

With new energies



Annual and Sustainability Report

2022

## Facts and figures

57 Shareholders

>100 Controlled generation  
and trading portfolios

115 TWh trading volume  
Electricity 2022

76 TWh trading volume  
gas 2022

> 60 Municipal utilities in the  
Networks Trendscouting,  
Digital Lab and FlexIndex

2.600 MW  
Direct marketing portfolios

## Key figures for the 2022 financial year

### Trianel GmbH Individual financial statements

| (in € million)      | 2022     | 2021    | Changes in % | Absolute Changes |
|---------------------|----------|---------|--------------|------------------|
| Sales               | 14,042.2 | 6,450.1 | 117.7        | 7,592.1          |
| EBT                 | 66.3     | 14.5    | 357.0        | 51.8             |
| Annual net income   | 27.6     | 8.9     | 210.4        | 18.7             |
| Equity capital      | 117.1    | 98.3    | 19.1         | 18.8             |
| Equity ratio        | 12.6 %   | 13.0 %  | -2.8         | 0.0              |
| Balance sheet total | 926.9    | 756.7   | 22.5         | 170.2            |
| Investments         | 3.7      | 6.7     | -44.8        | -3.0             |
| Employees           | 339.0    | 330.0   | 2.7          | 9.0              |

### Trianel GmbH Consolidated financial statements

| (in € million)       | 2022     | 2021    | Changes in % | Absolute Changes |
|----------------------|----------|---------|--------------|------------------|
| Group external sales | 14,067.6 | 6,463.0 | 117.7        | 7,604.6          |
| Annual net income    | 43.4     | 11.8    | 267.5        | 31.6             |

### Trianel GmbH Three-year comparison

| (in € million)    | 2022     | 2021    | 2020    |
|-------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Sales             | 14,042.2 | 6,450.1 | 3,186.4 |
| Annual net income | 27.6     | 8.9     | 4.7     |
| Equity capital    | 117.1    | 98.3    | 94.2    |

## With new energies

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## Trianel Brand Relaunch 2022

A future worth living needs new energies

Eine lebenswerte  
Zukunft braucht neue  
Energien.



To maintain quality of life for future generations and to achieve the UN 1.5 degree climate goal, we need new energies. We need renewable and flexible energy generation plants, as well as the energy and ideas generated by people, which enable the conversion of our energy system.

Together with municipal utilities, Trianel is pressing forward with decarbonisation and is rising to meet the challenges of the energy transition.



We are a compass guiding municipal utilities on the way to the energy world of tomorrow

Trianel Brand Relaunch 2022

## Our Mission



The energy industry is constantly changing. Climate change, the energy transition, digitalisation and social and political insecurities are having a strong impact on the sector and are creating a highly complex environment – for us, our customers and their end customers. That's why factors such as a long-term perspective, stability, trust, transparency and efficiency are the most important preconditions for our business. At Trianel, these are things that we are keen to support.

Our strengths lie in the bundling of interests of municipal utilities and trading partners in the field of energy trading, as well as in developing renewable energy projects and the further development of flexibility options.

In this rapidly changing environment, we provide an orientation for our shareholders and customers on the road to the energy world of the future. With skill, efficiency and passion, we shape the further development of our sector for a future that is worth living.

Looking forward. Open. Market-oriented.

## The Trianel year 2022

19 January 2022

Trianel welcomes a new shareholder



Technische Werke Schussental GmbH & Co. KG (TWS) from Ravensburg has become a shareholder in the municipal utility cooperation Trianel. “We are delighted to be part of the Trianel family. Trianel’s orientation towards renewable energies and their market integration by means of flexibility options as well as modern trading processes fits perfectly with our own corporate policy”, explains Dr Andreas Thiel-Böhm, Managing Director of Technische Werke Schussental. Technische Werke Schussental is taking over a share of around one percent and is the seventh shareholder of Trianel from Baden-Württemberg.

15 February 2022

From the digital twin of the distribution grid to automated grid connection testing



Stadtwerke Velbert and Heidelberg are testing digital twins of their distribution grids in the Trianel Digital Lab. Digital tools can play a key role in optimising distribution grids, which are also facing new challenges due to new requirements of decentralised energy generation, mobility transition, Redispatch 2.0 and electrification of sectors. The possibilities of digitalising distribution grids are being jointly investigated in the Trianel networks “Trendscouting” and “Digital Lab” and implemented in pilot projects.

24 February 2022

First Trianel solar park in Bavaria goes into operation



The municipal project developer Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG (TEP) is commissioning its first ground-mounted photovoltaic project in Bavaria, the Theinfeld solar park. The project is located in the district of Bad Kissingen in Thundorf in Lower Franconia. On an area of 12 hectares, the solar park will achieve a total output of 12 MWp. Through the new possibilities of § 6 EEG, Trianel will also allow the municipality of Theinfeld to participate in the profits of the solar park with 0.2 cents per kilowatt hour for the amount of electricity actually fed into the grid.



## The Trianel year 2022

8 March 2022

Trianel launches Mini-PPAs for PV plants



From the second quarter of 2022, Trianel will offer so-called Mini-PPAs for PV plants, enabling all renewable forms of generation to participate in the futures markets. “The advantage for plant operators is to offer their generated electricity quantities at a fixed price for a certain period of time. Trianel places these quantities on the futures markets and secures prices for customers above the minimum remuneration in the EEG market premium model”, explains Bastian Wurm, Head of Direct Marketing at Trianel.

30 May 2022

Trianel solar parks create new habitats for flora and fauna



Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG (TEP) is one of the first signatories of the voluntary commitment “bne - good planning” labelling for PV projects. The voluntary commitment is based on an initiative of the Bundesverband Neue Energiewirtschaft e.V. (bne) and raises best practice to a standard in the design, approval, construction and operation of solar parks. The municipal project developer is thus making a contribution to biodiversity and rural development in the planning and construction of ground-mounted solar plants.

14 June 2022

Trianel's virtual power plant gets new control system from BTC



Between April and October 2022, the control room of Trianel's virtual power plant will receive a new control system. For this purpose, Trianel is relying on the BTC | Virtual Power Plant (BTC | VPP) solution and migrating around 2,500 MW of power to the new software control system. In addition to optimised marketing of the capacities bundled by Trianel in the virtual power plant, full monitoring of the generation plants and their control is guaranteed. In addition to the core component of the BTC | VPP, Trianel will also introduce the BTC customer portal.

## The Trianel year 2022

19 July 2022

Trianel Energieprojekte awarded seal in Thuringia



Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG (TEP) has been awarded the "Fair Wind Energy Thuringia" seal since 18 July 2022. The municipal project developer thus demonstrates that it implements the guidelines of the ThEGA's Service Agency for Wind Energy in the project planning and construction of wind farms, thereby contributing to the creation of value and acceptance of the energy transition in the region. The guidelines are based on the idea of transparency and aim at close cooperation between all parties involved in the creation of a new wind farm.

17 August 2022

Municipal utilities restructure their procurement and risk management



As one of the largest trading houses and service providers for municipal utilities, Trianel conducted an online survey of its customers and partners in June 2022. "The historically high price levels on the wholesale markets for electricity and gas, as well as the high volatility of prices due to uncertainties in gas, coal and oil supplies as a result of the Ukraine war, are putting the procurement strategies of municipal utilities to the test", notes Paul Jüngst, Head of Trend Scouting at Trianel.

29 August 2022

Fit for the future: Trianel gas-fired power plant Hamm becomes hydrogen-ready



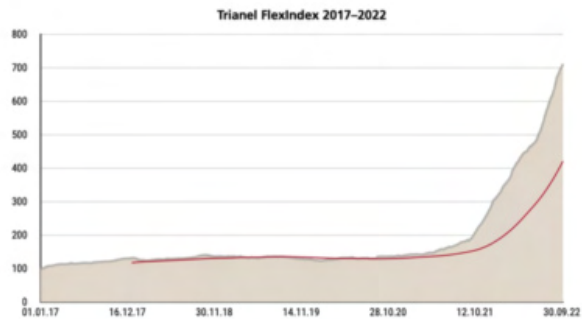
The Trianel gas-fired power plant in Hamm has been operating reliably for 15 years and generates enough electricity in two power plant units with 420 MW each to supply 1.8 million households. To ensure that this remains the case, the power plant is undergoing a major technical overhaul in its anniversary year. In addition, each power plant unit will be upgraded to increase its output to 440 MW. Work is also underway to use hydrogen in the future.



## The Trianel year 2022

27 October 2022

Trianel FlexIndex doubles in the third quarter of 2022



Compared to the second quarter of 2022, the Trianel FlexIndex increased by 201 points to 711 points in the third quarter of 2022. This means that the high growth of the last two quarters has almost doubled. In the first and second quarters, the Trianel Flex-Index had already risen by an above-average of 108 and 99 points respectively. In the last 12 months alone, prices for flexibility have increased by 262 percent and continue to rise.

11 November 2022

Trianel Erneuerbare Energien commissions fifth wind farm in Rhineland-Palatinate



The wind farm was built on an area of the Rhineland-Palatinate municipalities of Treis-Karden and Mörsdorf about 30 km southwest of Koblenz. Two Vestas V150 wind turbines with a hub height of 166 m and a rotor diameter of 150 m expand the portfolio of Trianel Erneuerbare Energien GmbH & Co. KG by a further 8.4 MW. The wind farm has a projected annual yield of 19.7 million kWh and will supply up to 5,600 households with climate-neutral electricity.

5 December 2022

Hydrogen Centre Hamm proves to be a municipal building block for the hydrogen ramp-up in NRW



The Hamm site, with its good connections to the A1 and A2 federal motorways, is not only logistically interesting for a hydrogen cluster, but also has a connection to one of the major north-south power lines as well as an integrated and system-serving electricity and gas infrastructure. The good conditions for the realisation of an electrolyser and the regional use of the hydrogen produced there were confirmed in the feasibility study "Hydrogen Centre Hamm".

“Trianel is proving resilient and continues to pursue growth, with flexibility and renewable energy sources”



Interview with the  
Management Board

Sven Becker and Dr Oliver Runte in conversation



## Interview with the Management Board

“This outstanding result was not a matter of course, given the challenging and highly volatile market conditions.”

*Sven Becker, Spokesman of the Management Board, Trianel GmbH*

“The result proves that over the past few years, Trianel has been placed in a very robust position, and the company has succeeded in remaining resilient even through difficult times. Our shareholders also profit from this development.”

*Sven Becker, Spokesman of the Management Board, Trianel GmbH*

In 2021, Trianel achieved the best result in the company's history, and set itself ambitious goals. Was it possible to achieve these targets and expectations in 2022?

**Sven Becker:** During financial year 2022, we continued the very positive development of the previous six years, and were again able to achieve a record result. With a pre-tax result of € 66.3 million, we far exceeded our target figure of € 7.8 million by a margin of € 58.5 million.

This outstanding result was not a matter of course, given the challenging and highly volatile market conditions. It was achieved thanks to a high level of professionalism and experience, very capable management of our assets, portfolios and risks, and the untiring commitment of our employees. As a trading company, the extreme price fluctuations during the past year presented us with challenges. We profited from the realignment of our systems and good processes, as well as from the prudent approach taken by all those involved in our trading floor activities. In addition, our project development activities were again very successful in 2022.

The result proves that over the past few years, Trianel has been placed in a very robust position, and the company has succeeded in remaining resilient even through difficult times. Our shareholders also profit from this development. As well as added values arising from procurement cost advantages, the optimisation of generation plants and other services, our shareholders also achieve a return of 26 percent. This year, we distributed a total of € 27.6 million to our shareholders.

The good result also enables us to take extensive risk-prevention measures, as well as measures to support our planned growth. In particular, we have topped up the risk provisioning to € 77 million in anticipation of the coal phase-out and for the gas storage facilities. Furthermore, our 100 percent subsidiary Trianel Energieprojekte was able to accumulate € 16 million for further business growth and the risk provisioning for the trading activity was topped up by € 20 million.

Overall, the very good result again confirms that we are on the right track in terms of our corporate policy. We set a clear focus on expanding renewable energy sources and flexible plants such as hydrogen and storage technologies. We create the preconditions to integrate renewables onto the markets through our trading activities, and to manage the increasing degree of volatility. Our major task is to create and manage flexibility options.

2022 was a tumultuous trading year, with price levels reaching historically high and very volatile levels. How does Trianel handle these challenges?

**Oliver Runte:** Over the past year, the developments on the trading markets have been historic. Alongside high volatility and dramatic price increases, the regulatory framework for preventing an energy crisis needed to be implemented quickly. For us, the high degree of insecurity on the markets was reflected in an increased demand for our portfolio and risk management services, as well as for market access products. Here, we remained a consistently strong partner for our customers and trading partners during these difficult times, thanks to our market expertise and the smooth functioning of our systems.

In addition, we also benefited from our diversified trading strategy. Over the past few years, we have placed the organisation in a good position to deal with future challenges by expanding our trading activities to the European markets, developing our automated trading systems and broadening our expertise with regard to forecasts and intraday trading. Our approach of focussing on marketing flexibility has also been vindicated by market developments. Our customers are increasingly appreciative of this fact.

Over the past year, we were faced above all with increases in CO<sub>2</sub> and gas prices, which had a direct impact on electricity prices. We experienced greater calm at the end of the year, but until that point, the market environment was extremely challenging. While we benefited from the volatility on the one hand, on the other, there was an increase in expenditure for marketing and demands

## Interview with the Management Board

“Over the past few years, we have placed the organisation in a good position to deal with future challenges by expanding our trading activities to the European markets, developing our automated trading systems and broadening our expertise with regard to forecasts and intraday trading.”

*Dr Oliver Runte, Managing Director, Trianel GmbH*

“The challenging market environment led to a revival in procurement portfolio management and risk management, and clearly demonstrated the benefits of structured procurement to a large number of our customers.”

*Dr Oliver Runte, Managing Director, Trianel GmbH*

on liquidity requirements and on our business processes at the same time.

The challenging market environment led to a revival in procurement portfolio management and risk management, and clearly demonstrated the benefits of structured procurement to a large number of our customers. Here, together with our customers, we succeeded in finding good solutions in a difficult environment. At a time of increasing volatility and insecurity, it is not surprising that the level of interest in our generation portfolio management services grew. Here, our colleagues made an important contribution during the course of last year towards making the plants more cost-effective, and to securing supplies. The calming of the market at the end of the year also demonstrated that trust in the markets is key in order to be able to respond effectively to extreme situations. If they persist in the long term, market interventions such as those that occurred last year, or continued skimming of revenues, are highly detrimental to the smooth functioning of the markets and to the sensible further market integration of renewable energy sources. We also had a successful year in terms of the optimisation of energy management of the Trianel coal-fired power station in Lünen and the Trianel gas-fired power station in Hamm. Thanks to the outstanding result achieved by our wholesale trading team, we were able to further increase the risk provisions for the Trianel coal-fired power station in Lünen, with the high level of insecurity with regard to the future role of hard coal-fired power stations in mind. Overall, we succeeded in exploiting the impetus from the market to the benefit of our customers, and to support our customers with our services.

Last year's high price levels are also reflected in our increase of almost 118 percent in sales to around € 14 billion. While it remains impossible to reach key conclusions regarding our sales due to the procurement and marketing activities on behalf of third parties, they do reflect the huge price increases of the past year. Our good liquidity situation is demonstrated by the fact that we were able to handle the unusual price developments well.

In terms of project development, Trianel pursued growth. In this area, flexibility options such as hydrogen and storage technologies are gaining in importance. What are your further expectations in this regard, and how satisfied are you with your project development activities?

**Sven Becker:** Project development is and remains a key focus for us and is our second mainstay. We also succeeded in exceeding our ambitious targets in this area. It has paid off that we have further developed our business and that alongside the services related to all aspects of project development for our municipal shareholders (via the joint project companies “Trianel Erneuerbare Energien” and “Trianel Wind und Solar”) through our 100 percent subsidiary “Trianel Energieprojekte”, we also invested in building up our own project portfolio. With our current team of 40 employees, we have established ourselves as a successful project planner and manager, and in 2022, despite the known challenges in the supply chains and drawn-out approval procedures, we succeeded in putting 118 MW into operation. These amount to 60 MW of wind projects and 58 MW of PV projects. We welcome the support given by the new Federal Government with regard to the expansion of renewables, and we are in a good position for an acceleration. Currently, we are planning projects with a total of 2,000 MW.

Here, our project development activities increasingly also involve the combination of renewable energy sources and storage facilities. Since we repeatedly encounter bottlenecks with the network connection, we are now also pressing forward with the construction of our own substations.

Our project development activities are essentially guided by our conviction that the energy transition can only succeed if the ambitious expansion of stochastically feeding renewable energy sources is supported by the provision of additional flexibility. With the increasing discontinuation of conventional energy sources, systems in which we store electricity with simultaneous high availability of renewable energy sources and which we can make available if supplies are low are becoming increasingly important.

## Interview with the Management Board



“Our project development activities are essentially guided by our conviction that the energy transition can only succeed if the ambitious expansion of stochastically feeding renewable energy sources is supported by the provision of additional flexibility.”

*Sven Becker, Spokesman of the Management Board, Trianel GmbH*

“At Trianel, we are pursuing activities, both in our wholesale team through our intraday and asset optimisation, as well as in project development, which enable this necessary flexibilisation of the overall system.”

*Dr Oliver Runte, Managing Director, Trianel GmbH*

We are taking a first step in this direction with the Hamm hydrogen centre. In the coming years, we plan to become more active here, and also to initiate activities related to battery storage solutions. We have already been involved in this area since the end of 2020, as part of the FlexStore network together with 38 municipal utilities. Our quarterly publication “Trianel FlexIndex” reflects the impetus that is already coming from the market for the expansion of flexibilities.

Flexibility will play a decisive role on the road to climate neutrality – not only for system stability in a system that is primarily supplied from renewable energy sources, but also for economic optimisation and the exploitation of the increasing volatilities.

At Trianel, we are pursuing activities, both in our wholesale team through our intraday and asset optimisation, as well as in project development, which enable this necessary flexibilisation of the overall system. We will continue to press ahead with the expansion of these activities in 2023, and in so doing, will make an important contribution to the success of the energy transition.

**What expectations do you have with regard to hydrogen?**

**Sven Becker:** We have already taken our first steps with the Hamm hydrogen centre. We regard hydrogen as an important element on the road to climate neutrality, since on the one hand, hydrogen will be necessary to also achieve our climate goals when it comes to heavy transport vehicles and in industry. On the other, hydrogen is also an important flexibilisation tool.

The positive results of our feasibility study and our success in winning over important anchor shareholders for our project mean that we are highly confident that we can realise the project on the site of the Trianel gas-fired power station in Hamm over the next two to three years. Thanks in part to this first municipal joint project, we can also see additional prospects for the future. The level of interest among the municipal utilities is high.



## Interview with the Management Board

“The energy industry and Trianel are ready to drive forward the reconstruction of our energy supply. However, in order to do so, we need planning security and legitimate expectations.”

*Sven Becker, Spokesman of the Management Board, Trianel GmbH*

2022 was dominated by the war in Ukraine and by a large number of changes to the law. What do you anticipate in terms of further political developments?

**Oliver Runte:** 2022 was a politically challenging year. The energy industry and the Federal Government did everything they could to prevent an energy crisis, and to date, they have succeeded in doing so very well. The supply chains for gas, oil and coal will shift permanently as a result of the sanctions, and prices will be adjusted accordingly. Having witnessed growing price volatility on the short-term markets in recent years due to the substantial expansion of renewables, we are also seeing more turbulence in price trends on the long-term markets, triggered in particular by higher price volatility on the commodity markets. That’s why we are highly critical of the skimming of revenue in particular. This blocks the economic integration of renewables. The market for PPAs has collapsed and plant operators are concerned that the efficient operation of their plant will be penalised rather than valued. In socio-political terms, this step was understandable in light of the particular situation in 2023, but it cannot become a tool that is used on an ongoing basis. PPAs should be strengthened with regard to their market economy, rather than weakened.

**Sven Becker:** When you look at the expansion of renewable energy sources, the Federal Government has already set some good initiatives in motion. The German Renewable Energy Sources Act of 2023 and the wind-on-land law, as well as the amendment to the wind-at-sea law, reflect the realistic approach being taken by the Federal Government. We will have to wait and see whether these initiatives will be sufficient to overcome the obstacles to expansion.

The response of the Federal Government with a view to a new electricity market design, and the power station strategy that has been announced, will be of key importance here. After all, the phase-out of nuclear energy and coal is firmly linked to the expansion of back-up capacities and an intensification of the introduction

of flexibility options. With regard to the climate goals and the investments required, which we already need now for a properly functioning energy system, it is important that clarity is provided quickly. From our perspective, we cannot get around the fact that a market for guaranteed capacity will need to be created. The past year has very clearly demonstrated the importance of supply security and resilience. The Federal Government also recognises that we need new and more flexible power stations as partners for renewables. To achieve this, we need a market framework, in other words, capacity markets.

The energy industry and Trianel are ready to drive forward the reconstruction of our energy supply. However, in order to do so, we need planning security and legitimate expectations. This applies equally to investments in flexibility options and renewables. Insecurity poisons the investment climate and brings the expansion of future-oriented technologies to a halt. We are currently faced with a great deal of uncertainty, such as the discussions surrounding the readjustment of the electricity market design at European and national level, and the design of CfDs, the long-term cannibalisation of renewable energy sources due to a decrease in electricity spot prices, price zone splitting and the debate surrounding industrial electricity prices. Clarity quickly needs to be provided for investors in these areas, so that the expansion and climate protection targets can be achieved. The foundation for an accelerated transformation process remains stable financial conditions. Here, it is important to enable greater flexibility in particular, for the system and the market. Flexibility is currently still regarded as the “ugly duckling”. However, it is the natural partner of renewables, if not THE energy transition enabler.

Let’s take a look at financial year 2023. Where do you see the greatest challenges for 2023, and which projects are you focusing on?

**Sven Becker:** Trianel got off to a good start in financial year 2023, and there is a great deal that we want to do. Our healthy base

## Interview with the Management Board

“Our focus remains the national and European trade business and the expansion of renewables, as well as the flexibility options.”

*Sven Becker, Spokesman of the Management Board, Trianel GmbH*

“The volatility of the markets demands speed, and this is something that we are constantly working to develop.”

*Dr Oliver Runte, Managing Director, Trianel GmbH*

means that we can continue to put our efforts into growth. Our focus remains the national and European trade business and the expansion of renewables, as well as the flexibility options. We are continuing to pave the way for these activities in 2023. Our project pipeline for renewables is well stocked. We also plan to open up the Austrian market with the founding of an Austrian subsidiary for the expansion of renewables, while with regard to storage technologies, our plans are developing well, both for battery storage and for the Hamm hydrogen centre.

Together with our shareholders, we at Trianel are continuing to develop strategically and are enabling further services in the field of consultation and project piloting. At the same time, we are also continuing to develop our organisation. We have initiated projects designed to create a new work culture.

We are in a good position. With that in mind, we hope that the further development of the statutory framework will provide us with planning security. There are challenges remaining as a result of market developments and the availability of skilled workers and supply chains.

**Oliver Runte:** We will also continue to pursue growth in energy trading. Here, we are continuing to diversify and are expanding our trading activities in the direction of the European markets. Recently, we gained the UK and Italy as additional markets. As regards trading-related services, we will continue to focus on improving our performance and supporting municipal utilities in the areas of procurement and generation portfolio optimisation. Here, we are creating solutions in order to integrate renewables into the markets, for example with our new offers for generation portfolio management with renewable energy sources.

The further development of our processes also remains a focus for us. Digital customer reporting means that our customers can experience these further developments for themselves. Over the past year, we have already proven how efficient our processes are, some of which are already fully automated, and work is still ongoing in this area. The volatility of the markets demands speed, and this is something that we are constantly working to develop.

## Summary management report





## Summary management report for the individual and consolidated financial statements of Trianel GmbH for the 2022 financial year

### A. Company situation

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- II. Strategy and management of the company
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- I. General conditions
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- I. Forecast
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### D. Reporting pursuant to Section 108 (3) No. 2 of the North Rhine-Westphalian Local Government Ordinance (GO NRW)

## A. Company situation

### I. Business model

#### A. Company situation

##### I. Business model

###### 1. Legal corporate structure

In the 2022 reporting year, Trianel GmbH's shareholder structure changed compared with the previous year. Technische Werke Schussental GmbH & Co. KG joined as new shareholder and have purchased the shares owned by Stadtwerke Lindau (B) GmbH & Co. KG, who are withdrawing their shareholdership. As before, Trianel GmbH has 57 shareholders, and in the reporting year retains its own shares, which the company purchased from Trianel Suisse AG in 2019.

As of 31 December 2022, the company's share capital remains unchanged at € 20,152,575.

Taking into account the annual net income of € 27.6 million for the 2022 financial year, Trianel GmbH has equity of € 117.1 million on the balance sheet date.

On the reporting date of 31 December 2022, Trianel GmbH had direct shares in 14 subsidiaries and participating interests.

###### Participating interests of Trianel GmbH

|   |        |   |
|---|--------|---|
| Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH Co. KG           | 100 %  |   |
| Trianel Energie B.V.                          | 100 %  |   |
| Trianel Gasspeicher Epe GmbH & Co. KG         | 7.60 % | Trianel Gasspeicher Epe Verwaltungs GmbH 100 %      |
| Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen GmbH & Co. KG    | 6.34 % | Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen Verwaltungs GmbH 100 % |
| Trianel Gaskraftwerk Hamm GmbH & Co. KG       | 6.12 % | Trianel Gaskraftwerk Hamm Verwaltungs GmbH 100 %    |
| Trianel Onshore Windkraftwerke GmbH & Co. KG  | 5.35 % |   |
| Trianel Erneuerbaren Energien GmbH & Co. KG   | 5.00 % |   |
| Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum GmbH & Co. KG    | 2.69 % | Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum Verwaltungs GmbH 100 % |
| Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum II GmbH & Co. KG | 2.00 % |   |
| Trianel Wind und Solar GmbH & Co. KG          | 1.96 % |   |

## I. Business model

Gaskraftwerk Hamm GmbH & Co. KG (TGH), with a registered office in Aachen, has operated the first municipal gas and steam turbine power plant with a capacity of 840 MW since 2008 in Hamm-Uentrop (North Rhine-Westphalia). Trianel Gasspeicher Epe GmbH & Co. KG (TGE), with a registered office in Aachen, manages a natural gas storage facility located in Epe in the district of Borken (North Rhine-Westphalia) since 2009/2010. Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen GmbH & Co. KG (TKL), with a registered office in Lünen, has been operating a modern, highly efficient 750 MW hard coal-fired power station in Lünen (North Rhine-Westphalia) since 2013. Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum GmbH & Co. KG (TWB I), with a registered office in Aachen, is the operator of the first expansion stage of 200 MW of the total 400 MW project Trianel offshore wind farm Borkum (formerly Borkum-West II) roughly 40 km off the coast of the North Sea island of Borkum (Lower Saxony). TWB I began regular commercial operation in 2015. In 2020, Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum II GmbH & Co. KG (TWB II) completed the second expansion stage comprising a further 200 MW, and commissioned the last of 32 wind turbines.

The personally liable companies Trianel Gaskraftwerk Hamm Verwaltungs GmbH, Trianel Gasspeicher Epe Verwaltungs GmbH, Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen Verwaltungs GmbH, as well as Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum Verwaltungs GmbH assume the management for the above limited partnerships as the general partners. All companies have their registered office in Aachen.

Trianel Onshore Windkraftwerke GmbH & Co. KG (TOW), with a registered office in Aachen and founded in 2013 as a standard limited partnership (Einheits-KG), plans, builds and operates systems for generating electricity from renewable energy sources. It is also responsible for participating interests in companies with a registered office in Germany that operate systems for generating electricity from renewable energy sources. Trianel Erneuerbare Energien GmbH & Co. KG (TEE) was founded in the 2015 calendar year, also as a standard limited partnership (Einheits-KG) with a registered office in Aachen, with the same business purpose as TOW. Continuing the renewable energy sources project companies,

Trianel Wind und Solar GmbH & Co. KG (TWS) was founded in 2020, also as a standard limited partnership (Einheits-KG) with a registered office in Aachen. The business purpose is also to develop, build and operate renewable energy generation and storage plants in Germany, and to hold participating interests in companies with this purpose or objective.

Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG (TEP) pools the onshore wind and photovoltaics (PV) project activities of Trianel GmbH. It is a wholly owned subsidiary of Trianel GmbH, with a registered office in Aachen.

The Dutch sales and distribution company Trianel Energie B.V. with a registered office in Maastricht was forced to apply for insolvency at the end of 2012 due to customer default. The insolvency proceedings are still ongoing.

### 2. Business fields

The business activities of Trianel GmbH focus on accelerating the expansion of renewable energy sources and improving the integration of renewables into the market. The aim is to enhance the competitiveness and independence of autonomous municipal utilities. As the largest European municipal utilities cooperation, Trianel GmbH utilises the potential of liberalised energy markets by pooling shared interests from the municipal environment. For example, this opens up business fields which would not be economically viable for individual municipal utilities.

Trianel's core business consists of the development of new renewable energy generation projects – organised in the 'Project Development' profit centre – and the trading, procurement and supply of energy – organised in the 'Midstream' profit centre.

Trianel purchases energy on wholesale markets for redistributors and municipal utilities, providing easy market access and optimising procurement for customers via its services. In this way, Trianel



## I. Business model

helps municipal utilities supply their end customers. In addition, Trianel optimises energy industry management of conventional and renewable energy generation systems for municipal utilities and industrial customers. For renewable assets and major electricity generation and gas storage facilities, Trianel takes on the energy business and commercial management and optimisation of the systems.

In the field of project development for renewable energy sources (onshore wind, photovoltaic systems), Trianel identifies and secures potential sites and readies them for construction, finances them and passes them on to the investor in the case of PV projects. In the wind segment, Trianel works for the two asset companies TEE and TWS. To ensure the capacity required to operate in this field, Trianel has founded the subsidiary TEP. Trianel develops projects in this segment by taking its own opportunities and risks. The further expansion of renewable energy sources, the increasing decentralisation and decarbonisation of the energy industry and the innovation potential due to digitalisation and automation continue to dominate all business fields of Trianel.

All activities of Trianel GmbH are developed in close coordination with the business aims of the shareholder companies and are tailored to their needs.

### 3. Important products and services, business processes and projects

Trianel GmbH is active in many trading markets for electricity and gas products, both as a trading partner for bilateral transactions (OTC market) and as a participant in the most important energy exchanges. Activities in the electricity sector include the German, Dutch, Belgian, Austrian, Swiss and French market areas as well as Spain and the Nordic countries (Nordpool) and the UK. In the gas sector, Trianel covers the German market areas, for H-gas and L-gas, as well as the liquid TTF market. CO<sub>2</sub> certificates and coal (API2) are also traded. Many sales products in the delivery sector

are based on activities on the market that allow Trianel's customers to purchase trade products. The electricity trading volume in 2022 totalled 115 TWh (previous year: 151 TWh), while the gas trading volume was 76 TWh (previous year: 80 TWh).

