the exchange rate of the currencies. The table below illustrates the sensitivity of the Group's revenues to a change in the exchange rates of individual currencies.

		Change in the exchange rate of the relevant foreign currency against CZK				
		-10,0%	-5,0%	0.0%	3,0%	8,0%
Change in revenue	EUR	-1 278 608 CZK	-639 304 CZK	0 CZK	383 582 CZK	1 022 886 CZK
	HRK	-49 814 204 CZK	-24 907 102 CZK	0 CZK	14 944 261 CZK	39 851 363 CZK
	GEL	-324 311 CZK	-162 156 CZK	0 CZK	97 293 CZK	259 449 CZK

Determining the fair value of the tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are remeasured to fair value in accordance with international asset valuation standards issued by the European Association of Appraisers. The Group's valuations of non-current assets are based on IAS 16, which allows the use of either the cost model or the fair value revaluation model.

The company has decided to use the fair value revaluation model, using expert valuation reports performed by external qualified experts to revalue fixed assets.

The basis of the value of the reported assets is the market value, by which the external valuation experts understand the estimated amount for which, based on a proper offer, the assets should be exchanged on the valuation date between a voluntary buyer and a voluntary seller who are unrelated and act in self-interest, with both parties having an interest in carrying out the transaction, approaching it prudently and without pressure. Furthermore, the going concern of the company´s business activity is assumed.

Qualified estimates of fair values are determined primarily on the basis of the discounted cash flow model, and certain assumptions were used to determine them.

Renewable energy is a key part of the long-term strategy of the European Commission, an institution of the European Union („EU"), as evidenced by its "Energy Roadmap 2050" (COM (2011) 0885). This plan contains carbon reduction scenarios in the energy sector, which aim at at least a 30% share of energy from renewable sources by 2030.

From the above facts, it is assumed that the share of renewable sources in total energy production will increase and we assume that this trend will continue to be supported by selling price subsidies.

A possible change in the amount of subsidies for electricity selling prices in future years could have a significant effect on the fair value of power plants and also a significant effect on the value of the group's equity. The management of the Group will evaluate this fact at regular intervals.

Photovoltaic power plants – the Czech Republic and Slovakia

Selling prices of electricity from photovoltaic power plants in the Czech Republic are supported by subsidies for a period of 20 years of their operation. Based on the facts described above, the Group's management expects that the support of selling price subsidies will continue after the end of this 20-year period. On this basis, a model of future discounted cash flows was built, which is used to calculate the fair value of the Group's non-current fixed assets.

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Determining the fair value of the tangible fixed assets (continued)

Small hydro power plants – the Czech Republic and Slovakia

Selling prices of electricity produced by hydro power plants in the Czech Republic and Slovakia that are owned by the Group are supported by subsidies over agreed, usually long-term periods. The selling prices equal or are two times higher than the market price of electricity. The Group's management expects appropriate support even after the initial agreed period, especially with respect to the above-mentioned conceptual framework of the EU. Based on this the model of discounted cash flows was built which is used to calculate fair value of the Group's fixed assets.

Biomass power plants – Croatia

The Group received subsidy support for purchase prices of electricity from biomass power plants in Croatia for the period of 14 years. The Group management expects on the basis of facts described above that the support with purchase price subsidies will continue in the selected amount even after this 14-year period which is led by 2 basic facts. First, the power plants will continue to be operational (during operation its proper maintenance is assumed) and, second, the fact that Croatia as a member of the EU is properly linked to the above-mentioned strategy of the EU. Based on this, the model of discounted cash flows was built which is used to calculate fair value of the Group's fixed assets.

Small hydro power plants – Georgia

The purchase prices of electricity from small hydroelectric power plants in Georgia are in relation to market electricity prices. During 2022 it is expected to start free trade in the wholesale of electricity based on the relevant Decision of the Georgian Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development which is based on the requirements of the Association Agreements between Georgia and the European Union. The liberalisation should strengthen market pricing of electricity and link the price to the surrounding influences, among other with electricity price in Turkey.

