Interim Report 2013

1 January to 30 June

EWE Group key figures

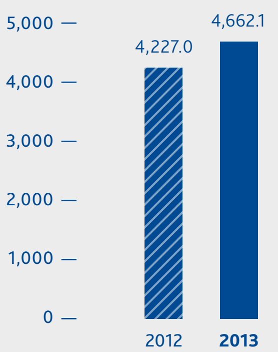
EUR million	01.01. – 30.06.2013	01.01. – 30.06.2012	Change in %
Sales	4,662.1	4,227.0	10.3
Return on sales in %	3.6	4.0	–
EBITDA	612.3	516.9	18.4
EBIT	359.9	309.6	16.3
EBIT return in %	11.1	9.7	–
Result for the period	169.0	167.7	0.8
Expenditure for investments (total)	271.5	231.2	17.4
Cash flow from operating activities	179.1	339.5	-47.2
Share capital	243.0	243.0	0.0
Shareholders' equity [2]	2,498.7	2,467.3	1.3
Equity ratio in %	23.8	23.6	–
Return on equity in % [1]	6.7	6.4	–
Balance sheet total [2]	10,502.9	10,469.4	0.3
Borrowings [2]	3,134.9	3,151.0	-0.5
Gearing ratio	3.2	3.6	–
Employees (average)	9,152	9,030	1.4

[1] The return on equity is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period by the average amount of shareholders' equity in the current year and previous year.
[2] Interim results for shareholders' equity, balance sheet total and borrowings are compared with the annual results for 2012.

The accounting methods applied may result in rounding differences of + / - one unit (euro, per cent, etc.)

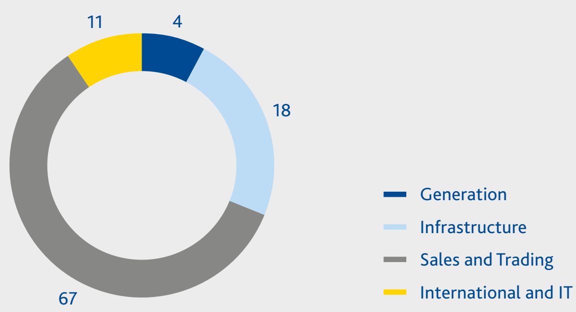
Group sales for the period from 01.01. – 30.06.

(EUR million)



Sales by segment in first half of 2013

(in %)



New EWE Group structure

EWE GROUP

CORPORATE CENTRE / CONSOLIDATION

The Central Divisions segment is responsible for the head office functions of EWE AG as a holding company, for certain shareholdings held directly by EWE AG and for Group-wide consolidation.

GENERATION

The Generation segment combines electricity generation from renewable energies, conventional generation and the gas storage of the Group.

INFRASTRUCTURE

The Infrastructure segment encompasses not only the electricity grid, natural gas grid and telecommunications networks, but also the water and wastewater business and real estate holdings.

SALES AND TRADING

The Sales and Trading segment combines the Group's energy and telecommunications sales operations as well as its energy trading activities.

INTERNATIONAL AND IT

The International and IT segment includes the business units in Turkey and Poland as well as the Information Technology division.

Additional information can be found in the interim group management report beginning on page 6.

Content

Title picture
EWE has been working hard for the expansion of renewable energies for many years. Generating electricity from wind naturally plays a key role here in northern Germany. In July 2013, EWE opened "Riffgat", the first commercial offshore wind farm in the North Sea, thus realising its second project at sea following its participation in the construction of the "alpha ventus" test field.

Letter from the Board of Management

Dear ladies and gentlemen, friends of the company,

The Group result has developed positively in the first half of 2013. At Euro 4.7 billion, sales were approximately 10 per cent higher than in the same period last year. EBIT rose by 16 per cent to Euro 359.9 million. We have thus created a stable foundation from which to successfully meet the challenges presented by our markets and to exploit the opportunities that arise here for EWE.

Last year, we introduced you at this point to the essentials of the adapted Group strategy, with which we are orienting EWE towards the changes in political and economic conditions. How we are actually implementing the strategic pillars of focussing, concentrated growth and regional roots as well as the progress that EWE has since made, are detailed in this interim report. For the first time, we are reporting in the new business area structure, which is based on the value chain of the energy industry. This was done to achieve our aim of being able to manage our core business in a more focused way and to make market-relevant decisions more quickly in the light of the current challenges.

Renewable energies are gaining ground in the field of generation. They are the key to reaching climate protection goals, and the rural areas of northwest Germany offer enormous potential. At the same time, we will still need efficient and economic electricity generation from conventional power plants for the foreseeable future. EWE is therefore working for a sustainable energy market reform and is calling for the political framework required for this. Our own activities in the field of renewable energies are focused on selected areas. The cover of this report shows the first commercial offshore wind farm in Germany, which EWE completed this summer. With two wind farms in the North Sea now, we have made a considerable contribution to the development of offshore wind energy in our region. We will nonetheless remain focussed on wind projects on land where electricity can be produced close to where it is needed in areas with already well-developed electricity grids.

The network area is the pivotal element for a successful transformation of energy systems. Distribution networks play a key role in integrating renewable energies, with 98 per cent of decentralised energy generators feeding directly into them. We foresee investing up to Euro 100 million solely in the expansion of networks necessitated by the Renewable Energy Act (EEG) by 2015. It is not yet clear to what extent these burdens might be recognised by the regulatory authorities. We will therefore continue to control our costs more systematically in this area and increase our efficiency. Awarding easements continues to be an issue as well. As part of the 're-communalisation' of the networks, the awarding decisions have already been made in most towns and communities.

Of equal importance are reductions in costs and improvements in efficiency in the area of sales, where continued tough competition, our customers' sensitivity to prices with growing costs for financing the German energy turnaround as well as general consumer protection issues are influencing our further development. We therefore intend to continue to systematically strengthen our image as a regional provider of energy and telecommunications and to expand our position as the market leader in our home region. Business in Turkey, which EWE has been engaged in since 2007, has developed positively. The entry into gas trading has borne fruit in particular, since the trading company EWE ENERJI has succeeded in significantly increasing access to tradable amounts of gas.

Dr. Werner Brinker
Chief Executive Officer

Nikolaus Behr
Member of the Board of Management, Human Resources

Matthias Brückmann
Member of the Board of Management, Sales (since 1 July 2013)

Dr. Torsten Köhne
Member of the Board of Management, Generation

Dr. Heiko Sanders
Member of the Board of Management, Finance

The restructuring of the Group is also making progress, with the changes to the Board of Management now completed. Effective 1 July, Matthias Brückmann assumed the position of Board member responsible for Sales. Dr. Torsten Köhne has been the Board member responsible for Generation since 1 January. With the restructuring of the Board of Management, we are underlining our goal of continuing to develop the EWE Group along the lines of our strategic alignment. We would like to take this opportunity to thank our employees, who have once again shown their great dedication to the company.

We expect to be able to initiate more important developments for EWE in the second half of the year and continue to stand by our forecast for the full year.

Yours sincerely,

Oldenburg, Germany, August 2013

Board of Management

Dr. Werner Brinker

Nikolaus Behr

Matthias Brückmann

Dr. Torsten Köhne

Dr. Heiko Sanders

Investor Relations

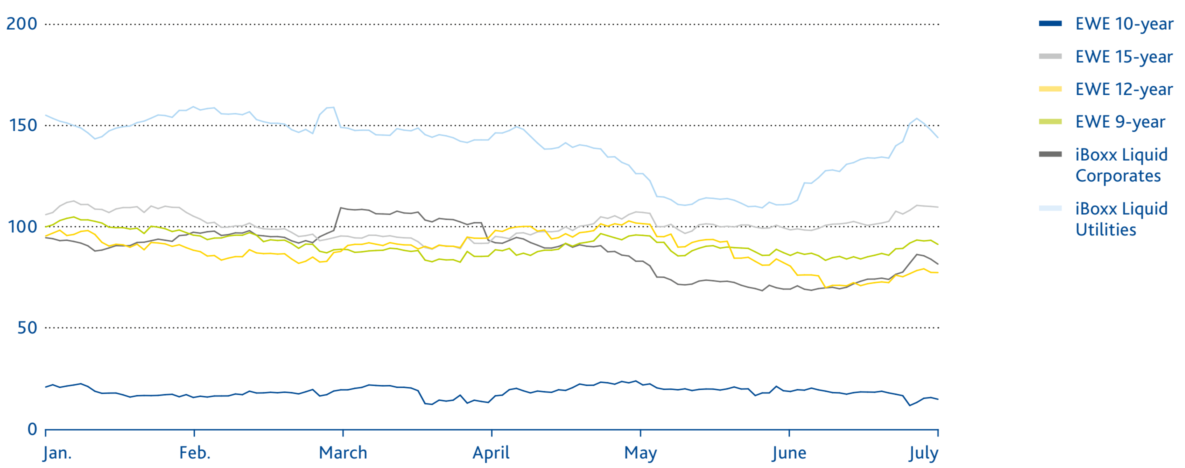
EWE bonds and the capital market

EWE currently has four corporate bonds in circulation, with the company issuing two euro bonds in October 2004 (maturities: 10 and 15 years respectively) with an aggregate value of Euro 1.5 billion, one euro bond in July 2009 with a value of Euro 500 million (maturity: 12 years) and another euro bond in October 2011 with a value of Euro 500 million (maturity: 9 years). In March 2013 the agency Moody's lowered EWE's rating from A3 to Baa1 with outlook negative.

Developments in average risk premiums for European corporate bonds were stable for the greater part of the first half of 2013. The supportive strategies of the European Central Bank, the absence of any unusual incidents arising from the European debt crisis and relative stability in the development of the global economy all contributed to a positive market sentiment. This changed when the US Federal Reserve announced at the end of May that they would limit the extent of the expansive monetary policy step by step with the purchase of long-term government bonds (a policy known as 'quantitative easing'). This news caused a noticeable hike in the general interest rate and higher risk premiums for corporate bonds. The bonds of southern European issuers were in particular unable to escape the effects of this news. These bonds were also affected by the continued concerns of bond investors arising from the European debt crisis.

Performance of the EWE bonds in the first half year 2013

Spread vs. mid-swaps (bp)



The trend was different in the supplier sector, where the average risk premium for corporate bonds fell. The iBoxx € Liquid Utilities Index was quoted at the end of June at around 11 base points below the level at the start of the year.

EWE's bonds were largely unaffected by the general market volatility at the end of the second quarter, trading at a very stable level throughout the entire half-year. The bonds maturing in 2014, 2019 and 2020 were trading with lower risk premiums at the end than at the beginning of the year. This underlines EWE's stability as a bond issuer. The slight downward development of the bond maturing in 2021 was largely due to reduced liquidity. The downgrading of the company's rating by Moody's in March 2013 only had a temporary and mild impact which tapered off again in the second quarter.

The greater volatility of the iBoxx € Liquid Utilities Index when compared with the EWE bonds is due to the relatively high share of southern European utility bonds included in the index weighting, as these bonds are affected more than the average by general market fluctuations.