### Energy business products and services

In 2022, portfolio management on the procurement and generation side continued to form one of the main pillars of the energy business activities. It consists of optimised electricity and gas procurement, marketing and securing electricity from own generation plants and management of storage facilities for our customers. In addition, consulting activities in the area of sales portfolio management, delivering key processes and value chain steps through a sales and distribution company, played a more important role.

In the fields of portfolio management, trading and energy sales, Trianel developed a new reporting landscape for procurement, risk and delivery management as part of the Trianel DESK digital platform. The reports offer key figures and overviews tailored to the individual recipients, as well as new opportunities for digitally controlling portfolios and thus to increase efficiency and achieve process excellence for Trianel and its customers. With Trianel DESK, Trianel continues to expand its energy business services to include IT-managed services, particularly in the area of unit sales portfolio management. Accordingly, Trianel can provide services like licence, application and infrastructure management for municipal utilities.

Trianel continues to act as a comprehensive service provider for the revenue-optimised marketing of all types of generation plants. In 2022, Trianel managed roughly 2,500 MW of conventional power station capacity. Additional reporting and consulting services were also provided. Via marketing activities on the spot, intraday and balancing energy markets, additional contribution margins of € 19.0 million were earned in the management of the Lünen coal-fired power station. In addition to this, € 1.3 million was saved as part of shortfall management compared with the failure reserve

## I. Business model

contract. The 28 shareholders in TKL benefit directly from the above contribution margins. Trianel also benefits as part of the contractually defined variable remuneration of these results achieved.

For Gaskraftwerk Hamm, the marketing strategy agreed with the TGH shareholders generated a net income of roughly € 132.4 million in 2022. Trianel receives a share in this profit via performance-related compensation.

The business field of direct marketing of electricity from plants under the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) was further optimised in 2022 to reduce marketing risks and cut marketing costs. As of 1 January 2023, the direct marketing portfolio contains plants with a capacity of approx. 2,100 MW. Cluster risks of large-scale parks were reduced compared to 2022. Flexibility marketing for the German Renewable Energy Sources Act plants was developed in such a way that it made an important contribution to the result. Most of the direct marketing portfolio consists of wind energy.

### Municipal utilities support services

Trianel helps municipal utilities harness opportunities and overcome the challenges arising from digitalisation, operation of modern municipal infrastructures and implementation of municipal climate action projects. To this end, Trianel identifies and evaluates trends and suitable solutions in the trend scouting context and pilots them in the Trianel Digital Lab (digital innovations) and the FlexStore (innovations relating to energy industry flexibilities).

### Business processes

Both the number of short-term transactions and price volatility are rising significantly on the energy trading markets. At the same time, products, country markets and regulatory requirements are becoming increasingly differentiated. This calls for an IT landscape that executes processes in a highly automated, fast and cost-effective as well as transparent manner, ensuring a consistently high quality

level. At the same time, considerable flexibility is required to integrate new processes, products and markets at any time with limited effort and at great speed. Trianel has therefore modernised its outdated landscape with more than 200 applications and is building a new IT landscape to further optimise its trading and customer processes.

### Project development and projects

Trianel GmbH's project development business now focuses entirely on renewable energy projects.

Since 2019, the subsidiary TEP has established itself on the market by participating successfully in tenders via project companies founded for the purpose, as well as with cooperation models and transactions. By the end of 2022, TEP had 19 subsidiaries, each implementing one or more PV projects. In financial year 2022, TAP Windprojekte GmbH & Co. KG, as a joint subsidiary of TEP and TEE, began implementing the projects approved in the previous years, or completed them. White space development was expanded for the planned TWS business activities, while further site acquisitions were made and a first application for approval was submitted.

Trianel provides services for offshore project development for the offshore wind farms TWB I and TWB II.

## 4. Management and control

In addition to Sven Becker as Management Spokesman, Dr Oliver Runte has been appointed as Managing Director of Trianel GmbH. The Trianel Shareholders' Committee and the twelve-strong Supervisory Board are among the other corporate bodies.

## II. Strategy and management of the company

### II. Strategy and management of the company

#### 1. Corporate strategy

##### Current orientation

Trianel is further developing its role as a hub between generation and consumption for the increasingly climate-friendly, digital energy worlds. To achieve this goal, Trianel offers municipal utilities and other customers solutions for a renewable, decentralised and flexible energy industry in a market that continues to be dominated by rising volatility. Trianel is increasingly dovetailing the services in the various business fields, harnessing synergies.

Expansion and market integration of renewable energy sources, management of energy industry portfolios and assets, amalgamating a wide range of data from generation and consumption and testing and implementing digital solutions to support operations of modern municipal infrastructures are key fields for the future alignment of the company.

Via trend scouting, Trianel and its shareholders pursue the goal of identifying and evaluating business opportunities resulting from the changing general conditions at an early stage. Based on trend scouting activities, ideas are also trialled jointly in pilot projects by the Trianel Digital Lab and the Trianel FlexStore and are developed further if they show sufficient potential.

##### Products and services

Trianel is continuously adapting its range of products and services to the latest general conditions. The adaptations are made on the basis of an in-house market appraisal and energy industry expert know-how, taking strategic focuses into consideration.

##### Customers

Trianel is supported exclusively by municipal utilities and views itself as an independent company that in turn supports the interests of municipal utilities, which are also independent.

##### Employees

Trianel GmbH's employees are among the company's most important assets. Trianel relies on expert and dedicated teams to gain an advantage in innovation, product depth and maturity, as well as market penetration, over competitors in a tough environment. In order to also secure these competitive advantages in the future, the existing professional culture is being examined and adapted to current challenges and needs. Here, the focus is on creating greater flexibility with regard to working models, towards a more flexible, mobile way of working, while at the same time strengthening the culture of cooperation and leadership. Other projects that will increasingly support our employees are the optimisation of the remuneration system and the provision of a performance and feedback process.

##### Society and the environment

Trianel GmbH was established as a result of the liberalisation of the energy markets. It is therefore wholly dedicated to competition and strives to promote it. With its shareholders, Trianel pursues the common goal of ensuring a sustainable, decentralised citizen- and customer-oriented energy supply.

Trianel is expressly committed to the targets of the Paris climate agreement of 12 December 2015, which prescribes a restriction of anthropogenic global warming to significantly less than two degrees compared with pre-industrial values. To achieve this, Trianel and its shareholders are investing in expanding renewable energy sources and modernising the German power generation mix. In the last 16 years, Trianel and the municipal utility companies made investment decisions totalling roughly € 5.5 billion. Over 50 percent

## II. Strategy and management of the company

of the invested funds went towards renewable energy sources. Trianel has focused exclusively on renewable energy sources for several years.

### 2. Internal corporate control system

The Management Board uses a variety of systems and processes to control and monitor the company and to analyse and document the company's risks and opportunities. The control system focuses on the development of profit and liquidity of the company and monitoring risks. To measure these developments, profit contributions, structure costs, result figures and liquidity stocks, among others, are calculated.

Through regular assessment and ongoing measurement of the risk capital requirement for the relevant types of risk, Trianel ensures goal-oriented handling of risks and opportunities. Extreme value considerations provide findings on events not covered by standard processes (see also Risk Report, C III). Auditors commissioned by the shareholder companies confirm compliance with the risk guideline on a quarterly basis.

The product development strategy is characterised by careful observation of customer requirements and the latest market developments as well as the evaluation of the resulting future developments. Important investment decisions are made on the basis of discounted cashflow models. The Management Board regularly checks the progress of the main projects and monitors compliance with project plans and targets. The management and control mechanisms are adapted to the corporate structures on an ongoing basis. The Supervisory Board is regularly informed of all major economic developments at Trianel GmbH.

The internal audit tasks are performed by an employee of Trianel GmbH and external service providers who each report directly to the Management Board.

Trianel GmbH's business model is aimed at contributing to creating value for its customers with its services. Trianel strives to earn pre-tax profits which reflect an appropriate return on equity. A further important financial goal is to strengthen our equity basis in order to be able to finance and realise the investments and planned corporate growth needed to implement the energy transition.

### 3. Innovation management

Innovation management at Trianel is part of Trendscouting, the Trianel Digital Lab and the FlexStore, and involves the shareholders of Trianel GmbH specifically in market and trend monitoring as well as pilot projects. In a multi-stage process, new trends are identified, evaluated and piloted systematically using agile working methods. Examples of these new approaches include in particular the now regular Innovation Days' (bringing start-ups and municipal utilities together), Smart City Days' (developments in modernisation of municipal infrastructure), Lab Days' (experience in piloting digital solutions) and various FlexStore workshops (experience in piloting energy industry flexibilities).



## B. Business report

### I. General conditions

#### B. Business report

##### I. General conditions

In political and economic terms, 2022 was dominated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the resulting energy crisis. In addition, global markets and supply chains were still disrupted as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic.

In 2022, natural gas consumption fell by around 15 percent to 781.6 TWh. The natural gas share of total primary energy consumption decreased from 26.6 percent to 23.8 percent. The share of nuclear energy also decreased, from 6.1 percent to 3.2 percent, due to the decommissioning of 4,000 MW of capacity. This resulted from the decision to phase out the use of nuclear energy and the restriction on production in the remaining three power station blocks from October 2022 in order to ensure further operation until 15 April 2023, as agreed. At the same time, the consumption of other energy sources in order to provide a substitute for natural gas increased. As well as mineral oil, petrol fuels and heating oil, the consumption of hard and brown coal also increased. In 2022, consumption of hard coal increased by around 5 percent to 322.5 TWh. The use of hard coal in power stations increased by more than 16 percent, despite the sanctions against imports of Russian coal. The use of hard coal in power stations was facilitated by the increase in the price of competing energy sources and the recommissioning of plants, which were among the measures taken to combat the energy crisis. The share of hard coal in relation to total primary energy consumption increased from 8.9 to 9.8 percent. The contribution made in 2022 by renewable energy sources to primary energy consumption increased by 4.4 percent to 565 TWh. The share of renewables in relation to total primary energy consumption totalled 17.2 percent in 2022. The share of wind energy increased by 12 percent, depending on the weather conditions. Solar energy increased by 21 percent.

According to the Fraunhofer Institute, in 2022, net electricity production decreased slightly to 492 TWh (previous year: 496 TWh). In 2022, renewable energy sources produced 244 TWh, which corresponds to a share of 49.6 percent. Of this, German photovoltaic plants generated around 58 TWh in 2022, an increase of 19 percent compared to 2021. At 42.2 TWh, biomass increased slightly compared to the previous year, with installed capacity almost unchanged. 2022 was an average year for onshore wind, while offshore wind generally produced slightly less than the average. Onshore and offshore wind energy combined increased to approx. 123 TWh (previous year: 112 TWh). Electricity generation from brown coal increased to 107 TWh (previous year: 99 TWh), while electricity generation from hard coal increased to 56 TWh (previous year: 47 TWh). By contrast, the use of natural gas for electricity generation decreased from 52 TWh to 47 TWh. Generation from nuclear power decreased by 50 percent, from 65 TWh to 33 TWh. As in the previous year, in 2022, the electricity exchange balance showed net export income of around 26 TWh.

#### 1. Trends on the electricity and gas markets

In 2022, the European gas and electricity market showed even more marked volatility than in 2021, which was already an extreme year. While the previous year was dominated by prolonged global disruption resulting from the Covid-19 pandemic, 2022 was marked by the Russian invasion of Ukraine and the resulting impact on the energy industry. Pipeline exports were initially reduced and then ceased entirely following the attack on the Nord Stream North Sea pipeline, resulting in disruption to supplies in north-western Europe on a vast scale. This imbalance was further exacerbated by the low level of nuclear power plant availability in France and a long period of drought in Europe.

# I. General conditions



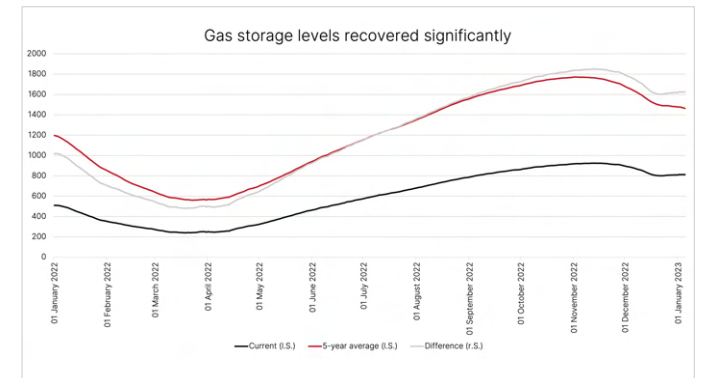
Source: Bloomberg, Trianel

While at the start of the war in Ukraine, unrestricted exports of gas and coal from Russia were still possible, by the early summer, a significant risk premium had built up on the electricity and gas market. In August, this culminated in historically high prices, after the market realised that firstly, an unlimited amount of gas had been purchased on the market on behalf of the German Federal Network Agency, secondly, that gas flows through Nord Stream 1 would permanently come to an end, and thirdly, that Nord Stream 2 would not be put into operation. During the final third of the year, record-level LNG imports enabled a historically high decline in demand, while generally mild weather in north-western Europe facilitated a normalisation of gas storage facility levels and led to a significant reduction in prices.

During the summer of 2022, the gas system in north-western Europe lost around 250 TWh in Russian gas. This corresponds to almost exactly the capacity of all German gas storage facilities. This was accompanied by a shortfall in electricity production in France, which according to the French transmission system operator RTE amounted to 90 TWh. If these electricity levels had been replaced in full by gas power stations, additional gas requirements of around 180 TWh would have resulted.

Furthermore, with regard to price formation on the electricity market (merit-order principle), the price was mainly set by a small number of gas power stations, while most electricity was produced by coal-fired power stations that were put back into operation. This meant that the demand for gas decreased considerably, and in Germany along, around 90 TWh of gas was saved. An additional 30 TWh in savings resulted from a decrease in household demand.

Together with a mild November in 2022 and a significantly shorter cold period in December, this ensured that the gas storage facilities in north-western Europe not only recovered, but at the end of the year even reached one of the highest fill levels of the last five years.



Source: Bloomberg, Trianel

The sufficient gas storage facility levels by the end of the year were also the result of global factors. At the end of December, the gas storage facilities were sufficiently full. The price increases during the course of the year were only in the dual-digit percentage range. During the summer, the price increased by more than 500 percent.

# I. General conditions

## 2. Energy policy developments

In Germany and Europe, energy policy in 2022 was also dominated by the Russian invasion of Ukraine. Energy and climate policy was characterised by emergency measures for dealing with the crisis in the short- and medium-term. Political activity focussed on securing supply and ensuring that energy was affordable.

To ensure supply security through full gas storage facilities, the Gas Storage Act (EnWG § 35a–g) was already introduced in March. By setting statutory specifications for fill levels, the Federal Government aims to ensure that the gas storage facilities in Germany are sufficiently filled at the start of the winter – within the limits of the actual amount of gas available. The market players are responsible for fulfilling the 'fill level specifications' by 1 October (80 percent), 1 November (90 percent) and 1 February (40 percent).

The Energy Security Act (EnSiG) was amended twice during the course of 2022. In May, regulations regarding the extraordinary price transmission of gas, as well as trust management or confiscation, were issued under EnSiG 2.0. With EnSiG 3.0, various measures to increase electricity production, to accelerate grid expansion, and to facilitate the LNG infrastructure were agreed, as were changes to the code of building law.

With the law regulating the provision of replacement power stations, the Federal Government made it possible for coal- and oil-fired power stations that had been shut down or reported as being due to be shut down to return to the electricity market, in order to further reduce electricity generation from natural gas and therefore to counteract a potential gas deficit.

The Federal Government made good on this regulation on 20 December 2022 with the "Law on the introduction of an electricity price cap" (StromPBG). This contains a levy mechanism that absorbs 90 percent of income above a technology-specific reference value. The absorption period runs from 1 December 2022 to

30 June 2023. The measure can be extended until 30 April 2024 at the latest. In compliance with the recommendation made by the European Commission, natural gas- and hard coal-fired power stations, among others, are exempted from the absorption, although a power to issue statutory instruments which is anchored in the law means that hard coal can be subsequently subjected to the absorption mechanism. The income will be used to relieve the burden on household customers and businesses, as a cushion against the high electricity prices.

In July 2022, the 'Easter Package' also led to an improvement in the general conditions for renewables, which are intended to play a key role in future independence from fossil energy sources.

The further development of emergency measures, steps towards a new electricity market design and an increase in the expansion of renewable energy sources will present key issues of energy policy in 2023.

## II. Business development

### II. Business development

The financial year 2022 ended with a pre-tax result of € 66.3 million. The projected result of € 7.8 million was therefore hugely exceeded by a total of € 58.5 million. This extraordinarily good result was due in the main to highly successful trade and optimisation transactions, direct marketing activities and positive marketing deals within our power station segment at the Lünen coal-fired power station, as well as the marketing of the storage bundle at the Epe natural gas storage facility. In all business fields, Trianel was able to exploit the upheaval in prices and the high volatility on the energy markets to its benefit through active management of the positions. Furthermore, our regenerative project development and power station activities contributed far more to the result than was planned, and significantly overcompensated for budgeted personnel costs, depreciation and other operational expenditure.

As key one-off effects, the provisions for potential losses from the marketing of the power station segment at the Lünen coal-fired power station due to the foreseeable phase-out of the use of coal, as well as from the marketing of the storage bundle at the Epe natural gas storage facility, were significantly increased (around € 29.3 million in total). In addition, the overall risk provisioning was increased by € 40.4 million, and at the level of the 100 percent subsidiary Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG, a reinvestment of € 16 million was made for further growth implementation. Due to the high annual net income, equity increases by around 19 percent to € 117 million. The increase in equity in 2022 due to the very positive result will be offset in the following year by a retrograde effect at the level of the agreed profit dividend. Due to the high result of 2022, this effect will be more clearly felt in 2023 than in previous years. The equity ratio is 13 percent, and has remained approximately constant compared to the previous year, despite the high annual net income against the background of the balance sheet total, which increased similarly (€ +170 million to € 927 million). As in previous years, the balance sheet total is also

characterised by the high level of accounts receivable with simultaneously high liabilities, which have risen considerably due to the massive price rises on the energy trading markets. Both reflect the established process in energy wholesale trade of invoicing energy accounts on a monthly basis. This means that at the end of the year, the accounts receivable and payable from deliveries in December – one of the months with the highest turnover – must be stated regularly. Given this background, we continue to view the equity base as sound and conservative.

In the 2022 financial year, we continued to enjoy sufficient financing margins and were adequately prepared for both stock market trading and for the unforeseen developments resulting from the war in Ukraine. Compared to the reporting date in the previous year, the company's liquidity increased by € 153 million to € 221 million, which was essentially due to our successful business activities.



## III. Company situation

### III. Company situation

#### 1. Earnings situation

With earnings before tax of € 66.3 million, Trianel GmbH once again achieved a positive result that significantly exceeds the previous year's positive total (€ 14.5 million). Without the risk prevention effects described above, and the precautionary devaluation of the participation book values of TGE (€ 0.8 million) and TWB II (€ 1.4 million), a pre-tax result of around € 154.2 million would have been achieved.

Sales proceeds amounted to € 14,042 million in the 2022 financial year (previous year: € 6,450 million) and thus increased by 118 percent compared with the previous year. Fundamentally, due to procurement and third-party marketing as well as price-related effects, the absolute turnover total and the associated total material expenditures do not allow any significant conclusions to be drawn on the economic success of the company. In order to increase clarity, the turnover from proprietary trading was balanced with the corresponding material expenditures in the reporting year, totalling € 2,666 million (previous year: € 2,860 million). At 99.1 percent, the material expenditure ratio is slightly lower than in the previous year (99.3 percent). Personnel expenses rose from € 38,917 thousand to € 59,623 thousand, in particular as a result of provisions for results-dependent bonuses.

Compared to the previous year, the participation book value of € 3,547 thousand decreased (previous year: € 11,714 thousand), in particular due to the considerably lower dividend from TEP. The non-adjusted financial result amounted to € -918 thousand (previous year: € 10,359 thousand). Adjusted for the neutral effects in particular from discounting and compounding accounts receivable and payable totalling € -491 thousand (previous year: € 727 thousand) and profits received in the same period amounting to € 482 thousand (previous year: € 7,612 thousand), the

adjusted financial result amounts to € -1,891 thousand (previous year: € 2,020 thousand).

Tax on income accrued in the amount of € 38,590 thousand (previous year: € 5,603 thousand) and other taxes amounted to € 49 thousand (previous year: € 49 thousand), resulting in an overall annual net income of € 27,630 thousand (previous year: € 8,881 thousand).

#### 2. Financial situation

With regard to liquidity, financial year 2022 was strongly impacted by the effects of the war in Ukraine. Despite the significant rise in commodity prices during the course of the year, Trianel was able to respond successfully to the challenges and maintained sufficient room for manoeuvre with regard to liquidity throughout. Due to the sharp rise in prices during the third quarter of 2022, there was a considerable inflow of liquidity in particular from stock exchange margin payments, so that at the top end of the scale, Trianel was able to achieve a historic maximum liquidity value of around € 590 million. Due to the reductions in price as a result of a subsequent calming of the market, during the fourth quarter of 2022, liquidity levels decreased very significantly. However, they were still higher than the normal level. At the turn of the year, Trianel had cash of around € 220 million, reflecting a very satisfactory liquidity situation overall. Throughout the entire financial year, there was no necessity for the withdrawal of funds from current account credit lines. Due to the good liquidity development, during the course of the year, the sureties kept in reserve at the clearing bank were reduced, since they were hardly used at all due to our positive position on the stock market. In future, Trianel will make increasing use of liquid funds as required, instead of the sureties.

The sharp increase in volatility on the energy markets confirms our existing concept of expanding current account credit lines as a precautionary measure in order to increase resilience for

### III. Company situation

unforeseen events that are a drain on liquidity. Even if the necessity of using a credit line did not arise in 2022, the unusual situation demonstrated that the markets can also develop in the opposite direction to a similar degree, and that as a result, Trianel would have to use correspondingly high margin calls. During the course of the year, Trianel successively extended its short-term credit lines with the banks, from around € 100 million to approximately € 200 million, thus adjusting our room for manoeuvre to the changed market environment.

In the reporting year, the operating cashflow of Trianel GmbH was € 185,294 thousand, up from € 31,281 thousand in the previous year. The change in cashflow was influenced by a significantly positive development in trade business in the amount of € 3,548 thousand. The cashflow from investment activity totalling € 8,361 thousand (previous year: € 4,793 thousand) mainly affected investments in financial assets and cash inflows from disposals of financial assets. As well as the repayment of current account credit lines totalling € 25,000 thousand, the cashflow from financing activity totalling € -40,342 thousand (previous year: € -10,171 thousand) in particular contains distributions to our shareholders (€ 8,881 thousand) and interest payments (€ 3,059 thousand). Overall, the total financial resources increased to € 221,116 thousand (previous year: € 67,745 thousand). The overall financial situation in the 2022 financial year was adequate at all times.

#### 3. Asset situation

Due to the rise in the price of accounts receivable driven by the market price, the balance sheet total increased from € 756,661 thousand to € 926,934 thousand compared to the previous year (consolidated balance sheet total: € 955,850 thousand). On the assets side, receivables and other assets in the amount of € 559,314 thousand made a major contribution (previous year: € 550,946 thousand) and correspondingly, on the liabilities side, accounts payable which increased from € 554,256 thousand to

€ 565,460 thousand in the course of the year. Other assets include € 46,799 thousand in initial margins paid (previous year: € 113,232 thousand) which are matched by the variation margins included in the other liabilities in the amount of € 100,857 thousand (previous year: € 85,118 thousand). The liquid funds increased by € 153,372 thousand from € 67,744 thousand to € 221,116 thousand, largely due to incoming funds from the successful trade business.

Despite the increase in the balance sheet total, during the financial year, the equity ratio of Trianel GmbH remained constant against the background of the high annual net income, at 12.6 percent (previous year: 13.0 percent). The equity ratio for the Group rose to 14.5 percent. In absolute figures, the equity rose by € 18,748 thousand to € 117,061 thousand. This change is the result of the annual net income for 2022 of € 27,630 thousand (consolidated annual net income for 2022: € 43,365 thousand) and the dividend payout of € 8,881 thousand made in 2022.

## C. Report on forecast, opportunities and risks

### I. Forecast

#### C. Report on forecast, opportunities and risks

##### I. Forecast

###### 1. Direction of Trianel GmbH

In the next few years, Trianel GmbH's business activities will be affected by the following factors:

- Advancing expansion of renewable energy sources
- Continuing increase of the importance of climate protection and sustainability
- Expansion of European energy trading
- Further increase in volatility on energy markets
- Increasing flexibility in demand and supply
- Further advances in decentralisation
- Digitalisation of energy industry processes and services

In this way, Trianel is concentrating its efforts on the continued expansion of renewable energy sources, as well as their integration on the market, with a corresponding expansion of energy trading. While in the area of project development, the particular focus is on the expansion of photovoltaic projects within Germany and in other countries, in the midstream business field, energy trading is being expanded with the aim of achieving further earnings growth through the intensification of structured proprietary trading, spread trading, regional diversification in the European environment and the further development of power station-based trading.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to synchronise supply and demand, adding yet another challenge for energy industry services and energy trading. Digital processes are the basis both for optimising processes in municipal utilities and interaction of municipal utilities with their customers and to implement future (detailed and decentralised) business models.

As before, the obligatory direct marketing continues to create good preconditions for the development of this business sector. Even if market models in the renewables sector change, such as Power Purchase Agreements (PPA) or continued operation of plants whose eligibility for support under the Renewable Energy Sources Act (EEG) has expired, short-term marketing remains a decisive success factor. Short-dated PPAs are unlikely to be concluded in 2023 due to the electricity price cap law. As well as direct marketing for wind/PV, the high price level also offers a good development opportunity for the virtual power station and the optimisation of small, decentralised, flexible electricity generators.

In future, Trianel expects high demand from municipal utilities for renewable generation capacities. At the moment, new tasks are emerging in the field of operational management; after the expiry of the substantial EEG payments, for instance, it is increasingly important for TWB I to have their own technical operational management and market the generated energy volumes.

Work is underway to ensure that TEE's mature wind projects can be built soon. Our registered office in Kassel, which was established in 2021, was further expanded in order to push forward with our own white space development for TWS. For PV, the focus in 2023 is not only on securing new areas, but on further developing them so that they are ready for construction. The plan is to prepare approx. 200 MWp per annum for construction, to build more substations and to establish other projects around them. In particular, four innovation projects (a combination of a photovoltaic plant and a battery storage system) with a total capacity of 54 MWp are planned for construction in 2023. Furthermore, the construction of additional 'classic' PV plants with a total capacity of approx. 20 MWp is planned. Trianel will participate in additional tender rounds in both the wind and PV segments in 2023.

## I. Forecast

### 2. Anticipated earnings situation

With the business plan approved at the Shareholders' Meeting for 2023 to 2027, the newly oriented Trianel will be continuously further developed along a growth trajectory which foresees significant increases in earnings. The planned rise in earnings is based on the growth plans for the project development and midstream business fields, which were formulated as part of the 'Trianel 2025' strategy project, confirmed in a validation process with a consultancy company and approved at the Shareholders' Meeting.

By means of the measures defined, the goal is to achieve earnings before taxes (EBT) of € 29.5 million by 2027, which amounts to a trebling of EBT compared to prior-year plans. For 2023, earnings before taxes (EBT) of € 21.4 million were already budgeted, which is significantly higher than the estimate stated in the 2023 business planning from the previous year's plan (€ 8.1 million). To a large extent, the plan for 2023 is characterised by substantiated photovoltaic generation projects (particularly 'innovation projects') in our project development profit centre, as well as extensive floating trade positions for 2023 with intrinsic value.

The key performance figures which guide Trianel's business indicate a gross margin (revenues less cost of materials) of roughly € 85.2 million, earnings before taxes of roughly € 21.4 million, investments of roughly € 1.4 million for the 2023 budget year. The budgeted staff level was around 406 employees: converted to full time equivalents (FTE) and taking dates of joining into account, the FTE value is 373.3.

### 3. Anticipated financial situation

The focus on the two business fields that were already highly profitable in previous years will be accompanied by measures for strengthening our capital base, which will be a key precondition for realising our growth targets. The plan is to strengthen our capital base on the basis of

- reinvestments in Trianel Energieprojekte (TEP) for expanding onshore project development, as well as
- an expansion of risk provisioning, in order to be equipped to deal with results risks arising from the expansion of trade activities.

The liquidity situation at Trianel is generally characterised by high volatility that is itself directly linked to trading activity, which at the latest since the war in Ukraine has been characterised by strong price fluctuations. Naturally, it is not possible to make reliable plans in such a volatile environment. The liquidity fluctuations that result are covered on the one hand by the necessary reservation of liquid funds, and on the other by current account credit lines and surety frameworks. Overall, rising commodity prices and as a result, an increase in price levels and continued high-level volatility can be expected in the years to come. In addition, our business activities in the two core business areas will grow according to plan in the coming years. For this reason, in 2023, we will also develop our financial freedom by expanding our current account credit lines appropriately. Accordingly, our short-term financing instruments will also offer sufficient scope in future to cope with volatility in trading activities as necessary. For liquidity not required for operative transactions, we will plan with interest rate optimisation in mind, with a view to the current rise in interest rates.

In summary, we estimate that the liquidity situation at Trianel will also remain positive and sufficient at all times in the years to come.



## II. Opportunity report

### II. Opportunity report

The energy transition requires municipal utilities to expand their capacities with regard to electricity generation from renewable energy sources, as well as the expansion of existing activities relating to the procurement and management of generation and sales portfolios. They need to deal with issues such as the integration of renewables on the energy market and the distribution networks, significant price volatility, the implementation of local climate protection programmes, the continued rise in standards relating to the synchronisation of generation and consumption, as well as the further digitalisation of internal and external processes. Trianel views these developments as good opportunities to support municipal utilities in these challenges over the coming years with attractive services and products.

The Midstream area will benefit from various opportunities to support municipal utilities and other customers in the integration of electricity made from renewable energy sources. This includes, for instance, the development and implementation of concepts designed to manage fluctuating generation from own projects or from PPAs in the procurement portfolio at optimum risk. The same applies to the marketing or price hedging of generation from assets, given the anticipated higher electricity prices in the market premium model and in the other direct marketing activities. A key risk in 2023 is the electricity price cap law.

Trianel continues to expand activities and processes in the rapidly growing intraday trading segment. These activities focus not only on delivery up to five minutes before physical fulfilment, but also on the further development and provision of optimisation options to harness further potential in Trianel's own positions and in customers' positions on energy markets which are becoming increasingly volatile.

The increasing digitisation in the energy sector offers opportunities for Trianel to support municipal utilities in re-aligning their internal

processes, their customer interface and advanced data analyses in the IoT environment as close to real time as possible. Our energy industry services are increasingly digitalised thanks to the new IT landscape and the digital customer interface Trianel DESK, allowing our customers to tap further efficiency potential.