Useful life of individual types of power plants are set as follows:

Photovoltaic power plants	30 years
Biomass power plants	30 years
Small hydropower plants – buildings	30 – 35 years
Small hydropower plants – equipment	15 – 30 years

Receivables and other financial assets

Trade receivables from the provision of services or goods sold, other receivables and other financial assets are measured initially at fair value, and thereafter at amortised cost, applying the effective interest-rate method with deduction for any reduction for impairments.

Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest expenses and other costs which occur in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs are recognized using the effective interest method.

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Financial assets

In accordance with IFRS 9, financial assets shall be classified in three categories: (i) measured at amortised cost, (ii) fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and (iii) fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). The classification of financial assets under IFRS 9 is generally based on the business model in which a financial asset is managed and on its contractual cash flow characteristics. As financial instruments measured at amortized cost qualify only those, whose business model gives rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interests (SPPI –"solely payments of principal and interest"). All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss. For equity instruments that are not held/managed for trading purposes, an option for recognition of changes in the Other Comprehensive Income is given.

Other financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities, such as trade payables, are assigned to the category "financial liabilities at amortised cost" (FLAC) and measured upon receipt at fair value, and thereafter at amortised acquisition cost.

Interest bearing liabilities

All loans and bonds are initially recognized at fair value less directly attributable transaction cost. After initial recognition, loans and bonds are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Liabilities from the pledge of loans and bonds are set up individually for each property.

Derivative financial instruments

The Group uses financial derivatives to hedge against risks. In particular, it entered into variable rate loan agreements and subsequently entered into fixed interest rate swaps with creditors. The Group accounts for swaps as trading derivatives.

Impairment

In accordance with IAS 36, the Group performs impairment tests when there are indications that an asset may be impaired. The Group determines the recoverable amount, which is the higher of the fair value less the cost of selling and value in use. If the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the recoverable amount, the difference is recognised as an impairment loss. If there is an indication that the reasons for impairment no longer exist or have decreased, the impairment loss is reversed to the carrying amount of the respective asset.

Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognised if the Group has legal or constructive obligations towards a third party due to a past event and the obligation is likely to lead to an outflow of funds. Such provisions are stated at the value which can be determined by the best possible estimate at the time the financial statements are prepared.

Current taxes

The income tax expense for the accounting period is calculated from the taxable income using the tax rate enacted and applicable in the Czech Republic, Slovakia, Croatia and Georgia. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at amounts which are expected to be received from or paid to the respective tax authority.

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Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recognized on all temporary differences between the tax values of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statements. Deferred tax asset is recognized only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which it can be utilised.

Deferred tax is measured at the enacted tax rates that are expected to apply to the year when the underlying asset or liability will be settled.

Operating lease contracts

The Group has reported the relevant operating lease agreements in accordance with IFRS 16. For the reporting of operating lease agreements, the Group has chosen to report only newly concluded contracts after 1 January 2019 in accordance with IFRS 16.

Recognition of revenues

Revenues from sale of electric energy are recorded in the period, to which they relate. Contractual incentives are not used.

Dividend income

The Company recognizes dividend income when the shareholder's right to receive payment arises.

Judgments and estimates

When preparing the financial statements, the Group's management uses judgments and estimates. These judgments and estimates affect the recognition and value of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and the information given in the notes.

Judgments and estimates of the fair value of fixed assets carry the risk that they may lead to significant adjustments in their value. The fair value of the asset is determined based on a qualified estimate determined by an independent expert. Qualified estimates are determined based on the discounted cash flow model. The preparation of this estimate involves the use of assumptions such as government support for the purchase prices of energy produced from renewable sources. A change in these assumptions may lead to an increase or decrease in the value of fixed assets. More information on these assumptions is provided above in the section describing accounting policies for fixed assets.

