Financial Statements of the EnBW Group 2013

2013

EnBW

Financial statements

of the EnBW Group

Income statement

in € million[1]	Notes	2013	2012
Revenue including electricity and energy taxes		21,373.1	20,209.6
Electricity and energy taxes		-832.8	-885.2
Revenue	(1)	**20,540.3**	**19,324.4**
Changes in inventories		0.6	-26.6
Other own work capitalised		55.9	59.8
Other operating income	(2)	1,001.6	993.9
Cost of materials	(3)	-17,082.1	-15,288.6
Personnel expenses	(4)	-1,536.4	-1,585.2
Other operating expenses	(5)	-988.5	-1,170.5
EBITDA		**1,991.4**	**2,307.2**
Amortisation and depreciation	(6)	-971.0	-1,017.9
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)		**1,020.4**	**1,289.3**
Investment result	(7)	103.1	144.3
of which net profit/loss from entities accounted for using the equity method		(78.8)	(25.5)
of which other income from investments		(24.3)	(118.8)
Financial result	(8)	-953.6	-710.9
of which finance revenue		(358.0)	(395.9)
of which finance costs		(-1,311.6)	(-1,106.8)
Earnings before tax (EBT)		**169.9**	**722.7**
Income tax	(9)	-47.6	-177.1
Group net profit		**122.3**	**545.6**
of which profit/loss shares attributable to non-controlling interests		(71.3)	(61.4)
of which profit/loss shares attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG		(51.0)	(484.2)
EnBW AG shares outstanding (millions), weighted average		**270.855**	**257.265**
Earnings per share from Group net profit/loss (€)[2]	(26)	**0.19**	**1.88**

[1] Prior-year figures restated. Further disclosures are presented in the notes under "Changes in accounting policy" and "Restatement of prior-year figures".
[2] Diluted and basic; in relation to shares in profit/loss attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG.

Statement of comprehensive income

in € million[1]	2013	2012
Group net profit	**122.3**	**545.6**
Revaluation of pensions and similar obligations	31.0	-1,053.4
Income taxes on other comprehensive income	-7.9	305.1
Total of other comprehensive income and expenses without future reclassifications impacting earnings	**23.1**	**-748.3**
Difference from currency translation	-48.7	51.6
Cash flow hedge	-179.9	-309.6
Available-for-sale financial assets	36.3	169.9
Income taxes on other comprehensive income	58.3	77.0
Total comprehensive income and expenses with future reclassifications impacting earnings	**-134.0**	**-11.1**
Total comprehensive income	**11.4**	**-213.8**
of which profit/loss shares attributable to non-controlling interests	(54.3)	(64.8)
of which profit/loss shares attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG	(-42.9)	(-278.6)

[1] Prior-year figures restated. Further disclosures are presented in the notes under "Changes in accounting policy".

Balance sheet

in € million[1]	Notes	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	01/01/2012
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Intangible assets	(10)	1,840.8	1,926.7	2,004.2
Property, plant and equipment	(11)	13,924.4	13,782.5	13,791.5
Investment properties	(12)	77.0	81.5	77.3
Entities accounted for using the equity method	(13)	2,066.8	2,355.9	3,042.4
Other financial assets	(14)	6,399.9	6,058.7	5,442.8
Trade receivables	(15)	641.9	567.4	531.1
Income tax refund claims	(16)	12.9	17.1	19.2
Other non-current assets	(17)	277.2	298.5	312.2
Deferred taxes	(23)	257.8	48.3	38.1
		25,498.7	**25,136.6**	**25,258.8**
Current assets				
Inventories	(18)	1,353.9	1,285.9	955.1
Financial assets	(19)	750.3	785.6	1,011.0
Trade receivables	(15)	3,747.0	3,919.3	3,075.3
Income tax refund claims	(16)	343.1	169.4	164.1
Other current assets	(17)	1,936.0	2,204.5	2,279.3
Cash and cash equivalents	(20)	2,421.2	2,583.3	2,732.3
		10,551.5	**10,948.0**	**10,217.1**
Assets held for sale	(25)	90.3	681.1	209.9
		10,641.8	**11,629.1**	**10,427.0**
		36,140.5	**36,765.7**	**35,685.8**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity	(21)			
Equity holders of EnBW AG				
Subscribed capital		708.1	708.1	640.0
Capital reserve		774.2	774.2	22.2
Revenue reserves		4,378.9	4,559.1	4,278.8
Treasury shares		-204.1	-204.1	-204.1
Other comprehensive income		-791.8	-697.9	64.9
		4,865.3	**5,139.4**	**4,801.8**
Non-controlling interests		1,217.4	1,236.5	1,255.0
		6,082.7	**6,375.9**	**6,056.8**
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	(22)	12,448.4	12,258.5	10,851.0
Deferred taxes	(23)	953.7	998.8	1,465.3
Financial liabilities	(24)	5,547.4	5,563.9	6,222.9
Income tax liabilities	(24)	164.4	289.6	264.1
Other liabilities and subsidies	(24)	1,968.7	2,006.0	1,959.0
		21,082.6	**21,116.8**	**20,762.3**
Current liabilities				
Provisions	(22)	1,391.0	1,225.6	1,243.3
Financial liabilities	(24)	224.7	1,201.1	1,426.0
Trade payables	(24)	3,604.7	3,466.5	3,514.3
Income tax liabilities	(24)	417.6	254.2	200.5
Other liabilities and subsidies	(24)	3,304.6	3,125.0	2,482.0
		8,942.6	**9,272.4**	**8,866.1**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	(25)	32.6	0.6	0.6
		8,975.2	**9,273.0**	**8,866.7**
		36,140.5	**36,765.7**	**35,685.8**

[1] Prior-year figures restated. Further disclosures are presented in the notes under "Changes in accounting policy" and "Restatement of prior-year figures".

Cash flow statement

in € million[1, 2]	2013	2012
1. Operating activities		
EBITDA	1,991.4	2,307.2
Changes in provisions	41.3	-423.2
Gain/loss on disposal of non-current assets	-24.7	-6.5
Other non-cash expenses/income	-59.0	105.0
Change in assets and liabilities from operating activities	315.5	-915.1
Inventories	(-123.8)	(-393.4)
Net balance of trade receivables and payables	(191.4)	(-867.2)
Net balance of other assets and liabilities	(247.9)	(345.5)
Income tax paid	-356.0	-211.1
Cash flow from operating activities	**1,908.5**	**856.3**
2. Investing activities		
Capital expenditures on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	-1,047.6	-816.8
Cash received from disposals of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	171.7	89.8
Cash received from construction cost and investment subsidies	72.6	66.2
Cash paid for the acquisition of subsidiaries and entities accounted for using the equity method	-44.0	-38.8
Cash received from the sale of subsidiaries and entities accounted for using the equity method	14.0	258.1
Cash paid for investments in other financial assets	-1,187.2	-1,560.7
Cash received from the sale of other financial assets	1,077.3	1,176.9
Cash received/paid for investments in connection with short-term finance planning	14.0	204.8
Interest received	198.4	188.5
Dividends received	171.1	157.7
Cash flow from investing activities	**-559.7**	**-274.3**
3. Financing activities		
Interest paid for financing activities	-304.0	-335.9
Dividends paid	-310.8	-313.3
Cash paid for changes in ownership interest without loss of control	0.0	-1.1
Increase in financial liabilities	435.7	570.8
Repayment of financial liabilities	-1,330.6	-1,470.7
Capital increase	0.0	819.4
Cash flow from financing activities	**-1,509.7**	**-730.8**
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	**-160.9**	**-148.8**
Net foreign exchange difference	-1.2	-0.2
Change in cash and cash equivalents	**-162.1**	**-149.0**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	2,583.3	2,732.3
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	**2,421.2**	**2,583.3**

[1] Prior-year figures restated. Further disclosures are presented in the notes under "Changes in accounting policy".
[2] Further disclosures are presented under (33) "Notes to the cash flow statement".

Statement of changes in equity

in € million[1, 2]				Other comprehensive income[4]						
	Subscribed capital and capital reserve[3]	Revenue reserves	Treasury shares	Revaluation of pensions and similar obligations	Currency translation differences	Cash flow hedge	Available-for-sale financial assets	Equity holders of EnBW AG[4]	Non-controlling interests[4]	Total
As of: 01/01/2012[5]	**662.2**	**4,268.5**	**-204.1**	**0.0**	**-119.7**	**43.7**	**207.2**	**4,857.8**	**1,265.2**	**6,123.0**
Changes in accounting policy		10.3		-66.3				-56.0	-10.2	-66.2
As of: 01/01/2012 After changes in accounting policy	**662.2**	**4,278.8**	**-204.1**	**-66.3**	**-119.7**	**43.7**	**207.2**	**4,801.8**	**1,255.0**	**6,056.8**
Other comprehensive income				-739.9	45.1	-216.5	148.5	-762.8	3.4	-759.4
Group net profit[6]		484.2		0.0				484.2	61.4	545.6
Total comprehensive income	**0.0**	**484.2**	**0.0**	**-739.9**	**45.1**	**-216.5**	**148.5**	**-278.6**	**64.8**	**-213.8**
Capital increase	820.1							820.1		820.1
Dividends paid		-207.6						-207.6	-83.0	-290.6
Other changes[7]		3.7						3.7	-0.3	3.4
As of: 31/12/2012	**1,482.3**	**4,559.1**	**-204.1**	**-806.2**	**-74.6**	**-172.8**	**355.7**	**5,139.4**	**1,236.5**	**6,375.9**
Other comprehensive income				23.1	-25.5	-138.3	46.8	-93.9	-17.0	-110.9
Group net profit		51.0						51.0	71.3	122.3
Total comprehensive income	**0.0**	**51.0**	**0.0**	**23.1**	**-25.5**	**-138.3**	**46.8**	**-42.9**	**54.3**	**11.4**
Dividends paid	0.0	-230.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-230.2	-61.7	-291.9
Other changes[7]	0.0	-1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.0	-11.7	-12.7
As of: 31/12/2013	**1,482.3**	**4,378.9**	**-204.1**	**-783.1**	**-100.1**	**-311.1**	**402.5**	**4,865.3**	**1,217.4**	**6,082.7**

1 Prior-year figures restated. Further disclosures are presented in the notes under "Changes in accounting policy" and "Restatement of prior-year figures".
2 Further disclosures are presented in note (21) "Equity".
3 Of which subscribed capital € 708.1 million (31/12/2012: € 708.1 million, 01/01/2012: € 640.0 million) and capital reserve € 774.2 million (31/12/2012: € 774.2 million, 01/01/2012: € 22.2 million).
4 Of which other comprehensive income directly associated with assets classified as held for sale amounting to € 0.0 million as of 31/12/2013 (31/12/2012: € 0.0 million, 01/01/2012: € 16.5 million). of which attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG: € 0.0 million (31/12/2012: € 0.0 million, 01/01/2012: € 16.5 million). Of which attributable to non-controlling interests: € 0.0 million (31/12/2012: € 0.0 million, 01/01/2012: € 0.0 million).
5 Revenue reserves include retroactive restatements as of 01/01/2012 amounting to € -3.8 million. Of which attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG: € -3.8 million. Of which attributable to non-controlling interests: € 0.0 million.
6 The Group net loss includes retroactive restatements of € 10.8 million for the period from 01/01/2012 to 31/12/2012. Of which attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG: € 10.7 million. of which attributable to non-controlling interests: € 0.1 million.
7 Of which change in revenue reserves and difference from currency translation due to changes in ownership interest in subsidiaries without loss of control amounting to € 0.0 million or € 0.0 million (previous year: -0.4 million or € 0.0 million). Of which changes in non-controlling interests due to changes in ownership interest of subsidiaries without loss of control amounting to € 0.0 million (previous year: € -0.6 million).

Notes to the 2013 financial statements of the EnBW Group

General principles

In accordance with Sec. 315a (1) German Commercial Code (HGB), the consolidated financial statements of EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG (EnBW) are prepared according to the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS), the adoption of which is mandatory in the European Union as of the reporting date. The interpretations promulgated by the IFRS Interpretations Committee (IFRS IC) are also taken into account. IFRS and interpretations whose application is not yet mandatory are not adopted. The consolidated financial statements therefore comply with those IFRS and interpretations issued by the International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) which have been endorsed by the EU.

The consolidated financial statements are presented in millions of euros (€ millions). The income statement as well as the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement and the statement of changes in equity of the EnBW Group are presented separately.

In the interest of clarity, items have been combined in the income statement and in the balance sheet, and disclosed separately and explained in the notes.

The income statement has been prepared using the nature of expense method.

The consolidated financial statements are prepared as of the reporting date of the parent company's financial statements. The parent company's financial year is the calendar year.

The registered offices of the company are in Karlsruhe, Germany. The address is EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG, Durlacher Allee 93, 76131 Karlsruhe.

EnBW's principal activities are described in the segment reporting.

EnBW's Board of Management authorised the consolidated financial statements for issue on 13 February 2014.

Consolidation principles

The financial statements of the domestic and foreign entities included in consolidation were prepared uniformly in accordance with the accounting policies of EnBW.

Business combinations are accounted for in accordance with the acquisition method. The cost of a business combination is measured based on the fair value of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed or entered into as of the acquisition date. Non-controlling interests are measured at the proportionate fair value of the identified assets and the liabilities assumed. Incidental acquisition costs are expensed as incurred. If the business combination is achieved in stages, the acquisition-date fair value of the acquirer's previously held equity interest in the acquiree is remeasured to fair value at the acquisition date through profit or loss when the acquirer obtains control. Any excess of the cost of a business combination plus the amount of any non-controlling interest in the acquiree over the acquired identifiable assets, assumed liabilities and contingent liabilities is reported as goodwill if positive or, if negative, is reassessed and recognised as a gain through profit or loss.

A change in the ownership interest of a subsidiary which continues to be fully consolidated is accounted for as an equity transaction. All remaining shares are remeasured at fair value upon loss of control.

Receivables, liabilities and provisions between the consolidated entities are netted. Intercompany income is offset against the corresponding expenses. Intercompany profits and losses are eliminated if they are not of subordinate importance.

Consolidated companies

Under the full consolidation method, all subsidiaries over whose financial and business policy control can be exercised as defined by the control concept are included. In the full consolidation process, the assets and liabilities of a subsidiary are included in the consolidated financial statements in their entirety.

The equity method is used when the entity is a jointly controlled entity or a significant influence may be exercised over the business policy of the associate, but the entity does not qualify as a subsidiary. This means that when shareholdings are being measured, only the company's proportional equity, rather than its assets and liabilities, is shown in the consolidated financial statements. Any goodwill is included in the stated value of the shareholding in question. Any negative differences are posted to the income statement under income from participations.

Shares in subsidiaries, jointly controlled entities or associates which are immaterial from the Group's perspective are accounted for according to IAS 39. Indicators for determining the materiality of subsidiaries are such companies' revenue, earnings and equity.

In the EnBW Group there are no reciprocal shareholdings as defined by Section 19 para. 1, German Companies Act (AktG).

The consolidated group is as follows:

Type of consolidation and number	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Full consolidation	117	121
Entities accounted for using the equity method	19	22

Changes in the consolidated companies

Of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements by way of full consolidation, 9 (previous year: 12) domestic companies and no (previous year: 0) foreign companies were consolidated for the first time in the reporting year. 2 (previous year: 0) domestic companies and 2 (previous year: 2) foreign companies were deconsolidated, in addition to which 9 domestic companies (previous year: 6) were merged.

Of the companies accounted for using the equity method, no new company was added to the consolidated group. On the other hand, shares in the three companies Budapesti Elektromos Müvek Nyrt. (ELMÜ), Budapest/Hungary, Eszak-Magyarországi Áramszolgáltató Nyrt. (EMASZ), Miskolc/Hungary, and Mátrai Erömü ZRt. (MATRA), Visonta/Hungary, hitherto accounted for using the equity method, were transferred into EnBW Trust e.V. within the framework of a contractual trust arrangement (CTA) towards the end of the financial year 2013.

No significant acquisitions or disposals of entities took place in the financial year 2013.

Changes in accounting policy

First-time adoption of amended accounting standards

The International Accounting Standards Board (IASB) and the IFRS Interpretation Committee (IFRS IC) have adopted the following new standards, amendments to existing standards, and interpretations whose application is mandatory as from the financial year 2013:

> **IFRS 7 Amendment (2011) "Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities":** In connection with the amendment to IAS 32 "Financial Instruments: Presentation" regarding the offsetting of financial instruments, the scope of the required disclosures in the notes was broadened. The amendments to IFRS 7 have no significant impact on the EnBW Group's financial position, results of op-

erations and net assets. The amendments to IFRS 7 have led to additional disclosures in the notes in the section “Accounting for the financial instruments”.

- **IFRS 13 “Fair Value Measurement”:** In IFRS 13, the term “fair value” is being defined and specified for use across all standards and the disclosure obligations in the notes are being broadened. The first-time application of IFRS 13 leads to additional disclosures with regard to fair value in the notes. The disclosures in the notes are presented in the section “Accounting for the financial instruments”.
- **IAS 1 amendment (2011) “Presentation of Financial Statements – Presentation of Items of Other Comprehensive Income”:** According to the amendments, items of other comprehensive income that will be reclassified to profit or loss subsequently are required to be presented separately from items that are not reclassified. If items of other comprehensive income are presented before tax, the associated tax amount must similarly be presented separately for each category. The amendment to IAS 1 leads to a corresponding apportionment of the statement of comprehensive income in the EnBW consolidated financial statements.
- **IAS 19 amendment (2011) “Employee Benefits”:** The most significant amendment to IAS 19 is that unexpected fluctuations of pension obligations and actuarial gains and losses must be recognised directly in equity (other comprehensive income) in future. The amendment removes the previous option allowing a choice between immediate recognition in profit or loss, recognition in other comprehensive income or delayed recognition according to the corridor method. To date, the corridor method has been used in the EnBW consolidated financial statements. The amended definition of termination benefits will have an effect on accounting for step-up amounts as part of phased retirement agreements. To date, step-up amounts have been classified as post-employment benefits and provisions have consequently been recognised at the total amount at the date of the phased retirement agreement. As a result of the amendment to IAS 19, the top-up amount no longer fulfils the prerequisites of benefits occasioned by the termination of the employment relationship. Instead, they are basically other long-term employee benefits which must accumulate in instalments over the employees’ respective periods of service. In overall terms, the amendments to IAS 19 have led to the following significant effects:

Restatement of the income statement in € million	2013	2012
Personnel expenses	45.1	14.1
EBITDA	**45.1**	**14.1**
Financial result	0.8	1.2
Earnings before tax (EBT)	**45.9**	**15.3**
Income tax	-13.3	-4.5
Group net profit	**32.6**	**10.8**
of which profit/loss shares attributable to non-controlling interests	(0.5)	(0.1)
of which profit/loss shares attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG	(32.1)	(10.7)
Earnings per share from Group net profit/loss (€)[1]	**0.12**	**0.04**

[1] Diluted and basic; in relation to shares in profit/loss attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG.

Restatement of the statement of comprehensive income in € million	2013	2012
Group net profit	**32.6**	**10.8**
Revaluation of pensions and similar obligations	31.0	-1,053.4
Income taxes on other comprehensive income	-7.9	305.1
Total of other comprehensive income and expenses without future reclassifications impacting earnings	**23.1**	**-748.3**
Total comprehensive income	**55.7**	**-737.5**
of which profit/loss shares attributable to non-controlling interests	(2.1)	(-8.3)
of which profit/loss shares attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG	(53.6)	(-729.2)

Restatement of the balance sheet in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	01/01/2012
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Other non-current assets	-6.1	-6.1	-2.7
Deferred taxes	1.9	1.9	-0.2
	-4.2	**-4.2**	**-2.9**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity holders of EnBW AG			
Revenue reserves	53.0	21.0	10.3
Other comprehensive income	-825.0	-806.2	-66.3
	-772.0	**-785.2**	**-56.0**
Non-controlling interests	-17.0	-18.5	-10.2
	-789.0	**-803.7**	**-66.2**
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	1,106.9	1,126.0	90.5
Deferred taxes	-322.1	-326.5	-27.2
	784.8	**799.5**	**63.3**
	-4.2	**-4.2**	**-2.9**

- The following amendments to the existing standards and the following interpretation have no material impact on the EnBW consolidated financial statements:
  - Collective standard for the amendment of various IFRS (2012) “Improvements to the IFRS cycles 2009–2011”
  - IFRS 1 amendment (2010) “Severe Hyperinflation and Removal of Fixed Dates for First-time Adopters”
  - IFRS 1 amendment (2012) “Government Loans”
  - IAS 12 amendment (2010) “Income Taxes – Deferred Tax: Recovery of Underlying Assets”
  - IFRIC 20 “Stripping Costs in the Production Phase of a Surface Mine”

EnBW has decided to adopt the amendments to IAS 36 (2013) “Recoverable Amount Disclosures for Non-Financial Assets” voluntarily as from the financial year 2013. The first-time adoption led to additional disclosures in the notes.

Effects of new accounting standards that are not yet mandatory

The IASB and IFRS IC have already published the following standards and interpretations whose adoption is not yet mandatory for the financial year 2013. Their application in the future is subject to their endorsement by the EU into European law.

- **Collective standard for the amendment of various IFRS (2013) "Improvements to the IFRS cycles 2010-2012":** The amendments are the result of the annual IASB improvement process and affect a large number of individual IFRS. The amendments are intended to clarify the wording of the standards and remove any unintended inconsistencies between them. The amendments are effective for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2014. They have yet to be endorsed by the EU. The effects on EnBW's consolidated financial statements are currently being assessed.
- **Collective standard for the amendment of various IFRS (2013) "Improvements to the IFRS cycles 2011-2013":** The amendments are the result of the annual IASB improvement process and affect a large number of individual IFRS. The amendments are intended to clarify the wording of the standards and remove any unintended inconsistencies between them. The amendments are effective for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2014. They have yet to be endorsed by the EU. The effects on EnBW's consolidated financial statements are currently being assessed.
- **IAS 19 amendments (2013) "Defined Benefit Plans: Employee Contributions":** The amendments are intended to clarify those standards which relate to the allocation of employee contributions or contributions from third parties which are linked to the service rendered, to periods of service. The amendments are effective for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 July 2014. It has yet to be endorsed by the EU. The effects on EnBW's consolidated financial statements are currently being assessed.
- **IAS 27 revision (2011) "Separate Financial Statements":** The standard was revised as part of the comprehensive reform project regarding consolidation. IAS 27 now solely comprises the unamended provisions on IFRS separate financial statements. The revised standard is effective for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The standard is not expected to have any effect on EnBW's consolidated financial statements.
- **IAS 28 amendments (2011) "Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures":** IAS 28 was revised in 2011 in connection with the IASB project on joint agreements. Most of these amendments are the result of including joint ventures in IAS 28. The underlying approach for recognition using the equity method was not changed. The amendments are effective for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 01 January 2014. These changes are not expected to have any material effect on EnBW's consolidated financial statements.
- **IAS 32 amendments (2011) "Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities":** The amendment specifies the prerequisites for the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities by establishing additional application guidelines. This amendment is effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. These changes are not expected to have any material effect on EnBW's consolidated financial statements.
- **IAS 39 amendment (2013) "Novation of Derivatives":** Under this amendment, a novation of a hedging instrument to a central counterparty as a consequence of laws or regulations does not lead to a discontinuation of hedge accounting provided that certain criteria are met. The amendments are effective for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. The amendments have not yet been endorsed by the EU. The amendments are not expected to have any material effect on EnBW's consolidated financial statements.
- **IFRS 9 "Financial Instruments":** The publication of IFRS 9 (2009) and IFRS 9 (2010) by the IASB represents the completion of the first part of a three-part project to reform accounting for financial instruments. The IASB's intention with IFRS 9 is to completely replace the existing IAS 39 "Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement". In the first phase, the standard addresses the classification and measurement of financial instruments. IFRS 9 reduces the number of measurement categories to two: at amortised cost and at fair value through profit or loss. On 16 December 2011, the IASB published an amendment to IFRS 9 delaying the date when it must be applied for the first time to financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2015. The additions to IFRS 9 from 19 November 2013 contain new hedge accounting rules in the form of a general model for hedge accounting. Although the current version of IFRS 9 contains no date for its coming into effect, it is available – subject to any existing acquisition processes as in the EU – for premature application. A mandatory date for first-time application will not be set until all phases of the project have been completed and there is a final version of IFRS 9. IFRS 9 has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The effects on EnBW's consolidated financial statements are currently being assessed.