For 2023, we see opportunities to consolidate the very good business development from 2022 in energy trading and in project development for PV and onshore wind. Subject to strict risk management, the anticipated energy price development offers opportunities for the Midstream business area. We can win additional contracts from the existing PV project pipeline, and in this way generate further potential for income in the future. The founding of TWS enhances our activities in development of white spaces. With the founding of an Austrian subsidiary of TEP planned for 2023, we have an opportunity to also expand our business activities and therefore potential profit contributions on a regional basis.

The envisaged decarbonisation in Germany and Europe will result in a strong increase in demand for new energy carriers such as green hydrogen and green heat. We believe there is great potential in the coming years for Trianel to use its expertise for the benefit of its shareholders and for the company itself, and to generate additional revenues.

Due to the developments in energy policy triggered by the war in Ukraine, with an extensive abandonment of dependence on Russia, the importance of integrating renewable energy sources is increasing more quickly than previously anticipated. On the one hand, this creates opportunities for our business model, which is based on the combination of midstream activities and renewable energy. On the other hand, the anticipated higher energy price level should have a positive impact on our project development business and our participating interests in generation companies. In combination with increasing volatility, it should also give fresh impetus to the trading business.

## III. Risk report

### III. Risk report

Trianel GmbH's business activity of demands that risks are consciously entered into in order to achieve the company's financial goals. According to Trianel's definition, and therefore also for this risk report, risks are viewed as negative unexpected deviations from the projected result.

#### 1. Risk management system

Trianel GmbH's risk-bearing capacity forms the framework for the risk management system. This is aligned with the equity capital and liquid funds available. Trianel's risk-bearing capacity is defined as the maximum extent of risk that Trianel can bear without jeopardising its status as a going concern.

#### Risk management organisation

In order to enable effective risk management, there is an organisational separation between those areas, posts and functions that enter into risks in the course of their activities and those that monitor the risks entered into and limit and report them where necessary.

Risk management is responsible for the creation, development and implementation of guidelines, methods and processes in the context of assessing, managing and monitoring the main risk classes, and for reporting on the risk situation. Central risk management also monitors compliance with risk guidelines and defined risk limits.

With the risk inventory tools, Trianel pursues the goal of attaining a comprehensive overview of all significant risks to the company at least once a year.

Central risk management at Trianel GmbH is supplemented with the compliance function. The compliance management system (CMS) implemented at Trianel pursues the goal of identifying compliance risks in good time and ensuring that employees are aware of these risks. In addition, this is intended to prevent violations of rules. Should violations of rules nevertheless occur, the incident will be handled by the Compliance Department. Regular coordination between all Compliance Officers and monitoring of the effectiveness and systematic development of the CMS are guaranteed by the Compliance Committee. To limit tax risks, the existing CMS was supplemented in with a tax-specific internal control system (Tax ICS).

As a rule, the Trianel GmbH Risk Committee meets once a month to discuss the implementation of and need for changes to the risk management system. The suitability and functionality of the risk management system are monitored by internal audit, currently performed by two audit service providers, as well as by the external auditors commissioned by the shareholders.

In the Enterprise Risk and Participating Interest Management Department within the risk management area, a company-wide risk aggregation model will be used to determine the risk capital need based on a Monte Carlo simulation, and a purposeful, transparent record of risks will be documented when decisions are made.

#### Risk management process

Risk control comprises all measures and tools used for avoiding, reducing or shifting detected risks, as well as consciously entering into certain (residual) risks. In order to evaluate the effectiveness of the risk control measures which have been put in place, the target and actual risk situations are regularly compared as part of risk monitoring.

Internal and external addressees are informed on a regular basis of the current results, liquidity and risk situation as well as concerning the accounting precautions taken. The frequency, type and scope

## III. Risk report

of the reporting vary according to the type and the significance of the risk. Due to the risks to the domestic economy arising from the Covid-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, monitoring of the credit, market and liquidity risks, as well as additional operative risks, was intensified.

### 2. Risk areas and individual risks

Risks are managed at Trianel via Trianel GmbH's risk-bearing capacity and the provision of risk capital derived from this. The risk capital approved by the Shareholders' Meeting represents the upper limit of the overall risk accepted. The Supervisory Board and the Shareholders' Meeting also receive reports on the risk capital requirement of the major risk types: market, project, credit, participating interests and operational and other risks.

During financial year 2022, the market activities of Trianel GmbH were adapted to the rapidly changing political and structural market situation, so that market opportunities could be exploited with appropriate risks. The market situation had implications for all risk types, and demanded a holistic, coordinated view of the market sectors and the risk management area overall on the market in order to successfully implement strategies. Risk monitoring was also conducted in close cooperation with the Management Board.

#### Market risks

Market risks can significantly influence the results situation at Trianel GmbH in the form of market price fluctuations, market liquidity changes and quantity deviations.

The trading activities of Trianel GmbH are monitored each working day for compliance with the value-at-risk limit and supplementary limits. In addition, the risk resulting from the entire portfolio of Trianel GmbH is determined every quarter – and since 1 December 2022, every month – and is compared with the approved market risk capital as part of the overall risk. Market price changes lead to

fluctuations in the company's short-term cashflow in the exchange business and via margining agreements. At Trianel GmbH, the associated liquidity risk is monitored each working day and taken into account as part of liquidity control.

During financial year 2022, unidirectional items and long-term strategies were largely terminated in all business fields due to the risk aspect. Severe price increases led to an increase in risk measurement values, and in so doing, limited the room for manoeuvre in the market sectors. Coordination between risk management and the market sectors was intensified, and in some cases, there was a shift to single deal risk assessment and approvals. The management strategies for the assets and trading strategies at Trianel GmbH, as well as customer transactions, were adapted according to the risk situation as needed. As well as new opportunities on the volatile market, it became necessary to terminate parts of Trianel's traditional business fields due to the increasing risks. The situation on the gas market led to the decision to prematurely end the balancing group cooperation, as well as the electricity supply contracts with risk assumption. These entailed significantly higher risks on the market and credit risk side on what for Trianel GmbH is a highly volatile market.

Various limit structures were adjusted in proprietary trading. Among other measures, limits were expanded in order to secure the ability to trade of the market sectors. Here, an external portfolio assessment was also included by the risk management area, and was also taken into account when approving individual deals.

#### Credit risks

Unlike exchange transactions, with non-exchange energy trading transactions (OTC), Trianel GmbH is exposed to the risk that trading partners do not fulfil their contractual duties to deliver or pay for a commodity, or do so late.

In order to limit these credit risks, every potential trading partner of Trianel GmbH is subjected to a multi-stage credit standing

## III. Risk report

evaluation process. The credit standing evaluation of the trading partners is reviewed once a year. Depending on this credibility evaluation, an individual credit limit is granted to every trade partner.

Compliance with the credit limits granted is monitored and reported on every working day by calculating the credit risks and the remaining flexibility for each business partner. In addition, the risk resulting from the entire loan portfolio of Trianel GmbH is simulated once every quarter and compared with the risk capital available as part of the overall risk.

Due to the significant price increases for electricity and gas during the course of the summer of 2022, Trianel's aggregated credit exposure also increased considerably. In July 2022, an aggregated overall credit exposure of over € 5 billion was reached for the first time. At its peak, on 26 August 2022, this rose further to around € 11 billion. Just as quickly as the increase occurred, overall exposure fell after 26 August 2022 in line with price decreases, and at the end of the reporting year was only around € 1.2 billion. This increase in exposure was accompanied by an increase in cases in which credit lines were automatically blocked for further transactions by our trade activities due to the high level of use. In order to secure the ability to operate of Trianel GmbH within the confines of this situation, further transactions were made possible by the Credit Risk Management Department on request via individual approvals, in coordination with the Management Board.

### Participation risks

Participation risks arise in particular as a result of possible deviations from the budget for affiliated companies and/or the development of asset projects. Trianel holds minority participating interests in the key operating project companies and is regularly informed about the development and the risk situation of the companies via the project company boards.

During the reporting year, a particular focus was on the implications of the war in Ukraine for the energy markets and thus also for our participating interests (see Section 4 below), as well as our participating interest in TWB II, due to serial losses.

The risks of participating interests are mapped individually in the company-wide risk aggregation model and thus part of the Monte Carlo simulation to determine the risk capital requirement. A separate value for risks from participating interests is also reported.

### Operational and other risks

Risks arising from the legal and personnel areas as well as risks associated with processes and systems are generally referred to as operational and other risks.

Legal risks are defined as the risk that contracts entered into do not include the legal items that Trianel GmbH requires. Trianel GmbH counteracts these risks for example by early involvement of its own Legal Department and the Commercial Department in all relevant procedures, through a mandatory market and product clearance process, and by the use of standardised contracts wherever possible. Regulatory risks in energy trading are monitored and controlled by the Compliance Department. The electronic monitoring of trading activities, required under the European Market Abuse Regulation, and related guidelines play a key role in this.

Risks of damage due to changes in legal or regulatory general conditions are also attributed to operative risks.

Communication and information systems are of key importance for the business processes at Trianel GmbH. In particular the IT security, data security and data protection aspects have to be taken into account in this respect. An IT Security and Data Privacy Officer has been appointed. Employees are regularly made aware of IT security issues on training courses and via the Intranet. Regulations on this issue are also an integral part of the corporate guidelines.



## III. Risk report

There are also risks from further changes and developments in the IT environment (especially the trade-related systems) and the loss of expertise and/or high achieving employees.

For Trianel, the global spread of SARS-CoV-2 and the measures taken by the German national and state governments did not have any significant negative economic impact. The corporate Controlling Department tracks and reports on potential commercial effects.

The risk inventory conducted during the financial year but which has not yet been finally evaluated confirms the results of the previous year in the operative risks area. The risk that a large proportion of operative processes might be interrupted or disrupted due to an attack on IT infrastructure (cyber attack) over a longer period of time can have a considerable impact on the capability and earnings situation of the company. Further measures were introduced accordingly (see Section 4 below) in order to reduce the level of risk should such events occur. With the exception of the risk of cyber attack, no individual operational risks or highly correlated groups of individual operational risks were identified that to a significant degree of probability could endanger the further existence of the company or negatively impact the result to a considerable degree through to a loss situation.

To analyse the overall risk situation for Trianel GmbH, a possible interaction of risk classes is calculated with a confidence level of 99 percent and compared with the approved risk capital. Based on this analysis, it is assessed that the company's overall risk situation does not represent a going concern risk. Precautions were taken in the balance sheet for risks that are likely to occur.

### 3. The use of financial instruments

The financial instruments include original and derivative financial instruments. The original financial instruments on the assets

side fundamentally include accounts receivable, liquid funds and financial assets. On the liabilities side, the original financial instruments fundamentally include the accounts payable valued at the amount repayable. The level of the financial assets in the balance sheet indicates the maximum default risk for the items mentioned. When default risks exist, they are taken into account by value adjustments. Trianel GmbH uses derivative financial instruments to hedge against market risks, for optimisation and proprietary trading. These include financial swaps, options and energy- or emission certificate-related futures.

### 4. Impact of the war in Ukraine

Trianel GmbH is exposed to considerable risks as a result of its extensive business activities on the energy trading markets and the current steep price movements caused by the war in Ukraine. The main risks are associated with

- a gas deficit, while at the same time, obligations are in place to deliver electricity from the futures marketing of power stations,
- the threatened absence of wholesale trade partners whose credit risk positions (exposures) could be unusually high due to increases in market prices, and
- (impending) pre-financing effects arising from power station and municipal utilities transactions in the event of unscheduled power station shutdowns or gas storage filling requirements (liquidity risks).

Furthermore, according to the current assessment by the German Federal Office for Information Security (BSI), cyber risks have increased noticeably in the context of the war in Ukraine. Risks for our project development business may also arise from disrupted supply chains and price hikes.

### III. Risk report

In order to effectively respond to the risks arising from the war in Ukraine, the following measures were introduced, among others:

- regular special meetings of the Risk Committee dealing with the risk situation resulting from the war in Ukraine on an ongoing basis and identifying respective measures,
- instant blocking of trading partners to limit credit risk,
- introduction of measures to limit liquidity risks – for example, through the granting of abatement rights – and appropriate expansion of our financing framework,
- consideration of the measures recommended by the BSI and additional daily management reports in connection with the war in Ukraine, as well as the establishment of a separate 24/7 standby security call service with proactive monitoring of the IT security situation, intensification of IT security monitoring, for example by implementing specific attack indicators, which have been provided by the authorities (BSI/intelligence service),
- energy policy activities aimed at promoting our company's interests and improving our evaluation of upcoming developments.

Thanks to the measures initiated at Trianel, together with the activities of the legislature, the market insecurities have receded noticeably compared to the two quarters following the outbreak of the war. Overall, we are confident that we can either bear the above risks ourselves, or overcome them through suitable countermeasures, such as transfers of risk to our business partners. As long as the war continues, it will not be possible to exclude the possibility of further market distortions and upheavals, but thanks to a stabilised delivery situation and the mild winter, these risks have been almost fully priced in on the market.

## D. Reporting pursuant to Section 108 (3) No. 2 of the North Rhine-Westphalian Local Government Ordinance (GO NRW)

### D. Reporting pursuant to Section 108 (3) No. 2 of the North Rhine-Westphalian Local Government Ordinance (GO NRW)

The purpose of the company is national and international energy trading, with the objective of improving local energy supply. The company may undertake the following tasks to implement this objective:

1. Trading in
  - a) Energy (electricity, gas, oil, coal)
  - b) Energy derivatives and energy-related financial derivatives (pursuant to the German Banking Act (KWG): proprietary trading)
  - c) Financial products relating to energy supply, such as weather derivatives and emission certificates (pursuant to the German Banking Act (KWG): proprietary trading)
2. Energy sales
3. Provision of consulting and other fee-based services directly related to energy supply

The company is entitled to conduct all measures and business transactions through which the purpose of the company can directly or indirectly be promoted. It may, in order to fulfil its tasks, operate other companies, participate in them or establish, acquire and lease such companies as well as auxiliary and ancillary companies, furthermore it may enter into joint ventures and establish subsidiary branches.

The comments and data in the Notes and the Management Report illustrate that we have conformed fully to the public purpose based on our terms of reference as per the Articles of Association.

Aachen, Germany, 21 April 2023

Trianel GmbH



Sven Becker



Dr Oliver Runte

Management Board of Trianel GmbH

## Report of the Supervisory Board



## Report of the Supervisory Board



Dietmar Spohn  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

The financial year 2022 was dominated by an extraordinary energy crisis resulting from the illegal invasion of Ukraine by Russia. Due to the sanctions against Russia and the cessation of Russian gas supplies, together with insecurity in the domestic economy on a huge scale, the sector experienced considerable price increases on the global wholesale markets for oil, coal, gas, electricity and CO<sub>2</sub> certificates. The German Federal Government and the European Commission responded to this situation with numerous amendments to the law and interventions on the market in order to cushion the social and economic consequences of extremely high energy prices. At the same time, important political markers were laid down for an acceleration of the expansion of renewables.

The strengthening of trading activity and the development of projects in the renewable energies sector determined strategic orientation at Trianel and were actively pushed forward in 2022. In light of the unusual conditions for energy trading in 2022, Trianel proved its resilience and profited from its optimised processes and systems in the energy trading field. The pandemic situation in 2022 did not adversely affect Trianel commercially. The organisation was swiftly and consistently transitioned to mobile working in accordance with the respective requirements.

In the 2022 financial year, the Supervisory Board focused routinely and intensively on the company's situation and development and discussed the consequences of the changes in the general conditions. We fulfilled all tasks and obligations required of us by law, articles of association and rules of procedure, comprehensively and diligently.

In accordance with the articles of association, we continuously monitored the Management Board in its management of the company. We also advised the general meeting on resolutions and recommended resolutions. We were directly involved in decisions by the general meeting that were of significant importance for the company, and regularly discussed the current strategic concerns of the company with the Management Board.

The Management Board reported regularly and in a timely manner to the Supervisory Board both in writing and orally on all key topics of business development. The Supervisory Board convened for four ordinary Supervisory Board meetings on 15 February, 25 May, 23 September and 15 November 2022. Due to the pandemic, the first session was held in the form of videoconference. The session in May was held in hybrid form in Düsseldorf. In September 2022, the Supervisory Board met in person in Düsseldorf and in November, another hybrid session was held in Bochum. The Supervisory Board was informed of the current operative development of the company, the primary business transactions, the development of the financial figures and relevant pending decisions at all times.

With the exception of the session in September, the Supervisory Board was quorate for each of the Supervisory Board sessions. As well as the fact that the session in September was reserved as an opportunity for discussion between the Management Board and the Supervisory Board, the agenda contained just a small number of items and was primarily concerned with reports. The Management Board informed the Supervisory Board in writing and orally on important occasions and also between the meetings.

The annual closed-session meeting of the Supervisory Board took place on 28 April 2022. The major focus of discussion were the implications of the war in Ukraine. In addition, the further strategic orientation was presented with different scenarios and discussed in detail.

The Supervisory Board was involved in all major decision-making processes. Focal areas were the monitoring of the expansion of business activities and the measures to increase efficiency, risk management and the expansion of activities in renewables, together with the planned foundation of the Austrian subsidiary Trianel Energieprojekte Österreich. In addition, advice was given regarding the purchase of participating interests as Trianel's own shares. A further topic was the granting of a shareholder loan to Trianel Windpark Borkum GmbH & Co. KG.



## Report of the Supervisory Board

The Supervisory Board assessed the 2021 annual financial statements, the company's trading activities and the business plan for the period 2023 to 2027. In view of the exceptionally dynamic price movements in the electricity and gas sectors, regular information and debate also focused on measures to mitigate balance sheet and financial risks.

During the Supervisory Board session in November, the incumbent members of the Supervisory Board met for the last time during the reporting period. At the final Shareholders' Meeting in December 2022, the scheduled appointment of new members of the Supervisory Board was on the agenda. From among the shareholders, Jörg Dorroch (Stadtwerke Georgsmarienhütte GmbH), Ron Keßeler (Stadtwerke Borken/Westfalen GmbH), Michael Lucke (Allgäuer Überlandwerk GmbH), Christian Meyer-Hammerström (Osterholzer Stadtwerke GmbH & Co. KG), Markus Schümann (Stadtwerke Uelzen GmbH) and Arjan Ten Elshof (N.V. HVC) were elected.

The twelve members of the Supervisory Board reflect the diversity of the group of partners. In the reporting period, Dietmar Spohn, Management Spokesman for Stadtwerke Bochum Holding GmbH (seconded member) is Chairman of the Supervisory Board. Michael Lucke, Managing Director of Allgäuer Überlandwerk GmbH (elected member), holds the office of Deputy Chairman. The other seconded members of the Supervisory Board are Dr Christian Becker (Stadtwerke Aachen AG), Martin Heun (RhönEnergie Fulda GmbH), Ulrich Koch (Stadtwerke Herne AG), Dr Jens Meier (Stadtwerke Lübeck Holding GmbH) and Marco Westphal (Stadtwerke Bonn GmbH) as Supervisory Board members seconded by the shareholders. In 2022, additional members of the Supervisory Board elected by the Shareholders' Meeting were Dr Achim Grunenberg (Stadtwerke Lünen GmbH), Christian Meyer-Hammerström (Osterholzer Stadtwerke GmbH & Co. KG), Dr Leonhard Schitter (Salzburg AG für Energie, Verkehr und Telekommunikation), Prof Dr Rudolf Irmscher (Stadtwerke Heidelberg GmbH) and Dr Branka Rogulic (Stadtwerke Tuttlingen GmbH). Here I would like to thank Dr Rogulic, Dr Grunenberg,

Dr Schitter und Prof Dr Irmscher for their many years of collaboration, whose terms as members of the Supervisory Board came to an end in 2022.

The annual financial statements and consolidated financial statements of Trianel GmbH for the year ending 31 December 2022, as well as the management report, were audited by PKF Fasselt Partnerschaft mbB Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft, Steuerberatungsgesellschaft und Rechtsanwälte, Duisburg, and received an unqualified Auditor's Certificate.

On behalf of the entire Supervisory Board, I would like to thank all Trianel employees who worked so energetically and loyally again to ensure the company's future success in a busy and productive year that was particularly challenging as a result of the energy crisis. The fact that 2022 was highly profitable proves that the company is well positioned. For the current financial year, I wish the company every success in continuing to successfully overcome the challenges of the market in a highly dynamic political environment, especially the effects of the Ukraine war.

Bochum, Germany, 9 May 2023



Dietmar Spohn  
Chairman of the Supervisory Board

## Individual financial statements of Trianel GmbH 2022



## Individual financial statements of Trianel GmbH 2022 for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2022

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## Balance sheet as of 31 December 2022

| Assets  | 31/12/2022     | 31/12/2021     | Liabilities   | 31/12/2022     | 31/12/2021     |
|---|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|
|   | €              | €              |   | €              | €              |
| <b>A. Fixed assets</b>  |                |                | <b>A. Equity</b>  |                |                |
| I. Intangible assets  |                |                | I. Capital stock  | 20,152,575.00  | 20,152,575.00  |
| 1. Internally generated intangible assets   | 272,598.00     | 2,979,068.68   | Nominal value of own shares   | -237,400.00    | -237,400.00    |
| 2. Purchased rights of use and similar rights   | 439,010.50     | 420,447.50     |   | 19,915,175.00  | 19,915,175.00  |
| 3. Down payments made   | 51,406.75      | 18,949.61      | II. Capital reserves  | 26,129,469.24  | 26,129,469.24  |
|   | 763,015.25     | 3,418,465.79   | III. Earnings reserves  |                |                |
| II. Tangible assets   |                |                | 1. Reserve for shares   | 237,399.00     | 237,399.00     |
| 1. Real estate, rights equivalent to real estate and buildings including buildings on third-party real estate | 14,614,787.00  | 15,232,690.00  | 2. Other earnings reserves  | 43,148,895.00  | 43,148,895.00  |
| 2. Technical plant and machinery  | 35,970.00      | 26,697.00      |   | 43,386,294.00  | 43,386,294.00  |
| 3. Furniture and fixtures   | 1,192,977.00   | 895,087.00     | IV. Annual net income   | 27,629,930.42  | 8,881,475.77   |
|   | 15,843,734.00  | 16,154,474.00  |   | 117,060,868.66 | 98,312,414.01  |
| III. Financial assets   |                |                | <b>B. Provisions</b>  |                |                |
| 1. Shares in affiliated companies   | 15,100,000.00  | 15,100,000.00  | 1. Provisions for taxes   | 32,549,507.19  | 103,774.46     |
| 2. Participating interests  | 20,933,014.59  | 23,791,241.90  | 2. Other provisions   | 211,862,741.88 | 103,975,953.71 |
| 3. Loans to companies in which a participating interest exists  | 43,423,947.60  | 48,283,523.07  |   | 244,412,249.07 | 104,079,728.17 |
|   | 79,456,962.19  | 87,174,764.97  | <b>C. Liabilities</b>   |                |                |
|   | 96,063,711.44  | 106,747,704.76 | 1. Liabilities to credit institutions                                     | 20,035,902.54  | 48,437,732.87  |
| <b>B. Current assets</b>  |                |                | 2. Trade accounts payable   | 321,911,573.81 | 195,818,916.70 |
| I. Inventories  |                |                | 3. Accounts payable to affiliated companies                               | 1,905,349.29   | 965,546.47     |
| 1. Work in progress   | 1,168,957.73   | 710,347.98     | 4. Accounts payable to shareholders                                       | 93,907,342.69  | 65,469,187.85  |
| 2. Merchandise  | 42,515,761.40  | 27,599,537.27  | 5. Accounts payable to companies in which a participating interest exists | 5,357,953.90   | 27,556,531.96  |
|   | 43,684,719.13  | 28,309,885.25  | 6. Other accounts payable   | 122,342,362.51 | 216,007,645.80 |
| II. Accounts receivable and other assets  |                |                |   | 565,460,484.74 | 554,255,561.65 |
| 1. Trade receivables  | 308,903,643.91 | 196,752,971.04 | <b>D. Accruals and deferrals</b>  | 0.00           | 13,000.00      |
| 2. Accounts receivable from affiliated companies  | 11,346,517.81  | 11,062,203.16  |   | 926,933,602.47 | 756,660,703.83 |
| 3. Accounts receivable from shareholders  | 87,850,637.91  | 44,899,656.20  |   |                |                |
| 4. Accounts receivable from companies in which a participating interest exists                                | 37,674,121.93  | 52,953,242.87  |   |                |                |
| 5. Other assets   | 113,539,217.71 | 245,277,910.18 |   |                |                |
|   | 559,314,139.27 | 550,945,983.45 |   |                |                |
| III. Cash in hand, cash at credit institutions  | 221,116,069.49 | 67,744,069.98  |   |                |                |
|   | 824,114,927.89 | 646,999,938.68 |   |                |                |
| <b>C. Accruals and deferrals</b>  | 6,754,963.14   | 2,913,060.39   |   |                |                |
|   | 926,933,602.47 | 756,660,703.83 |   |                |                |

## Income statement for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2022

|  | 2022<br>€                                      | 2021<br>€                                      |
|--|--|--|
| 1. Sales proceeds  | 14,042,182,879.68                              | 6,450,118,354.05                               |
| 2. Increase/decrease in stock of finished and semi-finished products   | 458,609.75                                     | -314,718.65                                    |
| 3. Other internally produced and capitalised assets  | 0.00   | 35,674.33                                      |
| 4. Other operating income<br>– of which from currency conversion: 671,931.63 € (previous year: 312,761.94 €)                   | 22,494,746.61                                  | 15,215,088.35                                  |
| 5. Cost of materials<br>Expenditure on goods purchased   | 13,917,027,132.01                              | 6,406,157,705.32                               |
| 6. Personnel expenditures<br>a) Wages and salaries<br>b) Social contributions and expenditure on pension provision and support | 54,975,994.24<br>4,646,834.54<br>59,622,828.78 | 34,590,931.42<br>4,326,479.73<br>38,917,411.15 |
| 7. Depreciation on intangible assets and fixed assets  | 2,957,770.80                                   | 1,887,677.47                                   |
| 8. Other operating expenditure<br>– of which from currency conversion: 629,998.96 € (previous year: 290,530.71 €)              | 18,340,920.44                                  | 13,917,526.33                                  |
|  | 67,187,584.01                                  | 4,174,077.81                                   |
| 9. Revenue from participating interests  | 579,531.21                                     | 7,743,943.86                                   |
| 10. Revenue from loans of financial assets   | 2,967,796.58                                   | 3,970,054.47                                   |
| 11. Other interest and similar income<br>– of which from discounting: 935,292.67 € (previous year: 1,598,389.89 €)             | 1,235,281.80                                   | 1,601,270.62                                   |
| 12. Depreciation on financial assets   | 2,198,186.16                                   | 0.00   |
| 13. Interest and similar expenditure<br>– of which from compounding: 235,522.98 € (previous year: 669,850.92 €)                | 3,503,160.68                                   | 2,956,293.90                                   |
|  | -918,737.25                                    | 10,358,975.05                                  |
| 14. Tax on income  | 38,590,410.05                                  | 5,603,033.80                                   |
| 15. Earnings after tax   | 27,678,436.71                                  | 8,930,019.06                                   |
| 16. Other taxes  | 48,506.29                                      | 48,543.29                                      |
| 17. Annual net income  | 27,629,930.42                                  | 8,881,475.77                                   |



Notes



## Notes

### 1 Form and presentation of the annual financial statements

Trianel GmbH is domiciled in Aachen and entered in Commercial Register B of Aachen District Court under number HRB 7729.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the regulations of the German Commercial Code (HGB) for large incorporated companies in conjunction with the supplementary provisions of the German Limited Liability Companies Act (GmbH-Gesetz).

To improve the clarity of the presentation we have provided details on affiliations to other items in the balance sheet in the Notes. The income statement is structured according to the expenditure format.

Separate explanatory notes have been provided in respect of the main items in the balance sheet and the income statement. For better presentation of the earnings situation, the sales proceeds and costs of materials for proprietary business transactions are balanced against one another for reporting.

### 2 Accounting and valuation methods

The accounting and valuation were performed based on the assumption that company activities would be continued.

The intangible assets and tangible fixed assets were valued at acquisition cost less depreciation.

Unlike in the previous year, the option of capitalising internally generated intangible assets of the fixed assets in accordance with Section 248 (2) No. 1 HGB, starting with the annual financial statements for 2022, was not further used. The internally generated intangible assets of the fixed assets totalling € 273 thousand, which were reported as of 31 December 2022 relate to capitalised

assets from previous years and continue to be reported through to their full depreciation.

Depreciation was scheduled on a straight-line method of depreciation based on the normal useful life of the capital assets. In addition, an unscheduled depreciation totalling € 142 thousand was conducted on a internally generated intangible asset.

The financial assets are evaluated at acquisition cost, taking account of repayment, depreciation and write-ups. Interest receivables which have not been subjected to interest with a residual term of more than one year are discounted using a market interest rate adequate for the residual term. The evaluation of the value retention of the participation book value and the shareholder loans of Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum GmbH & Co. KG was made in summarised form due to the close contractual link of the participating interests and loans.

Inventories are valued at acquisition cost using the lower of cost or market principle for depreciation.

Accounts receivable and other assets are shown in the balance sheet at their nominal value; necessary value adjustments were taken into account.

Accounts receivable and payable in foreign currencies are converted at the applicable exchange rate on the posting date unless a fixed exchange rate for the Euro exists. Profits and losses incurred due to exchange rate movements up to the balance sheet date are taken into account per Section 256a of the German Commercial Code (HGB).

Liquid funds are stated at nominal value in the balance sheet.

The option of capitalising deferred taxes was not exercised.

The subscribed capital is included at nominal value.

## Notes

With the agreement on the use of profits as of 21 June 2022, the decision was made to distribute the annual net income from 2021 totalling € 8,881,475.77 in full on 30/06/2022 to the entitled participating interests, proportionate to their nominal amounts.

The provisions are reported at the settlement value necessary according to prudent commercial assessment. Provisions took into account all identifiable risks and contingent liabilities. Provisions with a residual term of over one year were discounted at the average market interest rate of the last seven financial years in accordance with their residual term as per the German Bundesbank's provision discounting regulations.

Liabilities are stated at the settlement value.

In order to evaluate the trade transactions, the posted and pending transactions and gas inventories are always combined in an annual consideration with the corresponding financial transactions to the seven portfolios Asset Electricity, Asset Gas, Trade and Market Access, Electricity Supply Management, Gas Supply Management, Origination, and Commission Business, i.e. in the event of the use of the option to form an accounting valuation unit. In addition, micro-hedges consisting of pairs of contracts are managed in the individual hedges mandate.

Derivative financial instruments were used to secure bank loans, which form a valuation unit together with the debt item.

The freezing method was used to represent the effective parts of all formed valuation units in the accounts.

In the reporting year, for the first time, the accounts receivable and payable from the reverse charge mechanism (Section 13b UStG) were listed as set off against each other.

## Notes

**3 Notes to the balance sheet****3.1 Fixed assets**

The development of fixed assets and depreciation during the financial year under review is shown in the fixed-asset movement schedule, which is enclosed as a separate document with the Notes.

Unlike in the previous year, the use of the option per Section 248 (2) No.1 of the German Commercial Code regarding the estimation of internally generated intangible assets of the fixed assets was waived.