	EWE 10-year bond	EWE 15-year bond	EWE 12-year bond	EWE 9-year bond
ISIN	DE000A0DLU51	DE000A0DLU69	DE000A0Z2A12	XS0699330097
Security code no.	A0DLU5	A0DLU6	A0Z2A1	A1K0ZZ
Issue date	14.10.2004	14.10.2004	16.07.2009	04.11.2011
Maturity	14.10.2014	14.10.2019	16.07.2021	04.11.2020
Currency	EUR	EUR	EUR	EUR
Volume	0.64 billion	0.5 billion	0.5 billion	0.5 billion
Nominal amount	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Coupon type	Fixed coupon	Fixed coupon	Fixed coupon	Fixed coupon
Nominal interest	4.375 %	4.875 %	5.250 %	4.125 %
Interest paid	annually	annually	annually	annually
Interest payment date	14.10.	14.10.	16.07.	04.11.
Issue spread 2004	+40bp	+52bp	–	–
Issue spread 2009	–	–	+160bp	–
Issue spread 2011	–	–	–	+165bp
Spread as at 30.06.2013	+14bp	+77bp	+109bp	+91bp

Interim group management report

1 January to 30 June 2013

Course of business and economic environment

Group strategy

One of the main social challenges of the coming decades will be to gradually migrate the energy supply of Germany, an industrial nation, from carbon-based energy production to a method that is as CO_2 neutral as possible. This transition is due to climate change, triggered by a poorly sustainable approach to energy supply that has been in place since industrialisation began. The German government has created a political framework for the sustainable transformation of the energy supply and energy management in the form of the 'energy turnaround'. EWE believes that its expertise puts it in a very good position for this.

Regional roots: As a predominantly municipally owned company, due to our activity in the region for decades, our local employees and our position as a partner to regional businesses, we are an established part of the economic, social and political life in Lower Saxony, Bremen, Brandenburg and Mecklenburg-West Pomerania. This means that we are naturally close to our customers. Thanks to our deep roots and direct contact with our environment, we understand the needs, specifics and development of the region.

Construction and operation of plants for electricity generation from renewable sources: Right from the start, we have made technology for renewable energies part of our business, developing them further and thus contributing significantly to their acceptance and current maturity. The fact that we focused on technical innovations early on for contributing to climate protection as well as our natural proximity to renewable resources, in particular wind and biomass, are reasons for this. The expertise that we have developed in the course of this has made us a much sought-after partner and expert in the generation of electricity from renewable sources.

Efficient construction and operation of networks: We operate one of the most modern and secure energy networks in Europe as well as a highly complex telecommunications network. The rural structure of our network region and the unique geographical challenges inherent in supplying the East Frisian islands have always motivated us to be efficient and technically reliable. This knowledge, which has been gathered over decades, is today the backbone of the company as we contribute to transforming our energy supply systems.

The interplay between energy, telecommunications and information technology: EWE was quick to recognise how markets and technology in energy, telecommunications and IT interact, developing the knowledge in these areas further and combining them within the company. On this basis, we have created a competitive advantage for ourselves with 'smart' technology, which will play a central role as we transform energy supply systems to be sustainable.

Cornerstones of the Group's strategy

In light of developments in the economic and political situation, EWE has revised and honed its Group strategy around the cornerstones of focus, concentrated growth and regional roots.

Focus: With energy, telecommunications and information technology, we combine the core fields of expertise under one roof to provide a forward-looking system of energy supply. We focus here in particular on activities which represent a sustainable strategic and operational addition to our core business.

Concentrated growth: We aim to achieve profitable growth with business activities, technologies and partnerships that enable us to actively participate in the transformation of energy supply in northern Germany.

Regional roots: We use our traditional links with the regions and our many years of local experience to involve these regions and their people in the shaping of an environmentally friendly energy supply system.

EWE's primary objective

Environmentally friendly energy and quality of life for local people.

EWE's promise

EWE is a municipal utility company with a responsibility to our region. We create sustainable value for our customers, employees and shareholders and are shaping the energy turnaround in partnership with people and companies from the region.

Group structure

EWE, which is based in Oldenburg, Germany, is a service provider for energy, telecommunications and information technology. The Group companies operate in different, regionally related market areas. As the adjustment of the Group's strategy also resulted in changes to the internal organisational structure in the 2013 financial year, the segmentation of the Group is now also different.

Generation

This business area combines electricity generation from renewable energies, conventional generation and the gas storage of the Group.

The expansion of renewable energies and their integration into the energy infrastructure are at the core of a successful energy turnaround. EWE recognised this early on and, for around 25 years now, has been investing in new, forward-looking technologies. Conventional power plants continue to make a decisive contribution towards ensuring security of supply in Germany. They are particularly necessary in times where there is less sunshine or wind in order to compensate for the fluctuations resulting from the increased feed-in of renewable energies.

EWE GROUP

CORPORATE CENTRE/ CONSOLIDATION

- EWE AG
- swb AG
- swb Bremerhaven GmbH
- EWE swb ISIS GmbH
- swb Messung und Abrechnung GmbH
- VNG – Verbundnetz Gas AG [1]

GENERATION

- swb Erzeugung GmbH & Co. KG
- Gemeinschaftskraftwerk Bremen GmbH & Co. KG [1]
- swb Erzeugung und Entsorgung AG & Co. KG
- EWE Offshore Service & Solutions GmbH
- EWE ERNEUERBARE [2]
- swb CREA GmbH
- Windfarm Elsdorf II GmbH
- Windfarm Märkisch-Linden GmbH & Co. KG
- swb Weserwind GmbH & Co. KG [1]
- swb Windpark Industriehäfen GmbH & Co. KG
- swb Windpark Am Zolltor GmbH & Co. KG
- Offshore Windpark RIFFGAT GmbH & Co. KG
- Riffgat Beteiligungs GmbH & Co. KG
- DOTI Deutsche Offshore-Testfeld- und Infrastruktur-GmbH & Co. KG [1]
- Weserkraftwerk Bremen GmbH & Co. KG [1]
- Bioenergie Schwarme GmbH
- swb Entsorgung GmbH & Co. KG
- MVR Müllverwertung Rugenberger Damm GmbH & Co. KG [1]
- EWE GASSPEICHER GmbH

INFRASTRUCTURE

- EWE NETZ GmbH
- Gastransport Nord GmbH
- swb Beleuchtung GmbH
- swb Netze Bremerhaven GmbH & Co. KG
- swb Netze GmbH & Co. KG
- EWE WASSER GmbH
- Hansewasser Ver- und Entsorgungs-GmbH [1]
- EWE IMMOBILIEN GmbH

SALES AND TRADING

- EWE VERTRIEB GmbH
- swb Vertrieb Bremen GmbH
- swb Vertrieb Bremerhaven GmbH & Co. KG
- swb Vertrieb GmbH
- swb Services GmbH & Co. KG
- nordcom Niedersachsen GmbH
- EWE TEL GmbH
- htp GmbH [1]
- BCC Business Communication Company GmbH
- BREKOM GmbH
- EWE TRADING GmbH
- WE [2] GmbH [1]

INTERNATIONAL AND IT

- EWE Turkey Holding A.Ş.
- Bursagaz Bursa Şehiriçi Doğalgaz Dağıtım Ticaret ve Taahhüt A.Ş.
- Kayserigaz Kayseri Doğalgaz Dağıtım Pazarlama ve Ticaret A.Ş.
- EWE Enerji A.Ş.
- Enervis Enerji Servis Sanayi ve Ticaret A.Ş.
- EWE Polska Sp. z o.o.
- EWE energia sp. z o.o.
- BTC Business Technology Consulting AG
- PRO CONSULT Management- und Systemberatung GmbH
- hmmh multimediahaus AG
- BTC IT Services GmbH
- AOV IT.Services GmbH

[1] Associated company [2] currently resort of the EWE VERTRIEB GmbH

Infrastructure

This business area encompasses not only the electricity grid, natural gas grid and telecommunications networks but also the water and wastewater business and real estate holdings.

The construction and operation of energy networks has been at the core of the Group's business from the very beginning. EWE has at its disposal extensive experience and expertise in this area and is convinced that the future of energy lies in intelligently controlled electricity networks. Using its own telecommunications network, EWE is helping to reform the region's energy supply system.

Sales and Trading

This business area combines the Group's energy and telecommunications sales operations.

The sale of energy and telecommunications represents the Group's contact with the market in the regions of northwest Germany and Brandenburg. The sales companies are integrated regional providers for integrated energy and telecommunications products. Energy services play a significant role in the enhancement of energy supply, because there is great potential to reduce emissions through modernisation and replacement of obsolete equipment.

International and IT

This business area includes the business units in Turkey and Poland as well as the Information Technology division.

With now well over 700,000 customers, the international in Turkey provides an opportunity for organic growth of the Group. Another opportunity to use available expertise is exploited by EWE in Poland, where the company has been developing a gas supply system since 1999. EWE also has significant experience in information technology, which serves to support our core business of energy supply.

Corporate Centre / Consolidation

This business area is responsible for the head office functions of EWE AG as a holding company, for certain shareholdings held directly by EWE, and for Group-wide consolidation. The shares held in VNG and measured using the equity method are also reported in this business area.

Management and goals

Internal management system

The interim consolidated financial statements of EWE are based on International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS).

The reporting structures are consistent with the Group structure, which comprises the operating business areas Generation, Infrastructure, Sales and Trading, and International and IT. In addition, the Corporate Centre / Consolidation business area is responsible for the head office functions of the Group. This organisational structure is the starting point for a multi-tier management system, which enables entrepreneurial responsibility to be devolved and creates a high degree of transparency at the same time. EWE's internal management system distinguishes between Group and business area levels.

Both internal and external reporting are based on the same management information systems. This technological platform enables a uniform basis of data to be used for different reporting purposes and guarantees that the information used is congruent across reporting levels and within each reporting level. This is the basis for EWE's system of indicators. At Group level, the principal variables applied in Group management are the return on capital employed (ROCE) and other key financial figures.

Value-based management

In order to quantify and manage the company's performance, EWE has defined clear value targets aimed to ensuring the company's long-term success. A core element of this overriding goal is the long-term creation of value, the securing of financing under favourable terms and the stability of the EWE rating.

Of central importance to the management of the Group is the return on earnings before interest and tax (EBIT return). As a regional company that acts responsibly, stability in the application of interest to the capital employed is important. EWE therefore strives to achieve an EBIT return of more than 8.0 per cent. The dynamic gearing ratio is also an important indicator. Calculated as the ratio of net debt to EBITDA, this key figure provides information on the ability to repay debt. EWE strives to achieve a gearing ratio of less than 3.5. We further aim to ensure financial stability on the basis of an equity ratio of at least 30.0 per cent.

In terms of operating business, the focus on the EBIT return is supported as appropriate with the use of specific key figures. Capital expenditure and its distribution over the various business activities represent a further focus within Group reporting in the interest of securing the Group's future prospects.

Internal and external Group reporting is continually adjusted to meet the operating requirements for managing the Group and current legal requirements.

General economic conditions

The growth of the global economy in the first months of 2013 was very sluggish, although the economy did stabilise. This is the assessment of the Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW). However, the eurozone crisis is not yet wholly overcome and the weak economy in Europe is also stifling the global economy. Global gross domestic product continued to see weak growth of 2.5 per cent in the first months of 2013, much slower than the medium-term trend of just under 4 per cent. The growth in global production remains attributable primarily to expansion in production in the developed markets, while momentum in the emerging markets remains weak. The recession continued in the eurozone, although it was less pronounced than in the previous months. Economic production here declined 0.8 per cent in the first quarter, making it somewhat slower than previously.