- **IFRS 10 "Consolidated Financial Statements":** IFRS 10 replaces the consolidation requirements in the previous IAS 27 "Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements" and SIC 12 "Consolidation – Special Purpose Entities", thus creating a uniform definition of control. IFRS 10 must be applied for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. IFRS 10 is not expected to have any material effect on EnBW's consolidated financial statements.
- **IFRS 11 "Joint Arrangements":** IFRS 11 replaces IAS 31 "Interests in Joint Ventures" and SIC 13 "Jointly Controlled Entities – Non-monetary Contributions by Joint Ventures" and contains provisions regulating the identification, classification and accounting treatment of joint arrangements. IFRS 11 must be applied for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. IFRS 11 is not expected to have any material effect on EnBW's consolidated financial statements.
- **IFRS 12 "Disclosure of Interests in Other Entities":** The new standard regulates the disclosure requirements for Group relationships in the notes to the consolidated financial statements as well as the disclosure of joint arrangements and associates. IFRS 12 must be applied for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. IFRS 12 will lead to additional disclosures in the notes to EnBW's consolidated financial statements.
- **Amendments to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12 (2012) "Transition Guidance":** The amendments have clarified the transitional provisions in IFRS 10 and granted additional exemptions for the transition to IFRS 10, IFRS 11 and IFRS 12. The amendments are effective for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. These changes are not expected to have any material effect on EnBW's consolidated financial statements.
- **IFRS 10, IFRS 12 and IAS 27 amendments (2012) "Investment Entities":** The standard defines investment entities as a separate kind of entity and exempts them from the obligation to consolidate subsidiaries in accordance with IFRS 10. Instead, the subsidiaries of an investment entity must be measured at fair value in accordance with IFRS 9. The amendments are effective for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. These changes are not expected to have any material effect on EnBW's consolidated financial statements.
- **IFRIC 21 "Levies":** The interpretation clarifies for levies which are raised by a governmental entity and do not fall within the application scope of another IFRS how, and in particular when, such obligations in accordance with IAS 37 "Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" must be classified as liabilities. The amendments are effective for the first time for financial years beginning on or after 1 January 2014. IFRIC 21 has not yet been endorsed by the EU. The effects on EnBW's consolidated financial statements are currently being assessed.

Restatement of prior-year figures

- In order to improve the presentation of the revenue position, we changed the allocation pertaining to the financial instruments of revenue from construction cost subsidies in 2013. These are now reported within sales rather than within other operating income. The changed definition increased sales for 2013 by €75.4 million (previous year: €78.5 million) to €20,540.3 million (previous year: €19,324.4 million). In turn, other operating income for 2013 decreased by the same amount to €1,001.6 million (previous year: €993.9 million).
- Other financial liabilities were restated retroactively due to the change in the assessment of the probability of occurrence of contingent consideration in connection with our investment in Turkey. The restatement increased other financial liabilities and reduced equity as of 31 December 2012 by €3.8 million (1 January 2012: €3.8 million). The restatement was applied retroactively because the acquisition was within the scope of IFRS 3 (2004).

Significant accounting policies

Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired for a consideration are carried at amortised cost and, except for goodwill, are amortised using the straight-line method over their useful life. The amortisation period of purchased software ranges from three to five years; the amortisation period of franchises for power stations is between 15 and 65 years. Customer relationships are amortised over their expected useful life of between 6 and 30 years, water rights and the underlying franchises are amortised over 30 years.

Internally generated intangible assets are recognised at cost if it is probable that a future economic benefit will flow to the company from the use of the asset and the cost of the asset can be reliably determined. If the recognition criteria are not satisfied, costs are expensed immediately through profit or loss in the year in which they were incurred. At the EnBW Group, these assets relate to software programmes that are amortised on a straight-line basis over a useful life of five years.

The useful lives and amortisation methods are reviewed annually.

In accordance with the provisions of the IFRS, goodwill from business combinations is not amortised, but tested for impairment at least once a year and whenever there is any indication that the recoverable amount may be lower than the carrying amount.

Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost. Items that are subject to wear and tear are depreciated using the straight-line method over the expected useful life of their individual components. Depreciation is recorded pro rata temporis in the year of addition.

Maintenance and repair costs are recorded as expenses. Renewal or maintenance expenses which lead to future economic benefits of an asset are capitalised.

Construction cost subsidies and investment grants or subsidies are not deducted from the cost of the asset concerned, but recognised on the liabilities side of the balance sheet.

The nuclear power plants also contain the present value, net of depreciation, of the estimated cost of the closure and dismantling of the contaminated plants.

Depreciation on our major items of property, plant and equipment is computed using the following uniform Group-wide useful lives:

Useful life	Years
Buildings	25 – 50
Power stations	15 – 50
Electricity distribution plants	25 – 45
Gas distribution plants	15 – 55
Water distribution plants	20 – 40
Other equipment, factory and office equipment	5 – 14

The useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed annually.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised upon disposal or when no further economic benefits are expected from their continued use or sale. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement in the period the asset is derecognised.

Borrowing costs

If an asset necessarily takes a substantial period of time (more than twelve months) to get ready for its intended use, the borrowing costs incurred until it is ready for its intended use that are directly attributable to its acquisition or production are capitalised as part of the respective asset. Where there are specific debt financing arrangements, the respective borrowing costs incurred are used. Where the debt financing arrangements are not specific, borrowing costs are capitalised using a uniform rate within the Group of 4.0% (previous year: 4.3%). Borrowing costs totalling € 53.9 million were capitalised in the financial year (previous year: € 51.3 million)

Leases

A lease is an agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. This also applies for agreements that do not explicitly describe the conveyance of such a right. Leases are classified either as finance leases or as operating leases.

Leases where the EnBW Group as lessee retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset are classified as finance leases. The leased asset is recognised at the lower of fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. A liability of the same amount is recognised

The recognised leased asset is depreciated over the shorter of its estimated useful life and the lease term. The liability is repaid in subsequent periods and recognised using the effective interest method. All other leases where the EnBW Group is the lessee are classified as operating leases. Lease payments and instalments from operating leases are recognised immediately as an expense in the income statement.

Leases where the EnBW Group as lessor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to the lessee are recognised as finance leases at the lessor. A receivable is recognised for the amount of the net investment in the lease. The payments made by the lessee are recognised as repayments on the principal or interest income using the effective interest method. All other leases where the EnBW Group is the lessor are classified as operating leases. The leased asset remains in the consolidated balance sheet and is depreciated. The payments made by the lessee are recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Investment properties

Investment properties include land and buildings held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation and not used by EnBW itself. Investment properties are measured at cost less depreciation and, if it has a limited life, is depreciated over a term of 25 to 50 years using the straight-line method. The market value is determined using internationally recognised methods such as the discounted cash flow or mark-to-market methods and disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Impairment

The carrying amounts of intangible assets, property, plant and equipment, and investment properties are tested for impairment at each balance sheet date. If there is any indication that the asset may be impaired, the recoverable amount of the asset concerned is determined in impairment testing. The recoverable amount is the higher of the fair value less costs to sell and the value in use.

The fair value is determined on the basis of a business valuation model and reflects the best estimate of the amount at which a third party would acquire the asset. The value in use corresponds to the present value of the future cash flows expected to be derived from an asset or cash-generating unit. A cash-generating unit is the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.

If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash-generating unit to which the asset can be allocated.

Goodwill arising from business combinations is allocated to the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units that are expected to achieve synergies from the business combination.

The recoverable amount of these cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units is tested for impairment at least once a year. An additional test is performed whenever there is any indication that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. For more information, please refer to note (10) “Intangible assets”.

If the recoverable amount of an asset falls short of its carrying amount, an impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss. In the event of impairment losses on cash-generating units to which goodwill has been allocated, the goodwill is reduced first. If the impairment loss exceeds the carrying amount of the goodwill, the difference is allocated proportionally to the remaining non-current assets of the cash-generating unit.

If the reason for a previously recognised impairment loss no longer exists at a later date, the impairment loss is reversed. The increased carrying amount of the asset attributable to a reversal may not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in previous years (amortised cost).

An impairment loss recognised for goodwill may not be reversed in a subsequent period. Accordingly, impairment losses on goodwill are not reversed.

Entities accounted for using the equity method

Interests in joint ventures and investments in associates accounted for using the equity method are initially recognised at cost and subsequently recognised according to the amortised interest in net assets. The carrying amounts are increased or reduced each year by the share in profit or loss, dividends paid or other changes in equity. Any goodwill is included in the stated value of the shareholding in question.

Financial assets

Investments in non-consolidated affiliated entities, in associates not accounted for using the equity method and in other investees, as well as some of the securities, are allocated to the “available-for-sale” measurement category. This measurement category includes all financial assets that are not “held for trading”, “held to maturity” or “loans and receivables”. They are measured at fair value if it can be determined reliably. If the fair value cannot be determined reliably because there is no active market, these financial assets are measured at amortised cost. Most of these assets are other investments, which are not traded on an active market. Unrealised gains and losses are recognised directly in equity.

If there is any permanent or significant impairment as of the reporting date, the adjustments to the negative market value are recognised in profit or loss. The unrealised gains or losses previously recognised directly in equity are recognised in profit or loss upon sale. Impairment losses are reflected in an allowance account.

Securities classified as “held-to-maturity investments” are measured at amortised cost. These relate to securities listed on the stock exchange that had a total fair value of €1,009.2 million as of 31 December 2013 (previous year: €1,119.3 million) and must be allocated to hierarchical level 1 (the hierarchical levels are explained in note (27) “Accounting for the financial instruments”).

Loans are accounted for at amortised cost. Loans subject to market interest rates are recognised at nominal value, and low-interest or interest-free loans at present value. Some bad debt allowances are recognised via an allowance account. The decision whether the bad debt allowance reduces the carrying amount directly or indirectly via an allowance account depends on the probability of the anticipated default.

The securities recognised as current financial assets and allocated to the “held for trading” category are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The fair value equals the quoted price or repurchase price as of the reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

To date, EnBW has not made use of the option to measure financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (fair value option).

Inventories

Inventories are stated at costs of purchase or costs of conversion. As a rule, they are measured at average prices. Pursuant to IAS 2, costs of conversion contain the direct costs and an appropriate portion of the necessary materials and production overheads including depreciation. Costs of conversion are determined on the basis of normal capacity utilisation. Borrowing costs are not capitalised as a component of costs of conversion. Appropriate allowance is made for risks relating to slow-moving goods. Where necessary, the lower net realisable value compared to the carrying amount is recognised. Write-ups on inventories are deducted from the cost of materials.

The nuclear fuel rods disclosed in the inventories are measured at amortised cost. Write-downs are determined in accordance with consumption.

Inventories acquired for trading purposes are recognised at fair value less costs to sell.

Emission allowances

Emission allowances are recognised under inventories. Emission allowances acquired for no consideration in the current financial year are recognised at their nominal value, while those acquired for a consideration to cover anticipated consumption are recognised at cost. Emission allowances acquired for trading purposes are recognised as other assets at fair value through profit or loss, and any fluctuation in fair value is recognised directly in profit or loss.

The obligation to return CO_2 emission allowances is accounted for under other provisions. The carrying amount of the provision is determined based on the carrying amount of the emission allowances provided free of charge and, if more emission allowances are needed, on the carrying amount of the existing emission allowances. If further emission allowances are needed, they are accounted for at their fair value as of the reporting date.

Trade receivables and other assets

Trade receivables and other assets are accounted for at cost less any bad debt allowances required based on the actual bad debt risk. Trade receivables usually have short terms to maturity. Consequently, their carrying amounts as of the reporting date approximate their fair value. Receivables that bear off-market interest with remaining terms to maturity of more than one year are disclosed in the balance sheet at present value.

For other current assets, it is assumed that fair value approximates the carrying amount. For other non-current assets, the market value is determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. Some bad debt allowances are recognised by means of an adjustment account. The decision whether the bad debt allowance reduces the carrying amount directly or indirectly via an allowance account depends on the probability of the anticipated default.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents have short terms to maturity. Consequently, their carrying amounts as of the reporting date approximate their fair value.

Treasury shares

Own equity instruments which are repurchased (treasury shares) are deducted from equity. No gain or loss is recognised in the income statement on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the group's own equity instruments.

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

For defined benefit plans, provisions for pensions and similar obligations are determined using the projected unit credit method in accordance with IAS 19. This method considers current and future pension benefits known at the reporting date as well as future anticipated salary and pension increases. Actuarial gains and losses are recorded in their entirety in the financial year in which they arise. They are reported outside of the income statement in the statement of comprehensive income as part of the cumulative changes not impacting income and recorded directly in equity. In the subsequent periods too, they are no longer recorded as impacting income. Plan assets of funds established to cover the pension obligations are deducted from the provision. The service cost is disclosed in personnel expenses, while the net interest portion of additions to the provision and the return on plan assets are recorded in the financial result. Payments for defined contribution plans are expensed as incurred and presented under personnel expenses.

Other provisions

Other provisions take account of all legal or constructive obligations towards third parties resulting from past events that are identifiable at the reporting date and which are uncertain in terms of amount and/or date of occurrence to the extent that it is probable that they will lead to an outflow of resources in future and their amount can be reliably estimated. The provisions are recognised at their settlement amount. They are measured at the estimated future amount or the amount most likely to be incurred.

The non-current provisions are stated at the future amount needed to settle the obligation discounted to the reporting date. This does not apply to provisions for pensions and similar obligations. They are subject to special rules in accordance with IAS 19.

Deferred taxes

Deferred taxes are recorded in accordance with the temporary concept (IAS 12) on all timing differences between the tax accounts and the IFRS balance sheet of the individual entities. Deferred taxes from consolidation entries are recognised separately. Deferred tax assets are recognised on unused tax losses if it is reasonably certain that they will be recovered.

Deferred taxes are calculated on the basis of the tax rates that apply or that are expected to apply in the individual countries at the time of utilisation. As in the previous year, a tax rate of 29.0% is applied for German group companies. Tax assets and tax liabilities are netted with each other by consolidated tax group or entity if the conditions to do so have been satisfied.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recorded at fair value upon initial recognition. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost. Liabilities from finance leases are measured at the lower of fair value and present value of the minimum lease payments at the date when the leased asset is recognised.

The fair value of bonds listed on the capital market is the nominal value multiplied by the quoted price as of the reporting date. For current financial liabilities, it is assumed that fair value approximates the carrying amount. For non-current financial liabilities, the market value is determined by discounting the expected future cash outflows. If these financial liabilities are subject to floating interest rates, the carrying amount corresponds to fair value. The fair value of the bonds due as of 31 December 2013 is €5,068.3 million (previous year: €6,145.8 million); the fair value of the liabilities to banks is €1,015.4 million (previous year: €1,009.0 million). The fair value of the bonds and of the liabilities to banks must be allocated to hierarchical level 1 and 2 respectively.

Trade payables and other liabilities

Trade payables and other liabilities are recognised at the amount repayable. Trade payables primarily have short terms to maturity. Consequently, their carrying amounts as of the reporting date approximate their fair value. For other current liabilities, it is assumed that fair value approximates the carrying amount. For other non-current liabilities, the market value is determined by discounting the expected future cash outflows. The construction cost subsidies carried as liabilities are released to other operating income in accordance with the use of the subsidised item of property, plant and equipment. As a rule, the period of release for construction cost subsidies is between 40 and 45 years. Investment cost subsidies and grants are released over the depreciation period of the subsidised assets. The release is offset openly against the amortisations.

Assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale

Assets held for sale are individual non-current assets and groups of assets which can be sold in their present condition, whose sale is highly probable and which satisfy all the criteria defined in IFRS 5. The item "liabilities directly associated with assets held for sale" includes liabilities that are part of a group of assets held for sale.

Assets that meet the criteria to be classified as assets held for sale for the first time are measured at the lower of carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell, and depreciation on such assets ceases.

Gains or losses from measuring individual assets and groups of assets held for sale are disclosed as profit or loss from continuing operations until they are finally sold.

Derivatives

Derivatives are measured at fair value in accordance with IAS 39. Both the counterparty's credit default risk and that of the company itself are taken into account in the calculation of fair value. Default risk with respect to an individual counterparty is calculated on the basis of the net risk position. In the case of derivatives for which net recording is not permitted, the credit default risk calculated on the basis of the net position is recorded proportionate to the fair value before the value adjustment. In accordance with the "net approach", this involves allocating the value adjustment solely to the derivatives' asset or liability surplus that arises. They are recognised under other assets and other liabilities and subsidies.

Derivatives are measured using quoted prices in active markets such as stock market prices. Where such prices are not available, the fair values are determined by reference to generally accepted valuation techniques. Quoted prices in active markets are used as inputs wherever possible. If they are not available either, entity-specific planning assumptions are considered in the valuation.

If they are contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements (own use), they are not recognised as derivatives under IAS 39, but as pending contracts in accordance with IAS 37.

Derivatives are classified as "held for trading" unless hedge accounting is used. Changes in fair value are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

For derivatives used in a hedge, the accounting treatment of changes in fair value depends on the nature of the hedge.

In the case of changes in the fair value of cash flow hedges which are used to offset future cash flow risks arising from existing hedged transactions or highly probable forecast transactions, the unrealised gains and losses are initially recognised directly in equity (other comprehensive income) in the amount of the hedged transaction covered. Amounts are reclassified to the income statement when the hedged transaction is recognised in profit or loss.

In the case of a fair value hedge used to hedge the fair value of assets or liabilities, the gains or losses from the measurement of derivatives and the hedged transactions at fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign currency risks from investments with a foreign functional currency are secured by hedges of a net investment in a foreign operation. Unrealised exchange differences are initially recognised in equity and reclassified to profit or loss when the foreign operation is sold.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations to third parties or present obligations where the probability of an outflow of resources is remote or the amount cannot be determined reliably. Contingent liabilities are not recognised.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is generally recognised when the risk has been transferred to the customer. Substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred to the customer together with the transfer of title or ownership. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods or services. Revenue is recognised net of any sales deductions such as price discounts and rebates and VAT as well as after elimination of intercompany sales. Most of the revenue is generated from the sale of electricity and gas, the distribution of electricity and gas as well as waste disposal, energy services and water supply.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method. Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive payment is established.

Exercise of judgement and estimates when applying accounting policies

The preparation of the consolidated financial statements requires judgements and estimates to be made in applying the accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenue and expenses and the disclosure of contingent liabilities.

The following judgements in particular were made in the process of applying the accounting policies:

- Judgement is required with respect to certain commodity futures contracts to determine whether they are derivatives as defined by IAS 39 or an uncertain future event in accordance with the provisions of IAS 37.
- Financial assets are allocated to the measurement categories in accordance with IAS 39: “held for trading”, “available for sale”, “held-to-maturity investments” and “loans and receivables”.

These estimates are based on assumptions and forecasts which, by their very nature, are uncertain and may be subject to change. The key future-oriented assumptions and other sources of uncertainty as of the reporting date concerning estimates which have given rise to a considerable risk that material adjustments of carrying amounts of assets and liabilities may be required in the next financial year are explained below:

Goodwill: Goodwill is tested for impairment at least once a year. The impairment test involves estimates above all concerning future cash inflows. To determine the recoverable amount, an appropriate discount rate must be chosen. Future changes in the overall economic, industry or company situation may reduce cash inflows or the discount rate and thus potentially lead to an impairment of goodwill.

Property, plant and equipment: Technical progress, deterioration in the market situation or damage could lead to an impairment of property, plant and equipment.

Impairment of available-for-sale financial assets: Changes in the value of financial assets in the "available for sale" measurement category are recognised directly in equity. Permanent impairment is recognised in the profit or loss for the period. A significant (20% or more) or prolonged (over the last nine months) decline in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument below its amortised cost is objective evidence of impairment. In the financial year 2013, impairment losses of € 24.6 million were recognised in the income statement for available-for-sale financial assets (previous year: € 55.2 million).

Determining the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities: The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities is determined by reference to quoted market prices or by using valuation techniques such as the discounted cash flow method. Where the parameters used in the valuation techniques are not supported by observable market data, assumptions need to be made which can affect the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities.

Trade receivables and other assets: To take account of the credit risk, allowances for doubtful accounts are set up. The amount of the allowance includes estimates and judgements concerning individual receivables, based on the age structure of the receivables, the customers' credit rating, past experience relating to the derecognition of receivables and changes in payment terms. As of 31 December 2013, bad debt allowances on trade receivables and other assets totalled € 80.7 million (previous year: € 90.9 million).

Pension provisions: When calculating pension provisions, differences compared to the actual obligations incurred over time may arise from the selection of underlying assumptions such as the imputed interest rate or trends, use of demographic probabilities based on the 2005 G Heubeck mortality tables and accepted approximation methods for future pension increases from the statutory pension insurance fund.

Nuclear power provisions: The provisions for decommissioning and dismantling in relation to nuclear power are based on external appraisals that are updated annually. These appraisals are based on cost estimates of the settlement value for each obligation. The uncertainty inherent in the estimates is primarily due to changes in the scope of the obligation, departures from the assumed cost development and changes in payment dates. Changes in the discount rate could also lead to an adjustment of the nuclear power provisions.

Provisions for onerous contracts: Provisions for onerous contracts are generally set up for onerous procurement and sales agreements. Future changes in market prices on the procurement or sales side may lead to an adjustment of the provisions for onerous contracts.

Acquisition accounting: For acquisition accounting purposes, all identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities acquired in a share purchase are recognised at fair value as of the date of acquisition for first-time consolidation purposes. Estimates are used to calculate the fair value of these assets and liabilities as of the date of acquisition. Land and buildings as well as other equipment, factory and office equipment are generally measured by independent appraisers. Marketable securities are recognised at market price. If the purchase price agreement includes contingent consideration, accounting for those purchase price components also requires estimates.

The measurement of intangible assets is based on the nature of the intangible asset as well as the complexity of determining fair value. Fair value is therefore determined on the basis of an independent external valuation appraisal.

Income tax: Estimates are needed to set up tax provisions and to assess the temporary differences arising from differences in the accounting treatment of certain financial statements items between the consolidated balance sheet in accordance with IFRS and the tax accounts. Deferred tax assets or liabilities are recognised on temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Entities accounted for using the equity method: IFRS financial statements were not available to us for all entities. Therefore, these entities were accounted for using the equity method based on an estimate of the HGB-IFRS differences. An impairment test is performed on investments accounted for applying the equity method, which also requires the use of estimates.

Potential effects due to changes in estimates in other areas are explained in the respective sections. For more information, please refer to note (22) "Provisions".

Currency translation

In the separate financial statements of the entities, business transactions in foreign currency are translated at the rate of the transaction date. Non-monetary items are measured at the rate prevailing when they were first recorded. Monetary items are translated at the closing rate as of the reporting date. Exchange differences from monetary items that are allocable to the operating activities are recognised in other operating income or other operating expenses with effect on profit or loss. Translation differences from financing activities are disclosed in the interest result.

The reporting currency of EnBW, which is also the functional currency, is the euro (€). The financial statements of the group entities are translated to euros. Currency translation is performed in accordance with IAS 21 "The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates" using the modified closing rate method. Under this method, the assets and liabilities of entities that do not report in euros are translated at the mean rate prevailing on the reporting date, while expenses and income are translated at the average annual rate. The companies concerned are foreign operations. Differences from the currency translation of assets and liabilities compared to the translation of the previous year as well as exchange differences between the income statement and the balance sheet are recognised directly in equity under other comprehensive income. The same procedure is applied by analogy for foreign entities accounted for using the equity method.

The entities of the EnBW Group mainly operate in the euro area. No major group entities are domiciled in a hyperinflationary economy. As in the previous year, the provisions of IAS 29 on financial reporting in hyperinflationary economies were not relevant in the financial year.