For internally generated intangible assets of the fixed assets already capitalised, a distribution lock per Section 268 (8) of the German Commercial Code is in place at the level of the current book value of € 273 thousand, although sufficient freely available equity is provided.

Shares to the amount of € 15,100 thousand are held in the following affiliated companies:

| <b>Company</b>                                | <b>Registered office</b> | <b>Level of participation</b> | <b>Participation book value</b> | <b>Equity</b> | <b>Annual result</b> |
|---|--------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
|   |                          | <b>%</b>                      | <b>€</b>                        | <b>€</b>      | <b>€</b>             |
| Trianel Gaskraftwerk Hamm Verwaltungs GmbH    | Aachen                   | 100                           | 25,000                          | 26,053*       | 1,053*               |
| Trianel Gasspeicher Epe Verwaltungs GmbH      | Aachen                   | 100                           | 25,000                          | 48,569*       | 23,569*              |
| Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen Verwaltungs GmbH | Aachen                   | 100                           | 25,000                          | 26,053*       | 1,053*               |
| Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum Verwaltungs GmbH | Aachen                   | 100                           | 25,000                          | 37,627*       | 12,627*              |
| Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG         | Aachen                   | 100                           | 15,000,000                      | 28,611,922**  | 10,611,922*          |

\* The Shareholders' Meeting has not yet adopted the annual financial statements for the financial year ending 31/12/2022

\*\* Status: 31 December 2021

## Notes

The shares in participating interests totalling € 20,933 thousand (previous year: € 23,791 thousand) are held in:

| Company                                       | Registered office | Level of participation | Participation book value | Equity       | Annual net income / deficit |
|---|-------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|-----------------------------|
|   |                   | %                      | €                        | €            | €                           |
| Trianel Gaskraftwerk Hamm GmbH & Co. KG       | Aachen            | 6.1                    | 3,258,353                | 9,394,986    | 1,607,503                   |
| Trianel Gasspeicher Epe GmbH & Co. KG         | Aachen            | 7.6                    | 0                        | 34,859,307   | 6,616,129                   |
| Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen GmbH & Co. KG    | Lünen             | 6.3                    | 9,373,445                | -244,485,575 | -54,708,121                 |
| Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum GmbH & Co. KG    | Aachen            | 2.7                    | 0                        | 302,011,236  | 10,186,464                  |
| Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum II GmbH & Co. KG | Oldenburg         | 2.0                    | 393,269                  | 38,397,842   | 1,228,184                   |
| Trianel Onshore Windkraftwerke GmbH & Co. KG  | Aachen            | 5.4                    | 2,159,333                | 46,468,841*  | 1,109,504*                  |
| Trianel Erneuerbare Energien GmbH & Co. KG    | Aachen            | 5.0                    | 5,477,477                | 126,308,168* | 4,431,728*                  |
| Trianel Wind und Solar GmbH & Co. KG          | Aachen            | 2.0                    | 271,167                  | 13,252,369*  | 550,298*                    |
| Trianel Energie B.V.**                        | Maastricht, NL    | 100.0                  | 1                        | - **         | - **                        |

\* Status: 31 December 2021.

\*\* Trianel Energie B.V. applied for insolvency on 27 December 2012 and therefore did not prepare annual financial statements for 31 December 2022. As such, the participation book value was written down to a reminder value of € 1.

Financial assets were capitalised at acquisition cost less unscheduled depreciation, taking account of write-ups.

In the financial year, a devaluation of the shares in Trianel Gasspeicher Epe GmbH & Co. KG, Aachen totalling € 788 thousand occurred. Also, a devaluation of the shares in Trianel Windkraftwerke Borkum II GmbH & Co. KG, Aachen totalling € 1,410 thousand occurred.

In the financial year, a return payment of € 430 thousand was made from capital account II at Trianel Erneuerbare Energien GmbH & Co. KG, Aachen. In the financial year, a return payment of € 230 thousand was made from capital account II at Trianel Onshore Windkraftwerke GmbH & Co. KG, Aachen.



## Notes

**3.2 Current assets**

The inventories relate to stored gas quantities totalling € 29,822 thousand (previous year: € 11,842 thousand), CO<sub>2</sub> emission rights totalling € 12,694 thousand (previous year: € 15,758 thousand), and incomplete performances totalling € 1,169 thousand (previous year: € 710 thousand), which result from performances for project developments and rights.

Trade receivables mainly consist of outstanding payments for electricity and gas supplies, which were offset against similar liabilities to the value of € 246,281 thousand (previous year: € 203,111 thousand).

Of the accounts receivable from affiliated companies, € 3,253 thousand (previous year: € 3,450 thousand) are trade receivables and a dividend from Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG in the amount of € 8,094 thousand (previous year: € 7,612 thousand).

Of the accounts receivable from shareholders, € 87,851 thousand (previous year: € 44,537 thousand) are trade accounts receivable. Similar accounts payable totalling € 6,412 thousand (previous year: € 6,286 thousand) were offset against accounts receivable.

In addition to trade receivables from energy supplies and service provision, the accounts receivable from affiliated companies include receivables from the insolvent Trianel Energie B.V. (TEBV) totalling € 13,851 thousand, which have been adjusted individually at € 9,946 thousand.

The other assets essentially include initial margins totalling € 46,799 thousand (previous year: € 113,232 thousand) and accounts receivable from VAT totalling € 21,067 thousand (previous year: € 104,536 thousand). In financial year 2022, the creditors with debit accounts totalling € 4,794 thousand (previous year: € 2,206 thousand) were reclassified from trade receivables to other assets.

All receivables and other assets are due within one year. Due to a protracted process, the account receivable against TEBV remains open for an indefinite period of time. The indefinite term was taken into account by means of value adjustments.

**3.3 Provisions**

The other provisions totalling € 211,863 thousand (previous year: € 103,976 thousand) include provisions for contingent liabilities totalling € 84,018 thousand (previous year: € 45,860 thousand). These essentially relate to provisions for bonuses from the human resources area totalling € 33,431 thousand (previous year: € 15,458 thousand). Provisions were also formed for open invoices, totalling € 38,637 thousand (previous year: € 27,173 thousand).

Otherwise, provisions are included for anticipated losses from pending transactions to the amount of € 127,845 thousand (previous year: € 58,116 thousand). As of the balance sheet date, provisions for anticipated losses totalling € 76,967 thousand (previous year: € 47,620 thousand) had been formed for the asset positions.

**3.4 Liabilities**

The liabilities to credit institutions include long-term bank loans and accrued interest as well as liabilities from provision of initial margins by a credit institution.

Trade accounts payable predominantly result from energy procurement and consulting services.

Accounts payable to shareholders mainly relate to trade accounts payable resulting from energy supplies.

## Notes

Accounts payable to companies with which a participating interest exists are primarily trade accounts payable.

The other accounts payable include value-added tax payables in the amount of € 10,585 thousand (previous year: € 93,236 thousand), electricity tax of € 1 thousand (previous year: € 412 thousand), wages and church tax totalling € 410 thousand (previous year: € 353 thousand) and liabilities from social security totalling € 151 thousand (previous year: € 137 thousand).

The other accounts payable include a bonded loan, including interest limitation, totalling € 10,119 thousand (previous year: € 10,119 thousand), as well as liabilities from variation margins totalling € 100,857 thousand (previous year: € 85,118 thousand).

| Accounts payable   | Total              | 31/12/2022         |                     |                               | 31/12/2021         |                     |
|--|--------------------|--------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
|  |                    | up to<br>1 year    | Residual terms      |                               | Residual terms     |                     |
|  |                    |                    | More than<br>1 year | Of which more<br>than 5 years | up to<br>1 year    | More than<br>1 year |
|  | €                  | €                  | €                   | €                             | €                  | €                   |
| Accounts payable to credit institutions                                  | 20,035,903         | 1,035,903          | 19,000,000          | 5,000,000                     | 27,437,733         | 21,000,000*         |
| Trade accounts payable   | 321,911,574        | 321,911,574        | 0                   | 0                             | 195,818,917        | 0                   |
| Accounts payable to affiliated companies                                 | 1,905,349          | 1,905,349          | 0                   | 0                             | 965,546            | 0                   |
| Accounts payable to corporations   | 93,907,343         | 93,907,343         | 0                   | 0                             | 65,469,188         | 0                   |
| Accounts payable to companies with which a participating interest exists | 5,357,954          | 5,357,954          | 0                   | 0                             | 27,556,532         | 0                   |
| Other accounts payable   | 122,342,363        | 112,342,363        | 10,000,000          | 0                             | 206,007,646        | 10,000,000          |
| <b>Total accounts payable</b>  | <b>565,460,485</b> | <b>536,460,485</b> | <b>29,000,000</b>   | <b>5,000,000</b>              | <b>523,255,562</b> | <b>31,000,000</b>   |

\* Amount from previous year adjusted

Liabilities to credit institutions of € 10 million are collateralised by a mortgage.

## Notes

**3.5 Deferred taxes**

The trade and tax law value assessments of the internally generated intangible assets, the financial assets, the liabilities and other provisions result in differences, which will be compensated in subsequent financial years. These differences led to latent tax accruals and deferrals. A tax rate of 32.45 percent is applied when determining the tax accrual.

The calculation results in a surplus of latent tax accruals. The option under Section 274 (1) No. 2 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) is not used, and thus no latent tax accrual is formed.

**3.6 Valuation units / derivative financial instruments**

The option of forming balance sheet valuation units per Section 254 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) was utilised to the extent stated below. The effectiveness is documented by measuring the physical delivery equivalents or compliance with specified rules, such as VaR limits as part of the existing risk management system.

Trianel GmbH's operative business is managed and controlled in mandates. Control via mandates does not exclude the possibility of individual contract groups being shown and valued separately in partial portfolios within the mandates, to enable more detailed mapping as well as the delegation of partial tasks if necessary. The items in the electricity asset mandate which cannot be grouped in a valuation unit must be evaluated according to classic rules under balance sheet aspects. Provisions for potential losses were formed for negative valuation balances for the year.

The figures specified on the risks secured via valuation units and losses reported limited via balancing are theoretical, as all individual transactions were evaluated here, while mandate-specific controlling means that open trade items are restricted appropriately at all times.

Individually, the following valuation units existed on the balance sheet date:

**3.6.1 VU Electricity asset mandate**

This valuation unit (VU) combines the existing electricity procurement contracts (PPA) with power station companies with the corresponding hedging transactions as a portfolio hedge. The risk of price changes from market price fluctuations is hedged. Pending transactions and assets are incorporated in the VUs, which are each considered on an annual basis.

The 2023 VU contains base transactions totalling € 7,410 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 6,647 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 46,898 thousand for 2023. The 2024 VU contains base transactions totalling € 3,288 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 12,636 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 31,408 thousand for 2024. The 2025 VU contains base transactions totalling € 29,121 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 0 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 16,601 thousand for 2025. A provision was also formed for 2025 for valuation units totalling € 2,183 thousand. The 2026 VU contains base transactions totalling € 22,904 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 0 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 11,032 thousand for 2026. A provision was also formed for 2026 for valuation units totalling € 7,064 thousand. For 2027 to 2032, provisions totalling € 57,606 thousand were created.

When assessing the provisions for potential losses from electricity purchase obligations, the positive profit contributions from the marketing years 2023 and 2024 were not set off against the negative profit contributions of the subsequent years due to the strictly year-related perspective of the Institute of German Certified Public

## Notes

Accountants RS HFA 35. With a full offset of the profit contributions from the already marketed years 2023 and 2024 against the negative profit contributions of the subsequent years, a positive net income effect totalling € 7,267 thousand overall would have resulted.

### 3.6.2 VU Gas asset mandate

This VU combines contractual obligations from storage facility use contracts including gas stocks with the corresponding hedging transactions as a portfolio hedge. The risk of price changes from market price fluctuations is hedged. Pending transactions and assets are incorporated in the VUs, which are each considered on an annual basis.

The 2023 VU contains base transactions totalling € 1,547 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 16,417 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 1,402 thousand for 2023. A provision was also formed for 2023 for valuation units totalling € 3,828 thousand. The 2024 VU contains base transactions totalling € 2,003 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 0 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 1,712 thousand for 2024. A provision was also formed for 2024 for valuation units totalling € 1,398 thousand. For 2025 to 2028, provisions totalling € 4,889 thousand were created.

### 3.6.3 VU Trade and market access mandate

This VU combines the existing wholesale energy transactions with the corresponding hedging transactions as a portfolio hedge. The risk of price changes from market price fluctuations is hedged. Pending transactions, assets and liabilities are incorporated in the VUs, which are each generally considered on an annual basis.

The 2023 VU contains base transactions totalling € 13,974,817 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 13,881,069 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual

transaction perspective to a total of € 8,704,885 thousand for 2023. The 2024 VU contains base transactions totalling € 4,045,082 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 4,000,794 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 1,537,559 thousand for 2024. The 2025 VU contains base transactions totalling € 957,292 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 950,139 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 169,922 thousand for 2025.

The opposing value changes largely offset one another as a result of the existing hedging relationships in the respective years in question.

### 3.6.4 VU Electricity supply management mandate

This VU combines the existing electricity contracts with customers with the corresponding hedging transactions as a portfolio hedge. The risk of price changes from market price fluctuations is hedged. Pending transactions are incorporated in the VUs, which are each considered on an annual basis.

The 2023 VU contains base transactions totalling € 0 thousand and hedge transactions totalling € 2,937 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 749 thousand for 2023.

The opposing value changes largely offset one another as a result of the existing hedging relationships in the respective years in question.

### 3.6.5 VU Gas supply management mandate

This VU combines the existing gas contracts with customers with the corresponding hedging transactions as a portfolio hedge. The risk of price changes from market price fluctuations is hedged. Pending transactions are incorporated in the VUs, which are each considered on an annual basis.

## Notes

This VU contains neither base transactions nor hedge transactions as of the balance sheet date.

### 3.6.6 VU Origination mandate

This VU combines the existing contracts with customers with the corresponding hedging transactions as a portfolio hedge. The risk of price changes from market price fluctuations is hedged. Pending transactions are incorporated in the VUs, which are each considered on an annual basis.

The 2023 VU contains base transactions totalling € 832,163 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 854,734 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 43,155 thousand for 2023.

The opposing value changes largely offset one another as a result of the existing hedging relationships in the respective years in question.

### 3.6.7 VU Commission mandate

This VU combines the existing financial commission business with customers with the corresponding hedging transactions as a portfolio hedge. The risk of price changes from market price fluctuations is hedged. Pending transactions are incorporated in the VUs, which are each considered on an annual basis.

The 2023 VU contains base transactions totalling € 575,117 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 575,576 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 376,039 thousand for 2023. The 2024 VU contains base transactions totalling € 144,618 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 144,725 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 27,959 thousand for 2024. The 2025 VU contains base transactions totalling

€ 15,470 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 15,484 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 2,000 thousand for 2025.

The opposing value changes largely offset one another as a result of the existing hedging relationships in the respective years in question.

### 3.6.8 VU Commercial management mandate

This VU combines the existing commercial management contracts with the corresponding hedging transactions as a portfolio hedge. The risk of price changes from market price fluctuations is hedged. Pending transactions are incorporated in the VUs, which are each considered on an annual basis.

The 2023 VU contains base transactions totalling € 288,670 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 288,670 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 255,763 thousand for 2023. The 2024 VU contains base transactions totalling € 1,520 thousand and hedging transactions totalling € 1,520 thousand. The VU hedges risks from an individual transaction perspective to a total of € 162 thousand for 2024.

The opposing value changes largely offset one another as a result of the existing hedging relationships in the respective years in question.

### 3.6.9 VU Individual hedge mandate

With the sleeve contracts contained in this mandate, opposing purchasing and sales transactions are shown in pairs. In the financial year, the option of creating valuation units was not used at all, and provisions for threatened losses from floating transactions totalling € 47,265 thousand were created.



## Notes

**4 Notes on the income statement****4.1 Sales proceeds**

The gross sales less electricity tax can be broken down into the following areas of activity:

| Business field                    | 31/12/2022          |            | 31.12.2021          |            |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------|---------------------|------------|
|                                   | Sales in € thousand | Sales in % | Sales in € thousand | Sales in % |
| Electricity (unbalanced)          | 11,705,033          | 70.1 %     | 6,036,199           | 64.8 %     |
| Balancing                         | -1,967,257          | 73.8 %     | -1,872,757          | 65.5 %     |
| Electricity                       | 9,737,776           | 69.3 %     | 4,163,442           | 64.5 %     |
| Gas (unbalanced)                  | 4,191,693           | 25.1 %     | 1,955,827           | 21.0 %     |
| Balancing                         | -698,789            | 26.2 %     | -987,519            | 34.5 %     |
| Gas                               | 3,492,904           | 24.9 %     | 968,308             | 15.0 %     |
| Certificates trading (unbalanced) | 464,059             | 2.8 %      | 1,166,289           | 12.5 %     |
| Balancing                         | 0                   | 0.0 %      | 0                   | 0.0 %      |
| Emissions trading                 | 464,059             | 3.3 %      | 1,166,289           | 18.1 %     |
| Coal (unbalanced)                 | 272,727             | 1.6 %      | 94,595              | 1.0 %      |
| Balancing                         | 0                   | 0.0 %      | 0                   | 0.0 %      |
| Coal                              | 272,727             | 1.9 %      | 94,595              | 1.5 %      |
| Services (unbalanced)             | 74,892              | 0.4 %      | 57,568              | 0.6 %      |
| Balancing                         | 0                   | 0.0 %      | 0                   | 0.0 %      |
| Services                          | 74,892              | 0.5 %      | 57,568              | 0.9 %      |
| Total (unbalanced)                | 16,708,403          | 100.0 %    | 9,310,478*          | 100.0 %    |
| Total (balancing)                 | -2,666,045          | 100.0 %    | -2,860,276          | 100.0 %    |
| Total (balanced)                  | 14,042,358          | 100.0 %    | 6,450,202           | 100.0 %    |

\* Amount from previous year adjusted

In the financial year, customer discounts of € 176 thousand (previous year: € 84 thousand) were granted. These have not been taken into account in the list.

## Notes

Sales not relating to the period totalled € 14,373 thousand (previous year: € 21,136 thousand).

Like all energy trading companies, the amount of Trianel GmbH's sales depends on multiple factors that do not permit direct conclusions to be made on the economic situation of this kind of company. The cost of materials remained at roughly the same level as in the previous year.

#### 4.2 Other operating revenue

The other operating revenue largely results from the release of provisions totalling € 17,911 thousand (previous year: € 14,275 thousand) and from the further charging of material costs € 170 thousand (previous year: € 239 thousand). The other operating revenue also contains income totalling € 2,803 thousand from the sale of loan receivables vis-à-vis Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum GmbH & Co. KG, Aachen; of this, € 300 thousand is held in an option bonus. In addition, income not relating to the period totalling € 630 thousand (previous year: € 259 thousand) and from currency conversions totalling € 672 thousand (previous year: € 313 thousand) is contained in the other operating revenue.

#### 4.3 Cost of materials

The cost of materials remained at roughly the same level as in the previous year. The cost of materials not relating to the period is € 20,888 thousand (previous year: € 20,923 thousand).

#### 4.4 Personnel expenditures

Personnel expenditures were incurred in respect of an average of 336 employees (previous year: 325). Personnel expenditures totalled € 59,623 thousand (previous year: € 38,917 thousand).

The personnel expenditures include expenses for performance bonuses paid to employees totalling € 21,188 thousand (previous year: € 6,086 thousand). In addition, personnel expenditures include costs for pension provision to the amount of € 333 thousand (previous year: € 310 thousand).

#### 4.5 Other operating expenditure

Other operating expenditures include expenditure not relating to the period totalling € 164 thousand (previous year: € 29 thousand) and expenditures from currency conversion to a total of € 630 thousand (previous year € 291 thousand).

#### 4.6 Revenue from participating interests

Revenues from participating interests primarily comprise partial incorporation of the annual net income of Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG for 2022 in the same period in the amount of € 482 thousand (previous year: € 7,612 thousand).

#### 4.7 Revenue from loans of financial assets

The revenue from loans of financial assets includes interest from loans to associate companies.

#### 4.8 Depreciation on financial assets

In the financial year, the preconditions for a likely ongoing value deterioration of two financial assets were present per Section 253 (3) No. 5 of the German Commercial Code. The value deteriorations relate to Trianel Gasspeicher Epe GmbH & Co. KG, Aachen totalling € 788 thousand, and to Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum II GmbH & Co. KG, Oldenburg totalling € 1,410 thousand.

## Notes

**4.9 Interest expenditures**

The interest expenditures totalling € 3,503 thousand (previous year: € 2,956 thousand) include expenditures for compounding provisions or discounting of receivables totalling € 334 thousand (previous year: € 670 thousand).

**4.10 Tax on income**

Tax expenditure for the current financial year totals € 38,285 thousand (previous year: € 4,819 thousand). A total of € 306 thousand (previous year: € 784 thousand) were incurred for corporation tax and the solidarity surcharge for previous years.

**5 Other information****5.1 Other financial obligations**

|                                 | € thousand | € thousand  |
|---------------------------------|------------|-------------|
| Obligations                     |            |             |
| from power purchase agreements  | 12,068,992 | (8,903,596) |
| • of which to shareholders      | 719,953    | (500,772)   |
| Obligations                     |            |             |
| from gas supply agreements      | 1,972,240  | (1,488,043) |
| • of which to shareholders      | 125,905    | (119,776)   |
| Obligations                     |            |             |
| from emissions certificates     | 285,737    | (262,503)   |
| • of which to shareholders      | 1,771      | (1,771)     |
| Obligations                     |            |             |
| from coal swaps                 | 38,175     | (30,419)    |
| • of which to shareholders      | 21,033     | (21,033)    |
| Obligations                     |            |             |
| from certificates               | 13         | (13)        |
| • of which to shareholders      | 0          | (0)         |
| Obligations                     |            |             |
| from lease and rental contracts | 933,896    | (383)       |

( ) = of which due in 2023

There are granted lines of credit totalling € 23,997 thousand. Of this total, € 23,997 thousand was drawn down by contract partners.

## Notes

**5.2 Contingencies**

As collateral for bank loans to Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen GmbH & Co. KG, Trianel Gasspeicher Epe GmbH & Co. KG and Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum II GmbH & Co. KG, Trianel GmbH has pledged its shares in these companies and in Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen Verwaltungs GmbH, including dividends, to the banks concerned.

As a result of the companies' financial situation, it is not expected that this loan will be drawn down.

**5.3 Auditor's fees**

In accordance with Section 285 No. 17 of the German Commercial Code (HGB), this information is provided in the consolidated financial statements of Trianel GmbH.

**5.4 Supervisory Board**

In the 2022 financial year, the Supervisory Board was composed of the following members:

Dietmar Spohn, Bochum,  
Management Spokesman of  
Stadtwerke Bochum Holding GmbH (Chairman),  
Michael Lucke, Kempten,  
Managing Director of Allgäuer Überlandwerk GmbH  
(Deputy Chairman),  
Dr Christian Becker, Aachen,  
Member of the Management Board of  
Stadtwerke Aachen Aktiengesellschaft,  
Jörg Dorroch, Georgsmarienhütte,  
Managing Director of  
Stadtwerke Georgsmarienhütte GmbH (from 5/12/2022),

Arjan ten Elshof, Alkmaar (Netherlands),  
Managing Director of N.V. HVC (from 15/12/2022),  
Dr Achim Grunenberg, Lünen,  
Managing Director of Stadtwerke Lünen GmbH  
(until 15/12/2022),  
Martin Heun, Fulda,  
Management Spokesman of RhönEnergie Fulda GmbH  
Prof Dr Rudolf Irmscher, Heidelberg,  
Managing Director of Stadtwerke Heidelberg GmbH,  
(until 15/12/2022),  
Ron Keßeler, Borken,  
Managing Director of  
Stadtwerke Borken/Westfalen GmbH (from 15/12/2022),  
Ulrich Koch, Herne,  
Member of the Management Board of  
Stadtwerke Herne AG,  
Dr Jens Meier, Lübeck,  
Managing Director of Stadtwerke Lübeck Holding GmbH,  
Christian Meyer-Hammerström, Lilienthal,  
Managing Director of  
Osterholzer Stadtwerke GmbH & Co. KG,  
Dr Branka Rogulic, Tuttlingen,  
Managing Director of Stadtwerke Tuttlingen GmbH  
(until 15/12/2022),  
Markus Schümann, Uelzen,  
Managing Director of Stadtwerke Uelzen GmbH  
(from 15/12/2022),  
Dr Leonhard Schitter, Salzburg,  
Member of the Management Board of  
Salzburg AG für Energie, Verkehr und Telekommunikation  
(until 15/12/2022),  
Marco Westphal, Bonn,  
Managing Director of Stadtwerke Bonn GmbH.

As in the previous year, Trianel GmbH did not reimburse expenses in the 2022 financial year.

## Notes

## 5.5. Members of Management Board

As of the balance sheet date 31 December 2022, the Managing Directors of the company were Dipl.-Volkswirt Sven Becker, certified economist (Spokesman) and Dr Oliver Runte (Dipl.-Chemiker, certified chemist).

The total remuneration of the Managing Directors consists in each case of a fixed annual salary, a performance-based bonus as well as benefits in kind and other benefits. In the financial year, the Managing Directors received total remuneration of € 1,336 thousand, broken down as follows:

| Name            | Fixed salary <sup>1</sup> | Bonus <sup>2</sup> | Remuneration in kind and miscellaneous services <sup>1</sup> | Total      |
|-----------------|---------------------------|--------------------|--|------------|
|                 | € thousand                | € thousand         | € thousand   | € thousand |
| Sven Becker     | 330                       | 250                | 94   | 674        |
| Dr Oliver Runte | 300                       | 300                | 62   | 662        |
| Total           | 630                       | 550                | 156  | 1,336      |

<sup>1</sup> Performance-independent remuneration

<sup>2</sup> Success-related remuneration 2022

## 5.6. Annual financial statements

The annual financial statements are published in the Electronic Federal Bulletin under number HRB 7729.

## 5.7. Appropriation of earnings

The Management Board will recommend the following resolution to the Shareholder's Meeting: distributing the annual net income for 2022 totalling € 27,629,930.42 at a total of € 26,015,019.23 to the participating interests entitled to dividends for the 2022 financial year, proportionally based on the ratio of their nominal values, and to transfer € 1,614,911,19 to the retained earnings.

Aachen, Germany, 21 April 2023

Trianel GmbH



Sven Becker



Dr Oliver Runte

Management Board of Trianel GmbH



## Development of fixed assets for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2022

|   | Acquisition and manufacturing costs |                     |                   |                      |                       | Status<br>31/12/2022  | Depreciation          |                      |                     | Book values           |                      |                       |
|---|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
|   | Status<br>1/1/2022                  | Additions           | Write-ups         | Cross entries        | Divestitures          |                       | Status<br>1/1/2022    | Additions            | Divestitures        | Status<br>31/12/2022  | Status<br>31/12/2022 | Status<br>31/12/ 2021 |
|   | €                                   | €                   | €                 | €                    | €                     |                       | €                     | €                    | €                   | €                     | €                    | €                     |
| <b>Fixed assets</b>   |                                     |                     |                   |                      |                       |                       |                       |                      |                     |                       |                      |                       |
| <b>I. Intangible assets</b>   |                                     |                     |                   |                      |                       |                       |                       |                      |                     |                       |                      |                       |
| 1. Internally generated intangible assets   | 5,988,853.61                        | 0.00                | 0.00              | -1,084,917.46        | -1,084,917.46         | 4,903,936.15          | -3,009,784.93         | -1,834,290.96        | 212,737.74          | -4,631,338.15         | 272,598.00           | 2,979,068.68          |
| 2. Purchased rights of use and similar  | 11,966,792.75                       | 150,822.30          | 12,824.69         | -12,583.23           | -12,583.23            | 12,117,856.51         | -11,546,345.25        | -145,083.99          | 12,583.23           | -11,678,846.01        | 439,010.50           | 420,447.50            |
| 3. Down payments made   | 18,949.61                           | 45,281.83           | -12,824.69        | 0.00                 | 0.00                  | 51,406.75             | 0.00                  | 0.00                 | 0.00                | 0.00                  | 51,406.75            | 18,949.61             |
|   | <u>17,974,595.97</u>                | <u>196,104.13</u>   | <u>0.00</u>       | <u>-1,097,500.69</u> | <u>-1,097,500.69</u>  | <u>17,073,199.41</u>  | <u>-14,556,130.18</u> | <u>-1,979,374.95</u> | <u>225,320.97</u>   | <u>-16,310,184.16</u> | <u>763,015.25</u>    | <u>3,418,465.79</u>   |
| <b>II. Tangible assets</b>  |                                     |                     |                   |                      |                       |                       |                       |                      |                     |                       |                      |                       |
| 1. Real estate, rights equivalent to real estate and buildings including buildings on third-party real estate | 20,000,887.32                       | 6,560.15            | 0.00              | 0.00                 | 0.00                  | 20,007,447.47         | -4,768,197.32         | -624,463.15          | 0.00                | -5,392,660.47         | 14,614,787.00        | 15,232,690.00         |
| 2. Technical plant and machinery  | 29,955.61                           | 13,553.59           | 0.00              | 0.00                 | 0.00                  | 43,509.20             | -3,258.61             | -4,280.59            | 0.00                | -7,539.20             | 35,970.00            | 26,697.00             |
| 3. Furniture and fixtures   | 4,451,761.80                        | 679,707.25          | 0.00              | 0.00                 | -85,221.52            | 5,046,247.53          | -3,556,674.80         | -349,652.11          | 53,056.38           | -3,853,270.53         | 1,192,977.00         | 895,087.00            |
|   | <u>24,482,604.73</u>                | <u>699,820.99</u>   | <u>0.00</u>       | <u>0.00</u>          | <u>-85,221.52</u>     | <u>25,097,204.20</u>  | <u>-8,328,130.73</u>  | <u>-978,395.85</u>   | <u>53,056.38</u>    | <u>-9,253,470.20</u>  | <u>15,843,734.00</u> | <u>16,154,474.00</u>  |
| <b>III. Financial assets</b>  |                                     |                     |                   |                      |                       |                       |                       |                      |                     |                       |                      |                       |
| 1. Shares in affiliated companies   | 15,484,030.57                       | 0.00                | 0.00              | 0.00                 | 0.00                  | 15,484,030.57         | -384,030.57           | 0.00                 | 0.00                | -384,030.57           | 15,100,000.00        | 15,100,000.00         |
| 2. Participating interests  | 32,654,369.80                       | 0.00                | 0.00              | 0.00                 | -660,041.15           | 31,994,328.65         | -8,863,127.90         | -2,198,186.16        | 0.00                | -11,061,314.06        | 20,933,014.59        | 23,791,241.90         |
| 3. Loans to companies in which a participating interest exists  | 55,107,077.76                       | 2,809,754.05        | 738,566.44        | 0.00                 | -10,535,324.12        | 48,120,074.13         | -6,823,554.69         | -98,024.18*          | 2,225,452.34        | -4,696,126.53         | 43,423,947.60        | 48,283,523.07         |
|   | <u>103,245,478.13</u>               | <u>2,809,754.05</u> | <u>738,566.44</u> | <u>0.00</u>          | <u>-11,195,365.27</u> | <u>95,598,433.35</u>  | <u>-16,070,713.16</u> | <u>-2,296,210.34</u> | <u>2,225,452.34</u> | <u>-16,141,471.16</u> | <u>79,456,962.19</u> | <u>87,174,764.97</u>  |
|   | <u>145,702,678.83</u>               | <u>3,705,679.17</u> | <u>738,566.44</u> | <u>0.00</u>          | <u>-12,378,087.48</u> | <u>137,768,836.96</u> | <u>-38,954,974.07</u> | <u>-5,253,981.14</u> | <u>2,503,829.69</u> | <u>-41,705,125.52</u> | <u>96,063,711.44</u> | <u>106,747,704.76</u> |

\* Posting in income statement under interest expenditures

# Independent Auditor's Certificate

To Trianel GmbH

## Audit opinions

We have audited the annual financial statements of Trianel GmbH – consisting of the balance sheet as of 31 December 2022 and the income statement for the financial year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, as well as the notes, including the description of the accounting and valuation principles. In addition, we audited the management report of Trianel GmbH, for the financial year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022.