Standards and interpretations announced, but not yet adopted by the EU

The following changes or revisions to standards and interpretations had been announced as of the balance sheet date, but have not yet been adopted by the EU, and are therefore not applicable. These standards will therefore either not be relevant for the Company or they will not have a significant impact on its consolidated financial report:

Standard	Description of an upcoming change in accounting rules
IAS 16 – Property, plant and equipment Effective date in the EU – 1 January 2022	Income before intended use The amendment to the IAS 16 standard in respect to the income before intended use section stipulates that it is not possible to reduce the purchase price of land, buildings and equipment by any income from the sale of items before they are brought to the condition necessary for the use of the asset. Revenues from the sale of such items are therefore part of the economic result.
IAS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Assets and Contingent Liabilities Effective date in the EU – 1 January 2022	Onerous contracts – costs of fulfilling the contract The amendments provide that the costs of fulfilling the contract include costs that are directly related to the contract. These can be either incremental costs for fulfilling the contract or allocation of other costs that are directly related to the fulfilment of the contracts.
IFRS 3 – Business combinations Effective date in the EU – 1 January 2022	Link to Conceptual Framework Amendments updating the standard's references to the Conceptual Framework for Financial Reporting, without changing the requirements for business combinations.
IAS 1 – Preparation and publication of financial statements Effective date in the EU – 1 January 2023	Classification of liabilities as short-term and long-term The amendments relate to the reporting of liabilities and specify that the classification of liabilities into short-term and long-term should be based on the rights that exist at the end of the accounting period. Disclosure of accounting rules Adjustments to assist companies in deciding which accounting rules to disclose. An accounting entity is required to disclose significant (material) information about its accounting rules instead of substantial accounting rules.
IAS 8 – Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimates and errors Effective date in the EU – 1 January 2023	Definition of accounting estimates The amendments relate to the definition of accounting estimates, which will help entities differentiate between accounting rules and accounting estimates. Changes in accounting rules must be applied retrospectively, while changes in accounting estimates are reported prospectively.
IAS 12 – Income Taxes Effective date in the EU – 1 January 2023	Deferred tax related to assets and liabilities arising from a single transaction The amendment allows for an additional exemption from the initial reporting exemption. According to the amendments, an entity will not apply the exemption on initial reporting for transactions that result in the same taxable and deductible temporary differences.
IFRS 17 – Insurance contracts Effective date in the EU – 1 January 2023	The new standard represents a complete and thorough revision of insurance contract records. The standard establishes the principles for the recognition, valuation, presentation and disclosure of issued insurance contracts, held reinsurance contracts and investment contracts with elements of directorship that the accounting entity issues.

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4. INVESTMENT OBJECTIVE AND INVESTMENT POLICY

The objective of the Group is to increase the value of the managed assets in the long term by investing in the following assets and activities:

a. Production facilities in the field of renewable energy.

b. Possible follow-up activities, such as the sale of electricity and gas to end consumers, service activities for external customers and additional production, such as the use of residual heat.

5. INFORMATION ON RISKS, RISK PROFILE

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or a counterparty fails to keep their obligations resulting in the financial loss of the Group – The credit risk should be primarily based on the failure by entities with payments to the Group to fulfil their obligations.

The Group primarily minimises those risks by screening its counterparties, by setting the limits on the amounts of receivables due from individual counterparties and by appropriate contractual arrangements.

Loans are provided exclusively to companies within the group. Total credit risk is represented by the data presented for financial assets (loans, receivables, funds) in the statement of financial position.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that financial liabilities cannot be settled at the time they are payable. An important aspect in managing of the liquidity risk is to secure necessary cash position to be able to pay the Group's financial liabilities when they are due. The Group manages its liquidity position by monitoring expected and actual cash inflows and outflows on a regular basis. Further the Group maintains cash and liquid deposits to meet the unexpected liabilities.