Currency translation was based on the following exchange rates, among others:

€ 1	Closing rate		Average rate	
	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	2013	2012
Swiss franc	1.23	1.21	1.23	1.21
Pound sterling	0.83	0.82	0.85	0.81
US dollar	1.38	1.32	1.33	1.29
Hungarian forint	297.04	292.30	297.12	289.37
Czech koruna	27.43	25.15	25.98	25.14
Japanese yen	144.72	113.61	129.45	102.66

Notes to the income statement and the balance sheet

(1) Revenue

Revenue is recognised when the risk has been transferred to the customer. The electricity and energy tax paid by the entities is deducted from revenue in the income statement.

Most of the revenue is generated from the sale of electricity and gas to industry customers, businesses and consumers. In addition, this item includes revenue from the distribution of electricity and gas, of steam, heat and water as well as own-account trading and from the Renewable Energies Act (EEG).

In the interest of a more accurate presentation of the business development, income and expenses from energy trading are disclosed net. The net disclosure means that revenue from energy trading is reported net of the related cost of materials. For the financial year 2013, the net energy trading revenue amounted to €14,149.8 million (previous year: €12,593.9 million).

The segment reporting contains a breakdown of revenue by business segment and geographical segment.

(2) Other operating income

in € million[1]	2013	2012
Rent and lease income	24.4	23.1
Income from the release and reduction of specific bad debt allowances	7.4	4.7
Gains on sale	60.0	30.0
Income from the reversal of provisions	310.2	200.4
Income from derivatives	289.9	432.6
Sundry	309.7	303.1
Total	**1,001.6**	**993.9**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

Gains on sale essentially comprise income from the disposal of distribution plants.

The income from derivatives amounting to €289.9 million (previous year: €432.6 million) results from the change in market value and realisation of hedges classified in the "held for trading" category in accordance with IAS 39. In 2013 and in the previous year, the earnings effect has resulted primarily from derivatives based on electricity, gas and emission allowances.

In the reporting year, income from currency exchange rate gains amounted to €7.5 million (previous year: €9.6 million).

Sundry other operating income mainly includes income from the reversal of accruals and income from insurance claims.

(3) Cost of materials

in € million	2013	2012
Cost of materials and supplies and of purchased merchandise	14,716.0	13,272.7
Cost of purchased services	2,366.1	2,015.9
Total	**17,082.1**	**15,288.6**

Cost of materials and supplies and of purchased merchandise comprises in particular electricity and gas procurement costs as well as the necessary increase – other than due to the passage of time – in provisions for the decommissioning of nuclear power plants unless they are required to be recognised as part of the cost of the asset. Expenses relating to nuclear power also include costs for the disposal of irradiated fuel rods and radioactive waste as well as the consumption of nuclear fuel rods and nuclear fuels. These also include expenses for the nuclear fuel rod tax which must be paid for new fuel rods used. In the reporting year, moreover, neutral expenses arising from the appropriation to nuclear power provisions occasioned by the Site Selection Act ("Standortauswahlgesetz") that was approved by the Bundesrat on 5 July 2013 were also incurred. Fuel costs for conventional power stations, as well as costs for the procurement of CO_2 certificates, are also recorded under that position.

Cost of purchased services mainly contains expenses for network use, services purchased for the operation and maintenance of the plants as well as franchise fees. In addition, other expenses directly attributable to services rendered are shown under this heading.

(4) Personnel expenses

in € million[1]	2013	2012
Wages and salaries	1,193.7	1,223.8
Social security, pension and other benefit costs	342.7	361.4
of which for post-employment benefits	(138.9)	(147.4)
Total	**1,536.4**	**1,585.2**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

Average headcount for the year	2013	2012
Sales	3,511	3,653
Grids	7,391	7,258
Renewable Energies	486	377
Generation and Trading	5,451	5,668
Other/Consolidation	2,983	3,142
Employees	**19,822**	**20,098**
Apprentices and trainees in the group	1,039	1,141

The expenses for the post-employment benefits from the appropriation to the pension commitment amount to €64.0 million (prior-year restated: €59.2 million). The other expenses for post-employment benefits mainly contain other social benefits that can be recognised as a provision and contributions to the pension guarantee association.

(5) Other operating expenses

in € million	2013	2012
Rent and lease expenses	41.8	38.8
Expense from specific bad debt allowances	49.3	79.7
Loss on the disposal of non-current assets	25.6	25.1
Other personnel expenses	54.3	56.4
Advertising expenses	62.8	71.4
Administrative and selling costs and other overheads	240.9	212.1
Audit, legal and consulting fees	99.0	104.4
Expenses from derivatives	177.4	320.2
Insurance	41.1	40.4
Dues and levies	13.5	10.7
Other taxes	40.5	70.5
Sundry	142.3	140.8
Total	**988.5**	**1,170.5**

In the reporting year, expenses from currency exchange rate losses amounted to € 24.0 million (previous year: € 15.1 million).

Marking hedging transactions classified as "held for trading" in accordance with IAS 39 to market and realising such transactions gave rise to expenses of € 177.4 million (previous year: € 320.2 million). In the financial year ended, the expenses were attributable mainly to derivatives relating to coal, emission allowances and gas. In the previous year, the expenses were caused primarily by derivatives relating to emission allowances, coal and gas.

Sundry other operating expenses contain non-operating expenses of € 20.8 million (previous year: € 2.5 million). In addition, this item comprises commissions and research and development expenses.

(6) Amortisation and depreciation

in € million	2013	2012
Amortisation of intangible assets	118.4	142.2
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	848.0	877.0
Depreciation of investment properties	7.3	1.8
Release of investment cost subsidies	-2.7	-3.1
Total	**971.0**	**1,017.9**

In the reporting year, non-scheduled amortisation of goodwill from business combinations amounting to € 7.2 million (previous year: € 4.6 million) was carried out.

The non-scheduled amortisation and depreciation of other intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property amounted to € 83.2 million (previous year: € 125.0 million). In the current financial year, impairment losses mostly relate to contracting facilities as well as franchises and customer relationships and are allocated to the energy and environmental services segment for segment reporting purposes. The recoverable amount is calculated on the basis of the fair value less selling costs and corresponds to level 3 of the IFRS 13 valuation hierarchy. Using a business valuation model, fair value is derived from the cash flow planning, based on, among other things, the mid-term planning approved by the Board of Management and valid as of the date of the impairment test. The planning is based on past experience and on estimates concerning the future market development. The discount rate used in the valuation is 6.9% (previous year: 6.8%). As a result of the deterioration in the general economic conditions, the fair value of € 260.9 million calculated for the generation plants is below their carrying amount. The impairment losses in the previous year relate mainly to value adjustments for contracting facilities as well as franchises and customer relationships and are allocated to the Sales segment for segment reporting purposes.

(7) Investment result

in € million	2013	2012
Share of profit/loss of entities accounted for using the equity method	18.8	91.2
Write-downs of entities accounted for using the equity method	-2.2	-159.7
Write-ups of entities accounted for using the equity method	62.2	94.0
Net profit/loss from entities accounted for using the equity method	**78.8**	**25.5**
Investment income	72.5	34.0
of which non-consolidated affiliated entities	(1.5)	(0.2)
Write-downs of investments	-83.5	-28.9
of which non-consolidated affiliated entities	(-0.3)	(-3.1)
Write-downs of investments	79.0	0.0
Income from the sale of equity investments	-43.7	113.7
Other profit/loss from investments[1]	**24.3**	**118.8**
Investment result	**103.1**	**144.3**

[1] Of which € 33.6 million (previous year: € 5.4 million) income from investments held as financial assets.

Due to the intended sale, EVN AG was no longer accounted for using the equity method in the reporting year. The current earnings of companies accounted for using the equity method subsequently fell.

In the previous year, the substantial write-downs of companies accounted for using the equity method mainly concerned valuation allowances for the stated equity investment at our Hungarian investments amounting to €70.3 million and at a joint-venture power generating plant amounting to €45.0 million. This can be attributed to changed general conditions in the energy industry. The write-ups of companies accounted for using the equity method in the reporting period mainly concern the write-up of a Turkish investment to its recoverable amount (€144.0 million). The recoverable amount is calculated on the basis of the fair value less selling costs and corresponds to level 3 of the IFRS 13 valuation hierarchy. Using a business valuation model, fair value is derived from the cash flow planning based on the mid-term planning valid as of the date of the impairment test. The planning is based on past experience and on estimates concerning the future market development. The discount rate used in the valuation is 9.1% (previous year: 10.1%). Due to the increase in its stock market price, the carrying amount at Group level of the investment in EVN AG was adjusted to market level in the reporting period by reversing impairment losses of € 94.0 million.

The balance from write-ups and write-downs on investments amounting to € -4.5 million (previous year: € -28.9 million) consists mainly of impairments of other investments amounting to €16.8 million (previous year: €25.8 million), most of which are shareholdings held as financial investments, as well as a write-up of our shares in EVN AG totalling €12.6 million. The impairment losses on shares in affiliated entities amount to € 0.3 million (previous year: €3.1 million).

In the reporting year, the shares in our investment in EVN AG, as well as shares in our non-strategic Hungarian equity investments in EnBW Trust e. V., were transferred within the framework of a CTA. Due largely to the cumulative currency translation differences not impacting income recorded in the prior periods, this resulted in expenses from the disposal of equity investments amounting to €44.4 million. In the previous year, the income from the sale of equity investments essentially comprised income from the disposal of our Polish investment, Elektrownia Rybnik S.A.

(8) Financial result

in € million[1]	2013	2012
Interest and similar income	208.7	212.7
of which non-consolidated affiliated entities	(0.1)	(0.1)
Other financial income	149.3	183.2
Finance income	**358.0**	**395.9**
Borrowing costs	-270.1	-300.3
Other interest and similar expenses	-372.9	-103.2
Interest portion of increases in liabilities	-620.6	-619.1
Personnel provisions	(-207.8)	(-229.9)
Provisions relating to nuclear power	(-402.8)	(-364.3)
Other non-current provisions	(-4.1)	(-19.0)
Other liabilities	(-5.9)	(-5.9)
Other finance costs	-48.0	-84.2
Finance costs	**-1,311.6**	**-1,106.8**
Financial result	**-953.6**	**-710.9**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

Interest and similar income contains interest income from interest-bearing securities and loans, dividends and other profit shares.

The financing interest includes expenses incurred for bank interest and bonds amounting to €228.2 million (previous year: €249.8 million), the interest component incurred for the costs of finance lease agreements amounting to €17.6 million (previous year: €23.2 million) and other financing interest amounting to €24.3 million (previous year: €27.3 million).

The increase in other interest and similar expenses for the financial year 2013 is primarily attributable to non-operating interest expenses as a result of reducing the discount rate for nuclear power provisions from 5.4% to 5.0%. The interest portion from the increase in liabilities relates mainly to the annual increase of the non-current provisions due to the passage of time.

Significant components of the other financial expenses in the financial year 2013 include share price losses from sales of securities totalling €9.3 million (previous year: €15.8 million) and expenses from valuation allowances on our financial investments amounting to €7.5 million (previous year: €26.3 million). They are largely allocable to the available-for-sale measurement category. Other finance revenue contains, among other items, realised market price gains on the sale of securities amounting to €130.3 million (previous year: €135.8 million). In the reporting period there were no (previous year: €14.9 million) impairment losses on loans.

The total interest income and expenses for financial assets and financial liabilities presented in the financial result breaks down as follows:

Total interest income and expenses in € million	2013	2012
Total interest income	236.7	217.3
Total interest expenses	-268.0	-287.0

The total interest income and expenses arose from financial instruments that are not measured at fair value through profit or loss. The main items here are interest received from loans and bank balances as well as interest and dividends received from financial assets classified as “available for sale”. The interest expenses were incurred on bonds, bank liabilities and finance lease liabilities.

As in the previous year, total interest income does not include material interest income from impaired financial assets.

(9) Income tax

in € million[1]	2013	2012
Actual income tax		
Domestic corporate income tax	212.9	177.4
Domestic trade tax	-24.3	61.4
Foreign income taxes	45.5	43.2
Total	**234.1**	**282.0**
Deferred taxes		
Germany	-196.9	-101.6
Abroad	10.4	-3.3
Total	**-186.5**	**-104.9**
Income tax (-income/+expense)	**47.6**	**177.1**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

The actual income taxes amounting to € 234.1 million (previous year: € 282.0 million) concern income taxes from the current financial year amounting to € 116.6 million (previous year: € 181.1 million) and income taxes for previous periods amounting to € 117.5 million (previous year: € 100.9 million). The actual income taxes largely comprise expenses for tax audit risks.

Deferred tax income amounting to € 186.5 million (previous year: € 104.9 million) consists of deferred tax income from the current year amounting to € 95.1 million (previous year: € 7.3 million expenses) and deferred tax income for past periods amounting to € 91.4 million (previous year: € 112.2 million). The bulk of the deferred tax income is accounted for by the capitalisation of the tax losses carried forward. The balance of the deferred taxes contains expenses totalling € 0.2 million (previous year: € 0.3 million) from the changes in tax rates.

The corporate income tax rate came to 15.0% in the financial year plus a solidarity surcharge amounting to 5.5% of the corporate income tax. The trade tax rate was 13.2%. This represents a tax rate on income of 29.0%. For the foreign entities, the tax rate applicable in their country of residence is used to calculate income taxes. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates expected to apply when the asset is realised or the liability is settled.

Deferred tax relates to the following:

in € million[1]	2013	2012
Origination or reversal of temporary differences	-52.6	-188.1
Origination of unused tax losses	-158.4	-3.4
Utilisation of unused tax losses	0.8	87.5
Adjustment of unused tax losses not recognised in previous years	0.0	-0.9
Write-down of unused tax losses	23.7	0.0
Deferred taxes (–income/+expense)	**-186.5**	**-104.9**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

The utilisation of unused tax losses last year was attributable mainly to the adjustment of the tax accounts to the intended revision of the German income tax regulations (EStR).

In the prior period, the deferred tax income was increased by € 0.9 million by stating previously unused tax losses carried forward.

In the same period last year, actual income taxes totalling € 0.7 million were offset directly against equity.

The reconciliation from the theoretical income tax expense to the current income tax expense is presented below:

in € million[1]	2013	in %	2012	in %
Earnings before tax	**169.9**		**722.7**	
Applicable tax rate		29.0		29.0
Theoretical income tax expense (–income/+expense)	**49.3**		**209.6**	
Tax effects				
Differences in foreign tax rates and tax rate differences	-16.1	-9.5	-15.1	-2.1
Tax-free income	-84.1	-49.5	-47.9	-6.6
Non-deductible expenses	66.6	39.2	40.5	5.6
Amortisations of goodwill from business combinations	2.1	1.2	1.3	0.2
Addbacks and reductions for trade tax purposes	12.2	7.2	18.0	2.5
Accounting for joint ventures and associates using the equity method	-20.0	-11.8	-3.5	-0.5
Adjustment/Valuation of losses carried forward	0.0	0.0	5.5	0.8
Zero-rated disposals of investments	11.8	7.0	-32.9	-4.6
Taxes relating to other periods	26.1	15.4	-11.3	-1.6
Reduction of temporary differences	0.0	0.0	6.8	0.9
Other	-0.3	-0.2	6.1	0.9
Current income tax (-income/+expense)	**47.6**		**177.1**	
Effective tax rate		**28.0**		**24.5**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

(10) Intangible assets

in € million	Franchises, industrial rights and similar rights and assets	Internally generated intangible assets	Goodwill	Other	Total
Cost					
As of: 01/01/2013	2,126.9	87.5	815.9	6.3	3,036.6
Increase/decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	-12.9	0.0	-1.1	0.0	-14.0
Additions	28.5	0.7	0.0	8.5	37.7
Reclassifications	36.3	-0.2	0.0	-1.2	34.9
Currency adjustments	-22.0	0.0	-22.0	0.0	-44.0
Disposals	-34.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-34.8
As of: 31/12/2013	2,122.0	88.0	792.8	13.6	3,016.4
Accumulated depreciation					
As of: 01/01/2013	1,019.8	71.6	18.5	0.0	1,109.9
Decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	-13.3	0.0	-0.9	0.0	-14.2
Additions	104.0	7.1	0.0	0.0	111.1
Reclassifications	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
Currency adjustments	-4.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-4.8
Disposals	-34.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	-34.1
Impairment	0.1	0.0	7.2	0.0	7.3
As of: 31/12/2013	1,072.1	78.7	24.8	0.0	1,175.6
Carrying amounts					
As of: 31/12/2013	1,049.9	9.3	768.0	13.6	1,840.8
Cost					
As of: 01/01/2012	2,108.8	80.1	784.0	13.7	2,986.6
Increase/decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	1.4	0.0	25.4	0.0	26.8
Additions	16.0	4.2	0.0	3.6	23.8
Reclassifications	10.1	3.2	0.0	-8.2	5.1
Currency adjustments	7.0	0.0	6.5	0.0	13.5
Disposals	-16.4	0.0	0.0	-2.8	-19.2
As of: 31/12/2012	2,126.9	87.5	815.9	6.3	3,036.6
Accumulated depreciation					
As of: 01/01/2012	905.4	63.1	13.9	0.0	982.4
Additions	107.5	8.5	0.0	0.0	116.0
Currency adjustments	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Disposals	-16.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-16.0
Impairment	21.6	0.0	4.6	0.0	26.2
As of: 31/12/2012	1,019.8	71.6	18.5	0.0	1,109.9
Carrying amounts					
As of: 31/12/2012	1,107.1	15.9	797.4	6.3	1,926.7

The carrying amounts of the intangible assets include € 56.6 million (previous year: € 89.1 million) accounted for by finance lease agreements. In the reporting year these concerned only an electricity purchase allowance amounting to € 56.6 million (previous year: € 88.7 million). The contract expires in 2015. The carrying amount of the intangible assets also includes franchises to operate power stations amounting to € 654.6 million (previous year: € 636.4 million) and customer relationships amounting to € 182.8 million (previous year: € 212.3 million). The remaining terms of power station concessions are between 15 and 60 years.

In 2013, a total of € 26.7 million (previous year: € 36.9 million) was spent on research and development. This sum contains public subsidies totalling € 4.5 million (previous year: € 5.3 million). The criteria for their recognition required under IFRS were not satisfied.

Goodwill was allocated to the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units for impairment test purposes. In 2013, non-scheduled goodwill amortisation amounted to € 7.2 million (previous year: € 4.6 million).

As of 31 December 2013, goodwill totalled € 768.0 million (previous year: € 797.4 million). Of this figure, 85.0% (previous year: 84.6%) is attributable to the cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units presented in the table below:

Cash-generating units / Group of cash-generating units	Discount rates after tax (%)		Goodwill in € million	
	2013	2012	2013	2012
PRE subgroup	6.5 – 8.1	6.6 – 8.2	242.9	264.9
Electricity sales and distribution	4.6 – 6.9	4.6 – 6.9	146.9	146.9
Stadtwerke Düsseldorf AG subgroup	4.6 – 6.9	4.6 – 6.9	127.4	127.4
Energiedienst Holding AG subgroup	4.6 – 6.8	4.6 – 6.9	135.6	135.6

The goodwill allocated to the other cash-generating units or groups of cash-generating units accounted for less than 15.0% of total goodwill in each case. Its aggregate total amounted to € 115.2 million (previous year: € 122.6 million).

The recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is basically calculated on the basis of the fair value less selling costs and corresponds to level 3 of the IFRS 13 valuation hierarchy. Using a business valuation model, fair value is derived from the cash flow planning, based on the mid-term planning approved by the Board of Management for a period of three years and valid as of the date of the impairment test. The planning is based on past experience and on estimates concerning the future market development. In justified exceptional cases it is based on a longer detailed planning period, provided that this is necessitated by commercial or regulatory requirements.

Key assumptions underlying the determination of fair value less costs to sell include projections of future electricity and gas prices, materials prices, company-specific investing activities, the regulatory framework as well as growth and discount rates.

The interest rates used for discounting the cash flows are calculated on the basis of market data and are between 4.6% and 8.1% after tax, or between 6.5% and 10.0% before tax (previous year: 4.6% to 8.2% after tax and 6.5% to 10.1% before tax).

Constant growth rates of 0.0% and 1.5% are used to extrapolate the cash flows beyond the detailed planning period, taking into account the expected price and volume-related growth (previous year: 0.0% and 1.5%).

Goodwill by segment developed as follows:

in € million	Sales	Grids	Renewable Energies	Generation and Trading	Other/ Consolidation	Total
Carrying amounts as of: 01/01/2013	93.9	563.1	20.5	118.6	1.3	797.4
Increase/decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	-0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2
Other changes	-7.2	-22.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-29.2
Carrying amounts as of: 31/12/2013	86.5	541.1	20.5	118.6	1.3	768.0
Carrying amounts as of: 01/01/2012	87.4	542.6	20.2	118.6	1.3	770.1
Increase/decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	11.1	14.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	25.4
Other changes	-4.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Carrying amounts as of: 31/12/2012	93.9	563.1	20.5	118.6	1.3	797.4

(11) Property, plant and equipment

in € million	Land and buildings	Power stations	Distribution plants	Other equipment	Fixed assets under construction	Total
Cost						
As of: 01/01/2013	3,895.4	14,348.3	14,818.0	1,534.7	1,778.6	36,375.0
Increase/decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	-0.8	-9.6	-3.0	-0.5	-0.1	-14.0
Additions	18.0	405.9	342.8	52.2	535.0	1,353.9
Reclassifications	-5.2	14.0	63.5	9.8	-108.9	-26.8
Reclassification to assets held for sale	-0.4	0.0	-258.2	0.0	0.0	-258.6
Currency adjustments	-10.2	-4.8	-106.8	-0.1	-1.7	-123.6
Disposals	-8.0	-11.0	-488.1	-32.8	-6.1	-546.0
As of: 31/12/2013	3,888.8	14,742.8	14,368.2	1,563.3	2,196.8	36,759.9
Accumulated depreciation						
As of: 01/01/2013	1,672.6	11,008.6	8,876.6	1,032.5	2.2	22,592.5
Decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	-0.6	-21.1	-0.8	-0.3	-0.1	-22.9
Additions	74.3	288.7	319.1	88.2	0.0	770.3
Reclassifications	-3.4	-11.9	1.2	-0.9	0.0	-15.0
Reclassification to assets held for sale	0.3	0.0	-175.6	0.0	0.0	-175.3
Currency adjustments	-4.2	-2.6	-43.2	-0.1	0.0	-50.1
Disposals	-3.1	-6.5	-299.6	-32.1	0.0	-341.3
Impairment	1.2	40.4	21.5	14.5	0.1	77.7
Reversal of impairment losses	0.0	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	-0.4
As of: 31/12/2013	1,737.1	11,295.6	8,698.8	1,101.8	2.2	22,835.5
Carrying amounts						
As of: 31/12/2013	2,151.7	3,447.2	5,669.4	461.5	2,194.6	13,924.4
Cost						
As of: 01/01/2012	3,873.6	14,156.6	14,585.4	1,508.0	1,621.8	35,745.4
Increase/decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	1.7	17.9	52.0	10.5	3.3	85.4
Additions	21.0	167.5	294.0	49.9	332.5	864.9
Reclassifications	5.5	47.8	75.4	13.5	-165.5	-23.3
Reclassification to assets held for sale	-1.5	0.0	2.5	0.0	-0.8	0.2
Currency adjustments	3.0	1.4	30.4	-0.1	0.5	35.2
Disposals	-7.9	-42.9	-221.7	-47.1	-13.2	-332.8
As of: 31/12/2012	3,895.4	14,348.3	14,818.0	1,534.7	1,778.6	36,375.0
Accumulated depreciation						
As of: 01/01/2012	1,610.5	10,653.3	8,703.6	984.3	2.2	21,953.9
Additions	71.3	286.6	323.3	92.4	0.0	773.6
Reclassifications	-6.6	0.0	0.0	-0.8	0.0	-7.4
Reclassification to assets held for sale	-0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.5
Currency adjustments	1.1	0.8	11.2	-0.2	0.0	12.9
Disposals	-3.3	-31.2	-163.2	-43.4	0.0	-241.1
Impairment	0.1	99.9	2.8	0.2	0.0	103.0
Reversal of impairment losses	0.0	-0.8	-1.1	0.0	0.0	-1.9
As of: 31/12/2012	1,672.6	11,008.6	8,876.6	1,032.5	2.2	22,592.5
Carrying amounts						
As of: 31/12/2012	2,222.8	3,339.7	5,941.4	502.2	1,776.4	13,782.5

Items of property, plant and equipment amounting to € 115.4 million serve as collateral for liabilities to banks (previous year: € 128.1 million). In the previous year this sum included charges on land amounting to € 2.8 million.