In our opinion, based on the information gained in the audit,

- the enclosed annual financial statements are in conformity with the German Commercial Code as applicable for incorporated companies in all material respects and, in compliance with the generally accepted accounting principles, they give a true and fair view of the net assets and financial situation of the company as of 31 December 2022 and of its results of operations for the financial year from 1 January 2022 to 31 December 2022, and
- the enclosed management report conveys an accurate representation of the company situation overall. In all material respects, this management report tallies with the annual financial statements, complies with the German statutory requirements and conveys an accurate representation of the opportunities and risks of future developments.

In conformance with Section 322 (3) Sentence 1 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) we declare that our audit did not lead to any objections regarding the regularity of the annual financial statements and the management report.

## Basis for the audit opinions

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements and management report in accordance with Section 317 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and observing the auditing principles generally accepted in Germany as stipulated by the German Institute of Public Auditors (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer, IDW). Our responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and principles are described further in the section 'Auditor's responsibility for the audit of the annual financial statements and the management report' of our Auditor's Certificate. We are independent of the company in accordance with the German Commercial Code and professional law provisions, and have fulfilled our other professional duties under German law in accordance with these requirements. In our view, the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions on the annual financial statements and management report.

## Responsibility of the legal representatives and Supervisory Board for the annual financial statements and management report

The legal representatives are responsible for preparing the annual financial statements which in all material respects are in conformity with the German Commercial Code as applicable for incorporated companies, and for the management report in compliance with the generally accepted accounting principles giving a true and fair view of the net assets, financial situation and results of operations of the company. Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for the internal controls which they have determined to be necessary in accordance with the German generally accepted accounting principles in order to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether intentional or unintentional.

In the preparation of the annual financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, they are responsible for disclosing relevant facts relating to the ability to continue as a

## Independent Auditor's Certificate

going concern. In addition, they are responsible for preparing accounts based on the going concern accounting principle, unless actual or legal circumstances dictate otherwise.

Moreover, the legal representatives are responsible for preparing the management report that conveys an accurate representation of the situation of the company overall and tallies with the annual financial statements in all material respects, conforms to the German statutory requirements and conveys an accurate representation of the opportunities and risks of future developments. Furthermore, the legal representatives are responsible for the precautions and measures (systems) which they have considered necessary in order to enable the preparation of a management report in accordance with the applicable German statutory requirements and in order to be able to provide sufficient appropriate evidence for the statements in the management report.

The Supervisory Board is responsible for monitoring the company's accounting processes for preparing the annual financial statements and the management report.

### Auditor's responsibility for auditing the annual financial statements and the management report

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance as to whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatements, whether intentional or not, and whether the management report as a whole conveys an accurate representation of the situation of the company overall and in all material respects tallies with the annual financial statements as well as with the information gained in the audit, conforms to the German statutory requirements, and conveys an accurate representation of the opportunities and risks of future developments, and also to issue an Auditor's Certificate that contains our audit opinions on the annual financial statements and management report.

Reasonable assurance is a high degree of certainty but not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Section 317 of

the German Commercial Code and observing the auditing principles generally accepted in Germany as stipulated by the Institute of Public Auditors (IDW) will always discover a material misstatement. Misstatements may result from irregularities or errors and are regarded as material if it could reasonably be expected that individually or together they would influence business decisions taken on the basis of these annual financial statements and this management report.

During the audit, we exercise due discretion and maintain professional scepticism. In addition,

- we identify and evaluate the risks of material misstatements, whether intentional or not, in the annual financial statements and management report, plan and perform audit procedures in response to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinions. The risk that material misstatements will not be detected is greater in the case of violations than in the case of inaccuracies, as violations may involve fraudulent interaction, falsification, intentional incompleteness, misrepresentation or the abrogation of internal controls.
- we gain an understanding of the internal control system relevant to the audit of the annual financial statements and the precautions and measures relevant to the audit of the management report to plan audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of these systems at the company.
- we evaluate the appropriateness of accounting methods used by the legal representatives and the reasonableness of the estimated values presented and related disclosures made by the legal representatives.
- we draw conclusions about the appropriateness of the going concern accounting principle applied by the legal

## Independent Auditor's Certificate

representatives and, on the basis of the audit evidence obtained, whether there is a material uncertainty in connection with events or circumstances that could cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that there is a material uncertainty, we are required to draw attention in our Auditor's Certificate to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements and in the management report or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our respective audit opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our Auditor's Certificate. However, future events or circumstances may result in the company no longer being able to continue as a going concern.

- we assess the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in such a way that the annual financial statements in compliance with the generally accepted accounting principles give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial situation and results of operations of the company.
- we assess the consistency of the management report with the annual financial statements, its legal conformity and the representation conveyed by it of the situation of the company.
- we perform audit procedures on the forward-looking statements made by the legal representatives in the management report. On the basis of sufficient and appropriate audit evidence, we particularly verify the significant assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements made by the legal representatives and assess the proper derivation of the forward-looking statements from these assumptions. We do not express an independent opinion on the forward-looking statements or the underlying assumptions. There is a significant unavoidable risk that future events will differ materially from the forward-looking statements.

We communicate with those responsible for monitoring the audit regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant findings of the audit, including any deficiencies in the internal control system that we identify during our audit.

Duisburg, Germany, 28 April 2023



PKF Fasselt  
Partnerschaft mbB  
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft  
Steuerberatungsgesellschaft  
Rechtsanwälte

Hüngrer  
Certified Public Accountant

Hesse  
Certified Public Accountant

(The above Auditor's Certificate refers to the annual financial statements as of 31 December 2022 (balance sheet total EUR 926,933,602.47; annual net income EUR 27,629,930.42) and the management report of Trianel GmbH, Aachen for the 2022 financial year.)

## Consolidated financial statements of Trianel GmbH 2022 for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2022

|    |                        |
|----|------------------------|
| 66 | Group balance sheet    |
| 67 | Group income statement |

## Group balance sheet as of 31 December 2022

| Assets Side   | 31/12/2022     | 31/12/2021     | Liabilities Side  | 31/12/2022     | 31/12/2021     |
|---|----------------|----------------|---|----------------|----------------|
|   | €              | €              |   | €              | €              |
| <b>A. Fixed assets</b>  |                |                | <b>A. Equity</b>  |                |                |
| I. Intangible assets  |                |                | I. Capital stock  | 20,152,575.00  | 20,152,575.00  |
| 1. Internally generated industrial property rights and similar rights and values  | 272,598.00     | 2,979,068.68   | Nominal amount of own shares  | -237,400.00    | -237,400.00    |
| 2. Purchased licenses, industrial property rights and similar rights and values as well as licences to such rights and values | 439,010.50     | 420,447.50     |   | 19,915,175.00  | 19,915,175.00  |
| 3. Down payments made   | 51,406.75      | 18,949.61      | II. Capital reserves  | 26,129,469.24  | 26,129,469.24  |
|   | 763,015.25     | 3,418,465.79   | III. Earnings reserves  |                |                |
| II. Tangible assets   |                |                | 1. Reserve for shares   | 237,399.00     | 237,399.00     |
| 1. Real estate, rights equivalent to real estate and buildings including buildings on third-party real estate                 | 14,699,238.00  | 15,299,968.00  | 2. Other earnings reserves  | 43,444,560.07  | 43,406,258.36  |
| 2. Technical plant and machinery  | 6,987,915.00   | 1,807,929.00   |   | 43,681,959.07  | 43,643,657.36  |
| 3. Other assets, furniture and fixtures   | 1,192,977.00   | 895,087.00     | IV. Profit/loss carried forward   | 5,679,684.74   | 2,786,059.94   |
| 4. Down payments made and assets under construction   | 0.00           | 1,793,258.88   | V. Group annual net income  | 43,365,440.56  | 11,813,402.28  |
|   | 22,880,130.00  | 19,796,242.88  |   | 138,771,728.61 | 104,287,763.82 |
| III. Financial assets   |                |                | <b>B. Difference from capital consolidation</b>                           | 3,099.29       | 3,099.29       |
| 1. Participating interests  | 20,934,014.59  | 23,792,241.90  | <b>C. Provisions</b>  |                |                |
| 2. Loans to companies in which a participating interest exists  | 47,056,520.11  | 51,270,916.31  | 1. Provisions for taxes   | 34,613,863.19  | 437,167.46     |
|   | 67,990,534.70  | 75,063,158.21  | 2. Other provisions   | 212,630,380.62 | 104,118,077.99 |
|   | 91,633,679.95  | 98,277,866.88  |   | 247,244,243.81 | 104,555,245.45 |
| <b>B. Current assets</b>  |                |                | <b>D. Liabilities</b>   |                |                |
| I. Inventories  |                |                | 1. Liabilities to credit institutions                                     | 20,036,122.44  | 48,437,945.32  |
| 1. Work in progress   | 6,627,650.28   | 6,297,094.20   | 2. Down payments received for orders                                      | 2,916,776.34   | 619,369.44     |
| 2. Merchandise  | 42,515,761.40  | 27,599,537.27  | 3. Trade accounts payable   | 323,170,322.36 | 196,405,596.38 |
| 3. Down payments made   | 427,639.30     | 361,130.30     | 4. Accounts payable to shareholders                                       | 93,907,342.69  | 65,469,187.85  |
|   | 49,571,050.98  | 34,257,761.77  | 5. Accounts payable to affiliated companies                               | 2,082,496.86   | 1,241,778.25   |
| II. Accounts receivable and other assets  |                |                | 6. Accounts payable to companies in which a participating interest exists | 5,360,492.21   | 27,556,731.90  |
| 1. Trade receivables  | 323,302,368.01 | 202,589,981.93 | 7. Other accounts payable   | 122,352,193.10 | 216,016,390.52 |
| 2. Accounts receivable from shareholders  | 87,850,637.91  | 44,899,656.20  | – of which from taxes € 11,006,458.62 (previous year: € 94,486,857.29)    |                |                |
| 3. Accounts receivable from affiliated companies  | 5,792,911.95   | 2,132,224.13   | – of which for social security € 151,127.31 (previous year: € 137,192.65) | 569,825,746.00 | 555,746,999.66 |
| 4. Accounts receivable from companies in which a participating interest exists  | 37,750,860.63  | 53,042,812.39  |   | 5,125.00       | 13,000.00      |
| 5. Other assets   | 118,313,277.85 | 248,384,418.74 | <b>E. Accruals and deferrals</b>  |                |                |
|   | 573,010,056.35 | 551,049,093.39 |   | 955,849,942.71 | 706,606,108.22 |
| III. Securities   | 75,000.00      | 70,000.00      |   |                |                |
| IV. Cash in hand and cash at credit institutions  | 234,760,246.96 | 78,008,506.49  |   |                |                |
| <b>C. Accruals and deferrals</b>  | 6,799,908.47   | 2,942,879.69   |   |                |                |
|   | 955,849,942.71 | 764,606,108.22 |   |                |                |



## Group income statement for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2022

|   | 2022<br>€          | 2021<br>€         |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Sales proceeds   | 14,067,614,162.30  | 6,463,047,036.96  |
| 2. Reduction (previous year: increase) in the stock of finished and semi-finished products  | -67,169.35         | 1,877,585.01      |
| 3. Other internally produced and capitalised assets   | 0.00               | 35,674.33         |
| 4. Other operating revenue<br>– of which from currency conversion: € 671,931.63 (previous year: € 312,761.94)   | 22,525,047.65      | 15,221,202.93     |
| 5. Cost of materials<br>Expenditures associated with raw materials and supplies<br>and for purchased goods and services   | -13,923,184,723.91 | -6,409,896,884.19 |
| 6. Personnel expenditures<br>a) Wages and salaries  | -54,975,994.24     | -34,590,931.42    |
| b) Social contributions and expenditure on pension provision and support<br>– of which from pension provision: € 332,848.63 (previous year: € 309,960.40)                             | -4,646,834.54      | -4,326,479.73     |
|   | -59,622,828.78     | -38,917,411.15    |
| 7. Depreciation on intangible assets and fixed assets   | -3,158,335.91      | -1,902,840.75     |
| 8. Other operating expenditure<br>– of which from currency conversion: € 629,998.96 (previous year € 290,530.71)  | -19,034,939.43     | -14,621,372.78    |
| 9. Revenue from participating interests   | 59,356.16          | 93,716.97         |
| 10. Revenue from loans of financial assets  | 3,217,886.77       | 4,229,685.87      |
| 11. Other interest and similar revenues<br>– of which from discounting: € 492.16 (previous year: € 1,599,228.51)<br>– of which from compounding: € 936,800.51 (previous year: € 0.00) | 1,337,030.27       | 1,737,285.50      |
| 12. Depreciation on financial assets  | -2,246,797.68      | -18,070.05        |
| 13. Interest and similar expenditure<br>– of which from compounding: € 117,214.50 (previous year: € 669,850.92)<br>– of which from discounting: € 141,850.32 (previous year: € 0.00)  | -3,694,942.40      | -3,083,500.87     |
|   | -1,327,466.88      | 2,959,117.42      |
| 14. Tax on income   | -40,329,798.84     | -5,940,162.21     |
| 15. Earnings after tax  | 43,413,946.85      | 11,861,945.57     |
| 16. Other taxes   | -48,506.29         | -48,543.29        |
| 17. Group annual net income   | 43,365,440.56      | 11,813,402.28     |





# Sustainability Report

2022



## Facts and figures

339  
Employees  
+ employees

33 %  
Share of  
women

2,204,464 kWh  
Energy  
consumption

152.99 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq  
Greenhouse  
gas emissions  
Scope 1 and 2

18,306,313 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq  
Greenhouse  
gas emissions  
Scope 3

44,256 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq  
Avoided  
emissions

## Key sustainability figures

| Sustainable business   |           | 2022     | 2021    | Change as percentage |
|--|-----------|----------|---------|----------------------|
| Sales proceeds, total  | € million | 14,042.2 | 6,450.1 | 117.7 %              |
| Annual net income  | € million | 27.6     | 8.9     | 210.4 %              |
| Equity   | € million | 117.1    | 98.3    | 19.1 %               |
| Employees trained in compliance in on-site training events and workshops | Number    | 61       | 61      |                      |
| E-learning on compliance   | Number    | 274      | 0       |                      |
| Intensive training on compliance   | Number    | 48       | 68      |                      |

| Employees and company                  |            | 2022 | 2021 | Change as percentage |
|--|------------|------|------|----------------------|
| Total employees                        | Number     | 339  | 330  | 2.7 %                |
| Average age of workforce               | Years      | 42   | 41   |                      |
| Age structure/distribution < 30 years  | Number     | 33   | 37   |                      |
| Age structure/distribution 30–50 years | Number     | 229  | 226  |                      |
| Age structure/distribution > 50 years  | Number     | 79   | 67   |                      |
| Total personnel costs                  | € million  | 59.6 | 38.9 | 53.2 %               |
| Management positions                   | Number     | 63   | 58   | 8.6 %                |
| Total ratio of women in workforce      | Percentage | 33.0 | 32.0 |                      |
| Accidents (commuting accidents)        | Number     | 2    | 2    |                      |

| Environment and energy  |                       | 2022       | 2021          | Change as percentage |
|---|-----------------------|------------|---------------|----------------------|
| Total energy consumption  | kWh                   | 2,215,464  | 2,135,801     | 3.7 %                |
| Fuels, incl. electric vehicles  | kWh                   | 368,054    | 261,406       |                      |
| Electricity consumption   | kWh                   | 863,580    | 867,849       |                      |
| Electricity consumption, PV   | kWh                   | 83,830     | 71,546        |                      |
| Heating energy consumption  | kWh                   | 889,000    | 924,000       |                      |
| Heating energy consumption (geothermal energy)  | kWh                   | 11,000     | 11,000        |                      |
| Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 1 and 2)  | t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | 152.99     | 126.22        | 21.2 %               |
| Greenhouse gas emissions (Scope 3)  | t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | 18,306,313 | 15,734,855.90 | 16.3 %               |
| Greenhouse gas emissions from participating interests in conventional power stations      | t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | 229,281    | 226,961       | 1.0 %                |
| Avoided greenhouse gas emissions from participating interests in renewable energy sources | t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | 44,256     | 26,725        | 65.6 %               |
| Total water consumption   | MI                    | 0.417      | 1.642         | -74.6 %              |
| Waste   | t                     | 37.6       | 30.2          | 24.5 %               |
| Scrap and metals  | t                     | 0.5        | 0.3           | 66.7 %               |
| Waste for re-use, Germany   | t                     | 15.3       | 14.4          | 6.2 %                |
| Waste for disposal, Germany   | t                     | 22.3       | 15.8          | 41.1 %               |
| Total sites with charging infrastructure for e-vehicles and hybrid vehicles               | Number                | 2          | 0             |                      |

Responsibility.  
Together.  
Assume.

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# 1 General

## 1 General: Municipal Utilities Cooperation Trianel

The business activities of Trianel GmbH focus on accelerating the expansion of renewable energy sources and improving the integration of renewable and flexible energies into the market. For this purpose, Trianel GmbH, which is now the largest European cooperation of municipal utilities, exploits the potential of liberalised energy markets by pooling shared interests from the municipal environment.

Trianel purchases energy on wholesale markets for redistributors and municipal utilities, providing easy market access and optimising procurement for customers via its services. In this way, Trianel helps municipal utilities supply their end customers. In addition, Trianel optimises the energy management of renewable and conventional power generation plants for municipal utilities and industrial customers. For renewable assets and major electricity generation and gas storage facilities, Trianel takes on the energy business and commercial management and optimisation of the systems.

In the field of project development for renewable energy sources (onshore wind, photovoltaic systems), Trianel identifies and secures potential sites and readies them for construction, finances them and passes them on to investors.

Trianel regards itself as a compass for municipal utilities: With its Trendscouting approach, Trianel systematically identifies and analyses market trends with the shareholders. With its Digital Lab, Trianel pilots digital solutions for municipal utilities. FlexStore monitors technical innovations that enhance the flexibility of generation and consumption, helping to integrate the growing supply of energy from renewable sources into the market.

As a horizontal cooperation of municipal utilities, our 57 shareholders are more than just holders of stocks in Trianel. They are a strong community of municipal companies with the common goal of building a modern and independent energy industry using entrepreneurial means.

## Overview of Trianel GmbH's 57 shareholders

|  |                      |         |  |                           |        |
|--|----------------------|---------|--|---------------------------|--------|
| Stadtwerke Bochum Holding GmbH                         | Bochum               | 14.07 % | BeSte Stadtwerke GmbH                              | Steinheim                 | 0.50 % |
| Stadtwerke Aachen AG (STAWAG)                          | Aachen               | 11.97 % | ENNI Energie & Umwelt Niederrhein GmbH             | Moers                     | 0.50 % |
| RhönEnergie Fulda GmbH                                 | Fulda                | 7.44 %  | Gemeindewerke Steinhagen GmbH                      | Steinhagen                | 0.50 % |
| Stadtwerke Herne AG                                    | Herne                | 6.86 %  | Stadtwerke Hameln Weserbergland GmbH               | Hameln                    | 0.50 % |
| Stadtwerke Bonn GmbH                                   | Bonn                 | 5.81 %  | Osterholzer Stadtwerke GmbH & Co. KG               | Osterholz-Scharmbeck      | 0.50 % |
| Stadtwerke Lübeck Holding GmbH                         | Lübeck               | 5.12 %  | Schleswiger Stadtwerke GmbH                        | Schleswig                 | 0.50 % |
| SWU Energie GmbH                                       | Ulm                  | 4.78 %  | Stadtwerke Bad Salzuflen GmbH                      | Bad Salzuflen             | 0.50 % |
| Stadtwerke Witten GmbH                                 | Witten               | 3.75 %  | Stadtwerke Dachau                                  | Dachau                    | 0.50 % |
| Stadtwerke Energie Jena-Pößneck GmbH                   | Jena                 | 2.99 %  | Stadtwerke Elmshorn                                | Elmshorn                  | 0.50 % |
| NEW Niederrhein Energie und Wasser GmbH                | Mönchengladbach      | 2.87 %  | Stadtwerke Gronau GmbH                             | Gronau                    | 0.50 % |
| N.V. HVC   | Alkmaar, Niederlande | 2.48 %  | Stadtwerke Mosbach GmbH                            | Mosbach                   | 0.50 % |
| enwor – energie und wasser vor Ort GmbH                | Herzogenrath         | 2.21 %  | Stadtwerke Rüsselsheim GmbH                        | Rüsselsheim               | 0.50 % |
| Salzburg AG für Energie, Verkehr und Telekommunikation | Salzburg, Österreich | 1.76 %  | Stadtwerke Sindelfingen GmbH                       | Sindelfingen              | 0.50 % |
| Allgäuer Überlandwerk GmbH                             | Kempten im Allgäu    | 1.74 %  | Stadtwerke Tuttlingen                              | Tuttlingen                | 0.50 % |
| Stadtwerke Halle GmbH                                  | Halle an der Saale   | 1.57 %  | Stadtwerke Wedel Beteiligungs GmbH                 | Wedel                     | 0.50 % |
| SWT Stadtwerke Trier Versorgungs-GmbH                  | Trier                | 1.49 %  | T.W.O. Technische Werke Osning GmbH                | Halle in Westfalen        | 0.50 % |
| Stadtwerke Heidelberg GmbH                             | Heidelberg           | 1.24 %  | Stadtwerke Bad Pyrmont Beteiligungs und Bäder GmbH | Bad Pyrmont               | 0.37 % |
| Nvb Nordhorner Versorgungsbetriebe GmbH                | Nordhorn             | 1.19 %  | Stadtwerke Uelzen GmbH                             | Uelzen                    | 0.37 % |
| Trianel GmbH   | Aachen               | 1.18 %  | Stadtwerke Detmold GmbH                            | Detmold                   | 0.36 % |
| Stadtwerke Hamm GmbH                                   | Hamm                 | 1.12 %  | Stadtwerke Unna GmbH                               | Unna                      | 0.33 % |
| Stadtwerke Solingen GmbH                               | Solingen             | 0.99 %  | Stadtwerke EVB Huntetal GmbH                       | Diepholz                  | 0.30 % |
| Technische Werke Schussental GmbH & Co. KG             | Ravensburg           | 0.97 %  | Regio Energie Solothurn                            | Solothurn, Schweiz        | 0.30 % |
| GSW Gemeinschaftsstadtwerke GmbH Kamen Bönen Bergkamen | Kamen                | 0.83 %  | Stadtwerke Soest GmbH                              | Soest                     | 0.29 % |
| Stadtwerke Aalen GmbH                                  | Aalen                | 0.74 %  | Stadtwerke Schwäbisch Hall GmbH                    | Schwäbisch Hall           | 0.26 % |
| Stadtwerke Borken/Westf. GmbH                          | Borken               | 0.74 %  | Stadtwerke Georgsmarienhütte GmbH                  | Georgsmarienhütte         | 0.25 % |
| Stadtwerke Lünen GmbH                                  | Lünen                | 0.66 %  | Stadtwerke Herford GmbH                            | Herford                   | 0.25 % |
| Energie- und Wasserversorgung Rheine GmbH              | Rheine               | 0.57 %  | Stadtwerke Lengerich GmbH                          | Lengerich                 | 0.25 % |
| Hertener Energiehandelsgesellschaft mbH                | Herten               | 0.54 %  | Stadtwerke Verden GmbH                             | Verden                    | 0.25 % |
| Stadtwerke Fröndenberg Wickede GmbH                    | Fröndenberg          | 0.53 %  | Teutoburger Energie Netzwerk e.G.                  | Hagen am Teutoburger Wald | 0.25 % |

Status: 31 December 2022



# 1 General

On the reporting date of 31 December 2022, Trianel GmbH had direct shares in 14 subsidiaries and/or affiliated companies.

## Participating interests of Trianel GmbH

|   |          |   |          |
|---|----------|---|----------|
| Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG         | 100.00 % |   |          |
| Trianel Energie B.V.                          | 100.00 % |   |          |
| Trianel Gasspeicher Epe GmbH & Co. KG         | 7.60 %   | Trianel Gasspeicher Epe Verwaltungs GmbH      | 100.00 % |
| Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen GmbH & Co. KG    | 6.34 %   | Trianel Kohlekraftwerk Lünen Verwaltungs GmbH | 100.00 % |
| Trianel Gaskraftwerk Hamm GmbH & Co. KG       | 6.12 %   | Trianel Gaskraftwerk Hamm Verwaltungs GmbH    | 100.00 % |
| Trianel Onshore Windkraftwerke GmbH & Co. KG  | 5.35 %   |   |          |
| Trianel Erneuerbare Energien GmbH & Co. KG    | 5.00 %   |   |          |
| Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum GmbH & Co. KG    | 2.69 %   | Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum Verwaltungs GmbH | 100.00 % |
| Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum II GmbH & Co. KG | 2.00 %   |   |          |
| Trianel Wind und Solar GmbH & Co. KG          | 1.96 %   |   |          |

## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.1 Strategy

#### 2 Our sustainability concept (DNK Criteria 1–10)

##### 2.1 Strategy

##### 2.1.1 Strategic analysis and measures (DNK Criterion 1)

Efficiency, climate protection, transparency and fairness to our partners, responsible management and the well-being of our employees have guided Trianel's actions from the outset. With our sustainability strategy, we aim to reinforce these values and to make our commitment easier to measure and comprehend. The goal of our sustainability ambitions is to prepare the organisation for the forthcoming obligatory sustainability reporting from 2026, to align our management systems in a sustainable way and to exploit the opportunities arising from sustainable management.

##### A future worth living demands new energy sources

Trianel backs the energy transition and the decarbonisation required to reach the climate targets. Trianel and its over 300 employees see themselves as designers of a new energy world that meets the demands of the 21st century. This goal is also reflected in the brand message created for 2022: "A future worth living demands new energy sources".

The strategic alignment at Trianel is congruent with our sustainability activities. As an energy company, Trianel can make the biggest contribution to sustainable development in the field of climate protection. Trianel is further developing its role as a hub between generation and consumption for the increasingly digital and renewable energy worlds. To achieve this goal, Trianel offers municipal utilities and other customers solutions for a renewable, decentralised and flexible energy industry, one which will continue to

become significantly more volatile. Trianel is dovetailing the services in the various business fields, harnessing synergies in the process.

Expansion and market integration of renewable energy sources, management of energy industry portfolios and assets, amalgamating a wide range of data from generation and consumption, and testing and implementing digital solutions to support operations of modern municipal infrastructures are important fields for the alignment of the company.

Trianel sees prospects in the targeted development of these business fields. The aim is to develop solutions for decarbonisation, expansion of renewable energy generation, integration of renewable and flexible energies in the energy markets as well as digitalisation and modernisation of municipal infrastructures together with the municipal utilities.

We view our sustainability strategy as an ongoing and holistic management process to continuously improve our organisation, our products and the capabilities of our employees. We believe that sustainability complements and drives strategic development at Trianel and its affiliated stakeholders.

Trianel endorses the United Nations' Agenda 2030 of 2015 and its 17 global Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). As an energy company, we consider it our responsibility to make the most of our capacity to act sustainably, especially in terms of climate protection and environmental action. In terms of human rights and social affairs, we believe it is our duty to hone our awareness and do what we can as an organisation in a societal context. We back the German Federal Government's sustainability strategy and willingly accept the requirements and recommendations of the German Council for Sustainable Development. Accordingly, we apply the criteria of the German Sustainability Code (DNK) to our Sustainability Report.

## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.1 Strategy

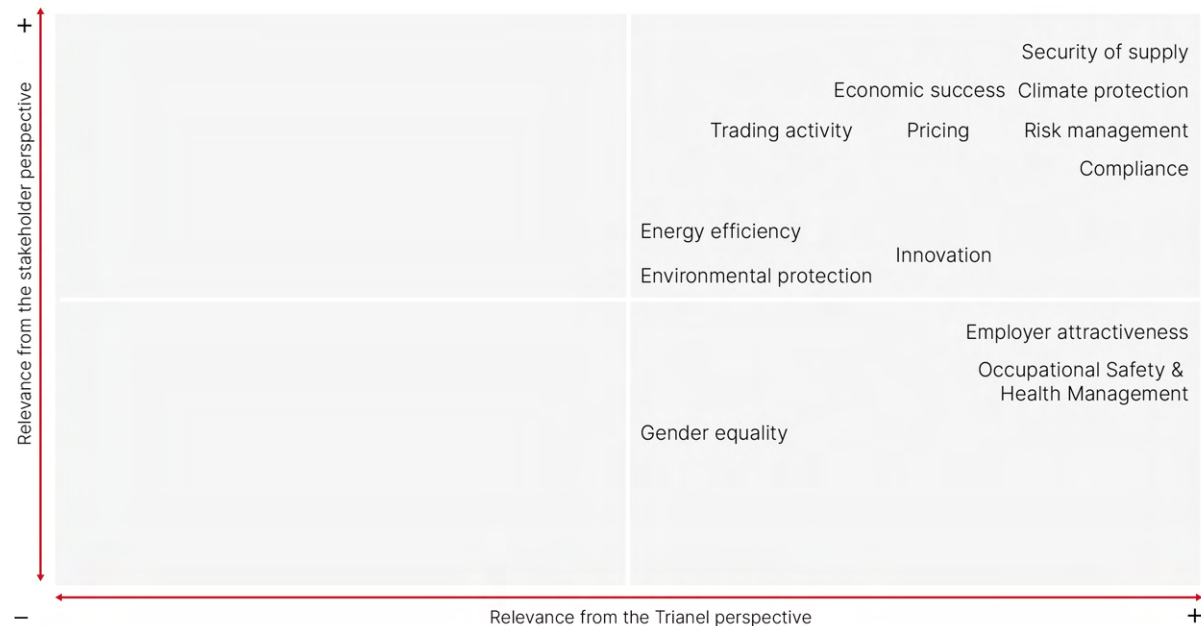
#### 2.1.2 Materiality (DNK Criterion 2)

As a municipal utilities cooperation active in the business fields of energy trading and project development and as a provider of services to municipal utilities, we operate in an environment that is largely driven by political decisions. Local political decisions by our shareholders have just as much of an impact on Trianel as federal and state political requirements. Moreover, our activities as an energy trading company and our related room for manoeuvre are also affected by global developments in energy prices. Climate policy requirements, renewable energy expansion targets and regulatory trade guidelines all have a direct impact on us, in addition to which we are anticipating further regulatory changes in the coming years as a result of increased climate protection efforts and the issue of energy security following the war in Ukraine. We expect the European Union to implement further plans regarding the

regulation of energy companies, to tighten existing regulations and to tie up more of our capacities.