The maturity of bonds and bank loans in the coming years is set out in sections 2.1 and 2.2 in the notes to this financial report.

Currency risk

Currency risk is a subset of market risk, when the value of assets and liabilities is denominated in a foreign currency and may be affected by a change in the exchange rate.

The inflow of production revenues, the interest bearing liabilities, as well as other business transactions of the Group, are generated from foreign currencies in EUR, HRK and GEL, but the related costs are also denominated in these currencies. Therefore, the Group has no significant currency risk exposure.

The following table summarizes the Group's exposure to currency risk (ths. CZK):

Currency risk	Assets		Liabilities		Net exposure	
	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020
EUR	1 145	545	522 379	35 703	-521 234	-35 158
HRK	80 580	50 720	746 679	853 679	-666 099	-802 959
GEL	4 663	4 240	591	198	4 072	4 042
Total	**86 388**	**55 505**	**1 269 649**	**889 580**	**-1 183 261**	**-834 076**

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Market risk and property-specific risk

The value of the recorded property may decrease or increase, with the return on the initially invested amount not guaranteed. Given possible unforeseeable deviations primarily in the financial markets, the Group cannot guarantee achieving the targets set. A previous performance of the Group does not guarantee the same performance in a future period.

Risks associated with the economic development - The Group's property may be susceptible to economic slowdowns or recessions, which could lead to financial losses and a decrease in revenues, earnings and assets. It is primarily a change in the amount of support that may occur in a given situation. However, the individual key assets of the Group have long-term purchase price agreements with state entities that appropriately influence this risk; any changes in the amount of support can be described as non-systemic.

An economic slowdown or recession, in addition to other economic and non-economic factors such as the rate of growth of the economy, the level of inflation, etc., could have a negative impact on the values of the Group's property, as they are also appropriately linked to the macroeconomic situation.

Market risks, arising from the effect of changes of the overall market developments on the prices and values of the individual types of the Group's assets – The development of exchange rates, interest rates, credit spreads and, where appropriate, other market indicators always has an impact on the value of assets in general. The degree of this influence depends on the exposure of the Group's assets to those risks (such as collection of sales in foreign currencies or liabilities in foreign currencies, etc.).

Settlement risk – This risk primarily consists of counterparty's failure when a transaction should be settled. These risks are primarily minimised by selecting credible counterparties, by settling investment instrument transactions within reliable settlement systems and, in the case of transactions with assets, by using quality legal instruments to govern such transactions.

Risk of insufficient liquidity, based on a certain asset of the Group not being cashed in time at a reasonable price – Given the nature of the market with energy generation plants, which form a substantial portion of the Group's assets, we need to point out that sale an immovable property in an effort to obtain the best price requires significant amount of time. In an extreme scenario, the liquidity risk may lead to a liquidity crisis.

Currency risk, where the value of assets or liabilities may be affected by a change in the exchange rate – Currency risk is a subset of market risks, which are described above.

Risk associated with the Group's investment specialisation in certain industries, countries or regions, other parts of the market or certain types of assets – The investment specialisation of the Group in the energy industry sector, including primary specialization in the production of renewable resources in the countries in which Group operates or intends to operate involves a systematic risk, when the development in this sector influences a significant portion of the Group's portfolio. This systematic risk is addressed by diversification, i.e. the distribution of investments, or by incorporating of less risky segments, respectively orientation towards higher administrative units, such as the European Union, which help to mitigate the risk.
Last but not least, it is necessary to mention the dependence on climatic conditions (selected production sources are used to produce electricity according to the intensity of sunlight, or sufficient flow on water streams).

This risk is addressed by a suitable mix.

Concentration risk - The Group operates exclusively in the energy market, primarily with renewable energy resources, and its economic results depend on the stability of the market environment, the stability of public support and possibly technological developments and competitive advantages resulting therefrom.