The land and buildings also include, among other things, similar rights and buildings on leasehold land. Other plant and equipment includes waste disposal facilities, other technical facilities as well as factory and office equipment.

The carrying amounts of the property, plant and equipment include €76.5 million (previous year: €79.4 million) accounted for by finance lease agreements. These relate mainly to two natural gas caverns whose contractual term covers most of their useful life.

The carrying amounts of the finance leases recognised as non-current assets are summarised below:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Franchises, industrial rights and similar rights and assets	56.6	89.1
Technical equipment and machines	76.5	79.4
Total	**133.1**	**168.5**

The Group's capital expenditures on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment totalling €1,047.6 million (previous year: €816.8 million) can be seen below in the fixed asset movement schedule:

in € million	2013	2012
Additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment according to the statement of changes in non-current assets	1,391.6	888.7
less additions to assets recognised under finance leases	0.0	-5.2
less additions to the provision recognised for the decommissioning and dismantling of property, plant and equipment	-344.0	-67.0
plus additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment of assets held for sale	0.0	0.3
Capital expenditures on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	**1,047.6**	**816.8**

(12) Investment properties

in € million	
Cost	
As of: 01/01/2013	161.6
Reclassifications	15.1
Reclassification to assets held for sale	-12.8
Disposals	-1.0
As of: 31/12/2013	162.9
Accumulated depreciation	
As of: 01/01/2013	80.1
Additions	1.9
Reclassifications	4.5
Reclassification to assets held for sale	-5.8
Disposals	-0.2
Impairment	5.4
As of: 31/12/2013	85.9
Carrying amount	
As of: 31/12/2013	77.0
Cost	
As of: 01/01/2012	150.4
Reclassifications	13.7
Disposals	-2.5
As of: 31/12/2012	161.6
Accumulated depreciation	
As of: 01/01/2012	73.1
Additions	1.8
Reclassifications	6.9
Disposals	-0.8
Reversal of impairment losses	-0.9
As of: 31/12/2012	80.1
Carrying amount	
As of: 31/12/2012	81.5

As of the reporting date, the market value of the real estate that is classified as investment property was €97.9 million (previous year: €101.1 million). The market value was determined by means of either the comparable value method or the net income value method. Based on the input factors, the fair value that was determined on the basis of the comparable value method must be allocated to level 2 of the hierarchy (the individual levels of the valuation hierarchy are explained in note (27) "Accounting for financial instruments"). As input factors, the method uses market comparison values that reflect the latest sale prices from transactions with comparable properties. The net income value method derives the value of the property on the basis of the recoverable income and is allocated to level 3 of the hierarchy on the basis of the input factors. As input factors, the method essentially uses future rental income, the discount rate and the vacancy rate. As in the previous year, almost all of the investment property was valued by external assessors. Rent income amounted to €7.0 million (previous year: €7.8 million). The directly allocable operating expenses amounted to €0.5 million (previous year: €0.8 million). Operating expenses that were not offset by rent income totalled €0.6 million (previous year: €0.7 million).

As in the previous year, there are no obligations to purchase investment property.

In the financial year 2013, gains of €1.6 million were generated from the sale of investment property (previous year: €6.3 million).

The receivables from irredeemable operating leases of the EnBW Group amounting to €119.2 million (previous year: €95.8 million) originate primarily from the renting out of commercial and residential property. As in the previous year, no contingent rent was recognised in the reporting period.

The minimum lease payments receivable are as follows:

in € million	2013	2012
Due within 1 year	36.9	28.5
Due in 1 to 5 years	34.9	32.6
Due in more than 5 years	47.4	34.7
Total	**119.2**	**95.8**

(13) Entities accounted for using the equity method

The table below shows the key items of the income statements and balance sheets of the entities accounted for using the equity method:

Earnings data of companies accounted for using the equity method in € million	2013		2012	
	Total	**of which joint ventures**	Total	of which joint ventures
Revenue	12,207.8	120.6	14,527.5	103.0
Profit/loss for the year	140.8	-24.3	563.8	-4.2
Adjustment to EnBW's interest and equity measurement	-62.0	58.3	-538.3	2.0
Net profit/loss from entities accounted for using the equity method	78.8	34.0	25.5	-2.2

Balance sheet data of companies accounted for using the equity method in € million	31/12/2013		31/12/2012	
	Total	**of which joint ventures**	Total	of which joint ventures
Assets	14,454.1	836.0	16,343.5	789.7
Liabilities	10,677.7	362.7	11,215.2	319.8
Equity	3,776.4	473.3	5,128.1	469.9
Adjustment to EnBW's interest and equity measurement	-1,709.6	-180.2	-2,772.2	-218.3
Carrying amount of entities accounted for using the equity method	2,066.8	293.1	2,355.9	251.6

At the joint ventures, assets totalling €723.3 million (previous year: 718.6 million) and liabilities amounting to €222.6 million (previous year: €246.8 million) were non-current.

The market value of those investments for which there are published price quotations amounts to €0.0 million (previous year: €98.0 million). The carrying amount of these investments is €0.0 million (previous year: € 171.3 million). Because of their higher value in use, there was no need to recognise an additional impairment loss in the previous year.

Elektrizitätswerk Rheinau AG has a different reporting date and is consolidated with the figures from its financial statements as of 30 September 2013.

(14) Other financial assets

in € million	Shares in affiliated entities	Other investments[1]	Non-current securities[2]	Loans	Total
Cost					
As of: 01/01/2013	56.8	782.8	5,481.8	82.6	6,404.0
Increase/decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	0.4	7.2	0.0	6.0	13.6
Additions	4.5	210.5	3,517.3	22.5	3,754.8
Reclassifications	-3.6	5.3	-508.5	-0.6	-507.4
Currency adjustments	0.0	-0.6	0.0	-0.2	-0.8
Disposals	-8.7	-83.8	-2,797.6	-55.2	-2,945.3
As of: 31/12/2013	49.4	921.4	5,693.0	55.1	6,718.9
Accumulated depreciation					
As of: 01/01/2013	28.6	152.8	141.6	22.3	345.3
Decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	0.0	0.0	0.0	-14.5	-14.5
Impairment	0.3	16.8	7.5	0.0	24.6
Reclassifications	-0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Disposals	-3.2	-1.3	-25.2	-6.1	-35.8
Reversal of impairment losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.6	-0.6
As of: 31/12/2013	25.6	168.4	123.9	1.1	319.0
Carrying amounts					
As of: 31/12/2013	23.8	753.0	5,569.1	54.0	6,399.9
Cost					
As of: 01/01/2012	104.0	713.2	4,850.8	97.2	5,765.2
Increase/decrease due to changes in the consolidated companies	0.5	0.0	0.0	-7.1	-6.6
Additions	13.9	118.7	3,296.9	4.9	3,434.4
Reclassifications	0.5	-1.1	-623.7	-3.4	-627.7
Currency adjustments	0.0	0.2	0.0	-0.7	-0.5
Disposals	-62.1	-48.2	-2,042.2	-8.3	-2,160.8
As of: 31/12/2012	56.8	782.8	5,481.8	82.6	6,404.0
Accumulated depreciation					
As of: 01/01/2012	31.4	128.6	154.8	7.6	322.4
Impairment	3.1	25.8	26.3	14.9	70.1
Disposals	-5.9	-1.6	-39.5	-0.2	-47.2
As of: 31/12/2012	28.6	152.8	141.6	22.3	345.3
Carrying amounts					
As of: 31/12/2012	28.2	630.0	5,340.2	60.3	6,058.7

[1] The carrying amounts include € 612.6 million (previous year: € 501.8 million) from investments held as financial assets.
[2] € 266.5 million (previous year: € 317.9 million) of the additions to acquisition costs and € 113.8 million (previous year: € 59.3 million) of the derecognition of acquisition costs originate from the market valuation.

The investments in affiliated entities disclosed in the financial assets are entities that are not included in the consolidated financial statements due to immateriality.

The non-current securities are mainly fixed-interest securities as well as listed shares. To a large extent, the non-current securities are held in special funds. For consolidation purposes, the individual securities in the special funds are shown separately in the consolidated balance sheet by type of investment.

The loans consist of loans to affiliated entities amounting to € 0.3 million (previous year: € 0.3 million), loans to enterprises in which participating interests are held amounting to € 32.8 million (previous year: € 23.2 million) and other loans amounting to € 20.9 million (previous year: € 36.8 million).

Impairment losses of financial assets are recorded on a separate allowance account and presented in the statement of changes in non-current assets.

(15) Trade receivables

in € million			31/12/2013			31/12/2012
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	Current	Non-current	Total
Trade receivables	3,747.0	641.9	4,388.9	3,919.3	567.4	4,486.7
of which receivables from affiliated entities	(19.7)	(10.0)	(29.7)	(18.7)	(10.0)	(28.7)
of which receivables from other investees and investors	(65.7)	(0.0)	(65.7)	(32.5)	(0.0)	(32.5)
of which receivables from entities accounted for using the equity method	(25.8)	(0.0)	(25.8)	(35.1)	(0.0)	(35.1)

Non-current trade receivables principally include receivables relating to electricity supplies, whose term to maturity does not match the customary business cycle.

The movements in the provision for impairment of trade receivables break down as follows:

in € million	2013	2012
As of 01/01/	52.6	69.1
Utilisation	-48.0	-54.4
Net additions	41.9	37.9
As of 31/12/	**46.5**	**52.6**

The credit risks inherent in trade receivables are presented below:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Not past due and not impaired	4,286.4	4,359.6
Past due, but not impaired		
Due within 3 months	28.1	48.2
Due between 3 and 6 months	9.4	12.0
Due between 6 months and 1 year	13.6	1.5
Due in more than 1 year	6.1	5.5
Impaired	45.3	59.9
Total	**4,388.9**	**4,486.7**

There was no indication as of the reporting date that any impairment losses needed to be recognised on the trade receivables recorded as not impaired.

(16) Income tax refund claims

Current and non-current income tax refund claims mainly include deductible tax on investment income from previous years and the current year. Under the law adopted on 7 December 2006 on tax measures related to the introduction of European Companies and the amendment of other tax regulations (SEStEG), moreover, the corporate income tax credit is also included.

(17) Other assets

in € million[1]		31/12/2013				31/12/2012
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	Current	Non-current	Total
Other tax refund claims	101.8	0.0	101.8	136.7	0.1	136.8
Derivatives	1,083.3	147.2	1,230.5	1,442.0	154.9	1,596.9
of which without hedges	(1,050.1)	(53.9)	(1,104.0)	(1,392.4)	(21.4)	(1,413.8)
of which cash flow hedge	(10.2)	(0.1)	(10.3)	(23.5)	(0.1)	(23.6)
of which fair value hedge	(23.0)	(93.2)	(116.2)	(26.1)	(133.4)	(159.5)
Finance lease receivables	4.2	31.4	35.6	5.1	33.5	38.6
Payments on account	53.9	45.7	99.6	46.4	58.2	104.6
Prepaid expenses	14.7	30.6	45.3	14.0	32.1	46.1
Sundry assets	678.1	22.3	700.4	560.3	19.7	580.0
Total	**1,936.0**	**277.2**	**2,213.2**	**2,204.5**	**298.5**	**2,503.0**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: As of 01/01/2012, the other assets amounted to € 2,591.5 million. They include retroactive restatements as of 01/01/2012 of € -2.7 million (as of 31/12/2012: € -6.1 million).

The finance lease receivables arose from supply contracts for various forms of energy such as electricity, heat, cooling and compressed air under which the economic ownership of the leased technical equipment and machinery is allocable to the lessee. The leases contain escalation clauses as well as renewal and purchase price options.

The agreements are based on the following parameters and terms to maturity:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Total lease instalments	42.6	48.8
Interest portion of outstanding lease instalments	7.0	10.2
Present value of outstanding lease instalments	**35.6**	**38.6**

The outstanding lease instalments are due as follows:

in € million	Nominal value		Present value	
	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Due within 1 year	5.6	7.4	4.3	5.8
Due in 1 to 5 years	26.1	26.0	22.6	20.6
Due in more than 5 years	10.9	15.4	8.7	12.2
Total	**42.6**	**48.8**	**35.6**	**38.6**

As in the previous year, no impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses had to be recognised on outstanding finance lease receivables.

Payments on account contain prepayments for electricity procurement agreements amounting to €50.0 million (previous year: €77.0 million). Of the prepaid expenses, €9.0 million (previous year: €13.7 million) relate to deferred lease instalments.

The other assets contain collateral for off-exchange trading transactions amounting to €293.5 million (previous year: 204.4 million) and variation margins amounting to €218.3 million (previous year: €184.9 million).

Bad debt allowances on other assets measured at amortised cost developed as follows:

in € million	2013	2012
As of 01/01/	38.3	34.1
Utilisation	-3.6	-0.3
Net additions	-0.5	4.5
As of 31/12/	**34.2**	**38.3**

The credit risks of financial instruments disclosed under other assets break down as follows:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Not past due and not impaired	1,941.0	2,198.6
Past due, but not impaired		
Due within 3 months	0.2	0.3
Due between 3 and 6 months	0.3	0.2
Due between 6 months and 1 year	0.1	0.1
Due in more than 1 year	0.1	0.3
Impaired	23.6	12.2
Total	**1,965.3**	**2,211.7**

There was no indication as of the reporting date that any impairment losses needed to be recognised on the other assets recorded as not impaired.

(18) Inventories

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Materials and supplies	840.2	790.5
Nuclear fuel rods (incl. payments on account)	366.3	306.3
Work in progress	57.4	58.5
Finished goods and merchandise	88.8	129.3
Payments on account	1.2	1.3
Total	**1,353.9**	**1,285.9**

No inventories have been assigned as collateral. There are no significant long-term construction contracts which would need to be accounted for as long-term construction contracts.

In the reporting year, write-downs of € 2.8 million were carried out on the inventories (previous year: € 9.1 million).

€ 87.6 million of the inventories (previous year: € 137.7 million) are measured at fair value.

As the full auctioning of the emission allowances came into effect at the beginning of 2013, EnBW no longer has any emission allowances allocated to it free of charge by the state (previous year: 14.7 million t).

(19) Financial assets

Current financial assets mainly consist of fixed-interest securities. Other current financial assets essentially include loans. Due to the measurement at market value, there were write-ups amounting to € 4.2 million in the financial year (previous year: € 4.9 million) as well as write-downs of € 3.6 million (previous year: € 2.0 million).

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Profit participation rights, funds and shares	729.1	757.9
Other current financial assets	21.2	27.7
Total	**750.3**	**785.6**

All in all, current financial assets amounting to € 195.7 million (previous year: € 204.1 million) were provided as collateral. The collateral was mainly provided for stock exchange transactions fluctuating according to the development of the trading volume. Market interest rates applied to the collateral provided. This collateral will be used by the stock exchanges in the event of non-performance of the obligations entered into in the transactions.

(20) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents relate primarily to bank balances, largely in the form of time and call deposits.

Cash was not subject to any significant restrictions on disposal.

(21) Equity

The development of equity and total comprehensive income is presented separately in the statement of changes in equity. The components of total comprehensive income are presented in the statement of comprehensive income.

Subscribed capital and capital reserve

The capital stock of EnBW AG amounts to €708,108,042.24 as of 31 December 2013 (previous year: €708,108,042.24) and is divided into 276,604,704 (previous year: 276,604,704) no-par-value bearer shares which are fully paid-in. The no-par-value shares are each nominally entitled to € 2.56 per share (previous year: € 2.56 per share) of the subscribed capital.

NECKARPRI-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH and OEW Energie-Beteiligungs GmbH each directly hold 46.75% of the capital stock of EnBW AG as of 31 December 2013 (previous year: 46.75% each).

Based on the capital authorised at the annual general meeting on 26 April 2012, EnBW AG successfully carried out a capital increase in the third quarter of 2012. By issuing 26,598,504 new ordinary bearer shares at a purchase price of €30.90, EnBW generated gross issue proceeds of €821.9 million. Costs of €2.5 million incurred in connection with the capital increase less the associated tax effect of €0.7 million were offset against the capital reserve directly in equity. The capital stock increased by €68.1 million from €640.0 million to €708.1 million as a result of the capital increase. The capital reserve increased by €752.0 million from €22.2 million to €774.2 million as a result of the capital increase.

The capital reserve contains the amounts received from the issue of shares of EnBW AG which exceed the imputed value of the shares.

Revenue reserves

The revenue reserves primarily contain the pro rata revenue reserves of the parent company and the other companies included in the consolidation after the date of acquisition accounting.

Retained earnings of EnBW AG

Taking account of the unappropriated retained earnings brought forward amounting to €129.4 million (previous year: €23.1 million) and following the withdrawal of €831.0 million from the other revenue reserves (previous year: €0.0 million), the retained earnings amount to €187.0 million (previous year: €359.6 million). We will propose to the annual general meeting that a dividend of €0.69 (previous year: €0.85) per share be distributed from the retained earnings of EnBW AG. As of 31 December 2013, 270,855,027 shares (previous year: 270,855,027 shares) were entitled to dividends. If the annual general meeting approves this proposal, the amount distributed by EnBW AG for the financial year 2013 will be €186.9 million (previous year: €230.2 million).

The retained earnings of EnBW AG are disclosed under revenue reserves.

Treasury shares

As of 31 December 2013, EnBW AG holds 5,749,677 treasury shares (previous year: 5,749,677 treasury shares). The acquisition cost of the treasury shares amounting to €204.1 million was deducted from the carrying amount of the equity. The amount of capital stock attributable to them is €14,719,173.12. This corresponds to 2.1% (previous year: 2.1%) of the subscribed capital.

The company has no rights or dividend entitlements from the directly or indirectly held treasury shares. In accordance with the rulings of IFRS, the treasury shares are not recognised as securities, but are offset in one sum against equity in the balance sheet.

Other comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income comprises changes in the market value of available-for-sale financial assets, changes in the market value of cash flow hedges, amounts recognised directly in equity for accounting for entities using the equity method, currency translation differences from the translation of financial statements of foreign entities, and the revaluation of pensions and similar obligations.

For details on the changes recognised directly in equity on available-for-sale financial assets and of cash flow hedges, we refer to note 27 "Accounting for financial instruments".

Presentation of the components of other comprehensive income:

2013 € million	Revaluation of pensions and similar obligations	Currency translation differences	Cash flow hedge	Available-for-sale financial assets	Equity holders of EnBW AG	Non-controlling shares	Total
Unrealised changes in market value in the current period	31.0	-75.0	-382.8	149.8	-277.0	-14.2	-291.2
Reclassification adjustments included in the income statement	0.0	49.9	79.6	-113.6	15.9	-1.0	14.9
Reclassification to cost of hedged items	0.0	0.0	115.0	0.0	115.0	0.0	115.0
Other comprehensive income before tax	**31.0**	**-25.1**	**-188.2**	**36.2**	**-146.1**	**-15.2**	**-161.3**
Income tax	-7.9	-0.4	49.9	10.6	52.2	-1.8	50.4
Other comprehensive income	**23.1**	**-25.5**	**-138.3**	**46.8**	**-93.9**	**-17.0**	**-110.9**

2012 € million[1]	Revaluation of pensions and similar obligations	Currency translation differences	Cash flow hedge	Available-for-sale financial assets	Equity holders of EnBW AG	Non-controlling shares	Total
Unrealised changes in market value in the current period	-1,041.5	37.5	-461.7	267.3	-1,198.4	1.4	-1,197.0
Reclassification adjustments included in the income statement	0.0	7.4	139.0	-97.7	48.7	0.2	48.9
Reclassification to cost of hedged items	0.0	0.0	6.6	0.0	6.6	0.0	6.6
Other comprehensive income before tax	**-1,041.5**	**44.9**	**-316.1**	**169.6**	**-1,143.1**	**1.6**	**-1,141.5**
Income tax	301.6	0.2	99.6	-21.1	380.3	1.8	382.1
Other comprehensive income	**-739.9**	**45.1**	**-216.5**	**148.5**	**-762.8**	**3.4**	**-759.4**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

Presentation of the tax effect relating to unrealised gains and losses in equity:

in € million[1]	2013			2012		
	Before tax	Tax expenses/ income	After tax	Before tax	Tax expenses/ income	After tax
Revaluation of pensions and similar obligations	31.0	-7.9	23.1	-1,053.4	305.1	-748.3
Difference from currency translation	-96.2	-0.4	-96.6	44.5	0.2	44.7
Cash flow hedge	-375.8	103.1	-272.7	-455.3	111.3	-344.0
Available-for-sale financial assets	149.8	-0.8	149.0	267.2	-33.9	233.3
Other comprehensive income	**-291.2**	**94.0**	**-197.2**	**-1,197.0**	**382.7**	**-814.3**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

Presentation of the tax effects of reclassification adjustments included in the income statement and the cost of hedged items:

in € million	2013			2012		
	Before tax	Tax expenses/ income	After tax	Before tax	Tax expenses/ income	After tax
Difference from currency translation	47.5	0.0	47.5	7.1	0.0	7.1
Cash flow hedge	195.9	-54.9	141.0	145.7	-13.4	132.3
Available-for-sale financial assets	-113.5	11.3	-102.2	-97.3	12.8	-84.5
Other comprehensive income	**129.9**	**-43.6**	**86.3**	**55.5**	**-0.6**	**54.9**

Non-controlling interests

Non-controlling interests are shares in group entities held by third parties. They relate in particular to the Energiedienst group, Stadtwerke Düsseldorf AG, terranets bw GmbH and Pražská energetika a.s.

(22) Provisions

The provisions disclosed separately by maturity in the balance sheet are combined for the purposes of disclosures in the notes to the financial statements.

in € million[1]	31/12/2013			31/12/2012		
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	Current	Non-current	Total
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	132.5	4,442.6	4,575.1	241.9	5,251.9	5,493.8
Provisions relating to nuclear power	418.1	7,246.3	7,664.4	479.1	6,369.6	6,848.7
Provisions for non-contractual nuclear obligations	(255.3)	(4,825.1)	(5,080.4)	(247.3)	(4,157.5)	(4,404.8)
Provisions for contractual nuclear obligations	(162.8)	(2,421.2)	(2,584.0)	(231.8)	(2,212.1)	(2,443.9)
Other provisions	840.4	759.5	1,599.9	504.6	637.0	1,141.6
Other electricity provisions	(360.4)	(57.9)	(418.3)	(156.5)	(55.8)	(212.3)
Personnel provisions	(77.7)	(125.2)	(202.9)	(84.9)	(192.2)	(277.1)
Provisions for onerous contracts	(59.1)	(362.1)	(421.2)	(30.2)	(200.9)	(231.1)
Sundry provisions	(343.2)	(214.3)	(557.5)	(233.0)	(188.1)	(421.1)
Total	**1,391.0**	**12,448.4**	**13,839.4**	**1,225.6**	**12,258.5**	**13,484.1**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: As of 01/01/2012 the provisions amount to € 12,094.3 million. They include retroactive restatements as of 01/01/2012 of € 90.5 million (as of 31/12/2012: € 1,126.0 million).

Provisions for pensions and similar obligations

The provisions for pensions and similar obligations are recorded on the basis of the existing commitments for future and current post-employment benefits to current and former employees with a pension entitlement, as well as their surviving dependants. A substantial majority of the EnBW Group's employees is entitled to pension payments from defined benefit pension plans. There are different post-employment provision schemes which reflect how long the respective employees have served the company. In the case of employees who have already retired, the schemes in question are mainly final-salary-based systems in which the pension paid is calculated on the basis of the length of service, the rate of increase and the last pensionable income. As of 01/01/2005, this system was decoupled from the adjustments to the statutory pension insurance system as part of a reorganisation. The amount of provisions for pensions and similar obligations as of 31/12/2013 was €4,354.2 million (previous year: €5,271.7 million). The bulk of the active employees are covered by ongoing-salary-based schemes and/or a pension component system in the form of an average-salary plan in which the pension paid consists of annual pension components. The provisions thus accounted for amount to €220.9 million (previous year: €222.1 million). For employees who joined the company from 1998 onwards, the pension commitment is based solely on a pension component system. In addition, the employees are granted energy price reductions after reaching retirement age.