The German economy is also slow to gain momentum. The mood among businesses has lifted slightly after a positive start to the year. While the seemingly expansive monetary policy is driving the moderate upturn, investment in the German economy continues to be restrained by uncertainties in the eurozone.

Gross domestic product in Turkey grew 3.5 per cent in the first half of 2013, according to data provided by the International Monetary Fund. In Poland, economic growth slowed slightly. Gross domestic product here rose just 2.1 per cent following 2.4 per cent in the previous year.

Energy market

Energy consumption in Germany rose heavily in the first quarter of 2013, according to the provisional calculations of the Working Group for Energy Balances (AGEB). In the first three months, consumption rose 3.4 per cent as against the previous year to reach 131.8 million tons of coal equivalent (MTCE).

Oil consumption declined further, falling 0.7 per cent compared with the same period a year ago. However, natural gas consumption saw particularly strong growth in the period under review with a rise of 9 per cent. Due to the cold weather, the use of natural gas for heat generation and in combined heat and power applications rose by more than a quarter.

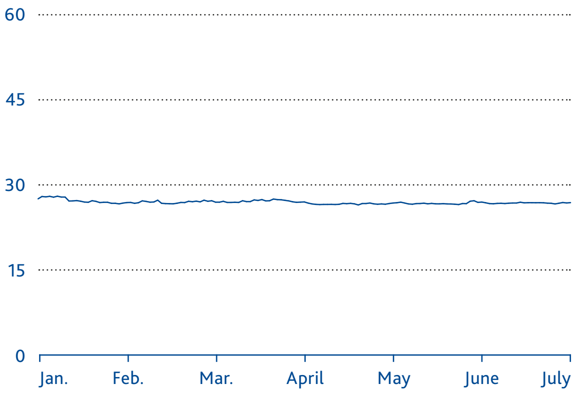
Consumption of hard coal also rose sharply by 10.5 per cent. While its use in power plants for the generation of electricity and heat rose heavily due to the currently competitive pricing, its use in the heating market and deliveries to the steel industry stagnated. The consumption of lignite fell 2.6 per cent due to the decommissioning of old plants. Due to the greater efficiency of the newly-commissioned plants, however, the amount of electricity generated from lignite remained stable.

The contribution of nuclear energy to the energy balance of the first quarter remained practically static as no further plants were disconnected from the network in this period.

The use of renewable energies rose by a total of 2 per cent due to the higher contribution of biomass. Weather conditions meant that the contributions of wind energy and photovoltaics were well below the level of the same period in the previous year.

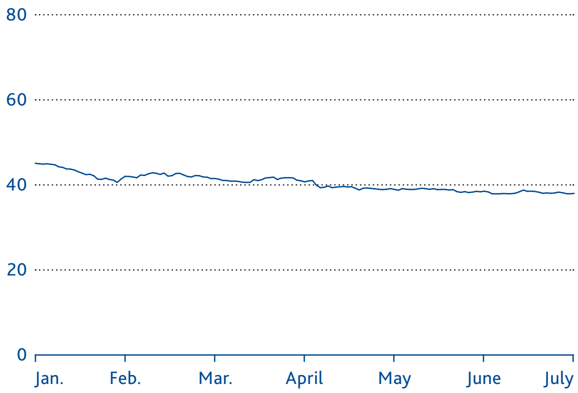
Gas price developments in 2013, forward contract (EEX)

(in Euro / MWh)



Development of electricity wholesale prices 2013, base load, forward contract (EXX)

(in Euro / MWh)



Energy prices

Fears of a looming recession in the USA at the start of the year and disappointing economic data from China had a negative impact on the prices of coal and oil. Energy prices suffered a further setback as a result of monetary policy, when the United States Federal Reserve hinted at a possible withdrawal from its bond-buying program. There are also numerous crises simmering in the Middle East, which in turn are stoking fears of a decline in security of supply.

Gas price developments

The European gas markets got off to a quiet start in 2013. Spot market prices were around the Euro 26.60 / MWh mark in the NetConnect Germany market area (NCG). The forward contract price started at Euro 27.75 / MWh, but as the pressure of the initially mild winter came to bear with little of the stored gas being used, it fell sharply by 4.7 per cent in January and only experienced a mild increase in February. In March and April, there was a fundamental shift in the gas market situation. The gas storage, from which substantial quantities were removed in anticipation of falling prices, were utilised extensively due to the sustained cold snap in Europe. This resulted in record lows in April, with gas caverns in the British market sometimes only being 3 per cent full, while in Germany they were 17.5 per cent full. The price gas buyers were willing to pay rose accordingly. In Germany, prices of up to Euro 38.50 / MWh were paid in the day-ahead market, while these prices even exceeded Euro 42 / MWh in Britain.

The price spikes in the day-ahead markets did not affect the futures markets for the most part. At Euro 26.60 / MWh, a forward contract in the middle of the year even cost 4.1 per cent less than at the start of the year.

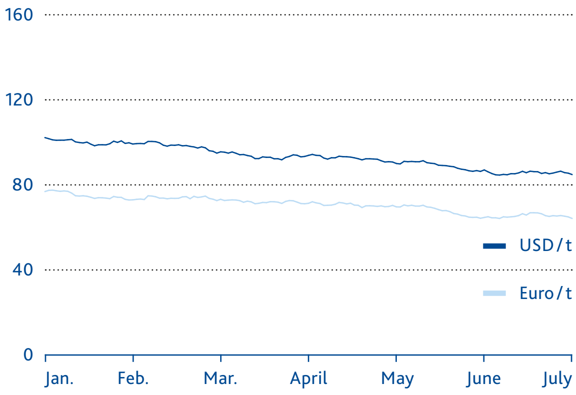
Electricity price developments

At the start of the year, the forward contract for base load deliveries cost Euro 45.26 / MWh. When the European Parliament rejected a ‘backloading’ proposal to increase the price of assigned amount units, the electricity price for 2013 fell below Euro 39.00 / MWh. By the end of June, the price had dropped to Euro 37.60 / MWh, which was due in particular to the drop in the price of coal and the reduced prices for assigned amount units.

Coal price developments

The market for power plant coal is dominated by excess supply. At the start of the year, the price of hard coal for 2013 was still around 100.00 USD / tonne (t). Despite problems with delivery caused by extreme weather in the two major coal exporting countries, Australia and Indonesia, and in spite of a strike in Colombia, a decline in prices began to take hold in early February. By the end of the first half of the year, the price was quoted at between 85.00 USD / t and 86.00 USD / t.

Development of coal prices in 2013, forward contract (EEX)



Development of prices for CO_2 certificates 2013 (EEX)

(in Euro / EUA)

Developments in prices for assigned amount units

The state of the carbon trading markets is defined by a massive surplus in supply and a lack of certainty surrounding the position of the EU member states on the future of the Emission Trading Scheme. At the end of last year, a 'backloading' proposal was put forward to increase the price of assigned amount units in the interest of helping to stabilise the assigned amount unit market. The backloading proposal in the form it was last discussed would have involved around 900 million European Union Allowances (EUA) being withheld in the first three years of the third trading period (2013–2020). These would then be reintroduced to the market in the following three years. The proposal was sent back to the Environment Committee by the European Parliament for revision in mid-April. When the European Parliament rejected this measure, the price of AAUs for 2013 fell temporarily below 3.00 Euro / tonne (t). As of the end of the first half of the year, the price of the contract was quoted at between 4.00 Euro / t and 4.50 Euro / t.

Telecommunications market

The first half of 2013 was dominated by sustained heavy competition in the market for telecommunications services. The declining average prices for landline and internet products continue to drive growth in the offering of bundled products. There were also a number of notable regulatory decisions during the period. Of particular note in this regard are the reduction in the interconnection fees and the changes in the local loop prices. The German Federal Network Agency issued another ruling that was of relevance to the market relating to vectoring technology. It stated that Deutsche Telekom AG would not be able to terminate access to a service area interface retroactively if it is to be served until a fixed date or financed using grant funds. The technical requirements for open access were also changed. Moreover, a list has been introduced that reveals completed and planned expansion projects. However, Deutsche Telekom still has the right to terminate access to service area interfaces under certain conditions.

Political and regulatory situation

Discussion on electricity prices dominates debate on energy policy

The debate on the success of the energy turnaround in the first half of 2013 was dominated by the discussion surrounding changes in electricity prices. German Federal Environment Minister Peter Altmaier (CDU) triggered the debate with his assessment that the energy turnaround would cost a trillion euros. During the summit meeting of the Chancellor and the Minister Presidents of the Federal States organised in the wake of the decision to phase out nuclear power, the cost issue was recognised by all states and all parties. However, it is not expected that a solution will be found prior to the Bundestag elections in September 2013. What has been agreed is that old plants will certainly not be affected by any changes in the funding mechanism. It has also been agreed that the reform of the Renewable Energy Act (EEG) will be intensively pursued following the election. Also, regulations on a new energy market design are among the prime obligations of any new Federal Government.

Reserve Power Plant Ordinance passed

On 12 June 2013, the Federal Government passed the Reserve Power Plant Ordinance (ResKV). Following its announcement in the Federal Law Gazette, it is expected that the ordinance can become effective in summer 2013. It sets in stone the regulations surrounding security of supply in the new version of the Energy Economy Law (EnWG) that entered force at the end of 2012.

The ordinance makes statements regarding various procedures and criteria related to reserve power plants. It governs, among other things, the drawing up of contracts with the use of existing plants as reserve power plants (network reserve) and the related remuneration. It also establishes how the necessity of the construction of new plants relative to the network reserve is reviewed and how a possible subsequent procurement process of corresponding new plants is to be conducted. ResKV also governs processes and handling related to announcements on the provisional decommissioning of system-critical power plants.

New energy policy initiatives at European level

With the publication of a Green Paper in March 2013, the European Commission has established a perspective on the status of European energy and environmental policy to date and the challenges that will be faced in the future. At the same time, a pan-European consultation on the structure of energy and environmental policy targets at EU level until 2030 was initiated. One of the key questions is whether binding goals for renewable energies and for the reduction of CO_2 emissions are still necessary. To counter the rapid drop in prices of CO_2 certificates in the Emission Trading Scheme, the commission had proposed in autumn 2012 that a total of 900 million AAUs be removed from the market in a one-time process. After long negotiations in the European Parliament, an agreement was reached in July 2013, which stipulated that the auctioning schedule may, in exceptional circumstances, adapt the timing of auctions, provided an impact assessment shows the sectors concerned will not face significant risk of companies relocating outside the EU. The certificates are also to be reintroduced to the market. However, the approval needed from the member states of the European Council has not yet been provided. Work on the creation of long-term structural reforms in EU emissions trading (European Union Emission Trading System, EU ETS) also began.

Commission launches inquiry against exemption from network fees

The European Commission has launched an inquiry to determine whether the exemption of industrial customers from network fees in Germany constitutes an illegal government subsidy. The Commission had received several complaints from consumer protection organisations, utility companies and citizens, who criticised the exemption granted under Section 19 para. 2 of the German Electricity Network Tariffs Ordinance (StromNEV) as being illegal. However, the launching of the inquiry does not allow for any conclusions to be drawn on the results of the investigation.