A considerable part of the Group's portfolio is of the same usage (production of electricity from renewable resources), which leads to a concentration risk. Acquisitions of production assets with alternative resources and then the partial sale of electricity produced in their own companies to end consumers leading to a lower of concentration risk. The risk is reduced by further development of these 2 variants, and thus ensuring a higher degree of diversification, or by closing the production vertical.

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D. NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1.1 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets were valued using the discounted cash flow method.
Expert valuation is done once a year by an independent valuation expert for the purposes of the annual financial statements as of 31 December. Management of the Group provides the independent expert with the required information and assumptions.

Non-current fixed assets	Land	Buildings	Technology & equipment	Vehicles and fittings	Unfinished investments	Total
Acquisition prices						
As at 31.12.2019	**15 458**	**910 383**	**2 618 039**	**18 518**	**269 342**	**3 831 740**
Additions	58 087	608 708	1 088 086	10 645	0	1 765 526
Disposals / Transfers	0	169 520	- 117	- 5 443	- 169 520	- 5 560
Revaluation	0	60 856	333 267	0	0	394 123
Exchange differences	- 20	- 9 548	16 033	- 171	3 414	9 708
As at 31.12.2020	**73 525**	**1 739 919**	**4 055 308**	**23 549**	**103 236**	**5 995 537**
Additions / Transfers	4 567	43 476	109 330	6 928	- 97 974	66 327
Disposals	0	- 34	- 3 375	- 1 911	0	- 5 320
Revaluation	0	- 184 582	0	0	0	- 184 582
Exchange differences	- 542	- 13 526	- 56 489	23	0	- 70 534
Closing balance as at 31.12.2021	**77 550**	**1 585 253**	**4 104 774**	**28 589**	**5 262**	**5 801 428**
Accumulated depreciation						
As at 31.12.2019	**0**	**86 398**	**98 011**	**9 430**	**0**	**193 839**
Depreciation	0	31 447	137 252	4 758	0	173 457
Additions – acquisitions	0	55 448	209 616	0	0	265 064
Disposals	0	0	-49	-5 411	0	-5 460
Exchange differences	0	-1 527	-1 579	-37	0	-3 045
As at 31.12.2020	**0**	**171 766**	**443 251**	**8 740**	**0**	**623 757**
Depreciation	**0**	43 215	161 660	4 829	0	209 704
Disposals	0	0	-345	-1 284	0	-1 629
Exchange differences	0	- 3 964	- 6 367	3	0	- 10 328
Closing balance as at 31.12.2021	**0**	**211 017**	**598 199**	**12 288**	**0**	**821 504**
Net book amounts						
Closing balance as at 31.12.2020	**73 525**	**1 568 153**	**3 612 057**	**14 809**	**103 236**	**5 371 780**
Closing balance as at 31.12.2021	**77 550**	**1 374 236**	**3 506 575**	**16 301**	**5 262**	**4 979 924**

Acquisition prices of fixed assets (incl. land) before revaluation as at 31 December 2021 amounted to CZK 3 003 Mio. (31.12.2020: CZK 2 976 Mio.). The effect on depreciation due to revaluation to fair value and also due to the adjustment of depreciation rates in comparison with depreciation in the consolidated financial statements according to Czech accounting rules is an increase in depreciation by CZK 20,0 Mio. for 2021 (2020: CZK 28,0 Mio.).

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The market value of fixed assets, which is pledged in favor to creditors totals to CZK 3 722 million as at 31 December 2021 (CZK 3 722 million as at 31 December 2020).

At at 31 December 2021, the Group had no contract with third parties, which would commit the Group to significant future capital expenditures on fixed assets.