The pensioners and those with prospective pension entitlements are distributed as follows among the different post-employment provision schemes:

Number of employees	31/12/2013		31/12/2012	
	Staff with prospective pension entitlements	**Pensioners**	Staff with prospective pension entitlements	Pensioners
Closed systems dependent on final salary	9,210	13,944	9,296	14,276
Pension component systems	6,742	221	6,573	218

The commitments are measured above all on the basis of the length of service and remuneration of the employees. In addition, the company pension scheme includes defined benefit obligations under a multi-employer plan using the same measurement basis. The contributions payable to the supplemental pension plans are made as a certain percentage of the respective employee's compensation subject to the additional benefits.

The amount of provisions earmarked for the defined benefit obligations corresponds to the present value of the expected future obligations. The provisions are calculated using actuarial methods. Plan assets were created in accordance with IAS 19.8 and will be used exclusively to cover pension obligations. They were deducted from the pension obligations.

The objective of asset management' in this area is to cover the non-current provisions for pensions and similar obligations as well as the group's nuclear power provisions within 25 to 30 years by means of appropriate financial investments. The investment goals indicated can be achieved with a minimum of risk. The investment volume as of 31/12/2013 totalled approximately € 6.7 billion (previous year: € 6.5 billion) and is spread over a total of nine (previous year: eight) asset classes. In addition to the direct investments, the financial investments were bundled within four master funds.

The following premises are taken into account when investments are made:

- The long-term target return for the financial investments was set at 5.5%. This is renewed annually by calculating the anticipated return on the strategic asset allocation.
- The risk was minimised by, for example, the implementation of an intervention line concept, the establishment of issuer limits and minimum ratings for bonds, adherence to a broad diversification of asset classes, and further appropriate measures.
- The impact on the balance sheet and the income statement must be minimised.
- Cost reduction and management simplification too, are major priorities.

As of the end of the financial year 2013, moreover, additional plan assets of € 902.8 million were created for the further coverage of the non-current provisions for pensions and other obligations by establishing an in-house EnBW contractual trust arrangement (CTA). A CTA is a legally-structured trustee arrangement for the for the capital cover of direct pension commitments with separated and spun-off assets.

The anticipated development of the post-employment provision schemes' cash flows is as follows:

in € million	2013	2014–2018[1]	2019–2023[1]	2024–2028[1]	2029–2033[1]	2034–2038[1]	2039–2043[1]	2044–2048[1]
Closed systems dependent on final salary	250.7	144.1	198.6	273.5	287.8	282.2	260.0	227.6
Pension component systems	0.3	0.9	2.7	6.5	14.4	26.0	38.0	52.4
Total	**251.0**	**145.0**	**201.3**	**280.0**	**302.2**	**308.2**	**298.0**	**280.0**

[1] Average values for five years.

Changes in the underlying parameters for calculating the provisions for pensions and similar obligations would have the following impact on their amounts:

in € million	31/12/2013		31/12/2012	
	Pension component systems	Closed post-retirement systems dependent on final salary	Pension component systems	Closed post-retirement systems dependent on final salary
Discount rate +/-0.5%	-34.0/39.4	-362.5/411.5	-35.1/39.9	-368.5/416.1
Salary trend +/-0.5%	6.9/-6.3	120.0/-101.5	5.8/-5.5	109.4/-94.4
Pension trend +/-0,5%	6.8/-1.9	301.0/-277.3	6.4/-1.6	308.6/-282.7
Life expectancy +/-1 year	8.0/-8.5	254.0/-260.9	5.9/-6.0	247.6/-249.8

The parameters for the sensitivity analysis were chosen from the point of view of materiality. Their impact on the defined benefit obligation (DBO) was determined for each one separately to prevent interactions. The parameter variation is based on past experience and the long-term planning premises applied within the group.

The material parameters (average values) for calculating the defined-benefit pension commitments at the group's domestic companies are shown below:

in %[1]	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Discount rate	3.75	3.80
Future expected wage and salary increases[2]	3.00	3.00
Future expected pension increase	2.10	2.10
Employee turnover	2.00	2.00
Expected return on plan assets	3.75	3.80

[1] Prior-year figures restated.
[2] Suspended in 2014, recompensation in 2017.

In the past, euro-denominated corporate bonds with an AA rating in Bloomberg's AA corporate bond universe offered a sound base from which to derive a discount rate matching the term to maturity of the provisions for pensions and similar obligations. However, on account of the significantly increasing spreads between corporate bonds with an AA rating and government bonds that have been observable since the onset of the financial crisis, it has generally been considered necessary to subject the underlying data to a closer analysis and to modify the underlying population of bonds in order to ensure greater continuity and thus a better insight into the company's net assets and financial position. The financial year 2012 saw the introduction by the consulting firm Towers Watson of the modified GlobalRate:Link methodology for determining the discount rate. The calculations are based on the 2005 G mortality tables devised by Prof. Dr. Klaus Heubeck.

The expense for pensions and similar obligations is comprised as follows:

in € million[1]	2013	2012
Current service cost	99.1	57.5
Past service cost	-35.1	1.7
Interest income from plan assets	-4.4	-6.4
Interest cost	208.7	232.8
Recording in the income statement	**268.3**	**285.6**
Income from plan assets excluding interest income	-7.6	-2.5
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	-75.5	0.0
Actuarial gains (-)/losses(+) from changes in financial assumptions	26.7	883.8
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) from experience-based restatements	25.4	169.6
Recording in the statement of comprehensive income	**-31.0**	**1,050.9**
Total	**237.3**	**1,336.5**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

The development of the pension provisions, categorised by the present value of the defined benefit commitment and the market value of the plan assets, is as follows:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the financial year	5,648.9	4,536.2
Current service cost	99.1	57.5
Interest cost	208.7	232.8
Benefits paid	-251.0	-242.6
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+)	-23.4	1,053.4
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) from changes in demographic assumptions	(-75.5)	(0.0)
Actuarial gains (-)/losses(+) from changes in financial assumptions	(26.7)	(883.8)
Actuarial gains (-)/losses (+) from experience-based restatements	(25.4)	(169.6)
Past service cost	-35.1	1.7
Changes in the consolidated companies and currency adjustments	1.0	0.8
Reclassifications	-4.5	9.1
Present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the financial year	**5,643.7**	**5,648.9**
Fair market value of plan assets at the beginning of the financial year	155.1	141.1
Interest income	4.4	6.4
Appropriations to the plan assets[1]	911.6	9.4
Benefits paid	-8.8	-9.6
Income from plan assets excluding interest income	7.6	2.5
Currency adjustments and reclassifications	-1.3	5.3
Fair market value of plan assets at the end of the financial year	**1,068.6**	**155.1**
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	**4,575.1**	**5,493.8**

[1] Applies almost solely to employers' contributions.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation breaks down as follows by asset-funded and non-asset-funded status:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Funded benefits	1,216.1	226.0
Full funding	(1,193.8)	(204.4)
Partial funding	(22.3)	(21.6)
Pension entitlements without asset funding	4,427.6	5,422.9

The actual development of plan assets amounted to €12.0 million (previous year: €8.9 million). Payments into the plan assets in the amount of €9.2 million (previous year: €10.1 million) are planned in the subsequent period.

The present value of the benefit obligations, the fair market value of plan assets and the plan surplus or deficit have developed as follows:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Present value of benefit obligations	5,643.7	5,648.9
Fair market value of plan assets	1,068.6	155.1
Plan surplus or deficit	4,575.1	5,493.8

The plan assets consist of the following asset classes:

in %[1]	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Shares	90.1	31.1
Fixed-interest securities	7.5	50.3
Land and buildings	1.2	0.0
Other assets	0.8	14.8
Current financial assets	0.4	3.8
	100.0	**100.0**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

The investment objective for the external plan assets is to cover benefit obligations with a similar term. The plan assets are invested almost entirely within the EU and mainly in energy supply companies. The plan assets do not include any shares of EnBW Group entities or any owner-occupied property. The investment strategy takes into consideration the maturity structure and volume of benefit obligations. The plan assets newly created at the end of the financial year have initially been invested entirely in shares. The long-term investment strategy, however, is to diversify in accordance with the principles of asset management as outlined above.

The plan assets mainly have market price listings on active markets. The shares contain €235.1 million whose fair value was determined with the help of the discounted cash flow method in the absence of an active market.

Multi-employer plans

Multi-employer plans, which are defined benefit plans, are accounted for as defined contribution plans because the information required to allocate the obligations and plan assets to the respective participating employer and the corresponding expenses is not provided by the supplemental pension plans. The expenses from defined benefit obligations via multi-employer plans amounted to €16.2 million (previous year:

€15.7 million). Appropriations of a similar magnitude are anticipated for the subsequent year. Potential future increases in contributions from unfunded obligations will not have a significant effect on the EnBW Group.

The employer's contributions to statutory pension insurance in 2013 amounted to €87.0 million (previous year: €90.2 million).

Provisions relating to nuclear power

The provisions relating to nuclear power have been recorded for the disposal of irradiated fuel rods and radioactive waste as well as for the decommissioning and restoration of contaminated facilities.

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Decommissioning and restoration	4,515.1	4,170.8
Fuel rod disposal	2,805.1	2,374.9
Waste	344.2	303.0
Total	**7,664.4**	**6,848.7**

The provisions are all based on public law obligations and requirements in the operating licences.

In those instances where contracts had not been concluded under civil law by the reporting date for performance of these public law obligations, the provisions were measured based on external appraisals and cost estimates (non-contractual nuclear obligations). This mainly concerns the anticipated costs relating to decommissioning and post-closure operating of the plants, dismantling and disposal of parts of nuclear power plants, and also the actual costs of ultimate storage. With regard to the disposal of fuel rods, the non-contractual share of costs mostly relates to costs for conditioning in preparation for ultimate storage, transportation costs, costs for the procurement of containers for ultimate storage purposes as well as the costs of ultimate storage.

In addition, part of the carrying amount of the provisions is substantiated by civil law contracts (contractual nuclear obligations). On the one hand, these are personnel costs for the company's own staff who are expected to be dealing with the decommissioning. On the other hand, the disposal of fuel rods mainly comprises costs yet to be incurred for reprocessing spent fuel rods, costs of local interim storage in the vicinity of the plants, central interim storage at the Gorleben and Ahaus interim storage facilities as well as costs for transportation and the procurement of containers.

The provisions for the decommissioning and restoration of contaminated plants as well as for fuel rods are recognised at the discounted settlement amount at the time of commissioning. This is disclosed accordingly under the generating facilities and depreciated. It amounts to €815.6 million (previous year: €538.6 million). Changes in estimates due to changes in assumptions concerning the future development of costs were generally recognised without effect on profit or loss by adjusting the appropriate balance sheet items by €342.1 million (previous year: €61.8 million). Where such changes in estimates related to discontinued power stations, they were recognised in profit or loss. Decommissioning costs are calculated on the basis of the scenario that assumes that the plants will be removed immediately. The provisions are offset by claims totalling €623.9 million (previous year: €555.5 million) which concern the nuclear power plants' restoration obligations assumed by a contractual partner in connection with electricity supplies.

The provisions relating to nuclear power are set up in an amount equivalent to the present value of the expected future obligations and increased annually to reflect the passage of time. The discount rate for calculating the provisions is 5.0% (previous year: 5.4%). Based on the information currently available, the provisions are expected to be utilised mostly in the period from 2020 to 2070.

A reduction or increase of 0.5 percentage points in the interest rate would increase the present value of the of the nuclear power provisions by € 714.4 million (previous year: € 537.0 million) or reduce it by € 598.0 million (previous year: € 466.3 million).

The payments on account made to reprocessing firms and the Federal Office for Radiation Protection, which are taken into account in the provisions relating to nuclear power, amount to € 570.3 million (previous year: € 549.6 million). The payments to the Federal Office for Radiation Protection relate to construction of the Gorleben and Konrad ultimate repositories and are based on the German Final Storage Advance Payments Ordinance (EndlagerVlV).

Other provisions

The other electricity provisions relate primarily to obligations arising from CO_2 emission allowances, the conventional procurement of electricity and fuels, restoration obligations for wind and hydro-electric power stations, and the German Combined Heat and Power Act (KWKG).

Personnel provisions concern above all obligations from phased retirement arrangements, long-service awards and restructuring measures.

The provisions for onerous contracts concern future obligations from onerous procurement and sales agreements. The obligations include additional costs relating to the delayed construction of power stations and, on the procurement side, above all to the non-thermal waste disposal area.

Other provisions are discounted using an interest rate of 0.50% to 2.75% on average (previous year: 0.25% bis 2.50%). The majority of other non-current provisions have a term of between one and five years.

The provisions developed as follows in the reporting year:

Provisions in € million[1]	As of 01/01/2013	Appro-priation	Rever-sal	Compo unding	Changes not impacting income	Changes in the consolidated companies, currency adjustments, reclassifi-cations	Utilisation	As of 31/12/2013
Provisions for pensions and similar obligations	5,493.8	64.0	0.0	204.3	-31.0	-905.0	251.0	4,575.1
Provisions relating to nuclear power[2]	6,848.7	575.9	136.1	402.8	342.1	5.4	374.4	7,664.4
Other provisions	1,141.6	971.1	178.8	7.6	1.8	-6.5	336.9	1,599.9
Other electricity provisions	(212.3)	(341.9)	(24.5)	(0.7)	(1.8)	(0.0)	(113.9)	(418.3)
Personnel provisions	(277.1)	(55.7)	(56.0)	(3.5)	(0.0)	(0.2)	(77.6)	(202.9)
Provisions for onerous contracts	(231.1)	(270.8)	(8.0)	(3.1)	(0.0)	(-0.2)	(75.6)	(421.2)
Sundry provisions	(421.1)	(302.7)	(90.3)	(0.3)	(0.0)	(-6.5)	(69.8)	(557.5)
Total	**13,484.1**	**1,611.0**	**314.9**	**614.7**	**312.9**	**-906.1**	**962.3**	**13,839.4**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: As of 01/01/2012 the provisions amount to € 12,094.3 million. They include retroactive restatements as of 01/01/2012 of € 90.5 million (as of 31/12/2012: € 1,126.0 million).
[2] Utilisation breaks down into decommissioning and restoration (€ 241.6 million), disposal of spent fuel rods (€ 116.3 million) and waste (€ 16.5 million).

(23) Deferred taxes

The deferred taxes on measurement differences compared to the tax accounts break down as follows:

in € million[1]	31/12/2013 Deferred tax assets[2]	31/12/2013 Deferred tax liabilities[2]	31/12/2012 Deferred tax assets[2]	31/12/2012 Deferred tax liabilities[2]
Intangible assets	20.8	92.1	19.9	108.3
Property, plant and equipment	184.8	2,016.7	171.6	2,014.4
Financial assets	7.8	80.8	7.6	93.4
Other assets	5.3	19.6	4.3	30.2
Derivative financial instruments	0.0	43.9	0.0	45.3
Non-current assets	**218.7**	**2,253.1**	**203.4**	**2,291.6**
Inventories	12.2	9.6	12.1	10.3
Financial assets	0.6	0.7	0.0	1.2
Other assets	58.3	336.7	101.2	431.9
Current assets	**71.1**	**347.0**	**113.3**	**443.4**
Provisions	1,209.1	328.2	1,053.4	301.7
Liabilities and subsidies	267.9	57.4	286.0	57.9
Non-current liabilities	**1,477.0**	**385.6**	**1,339.4**	**359.6**
Provisions	69.1	0.1	83.9	3.8
Liabilities and subsidies	618.8	306.5	631.6	231.5
Current liabilities	**687.9**	**306.6**	**715.5**	**235.3**
Unused tax losses	141.7	0.0	7.8	0.0
Deferred taxes before netting	**2,596.4**	**3,292.3**	**2,379.4**	**3,329.9**
Netting	-2,338.6	-2,338.6	-2,331.1	-2,331.1
Deferred taxes after netting	**257.8**	**953.7**	**48.3**	**998.8**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: After netting, deferred tax assets amounted to € 38.1 million as of 01/01/2012. They include retroactive restatements as of 01/01/2012 of € -0.2 million (as of 31/12/2012: € 1.9 million). After netting, deferred tax liabilities amounted to € 1,465.3 million as of 01/01/2012. They include retroactive restatements as of 01/01/2012 of € -27.2 million (as of 31/12/2012: € -326.5 million).
[2] Deferred tax assets and liabilities prior to netting.

In 2013, € 2,338.6 million (previous year: € 2,331.1 million) in deferred tax assets was netted against deferred tax liabilities. Deferred taxes are netted with each other per consolidated tax group or entity if the conditions to do so have been satisfied. The negative balance from deferred taxes resulting from consolidation amounts to € 3.0 million (positive balance in previous year: € 20.2 million).

Deferred tax assets are recognised on unused tax losses only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the temporary difference can be used. Unused tax losses reduced the actual tax burden in the reporting period by € 0.8 million (previous year: € 88.7 million). Unused tax losses for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised in the balance sheet amounted to € 19.9 million for corporate income tax (CIT) and € 22.3 million for trade tax (previous year: € 15.0 million for corporate income tax and € 29.3 million for trade tax). The deferred taxes on the non-valued unused tax losses that would theoretically have to be formed would amount to € 3.2 million for corporate income tax and € 2.9 million for trade tax (previous year: € 2.4 million for corporate income tax and € 4.1 million for trade tax. The existing unused tax losses for which the deferred tax assets were formed, amounting to € 580.0 million for corporate income tax and € 373.6 million for trade tax (previous year: € 31.1 million for corporate income tax and € 20.9 million for trade tax) are available without restrictions and almost exclusively concern German companies. According to the law to reduce tax benefits, from 2004 onwards only 60% of the current taxable income which exceeds € 1 million can be offset against unused tax losses.

The deferred taxes on unused tax losses break down as follows:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Corporate income tax (or comparable foreign tax)	91.8	5.0
Trade tax	49.9	2.8
Total	**141.7**	**7.8**

Presentation of the development of deferred taxes on unused tax losses:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Opening balance	7.8	91.0
Utilisation of tax losses	-0.8	-87.5
Adjustment of previously unrecognised tax losses (addition)	0.0	0.9
Origination of tax losses (addition)	158.4	3.4
Write-down	-23.7	0.0
Closing balance	**141.7**	**7.8**

The deferred taxes on unused tax losses will probably be realised at the following intervals:

in € million	2013				2012			
	Residual term < 1 year	**Residual term 1–5 years**	**Residual term > 5 years**	**Total**	Residual term < 1 year	Residual term 1–5 years	Residual term > 5 years	Total
Corporate income tax	18.6	62.6	10.6	91.8	0.3	4.7	0.0	5.0
Trade tax	21.0	18.8	10.1	49.9	0.8	2.0	0.0	2.8
Total	**39.6**	**81.4**	**20.7**	**141.7**	**1.1**	**6.7**	**0.0**	**7.8**

In the reporting period, as in the previous year, there were no deferred taxes on interest amounts carried forward.

Deferred tax assets totalling €435.7 million (previous year restated: €385.3 million in deferred tax assets) were offset directly against equity under other comprehensive income as of 31 December 2013.

(24) Liabilities and subsidies

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities break down as of 31 December 2013 compared to the previous year as follows:

in € million[1, 2]	31/12/2013			31/12/2012		
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	Current	Non-current	Total
Hybrid bond	0.0	998.0	998.0	0.0	997.7	997.7
Bonds	0.0	3,468.7	3,468.7	1,001.8	3,381.2	4,383.0
Liabilities to banks	99.4	902.9	1,002.3	90.6	881.1	971.7
Other financial liabilities	125.3	177.8	303.1	108.7	303.9	412.6
Financial liabilities	**224.7**	**5,547.4**	**5,772.1**	**1,201.1**	**5,563.9**	**6,765.0**

[1] Prior-year figures restated: Financial liabilities amounted to € 7,648.9 million as of 01/01/2012. They include retroactive restatements as of 01/01/2012 of € 3.8 million (as of 31/12/2012: € 3.8 million).
[2] We refer to note (27) "Accounting for financial instruments" for more details on the credit and liquidity risk, fair values and undiscounted cash flows by year.

Of the non-current financial liabilities, € 3,663.7 million (previous year restated: € 2,856.7 million) have a term of between one year and five years and € 1,883.7 million (previous year: € 2,707.2 million) have a term of more than five years.

In the financial year 2013, financial liabilities decreased by € 992.9 million (previous year: decreased by € 883.9 million).

Overview of the hybrid bond

Issuer	Issue volume	Carrying amount	Coupon	Due date
EnBW AG[1]	1,000 million €	998.0 million €	7.375%	02/04/2072

[1] Repayment option for EnBW every five years after the first interest payment date; the earliest possible date is 2 April 2017.

The hybrid bond has an aggregate volume of € 1 billion (previous year: € 1 billion). The bond matures on 2 April 2072 and is furnished with repayment rights for EnBW AG every five years, starting on 2 April 2017.

The hybrid bond is subordinated to other existing bonds and, based on its terms and conditions, half of the amount of the bond will be recognised as equity by rating agencies until the first possible date of repayment. This will also support EnBW's current A rating. The bond is initially furnished with a fixed coupon rate of 7.375% p.a., which, beginning on 2 April 2017, is adjusted every five years to the then prevailing five-year mid-swap rate plus the risk premium of 5.401% determined upon issuing the bond. In 2022, the coupon rate will increase by 0.25% p.a. and in 2037 by a further 0.75% p.a. (1.0% in total).

An overview of our bonds

Issuer	Issue volume	Carrying amounts	Coupon	Due date
EnBW International Finance B.V.	€ 750 million	€ 777.5 million[1]	4.125%	07/07/2015
EnBW International Finance B.V.	€ 500 million	€ 498.0 million	4.250%	19/10/2016
EnBW International Finance B.V.	CHF 100 million	€ 83.9 million[1]	1.250%	12/07/2018
EnBW International Finance B.V.	€ 750 million	€ 747.3 million	6.875%	20/11/2018
EnBW International Finance B.V.	CHF 100 million	€ 81.1 million	2.250%	12/07/2023
EnBW International Finance B.V.	€ 500 million	€ 554.1 million[1]	4.875%	16/01/2025
EnBW International Finance B.V.	JPY 20 billion	€ 138.2 million	3.880%	16/12/2038
EnBW International Finance B.V.	€ 600 million	€ 588.6 million	6.125%	07/07/2039
		€ 3,468.7 million		

[1] Adjusted for valuation effects from interest-induced hedging transactions.

The approximately CHF 300 million bond that was redeemed in February 2013 served to finance and collateralise EnBW's activities in Switzerland. For this reason, EnBW successfully issued two new CHF bonds with a volume of CHF 100 million each with a maturity of five and ten years respectively on 28 June 2013. The issue date was 12 July 2013, and the repayment date will be 12 July 2018 and 12 July 2023 respectively. The bonds have been given a coupon of 1.25% and 2.25% respectively. This refinancing in Swiss francs occurred within the context of EnBW's finance strategy of obtaining long-term financing on favourable cost terms, and of achieving a balanced investor base on bond markets.

The 6% bond in the amount of €750 million that was issued in November 2008 matured on 20 November 2013. EnBW financed the redemption of this bond without drawing on any outside funds from the cash flow.

Commercial paper programme

As of the reporting date, no funds had been drawn under the commercial paper programme in place at EnBW International Finance B.V. for short-term financing purposes as in the previous year.

Liabilities to banks

Liabilities to banks increased over the previous year by € 30.6 million (previous year: increase of € 34.7 million). At a subsidiary, a new credit line of € 125.7 million that had been agreed with a banking consortium was utilised. In contrast, scheduled repayments were made by EnBW AG's subsidiaries. The majority of the outstanding liabilities to banks are bilateral loan agreements.

As of 31 December 2013, EnBW AG had a totally unused contractually agreed syndicated line of credit amounting to € 2.0 billion (previous year: € 2.0 billion). In addition, a further € 623 million (previous year: € 539 million) of bilateral free credit lines was available within the group. These credit lines are not subject to any restrictions as regards their utilisation.

The liabilities to banks are not (previous year: € 2.8 million) collateralised by charges on land. Liabilities to banks in the amount of € 116.7 million are collateralised with other types of security (previous year: € 128.5 million).

Other financial liabilities

The item “other financial liabilities” includes mainly long-term finance leases. It also contains the (residual) purchase price obligations from acquisitions made. In a year-on-year comparison, other financial liabilities fell by a total of €109.5 million (previous year: €103.0 million).