Commission takes Poland to court over regulated gas prices for business customers

In June 2013 the European Commission initiated proceedings against Poland before the European Court of Justice for a violation of applicable EU law from the third internal energy market package. The reason for the complaint is the rates set by the government for end customers that are not households. These set rates establish market entry barriers for new providers and hinder competition. By taking this measure, the European Commission aims to ensure the completion of the internal energy market, which is planned for 2014.

Regulated business

At the end of July 2013, the German Federal Cabinet passed numerous amendments to ordinances in the field of energy business legislation. Core elements of this were the amendment of the stipulation in the German Electricity Network Tariffs Ordinance regarding exemption from network fees for businesses using large amounts of electricity, the removal of barriers to investment, and changes in how network costs are calculated (price indices and rates of return on equity).

System Stability Ordinance (SysStabV)

This ordinance, which was passed in July 2012, requires network operators to modify the inverters for certain photovoltaics power plants in the interest of keeping the network frequency stable. In the EWE NETZ region, a total of around 20,000 plants must be modified by the end of 2014. The calls for bids and the awarding of the contracts for the modification of the plants with load factors in excess of 100 kW were successful, enabling the first plants to be modified by service providers in line with the statutory deadlines.

New network tariff ordinances

Alongside Section 19 II of the German Electricity Network Tariffs Ordinance (StromNEV), the new regulations provide for amendments to the Electricity and Gas Network Tariffs Ordinances (StromNEV and GasNEV), the German Incentive System Ordinance (ARegV) and the German Electricity Network Access Ordinance (StromNZV).

Section 6a of the Electricity and Gas Network Tariffs Ordinances was introduced among other provisions in the case of the network tariff ordinances. This standard changes how the index series used to calculate the daily values are governed.

Current situation of the EWE Group

These abridged interim consolidated financial statements for EWE AG for the first half-year 2013 have been prepared in accordance with IAS 34 (Interim Reporting) as applicable in the EU. For the preparation of the interim consolidated financial statements the accounting methods used to prepare the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2012 have been applied unchanged. The abridged interim consolidated financial statements do not include all the information and disclosures required for year-end consolidated financial statements and should therefore be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2012.

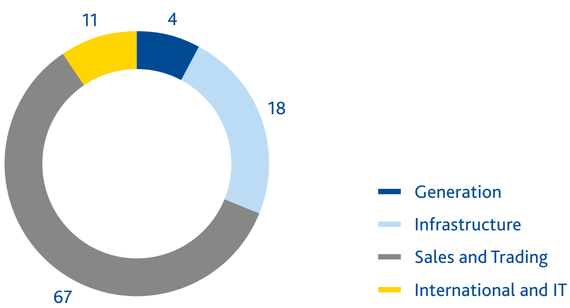
Earnings position

In the first six months of 2013, the EWE Group generated sales (excluding electricity and energy taxes) of Euro 4.7 billion (H1 2012: Euro 4.2 billion). External Group sales over the business areas, which were redefined in 2013, were attributable as follows: 4 per cent to the Generation business area, 18 per cent to the Infrastructure business area, 67 per cent to the Sales and Trading business area, and 11 per cent to the International and IT business area. The Corporate Centre / Consolidation business area does not generate any notable sales.

In the first half of 2013, sales rose by Euro 435.1 million or 10.3 per cent compared with the first half of 2012. The materials usage ratio – i.e. the cost of materials and services in relation to sales – only rose slightly to 78.6 per cent (H1 2012: 77.6 per cent).

Sales by business area in first half of 2013

(in %)



The rise in sales is due in particular to weather conditions and to the positive development in Turkey. The better result from financial investments accounted for under the equity method and the improved net result from derivatives had a positive effect on EBIT. Adjustments to the investment portfolio and the reassessment of the E & P activities caused a Euro 44.0 million reduction in EBIT.

EBIT for the first half of the year came to Euro 359.9 million, bringing it over the previous year's value of Euro 309.6 million for the first half of the year.

Net interest income / expense is principally made up of interest paid on four bearer bonds (EWE bonds), interest on six bonds issued in 2012, interest on current bank debt and expenses for compounding non-current provisions.

The ongoing realignment of the activity areas resulted in a reassessment of the ability to utilise loss carry-forwards, which resulted in a rise in income tax.

The EWE Group has concluded the first half of 2013 with a result for the period of Euro 169.0 million (H1 2012: Euro 167.7 million).

Assets and financial position

The consolidated balance sheet structure has not changed significantly since 31 December 2012; the balance sheet total rose by 0.3 per cent.

The nature of business engaged in by EWE means that it has a high investment intensity and a correspondingly high level of capital commitment. Non-current assets therefore account for around 72 per cent of the balance sheet total. This figure is unchanged as compared with 31 December 2012.

Payments made for investments in the first half of 2013 came to Euro 271.5 million (H1 2012: Euro 231.2 million). These were made for the most part in renewable energies, gas storage and infrastructure.

Non-current assets are financed by means of equity and non-current borrowings. Non-current borrowings include four EWE bonds with a total volume of Euro 2.1 billion and total terms of 10 years (2014), 15 years (2019), 9 years (2020) and 12 years (2021).

Summary consolidated income statement

EUR million	**01.01. – 30.06.2013**	01.01. – 30.06.2012	Change absolute
Sales (without electricity and energy tax)	**4,662.1**	**4,227.0**	**435.1**
Cost of materials and services	-3,664.7	-3,280.5	-384.2
Personnel expenses	-320.2	-311.2	-9.0
Other income and expenses	-117.1	-151.1	34.0
Result of equity investments	51.0	32.8	18.2
Result from financial instruments	1.2	-0.1	1.3
EBITDA [1]	**612.3**	**516.9**	**95.4**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment	-252.4	-207.3	-45.1
EBIT [2]	**359.9**	**309.6**	**50.3**
Net interest income / expense	-97.8	-94.9	-2.9
Profit before tax	**262.1**	**214.7**	**47.4**
Income taxes	-931	-47.0	-46.1
Net profit for the period	**169.0**	**167.7**	**1.3**
Of this:			
Attributable to the parent company	167.8	166.1	1.7
Attributable to minority interests	1.2	1.6	-0.4
	169.0	**167.7**	**1.3**

[1] Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization [2] Earnings Before Interest and Taxes

Furthermore, six bonds with a total volume of Euro 300.0 million were issued as private placements in the second half of 2012.

The equity ratio remained constant at 24 per cent as of 31 December 2012.

The summary Group cash flow statement shows that the EWE Group's cash flow from operating activities came to Euro 179.1 million in the 2009 reporting year. This was caused not only by gas reserves declining as a result of weather conditions and trade receivables increasing at the same time, but also by a decline in trade payables due to the drop in gas purchase obligations as against year-end 2012.

The cash flow from investing activities in the first half of 2013 was defined mainly by capital expenditure in the fields of renewable energies (Riffgat offshore wind farm), gas storage and infrastructure. The same period in the previous year includes payments received from the sale of shares in Stadtwerke Bielefeld GmbH.

The cash flow from financing activities changed by Euro 152.8 million due to a net change in debt instruments.

The EWE Group's financial flexibility is secured via bilateral credit lines and a syndicated revolving credit facility for Euro 850.0 million agreed until July 2017. As of 30 June 2013, EWE AG had drawn down Euro 0.0 million (31 December 2012: Euro 0.0 million) of this facility.

Consolidated balance sheet

Assets EUR million	**30.06.2013**	in %	31.12.2012	in %
Non-current assets	7,566.8	72	7,564.1	72
Current assets	2,936.1	28	2,905.3	28
Total assets	**10,502.9**	**100**	**10,469.4**	**100**

Equity and liabilities EUR million	**30.06.2013**	in %	31.12.2012	in %
Shareholders' equity	2,498.7	24	2,467.3	24
Non-current liabilities	6,154.8	58	6,061.6	58
Current liabilities	1,849.4	18	1,940.5	18
Total equity and liabilities	**10,502.9**	**100**	**10,469.4**	**100**

Summary consolidated cash flow statement

EUR million	**01.01.–30.06.2013**	01.01.–30.06.2012	Change absolute
Cash flow from operating activities	179.1	339.5	-160.4
Cash flow from investing activities	-205.5	10.2	-215.7
Cash flow from financing activities	-98.5	54.3	-152.8
Currency translation and consolidation changes	-6.0	4.8	-10.8
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**-130.9**	**408.8**	**-539.7**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	848.2	262.9	585.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**717.3**	**671.7**	**45.6**

Group business areas

In order to ideally meet the expectations imposed upon a multi-service company within the context of the energy turnaround, EWE has realigned the Group on the basis of the value chain of the energy industry. As a result, the segmentation was adapted for the first time with effect from 30 June 2013 to the new internal reporting structure.

Generation business area

Sales in the Generation business area in the first half of 2013, which amounted to Euro 456.0 million, comprise the following:

Electricity:	Euro 280.5 million
Gas:	Euro 134.5 million
Other:	Euro 41.0 million

Capital expenditure in this business area in the first half of 2013 was fed mainly into the construction of the Riffgat offshore wind farm and into gas supply facilities.

Infrastructure business area

Sales in the Infrastructure business area in the first half of the year, which amounted to Euro 1,344.5 million, comprise the following:

EEG feed-in tariffs:	Euro 533.2 million
Electricity:	Euro 430.6 million
Gas:	Euro 259.9 million
Other:	Euro 120.9 million

Capital expenditure in this business area was fed into the construction of a submarine cable towards Borkum, among other projects. The number of connections of plants falling under the Renewable Energy Act (EEG) and the necessary network strengthening measures remained consistently high. Expansion of broadband internet fell slightly following the expiry of funding schemes.

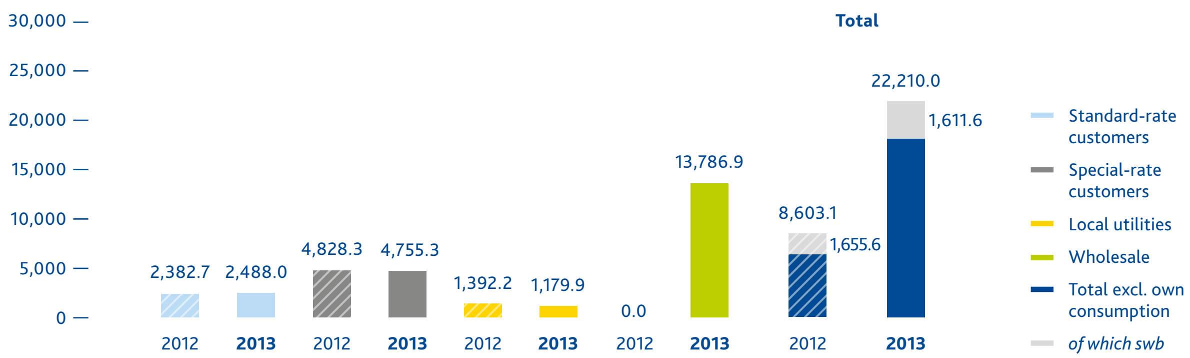
Overview of Group business areas for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2013[1]

EUR million	Generation	Infrastructure	Sales and Trading	International and IT	Central Divisions / Consolidation	Group
Business area sales	456.0	1,344.5	3,410.3	542.8	-1,091.5	4,662.1
EBITDA	91.7	335.3	136.2	28.1	21.0	612.3
EBIT	49.4	239.9	48.7	14.0	7.9	359.9
Expenditure for investments	181.5	62.9	32.4	10.0	-15.3	271.5
Average number of employees	777	2,532	2,575	2,377	891	9,152

[1] Figures for the previous year are not available as a result of the new segment structure.