2.1 Financing liabilities – bank loans

Bank loans	2021	2020
The maturity of bank loans in the Group is as follows:		
Year 2022	145 317	142 250
Year 2023	146 895	145 877
Year 2024	147 571	149 593
Year 2025	98 956	150 857
Year 2026 and later	453 302	573 352
Total bank loans as at 31 December	**992 041**	**1 161 929**

Bank loans provided to the Group's companies are generally provided by banks to individual companies, in the Czech crowns, in HRK and in EUR. As part of securing individual loans, the following hedging instruments are set up as standard:

- A lien on all movable and immovable assets owned by the project company (in particular land and power plant technology),
- Lien on receivables of the project company from business activities (especially receivables relating to the sale of produced electricity),
- Encumbrance of insurance indemnity in favor of banks,
- A lien on the business share / shares of the relevant project company established by its parent company,
- Subordination of loan liabilities within the group to the bank's liabilities,
- In some cases, banks also require the issuance of security bills.

2.2 Financing liabilities - bonds

The bonds bear interest at a fixed rate. The total weighted average annual cost, including commissions for arranging individual subscriptions, was 8.10% in 2021 (2020: 7,96%).

Overview of bonds issued per maturity:

Age structure (maturity) In ths. CZK	2021	2020
2021	0	493 745
2022	667 000	671 692
2023	495 386	449 215
2024	721 572	184 784
2025	78 671	48 434
2026	0	0
2027	61 054	61 448
2028	103 005	90 068
2029	63 777	x
Total	**2 190 464**	**1 999 386**

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2.3 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on all temporary differences between the tax values of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts. The following table shows the calculation of deferred tax:

Tax receivables and payables	31.12.2021	31.12.2020
Fixed assets - acquisition prices	-3 884	284
Fixed assets - revaluation	-436 372	-496 082
Other temporary differences	3 330	12 480
Net deferred tax receivable / liability (-)	**-436 926**	**-483 318**

The change in deferred tax due to the revaluation of fixed assets is recorded against the revaluation reserve within equity.

3.1 Revenues

	Revenues from the sale of goods, products and services 2021	Revenue from the sale of goods, products and services 2020
Energy production	654 906	490 313
- *photovoltaic power plants*	*132 246*	*125 431*
- *hydropower plants*	*8 420*	*14 201*
- *biomass*	*514 240*	*350 681*
Sales of electricity and gas	355 104	193 615
Chemical industry	6 715	7 133
Services	344	228
Services GEEN Optim	4 905	23 635
Other	67	288
Total	**1 022 041**	**715 212**

3.2 Interest expenses

Interest expenses were reported in the amount shown in the table below:

INTEREST COSTS AND SIMILAR COSTS	2021	2020
Interest expenses – bank loans	61 001	45 885
Interest expenses – bonds	179 510	152 711
Total	**240 511**	**198 596**

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E. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

In the second half of February 2022, Russia started a war against Ukraine. This resulted in a disruption of supply chains and a significant increase in raw material prices. Trade cooperation with Russia was frozen and sanctions were imposed by Western countries. A number of sectors was affected by the consequences of the war. It is currently unclear how long the war will last and it is not possible to fully assess the impact of the Russian aggression in Ukraine on the company's situation and financial position. Based on future developments, the situation may also have a negative impact on our company.

The Company's management has considered the potential effects of the war in Ukraine on its operations and business and has concluded that they do not have a material effect on the going concern assumption. Accordingly, the financial statements as of 31.12.2021 have been prepared on the assumption that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern.

For the year 2021, state support was granted to the companies Energana Benkovac, Energana Županja and Energana Gospić, amounting to 20% bonus to revenues following the compliance with relevant parameters. This subsidy will be collected throughout 2022.

After 31 December 2021, bonds were issued in the total amount of CZK 595 million due in 2024, in total amount of EUR 1,5 million due in 2024, in total amount of CZK 285 million due in 2025 and in total amount of CZK 40 million due in 2030. From the beginning of 2022 to date of issue of consolidated financial report, principal of bonds in the amount of CZK 569,3 million and EUR 291 ths. was repaid.