The minimum payments from finance leases included in other financial liabilities have the following maturities:

in € million	Nominal value		Present value	
	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Due within 1 year	102.4	102.3	96.0	96.3
Due in 1 to 5 years	84.1	184.0	69.2	153.0
Due in more than 5 years	50.9	50.3	26.6	27.1
Total	**237.4**	**336.6**	**191.8**	**276.4**

The maturity structure of our financial liabilities is as follows:

in € million	Residual term < 1 year	Residual term 1 – 5 years				Residual term > 5 years	Total
	Due in 2014	Due in 2015	Due in 2016	Due in 2017	Due in 2018	Due after 2018	
Hybrid bond	0.0	0.0	0.0	998.0	0.0	0.0	998.0
Bonds	0.0	777.5	498.0	0.0	831.2	1,362.0	3,468.7
Liabilities to banks	99.4	141.3	78.2	103.1	111.4	468.9	1,002.3
Other financial liabilities	125.3	88.5	9.5	8.9	18.1	52.8	303.1
Financial liabilities	**224.7**	**1,007.3**	**585.7**	**1,110.0**	**960.7**	**1,883.7**	**5,772.1**

Weighted average interest:

in %	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Hybrid bond	7.4	7.4
Bonds	4.0	4.4
Liabilities to banks	1.9	2.0
Other financial liabilities	3.6	4.2
Total financial liabilities	**4.2**	**4.5**

The weighted average interest rate for the financial liabilities decreased as of 31 December 2013 compared with the previous year. This decrease can be attributed primarily to the scheduled redemption of matured bonds in the reporting year. The vast majority of financial liabilities are still subject to long-term fixed interest agreements.

Other liabilities and subsidies

Other liabilities and subsidies disclosed separately by maturity in the balance sheet are combined in the notes to the financial statements.

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Non-current liabilities	717.8	798.5
Current liabilities	7,262.6	6,776.5
Liabilities	**7,980.4**	**7,575.0**
Non-current subsidies	1,415.3	1,497.1
Current subsidies	64.3	69.2
Subsidies	**1,479.6**	**1,566.3**
Non-current liabilities and subsidies	2,133.1	2,295.6
Current liabilities and subsidies	7,326.9	6,845.7
Liabilities and subsidies	**9,460.0**	**9,141.3**

Other liabilities as of 31 December 2013 break down as follows compared to the previous year:

in € million[1]	31/12/2013			31/12/2012		
	Current	**Non-current**	**Total**	Current	Non-current	Total
Payments received on account	36.1	45.9	82.0	40.2	48.7	88.9
Trade payables	3,604.7	0.5	3,605.2	3,466.5	5.8	3,472.3
of which liabilities to affiliated entities	(3.0)	(0.0)	(3.0)	(5.1)	(0.0)	(5.1)
of which liabilities to other investees and investors	(51.3)	(0.0)	(51.3)	(48.1)	(5.4)	(53.5)
of which liabilities to entities accounted for using the equity method	(36.7)	(0.2)	(36.9)	(17.5)	(0.2)	(17.7)
Other deferred income	17.2	199.7	216.9	12.3	219.1	231.4
Liabilities from derivatives	1,781.7	90.7	1,872.4	1,814.9	56.9	1,871.8
of which without hedges	(1,461.5)	(42.4)	(1,503.9)	(1,597.5)	(24.6)	(1,622.1)
of which cash flow hedge	(320.2)	(48.3)	(368.5)	(217.4)	(32.3)	(249.7)
Income tax liabilities	417.6	164.4	582.0	254.2	289.6	543.8
Miscellaneous liabilities	1,405.3	216.6	1,621.9	1,188.4	178.4	1,366.8
of which interest from back taxes	(0.0)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(0.3)	(1.7)	(2.0)
of which from other taxes	(294.0)	(0.0)	(294.0)	(136.5)	(0.0)	(136.5)
of which relating to social security	(18.3)	(8.1)	(26.4)	(21.8)	(8.9)	(30.7)
Other liabilities	**7,262.6**	**717.8**	**7,980.4**	**6,776.5**	**798.5**	**7,575.0**

[1] We refer to note (27) "Accounting for financial instruments" for more details on the credit and liquidity risk, fair values and undiscounted cash flows by year.

Of the non-current sundry liabilities, € 445.1 million (previous year: € 583.8 million) have a term of between one year and five years and € 272.7 million (previous year: € 214.7 million) have a term of more than five years.

Trade payables principally include obligations for outstanding invoices amounting to € 1,723.2 million (previous year: € 1,887.3 million).

Other liabilities mainly concern collateral for off-exchange trading transactions (margin calls received) amounting to € 309.3 million (previous year: € 290.8 million) and on-exchange transactions (variation margins) amounting to € 181.7 million (previous year: € 262.6 million), interest obligations from bonds amounting to € 120.7 million (previous year: € 131.2 million) and non-controlling shareholdings in fully consolidated partnerships recorded as liabilities in the amount of € 54.6 million (previous year: € 17.1 million). Furthermore, advance payments received for future asset disposals amounting to € 67.3 million (previous year: € 0.0 million) were deferred in the reporting year.

The liabilities from other taxes, including interest from tax back payments, which are contained within other liabilities amount to € 296.0 million (previous year: € 138.5 million). Their increase results mainly from the transfer of the VAT liability from the taxable commercial entity to the recipient of the commercial performance in the case of energy supplies by resellers within Germany, with the tax liability and the input tax deduction accruing to the aforementioned recipient and balancing out (reverse charge procedure; since September 2013).

Subsidies include investment grants as well as construction cost and investment cost subsidies.

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Investment grants	1.1	1.4
Investment cost subsidies	16.1	18.5
Construction cost subsidies	1,462.4	1,546.4
Total	**1,479.6**	**1,566.3**

The investment grants were awarded in accordance with Sec. 4a, German Investment Grant Act (InvZulG).

The construction cost subsidies which have not yet been recognised in profit or loss were largely granted for capital expenditures in the electricity and gas segments; title to the subsidised assets is retained by the EnBW Group companies.

The subsidies are released over the estimated useful life of the subsidised assets. Of the sum total of subsidies, € 1,415.3 million (previous year: € 1,497.1 million) will probably start to impact income after more than one year.

(25) Assets held for sale and liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale

Assets held for sale in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Property, plant and equipment	83.3	26.0
Investment properties	7.0	0.0
Other investments	0.0	655.1
Total	**90.3**	**681.1**

Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Deferred taxes	3.7	0.6
Other liabilities and subsidies	28.9	0.0
Total	**32.6**	**0.6**

In both the reporting year and the previous year, the property, plant and equipment held for sale refer primarily to distribution systems and are mainly allocated to the Grids segment in the segment reporting.

We have transferred our 32.5% equity interest in the Austrian company EVN AG amounting to € 655.1 million, which in the previous year was included among the assets held for sale, to EnBW Trust e. V. as of the end of the financial year 2013 as part of the establishment of an in-house EnBW CTA .

The other liabilities and subsidies in connection with the assets held for sale refer solely to construction cost subsidies.

Other disclosures

(26) Earnings per share

Earnings per share is determined by dividing the profit or loss attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG by the average number of shares outstanding. The indicator may be diluted by potential shares on account of share options or convertible bonds. As EnBW does not have any potential shares, the basic earnings per share is identical to the diluted earnings per share.

Earnings per share		2013	2012
Earnings from continuing operations[1]	in € million	122.3	545.6
of which profit/loss shares attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG[1]	in € million	(51.0)	(484.2)
Group net profit[1]	in € million	122.3	545.6
of which profit/loss shares attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG[1]	in € million	(51.0)	(484.2)
Number of shares outstanding (weighted average)	Thousands Number of shares	270,855	257,265
Earnings per share from continuing operations[1, 2]	€	0.19	1.88
Earnings per share from Group net profit/loss (€)[1, 2]	€	0.19	1.88
Dividend per share for the EnBW AG financial year 2012	€	-	0.85
Proposed dividend per share for the EnBW AG financial year 2013	€	0.69	-

[1] Prior-year figures restated.
[2] In relation to the profit/loss shares attributable to the equity holders of EnBW AG.

(27) Accounting for financial instruments

Financial instruments include primary financial instruments and derivatives. On the assets side, primary financial instruments mainly consist of financial assets, trade receivables, other assets and cash and cash equivalents. On the liabilities side, they consist of financial liabilities, trade payables and other liabilities.

Fair value and carrying amounts of financial instruments by measurement category

The table below shows the fair values and carrying amounts of the financial assets and financial liabilities contained in the individual balance sheet items: If it is not indicated separately, the fair value is measured recurrently.

31/12/2013 in € million		Input hierarchy				
	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Measured at amortised cost	Not in IFRS 7's field of application	Carrying amount
Financial assets	7,195.3	3,442.3	1,891.8	1,816.1		7,150.2
Held for trading	(258.2)	(258.2)				(258.2)
Available for sale	(5,852.7)	(3,184.1)	(1,891.8)	(776.8)		(5,852.7)
Held to maturity	(1,009.2)			(964.1)		(964.1)
Loans and receivables	(75.2)			(75.2)		(75.2)
Trade receivables	4,388.9			4,388.9		4,388.9
Loans and receivables	(4,388.9)			(4,388.9)		(4,388.9)
Other assets	1,965.3	192.3	1,038.2	734.8	247.9	2,213.2
Held for trading	(1,104.0)	(192.3)	(911.7)			(1,104.0)
Loans and receivables	(699.2)			(699.2)		(699.2)
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	(126.5)		(126.5)			(126.5)
Carrying amount in accordance with IAS 17	(35.6)			(35.6)		(35.6)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,421.2			2,421.2		2,421.2
Loans and receivables	(2,421.2)			(2,421.2)		(2,421.2)
Total assets	**15,970.7**	**3,634.6**	**2,930.0**	**9,361.0**	**247.9**	**16,173.5**
Assets held for sale					90.3	90.3
Financial liabilities	6,386.8			5,772.1		5,772.1
Measured at amortised cost[1]	(6,195.0)			(5,580.3)		(5,580.3)
Carrying amount in accordance with IAS 17	(191.8)			(191.8)		(191.8)
Trade payables	407.9			407.9	3,196.8	3,604.7
Measured at amortised cost	(407.9)			(407.9)		(407.9)
Other liabilities and subsidies	2,827.1	252.4	1,620.0	954.7	2,446.2	5,273.3
Held for trading	(1,503.9)	(59.5)	(1,444.4)			(1,503.9)
Measured at amortised cost	(954.7)			(954.7)		(954.7)
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	(368.5)	(192.9)	(175.6)			(368.5)
Total liabilities	**9,621.8**	**252.4**	**1,620.0**	**7,134.7**	**5,643.0**	**14,650.1**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale					32.6	32.6

[1] Of the financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, an amount of € 1,214.6 million is part of fair value hedges.

31/12/2012 in € million[1]	Input hierarchy					
	Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Measured at amortised cost	Not in IFRS 7's field of application	Carrying amount
Financial assets	6,918.2	1,216.6	3,836.1	1,791.6		6,844.3
Held for trading	(262.6)	(262.6)				(262.6)
Available for sale	(5,448.3)	(3,152.0)	(1,638.1)	(658.2)		(5,448.3)
Held to maturity	(1,119.3)			(1,045.4)		(1,045.4)
Loans and receivables	(88.0)			(88.0)		(88.0)
Trade receivables	4,486.7			4,486.7		4,486.7
Loans and receivables	(4,486.7)			(4,486.7)		(4,486.7)
Other assets	2,211.7	259.5	1,337.4	614.8	291.3	2,503.0
Held for trading	(1,413.8)	(259.5)	(1,154.3)			(1,413.8)
Loans and receivables	(576.2)			(576.2)		(576.2)
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	(183.1)		(183.1)			(183.1)
Carrying amount in accordance with IAS 17	(38.6)			(38.6)		(38.6)
Cash and cash equivalents	2,583.3			2,583.3		2,583.3
Loans and receivables	(2,583.3)			(2,583.3)		(2,583.3)
Total assets	**16,199.9**	**1,476.1**	**5,173.5**	**9,476.4**	**291.3**	**16,417.3**
Assets held for sale[2]	655.1		655.1		26.0	681.1
Financial liabilities	7,567.4			6,765.0		6,765.0
Measured at amortised cost[3]	(7,291.0)			(6,488.6)		(6,488.6)
Carrying amount in accordance with IAS 17	(276.4)			(276.4)		(276.4)
Trade payables	394.0			394.0	3,072.5	3,466.5
Measured at amortised cost	(394.0)			(394.0)		(394.0)
Other liabilities and subsidies	2,842.2	185.0	1,686.8	970.4	2,288.8	5,131.0
Held for trading	(1,622.1)	(77.9)	(1,544.2)			(1,622.1)
Measured at amortised cost	(970.4)			(970.4)		(970.4)
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments	(249.7)	(107.1)	(142.6)			(249.7)
Total liabilities	**10,803.6**	**185.0**	**1,686.8**	**8,129.4**	**5,361.3**	**15,362.5**
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale					0.6	0.6

[1] Prior-year figures restated.
[2] This relates to a non-recurrent measurement at fair value due to the application of IFRS 5.
[3] Of the financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, an amount of € 1,458.0 million is part of fair value hedges.

The fair value of the assets in the "held for trading" measurement category amounts to €1,362.2 million (previous year: €1,676.4 million), of which €450.5 million is accounted for by the first hierarchical level (previous year: €522.1 million) and €911.7 million by the second hierarchical level (previous year: €1,154.3 million).

The assets in the "available for sale" measurement category have a fair value totalling €5,852.7 million (previous year: €5,448.3 million) of which €3,184.1 million is accounted for by the first hierarchical level (previous year restated: €3,152.0 million), €1,891.8 million by the second hierarchical level (previous year restated: €1,638.1 million) and €776.8 million by "measured at amortised cost" (previous year: €658.2 million). Assets classified as "loans and receivables" are measured at amortised cost and amount to €7,584.5 million (previous year: €7,734.2 million). Equity instruments measured at cost had a carrying amount of €776.8 million as of the reporting date (previous year: €658.2 million).

Calculation of the fair values is explained in the section entitled accounting policy. The individual levels of the input hierarchy are as follows:

- Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2: Other techniques for which all inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly
- Level 3: Procedures that use input parameters which have a material impact on the recorded fair value and are not based on observable market data

At the end of each reporting period it is examined whether there is any reason to reclassify between the levels of the valuation hierarchy. A reclassification is carried out if the valuation procedure for measuring fair value is being changed and the input factors with significance for the valuation lead to different allocations to the respective levels.

Disclosures – Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities

The following table contains the financial instruments netted in the balance sheet and those which, irrespective of that, are subject to a legally enforceable netting agreement. These financial instruments are contained in the non-netted amounts. In addition, the non-netted amounts also include cash collateral received and paid for off-exchange transactions, as well as collateral to be furnished in advance for on-exchange transactions that can also be furnished in the form of securities assigned as security.

31/12/2013 in € million				Non-netted amounts		
	Gross amounts	Netting	Net amounts accounted for	Master netting agreement	Financial collateral received/ paid	Net amount
Other assets	1,548.9	-324.5	1,224.4	-797.9	-406.2	20.4
Held for trading	(1,383.7)	(-279.7)	(1,104.0)	(-793.7)	(-298.0)	(12.3)
Derivatives in hedge accounting	(165.2)	(-44.8)	(120.4)	(-4.2)	(-108.2)	(8.0)
Other liabilities and subsidies	2,167.4	-324.5	1,842.9	-797.9	-761.2	283.8
Held for trading	(1,754.1)	(-279.7)	(1,474.4)	(-793.7)	(-511.0)	(169.7)
Derivatives in hedge accounting	(413.3)	(-44.8)	(368.5)	(-4.2)	(-250.2)	(114.1)

31/12/2012 in € million	Gross amounts	Netting	Net amounts accounted for	Non-netted amounts Master netting agreement	Financial collateral received/paid	Net amount
Other assets	2,006.2	-460.7	1,545.5	-1,061.4	-478.4	5.7
Held for trading	(1,743.9)	(-354.6)	(1,389.3)	(-1,043.4)	(-344.2)	(1.7)
Derivatives in hedge accounting	(262.3)	(-106.1)	(156.2)	(-18.0)	(-134.2)	(4.0)
Other liabilities and subsidies	2,259.6	-460.7	1,798.9	-1,061.4	-554.2	183.3
Held for trading	(1,945.6)	(-354.6)	(1,591.0)	(-1,043.4)	(-442.8)	(104.8)
Derivatives in hedge accounting	(314.0)	(-106.1)	(207.9)	(-18.0)	(-111.4)	(78.5)

The following net gains/losses were presented in the income statement:

Net gains or losses by measurement category in € million	2013	2012
Financial assets and liabilities held for trading	92.3	142.2
Available-for-sale financial assets	107.8	69.0
Held-to-maturity investments	0.0	-2.7
Loans and receivables	-52.5	-69.7
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	-0.1	-0.1

The presentation of net gains and losses does not include derivatives that are used as hedging instruments. Stand-alone derivatives are included in the “financial assets and liabilities held for trading” measurement category.

The net gain posted in the “financial assets and liabilities held for trading” measurement category includes gains from marking to market and gains on sale as well as interest and currency effects.

The net gain recorded in the “available-for-sale financial assets” measurement category includes realised losses on disposal as well as impairment losses and the write-ups.

The net loss in the “held-to-maturity financial assets” measurement category in the previous year is attributable to impairment losses on fixed-interest securities.

The net loss in the “loans and receivables” measurement category principally concerns currency effects, impairment losses and reversals of impairment losses.

As in the previous year, the net loss on financial liabilities measured at amortised cost is attributable primarily to credit fees.

Earnings from changes in the market value of available-for-sale financial assets were recognised directly in equity in the amount of €149.8 in the financial year 2013 (previous year: €267.2 million). Of the changes in market valued posted with no impact on income, €113.5 million was transferred with a positive earnings impact to the income statement (previous year: €97.3 million with a positive earnings impact) to the income statement.

The valuation allowances on financial assets in the "available for sale" and "loans and receivables" measurement categories amount to €24.6 million (previous year: €55.2 million) or €0.0 million (previous year: €14.9 million). Trade receivables were written down by €35.4 million (previous year: €26.7 million). In the financial year 2013, impairment losses amounting to €0.4 million were carried out on other assets measured at amortised cost (previous year: €4.5 million).

Derivative financial instruments and hedging

Derivatives: Both physical and financial options and forward transactions are entered into to hedge risks in the commodity area, while forward transactions are used almost exclusively in the foreign exchange area. In the area of financing, swap transactions were concluded to minimise risks.

All derivatives held for trading are accounted for as assets or liabilities. They are measured at fair value.

Changes in the fair value of derivatives which are neither intended for own use nor qualify as cash flow hedges are recorded in the income statement.

Hedge accounting in accordance with IAS 39 is applied in the finance area mainly for currency hedges for investments with a foreign functional currency and for interest rate hedges for non-current liabilities. In the commodity area, fluctuations of future cash flows from forecast procurement and sales transactions are hedged.

Cash flow hedges have been entered into particularly in the commodity area to cover price risks from future sales and procurement transactions, to limit the currency risk from liabilities denominated in foreign currency and to limit the risk of interest rate fluctuation of floating-rate liabilities.

Changes in fair value of the hedges used – above all forward contracts and futures – are thus recorded directly in other comprehensive income (measurement of financial instruments at market value) until termination of the hedge, provided it is effective. The ineffective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is immediately recognised in profit or loss.

Date of reclassification from OCI to the income statement in 2013 in € million	Fair value	2014	2015-2018	> 2018
Currency-related cash flow hedges	-84.7	-8.3	-25.9	-50.5
Commodity cash flow hedges	-268.2	-148.8	-119.4	0.0
Interest-related cash flow hedges	2.5	0.0	0.0	2.5
Other derivative cash flow hedges	-7.9	-7.9	0.0	0.0

Date of reclassification from OCI to the income statement in 2012 in € million	Fair value	2013	2014-2017	> 2017
Currency-related cash flow hedges	-29.0	9.7	-7.6	-31.1
Commodity cash flow hedges	-181.8	-82.3	-99.5	0.0
Interest-related cash flow hedges	-0.8	0.0	-0.4	-0.4
Other derivative cash flow hedges	-14.5	-14.5	0.0	0.0

As of 31 December 2013, unrealised gains from derivatives came to €427.8 million (previous year: €247.9 million). The effective portion of the cash flow hedges amounting to €375.8 million (previous year: €455.3 million) was recognised directly in equity in the reporting period. From the ineffective portion of the cash flow hedges as of 31 December 2013, there arose income of €5.2 million (previous year: expenses of €6.2 million) and expenses from reclassifications from the other comprehensive income in the amount of €80.9 million € (previous year: expenses amounting to €139.1 million) in the income statement. The reclassification will be made to revenue (increase of €317.0 million (previous year: increase of €102.1 million), cost of materials (increase of €335.9 million (previous year: increase of €201.1 million), other operating income (decrease of €24.0 million (previous year: decrease of €16.5 million) and in the financial result (decrease of €38.0 million (previous year: decrease of €23.6 million).

The amounts reclassified include the de-designation of cash flow hedges amounting to €24.0 million (previous year: €16.5 million). Due to the reduced clean-dark spread and the sale or planned decommissioning of individual coal-fired power stations, the use of coal-fired power stations in 2014 will be lower than previously expected. For this reason, the expected highly likely demand for coal and the associated need for foreign currencies had to be reduced. Accordingly, coal hedges concluded as forward contracts as well as forward currency transactions were de-designated. The fair value changes incurred for these transactions to date were recognised in profit or loss.

An amount of €115.0 million was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income to inventories. This led to an increase in acquisition costs (previous year: increase of €6.6 million).

As of 31 December 2013, existing hedged transactions are covered by cash flow hedges for foreign currencies with terms of up to 25 years (previous year: up to 26 years). In the commodity area, the terms of planned underlying transactions are generally up to three years (previous year: up to three years).

For optimisation purposes, hedging relationships are redesignated and de-designated as is customary in the industry.

Fair value hedges are entered into above all to hedge fixed-interest liabilities against market price risks. Interest rate swaps are used as hedging instruments. With a fair value hedge, both the hedged transaction and the hedging instrument for an exposure are measured at fair value through profit or loss. The change of €40.2 million in the fair value of hedging instruments was recognised in profit or loss in the reporting period (previous year: €33.8 million with positive impact on earnings). For hedged liabilities, the fluctuation in market values arising from the hedged risk was also recognised in profit or loss. In the reporting year, the fluctuations in market values totalling €38.6 million that resulted from the underlying transactions were measured through profit or loss with a positive impact on earnings (previous year: €31.9 million with a negative impact on earnings).

Hedges of net investments in foreign operations: Primary foreign currency bonds are used to hedge against foreign exchange risks from investments with a foreign functional currency. As of 31 December 2013, €31.4 million (previous year: €32.7 million) arising from the hedges' exchange rate changes was reported within equity as unrealised losses under "Currency translation".

Contracts that have been concluded to meet the company's expected usage requirements are not recorded in the balance sheet pursuant to the provisions of IAS 39.

Regular way purchases or sales (spot purchases/sales) of primary financial instruments are generally recognised as of the settlement date. Derivative financial assets are recognised as of the trading date. Derivative and primary financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet when EnBW becomes party to the contract.

Purchases and sales of fuels are made in euros, US dollars or pounds sterling.

Counterparty risks are assessed taking into account the period for which the current replacement and selling risk has been calculated. In addition, these risks are analysed with reference to the current rating by the rating agencies Moody's and Standard & Poor's. An internal rating procedure is used for trading partners that do not have such an external rating.

The counterparty risk is based on replacement and selling risks resulting from the market value of the item in question with the individual trading partner as of the reporting date. Netting options agreed in master agreements concluded with the trading partner are also taken into account when determining the counterparty risk.

If there is a netting agreement, positive and negative market values are netted for each trading partner. Otherwise, only positive market values are taken into consideration.