Sales and Trading: Electricity sales by customer group in the first half of 2013

(in million kWh)



Sales and Trading business area

In the first half of 2013, consolidated sales of electricity in the EWE Group (domestic) came to 22,210.0 million kWh, not including internal consumption. 25,446.2 million kWh were sold to gas customers. The sold quantities include the amounts of energy traded by EWE TRADING.

Sales in the first half of the year came to Euro 3,410.3 million and comprised the following:

Electricity:	Euro 1,825.4 million
Gas:	Euro 1,187.4 million
Telecommunications:	Euro 221.7 million
Other:	Euro 175.8 million

Capital expenditure in this business area came to Euro 32.4 million, with around two thirds of this attributable to sales and a third attributable to the Telecommunications business area.

International and IT business area

This business area includes the business units in Turkey and Poland as well as the Information Technology division.

Sales in the first half of the year, which amounted to Euro 542.8 million, comprise the following:

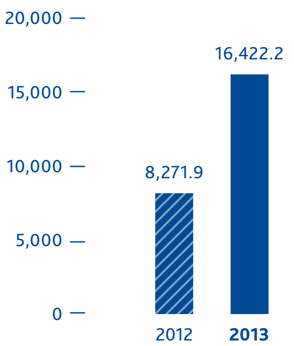
Gas:	Euro 456.7 million
IT:	Euro 85.9 million
Other:	Euro 0.2 million

The EBIT of Euro 14.0 million in this business area was generated mainly by way of the Turkey business unit.

Capital expenditure in this business area came to Euro 10.0 million in the reporting period.

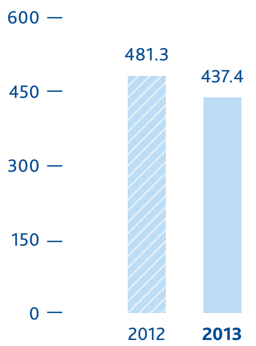
Turkey: Sales trends for natural gas in first half of 2013

(in million kWh)



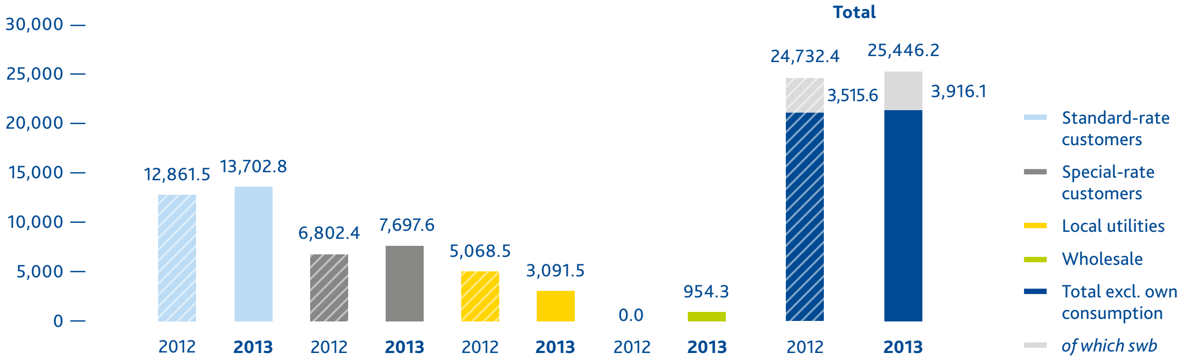
Poland: Sales trends for natural gas in first half of 2013

(in million kWh)



Sales and Trading: Gas sales by customer group in the first half of 2013

(in million kWh)



Corporate Centre / Consolidation business area

The Corporate Centre / Consolidation business area only generates minor sales of its own.

Employees

The number of employees shown above includes all current personnel, both full and part-time, trainees and assistants. In the first half of 2013 the EWE Group employed an average of 9,152 staff. The mild growth of 1.4 per cent as against the same period of the previous year is mainly attributable to the Turkey and IT business units. This was countered by changes in the number of employees in telecommunications.

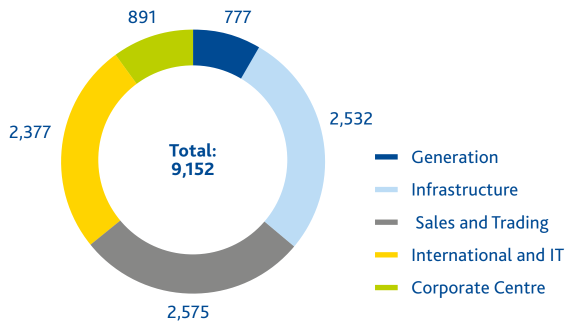
The number of employees in the Corporate Centre / Consolidation business area was 891. Of these, 417 were employed by EWE AG and 474 by swb (swb AG and swb Messung und Abrechnung).

In the Generation business area, an average of 777 people were employed in the first half of the year, of which 521 were at swb Erzeugung, 114 at swb Entsorgung, 98 at EWE GASSPEICHER and 44 at the various companies for renewable energies.

The average number of employees in the Infrastructure business area in the first half of the year was 2,532.

The number of employees in the Sales and Trading business area was 2,575. Of these, 1,479 were employed in telecommunications, 1,062 in energy sales, and 34 at EWE TRADING GmbH, an energy trading company allocated to this business area.

Group employees by business area in first half of 2013



The International and IT business area employs 2,377, of which 1,643 were in IT and 734 were in Turkey and Poland.

Supplementary report

In July 2013, EWE disposed of a majority of its activities in the fields of gas exploration and production. Its interests in the gas fields located on the Dutch continental shelf are being acquired by a Dutch oil and gas producer. The transaction is expected to be completed over the course of the year. As part of a strategic focus, EWE has decided to divest its exploration business. The disposal of further interests in this area is planned.

Risk report

Basic risk management policy

Structure and core elements of the risk management system

The early identification and active, pre-emptive management of potential risks are of crucial importance for the lasting successful development of the EWE Group. The standardised planning and controlling process at Group level forms the integral basis of the Group-wide risk management system. The internal control system and the risk management system are employed consistently within the EWE Group in terms of methodology and execution through the use of a core risk management approach.

Its principal organisational element is Group Risk Management, whose main task is the further development and coordination of the integrated risk management system on the basis of guidelines applicable throughout the Group as well as risk reporting to the Risk Committee, which meets on a regular basis, to the Board of Management and to supervisory bodies. Responsibility for establishing risk guidelines for the EWE Group lies with the Risk Committee.

The Group's energy trading activities are subject to special risk guidelines, which are used to set up a trading framework reflecting the Group's specific corporate goals, particularly relating to supervision and the separation of functions.

Early recognition process for risks

The risks are identified early at the level of the individual companies bearing responsibility for the risks in a regular and structured process while observing the relevant Group standards, evaluated in terms of potential damage and likelihood of occurrence, and reported to EWE AG's Group Risk Management team along with a list of appropriate measures and checks to manage and limit the risks. Regular reporting for the energy trading department is based on risk measurement instruments specially developed for this area.

The risks identified at the level of the individual companies are included in summarised reporting at Group level in accordance with their significance as measured by the key budget target figures. The data gathered in the regular, systematic risk early recognition process and urgent risk reports issued at short notice form the basis for an evaluation of the EWE Group's current and future risk situation. Regular reports based on this information and geared towards materiality are submitted to the Board of Management and the supervisory bodies.

Company-specific risks and opportunities

The risks which are currently most significant for the EWE Group and which can influence its development of business and therefore its assets, financial and earnings position are allocated to the risk areas of strategic risks, market price and margin risks, risks from ongoing business, liquidity and credit risks, risks from major projects and other risks. Please refer to the 2012 Group management report for more in-depth information on the integrated risk management system and on risk fields and opportunities.

Compared with the risk situation depicted in the Group management report as of year-end 2012, there have been no significant changes in the reporting period that would significantly influence the risk profile of the EWE Group. In overall terms, there are currently no discernible risks that might jeopardise the continued existence of the EWE Group.

Outlook

The Kiel Institute for the World Economy (IfW) expects a mild improvement in the indicators for the global economy, which give reason to expect somewhat more rapid growth in the global economy. However, the underlying momentum remains weak and prone to disruptions, for example as a result of the financial markets or rising commodity prices. The outlook continues to be dependent on future developments surrounding the crisis in the eurozone. The IfW expects moderate economic growth for the developed markets, while production in the emerging markets is only expected to see creeping growth. According to the institute's forecasts, global production on the whole is expected to grow 3.2 per cent this year. The IfW adjusted its expectations downwards slightly and now expects global gross domestic product to rise 3.8 per cent.

According to the estimates of the IfW, the German economy will pick up pace again over the course of 2013. Growth in gross domestic product of 0.5 per cent is expected for the year as a whole following 0.7 per cent in the previous year. For 2014 the institute expects the pace of growth to pick up slightly, provided that there are no new setbacks caused by the eurozone crisis.

In its spring outlook, the International Monetary Fund has forecast growth in Turkey's gross domestic product of 3.4 per cent for the current year. For 2014, a rise of 3.7 per cent is presumed, driven by the anticipated recovery of foreign demand.

In Poland, weak demand from the eurozone, a restrictive financial policy and moves towards consolidation in the private sector are slowing economic development. As a result, the IMF is expecting gross domestic product for 2013 to rise 1.3 per cent, with somewhat larger growth in excess of 2.2 per cent to be seen in 2014.

Anticipated earnings development

In the first half of 2013, the EWE Group consistently and successfully continued with the measures introduced in relation to the “15plus” project to improve competitiveness and realign the company as the energy turnaround takes hold. It is expected that this will have a positive effect in combination with other cost savings in the coming years. We expect to see a moderate increase in Group sales of around 5 per cent in 2013 and have set our sights on achieving a similar EBIT to that of the 2012 financial year.