For Trianel, the most important stakeholder groups are our shareholders and customers (mostly municipal utilities or municipal companies), our trading partners, our financial market partners, our employees, and not least our neighbours at the generation sites of the affiliated companies. In our capacity as a service company, we cultivate close relations with our suppliers and actively engage in dialogue with political representatives on behalf of our shareholders and customers.

Topics relevant to Trianel and its stakeholders regarding sustainable development today and in the future have been analysed and summarised in a materiality matrix. The term "material" describes all issues that reflect key economic, environmental and social impacts on Trianel or have a significant influence on the assessments of our stakeholders.



## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.1 Strategy

The materiality matrix identifies the following fields of action for Trianel:

1. Fields of action that have a very high degree of external relevance and also a very high degree of relevance for Trianel:
  - Supply security (inside-out and outside-in)
  - Long-term economic stability (inside-out and outside-in)
  - Climate protection (inside-out and outside-in)
2. Fields of action that have a high degree of external relevance and also a high degree of relevance for Trianel:
  - Trading activities and pricing (inside-out and outside-in)
  - Risk management (inside-out and outside-in)
  - Compliance (inside-out)
3. Fields of action that have a medium high degree of external relevance and also a medium high degree of relevance for Trianel:
  - Innovation (inside-out and outside-in)
  - Energy efficiency (inside-out and outside-in)
  - Environmental protection (inside-out and outside-in)

When making decisions, Trianel takes both its own perspective (inside-out) and the perspective of its stakeholders (outside-in) into account. For Trianel, opportunities and risks arise for new business fields from the areas of activity to the extent that the areas of activity are subject to influences that cannot be directly controlled by Trianel and its customers but still need to be monitored (risk management).

Meanwhile, it is also important to make good use of the technical changes taking place in the energy industry. This is just as true for the digitalisation of business processes as it is for new technical solutions to successful sector coupling. That is why we are continuing to digitalise our processes and are adapting to new market requirements.

At the same time, with increasingly (smart) IT, the challenges associated with the defence against threats to information and data security in the energy sector as a critical infrastructure are also on the rise; accordingly, we have further refined our relevant security systems and are constantly raising our employees' awareness of this matter.

For Trianel, opportunities arise above all from the growing demand for action on climate protection and supply security. Aside from the expansion of renewable energies and the smart integration of renewable generation into the markets, Trianel continues to focus on innovation projects such as the hydrogen centre in Hamm, which was established in 2021.

Decarbonisation of our energy system, new regulations and changing work processes, as well as new needs, present our customers and employees alike with new challenges. Conventional electricity generation is becoming less important and generating less revenue. At the same time, the expansion, marketing and management of renewable energy sources, as well as flexibility options in trading and optimisation of generation systems result in new opportunities. Digitalisation creates new opportunities by allowing us to systematically tap synergies in trading, procurement and sales.

Key areas of our sustainability strategy are profitability, climate protection and climate neutrality, as well as the responsibility to our employees, which we fulfil through sustainable personnel management. In addition, we also aim to use our products and services to support our customers and shareholders on the path to decarbonisation, and to fully exploit the opportunities arising from energy trading for their benefit.

## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.1 Strategy

#### 2.1.3 Objectives (DNK Criterion 3)

With regard to the UN's 17 Sustainable Development Goals, Trianel's initial analysis identified ten goals we can influence, either directly or indirectly, as a company. As an energy company, we can make the biggest contribution towards sustainable development in the field of activity for affordable, clean energy (SDG 7), in climate protection (SDG 13) and in sustainable urban development (SDG 11). Here, it's important to constantly keep in mind the energy industry balance between cost-effective supply security and environmental compatibility. Furthermore, as a company, we can assume responsibility within our organisation for the health and well-being of our employees, as well as for the neighbours of our generation and storage plants (SDG 3), for the further education of our workforce (SDG 4) and for equal gender opportunities (SDG 5). With our projects, we support sustainable industrialisation and innovation (SDG 9), as well as life on land and below water within the scope of our renewable energy sources project development and our participation in the Trianel wind farm Borkum (SDG 14 and SDG 15). As a municipal utilities cooperation, working in partnership is a key component of our strategy (SDG 17).

Trianel can have a direct or indirect impact on the following sustainable development goals:



**Health and well-being** of our employees, which we promote with active health management, compliance with and monitoring of health and safety regulations. Of course, the health and well-being of citizens who live near our generation and storage facilities are also close to our heart. Accordingly, compliance with all environmental and safety standards is a major priority for us, and we have taken comprehensive precautions. (SDG 3)



We believe in **quality education** as a precondition for innovation and technical and societal advancements. That is why we support further education for our employees and work with universities and colleges. (SDG 4)



**Gender equality** is part of our personnel policy and also guides our personnel planning. (SDG 5)



**Affordable and clean energy** is a key goal for us as a company in the energy sector. We are already contributing to this goal as a procurement company for municipal utilities. We also invest in renewable energy sources and flexibility options to increase the share of renewable energy sources and maintain supply security in an increasingly decarbonised energy system. (SDG 7)



**Industry, innovation and infrastructure** are major drivers for us to advance sector coupling towards a climate-neutral future. With our shareholders, we want to use the opportunities offered by the hydrogen industry and see further potential for innovation, especially in the digital infrastructures segment. (SDG 9)



We believe that **sustainable cities** are the key to making the climate transition a success. As local providers of energy and infrastructure services, municipal utilities can make a valuable contribution here. We want to support them in doing so. We are already developing services today to support cities and municipalities on their way to CO<sub>2</sub> neutrality together with the municipal utilities. (SDG 11)



## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.1 Strategy



**Climate protection measures** are a key aspect of the company's development. We invest in renewable energy sources and seek to compensate any CO<sub>2</sub> emissions that cannot be avoided based on our climate assessment. Further efforts to bring about energy efficiency are a key element of our climate change mitigation measures. (SDG 13)



**Life below water** is a focus of our attention as a holder of interest in Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum GmbH & Co. KG and Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum II GmbH & Co. KG. Construction of the Trianel wind farm Borkum I saw the first sound insulation system installed as standard to protect marine mammals during ramming work. In conjunction with this, Trianel wind farm Borkum is involved in evaluations of sound data being carried out throughout the North Sea to protect porpoises. Alongside other companies operating offshore wind farms, Trianel is supporting research into the effects of offshore wind farms on loons. Studies of the fish and benthos stocks are conducted regularly in our own wind farm area. Due to the complex interactions in the maritime space, Trianel cooperates with other wind farm operators and scientific experts in this field. (SDG 14)



**Life on land** is particularly relevant to us as holders of interests in conventional and renewable power stations, and as project developers. We always ensure compliance with all biodiversity conservation and immission control legislation when building and operating plants. Our state-of-the-art conventional plants significantly undercut mandatory legal limits and meet the strictest safety standards. In project development, we also ensure compliance with environmental standards above and beyond the legally mandated levels, and aim to further expand our commitment. (SDG 15)



**Partnerships** are part of our corporate DNA at Trianel as a municipal utilities cooperation: we are convinced that you can only achieve great things together. That is true for us as a company and also for our many projects implemented jointly with municipal utilities. The creation of effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships and the development of progress measures for sustainable development in public services are a component of our strategy. (SDG 17)

We decided to document and monitor our commitment and understanding of sustainability in a voluntary Sustainability Report from 2019 on in order to honour our employees' impressive commitment to climate protection, technological change and sustainable and social management.

Based on this responsibility, Trianel is developing a sustainability strategy that defines specific goals. These goals are oriented to the UN sustainability goals, the regulations stipulated in the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), the German Sustainability Code and the opportunities available to us. Quantifiable targets for our sustainability strategy will be developed in 2023/2024.

At Trianel, climate protection plays a key role. One focus is on reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> footprint of Trianel as an organisation by being energy efficient, and from 2023 by compensating for our Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions through local forest projects. Our long-term corporate goal is climate neutrality. As an energy trading company, we only have limited influence over Scope 3 emissions, however. Here, our climate assessment will be negatively impacted, depending on the German electricity mix. However, through our investment in renewable energy sources, we too are helping to ensure that the generation mix in Germany is increasingly supplied from renewable energy sources.



## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.1 Strategy

### 2.2 Process management

However, our primary goal as a company is not only to meet our responsibilities in protecting the climate and environment; we also strive to support our customers with our services and products as they move towards climate neutrality. For us, this doesn't just mean jointly expanding renewable energy sources and innovation projects, but also integrating renewable energy sources into the markets.

Other targets for us include developing our HR management and expanding our social responsibility programme. Here, a target value will result from an evaluation of the key figures for 2023/2024.

#### 2.4.1 Depth of the value chain (DNK Criterion 4)

Trianel's core business is trade in electricity and gas for municipal utilities and services to optimise procurement and generation by municipal utilities.

We also develop renewable energy projects, giving us a presence in another section of the energy industry value chain. An analysis of the supply chains for the construction of wind and solar projects is being written in 2023. As plant operators, we are already meeting our responsibilities for dismantling and recycling.

Trianel is a service company exclusively and therefore does not operate in the production sector. Accordingly, raw materials procurement and recycling of products are not of direct relevance to us. However, we are going to intensify our monitoring and analysis activities with regard to our value chains and fulfil our resulting responsibility.

### 2.2 Process management

#### 2.2.1 Responsibility (DNK Criterion 5)

As the executive body, the Management Board oversees Trianel's operations, develops and implements the strategic orientation. The Management Board consists of two people: Sven Becker, Management Spokesman, and Dr Oliver Runte, Managing Director. The responsibilities of the two managing directors (distribution-of-business plan) are confirmed by the Shareholders' Meeting. Both managing directors share responsibility for and oversee the sustainability portfolio. They are supported in this by the Sustainability Officer and Sustainability Ambassadors from all departments. The Sustainability Officer draws up the Sustainability Report and develops the sustainability strategy in cooperation with the divisions and the Management Board. The Management Board reviews and approves the Sustainability Report.

The Shareholders' Meeting and the twelve-strong Supervisory Board are among Trianel's other corporate bodies.

The Management Board reports regularly and comprehensively to the Supervisory Board in accordance with legal and internal requirements on the business policy, profitability, business development, relevant transactions and risks. The rules of procedure for the Management Board govern the modalities of decision making and other aspects of the cooperation.

The Supervisory Board of Trianel GmbH is not subject to the Co-Determination Act, it is a voluntary controlling body for the company that roots the company's cooperation concept in the decision-making structures. The diversity-related directives of the German Corporate Governance Codex (DCGK) were taken into consideration when determining the composition and are applied where possible. The term of the Supervisory Board is five years.

## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.2 Process management

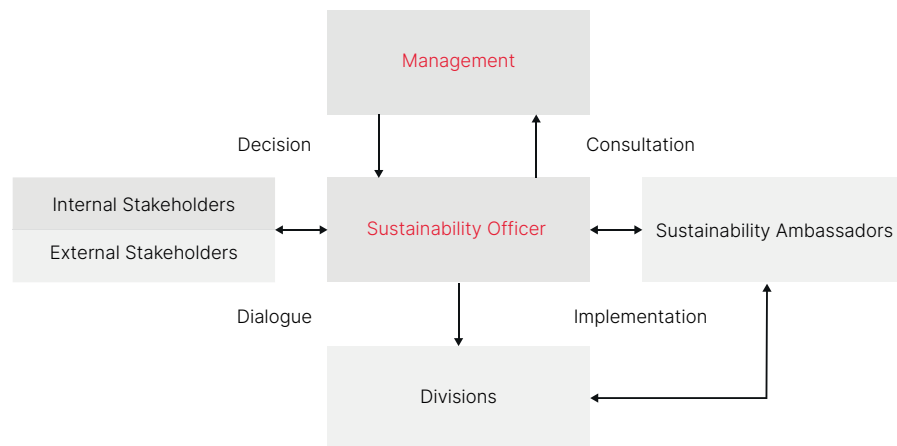
The Chairperson of the Supervisory Board and the other current members of the Supervisory Board are representatives of the shareholders.

#### 2.2.2 Rules and processes (DNK Criterion 6)

Trianel views the development of the sustainability strategy as a continuous improvement process. As Trianel has already implemented many internal standards, rules and processes as part of sustainability management, here, Trianel focuses on and may develop other processes for the areas that are not covered yet or which have to be adapted for sustainability reasons.

Both managing directors share responsibility for and oversee the sustainability portfolio. They are supported by the Sustainability Officer and Sustainability Ambassadors from all departments. The Sustainability Officer draws up the Sustainability Report and develops the sustainability strategy in cooperation with the divisions and the Management Board.

Sustainability management is anchored in Trianel's organisation as shown below.



Trianel has already put in place many internal rules and processes with a direct impact on the topic, e.g. for compliance, employee health and safety (energy audit to DIN-EN 16247-1). The specialist departments in question will retain the existing processes and responsibilities. Whenever necessary, development of sustainability management will entail implementing any additional standards and processes together with the responsible divisions and, where appropriate, with the Works Council.

#### 2.2.3 Control (DNK Criterion 7)

The present report refers to the 2022 business year from 1 January to 31 December, and is Trianel's fourth Sustainability Report. This report is a voluntary commitment on the part of Trianel, which is not legally obliged to submit a Sustainability Report.

We are using the German Sustainability Code and the international GRI standards it contains as a guideline. Trianel has its Sustainability Report examined by the DNK.

We have not yet identified all indicators that are relevant for Trianel and can be implemented for a small organisation. However, we have already decided to use a climate assessment as an initial indicator and we will also introduce other key figures in HR. We do not have any clear indicators yet, as we are still developing the status quo. We want to establish reliability and comparability by publishing the report annually and incorporating recognised indicators.

#### Our values (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-102-16)

Through its technology transition to renewable energy sources, the increasing importance of digital processes and the regulatory framework, the energy industry is undergoing a fundamental transformation. These external change processes are necessary to enable our industry and us as a company to respond to the

## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.2 Process management

challenges of protecting the climate and environment. We are convinced that the energy industry and Trianel as a part of this industry are meeting their responsibility today and will continue to do so in the future. In 2020, a comprehensive mission statement process was implemented together with our employees in order to adapt the company's value system to the new requirements.

As part of the vision finding process, Trianel has defined its mission and the values and standards for our working relationship.

#### Our mission

- We are a compass guiding municipal utilities on the way to the energy world of tomorrow.
- We stand for climate-friendly energy and point our partners in the right direction.
- We are the platform for innovations and we drive them forward with passion and foresight as a high-performance team.

#### Our vision

We add value.

- We understand our customers and markets, enabling us to develop future-proof solutions.
- We are shaping the digital energy transition and taking the opportunities offered to us.
- We pool our expertise in the Trianel network and share it with our customers.
- We take on new challenges all the time and get better every day.

We break new ground.

- We act boldly and responsibly in a dynamic environment.
- We think outside the box and are always learning.
- We invest in sustainability and factor resources into our decisions.
- We deal openly and constructively with mistakes and grow in this way.

We all practice and influence Trianel's culture.

- We treat each other with respect and as equal partners at all levels.
- We are reliable and keep our promises.
- We define goals together and give each other scope to take personal responsibility and achieve personal development.
- We promote open dialogue to make the best possible decisions.
- We practice a culture of diversity and respect individual needs.

Under the aegis of our Compliance Management, Trianel also has a Code of Conduct. This Code of Conduct is available at:

<https://www.trianel.com/docs/Footer/compliance/trianel-verhaltenskodex.pdf>

Other internal guidelines at Trianel which have been developed in collaboration with the Works Council will be made available to employees via the Trianel Intranet.

## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.2 Process management

#### 2.2.4 Incentive schemes (DNK Criterion 8)

##### Performance-dependent remuneration

Target agreement is a key management instrument for Trianel. Taking into account individual strengths and weaknesses, the managers agree challenging goals with the employees for every business year and thus promote motivation and employee development. Target agreements define the relevant priorities and responsibilities in the business year, creating clear expectations and a guiding framework.

Based on the agreed targets, constructive feedback and appropriate performance appraisal is ensured. Everyone receives individual targets tailored for their responsibilities and team. Agreement of targets is mainstreamed at Trianel as the foundation for additional variable remuneration components.

Achievement of sustainability targets is not mainstreamed in the remuneration system.

##### Collective agreements

All employees at Trianel are subject to collective agreements in the shape of company agreements developed with the Works Council. Trianel is not subject to collective wage agreements.

##### Company pension scheme

Our company pension as a direct insurance policy with our partner, Swiss Life, has been an important cornerstone of our provision of financial security for our employees after retirement for many years. We conclude a direct insurance policy for every employee after completion of their probation period, and contribute € 600 per annum. This greatly exceeds the legal requirements. In addition, we also contribute, in line with the statutory requirements, to

direct insurance policies taken out by employees themselves, with what is known as deferred compensation.

##### Remuneration policy (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-102-35)

##### Remuneration policy for controlling body, managers and employees

The Members of the Supervisory Board, as Trianel's superior controlling body, take on this duty on a voluntary basis, and do not receive annual remuneration or attendance fees. Trianel reimburses appropriate expenses.

The total remuneration of the Managing Directors consists in each case of a fixed annual salary, a performance-based bonus as well as benefits in kind and other benefits. The management emoluments are published each year in Trianel GmbH's annual report. Trianel's managers and employees are paid based on the various job descriptions and the capabilities of the holder of the position, and on the remuneration system developed by Trianel with the Works Council.

##### Performance-dependent remuneration

Besides a bonus system for the individual targets, employees also indirectly participate in achievement of the corporate targets via the company bonus. In recent years, Trianel has always been able to pay the company bonus as a result of the positive business development.

Agreement of targets is also mainstreamed at Trianel as the foundation for additional variable remuneration components.

## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.2 Process management

#### Retirement benefits

Trianel does not provide any dedicated retirement benefits for managers. Trianel relies on the same direct insurance-based company pension provision for its entire workforce. Our expenditures for company pension provision amount to roughly € 180,000 annually.

#### Performance criteria for the remuneration policy in relation to the targets for the superior controlling body and management

Trianel's remuneration policy is based on achievement of economic targets. There are no generally binding performance criteria for achievement of social or ecological objectives. However, performance criteria of this kind could form part of individual performance evaluation, if they are achievable for the employees as part of their work.

#### Ratio of total annual remuneration (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-102-38)

Trianel does not yet have a figure for the ratio between the total annual remuneration of the highest-paid individual and the median total annual remuneration for all employees. Here, an approach will be developed by 2025, together with the HR department, which will reflect the Trianel's highly heterogeneous fields of activity.

#### 2.2.5 Stakeholder engagement (DNK Criterion 9)

Entirely in line with its cooperative concept, Trianel stands for an open and transparent dialogue with all stakeholder groups. We always attempt to live up to the requirements and expectations of our stakeholders. We rely on dialogue, to achieve more together,

fairly and openly. This ambition raises the topic of sustainability for incorporation of the stakeholder groups, too.

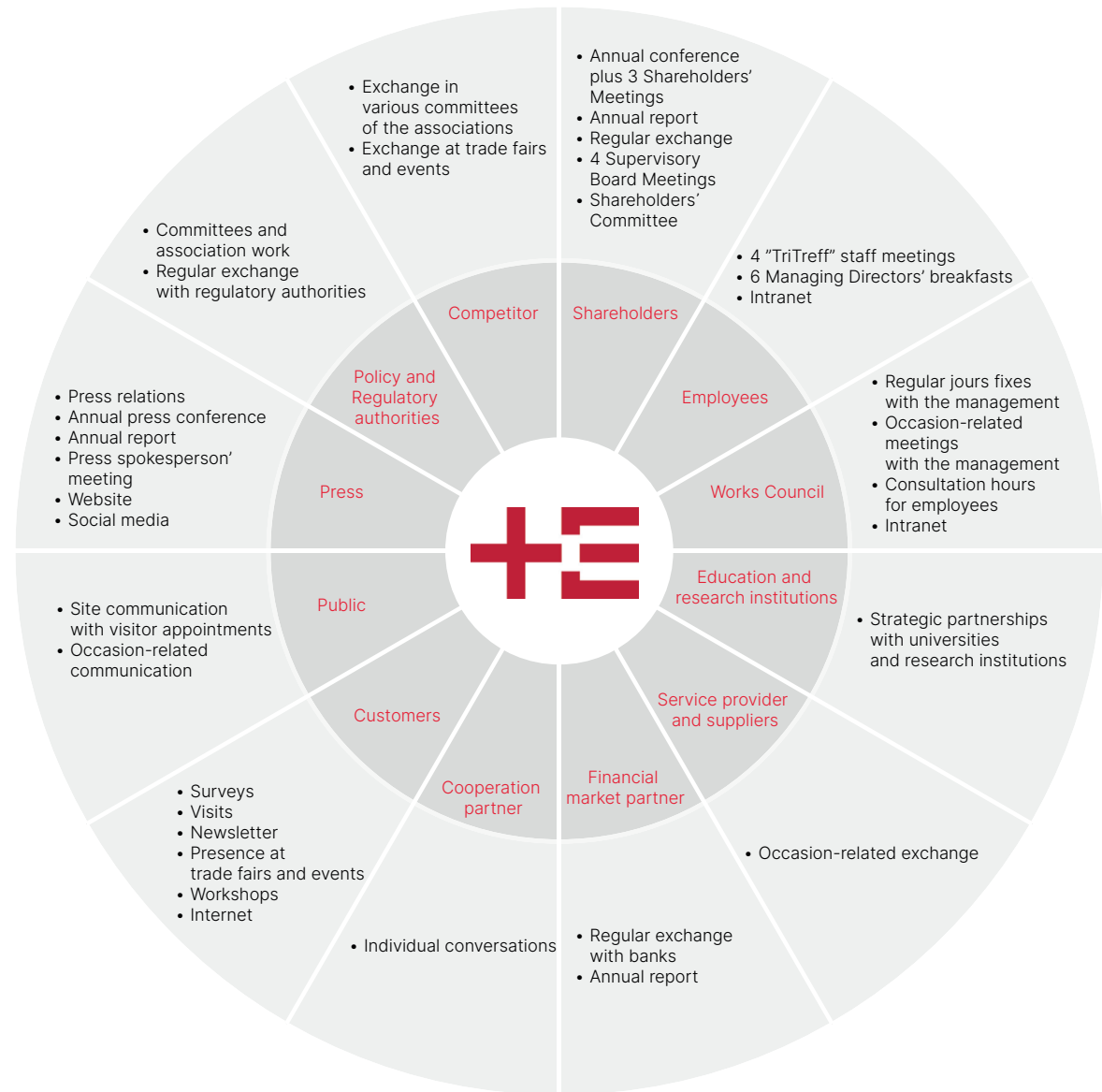
Identifying stakeholders is the responsibility of Corporate Communications, and such stakeholders are assessed together with the Management Board. This is based on an environment analysis in order to identify stakeholders which are influenced by Trianel, or who influence Trianel themselves. As Trianel does not operate in the B2C sector, Trianel's communication does not target the broader public or end customers, focusing instead on municipal utilities, politicians, trade partners and financial market partners. In addition to this, we also maintain an open dialogue at the power plant locations and the administrative headquarters in Aachen, and throughout project development.

## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.2 Process management

Constructive and continuous exchange with relevant internal and external stakeholders and appropriate dialogue forms of Trianel GmbH

## Trianel in dialogue





## 2 Our sustainability concept

### 2.2 Process management

#### Important topics and concerns (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-102-44)

Key topics in 2022 were the regulatory interventions designed to uphold supply security in the wake of the war in Ukraine and the ensuing sanctions against Russia and the halt in deliveries for Russian pipeline gas. Already from mid-2021 onwards, the price increases on the international energy markets and their impact on prices in Germany had gained in importance, and had led to an increased interest in portfolio and risk management services. Here, Trianel was in particular demand as an energy trader, and had intensive exchanges with its customers and with banks and financial market partners in order to maintain the necessary hedging instruments.

In its role as a project developer, Trianel sought to enter into dialogue with politicians in 2022 to discuss barriers to the expansion of renewable energy sources. In this area too, Trianel answered questions from the media.

When developing our renewables projects, we always reach out to the responsible local stakeholders (mayors, municipal committees) as well as the affected local residents to enable us to implement our projects in line with local interests.

#### 2.2.6 Innovation and product management (DNK Criterion 10)

As an innovative service company, Trianel views the changes as a result of the implementation of the energy transition and the development of the energy markets as an entrepreneurial opportunity. Trianel considers it important to continually bolster the trust of our shareholders and customers with sustainable and modern services. The good relationship between Trianel and its customers is also based on close cooperation in the early phase of product development. We strive to stay one step ahead of the competition at all times with the market-oriented and customised solutions we

develop. Based on our special market knowledge when it comes to innovative services, Trianel assists the STADTWERKE AWARD, among other things, in the annual selection of innovation projects from the municipal utilities landscape.

Innovation management at Trianel is part of Trendscouting, the Trianel Digital Lab and the Trianel FlexStore, and involves the shareholders of Trianel GmbH specifically in market and trend monitoring as well as pilot projects. In a multi-stage process, new trends are identified, evaluated and piloted systematically using agile working methods. Examples of these new approaches include in particular the now regular 'Innovation Days' (bringing start-ups and municipal utilities together), 'Smart City Days' (developments in modernisation of municipal infrastructure), 'Lab Days' (experience in piloting digital solutions) and various FlexStore workshops (experience in piloting energy industry flexibilities).

All Trianel employees are called upon to contribute good ideas to the trend scouting process. Suggestions can simply be sent to the trend scouts, who will review them and develop them with their colleagues where appropriate.

#### Performance Indicator G4-FS11

(Percentage of the financial assets that undergo a positive or negative selection process with respect to environmental or social issues)

Trianel has no financial assets beyond the participating interests named above. These were not subjected to any positive or negative selection processes with respect to environment or social issues.

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.1 Environment

#### 3 Our sustainability aspects (DNK Criteria 11–20)

##### 3.1 Environment

The business model is based on the responsible, economically and ecologically resource-friendly use of energy, and they are a strong focus for the business segments. Trianel trades in electricity and gas, and supplies energy to municipal utilities and industrial customers. Trianel develops wind and solar farms and generates electricity using conventional and renewable power stations, manages generation plants and offers energy efficiency services. In addition, Trianel offers services to support customers and shareholders on the path to a climate-neutral future.

The energy efficiency services business field operates and supports services in the area of energy efficiency for municipal utilities. In 2021, this sector was expanded to include services related to the production of climate assessments and climate strategies for municipal utilities.

Trianel consumes energy itself in its administrative headquarters in order to be able to offer its services. We strive to actively manage our own energy consumption at the Trianel headquarters in order to reduce costs and our own CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. From 2023, we will compensate our CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in Scope 1 and Scope 2, which we cannot yet avoid as a company, by implementing a local forest project. Trianel has made the decision to commit to a local forest project in order to strengthen natural CO<sub>2</sub> sinks, while at the same time making a contribution to preserving and replanting local forests.

## Overview of the environmental indicators reported

|  | 2022                                | 2021                                | 2020                                |
|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| <b>Energy consumption (GRI SRS-302-1)</b>                                    |                                     |                                     |                                     |
| Total consumption, of which  | 2,215,464 kWh                       | 2,135,801 kWh                       | 1,800,908 kWh                       |
| – Fuels, incl. electric vehicles   | 368,054 kWh                         | 261,406 kWh                         | 156,207 kWh                         |
| – Electricity consumption  | 863,580 kWh                         | 867,849 kWh                         | 908,080 kWh                         |
| – Electricity consumption, PV  | 83,830 kWh                          | 71,546 kWh                          | 48,621 kWh                          |
| – Heating energy consumption   | 889,000 kWh                         | 924,000 kWh                         | 677,000 kWh                         |
| – Heating energy consumption, geothermal energy (estimate)                   | 11,000 kWh                          | 11,000 kWh                          | 11,000 kWh                          |
| Change from previous year as percentage                                      | 3.7 %                               | 18.6 %                              | /                                   |
| <b>Water use (GRI SRS-303-3)</b>   |                                     |                                     |                                     |
| Total water use, of which  | 0.417 MI                            | 1.642 MI                            | 1.541 MI                            |
| – Drinking water, sourced from third parties                                 | 0.417 MI                            | 1.642 MI                            | 1.541 MI                            |
| Change from previous year as percentage                                      | -74.6 %                             | 6.6 %                               | /                                   |
| <b>Waste (GRI SRS-306-3/4/5)</b>   |                                     |                                     |                                     |
| Total volume of waste, of which  | 37.6 t                              | 30.2 t                              | 130.1 t                             |
| – Paper, cardboard, waste paper  | 9.6 t                               | 8.6 t                               | 70.4 t                              |
| – Plastic waste  | 15.7 t                              | 15.7 t                              | 1.1 t                               |
| – Residual refuse  | 5.1 t                               | 4.9 t                               | 53.9 t                              |
| – Organic waste  | 6.7 t                               | 0.7 t                               | 3.6 t                               |
| – Electronic waste   | 0.5 t                               | 0.3 t                               | 1.1 t                               |
| Total volume of waste, of which  | 15.3 t                              | 14.4 t                              | 55.8 t                              |
| – Preparation for recycling of paper, cardboard, waste paper                 | 7.6 t                               | 6.8 t                               | 54.9 t                              |
| – Recycling of plastic waste   | 7.4 t                               | 7.4 t                               | 0.5 t                               |
| – Recycling of electronic waste  | 0.3 t                               | 0.2 t                               | 0.4 t                               |
| Overall volume of waste forwarded for burning with energy recovery, of which | 22.3 t                              | 15.8 t                              | 74.3 t                              |
| – Paper, cardboard, waste paper  | 2.0 t                               | 1.8 t                               | 15.5 t                              |
| – Plastic waste  | 8.3 t                               | 8.3 t                               | 0.6 t                               |
| – Residual refuse  | 5.1 t                               | 4.9 t                               | 53.9 t                              |
| – Organic waste  | 6.7 t                               | 0.7 t                               | 3.6 t                               |
| – Electronic waste   | 0.2 t                               | 0.1 t                               | 0.7 t                               |
| Change from previous year as percentage                                      | 24.5 %                              | -76.9 %                             | /                                   |
| <b>GHG emissions Scope 1 (GRI SRS-305-1)</b>                                 |                                     |                                     |                                     |
| Total volume   | 99.64 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq         | 70.78 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq         | 40.53 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq         |
| Change from previous year as percentage                                      | 40.8 %                              | 74.6 %                              | /                                   |
| <b>GHG emissions Scope 2 (GRI SRS-305-2)</b>                                 |                                     |                                     |                                     |
| Total volume   | 53.34 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq         | 55.44 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq         | 293.07 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq        |
| Change from previous year as percentage                                      | -3.8 %                              | -81.1 %                             | /                                   |
| <b>GHG emissions Scope 3 (GRI SRS-305-3)</b>                                 |                                     |                                     |                                     |
| Total volume   | 18,306,313.18 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | 15,734,855.90 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | 13,933,697.45 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq |
| Change from previous year as percentage                                      | 16.3 %                              | 12.9 %                              | /                                   |

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.1 Environment

#### 3.1.1 Use of natural resources (DNK Criterion 11)

As a service company, Trianel does not have any production processes that directly use natural resources. When providing the employees in our administrative headquarters with the conditions they need to work, we prioritise energy efficiency and a responsible use of waste that occurs or water consumption.