On 28 February 2022, the Czech National Bank ("CNB") initiated steps to withdraw the banking licence of Sberbank CZ. The reason for this is the deterioration of the bank's situation in connection with the outflow of deposits after the escalation of the Russian-Ukrainian war. Sberbank CZ did not file an appeal against the CNB's decision within the statutory deadline and Sberbank CZ therefore entered into liquidation. Currently, communication is ongoing regarding the conduct of the wire transfers (mainly loan repayments and current payment transactions) through other banks in the Czech Republic. As at 31 December 2021, the Group had current account balances of CZK 80 million with Sberbank CZ and loans in the amount of CZK 204 million.

During August 2022, an agreement was signed in respect of disposal of part of business (the customer base) of General Energy a.s.

No other significant events that could have a significant impact on the financial position of the Company incurred between the financial statement date and the date of financial statements approval.

19 December 2022

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Aleš Mokrý
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Petr Dezort
Member of the Board of Directors

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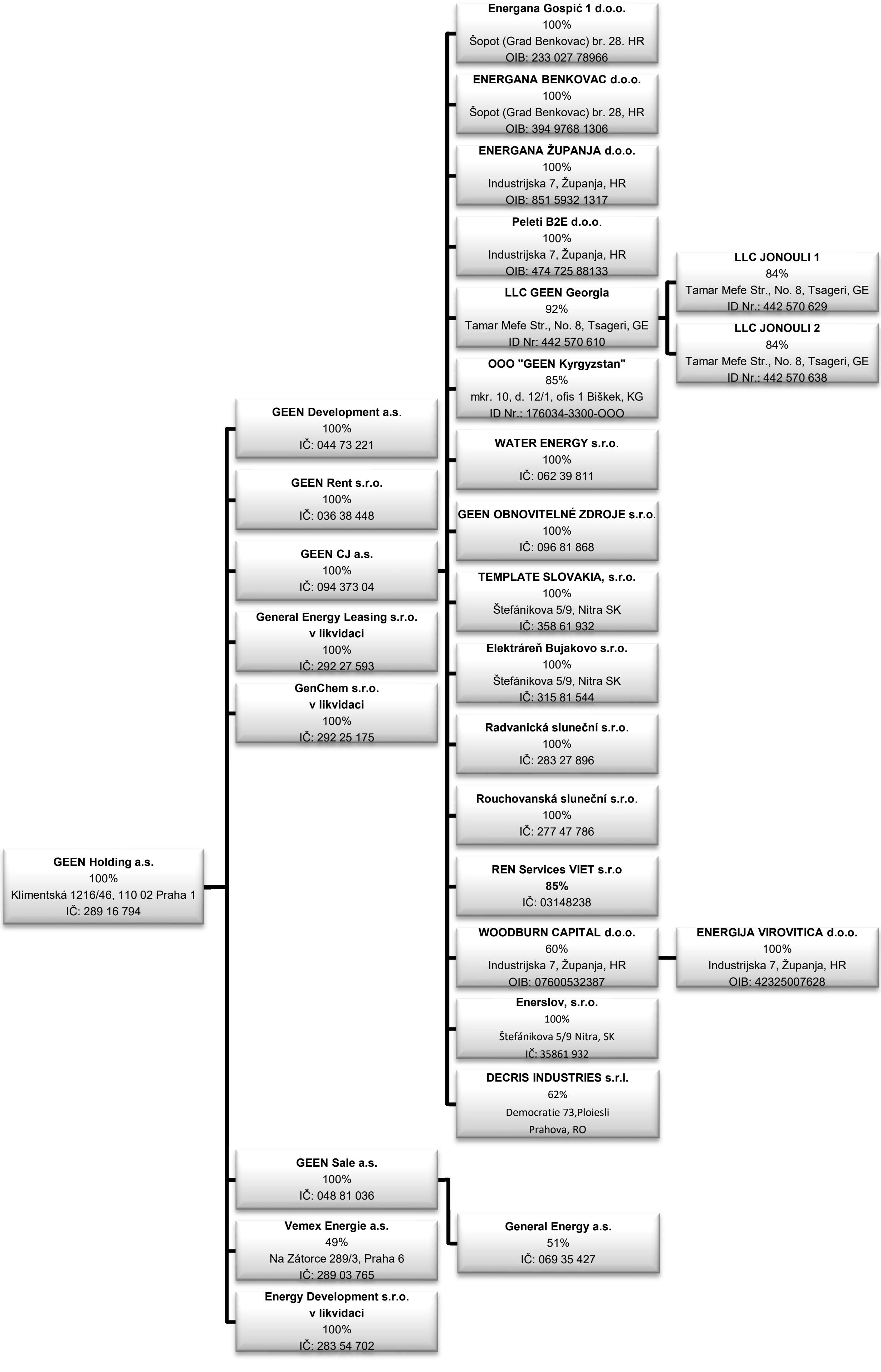
* where the registered office address is not given, **Mariánské náměstí 617/1, 617 00 Brno** applies