Oldenburg, Germany, 6 August 2013

Board of Management

Dr. Werner Brinker

Nikolaus Behr

Matthias Brückmann

Dr. Torsten Köhne

Dr. Heiko Sanders

Consolidated interim financial statements

1 January to 30 June 2013

Income statement for the EWE Group

for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2013

EUR million	Note	01.01.–30.06.2013	01.01.–30.06.2012
Sales		**4,887.5**	**4,458.9**
Electricity and energy taxes		-225.4	-231.9
Sales (without electricity and energy tax)		**4,662.1**	**4,227.0**
Changes in inventories		3.3	-1.8
Other own work capitalised		32.4	28.6
Other operating income	4	109.8	156.4
Cost of materials and services		-3,664.7	-3,280.5
Personnel expenses		-320.2	-311.2
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		-252.4	-207.3
Other operating expenses	5	-262.6	-334.3
Result of investments accounted for under the equity method	6	66.3	28.5
Other investment income	7	-15.3	4.3
Result from financial instruments		1.2	-0.1
EBIT [1]		**359.9**	**309.6**
Interest income		8.6	13.8
Interest expense		-106.4	-108.7
Profit before tax		**262.1**	**214.7**
Income taxes	8	-93.1	-47.0
Result for the period		**169.0**	**167.7**
Of this:			
Attributable to the parent company		167.8	166.1
Attributable to minority interests		1.2	1.6
		169.0	**167.7**

[1] Earnings before interest and taxes

Statement of comprehensive income for the EWE Group

for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2013

EUR million	Note	01.01.–30.06.2013	01.01.–30.06.2012
Result for the period		**169.0**	**167.7**
Actuarial gains and losses from defined-benefit pension commitments and similar obligations		-3.4	-144.4
Deferred taxes on pensions		1.1	43.8
Total income and expenses recognised directly in equity with no future reclassification affecting result		**-2.3**	**-100.6**
Adjustment item for translation differences from foreign subsidiaries		-17.1	12.7
Cash flow hedges	12	-51.0	-22.4
Deferred taxes on reserve for cash flow hedges		16.0	7.0
Market value of available-for-sale financial instruments		-1.3	0.2
Share of other income from financial investments accounted for under the equity method		6.4	-7.1
Total income and expenses recognised directly in equity with future reclassification affecting result		**-47.0**	**-9.6**
Other comprehensive income after taxes		**-49.3**	**-110.2**
Comprehensive income after taxes		**119.7**	**57.5**
Of this:			
Attributable to the parent company		120.5	54.0
Attributable to minority interests		-0.8	3.5
		119.7	**57.5**

Balance sheet for the EWE Group

as of 30 June 2013

Assets

EUR million	Note	30.06.2013	31.12.2012
Non-current assets			
Intangible assets		1,031.5	1,057.1
Property, plant and equipment		5,269.9	5,276.5
Investment property		19.9	22.9
Investments accounted for under the equity method		942.4	893.4
Other financial assets	12	225.2	213.1
Income tax receivables		6.7	6.7
Other non-financial assets		3.7	3.1
Deferred taxes		67.5	91.3
		7,566.8	**7,564.1**
Current assets			
Inventories		247.5	322.9
Trade receivables	12	1,231.0	1,123.3
Other financial receivables and assets	12	537.3	428.6
Income tax receivables		19.6	8.0
Other non-financial receivables and assets		155.7	175.9
Cash and cash equivalents	11, 12	715.1	846.6
		2,906.2	**2,905.3**
Non-current assets held for sale		29.9	–
		2,936.1	**2,905.3**
Total assets		**10,502.9**	**10,469.4**

Equity and liabilities

EUR million	Note	30.06.2013	31.12.2012
Shareholders' equity			
Subscribed capital		243.0	243.0
Capital reserve		1,609.5	1,609.5
Accumulated income		838.2	758.4
Comprehensive other income		-204.2	-156.9
Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company		**2,486.5**	**2,454.0**
Attributable to minority interests		12.2	13.3
		2,498.7	**2,467.3**
Non-current liabilities			
Construction subsidies		721.5	742.1
Provisions	10	1,784.4	1,762.8
Bonds	12	2,408.5	2,406.5
Liabilities to banks	12	692.6	658.6
Other financial liabilities	12	171.8	125.5
Income tax liabilities		15.2	14.6
Other non-financial liabilities		15.3	10.8
Deferred taxes		345.5	340.7
		6,154.8	**6,061.6**
Current liabilities			
Construction subsidies		53.2	53.1
Emissions rights		–	12.6
Provisions		133.9	125.4
Liabilities to banks	12	33.8	85.9
Trade payables	12	859.3	962.0
Other financial liabilities	12	569.3	533.5
Income tax liabilities		45.2	46.8
Other non-financial liabilities		138.0	121.2
		1,832.7	**1,940.5**
Liabilities related to held-for-sale assets		16.7	–
		1,849.4	**1,940.5**
Total equity and liabilities		**10,502.9**	**10,469.4**

Statement of changes in shareholders' equity for the EWE Group

for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2013

EUR million	Subscribed capital of the EWE Group	Capital reserve of the EWE Group	Accumulated income	
				Revaluation reserve as per IFRS 3
As of 31.12.2011	**243.0**	**1,609.5**	**709.9**	**74.5**
Result for the period			166.1	
Other comprehensive income				
Total result				
Dividend payments			-88.0	
As of 30.6.2012	**243.0**	**1,609.5**	**788.0**	**74.5**
As of 31.12.2012	**243.0**	**1,609.5**	**758.4**	**74.5**
Result for the period			167.8	
Other comprehensive income				
Total result				
Dividend payments			-88.0	
As of 30.6.2013	**243.0**	**1,609.5**	**838.2**	**74.5**

COMPREHENSIVE OTHER INCOME					**Equity attributable to shareholders of the parent company**	**Attributable to minority interests**	**Shareholders' equity**
Reserve for cash flow hedge	Reserve for available-for-sale financial instruments	Difference from currency translation	Valuation of pension obligations	Change from the equity valuation without effect on valuation			
18.1	**-0.1**	**-54.9**	**-56.9**	**-0.2**	**2,542.9**	**13.8**	**2,556.7**
					166.1	1.6	167.7
-15.4	0.2	10.8	-100.6	-7.1	-112.1	1.9	-110.2
					54.0	**3.5**	**57.5**
					-88.0	-0.4	-88.4
2.7	**0.1**	**-44.1**	**-157.5**	**-7.3**	**2,508.9**	**16.9**	**2,525.8**
-2.5	**16.9**	**-42.1**	**-195.3**	**-8.4**	**2,454.0**	**13.3**	**2,467.3**
					167.8	1.2	169.0
-35.0	-1.3	-15.1	-2.3	6.4	-47.3	-2.0	-49.3
					120.5	**-0.8**	**119.7**
					-88.0	-0.2	-88.2
-37.5	**15.6**	**-57.2**	**-197.6**	**-2.0**	**2,486.5**	**12.2**	**2,498.7**

Cash flow statement for the EWE Group

for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2013 / Source of funds (+), use of funds (-)

EUR million	See Notes, Note 11	01.01.–30.06.2013	01.01.–30.06.2012
EBIT [1]		**359.9**	**309.6**
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment		252.4	207.3
Reversal of construction subsidies		-30.2	-27.7
Interest paid		-24.4	-25.0
Interest received		8.6	12.1
Income tax payments / rebates		-60.5	7.7
Net gain / loss on disposal of non-current assets		4.5	-0.2
Non-cash changes in provisions		52.0	20.1
Income / loss from companies accounted for under the equity method		-42.8	-19.4
Net non-cash gain / loss from derivative financial instruments		-7.2	39.3
Other non-cash income and expenses		-0.3	11.9
Changes in inventories		75.2	-29.5
Changes in receivables and other assets		-211.4	-110.2
Changes in liabilities		-196.7	-56.5
Cash flow from operating activities		**179.1**	**339.5**
Construction subsidies received		20.2	20.7
Proceeds from disposal of intangible assets		–	0.4
Expenditure for investments in intangible assets		-4.1	-4.2
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		35.7	5.7
Expenditure for investments in property, plant and equipment		-251.9	-215.9
Proceeds from disposal of financial assets		10.1	214.6
Expenditure for investment in financial assets		-15.5	-11.1
Cash flow from investing activities		**-205.5**	**10.2**
Dividend payments to shareholders of the parent company and minority shareholders		-88.2	-88.4
Proceeds from / payments made relating to debt instruments (net)		-10.9	139.4
Other net cash flow from / for financing activities		0.6	3.3
Cash flow from financing activities		**-98.5**	**54.3**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		-124.9	404.0
Change in cash and cash equivalents due to changes in exchange rates and in the group of consolidated companies		-6.0	4.8
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period		848.2	262.9
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period		**717.3**	**671.7**

[1] Earnings before interest and taxes

Notes to the abridged interim consolidated financial statements for EWE

1. Information about the company

EWE Aktiengesellschaft (hereafter EWE AG) with registered offices in 26122 Oldenburg (Germany), Tirpitzstrasse 39, is the parent company of the EWE Group.

These abridged interim consolidated financial statements for the first half-year 2013 were approved by the Board of Management for presentation to the Supervisory Board on 6 August 2013.

The abridged interim consolidated financial statements and the Group interim management report have been subject to an accounting review.

2. Principles of preparing the financial statements and accounting methods

The abridged interim consolidated financial statements for the first half-year 2013 have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as applicable in the EU. As per IAS 34, these do not include all the information and disclosures required for year-end consolidated financial statements and should therefore be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2012.

The manner in which certain circumstances have been reported has been subjected to minor changes. The corresponding information from the previous year has been adjusted.

Rounding in the interim report may result in minor variations in totals and percentages.

Main accounting methods

For the preparation of the abridged interim consolidated financial statements the accounting methods used to prepare the consolidated financial statements as of 31 December 2012 have been applied unchanged. The following standards and interpretations, which are mandatory for the first time, are the only exception:

IAS 1 Presentation of Financial Statements – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income: The amendments to IAS 1 change the grouping of items presented in other comprehensive income. Items that could be reclassified (or 'recycled') to profit or loss at a future point in time are to be presented separately from items that will not be reclassified. The amendment affects the presentation of the statement of comprehensive income only and therefore has no impact on the Group's earnings, assets or financial position.

IAS 19 Employee Benefits (amendment):
The IASB has issued comprehensive amendments to IAS 19. These range from fundamental changes affecting the concept of expected returns on plan assets and the removal of the corridor method to simple clarifications and re-wording. As the EWE Group recognises actuarial gains and losses in other comprehensive income, this amendment has no effect on the EWE Group's consolidated financial statements. The changes to the definition of benefits derived from termination of an employment contract did not significantly affect the accounting of the supplementary amounts granted under phased early retirement agreements.

Amendments to IAS 32 and IFRS 7 – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities:
These standards have been revised with respect to the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities. The results have been published in the form of amendments to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" and IFRS 7 "Financial Instruments: Disclosures". The principles behind the requirements laid out in IAS 32 regarding offsetting have been retained and have merely been made more specific by providing additional guidelines on their application. The expanded guidelines are effective retroactively for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. However, the disclosure obligations added to IFRS 7 with respect to certain offsetting agreements are new. The obligation to disclose applies regardless of whether the offsetting agreement has actually resulted in the affected financial assets and liabilities being offset. It is necessary not only to describe the qualitative aspects of the offsetting rights but also to address the quantitative specifics. The information can be summarised either on the basis of the type of financial instrument or on the basis of the type of transaction. The changes did not have any significant impact on the EWE Group's earnings, assets or financial position. However, the changes did necessitate additional comments in the Notes.

IFRS 13 Fair Value Measurement:
This standard establishes uniform guidelines for fair value measurements. However, the scope of the standard does not cover the question of when assets and liabilities have to be, or can be, valued at fair value. Rather, IFRS 13 provides guidelines on how fair value is to be appropriately calculated under IFRS insofar as such valuation is required or allowed. Its first-time application necessitates the inclusion of additional comments in the Notes regarding fair value measurement.

IFRIC 20 Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine:
The sole purpose of IFRIC 20 is to govern the accounting of stripping costs incurred over the course of the production phase in a surface mine. This standard has no effect on the consolidated financial statements of the EWE Group.

Improvements to IFRS (2009–2011):
In May 2012, the IASB published a collection of amendments to various International Financial Reporting Standards. These amendments were essentially clarifications and have no significant effect on the consolidated financial statements of the EWE Group.