Via its energy industry value chain, Trianel is indirectly involved in production processes of wind and PV plants through its project development activities, and uses land to build these plants. We are committed to complying with environmental standards by means of the usual approval processes in these areas. As part of our sustainability efforts, we will in future continue to look for new solutions to reduce or compensate for the level of interference with nature as far as possible.

Trianel's sustainable commitment in project development is also reflected in the fact that the one-hundred percent subsidiary, Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG (TEP), was one of the first companies to voluntarily sign up to the "bne – good planning" label for PV projects. In this way, project development is contributing to biodiversity and rural development with regard to the planning and construction of ground-mounted solar plants. The voluntary commitment is based on an initiative of the Bundesverband Neue Energiewirtschaft e.V. (German Association of Energy Market Innovators, or bne), and sets standards for the conceptual design, approval, construction and operation of solar farms. Among other things, the voluntary commitment focuses on the integration of a PV plant into the landscape and the increase in species diversity. Since 18 July 2022, the TEP has also carried the "Fair wind energy Thuringia" quality seal. This seal affirms that TEP complies with the guidelines issued by the ThEGA wind energy service centre when planning and building wind farm projects.

Our influence on the current electricity mix on the trading markets is limited due to our engagement in expanding renewable energy sources, in which we are investing actively.

Our influence in fuel procurement for our long-term energy supply segments in Hamm and Lünen is only minimal, as the cost-effectiveness of these plants is guaranteed by optimising procurement on the respective wholesale markets. Sustainability criteria are taken into consideration when procuring coal for Trianel's coal-fired power station in Lünen.

#### 3.1.2 Resource management (DNK Criterion 12)

Our goal is to continuously reduce, avoid where possible, or compensate the negative effects of our business operations on the environment. We can only reduce our ecological footprint if we systematically document and analyse our environmental impact. To this end, we drew up Trianel's first climate assessment for the 2020 financial year. Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it is unclear how meaningful the data collected in it for the first time is. However it remains a key step for us as we move towards climate neutrality. The climate assessment for 2022 enabled us to make comparisons with the previous year. However, during 2022, energy consumption at the Trianel administrative headquarters was still not yet at its usual level due to measures such as mandatory working from home and continued restrictions with regard to public events and business travel. The greater presence of employees and the resumption of business travel is reflected in the assessment for 2022.

To increase our resource efficiency, we not only want to continuously increase the efficiency of our business operations, we also want to focus on expanding renewables and develop new business models to foster climate protection.

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.1 Environment

The aim of our efforts is in the first instance to obtain an overview of our resource consumption by means of the climate assessment, and on this basis, to formulate specific further reduction targets. Our goal is to keep our resource consumption and CO<sub>2</sub> levels as low as possible. Where we are unable to avoid direct emissions, we will compensate for these by investing in local forest projects. Together with our shareholder STAWAG, we commissioned a PV plant on the roof of the Trianel premises in 2020 in order to also cover our own energy consumption using electricity produced by ourselves. With a peak capacity of roughly 100 kW and 840 hours of sunshine on average, the PV plant produces roughly 84,000 kWh of environmentally friendly electricity every year. 100 percent of this will be used for internal supply, covering roughly 7 percent of the building's total energy consumption. In 2020, the decision was taken to transition to green electricity for Trianel's administration in Aachen. Since 2021, Trianel has been using certified green electricity and can therefore now already make electricity consumption for the administrative headquarters climate-neutral.

Besides the specific measures to optimise our direct business operations, Trianel also continues to invest in expanding renewable energy sources.

Trianel has been focusing on expanding renewable energy sources since 2008. In the Trianel wind farm Borkum, Trianel and several municipal utilities built the first municipal offshore wind farm roughly 40 km off the coast of the North Sea island of Borkum. 200 MW were installed in the first expansion phase. The second expansion phase, with a further 200 MW, was commissioned in 2020. Trianel has also been driving expansion of renewable energy sources on land since 2013. Together with Trianel Onshore Windkraftwerke GmbH & Co. KG and Trianel Erneuerbare Energien GmbH & Co. KG, over 400 MW have been built by the end of 2020. In Trianel Wind und Solar GmbH & Co. KG, which was established in 2020, this progress is being continued.

In 2022, we further developed the use of electric mobility for the Trianel administration. Already in 2020, we decided to equip the Trianel building with two charging stations. By doing so, an incentive is being created to gradually convert Trianel's small fleet of company cars to electric vehicles. In order to make it easier for our employees to use electric vehicles for private purposes in the future, we welcome the fact that in 2022, the car park building rented by Trianel for employees is to be equipped with the necessary charging facilities, which will also be available for use by Trianel employees.

Our climate assessment considers resource and ecosystem risks arising from our business operations. As a service provider, we have no plans to further analyse our ecosystems.

#### Materials used (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-301-1)

Trianel does not manufacture products by processing materials. Our employees provide our services personally, without requiring any packaging. The materials used to send information in print form are minimal. Since the energy trading business and the provision of services are becoming increasingly dependent on IT, we have integrated the use of online computing services into our climate assessment since 2021.

#### Energy consumption (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-302-1)

In 2022, Trianel's energy consumption totalled 2,215,464 kWh (previous year: 2,135,801 kWh). This corresponds to an increase in energy consumption of 3.7 percent. The increase in energy consumption is due to increases in fuel consumption for business travel. In 2022, business travel was resumed to a greater extent following the loosening of anti-COVID protection measures. In the area of electricity and heat, Trianel consumed less energy in 2022. All energy is consumed at the administrative headquarters of Trianel GmbH, together with its fleet. Energy sources used include

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.1 Environment

diesel, petrol, electricity from the grid and our PV plant, district heating and geothermal energy. All the energy produced by the PV plant (100 kWp) is used for the company's own consumption. The proportion of renewable energy sources in relation to the total amount of energy used was 4.3 percent for 2022 (previous year: 3.86 percent).

The total energy requirement essentially consists of electricity and district heating as energy sources. Geothermal energy and fuels account for a significantly smaller share. The significant proportion of energy is used to supply the technical building equipment. Here, room air and cooling/climate technology dominate to approximately the same proportion. With regard to lighting technology, retrofitting is currently being conducted in some areas, with conventional light sources being replaced by LED technology. With regard to heating technology, only regulated pump technology is used in the plant periphery. The drinking water supply (small water heater) was switched off during the period under consideration. Only the hot water supply (flow heater) in the fitness area was kept switched on. Alongside the technical building equipment, the areas used

to maintain operational processes (office/IT technology) are also supplied with energy, although these operational processes only account for 20 percent of the electricity used.

Heating energy is consumed for use of district heating and geothermal energy for room heating. The fuel is consumed by the company cars in the company fleet.

Since 1 January 2021, the electricity contracts have been changed to certified clean electricity. From 2021, no direct emissions will therefore be created from electricity as an energy source.

Heating energy is consumed for use of district heating and geothermal energy for room heating. Fuel consumption is accounted for by a total of 27 passenger cars in the company fleet. Of these, 23 cars have diesel engines, while four more are plug-in hybrid cars, which run on both electricity and petrol.

| Energy consumption (GRI SRS-302-1)                         | 2022          | 2021          | 2020          |
|--|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total consumption, of which                                | 2,215,464 kWh | 2,135,801 kWh | 1,800,908 kWh |
| – Fuels, incl. electric vehicles                           | 368,054 kWh   | 261,406 kWh   | 156,207 kWh   |
| – Electricity consumption                                  | 863,580 kWh   | 867,849 kWh   | 908,080 kWh   |
| – Electricity consumption, PV                              | 83,830 kWh    | 71,546 kWh    | 48,621 kWh    |
| – Heating energy consumption                               | 889,000 kWh   | 924,000 kWh   | 677,000 kWh   |
| – Heating energy consumption, geothermal energy (estimate) | 11,000 kWh    | 11,000 kWh    | 11,000 kWh    |
| Change from previous year as percentage                    | 3.7 %         | 18.6 %        | /             |



### 3 Our sustainability aspects

#### 3.1 Environment

##### Information on the standards, data sources and emission factors

The data is prepared and analysed based on a dedicated calculation tool. The energy consumptions are calculated in accordance with the principles of DIN EN 16247-1.

##### Water withdrawal (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-303-3)

Water is used in the kitchenettes and canteen to meet water needs, for drinking water taps and hot drink vending machines. Water is also used for general cleaning work and to water green spaces.

The decrease in water consumption is due in part to anti-COVID regulations (working from home) and the resulting lower number of people working in the office. In addition, there is a new presence regulation which permits employees to largely work from home. In order to further reduce the withdrawal of drinking water, the building is equipped with a rainwater system, which is used to flush the toilets, and which could again be used more extensively after repair works were conducted in 2022. This results in water savings of 74.6 percent.

Trianel does not withdraw any additional water, either from flowing waters and lakes that are at risk, or from endangered groundwater areas. The freshwater used is fed for reprocessing via the public sewer system.

In total, 0.417 million litres of water were used in the Trianel building in 2022.

| Water use (GRI SRS-303-3)                    | 2022     | 2021     | 2020     |
|--|----------|----------|----------|
| Total water use, of which                    | 0.417 MI | 1.642 MI | 1.541 MI |
| – Drinking water, sourced from third parties | 0.417 MI | 1.642 MI | 1.541 MI |
| Change from previous year as percentage      | -74.6 %  | 6.6 %    | /        |

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.1 Environment

#### Waste

Waste is created only as a result of administrative activities at the Trianel site. No waste is created in connection with the manufacture of our own products or the provision of services. The disposal of all types of waste is the responsibility of external service providers and therefore falls within the category "Disposal beyond the site".

The composition of the different types of waste can be divided up as follows:

| Waste category                | Composition   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Paper, cardboard, waste paper | Packaging, graphic paper (printer products, office and administration papers) |
| Plastic waste                 | Packaging   |
| Residual refuse               | Other waste   |
| Organic waste                 | Kitchen waste   |
| Electronic waste              | Laptops, PCs, monitors, docking stations, etc.                                |

Electronic scrap is the only waste to be classified as hazardous. An increase of around 25 percent in the quantity of total waste was recorded compared to 2021. This is due to the fact that in 2021, only very little waste was created due to the requirement to work from home as part of the anti-COVID protection measures. Slightly more waste was created here with the return to everyday office life. Plastic waste is not weighed when it is collected. For this reason, as a preventive measure, it was assumed that waste bins were full when they were collected.

| Waste (GRI SRS-306-3/4/5)  | 2022   | 2021    | 2020    |
|--|--------|---------|---------|
| Total volume of waste, of which  | 37.6 t | 30.2 t  | 130.1 t |
| – Paper, cardboard, waste paper  | 9.6 t  | 8.6 t   | 70.4 t  |
| – Plastic waste  | 15.7 t | 15.7 t  | 1.1 t   |
| – Residual refuse  | 5.1 t  | 4.9 t   | 53.9 t  |
| – Organic waste  | 6.7 t  | 0.7 t   | 3.6 t   |
| – Electronic waste   | 0.5 t  | 0.3 t   | 1.1 t   |
| Total volume of waste, of which  | 15.3 t | 14.4 t  | 55.8 t  |
| – Preparation for recycling of paper, cardboard, waste paper                 | 7.6 t  | 6.8 t   | 54.9 t  |
| – Recycling of plastic waste   | 7.4 t  | 7.4 t   | 0.5 t   |
| – Recycling of electronic waste  | 0.3 t  | 0.2 t   | 0.4 t   |
| Overall volume of waste forwarded for burning with energy recovery, of which | 22.3 t | 15.8 t  | 74.3 t  |
| – Paper, cardboard, waste paper  | 2.0 t  | 1.8 t   | 15.5 t  |
| – Plastic waste  | 8.3 t  | 8.3 t   | 0.6 t   |
| – Residual refuse  | 5.1 t  | 4.9 t   | 53.9 t  |
| – Organic waste  | 6.7 t  | 0.7 t   | 3.6 t   |
| – Electronic waste   | 0.2 t  | 0.1 t   | 0.7 t   |
| Change from previous year as percentage                                      | 24.5 % | -76.9 % | /       |

# 3 Our sustainability aspects

## 3.1 Environment

### 3.1.3 Climate-relevant emissions (DNK Criterion 13)

#### GHG emissions (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-305-1 to -3)

The basic assessment of Trianel was produced in 2020 and is used as a reference for the development of emissions.

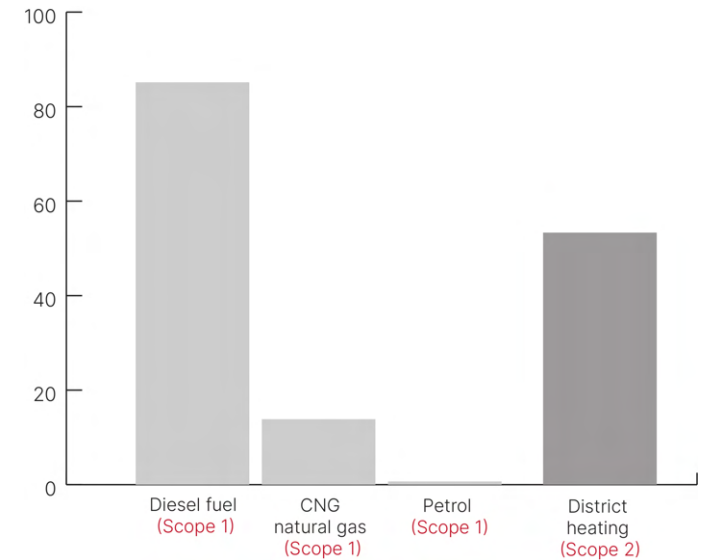
The assessment includes greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from all companies over which Trianel has 100 percent financial control. That includes Trianel's wholly-owned subsidiaries (see Section 1), which are all located in Aachen.

The assessment was produced in line with the principles of the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. Besides Scope 1 and Scope 2, the assessment also fully includes the Scope 3 categories 3 (Fuel and energy-related emissions), 5 (Waste), 6 (Business travel) and 15 (Investments).

Categories 3 and 15 are particularly relevant:

- Category 3 includes the emissions from the energy (electricity and gas) delivered to customers to meet their demand as part of Trianel's energy trading activities.
- Category 15 includes the emissions from energy generated or stored by Trianel GmbH's minority interests (see Section 1) in proportion with the respective participating interests.

Scope 1 & Scope 2 emissions in t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq



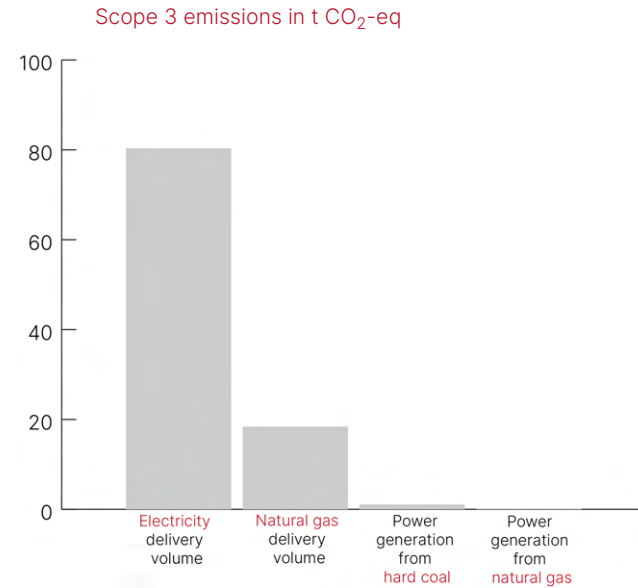
| Energy source              | Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions   | Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Diesel fuel (Scope 1)      | 85.14 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq       | 55.65 %                         |
| District heating (Scope 2) | 53.34 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq       | 34.87 %                         |
| Petrol (Scope 1)           | 13.85 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq       | 9.05 %                          |
| CNG natural gas (Scope 1)  | 0.66 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq        | 0.43 %                          |
| <b>GHG emissions</b>       | <b>152.99 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b> | <b>100.00 %</b>                 |

The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions total 152.99 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq (previous year: 126.22 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq) and are entirely attributable to the use of fuels by Trianel's fleet of 27 passenger cars as well as district heating in the administration building.

Since 1 January 2021, the electricity contracts have been changed to certified clean electricity. Thus, from 2021 onwards, no more direct emissions will be created for electric power as an energy source, which is why in 2022, 409 t of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq emissions could be avoided compared to the German electricity mix.

### 3 Our sustainability aspects

#### 3.1 Environment



In Category 1 (purchased goods and services), online computing services continued to be taken into account, since these were identified as being an essential component of the services purchased by Trianel. Online computing services are an important basis for Trianel's business activities, in particular in trade, as well as for general administration activities. Furthermore, they should be evaluated as being essential both on the basis of costs as well as on the basis of ability to influence them. No other goods and services were recorded in this category, although they could be taken into account during the course of the forthcoming assessments.

The indirect emissions from Scope 3 total 18,306,313 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq, and 98.8 percent of these emissions derive from electricity and natural gas delivered to customers to meet their demand. Accordingly, these totals map the emissions from all energy consumed by supplying all commercial and private end customers. A further approx. 1.2 percent of the indirect Scope 3 emissions are caused by the share held by Trianel in the power generation in the Hamm and Lünen power stations.

| Energy source                     | Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions          | Total CO <sub>2</sub> emissions |
|-----------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|
| Electricity delivery volume       | 14,707,417.17 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq      | 80.34 %                         |
| Natural gas delivery volume       | 3,369,433.67 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq       | 18.41 %                         |
| Power generation from hard coal   | 197,246.59 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq         | 1.08 %                          |
| Power generation from natural gas | 31,961.70 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq          | 0.17 %                          |
| Others                            | 254.05 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq             | 0.00 %                          |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>18,306,313.18 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b> | <b>100.00 %</b>                 |

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.1 Environment

| Generation plant<br>(t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq) | Total generation quantity<br>[MWh] | Total emissions<br>[t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq] | Generation quantity [MWh]<br>Trianel share | Emissions [t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq]<br>Trianel share |
|---|------------------------------------|--|--|--|
| TGH (387.68 g/kWh)                          | 1,398,260                          | 522,250                                    | 85,574                                     | 31,962   |
| TKL (747.51 g/kWh)                          | 4,223,828                          | 3,111,145                                  | 267,791                                    | 197,247  |
| TGE (0.20 g/kWh)                            | 4,796,000                          | 948  | 206,100                                    | 72   |
| <b>Total</b>                                | <b>10,418,088</b>                  | <b>3,634,343</b>                           | <b>559,465</b>                             | <b>229,281</b>                                     |

Note: Since the power stations in Hamm and Lünen ran for different numbers of hours in the different years, the emission levels also fluctuate accordingly.

The emissions under "Other" generate a total of approx. 0.001 percent of Scope 3 emissions. These emissions comprise:

- Upstream energy chains 110.64 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq
- Trianel Epe gas storage facility with 72.05 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq
- Rental car with 42.93 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq
- Air travel with 16.09 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq
- External information and communications service providers with 8.46 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq
- Waste with 3.88 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq

#### Annual comparison of total GHG emissions

Compared to the 2021 climate assessment, GHG emissions have developed as follows:

| Year                      | Scope 1                         | Scope 2                         | Scope 3                                 | Total emissions                         |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|---|
| 2020                      | 40.5 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq      | 293.1 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq     | 13,933,697.5 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq      | 13,934,031.1 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq      |
| 2021                      | 70.8 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq      | 55.4 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq      | 15,734,855.9 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq      | 15,734,982.1 t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq      |
| <b>2022</b>               | <b>99.6 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b> | <b>53.3 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b> | <b>18,306,313.2 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b> | <b>18,306,466.1 t CO<sub>2</sub>-eq</b> |
| Change from previous year | 40.7 %                          | -3.8 %                          | 16.3 %                                  | 16.3 %                                  |

In 2022, emissions in Scope 1 were increased following the relaxation of the pandemic and a rise in the amount of business travel. In Scope 2, the emissions were caused by the use of district heating. The largest emissions occurred in Scope 3, and were primarily driven by the total delivery quantities of electricity and natural gas, with sales quantities increasing by approx. 27.4 percent compared to 2021. The Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions caused less than 0.01 percent of total emissions in 2022.

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.1 Environment

Trianel also holds interests in renewables sector investments. The plants generate energy for third parties without direct emissions. Compared to the national German electricity mix, the following direct emission quantities were avoided:

#### Power-generating system

|   | Energy generated | Avoided emissions       | Energy generated | Avoided emissions       |
|---|------------------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
|   | [MWh]            | [t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq] | [MWh]            | [t CO <sub>2</sub> -eq] |
|   | total            | total                   | Trianel share    | Trianel share           |
| Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum GmbH & Co. KG    | 668,594          | 288,832                 | 17,985           | 7,770                   |
| Trianel Windkraftwerk Borkum II GmbH & Co. KG | 442,660          | 191,229                 | 8,853            | 3,825                   |
| Trianel Onshore Windkraftwerke GmbH & Co. KG  | 231,670          | 100,081                 | 12,394           | 5,354                   |
| Trianel Erneuerbare Energien GmbH & Co. KG    | 504,223          | 217,824                 | 25,211           | 10,891                  |
| Trianel Energieprojekte GmbH & Co. KG         | 38,000           | 16,416                  | 38,000           | 16,416                  |
| <b>Total</b>                                  | <b>1,885,147</b> | <b>814,383</b>          | <b>102,444</b>   | <b>44,256</b>           |

#### Information on the standards, data sources and emission factors

The data is prepared and analysed based on a dedicated calculation tool. The calculation of energy consumption quantities conforms to the basic principles of DIN EN 16247-1. Greenhouse gases were reported in accordance with the Green House Gas Protocol.

When reporting greenhouse gases, in general, only direct emissions without upstream chains were recorded, and the reporting was limited to CO<sub>2</sub>. The exception is the Waste category. Here, the upstream chains and additional greenhouse gases were also taken into account.

When reporting Scope 3 Category 15 (Investments), for reasons of relevance or importance, only those emissions arising from power generation were considered. Additional emissions (for example from administrative activities) were not taken into account.

In Scope 3 Category 1 (Purchased goods and services), only external service providers in the area of information and communication technologies were taken into account.



## Sources and values of the conversion and emission factors used

| Emission source                               | Emission factor | Unit                      | Source   | Consumption quantities  |
|---|-----------------|---------------------------|--|---|
| Petrol  | 271.13          | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Federal Environment Agency (UBA): Reported emissions, renewable energy sources (50/2022)   | Fuel card accounts  |
| Petrol  | 9.02            | kWh/l                     | BAFA: Leaflet on calculating overall energy consumption  | Fuel card accounts  |
| Diesel  | 270.73          | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Federal Environment Agency (UBA): Reported emissions, renewable energy sources (50/2022)   | Fuel card accounts  |
| Diesel  | 9.96            | kWh/l                     | BAFA: Leaflet on calculating overall energy consumption  | Fuel card accounts  |
| Natural gas                                   | 270.93          | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Federal Environment Agency (UBA): Reported emissions, renewable energy sources (50/2022)   | Fuel card accounts  |
| Natural gas                                   | 13.3            | kWh/kg                    | BAFA: Leaflet on calculating overall energy consumption  | Fuel card accounts  |
| Electric power                                | 0               | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | STAWAG clean electricity label   | Measured value as per year-end account  |
| District heating                              | 60              | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | STAWAG district heating label  | Measured value as per year-end account  |
| Geothermal energy                             | 0               | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Energy audit   | Estimate  |
| Water (Not included on the THG balance sheet) | -               | -                         | -  | Wastewater fees   |
| Paper, cardboard, waste paper                 | 34.8            | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Federal Environment Agency (UBA): Paper-cardboard-waste paper-EU-mix   | Accounting, usage quotes as per UBA   |
| Residual refuse                               | 401.72          | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | EcolInvent 3.6   | Accounting, usage quotes as per NABU  |
| Plastic waste                                 | 21.28           | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA)   | Accounting, usage quotes as per UBA   |
| Kitchen waste (fossil emissions)              | 9               | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | EcolInvent 3.6   | Accounting, usage quotes as per ReFood  |
| Electronic waste                              | 21.28           | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting (DEFRA)   | Derivation on the basis of the number of disposed devices, usage quotes as per the waste guidebook for electronic scrap |
| Rail travel                                   | 0               | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Deutsche Bahn business customers   | Papendick travel agency   |
| Domestic air travel                           | 340             | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Calculation Papendick travel agency  | Papendick travel agency   |
| International air travel                      | 230             | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Calculation Papendick travel agency  | Papendick travel agency   |
| Petrol rental cars, Sixt                      | 128.28          | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Sixt vehicle evaluation  | Sixt report   |
| Diesel rental cars, Sixt                      | 133.6           | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Sixt vehicle evaluation  | Sixt report   |
| Rental cars Europcar (average, various fuels) | 136.57          | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Europcar vehicle evaluation  | Europcar report   |
| Natural gas, Trianel power station, Hamm      | 387.68          | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Own calculation  | Emission report, generation quantities  |
| Hard coal, Trianel power station, Lünen       | 747.51          | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Own calculation  | Emission report, generation quantities  |
| Natural gas, Trianel Epe                      | 0.2             | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Own calculation  | Emission report, storage and removal quantities   |
| Electric power, delivery quantities           | 574             | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Trianel electricity label  | Trianel trading system  |
| Natural gas, delivery quantities              | 207.82          | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Federal Environment Agency (UBA): Carbon dioxide emission factors for the German reporting of atmospheric emissions, emission factor in relation to energy value level | Trianel trading system  |
| Electric power, German electricity mix        | 432             | g/kWh CO <sub>2</sub> -eq | Agora Energiewende (energy transition): Analysis – review of the key developments and outlook for 2023, status: 15 March 2023  | Generation quantities for renewable energy sources for the calculation of avoidable emissions                           |

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.1 Environment

#### Reduction in GHG emissions (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-305-5)

Our goal is to continuously reduce and even avoid the negative effects of our business operations on the environment, as well as emissions of climate-damaging gases. We can only reduce our ecological footprint if we systematically document our environmental impact. By compiling a climate assessment, we are creating a suitable data basis for this purpose. Our aim is to derive further goals and measures from this data basis.

We are already contributing to climate protection in electricity generation by operating our own and our customers' long-term power station segments efficiently. We are also expanding our investments in renewable energy sources and new business models for better climate protection.

#### Avoidance of emissions at our own premises

On one hand, we cause direct and indirect emissions along our value chain through our business operations. On the other hand, we avoid emissions by investing in renewable energy sources and through our services to optimise generation facilities or energy efficiency.

In spring 2020, a PV plant was commissioned on the roof of the Trianel building. The plant has a peak capacity of 100 kW, and is used exclusively for internal consumption. Due to the use of the PV plant, around 36 t CO<sub>2</sub> could be avoided compared to the 2022 German electricity mix.

The following measures were implemented in 2022 in order to achieve further savings:

- Shut-off of hot water in the WC facilities
- Increase in air conditioning temperature from 21.5/22°C to 24°C
- Reduction in room temperature from 22.5°C to 21/21.5°C

Our electricity contracts with STAWAG were also switched to certified green electricity on 1 January 2021. From 2021, no direct emissions were therefore created from electricity consumption. In this way, the emissions created by electricity as an energy source for the Trianel administration were significantly reduced.

We identified mobility as another area where we can reduce our direct emissions. To reduce emissions in our small fleet of vehicles, we have installed two charging stations at Trianel's administrative headquarters in 2021, to further incentivise employees entitled for company cars to gradually switch their vehicles to climate-friendly drives.

The goal is to further reduce direct and indirect energy emissions occurring in Scope 1 and Scope 2, and to compensate for non-avoidable emissions in order to run the administration in a climate-neutral way. In 2023, for the first time, Trianel will compensate for its emissions from Scope 1 and Scope 2 by investing in a German forest project. We also regard our commitment to a forest project as being a contribution to species protection and to the strengthening of natural CO<sub>2</sub> sinks.

We have no direct influence on our emissions in Scope 3. However, due to our investments in renewable energy sources, we contribute to ensuring that greater use of renewable energy sources is made in the German electricity mix, and therefore to gradually lowering our emissions from the trade and procurement business fields.

#### 3.1.4 EU taxonomy

Trianel currently presents a voluntary sustainability report and is not yet subject to the EU taxonomy regulation. As preparation for the forthcoming obligations, we will implement processes during the course of the next two years in order to record the share of sales revenue, investment expenditure (Capex) and operational expenditure (Opex) related to environmentally sustainable business activities.

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.2 Society

#### 3.2 Society

##### 3.2.1 Employee rights (DNK Criterion 14)

Full compliance with employee rights is a matter of principle for Trianel. As Trianel operates exclusively in Germany, the company aligns itself with its requirements under German legislation, complying with all relevant laws.

Trianel has established a Works Council to safeguard employee rights, and a committee (ASA) to review and guarantee occupational health and safety.

##### Dialogue as the basis for a high-performance organisation

It is very important to us that employees feel at home at Trianel. As a result, Trianel is a family-friendly company and prioritises dialogue and involvement in decision-making processes. Hybrid work options are a matter of course at Trianel and are being further developed.

Trianel views dialogue with and among the workforce as the basis for a high-performance and liveable organisation. Dialogue between the Management Board and employees, as well as between the managers and their departments and divisions is considered an important management tool for us. Fixed and agile structures in the form of committees and events, as well as communication channels across all levels not only guarantee the flow of information, but also promote social cohesion.

The workforce comes together four times a year for "TriTreff", and the Management Board hosts a breakfast six times a year. Trianel also holds a big company event, its annual New Year's party. Trianel's biennial summer party is a traditional event aimed primarily at staff families. A large-scale offsite is held every second

summer (alternating with the summer party). Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, these formats were transferred to digital or hybrid formats in 2022.

In addition, the "OE Team" contributes to an open, lively corporate culture. It is a diverse team taken from all hierarchy levels and departments dedicated to developing the culture at Trianel.

##### Freedom of association and right to collective bargaining

We view it as a matter of course that employees can get together and join interest groups. We protect these rights and continuously review our company agreements and corresponding processes for any potential discrimination. Trianel's workforce is represented by a Works Council.

##### Incorporation of employees in sustainability management

We are focusing on sustainability in the organisation based on requests by many employees. Workforce participation is a key foundation of sustainability management. All sectors of Trianel have one or more colleagues that have been designated Sustainability Ambassadors in order to achieve progress together on sustainability issues within the company. The initiatives and ideas are presented to the Management Board and discussed with its members. Implementation of individual topics is the responsibility of the respective specialist departments, and is supervised by the Sustainability Officer.