Report of independent auditor for special purposes

GEEN Holding a.s.

Accounting period
from 1.1.2021 to 31.12.2021

Identification of the Accounting Unit

Company:	**GEEN Holding a.s.**
Identification No.:	289 16 794
Registered Office:	Klimentská 1216/46, 110 02 Praha 1
Legal Form:	Joint Stock Company
File Number:	B 15361, Trade Register Court Prague

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140 00 Praha 4, Antala Staška 2027/79
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ID Nr.: 60203480, Municipal court in Prague, insert C.25463
Licence Nr. 80 of the Chamber of auditors of the Czech Republic

GEEN Holding a.s.

The report is for the company´s shareholders

Auditor's Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial report of the company GEEN Holding a.s. (further also as the "Company") prepared in accordance with the principles of the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union, that comprise of the Statement of Financial Position as of 31.12.2021, of the Statement of Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31.12.2021 and notes to this consolidated financial report, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. For details of the Company GEEN Holding a.s. refer to Note 1 to the consolidated financial report.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial report of the company GEEN Holding a.s. as of 31.12.2021 and for the year then ended, was prepared correctly, in all material respects, on the basis of the consolidated financial statements of the company GEEN Holding a.s. for the year ended 31.12.2021 prepared in accordance with the Czech accounting legislation ("Statutory consolidated financial statements"), and reflecting all material differences between the Czech accounting legislation and the International Financial Reporting Standards as adopted by the European Union ("IFRS EU").

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the international standards on auditing (ISA). Our responsibilities under these standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Report section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with these standards valid for audit of this financial report in the Czech Republic and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to the matter described in the note 3 to the consolidated financial report, where the Company´s management assumptions in respect of the future developments of the market with electric energy are described, including the impacts on the Company´s business and the impact on the fair value of the tangible fixed assets. Our opinion is not qualified in respect of this matter.

We further draw attention to the matter described in the note 2 to the consolidated financial report, where the purpose and principles of preparation of this consolidated financial report are described.

Responsibility of the Statutory Director for the Consolidated Financial Report

The Statutory Director is responsible for preparation and fair presentation of the Consolidated Financial Report in accordance with accounting principles of IFRS EU and for such internal control as the Statutory Director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of Consolidated Financial Report that is free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Report, the Statutory Director 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 unless Statutory Director either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Report

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Consolidated Financial Report as a whole is 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 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 this financial report.

As part of an audit in accordance with the above law or regulation, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

• Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Consolidated Financial Report, 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.

• Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Statutory Director.

• Conclude on the appropriateness of the Statutory Director´s use of 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 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 Consolidated Financial Report 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.

We communicate with the Statutory Director 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.

In Prague, on 19.12.2022

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Auditor:
Ing. Radek Stein
Certificate No. 2193 KAČR

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