Counterparty risk in € million Moody's, S&P and/or internal rating		31/12/2013		31/12/2012
	< 1 year	**1 – 5 years**	< 1 year	1 – 5 years
up to A1	19.8	5.3	21.9	7.0
up to A3	22.1	9.5	54.4	8.8
Baa1	37.2	2.6	19.7	4.7
up to Baa3	8.3	3.7	17.1	3.3
below Baa3	12.9	0.4	19.4	1.2
Total	**100.3**	**21.5**	**132.5**	**25.0**

The nominal volume of the derivatives presented below has not been netted. It represents the sum of all purchase and sale amounts underlying the transactions. The amount of the nominal volume allows conclusions to be drawn about the extent to which derivatives have been used. However, it does not reflect the risk of the Group as the derivative transactions are counterbalanced by hedged items with risks that run counter to that of the derivative. Collateral is provided or obtained for derivatives that are traded on the stock exchange.

in € million				**Total volume of derivatives**
		Nominal volume		**Fair value**
	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Forward exchange transactions	3,366.9	4,071.2	-90.1	-14.1
Electricity options and futures	4,612.9	6,034.4	162.7	213.1
Forward electricity transactions	13,933.0	17,306.8	-397.3	-269.4
Forward gas transactions and swaps	15,046.4	14,212.2	4.6	-14.3
Forward coal transactions and swaps	3,514.7	4,604.1	-362.0	-269.4
Derivatives for emission rights	774.2	1,276.3	-30.6	-45.2
Fixed interest paying	156.8	452.0	-2.8	-12.8
Fixed interest bearing	1,353.0	1,293.1	111.6	152.1
Other futures and derivatives	1,134.9	1,921.3	-38.0	-14.9
Total	**43,892.8**	**51,171.4**	**-641.9**	**-274.9**

Derivatives used for hedging purposes can be reconciled to other comprehensive income (cash flow hedge) as follows:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	Variance
Derivatives used in cash flow hedges with a positive fair value	10.3	23.6	-13.3
Derivatives used in cash flow hedges with a negative fair value	368.5	249.7	118.8
	-358.2	**-226.1**	**-132.1**
Deferred tax on changes recognised directly in equity in derivatives used in cash flow hedges	119.1	70.9	48.2
Hedge ineffectiveness	0.8	6.0	-5.2
Cascading effects	-19.6	-1.4	-18.2
Effects realised from hedged transactions[1]	-50.6	-27.9	-22.7
Non-controlling interests	-2.6	5.7	-8.3
Cash flow hedge (recognised in equity)	**-311.1**	**-172.8**	**-138.3**

[1] Of which € -66.4 million (previous year: € -8.7 million) which will be reclassified in the income statement in the period 2014–2018 (previous year: 2013–2015).

The cascading effects concern the changes in market value of the futures that are part of hedges accumulated until the time of cascading.

In cascading, annual and quarterly futures are settled by other futures instead of in cash.

Changes in carrying amounts of stand-alone derivatives can be reconciled to the income statement as follows:

in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	Variance
Derivatives with a positive fair market value	1,104.0	1,413.8	-309.8
Derivatives with a negative fair market value	1,503.9	1,622.1	-118.2
Carrying amounts of stand-alone derivatives	**-399.9**	**-208.3**	**-191.6**

in € million	2013	2012
Changes in the carrying amounts of stand-alone derivatives	-191.6	-130.6
Option premium paid	12.7	-25.8
Change in fair value of the derivatives	**-178.9**	**-156.4**

The gain/loss from derivatives disclosed in the income statement breaks down as follows:

in € million	2013	2012
Fair value adjustment	-178.9	-156.4
Gain/loss recognised	270.1	294.8
Hedge ineffectiveness	5.2	-6.2
Gain/loss from derivatives	**96.4**	**132.2**
of which other operating income	(289.9)	(432.6)
of which other operating expenses	(177.4)	(320.2)
of which finance revenue	(26.2)	(41.2)
of which finance costs	(42.3)	(21.4)

When the derivatives are sold, the gain/loss recognised reverses the previous market valuation of economically secured stand-alone derivatives. As a result of previously marking the derivatives to market, the hedged transactions are not carried out at the price hedged by the derivative, but at the current spot price.

In the interest of transparency, we have disclosed the effects from marking to market as well as the gain/loss recognised.

Risk management system

As an energy company, EnBW is exposed to financial price risks in the currency, interest and commodity areas in the course of its operating activities, investments and financing transactions. In addition, there are credit and liquidity risks. It is company policy to eliminate or limit these risks by systematic risk management.

Exchange rate fluctuations between the euro and other currencies, fluctuation in interest rates on international money and capital markets as well as fluctuating prices on the markets for electricity, coal, gas and emission allowances are the main price risks for EnBW. The hedging policy used to limit these risks is set forth by the Board of Management and is documented in internal Group guidelines. They also provide for the use of derivatives.

The derivatives used to hedge against financial risks are subject to the assessment criteria defined in the risk management guidelines. These include value-at-risk ratios and position limit and loss limit. The segregation of duties between trading and back-office processing and control is a further key element of our risk management.

The corresponding financial transactions are only concluded with counterparties with excellent credit ratings. Using suitable hedging instruments, it is possible to make use of market opportunities while hedging the risk position.

The risks arising from financial instruments as well as the methods used to assess and manage them have not been changed significantly since the previous year.

For further details on EnBW's risk management system, we refer to our explanations given in the risk report contained in the management report.

Credit risk: EnBW is exposed to credit risks that result from the counterparties not fulfilling contractual agreements. EnBW manages its credit risks by generally demanding a high credit rating of its counterparties and limiting the credit risk with counterparties. The credit ratings of counterparties are continually monitored by EnBW's system for managing credit ratings. Commodity and energy transactions are generally made under master agreements such as EFET, ISDA or IETA.

These master agreements are generally only entered into following careful scrutiny of the counterparty's creditworthiness. Exceptions to this business policy can be made only if it is in the justified interest of the company, e.g. in order to penetrate new markets. In terms of the customer structure, the receivables from individual counterparties are not large enough to give rise to a significant concentration of risks.

Financial investments are only made with the investment limits and counterparties defined in the treasury guidelines. Compliance with these guidelines is constantly monitored by the internal control system (ICS).

The maximum credit risk from financial assets (including derivatives with positive market value) is equivalent to the carrying amounts recognised in the balance sheet. As of 31 December 2013, the maximum credit risk amounts to €15,925.6 million (previous year: €16,126.0 million).

Liquidity risk: Liquidity risks arise for EnBW from the obligation to repay liabilities fully and punctually. The purpose of EnBW's cash and liquidity management is to secure the company's solvency at all times.

Cash management determines any cash requirements and surpluses on a central basis. By offsetting cash requirements and excess cash, the number of banking transactions is reduced to a minimum. The offsetting is carried out by cash pooling. Cash management has implemented standardised processes and systems to manage bank accounts and internal clearing accounts and perform automated payment transactions.

For liquidity management purposes, a finance plan based on cash flows is prepared centrally. As they arise, finance needs are covered by suitable liquidity management instruments. In addition to ensuring that liquidity is available on a daily basis, EnBW maintains further liquidity reserves of €2.6 billion (previous year: €2.5 billion) which are available at short notice. The amount of liquidity reserves is based on strategic liquidity planning taking into account defined worst case parameters. The liquidity reserve is made up of contractually agreed, syndicated and free credit lines with various terms to maturity. In view of the liquidity available and existing credit lines, EnBW does not consider there to be any concentration of risk.

Further details on financial liabilities are presented in note 24 "Liabilities and subsidies".

The tables below show future undiscounted cash flows from financial liabilities and derivative financial instruments that affect the future liquidity situation of the EnBW Group.

The analysis includes all contractual obligations as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 that are disclosed in the balance sheet.

Interest and redemption payments are taken into consideration for debt instruments issued and liabilities to banks.

The interest payments on fixed-interest financial instruments are based on the contractually agreed interest rates. For financial instruments subject to floating interest, the interest rates last fixed prior to 31 December 2013 were used.

Financial instruments denominated in foreign currency are translated using the spot rate as of 31 December 2013.

Where derivatives are concerned, positive or negative market values are generally included, provided they give rise to a net outflow of resources. Undiscounted cash flows are based on the following terms and conditions:

- Swap transactions are only included in the liquidity analysis provided they give rise to a net outflow of resources.
- Forward exchange transactions are taken into account provided they give rise to an outflow of resources.
- In the case of forward transactions, all calls are taken into account. The future cash flows are equivalent to the quantities measured at the contractually agreed price.
- Future transactions are not included in the liquidity analysis because they are settled by daily variation margins and there is thus no liquidity risk.

Undiscounted cash flows as of 31/12/2013 in € million	**Total**	2014	2015	2016	2017	Cash flows > 2017
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Debt instruments issued	6,485.0	246.8	996.8	715.9	1,194.7	3,330.8
Liabilities to banks	1,108.6	126.4	170.8	111.8	138.5	561.1
Finance lease liabilities	237.4	102.4	77.2	1.9	2.3	53.6
Other financial liabilities	118.4	29.8	22.2	9.8	8.8	47.8
Trade payables	407.9	407.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial obligations	954.7	755.4	2.8	2.4	2.4	191.7
Derivative financial assets	5,274.3	3,869.0	1,099.7	272.2	33.1	0.3
Derivative financial liabilities	9,566.9	7,028.2	2,217.0	287.2	18.2	16.3
Total	**24,153.2**	**12,565.9**	**4,586.5**	**1,401.2**	**1,398.0**	**4,201.6**

Undiscounted cash flows as of 31/12/2012 in € million[1]	Total	2013	2014	2015	2016	Cash flows > 2016
Non-derivative financial liabilities						
Debt instruments issued	7,670.0	1,296.7	245.5	995.5	714.5	4,417.8
Liabilities to banks	1,096.1	109.3	80.5	160.2	58.6	687.5
Finance lease liabilities	336.6	102.3	103.9	77.1	1.8	51.5
Other financial liabilities	134.6	13.5	27.3	11.2	11.2	71.4
Trade payables	394.0	394.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial obligations	970.4	794.0	1.5	1.4	0.8	172.7
Derivative financial assets	3,320.8	2,135.7	938.4	220.0	21.1	5.6
Derivative financial liabilities	13,670.8	8,879.3	3,481.3	1,174.0	118.1	18.1
Total	**27,593.3**	**13,724.8**	**4,878.4**	**2,639.4**	**926.1**	**5,424.6**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

The decrease recorded for derivative financial assets and liabilities compared to the previous year is attributable primarily to a lower volume of forward transactions to purchase electricity. EnBW's actual liquidity risk from derivatives is not revealed directly by the presentation, as only those derivatives that cause a cash outflow are presented and the netting agreements concluded with numerous trading partners as part of our risk management activities are also excluded.

Market price risks

Market price risks can arise from foreign exchange and interest rate risks as well as from commodity and other price risks for shares, share-based investment funds and interest-bearing securities.

EnBW has exposure to foreign currency risk from procurement and hedging of prices for the fuel needed, as well as gas and oil trading. In addition, EnBW has currency risks arising from liabilities denominated in foreign currency. The currency risk is hedged with the help of appropriate standardised financial instruments – in the reporting period forward exchange contracts in particular – on the basis of continuously monitored exchange rate forecasts. Foreign exchange risks are hedged centrally. EnBW principally has exposure to currency risks from US dollars and Swiss francs.

The net assets tied up at foreign Group entities outside the Eurozone, and their related translation risks, are hedged against exchange rate fluctuation only in exceptional cases.

The effects of changes in exchange rates on the profit for the year and on equity are analysed below. The analysis was made assuming that all other parameters, such as interest rates, remain unchanged. The analysis includes financial instruments whose exchange rate exposure might affect equity or the profit for the year.

These mainly are hedging instruments from cash flow hedges and from hedges of net investments in foreign operations, stand-alone derivatives and receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currency.

A 10% revaluation (devaluation) of the euro (previous year: 10%) against all currencies as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 would worsen (improve) the net profit for the year by €29.2 million (previous year: €43.4 million). The hypothetical change in profit results from the currency sensitivity between the euro and the US dollar (€34.9 million; previous year: €43.4 million) and between the euro and the Swiss franc (€-5.7 million; previous year: €0.0 million).

In the event of a revaluation (devaluation) of 10% (previous year: 10%), the equity would decrease (increase) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 by €67.6 million (previous year: €107.4 million). The hypothetical change in equity results from the currency sensitivity between the euro and the US dollar (€78.2 million; previous year: €132.3 million) and between the euro and the Swiss franc (€-10.6 million; previous year: €-24.9 million).

EnBW uses a multitude of interest-sensitive financial instruments in order to meet the requirements of operational and strategic liquidity management. Interest rate risks only stem from floating-rate instruments.

Interest-induced changes in the market value of interest-bearing securities in the "available for sale" measurement category are presented under other price risks for shares, share-based investment funds and interest-bearing securities.

On the assets side, there is interest exposure from bank balances and on the liabilities side from floating-rate liabilities to banks. In addition, there are interest rate risks from derivatives in the form of swap transactions. EnBW mainly has interest rate risks in the euro area.

The effects of changes in interest rates on the profit for the year and on equity are analysed below. The analysis was made assuming that all other parameters, such as exchange rates, remain unchanged. The analysis includes only financial instruments whose interest rate exposure might affect equity or the profit for the year. For analysis purposes, the average change in yield over the last ten years was used.

An increase (decrease) of 60 basis points in the interest rate in the eurozone as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 (previous year: 60 basis points) in relation to the nominal volume would worsen (improve) the net profit for the year by a total of €4.3 million (previous year: €5.4 million). The hypothetical change in profit consists of potential effects from interest rate derivatives amounting to €7.3 million (previous year: €7.8 million), variable-interest cash at banks amounting to € -7.4 million (previous year: €-6.3 million), variable-interest financial liabilities amounting to €4.4 million (previous year: €3.9 million).

In the context of our energy trading activities, EnBW enters into energy trading contracts for the purpose of price risk management, optimisation of power stations, load equalisation and optimisation of margins. Trading for own account is only permitted within narrow, clearly defined boundaries.

The price risks mostly arise from the procurement and sale of electricity, the procurement of coal, gas and oil as fuels and the procurement of emission allowances. Furthermore, EnBW is exposed to price risks from speculative items entered into in own-account trading. The price risks are hedged using appropriate financial instruments on the basis of continuously monitored forecasts of market prices. The hedging instruments used in the reporting period were forwards, futures, swaps and options.

The sensitivity of the measurement of derivatives to the price of electricity, coal, oil, gas and emission allowances is analysed below. The analysis was made assuming that all other parameters remain unchanged. It includes only derivatives whose changes in market value affect equity or the profit for the year. These are derivatives that are accounted for as stand-alone derivatives as well as derivatives used as hedging instruments in cash flow hedges.

The analysis does not include any derivatives that are intended for the purpose of receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements (own use) and are not required to be accounted for in accordance with IAS 39. Our generation and distribution positions are not included in the analysis either.

The sensitivities presented below therefore do not represent the actual economic risks that the EnBW Group is exposed to and serve solely to satisfy the disclosure requirements of IFRS 7.

An increase (decrease) of 10% in the market price of electricity (previous year: 10%) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 would worsen (improve) the net profit for the year by €206.1 million (previous year: €196.7 million). In the event of a reduction (increase) of 10% in the market price (previous year: 10%), the equity would decrease (increase) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 by €53.9 million (previous year: €40.4 million).

A decrease (increase) of 10% in the market price for coal (previous year: 15%) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 would worsen (improve) the net profit for the year by €53.9 million (previous year: €63.7 million). In the event of a reduction (increase) of 10% in the market price (previous year: 15%), the equity would decrease (increase) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 by €149.0 million (previous year: €299.4 million).

A decrease (increase) of 15% in the market price for oil (previous year: 20%) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 would worsen (improve) the net profit for the year by €15.8 million (previous year: €30.0 million). In the event of a decrease (increase) of 15% in the market price (previous year: 20%), the equity would decrease (increase) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 by €14.8 million (previous year: €45.1 million).

An increase (decrease) of 10% in the market price for gas (previous year: 15%) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 would worsen (improve) the net profit for the year by €2.8 million. In the previous year, a decrease (increase) would have led to a deterioration (improvement) of €2.7 million in the net profit for the year.

A decrease (increase) of 90% in the market price for emission allowances (previous year: 55%) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 would worsen (improve) the net profit for the year by €41.5 million (previous year: €24.0 million). In the event of a reduction (increase) of 90% in the market price (previous year: 55%), the equity would decrease (increase) as of the reporting date 31 December 2013 by €24.3 million (previous year: €90.0 million).

EnBW has investments in shares and share-based investment funds and fixed-interest securities which pose price risks for the company. When selecting securities, the company always attaches particular importance to high marketability and good credit rating. As of the reporting date 31 December 2013, shares, share-based investment funds and fixed-interest securities totalling €5,334.1 million (previous year: €5,052.7 million) were exposed to the market risk.

The effects of price risks from shares and share-based investment funds as well as interest-bearing securities on the profit for the year and on equity are analysed below. The analysis was made assuming that all other parameters, such as currency, remain unchanged. The analysis includes financial instruments whose price risks might affect equity or the profit for the year. The analysis of the market price risk of shares and share-based investment funds was carried out based on historical volatility. A standard deviation was assumed as a realistic scenario. The market risk of fixed-interest securities was analysed by modified duration. Taking into account the changes in interest rates assumed (see interest rate risk) in relation to the fair value of fixed-interest securities, earnings are determined in absolute figures. The premises on which the sensitivity analysis is based are 16% for shares and share-based investment funds (previous year: 16%) and 3% for interest-bearing securities (previous year: 3%).

In the risk scenario in question, the net profit for the year would increase (decrease) by €7.7 million (previous year: €8.1 million). The hypothetical change in profit for the year is due to fixed-interest securities. In the risk scenario in question, the equity would increase (decrease) by €408.9 million (previous year: €368.8 million). Of the hypothetical change in profit, €315.8 million (previous year: €277.0 million) is accounted for by shares and share-based investment funds and €93.1 million (previous year: €91.8 million) by fixed-interest securities.

(28) Contingent liabilities and other financial commitments

The disclosures on contingent liabilities and other financial commitments relate to the nominal values.

Contingent liabilities

After the amended German Atomic Power Act (AtG) and the amended Directive on the Coverage Provisions in the Nuclear Power Industry (AtDeckV) came into force on 27 April 2002, the German nuclear power plant operators are required to provide evidence of coverage provision up to a maximum amount of € 2.5 billion per case of damage. Of this provision, € 255.6 million is covered by uniform third-party liability insurance. Nuklear Haftpflicht GbR now embraces only the solidary coverage in respect of the claims in connection with officially prescribed evacuation measures ranging from € 0.5 million to € 15 million. Group companies have undertaken, in accordance with their financial interests in nuclear power stations, to provide the latter's operating companies with sufficient liquidity to enable them to meet their obligations arising from their membership of Nuklear Haftpflicht GbR at any time.

In order to fulfil the subsequent coverage provision amounting to € 2,244.4 million per damage event, EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG and the other parent companies of the German nuclear power station operators agreed, as per an agreement dated 11 July, 27 July, 21 August and 28 August 2001, prolonged by the agreements dated 25 March, 18 April, 28 April and 1 June 2011, to provide the liable nuclear power station operator with sufficient finance to enable it – after exhausting its own possibilities and those of its parent companies – to meet its payment obligations in cases of damage and/or loss (solidary agreement). According to the agreement, EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG has to bear a 24.921% share of the liability as of 31 December 2013 and the same share of 24.921% as of 1 January 2014, included 5% for costs to settle the claims. Sufficient liquidity has been provided for in the liquidity plan.

In addition, the EnBW Group has the following other contingent liabilities:

in € million	31/12/2013			Of which due in	31/12/2012
		< 1 year	1 – 5 years	> 5 years	
Guarantees and collateral	403.9	254.2	58.0	91.7	393.5
Guarantees for third-party services	78.3	62.7	8.6	7.0	116.5
Contingent liabilities from pending litigation	1,198.8	1,187.0	10.8	1.0	418.3
Total	**1,681.0**	**1,503.9**	**77.4**	**99.7**	**928.3**

No provisions were set up for pending litigation because the counterparty is unlikely to win the case. In addition, various court cases, investigations by authorities or proceedings and other claims are pending against EnBW. The chances of their being successful is, however, remote and they are therefore not reported under contingent liabilities. The guarantees and collateral include obligations to companies accounted for using the equity method; of these, € 137.0 million (previous year:€ 119.6 million) relate to joint ventures and € 12.0 million (previous year: € 12.8 million) to associated entities.

Other financial commitments

The EnBW Group has long-term purchase commitments for natural gas, coal and other fossil fuels as well as electricity. In addition, there are commitments from long-term agreements for the purchase, conversion, enrichment, production and disposal of uranium. The total volume of these commitments amounts to € 25.3 billion (previous year: € 24.3 billion). Of which € 4.9 million (previous year: € 4.8 million) is due within one year.

The increase results primarily from the obligations to take delivery stipulated in a long-term gas delivery agreement that was entered into additionally. These other financial commitments comprise purchase obligations towards associates accounted for using the equity method of € 298.4 million (previous year: € 351.0 million). There are no purchase obligations to joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.

In addition, there are provisions for long-term supply agreements amounting to €351.0 million (previous year: €46.0). They include provisions vis-à-vis associated entities accounted for using the equity method amounting to €157.0 million. There are no provisions vis-à-vis joint ventures accounted for using the equity method.

Sundry other financial commitments break down as follows:

in € million[1]	31/12/2013	Of which due in < 1 year	Of which due in 1 – 5 years	Of which due in > 5 years	31/12/2012
Financial commitments from rent and lease agreements	334.7	53.9	137.8	143.0	214.1
Purchase commitment	528.9	365.9	156.3	6.7	477.3
Capital commitments for property, plant and equipment	1,037.3	537.1	500.2	0.0	973.6
Capital commitments for intangible assets	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	2.0
Financial commitments from corporate acquisitions[2]	494.3	160.2	268.6	65.5	491.3
Other financial commitments	491.4	128.4	103.2	259.8	455.2
Total	**2,887.7**	**1,246.6**	**1,166.1**	**475.0**	**2,613.5**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.
[2] Financial commitments from business combinations < 1 year include investments held as financial assets amounting to € 118.3 million (previous year: € 125.4 million).

Sundry other financial commitments include obligations to acquire entities accounted for using the equity method totalling €24.1 million (previous year restated: €24.1 million) which without exception concern joint ventures. Sundry other financial commitments also include a commitment of €235.2 million (previous year: €212.2 million) to joint ventures accounted for using the equity method and a commitment of €3.5 million (previous year: €4.3 million) to associated entities accounted for using the equity method.

(29) Audit fees

The fees of the Group auditor KPMG AG Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft recorded as an expense break down as follows:

in € million	2013	2012
Statutory audit	2.4	2.2
Other attestation services	0.4	1.5
Tax advisory services	0.3	0.1
Other services	1.1	1.0
Total	**4.2**	**4.8**

(30) Exemption pursuant to Sec. 264 (3) HGB and Sec. 264b HGB

The following German subsidiaries made use of some or all of the exemption provisions of Sec. 264 (3) German Commercial Code (HGB) or Sec. 264b HGB in the financial year 2013:

Exemption pursuant to Sec. 264 (3) HGB

- EnBW Biogas GmbH, Stuttgart
- EnBW EnergyWatchers GmbH, Stuttgart
- EnBW Offshore 2 GmbH, Stuttgart
- EnBW Perspektiven GmbH, Karlsruhe
- EnBW REG Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart
- EnBW Speicher GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Akademie Gesellschaft für Personal- und Managemententwicklung mbH, Stuttgart)
- EnBW Systeme Infrastruktur Support GmbH, Karlsruhe[1]
- EnBW Wind Onshore 1 GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Omega Neunundzwanzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Karlsruhe)
- EnBW Wind Onshore 2 GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Ingenieure GmbH, Stuttgart)
- MSE Mobile Schlammentwässerungs GmbH, Karlsbad-Ittersbach
- NWS Finanzierung GmbH, Karlsruhe
- NWS REG Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart
- RBS wave GmbH, Stuttgart
- Thermogas Gas- und Gerätevertriebs-GmbH, Stuttgart
- TPLUS GmbH, Karlsruhe
- U-plus Umweltservice AG, Karlsruhe
- Watt Synergia GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Exemption pursuant to Sec. 264b HGB

- EnBW City GmbH & Co. KG, Obrigheim
- KMS Kraftwerke Grundbesitzmanagement und -service GmbH & Co. KG, Karlsruhe
- NWS Grundstücksmanagement GmbH & Co. KG, Obrigheim
- Windfarm Neuruppin GmbH & Co. KG, Leer
- Windpark Niederlinxweiler GmbH & Co. KG, Leinfelden-Echterdingen

[1] Sec. 264 para. 3 HGB is likewise applicable for the financial statements as of 31/12/2012.