Group of consolidated companies

The consolidated financial statements include EWE AG as well as all significant domestic and foreign subsidiaries controlled directly or indirectly by EWE AG. Significant associated companies are recorded using the equity method.

The following table shows the group of consolidated companies:

Type of consolidation and number	30.06.2013	31.12.2012	30.06.2012
Fully consolidated companies	48	46	45
Companies accounted for under the equity method	10	10	9

The increase in the number of fully consolidated companies is the result of reorganisation within the Group.

Consolidation takes place on the basis of the interim financial statements for EWE AG and the financial statements of the consolidated companies as of 30 June 2013, which are prepared using uniform accounting principles.

3. Segment information

The segments in the EWE Group are determined in accordance with internal reporting approaches. This is referred to as the "management approach". A change to the Group's internal organisational structure in the 2013 financial year led to a change in the composition of the Group's reportable business areas. In order to ideally meet the expectations imposed upon a multi-service company within the context of the energy turnaround, future reporting will be performed on a per-business area basis in line with the value chain.

EWE's new business areas are as follows:

- Generation
- Infrastructure
- Sales and Trading
- International and IT
- Corporate Centre / Consolidation

The 'Generation' business area will combine conventional generation and renewable energies with disposal and gas storage.

The 'Infrastructure' business area encompasses not only the electricity grid, natural gas grid and telecommunications networks but also the water and wastewater business and real estate holdings.

The energy and telecommunications sales operations have been combined with the Energy Trading division to form the business area 'Sales and Trading'.

All other business areas have been combined in accordance with IFRS 8.16 and disclosed as the 'International and IT' business area. This includes the business units in Turkey and Poland as well as the Information Technology division.

The Corporate Centre / Consolidation business area is responsible for the head office functions of EWE AG as a holding company as well as EWE AG's direct shareholdings and Group-wide consolidation. The shares held in VNG and measured using the equity method are also reported in this business area.

The figures for the previous year were not adjusted. In accordance with IFRS 8.30, segment information for the current period is disclosed on both the old basis and the new basis of segmentation.

Segment information for the EWE Group for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2013[1]

EUR million	Generation	Infrastructure	Sales and Trading	International and IT
Sales				
External sales	192.2	833.8	3,138.8	496.1
Inter-segment sales	263.8	510.7	271.5	46.7
Total sales	**456.0**	**1,344.5**	**3,410.3**	**542.8**
Result				
Segment earnings (EBIT)	49.4	239.9	48.7	14.0
Interest income				
Interest expense				
Result before tax (EBT) for the period				
Income taxes				
Result for the period				
Segment assets	**2,385.7**	**3,779.2**	**2,521.6**	**616.8**

[1] Figures for the previous year are not available as a result of the new segment structure

Segment information for the EWE Group

EUR million	EWE Energy		swb	
	01.01. – 30.06.2013	01.01. – 30.06.2012	**01.01. – 30.06.2013**	01.01. – 30.06.2012
Sales				
External sales	3,177.7	3,126.1	768.2	604.4
Inter-segment sales	220.0	73.5	70.3	26.9
Total sales	**3,397.8**	**3,199.6**	**838.4**	**631.3**
Result				
Segment earnings (EBIT)	275.6	237.1	42.7	59.9
Interest income				
Interest expense				
Result before tax (EBT) for the period				
Income taxes				
Result for the period				
Segment assets	**5,299.0**	**4,822.7**	**2,727.1**	**2,633.8**

	Corporate Centre / Consolidation	Group
	1.2	4,662.1
	-1,092.7	
	-1,091.5	**4,662.1**
	7.9	359.9
		8.6
		-106.4
		262.1
		-93.1
		169.0
	-118.8	**9,184.5**

	New Markets and ICT		Corporate Centre / Consolidation		Group	
	01.01. – 30.06.2013	01.01. – 30.06.2012	**01.01. – 30.06.2013**	01.01. – 30.06.2012	**01.01. – 30.06.2013**	01.01. – 30.06.2012
	713.0	496.0	3.2	0.5	4,662.1	4,227.0
	50.8	48.6	-341.1	-149.0		
	763.8	**544.6**	**-337.9**	**-148.5**	**4,662.1**	**4,227.0**
	20.8	6.0	20.8	6.6	359.9	309.6
					8.6	13.8
					-106.4	-108.7
					262.1	**214.7**
					-93.1	-47.0
					169.0	**167.7**
	954.4	**960.5**	**204.0**	**554.0**	**9,184.5**	**8,971.0**

4. Other operating income

The drop in other operating income compared to the previous year is the result in particular of reduced income from derivative financial instruments and the reversal of provisions.

5. Other operating expenses

The decrease in other operating expenses compared with the same period a year ago was primarily caused by derivative financial instruments.

6. Result of investments accounted for under the equity method

The result of investments accounted for under the equity method principally relates to the shareholding in VNG – Verbundnetz Gas Aktiengesellschaft, Leipzig.

7. Other investment income

Other investment income includes expenditure of Euro 22 million (previous year: Euro 0.0 million) incurred through the disposal of shares in non-consolidated shareholdings.

8. Income taxes

An analysis of deferred tax assets was performed as part of a strategic review. The reported value of the deferred taxes was reduced by Euro 36.0 million as a result. The realisation of these deferred taxes was, for the most part, no longer likely.

9. Dividend decided upon and paid

On 29 April 2013, the EWE AG Annual General Meeting resolved to distribute the proposed dividend for the financial year 2012, amounting to Euro 88,000,534.08 (Euro 362.16 for each nominal Euro 1,000.00 of share capital amounting to Euro 242,988,000.00), to the shareholders. The dividend was paid to shareholders in the first half of the year.

10. Pension provisions

The provisions for pensions and similar obligations bear interest at a rate of 3.50 per cent (31.12.2012: 3.50 per cent).

11. Cash flow statement

Cash and cash equivalents consist of the balance sheet item cash and cash equivalents, amounting to Euro 715.1 million (30.6.2012: Euro 670.0 million), and cash pool receivables of Euro 2.2 million (30.6.2012: Euro 1.7 million).

The proceeds from the disposal of financial assets in the same period of the previous year are primarily the result of the disposal of the shares in Stadtwerke Bielefeld GmbH, Bielefeld.

12. Additional disclosures on financial instruments

The carrying amounts and fair value amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities are shown below. Fair value is measured solely on a recurring basis.

Carrying amounts, basis of recognition and fair values according to measurement categories

EUR million	Valuation category under IAS 39	Carrying amount 30.06.2013	BASIS OF RECOGNITION UNDER IAS 39				Fair value 30.06.2013
			Amortised acquisition costs	Acquisition costs	Fair value without effect on profit and loss	Fair value through profit and loss	
Assets							
Other non-current assets							
Loans and receivables	LaR	70.2	70.2				70.3
Shares	AfS	101.3		51.0	50.3		101.3
Trade receivables	LaR	1,231.0	1,231.0				1,231.0
Other receivables and assets							
Securities	AfS	146.2			146.2		146.2
Other financial assets	LaR	229.6	229.6				229.6
Securities	FAHfT	11.2				11.2	11.2
Cash and cash equivalents	LaR	715.1	715.1				715.1
Derivatives							
outside hedging relationships	FAHfT	48.3				48.3	48.3
in a hedging relationship	n.a.	155.7			155.4	0.3	155.7
Equity and liabilities							
Bonds	FLAC	2,408.5	2,408.5				2,720.5
Liabilities to banks	FLAC	726.4	726.4				779.4
Trade payables	FLAC	859.3	859.3				859.3
Other liabilities	FLAC	383.9	383.9				383.8
Derivatives							
outside hedging relationships	FLHfT	83.4				83.4	83.4
in a hedging relationship	n.a.	273.8			271.1	2.7	273.8
of which aggregated by measurement category under IAS 39:							
Loans and receivables (LaR)		2,245.9	2,245.9				2,246.0
Available-for-sale financial assets (AfS)		247.5		51.0	196.5		247.5
Financial assets held for trading (FAHfT)		59.5				59.5	59.5
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (FLAC)		4,378.1	4,378.1				4,743.0
Financial liabilities held for trading (FLHfT)		83.4				83.4	83.4

Carrying amounts, basis of recognition and fair values according to measurement categories

EUR million	Valuation category under IAS 39	Carrying amount 31.12.2012	BASIS OF RECOGNITION UNDER IAS 39				Fair value 31.12.2012
			Amortised acquisition costs	Acquisition costs	Fair value without effect on profit and loss	Fair value through profit and loss	
Assets							
Other non-current assets							
Loans and receivables	LaR	77.5	77.5				82.8
Shares	AfS	110.6		60.3	50.3		110.6
Trade receivables	LaR	1,123.3	1,123.3				1,123.3
Other receivables and assets							
Securities	AfS	63.8			63.8		63.8
Other financial assets	LaR	202.2	202.2				202.2
Securities	FAHfT	5.8				5.8	5.8
Cash and cash equivalents	LaR	846.6	846.6				846.6
Derivatives							
outside hedging relationships	FAHfT	175.3				175.3	175.3
in a hedging relationship	n.a.	6.6			6.6		6.6
Equity and liabilities							
Bonds	FLAC	2,406.5	2,406.5				2,773.1
Liabilities to banks	FLAC	744.5	744.5				811.9
Trade payables	FLAC	962.0	962.0				962.0
Other liabilities	FLAC	367.9	367.9				367.9
Derivatives							
outside hedging relationships	FLHfT	232.6				232.6	232.6
in a hedging relationship	n.a.	58.5			58.5		58.5
of which aggregated by measurement category under IAS 39:							
Loans and receivables (LaR)		2,249.6	2,249.6				2,254.9
Available-for-sale financial assets (AfS)		174.4		60.3	114.1		174.4
Financial assets held for trading (FAHfT)		181.1				181.1	181.1
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost (FLAC)		4,480.9	4,480.9				4,914.9
Financial liabilities held for trading (FLHfT)		232.6				232.6	232.6

The use of hedge accounting was expanded to encompass electricity transactions in the first half of 2013.

The fair value is the price that would be obtained or paid upon disposal of an asset or upon transfer of a liability within the context of an ordinary transaction between market participants as at the measurement date.

Available-for-sale financial assets concern securities and non-consolidated shareholdings that are not traded on an active market. The fair value of unlisted equity instruments is generally calculated using the discounted cash flow method. Unlisted equity instruments whose fair value could not be reliably measured due to a lack of sufficiently recent plan data are measured at cost. There was no intention to dispose of these instruments as of the balance sheet date.

Trade receivables, other receivables and assets as well as cash and cash equivalents have short residual maturities. Their carrying amounts on the reporting date are therefore generally equal to fair value. The maximum default risk is the carrying amount of the assets recognised in the balance sheet.

The fair values of derivative financial instruments are dependent on movements in the underlying market factors. The relevant fair values are measured and monitored at regular intervals.

These derivative instruments are governed by conventional offsetting agreements. Derivative transactions are generally conducted on the basis of standard agreements which enable the netting of all outstanding transactions with transaction partners.

Interest rate swaps as well as currency futures contracts and options are valued using conventional market valuation methods with maximum consideration given to observable data such as currency stop and futures rates as well as yield curves.