##### Risks for employee rights arising from business operations

The needs of employees and their employee rights are very important to Trianel. No risks to employee rights derive from our business operations.

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.2 Society

#### 3.2.2 Employee health (DNK Criterion 14)

##### Work-related injuries (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-403-9)

The safety of our employees and protection of their health are valuable assets for Trianel. That applies across the board for all employees, irrespective of the legal obligations on which occupational health and safety regulations are based. Our aim is to minimise risks for our workforce and Trianel.

2022 continued to present new challenges for the organisation in protecting employee health in the shape of the COVID-19 pandemic. In March 2020, when the pandemic broke out, a "COVID" task force was established which exchanged information on the current developments three times a week, and which introduced comprehensive hygiene standards and occupational health and safety measures. We quickly succeeded in enabling many employees to work from home, minimising direct contacts. A core team continued to work on-site in the administrative headquarters to ensure that the necessary IT infrastructure, business operations and facility management were maintained. Strict hygiene standards were introduced for the administrative headquarters, such as requiring masks, ventilation instructions, spacing requirements and occupancy restrictions for conference rooms and open-plan offices. An official audit in 2020 confirmed the high standards.

We implemented all COVID regulations decreed by the Federal Government and the state government of North Rhine-Westphalia. The measures also included a close cooperation with the company physician.

In response to the special psychological requirements of employees due to the pandemic and the double strains of work and family life, Trianel commissioned "Viva FamilienService" to promote the well-being of its employees. In this way, Trianel offers its employees consultation services to prevent burnout, help with

psychological challenges, family conflicts, as well as support in caring for children and older family members or looking for school holiday programmes for children.

Beyond the pandemic situation, occupational health and safety of the workforce were ensured with a range of measures. Risk assessments were drawn up for all jobs and regularly updated. All risks are determined systematically, and the required measures are also implemented. Almost all jobs at Trianel are computer-based, which is why we pay such close attention to the ergonomic design of the workstation and also cater to specific needs of employees. This includes height-adjustable desks, ergonomic office chairs, multi-monitor set-ups or provision of special screen eyeglasses.

Trianel supports flexible working with comprehensive mobile work options and a modern, adaptable working time model. The average contractual working hours of full-time employees is 40 hours per week. Trianel offers full-time employees 30 days of leave, as well as full days off on Christmas Eve, New Year's Eve and Carnival Monday. Working time is recorded using a trust-based system at Trianel. Compliance with the working time is ensured via a digital recording of working time.

Trianel meets the need for instruction and training in health and safety with a dedicated e-learning application. All employees must receive instructions on occupational health and safety.

Trianel is advised and supported by internal and external occupational safety specialists. In cooperation with the company physician, they take care of all aspects of occupational health and safety. In line with the legal provisions, safety officers, first aiders and evacuation assistants support occupational safety workflows. For rapid assistance in emergencies, all location with 20 employees present at all times are equipped with an automatic external defibrillator (AED).

In 2022, Trianel reported two commuting accidents that were subject to mandatory reporting.

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.2 Society

No work-related injuries occurred in 2022. No deaths were reported as a result of work-related illnesses. To date, there has been no reason to produce a specific report on work-related illnesses.

#### Work-related illnesses (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-403-10)

The safety of our employees and protection of their health are valuable assets for Trianel. That applies across the board for all employees, irrespective of the legal obligations on which occupational health and safety regulations are based.

Trianel is not aware of any work-related fatalities or documented work-related illnesses.

#### Employee participation in occupational safety and health protection (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-403-4)

In accordance with the Occupational Health and Safety Act, the Trianel Health and Safety Committee (Arbeitsschutzausschuss, ASA) consists of a representative of the Management Board, two representatives of the Works Council, the company physician, one external and one internal specialist for occupational health and safety, and the Safety Officer. Where necessary, the Committee is supported by colleagues from the specialist departments or property management.

The ASA meets on a quarterly basis, to discuss all aspects of occupational health and safety. Their responsibilities include developing proposals for outstanding health and safety measures and analysing and evaluating the accidents occurring in the company.

Planning and coordination of recurring incidents like auditing equipment subject to mandatory audits or conducting annual instructions and/or training courses are initiated and monitored here. The ASA is also responsible for discussing the results and

measures of hazard assessments and coordinating the planning and implementation of medical check-ups, health days and evacuation drills. Specific measures are developed and documented and tracked as an activity plan.

#### Formal agreements

At Trianel, occupational health and safety are not documented in a separate company agreement.

#### 3.2.3 Equal opportunities (DNK Criterion 15)

We follow the European Union's general equal treatment requirement and comply with the fundamental rights rooted in the German constitution. Treating all employees and business partners equally is part of our self-image.

We protect the rights of our employees, and we avoid and prohibit any form of discrimination. Those are the values we practice, as defined in our Code of Conduct. We promote diversity and a culture of mutual understanding.

Our professional culture is based on mutual respect and esteem for every individual. All vacancies are advertised to persons of all genders, the severely disabled and persons treated as such are preferred where applicants have the same qualification and capabilities. We expect the same from our business partners.

We were not aware of any violations of guaranteed rights and the prohibition of discrimination by Trianel in the reporting year.

Development of equal opportunities and diversity is a matter of principle for Trianel, and is implemented in close cooperation with the Works Council. Work-life balance is a key aspect of Trianel's corporate philosophy.

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Ensuring the health of our employees is another important concern of ours. We not only ensure compliance with occupational health and safety requirements, but also provide additional health services for employees, such as a fitness room, back-health and yoga courses, a company physician and ergonomic workstations.

#### Diversity (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-405-1)

We respect equal opportunities. As an employer, we avoid and remove discrimination of all kinds based on gender, sexual identity, religion or ideology, ethnic or national origin, disability or age. If there is any misconduct in spite of this, we will correct it and managers or the HR department can be consulted at any time.

At Trianel, equal opportunities are an important precondition in order to future-proof the company. Only balanced teams in which personalities from all genders, as well as different cultural and social backgrounds and different age groups work together on key topics can develop creative ideas for the future.

#### Workforce structure

As of 31 December 2022, Trianel employs 339 members of staff. Women accounted for 33 percent of the staff, with four women in management functions. The average age of our staff in 2022 was 42.

The ability of Trianel to influence the composition of the Supervisory Board is only very limited, since the Supervisory Board consists of seconded and elected members from the group of partners.

#### Development of the ratio of women

|                               | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Percentage of women 1st level | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| Percentage of women 2nd level | 0    | 0    | 0    |
| Percentage of women 3rd level | 2    | 2    | 2    |
| Percentage of women 4th level | 1    | 3    | 3    |
| Total female managers         | 3    | 5    | 5    |
| Percentage of women overall   | 33 % | 32 % | 32 % |

#### Workforce structure by age

| Women      | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
|------------|------|------|------|
| < 30 years | 13   | 14   | 14   |
| 30–50      | 73   | 69   | 72   |
| > 50 years | 28   | 22   | 17   |

| Men         | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
|-------------|------|------|------|
| < 30 years  | 20   | 23   | 14   |
| 30–50 years | 156  | 157  | 162  |
| > 50 years  | 51   | 45   | 36   |

#### Workforce structure by hierarchy level

|                                     | 2022 | 2021 | 2020 |
|-------------------------------------|------|------|------|
| Management Board                    | 2    | 2    | 2    |
| 2nd level/Division heads            | 12   | 13   | 13   |
| 3rd level/Team and department heads | 49   | 43   | 43   |
| Total employees                     | 339  | 330  | 315  |

#### Wage equality

Gender equality is important at Trianel, and is also promoted by the Works Council. We will continue to develop this area specifically in the years to come.



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#### Cases of discrimination (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-406-1)

We were not aware of any violations of guaranteed rights and the prohibition of discrimination by Trianel in the reporting year.

#### 3.2.4 Qualifications (DNK Criterion 16)

The working environment is changing. Digitalisation is having a strong impact on what we do, how we do it and our work processes. Trianel is also working to deal with these changes and is taking a proactive approach.

Further education is a key tool to prepare our employees for the requirements of this new, increasingly complex and dynamic working environment. The key question is which abilities and skills do our employees need to remain successful for the company in future? Further education promotes both the personal and professional development of our employees. Even though the working environment is currently changing very quickly for the Trianel workforce, we do not see any risks at present that the job descriptions will change so completely that employees will no longer be able to carry out their work for the company.

The HR department is responsible for the conceptual design and organisation of continuing professional development measures. For personnel development, Trianel continued to focus on active communication between employees and managers, and deriving individual offers for employees on this basis. There is a central annual budget for our employees' continuing professional development (CPD) activities. That enables us to offer tailored CPD measures to all employees.

Since 2020, the focus has again shifted above all to also using internal training formats.

#### (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-404-1)

As job descriptions at Trianel are very specific, there are no uniform targets for all employees. Further education needs and the use of further education opportunities are initiated and offered on an individual basis. The number of hours spent on training and further education measures is not recorded at Trianel.

One focus of personnel development is on fostering development of managers. Trianel offers an internal executive programme, via which third- and fourth-level junior staff are specifically schooled and trained in management methods.

Another important element in further education at Trianel, with which we are also working to meet our requirements for digital change, is continuous training of employees using our e-learning tool. Here, we use our in-house specialist skills and technical facilities by creating our own digital learning module system. This harnesses synergies from the external perspective and the internal focus of the specialist departments that provide the contents. The system is currently largely used to instruct employees, for example in compliance, data protection and occupational health, as well as for IT security, which has become significantly more important.

#### Promotion of young talent

Trianel trains junior lawyers as part of their legal studies, but does not offer any other forms of vocational training. Trianel supports students, who assist Trianel in all areas of activity and who gain their first impressions of the world of work in this way. Our undergraduate assistants are actively integrated in operational processes and are a fixed feature in their departments. They enjoy many of the same benefits as the permanent staff, for example using the in-house gym, participation in employee events or free use of the car park.

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

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Our commitment to support students is regularly recognised with the "Fair Company" award. Fair Company is Germany's largest and best-known employer initiative that sustainably promotes a fair working environment. The Fair Company initiative specifically targets career starters and young professionals and recognises businesses that offer young people fair working conditions and development prospects.

#### 3.2.5 Human rights (DNK Criterion 17)

##### Foundations and principles

We are committed to the general foundations and catalogue of principles for responsible investment in Germany. Compliance with human rights is a matter of principle for Trianel. Agreements we make with our business partners comply with the laws applicable in the respective countries. Our key investment agreements were concluded with contract partners located in Germany and other European countries. The venue for investment agreements is generally Germany and other European countries. Human rights are protected by law in these countries.

As a service company, we do not have supply chains like a producing company. When buying products and services for Trianel, we pay close attention to their supply chains, where possible. We do not see any particular risks for the company due to this situation.

##### Child, forced and compulsory labour

Trianel guarantees that its activities do not entail any forced, compulsory or child labour. We expect the same from our suppliers.

##### Procurement

We can only be sustainable if our procurement chain is, too. Most of the ecological and social effects of our business operations come from the supply chain. Sustainability in procurement is

therefore a subject that is becoming more and more important in public on one hand, and, on the other hand, represents a reasonable, commercial calculation on grounds of risk alone. We take responsibility within our supply chain, by expecting our suppliers to ensure that their supply chain complies with human and employee rights, environmental protection and occupational safety and anti-corruption regulations and to promote and intensify the relationships to regionally located suppliers. We have not developed targeted principles of conduct for our suppliers, but they are taken into account as part of compliance when commissioning vendors.

As we are just starting to develop our sustainability management systems, we cannot at present provide any further details on human rights, even though they are a factor we always consider when making investment decisions and when working with partners. Trianel only works in Germany, and cooperates only with German and European partners, so we do not see any risks for the company due to failure to observe human rights. However, this topic will be considered along with compliance as part of sustainability management.

##### Investment agreements checked for conformity with human rights (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-412-3)

As Trianel's investment agreements are generally made with and for municipal utilities, compliance with human rights is a matter of principle for all of our investment decisions.

We define our participating interests as significant investment agreements (see the overview in Section 1).

##### Business premises checked for conformity with human rights (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-412-1)

Trianel has offices in Aachen, Hamburg, Kassel and Berlin and does not have any premises outside Germany. Germany's human rights standards apply in all premises, and compliance is ensured.

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##### Suppliers checked for conformity with social standards (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-414-1)

As Trianel is not a producing company, our only suppliers are of office equipment. When commissioning suppliers, we must observe compliance regulations, including auditing vendors for integrity and incorruptibility with regard to legal and ethical obligations.

##### Social impacts in the supply chain (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-414-2)

This reporting item is not particularly relevant for Trianel as a non-producing company. However, we will continue to analyse this item as part of sustainability management.

##### 3.2.6 Corporate citizenship (DNK Criterion 18)

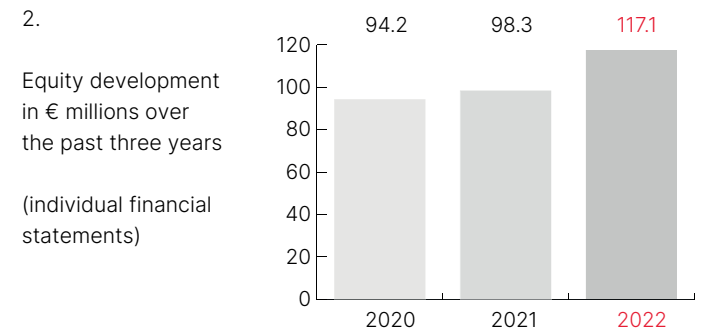
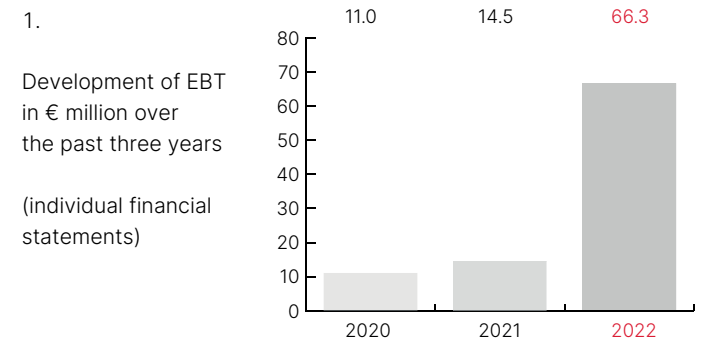
###### Sustainable business

We view the energy transition and digitalisation as an opportunity. At the same time, decarbonisation of our energy system, new regulations and changing work processes, as well as the new needs of our customers and employees, present new challenges. Conventional electricity generation is becoming less important and generating less revenue. At the same time, the expansion, marketing and management of renewable energy sources, as well as flexibility options in trading and optimisation of generation systems result in new opportunities. Digitalisation creates new opportunities by allowing us to systematically tap synergies in trading, procurement and sales.

What counts for Trianel are the commercial performance of the financial year and the long-term economic stability. The company's commercial management is primarily based on three key figures:

- Earnings before tax (EBT)
- Equity development
- Equity level

They are used for internal management and form the basis for evaluation of our economic stability by our shareholders, rating agencies and financial market partners. They also influence the satisfaction of our customers and shareholders, the employees and other stakeholders. We base our strategic and operative planning, right up to internal reporting, on the above key figures. Any deviations are identified and analysed to introduce appropriate measures. This process is conducted in a regular exchange with corporate controlling of the financial department, company development and the responsible persons in the respective departments and Management Board. We focus on reliable planning in operative business combined with an early warning system for developments that do not appear in the balance sheet and income statement yet.



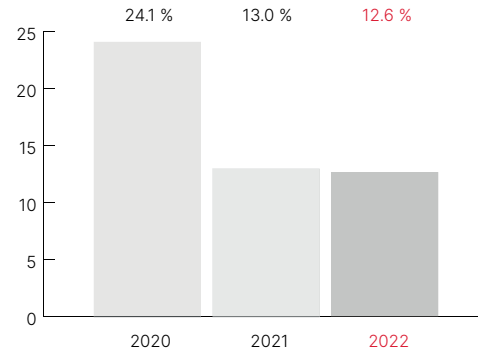
### 3 Our sustainability aspects

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#### 3.

Equity ratio development over the past three years

(individual financial statements)



With earnings before tax of € 66.3 million, Trianel achieved an outstanding net income that significantly exceeds the target. At € 66.3 million, the EBT was considerably higher than the figure in the previous year, by 357 percent.

The equity ratio was slightly worse, despite the rise in equity levels, since the energy price increases in 2022 have noticeably augmented the accounts receivable and liabilities reported on the balance sheet. Similar effects can be observed in companies from the energy sector which are active in comparable business fields.

The 57 municipal shareholders benefit from the operative strength via distributed profits.

Trianel contributes to the local community in Aachen as an employer and via minor donations to charities based in Aachen.

Directly generated and distributed economic value (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-201-1)

Creation of added value

In 2022, Trianel generated an overall income (sales proceeds, changes in inventories and other company-produced and capitalised activities) of € 14,042 million (previous year: € 6,450 million). The sales proceeds increased by 37 percent compared with the previous year due to the energy price development. In 2022, the cost of materials also rose to € 13,917 million (previous year: € 6,406 million). Other operating income rose by € 7 million to € 22 million (previous year: € 15 million). At 99.1 percent, the material expenditure ratio is slightly lower than in the previous year (99.3 percent).

Added value created in € thousand

|  | 2020      | 2021      | 2022       |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Overall income                         | 3,186,608 | 6,449,839 | 14,042,642 |
| Other revenues                         | 2,843     | 15,215    | 22,495     |
| Cost of materials                      | 3,121,560 | 6,406,158 | 13,917,027 |
| Depreciation                           |           |           |            |
| incl. depreciation on financial assets | 14,109    | 1,888     | 5,156      |
| Other operating expenditure            | 13,383    | 13,918    | 18,341     |

Use of added value

Personnel expenses rose from € 38,917 thousand to € 59,623 thousand in particular as a result of provisions for bonuses for successful business development.

At the same time, the number of employees increased from 330 to 339 as of 31 December 2022 (+2.7 percent). This change is due to the structure of personnel in the core business fields of energy

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trading and project development. Other operating expenditures totalled € 18,342 thousand (previous year: € 13,918 thousand).

The non-adjusted financial result amounted to € -918 thousand (previous year: € 10,359 thousand). Adjusted for the neutral effects in particular from discounting and compounding accounts receivable and payable totalling € -491 thousand (previous year: € 727 thousand) and profits received in the same period amounting to € 482 thousand (previous year: € 7,612 thousand), the adjusted financial result amounts to € -1,891 thousand (previous year: € 2,020 thousand). The result from participating interests, at € 3,547 thousand (previous year: € 11,714 thousand), decreased compared with the previous year owing to declining dividends paid by associated companies.

#### Use of added value in € thousand

|  | 2020   | 2021   | 2022   |
|--|--------|--------|--------|
| To employees<br>(wages, salaries,<br>social security)* | 35,085 | 38,917 | 59,623 |
| To lenders<br>(interest expenditure)*                  | 2,460  | 2,286  | 3,268  |
| To the government<br>(taxes and charges)*              | 6,249  | 5,652  | 27,727 |
| Consolidated net income                                | 7,713  | 11,813 | 43,365 |

\* for individual financial statements of Trianel GmbH

#### Public-sector subsidies

In 2022, Trianel did not receive any public sector subsidies.

#### Ensuring public service and the competitiveness of municipal utilities

Via our services for municipal utilities in purchasing and trading electricity and gas, we support municipal utilities in providing electricity and gas supply services locally and economically. Our

service provision enables municipal utilities to use the advantages of joint procurement of electricity and gas via the exchanges, thus enabling them to offer competitive prices to customers. The electricity trading volume in 2022 totalled 115 TWh (previous year: 151 TWh), while the gas trading volume was 76 TWh (previous year: 80 TWh).

#### Trianel as a reliable municipal project developer

Our technical expertise in building and operating generation facilities is the basis for driving the expansion of renewable energy sources with the municipal utilities.

To the best of our knowledge, no people were relocated against their will due to our investments in renewable and conventional power stations made with municipal utilities, and operation of these facilities, nor did anyone have to move due to our investment measures.

#### Procurement

We believe that sustainable action includes our procurement chains. As a service company, our procurement structure is primarily aimed at securing the infrastructure for our administration building. We also depend on service providers to provide our services. We procure electricity and gas for our customers and shareholders on the wholesale markets, and our procurement corresponds to the respective electricity or gas mix.

Trianel also takes responsibility within its supply chains. We already rely on local suppliers and service providers to operate the administration building where this is possible.

As a service company, raw materials and input products play a very minor role in our economic output. Our furnitures and fixtures are purchased centrally. Our Hamburg, Kassel and Berlin subsidiaries are free to source the fixtures locally. Where necessitated by the legal framework conditions, orders are tendered throughout

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.3 Compliance

Europe. The Trianel commissioning guideline, which enters into force for order volumes of € 25,000 and higher, applies when commissioning service providers and consultants. The aim of the commissioning guidelines is to avoid corruption in particular and ensure a high level of transparency when commissioning third parties. The Compliance Team and the Internal Auditing department monitor compliance with the commissioning guidelines.

As an electricity and gas wholesaler and service provider for procurement and marketing of electricity and gas, we focus on the electricity and gas wholesale markets when procuring electricity and gas for our customers. Here, we actively participate on the European energy exchange markets and in the OTC segment on behalf of our customers.

#### 3.3 Compliance

##### 3.3.1 Political influence (DNK Criterion 19)

###### Failure to comply with laws and other regulations

In the reporting year, no fines or non-monetary penalties for non-compliance with laws (e.g. environmental laws and regulations, legal provisions with regard to providing and using products and services), as well as labelling regulations and voluntary rules of conduct with regard to advertising (including print ads, sales promotion and sponsorship) were imposed against Trianel.

###### External principles and committees

Trianel is committed to transparency and orients its activity and reporting to the regulatory standards.

Trianel is involved in multiple associations dedicated to climate protection and the energy transition. We are in close contact with scientific institutions like the Institute of Energy Economics at the University of Cologne (EWI), and accompany and support the "ZO.RRO – Zero Carbon Cross Energy System: Transformation of the energy system with Thuringia" as a model research project, or the Foundation 2° (Stiftung "Zwei Grad"). We are also closely linked to the Rheinisch-Westfälische Technische Hochschule (RWTH Aachen) and the Hochschule Weserbergland (HSW) universities.

Trianel is represented in the following associations and institutions, and is active on many committees:

- Network of Wind Energy Industries (WAB e.V.)
- Association of Energy Market Innovators (Bundesverband Neue Energiewirtschaft, bne)



## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.3 Compliance

- German Association of Energy and Water Industries (BDEW e.V.)
- Federal Association of Wind Farm Operators Offshore (BWO e.V.)
- Federal Association of Renewable Energy Sources (BEE)
- German Wind Energy Association (BWE e.V.)
- Bvöd / SGI Europe
- Dialoggesellschaft 2021
- European Federation of Energy Traders (EFET)
- Fachverband Biogas e.V.
- Forum for Future Energies (Forum Zukunftsenergien e.V.)
- Grüner Wirtschaftsdialog e.V.
- International Energy Credit Association (IECA)
- Power to X Allianz
- SPD Economic Forum
- VGB PowerTech e.V.
- Association for Local Public Utilities (Verband kommunaler Unternehmen e.V., VKU)

Trianel is represented on the national board and state boards for North Rhine-Westphalia of BDEW and VKU. The Management Spokesman, Sven Becker, is currently also Chairman of the NRW State Board of BDEW and on the Board of Trustees of the Forum for Future Energies.

Trianel is registered in the lobby register of the German Bundestag and in the EU Commission transparency register.

#### Political activities

The energy industry is highly dependent on regulatory requirements. In 2022, Trianel was particularly active on the BDEW and VKU committees, representing the expansion of renewable energy sources and joining the discussion regarding a new electricity market design. In addition, Trianel was involved in the regulatory changes resulting from the war in Ukraine, and introduced political initiatives relating to a hydrogen strategy.

Trianel also works on energy policy topics on behalf of its 57 shareholders and pools the interests of municipal utilities.

One major aim of Trianel's work is to make the energy transition an economic, social and ecological success. Trianel also raises the interests of small and medium-sized municipal utility companies in particular in the debates. Furthermore, Trianel represents the perspectives of the energy trading sector and advocates for competition and diversity in the energy industry.

#### Political party donations (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-415-1)

We promote neither political parties nor individuals, interest groups, religious movements or projects with elevated risks for humans and the environment. Every charitable campaign is subjected to an in-depth assessment as to whether the supported measure is compatible with our orientation as a sustainable company. The use of funds must be transparent. Our commitment does not necessarily have to be publicly visible. Trianel does not have sponsorship guidelines, as sponsorship is primarily left up to the local municipal utilities.

In the reporting year, we did not make any donations to parties or politicians.

#### 3.3.2 Conduct that complies with the law and policy (DNK Criterion 20)

#### Conflicts of interests

German law, the German Corporate Governance Codex (DCGK) applied by Trianel and the rules of procedure for the Supervisory Board contain regulations designed to avoid conflicts of interests among members of the Supervisory Board. Moreover, point 5.5 of DCGK covers conflicts of interests among members of the Supervisory Board. Any deviations from the DCGK that may occur are

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.3 Compliance

disclosed in the annual compliance declaration. In practice, this means that any conflicts of interests in the Supervisory Board are disclosed and resolved via a committee depending on the intensity. The Supervisory Board reports on conflicts of interest in its meetings.

In the Code of Conduct and in the "Handling of conflicts of interests" guideline, there are detailed regulations for the Management Board and for employees regarding how to deal with potential conflicts of interests, and how to resolve them.

#### Our aim

Compliance with laws and regulations as well as fundamental ethical principles is a matter of course for Trianel. We also see it as our obligation to also continuously monitor our actions. In recent years, Trianel has established a comprehensive compliance management system and a compliance department in order to comply with all rules relating to internal and external relationships, vis-à-vis employees, customers, business partners and other stakeholders, and to avoid violations of rules.

To ensure compliance with taxation obligations, an additional tax compliance management system (IKS Steuern) was implemented. The ethical bases for the actions of all Trianel employees are defined in the Code of Conduct available to employees on the Intranet. The Trianel compliance management system defines the rules for conduct towards business partners and government bodies. Numerous internal guidelines provide detailed instructions on the topics specified there. For example, they govern how to respond to invitations and gifts, commissioning external companies, preventing money laundering, handling conflicts of interest, or avoiding insider trading and market abuse.

We assume that all employees at Trianel strive to obey the rules. The compliance management system serves to support employees in ethically complex situations and help them when in doubt. The

Compliance Team is constantly developing this system and regularly conducts training events.

All Trianel employees can consult the three-strong Compliance Team at any time and on all matters of compliant behaviour. If necessary, the Compliance Officer can also conduct internal investigations on potential infringements. The Compliance Team regularly reports to the Management Board.

Besides the anti-corruption, money laundering prevention and avoidance of market abuse managed by the Compliance Team, there are other compliance areas like data protection, IT security, HR compliance, energy law compliance and tax compliance, which have been transferred to Compliance delegates in the respective specialist departments.

The Compliance delegates and the Compliance Team come together twice a year for Compliance Committee meetings with the Management Board and guests from other areas. It is used to discuss current matters and incidents. Any steps necessary are taken. In the run-up to a meeting of the Compliance Committee, a risk assessment is conducted with all Compliance delegates to identify and evaluate compliance risks at Trianel. This risk assessment forms the basis for all additional compliance measures at Trianel.

The Compliance Officer reports annually to the Management Board on the full range of activities of the Compliance department, as well as on important developments, future projects and key incidents.

#### Training

All employees are obliged to take part in compliance training courses. These courses teach the contents of the Code of Conduct, as well as dealing with gratuities, commissioning and preventing money laundering in theory and based on practical examples.

## 3 Our sustainability aspects

### 3.3 Compliance

In the 2022 reporting year, all employees took part at least in one online training course on compliance and corruption risks. In addition, all new recruits have participated in on-site training on the Trianel compliance rules and have had the opportunity to meet the Compliance Team in person.

In addition to this, employees and business partners receive continuous information at specific times on compliance topics that are relevant to their work.

Regular training courses are held for all employees involved in energy trading. In special events, they learn about the regulatory general conditions to prevent market abuse and insider trading.

#### Compliance in dialogue

All employees must base their actions on the Code of Conduct and its annexes with numerous examples of compliant behaviour. In addition, the Compliance Team provides regular updates on recurring examples from everyday business practice. The team is available to all employees personally, by telephone and by e-mail for questions and consultations.

No significant violations of the Code of Conduct or individual guidelines have been identified in the 2022 reporting year.

#### Combating corruption (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-205-1)

One focal point of the compliance work is preventing corruption. Trianel's prevention system distinguishes between guidelines that apply for internal employees, and protection against corruption from business relationships with third parties.

The Gratuities guideline defines for all employees the extent to which invitations and gifts may be accepted and given. Clear stipulations and an approval process for uncertain cases are designed

to avoid even the appearance of dishonest conduct. In particular with regard to working with public officials, proper behaviour of all employees is of utmost importance.

The commissioning guidelines are intended to help avoid corruption when employees commission third companies, by stipulating a clearly structured approval and documentation process, that also includes appraisal of the third company for indications of a lack of reliability and susceptibility to corruption.

Trianel has established a comprehensive Know-Your-Customer process (KYC). All potential business partners have to pass it once, and existing business partners are subjected to it periodically. It entails collecting comprehensive information and evaluation via a scoring model. Only business partners whose integrity has been reviewed to the best of our knowledge and in good conscience are accepted for energy trading with Trianel.

As Trianel only has one permanent establishment, in Aachen, all corruption risks were reviewed at the Aachen location.

#### Incidents of corruption (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-205-3)

There were no incidents of corruption in the company during the reporting year, nor was any legal action taken against Trianel or individual employees due to corruption.

#### Non-compliance with laws and regulations (Performance Indicator GRI SRS-419-1)

In the reporting year, no fines or non-monetary penalties for non-compliance with laws (e.g. environmental laws and regulations, legal provisions with regard to providing and using products and services), as well as labelling regulations and voluntary rules of conduct with regard to advertising (including print ads, sales promotion and sponsorship) were imposed against Trianel.

## 4 Report profile

### 4 Report profile

The present report refers to the 2022 business year from 1 January to 31 December, and is Trianel's fourth Sustainability Report. It is a voluntary commitment on the part of Trianel, which is not legally obliged to submit a Sustainability Report. The contact for the Trianel Sustainability Report is the Sustainability Officer, Dr Nadja Thomas (n.thomas@trianel.com).

This report was produced largely in compliance with the standards of the German Sustainability Code (DNK) and the GRI SRS set of performance indicators defined in it. Our sustainability strategy is aligned with the recommendations of the German Sustainability Code (DNK).

## Imprint

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|---|--|
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| Responsible in terms of press law               | Sven Becker<br>Spokesman of the Management Board   |
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| Editing   | Kirsten Skacel<br>Lektorat Rotstift<br><a href="http://www.lektorat-rotstift.de">www.lektorat-rotstift.de</a>  |
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