Listings on active markets are used as a reference for the valuation of commodity derivatives. If there are no listings available, for example because the market is not liquid enough, the fair values are calculated on the basis of recognised valuation models. When available, trades that are identical to stock exchange transactions on the over-the-counter market are rated based on the published closing rates of that stock exchange. The fair values of products not traded on stock exchanges are determined on the basis of publicly available broker quotes, assuming they are available. If they are not, generally accepted valuation methods for which internal data is acquired are applied instead. The risk of default is established. These derivative instruments are governed by conventional offsetting agreements. Deals conducted as part of commodity transactions are generally subject to EFET agreements (European Federation of Energy Traders). Risks of default calculated on a per-portfolio basis are referred to in this case. Any netting agreements will be reflected in the calculation of the risk of default.

The fair value of publicly listed bonds is equal to the nominal amount multiplied by the quoted price on the reporting date.

The fair value of other fixed-rate bonds not traded on stock exchanges or fixed-rate liabilities to banks is determined as the present value of debt-related payments based on the relevant interest rate curve. With floating-rate liabilities to banks, it is assumed that the carrying amount will fundamentally correspond to the fair value due to the regularity of adjustments made to the interest rates on the basis of current market parameters.

Trade payables and other liabilities mostly have short maturities and the carrying amounts are therefore generally equivalent to fair value.

The following table allocates financial instruments measured at fair value to the three levels of the fair-value hierarchy:

EUR million	30.06.2013			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Financial assets held at fair value				
Shares			50.3	50.3
Securities	157.4			157.4
Derivative financial instruments		204.0		204.0
Total	**157.4**	**204.0**	**50.3**	**411.7**
Financial liabilities held at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments		350.1	7.1	357.2

EUR million	31.12.2012			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	**Total**
Financial assets held at fair value				
Shares			50.3	50.3
Securities	69.6			69.6
Derivative financial instruments		181.9		181.9
Total	**69.6**	**181.9**	**50.3**	**301.8**
Financial liabilities held at fair value				
Derivative financial instruments		285.3	5.8	291.1

These fair value hierarchy levels are described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) on active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2: Information other than quoted market prices that is observable directly (e.g. prices) or indirectly (e.g. derived from prices)

Level 3: Information on assets or liabilities that is not based on observable market data

At the end of any reporting period, a review is conducted to determine if there is reason to reclassify instruments into or out of a valuation level. During the reporting period to 30 June 2013, there were no reclassifications between fair value measurements in levels 1 and 2, nor were there no reclassifications into or out of fair value measurements in level 3.

The following table gives an overview of financial instruments allocated to fair value level 3:

EUR million	Shares (Assets)	Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)
As of 1.1.2013	**50.3**	**5.8**
Other operating income in income statement		5.8
Other operating expenses in income statement		7.1
As of 30.6.2013	**50.3**	**7.1**

EUR million	Shares (Assets)	Derivative financial instruments (liabilities)
As of 1.1.2012	**35.3**	**1.4**
Other operating expenses in income statement		4.4
Other comprehensive income (market value of available-for-sale financial instruments)	15.0	
As of 31.12.2012	**50.3**	**5.8**

Level 3 derivative financial instruments as of 30 June 2013 include gas procurement contracts which also concern trading periods for which there are still no active markets. This affects oil price-linked gas procurement contracts in particular, the valuation of which is partly dependent on future changes in wholesale market prices for gas and oil. When gas prices rise or oil prices fall, and other factors remain the same, the market price of these contracts rises.

13. Related party disclosures

Transactions with companies included in the interim consolidated financial statements are eliminated as part of consolidation. The following table shows the total value of transactions with related companies in the first half-year of 2013 and 2012 and the outstanding balances of transactions with related companies as of 30 June 2013 and 31 December 2012:

EUR million		Disposals to related companies	Acquisitions from related companies	Receivables from related companies	Liabilities towards related companies
Shareholders of / investors in EWE AG	2013	47.5	47.5	2.4	2.7
	2012	46.2	55.1	1.0	0.7
Associated companies accounted for under the equity method and companies accounted for under IFRS 5	2013	114.7	127.4	15.9	15.9
	2012	14.3	12.8	19.3	9.1

The members of Ems-Weser-Elbe Versorgungs- und Entsorgungsverband are the local authorities and municipalities in our supply area between the rivers Ems, Weser and Elbe. They are supplied with electricity, gas, and telecommunications and information services on standard market terms.

The EWE Group concluded no significant transactions with related individuals. The supply of electricity, natural gas and telecommunications services to related parties takes place on arm's length terms.

Information on the Boards of EWE AG

Supervisory Board

Dr. Stephan-Andreas Kaulvers	Chief Executive Officer Chairman of the Board of Management of Bremer Landesbank, Bremen
Rainer Janßen	First Deputy Chairperson Chairperson of Central Works Council, EWE AG, Varel
Dr. Frank Mastiaux	Second Deputy Chairperson Chairman of the Board of Management of EnBW AG, Düsseldorf
Hans Eveslage	Third Deputy Chairperson District Administrator of Cloppenburg, Barßel
Bernhard Bramlage	Fourth Deputy Chairperson District Administrator of district of Leer, Leer
Wolfgang Behnke	Systems Integrator of EWE AG, Osterholz-Scharmbeck
Uwe Borck	ver.di Regional Department Director, Königs Wusterhausen, until 29.4.2013
Claus Christ	Technical Supervisor of EWE NETZ GmbH, Remels, until 29.4.2013
Eckhard Dibke	Electrician, swb Netze Bremerhaven GmbH & Co. KG, Langen, since 29.4.2013
Carsten Hahn	Administrator, EWE NETZ GmbH, Osterholz-Scharmbeck, until 29.4.2013
Gregor Heller	Customer advisor, EWE VERTRIEB GmbH, Haselünne
Jürgen Humer	ver.di District Manager, Verden an der Aller, since 29.4.2013
Aloys Kiepe	ver.di District Trade Secretary, Emden
Sigrid Leidereiter	ver.di District Trade Secretary, Bremen, until 29.4.2013
Peter Marrek	Chairman of the Group Works Council of swb AG, Wilhelmshaven, since 29.4.2013
Peter Meiwald	Member of Parliament in the Ammerland District Council, Westerstede-Moorburg
Johann Pachole	Management Consultant BTC AG, Wiesbaden, since 29.4.2013
Immo Schlepper	ver.di regional trade union secretary, Oldenburg, since 29.4.2013
Ulrike Schlieper	Political party chairwoman on the Friesland District Council, Sande
Alwin Schlörmann	Director of EWE Business Region Oldenburg / Varel, Bad Zwischenahn, until 29.4.2013
Heiner Schönecke	Member of the State Parliament of Lower Saxony, Neu Wulmstorf
Prof. Dr. Gerd Schwandner	Mayor of the City of Oldenburg, Oldenburg
Dierk Schwarting	Technical Supervisor of EWE NETZ GmbH, Ganderkesee, until 29.4.2013
Thomas Windgassen	Director of the Business Region Cuxhaven–Delmenhorst, EWE VERTRIEB GmbH, Cuxhaven, since 29.4.2013
Dr. Hans-Josef Zimmer	Member of the Board of Management of EnBW AG, Steinfeld (Rhineland-Palatinate)

Board of Management

Dr. Werner Brinker	Chief Executive Officer of EWE AG, Rastede
Nikolaus Behr	Member of the Board of Management of EWE AG, Human Resources, Oldenburg
Matthias Brückmann	Member of the Board of Management of EWE AG, Sales, Rastede, since 1.7.2013
Dr. Torsten Köhne	Member of the Board of Management of EWE AG, Generation, Bremen
Dr. Heiko Sanders	Member of the Board of Management of EWE AG, Finance, Wiesmoor
Dr. Willem Schoeber	Member of the Board of Management of EWE AG, International, Bremen, until 31.5.2013

14. Events after the reporting date

There were no significant events after the reporting date.

Oldenburg, Germany, 6 August 2013

Board of Management

Dr. Werner Brinker Nikolaus Behr Matthias Brückmann

Dr. Torsten Köhne Dr. Heiko Sanders

Confirmation by the legal representatives

We confirm that, to the best of our knowledge and in accordance with the applicable accounting standards for interim reports, the consolidated interim financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, financial and earnings position of the Group and that the Group interim management report presents the course of business, earnings and the Group's situation in a true and fair way and that the main risks and opportunities of the Group's expected future development are described.

Oldenburg, Germany, 6 August 2013

Board of Management

Dr. Werner Brinker Nikolaus Behr Matthias Brückmann

Dr. Torsten Köhne Dr. Heiko Sanders

Certificate of auditors' review

To EWE Aktiengesellschaft

We have carried out a review of the abridged interim consolidated financial statements – consisting of the income statement, statement of comprehensive income, balance sheet, statement of changes in shareholders' equity and cash flow statement as well as selected comments in the Notes to the abridged consolidated financial statements – and the interim Group management report of EWE Aktiengesellschaft, Oldenburg for the period 1 January 2013 to 30 June 2013, which are part of the half-year financial report as defined in Section 37w of the Securities Trading Act (WpHG). The preparation of the abridged interim consolidated financial statements in accordance with the IFRS for interim financial reporting as applicable in the EU and the interim Group management report in accordance with the provisions of the Securities Trading Act (WpHG) applicable to interim Group management reports is the responsibility of the company's Board of Management. Our responsibility is to issue a certificate on the abridged interim consolidated financial statements and the interim Group management report on the basis of our review.

We conducted our review of the abridged interim consolidated financial statements and the interim Group management report in accordance with generally accepted German standards for the auditors' review of financial statements as determined by the German Institute of Auditors (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer, IDW). These standards require that we plan and conduct the review such that after critical appraisal we can with a certain assurance exclude the possibility that the abridged interim consolidated financial statements do not comply with the IFRS for interim financial reporting as applicable in the EU in significant respects and that the interim Group management report does not comply with the provisions of the Securities Trading Act applicable to interim Group management reports. An auditors' review is essentially limited to questioning employees of the company and making analytical judgements and therefore does not offer the same level of assurance as an audit. As we were not appointed to carry out an audit, we cannot provide an auditors' report.

Based on our auditors' review, we have not become aware of any circumstances that would give us reason to believe that there are significant cases where the abridged interim consolidated financial statements do not comply with the IFRS for interim financial reporting as applicable in the EU or that there are significant cases where the interim Group management report does not comply with the provisions of the Securities Trading Act applicable to interim Group management reports.

Bremen, Germany, 7 August 2013

Ernst & Young GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Boelsems	Monsees
Auditor	Auditor

Calendar 2014

23 April 2014	Annual Report 2013 – Press conference
August 2014	Interim Report 2014

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Disclaimer

This interim report contains forward-looking statements based on assumptions and estimates by the management of EWE AG. Although company management believes that these assumptions and estimates are accurate, future developments and actual future results may differ considerably from these assumptions and estimates due to a wide variety of factors. These factors may include changes in the general economic situation, in the statutory and regulatory framework for Germany and the EU, and in the sector. EWE AG is neither liable for, nor guarantees that future developments and the actual results achieved in future will coincide with the assumptions and estimates made in this interim report. EWE AG neither intends nor assumes any obligation to update forward-looking statements to reflect events or developments after the date of this interim report.

This interim report also exists in German; in the event of any divergences, the German version of the interim report has precedence over the English version. Both language versions are available for download from *http://www.ewe.de.*

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