(31) Declaration of compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code

The Board of Management and Supervisory Board of EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG issued the declaration of compliance with the German Corporate Governance Code required by Sec. 161 German Stock Corporations Act (AktG) on 05 December 2013 and made it permanently available to the shareholders on the internet at www.enbw.com/declarationofcompliance.

The declaration of compliance of the listed subsidiary ZEAG Energie AG is available on the internet at www.zeag-energie.de.

(32) Share deals and shareholdings of key management personnel

The company did not receive any notices in the financial year 2013 of transactions with EnBW shares or related financial instruments of persons in managerial positions and persons closely related to them in accordance with Sec. 15a German Securities Trading Act (WpHG). The EnBW shares held by all members of the Board of Management and the Supervisory Board totals less than 1% of the company's shares issued.

(33) Notes to the cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is split up into cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities. The balance of the cash flow statement represents the change in cash and cash equivalents during the financial year 2013 amounting to € -160.9 million (previous year: €-148.8 million).

Cash and cash equivalents relate almost exclusively to bank balances, largely in the form of time and call deposits. In the financial year 2013, cash flow from operating activities amounted to €1,908.5 million (previous year: €856.3 million).

Other non-cash expenses and income break down as follows:

in € million	2013	2012
Income from the reversal of construction cost subsidies	-75.4	-78.5
Income and expenses from changes in specific bad debt allowances	43.3	76.4
Reversal of impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-0.4	-2.1
Write-down of inventories	2.8	9.1
Other	-29.3	100.1
Total	**-59.0**	**105.0**

In the financial year 2013, € 80.6 million (previous year: € 105.7 million) was distributed to third-party equity holders of group companies.

Purchase prices paid in cash for the acquisition of subsidiaries and entities accounted for using the equity method totalled € 44.0 million in the reporting year (previous year: € 38.8 million). In the reporting year and the previous year, no cash and cash equivalents were acquired in the course of share purchases. As in the previous year, the disbursements in the reporting period concern capital increases at entities accounted for using the equity method as well as a retroactive purchase price payment in the course of the acquisition of 50% of Borusan EnBW Enerji yatirimlari ve Üretem A.S.

The sale prices from the disposal of subsidiaries and entities accounted for using the equity method totalled € 22.4 million (previous year: € 258.1 million). Cash and cash equivalents amounting to € 8.4 million were released in the reporting year as a result of the sale of subsidiaries and entities accounted for using the equity method (previous year: none). The funds received in the reporting period relate primarily to the sale of EnBW Klenk Holzenergie GmbH and capital reductions at entities accounted for using the equity method. In the previous year, cash received resulted primarily from the sale of Elektrownia Rybnik S.A. and a capital reduction at Bayerische-Schwäbische Wasserkraftwerke Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH.

For further explanations on the cash flow statement, please refer to the explanations given in the management report on the EnBW Group's financial position.

The total interest paid in the period breaks down as follows:

in € million	2013	2012
Interest paid for investing activities (capitalised borrowing costs)	-53.9	-51.3
Interest paid for financing activities	-304.0	-335.9
Total interest paid in the period	**-357.9**	**-387.2**

(34) Additional disclosures on capital management

EnBW's capital management covers the management of liabilities as well as of financial assets. Financial assets include non-current securities and loans as well as current financial assets and cash and cash equivalents. On the liabilities side, capital management covers financial liabilities as well as provisions for pensions and relating to nuclear power.

All deliberations on the long-term capital management at EnBW are based on a theoretical analysis of the capital market in order to determine the best possible capital structure. Both debt capital and equity are included in these deliberations. An optimum capital structure aims to minimise the total cost of capital, taking into consideration a premium for retaining financial flexibility. For EnBW, an A category rating implies that it has achieved an optimum capital structure. The analysis is performed on an ongoing basis.

Based on the mid-term planning, EnBW analyses the financial headroom for a given rating target. This determines the scope for strategic leverage. The Board of Management addresses this topic at least once a year.

Acquisitions and divestitures are key factors for the company's financial headroom. The acquisitions and divestitures planned and performed are reviewed regularly and compared against the headroom determined.

EnBW uses a rolling planning horizon of three months for the short-term management of liquidity. EnBW also uses tools which allow forecasts to be made about liquidity requirements beyond a medium-term period.

EnBW's capital management also extends to the active management of financial assets based on appraisals of the pension provisions as well as appraisals on the nuclear power provisions. EnBW uses a cash-flow-based model to determine the effects of the next 30 years. This model forms the basis for the management of the financial assets. It allows simulations of various alternative return and provision scenarios.

EnBW manages the financial assets in such a way that the pensions and nuclear obligations are expected to be covered up to 2032.

(35) Segment reporting

01/01–31/12/2013 in € million	Sales	Grids	Renewable Energies	Generation and Trading	Other/ Consolidation	Total
Revenue						
External revenue	9,569.4	5,707.6	369.4	4,885.7	8.2	20,540.3
Internal revenue	586.8	2,719.5	444.7	3,333.8	-7,084.8	0.0
Total revenue	10,156.2	8,427.1	814.1	8,219.5	-7,076.6	20,540.3
Earnings indicators						
Adjusted EBITDA	227.1	961.8	216.4	834.7	-23.4	2,216.6
EBITDA	222.0	1,010.1	218.9	522.8	17.6	1,991.4
Adjusted EBIT	162.4	596.1	158.9	472.6	-54.0	1,336.0
EBIT	148.0	635.5	161.4	89.0	-13.5	1,020.4
Amortisation and depreciation	-64.7	-365.7	-57.5	-362.1	-30.6	-880.6
Impairment losses	-9.3	-8.9	0.0	-71.7	-0.5	-90.4
Adjusted net profit/loss from entities accounted for using the equity method	0.0	30.7	-2.1	12.9	5.8	47.3
Net profit/loss from entities accounted for using the equity method	0.0	28.8	39.3	12.9	-2.2	78.8
Significant non-cash items	-37.7	22.1	-10.9	-59.8	-11.6	-97.9
Assets and liabilities						
Capital employed	955.6	5,137.1	2,042.2	3,951.3	1,826.1	13,912.3
of which intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property	(729.3)	(7,216.6)	(2,121.7)	(5,322.8)	(451.8)	(15,842.2)
of which carrying amount of entities accounted for using the equity method	(0.0)	(267.7)	(248.4)	(133.6)	(1,417.1)	(2,066.8)
Other segment information						
Cash flow from operating activities	104.7	1,189.2	259.3	564.3	-209.0	1,908.5
Capital expenditures on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	56.8	462.0	305.1	206.2	17.5	1,047.6

01/01–31/12/2012 in € million[1]	Sales	Grids	Renewable Energies	Generation and Trading	Other/ Consolidation	Total
Revenue						
External revenue	9,278.2	5,339.5	352.5	4,346.1	8.1	19,324.4
Internal revenue	656.0	2,390.4	405.3	3,719.8	-7,171.5	0.0
Total revenue	9,934.2	7,729.9	757.8	8,065.9	-7,163.4	19,324.4
Earnings indicators						
Adjusted EBITDA	240.7	773.4	238.7	1,125.2	-37.2	2,340.8
EBITDA	227.6	814.6	237.6	1,051.1	-23.7	2,307.2
Adjusted EBIT	167.7	397.4	183.5	779.9	-76.0	1,452.5
EBIT	28.5	435.2	182.4	705.5	-62.3	1,289.3
Amortisation and depreciation	-73.0	-376.0	-55.2	-345.3	-38.8	-888.3
Impairment losses	-126.1	-3.4	0.0	-0.3	0.2	-129.6
Adjusted net profit/loss from entities accounted for using the equity method	0.0	48.7	0.3	24.3	79.5	152.8
Net profit/loss from entities accounted for using the equity method	0.0	-31.7	-1.0	-20.5	78.7	25.5
Significant non-cash items	-25.7	24.5	4.0	-165.7	-8.6	-171.5
Assets and liabilities						
Capital employed	829.7	5,866.8	1,718.4	4,422.9	2,474.6	15,312.4
of which intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property	(774.3)	(7,541.2)	(1,766.2)	(5,230.9)	(478.1)	(15,790.7)
of which carrying amount of entities accounted for using the equity method	(0.0)	(429.0)	(221.7)	(243.2)	(1,462.0)	(2,355.9)
Other segment information						
Cash flow from operating activities	58.0	197.1	266.3	449.1	-114.2	856.3
Capital expenditures on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	53.3	390.8	121.6	237.6	13.5	816.8

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

Adjusted EBITDA is one of the essential central control parameters. Adjusted EBITDA is an earnings ratio adjusted for non-operating effects which accurately reflects the development of results of operations. In the management report, the development of the business segments is explained with the aid of adjusted EBITDA.

Adjusted EBITDA can be reconciled to earnings before tax (EBT) as follows:

in € million[1]	2013	2012
Adjusted EBITDA	2,216.6	2,340.8
Non-operating EBITDA	-225.2	-33.6
EBITDA	**1,991.4**	**2,307.2**
Amortisation and depreciation	-971.0	-1,017.9
Earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	**1,020.4**	**1,289.3**
Investment result	103.1	144.3
Financial result	-953.6	-710.9
Earnings before tax (EBT)	**169.9**	**722.7**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

Beginning with the quarterly financial report for the period from January to March 2013, we have restructured our segment reporting as a result of the reorientation of our business model and the restructuring of the Group. The figures from the comparable periods were adjusted accordingly.

Segment reporting is based on internal reporting.

The selling of electricity and gas and the providing of energy-related services, such as accounting/billing as well as energy supply and energy-saving contracting, are summarised under the Sales segment. The Grids segment encompasses the stages of transport and distribution of electricity and gas in the value chain. In addition, the rendering of network-related services and the supply of water is reported on in the Grids segment. Activities in the field of generation from renewable energy sources will be presented in their own business segment from 2013 onwards. In addition to the generation of and trading with electricity, the Generation and Trading segment now also comprises gas midstream operations (grid gas level) with import contracts and infrastructure, storage, trading and portfolio management. The disposal business was also allocated to the Generation and Trading segment. Assets, liabilities, income and expenses which are attributable to EnBW AG, our investment in EWE Aktiengesellschaft and other activities which cannot be attributed to the segments which are reported separately are disclosed together with the eliminations between the segments in the Other/Consolidation column. EnBW AG's directly allocable costs are assigned to the individual business segments with the aid of keys.

The segment data were ascertained in compliance with the reporting and valuation methods in the consolidated financial statements. Intercompany sales indicate the level of sales between the Group companies. Intersegment sales were made at market prices.

The significant non-cash items principally comprise expenses from transfers to provisions and income from the release of construction cost subsidies.

Capital employed, which we use as segment assets, comprises all assets from the operating business. Non-interest-bearing liabilities – such as trade payables – are deducted.

Capital employed is calculated as follows:

in € million[1]	31/12/2013	31/12/2012	01/01/2012
Intangible assets	1,840.8	1,926.7	2,004.2
Property, plant and equipment	13,924.4	13,782.5	13,791.5
Investment properties	77.0	81.5	77.3
Investments[2]	2,231.0	2,512.3	3,272.2
Inventories[3]	1,320.0	1,131.5	955.1
Current trade receivables[4]	3,727.3	3,900.6	3,040.9
Other assets[5]	2,515.0	3,173.4	2,790.6
of which income tax refund claims	(356.0)	(186.5)	(183.3)
of which assets held for sale	(90.3)	(681.1)	(209.9)
of which other tax refund claims	(101.8)	(136.8)	(58.1)
of which derivatives	(1,230.5)	(1,596.9)	(1,611.6)
of which payments on account made	(99.6)	(104.6)	(187.3)
of which prepaid expenses	(45.3)	(46.1)	(50.0)
of which sundry assets	(700.4)	(580.0)	(643.4)
of which non-current trade receivables	(631.9)	(557.4)	(521.1)
of which assets attributable to net debt	(-740.8)	(-716.0)	(-674.1)
Other provisions	-1,599.9	-1,141.6	-1,115.3
Trade payables and other liabilities[6]	-7,947.8	-7,537.7	-6,793.5
of which payments on account received	(-82.0)	(-88.9)	(-100.3)
of which trade payables	(-3,602.2)	(-3,467.2)	(-3,505.3)
of which other deferred income	(-216.9)	(-231.4)	(-201.2)
of which derivatives	(-1,872.4)	(-1,871.8)	(-1,430.6)
of which income tax liabilities	(-582.0)	(-543.8)	(-464.7)
of which other liabilities	(-1,567.3)	(-1,349.7)	(-1,101.7)
of which liabilities directly associated with the assets classified as held for sale	(-32.6)	(-0.6)	(-0.6)
of which liabilities attributable to net debt	(7.6)	(15.7)	(10.9)
Subsidies	-1,479.6	-1,566.3	-1,582.8
Deferred taxes[7]	-695.9	-950.5	-1,427.2
Capital employed	**13,912.3**	**15,312.4**	**15,013.0**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.
[2] Including entities accounted for using the equity method, shares in affiliated entities and other investments allocable to operating activities.
[3] Excluding emission allowances purchased for future electricity generation.
[4] Excluding affiliated entities.
[5] Excluding affiliated entities, excluding non-current receivables associated with nuclear power provisions.
[6] Excluding affiliated entities, excluding non-controlling interests in fully consolidated partnerships recognised as liabilities.
[7] Deferred tax assets and liabilities netted.

External revenue by region is determined based on the place of supply. The EnBW Group does not generate 10% or more of external revenue with any one external customer.

External revenue by region in € million[1]	2013	2012
Germany	18,693.3	17,140.7
European currency zone excluding Germany	391.1	734.2
Rest of Europe	1,455.9	1,449.5
	20,540.3	**19,324.4**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

External revenue by product in € million[1]	2013	2012
Electricity	16,338.2	15,905.6
Gas	3,355.2	2,549.1
Energy and environmental services	846.9	869.7
	20,540.3	**19,324.4**

[1] Prior-year figures restated.

Intangible assets, property, plant and equipment and investment property by region in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Germany	14,285.5	14,203.8
Rest of Europe	1,556.7	1,586.8
Rest of world	0.0	0.1
	15,842.2	**15,790.7**

(36) Related parties (entities)

Related parties include above all the federal state of Baden-Württemberg and Zweckverband Oberschwäbische Elektrizitätswerke as indirect majority shareholders of EnBW AG. As of 31 December 2013, the federal state of Baden-Württemberg and its wholly owned subsidiary NECKARPRI GmbH each still indirectly held 46.75% of the shares in EnBW AG, and NECKARPRI-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH holds the same amount directly. NECKAPRI-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH is a wholly owned subsidiary of NECKARPRI GmbH. The special-purpose association Oberschwäbische Elektrizitätswerke still indirectly holds 46.75% of the shares in EnBW AG, and its wholly owned subsidiary OEW Energie-Beteiligungs GmbH (OEW GmbH) holds the same amount of 46.75% directly. This means that related parties include in particular the federal state, NECKARPRI GmbH, OEW, OEW GmbH and entities controlled or jointly controlled by them or over which they have a significant influence.

The transactions concluded with the federal state and entities controlled or jointly controlled by it or over which it has significant influence essentially relate to supplying public entities such as universities, government authorities, zoos and clinics with electricity, gas and district heating. The revenue from these transactions was immaterial in the reporting period; most of the receivables had been settled as of 31 December 2013. All business relations with the federal state were at arm's length. There are no contingent liabilities or financial commitments vis-à-vis the federal state.

There are no business relations with OEW and NECKARPRI-Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH apart from dividends paid.

Commercial relations with joint ventures accounted for using the equity method are as follows:

Income statement in € million	2013	2012
Revenue	15.3	13.3
Cost of materials	-21.8	-16.0

Balance sheet in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Receivables	5.2	3.0
Liabilities	12.3	1.1
Payments received on account	0.0	0.3

The revenue and cost of materials mainly result from electricity supply and electricity procurement agreements. Receivables and liabilities are due within one year. All business relations with joint ventures were at arm's length. Contingent liabilities and other financial commitments to these entities are described in (28) "Contingent liabilities and other financial commitments".

In the course of ordinary business activities, transactions are also made with associated entities accounted for using the equity method, including among others municipal entities (public utilities, in particular). Goods and service transactions with these entities took place at arm's length and had the following impact on the income statement and balance sheet of the EnBW Group:

Income statement in € million	2013	2012
Revenue	273.2	265.0
Cost of materials	-296.6	-272.1
Financial result	-0.3	-0.6

Balance sheet in € million	31/12/2013	31/12/2012
Other loans	9.8	12.5
Receivables	20.6	32.1
Payments on account	13.9	0.0
Liabilities	44.6	31.4

The receivables and liabilities of the reporting year are generally due within one year. Contingent liabilities and other financial commitments to these entities are described in (28) "Contingent liabilities and other financial commitments".

The related parties also include EnBW Trust e.V., which manages the plan assets for safeguarding the pension commitments. In the current financial year, assets amounting to €902.8 million were transferred to EnBW Trust e.V.

(37) Related parties (individuals)

The EnBW Group has not entered into any significant transactions with individuals that are related parties.

The basic principles of the remuneration system and amount of remuneration for the Board of Management, the Supervisory Board and former members of the Board of Management are presented in the remuneration report, which is part of the combined management report.

Total remuneration paid to the Board of Management for the financial year 2013 amounted to € 6.6 million (previous year: € 6.2 million). The remuneration due in the short term amounts to € 5.5 million (previous year: € 6.1 million) and the long-term remuneration amounts to € 1.1 million. € (previous year: € 0.1 million). The appropriation to the pension commitments for this group of people was € 1.1 million in the financial year 2013 (previous year: € 1.2 million) and includes the service cost and income expenses.

There are defined benefit obligations in accordance with IFRS of € 10.3 million for the current members of the Board of Management (previous year: € 11.3 million).

Former members of the Board of Management and their surviving dependants received € 4.3 million (previous year: € 5.2 million). There are defined benefit obligations to former members of the Board of Management and their surviving dependants in accordance with IFRS of € 63.1 million (previous year: € 65.4 million).

As in the previous year, no loans or advances were granted to members of the Board of Management in the reporting year.

The remuneration system of the Supervisory Board is also presented in the remuneration report, which is part of the combined management report.

The members of the Supervisory Board will receive total remuneration of € 1.0 million for the financial year 2013 (previous year: € 1.0 million). The remuneration includes fixed and variable components, attendance fees and board remuneration of subsidiaries.

As in the previous year, no loans or advances were granted to members of the Supervisory Board in the financial year 2013.

(38) Additional disclosures

List of shareholdings pursuant to Sec. 313 (2) HGB as of 31 December 2013

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
Sales segment					
Subsidiaries					
1	ED GrünSelect GmbH, Rheinfelden	6	100.00	487	-13
2	EnBW EnergyWatchers GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	250	–
3	EnBW Mainfrankenpark GmbH, Dettelbach		100.00	3,302	252
4	EnBW Operations GmbH, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	14,354	–
5	EnBW Propower GmbH, Eisenhüttenstadt	3	100.00	25	–
6	EnBW Vertrieb GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	92,397	–
7	energieNRW GmbH, Düsseldorf	5	100.00	676	-95
8	ESD Energie Service Deutschland AG, Offenburg		100.00	-16,250	-6,874
9	eYello CZ a.s., Prague/Czech Republic	5	100.00	890	57
10	EZG Operations GmbH, Wismar (formerly ESG Operations GmbH, Wismar)		100.00	117	-5
11	GasVersorgung Süddeutschland GmbH, Stuttgart	3, 10	100.00	65,000	–
12	Gasversorgung Unterland GmbH, Heilbronn		100.00	1,000	1,371
13	NaturEnergie AG, Grenzach-Whylen	6	100.00	5,673	1,643
14	NaturEnergie+ Deutschland GmbH, Rheinfelden		100.00	51	0
15	Sales & Solutions GmbH, Frankfurt am Main (formerly Watt Deutschland GmbH, Frankfurt am Main)	3	100.00	75,618	–
16	SüdBest GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00	11,655	0
17	Thermogas Gas- und Gerätevertriebs-GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	256	–
18	Watt Synergia GmbH, Frankfurt am Main	3	100.00	250	–
19	Yello Strom GmbH, Cologne	3	100.00	1,100	–
20	ZEAG Immobilien GmbH & Co. KG, Heilbronn		100.00	4,153	1,220
21	grünES GmbH, Esslingen am Neckar		51.00	101	4
22	EnBW Eni Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Karlsruhe	11	50.00	495,942	41,073
23	Energiedienstleistungen Rhein-Neckar GmbH, Ludwigshafen	11	50.00	1,571	320
24	Energie- und Medienversorgung Sandhofer Straße GmbH & Co. KG, Mannheim	11	49.91	3,500	1,615
Non-consolidated affiliated entities					
25	WECO Flüssiggas Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	5	100.00	23	–
26	ZEAG Immobilien Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Heilbronn	5	100.00	38	2
27	WECO Flüssiggas GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart	5	90.00	1,440	54
28	Energie- und Medienversorgung Sandhofer Straße Verwaltungs GmbH, Mannheim	5	50.00	42	2
Investments[17]					
29	Industriekraftwerke Oberschwaben beschränkt haftende OHG, Biberach an der Riss	5, 15	50.00	2,927	-223
30	Einhorn Energie GmbH & Co. KG, Giengen an der Brenz	5	49.90	552	-24
31	Einhorn Energie Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Giengen an der Brenz	5	49.90	26	1

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
32	Gasversorgung Pforzheim Land GmbH, Pforzheim	5	49.00	16,161	2,442
33	Lernende EnergieEffizienz-Netzwerke GmbH, Karlsruhe	5	37.50	49	-4
34	espot GmbH, Stuttgart	5	25.10	145	108
35	KEA-Beteiligungs-GbR "Energie", Karlsruhe	9	20.80	–	–
36	EDSR Energiedienste Staldenried AG, Staldenried/Switzerland	5	20.00	183	10
Grids segment					
Subsidiaries					
37	EBT Elektrizitätswerk Braunsbach-Tullau GmbH, Ilshofen-Obersteinach	3	100.00	1,319	–
38	Elektrizitätswerk Aach GmbH, Aach (formerly Elektrizitätswerk Aach eG, Tuttlingen)		100.00	2,010	957
39	EnBW Kommunale Beteiligungen GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	995,226	–
40	EnBW REG Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	405,649	–
41	EnBW Regional AG, Stuttgart	3, 18	100.00	730,860	–
42	Energiedienst Netze GmbH, Rheinfelden	3	100.00	30,165	–
43	Energieversorgung Gaildorf OHG der EnBW Kommunale Beteiligungen GmbH and NWS REG Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Gaildorf		100.00	2,701	1,074
44	Erdgas Südwest Netz GmbH, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	25	–
45	EVGA Grundstücks- und Gebäudemanagement GmbH & Co. KG, Obrigheim		100.00	91,621	10,479
46	Netzgesellschaft Ostwürttemberg GmbH, Ellwangen	3	100.00	135	–
47	NHF Netzgesellschaft Heilbronn-Franken mbH, Heilbronn	3	100.00	1,000	–
48	NWS Grundstücksmanagement GmbH & Co. KG, Obrigheim		100.00	320,933	50,933
49	NWS REG Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	79,963	–
50	ODR Technologie Services GmbH, Ellwangen	3	100.00	1,276	–
51	PREdistribuce a.s., Prague/Czech Republic	5	100.00	760,156	39,475
52	PREmereni a.s., Prague/Czech Republic	5	100.00	3,580	1,303
53	RBS wave GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	503	–
54	Stadtwerke Düsseldorf Netz GmbH, Düsseldorf	3, 5	100.00	1,000	–
55	terranets bw GmbH, Stuttgart	3, 10	100.00	20,000	–
56	TransnetBW GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	178,141	–
57	EnBW Ostwürttemberg DonauRies AG, Ellwangen	3	99.73	115,439	–
58	ZEAG Energie AG, Heilbronn		98.26	166,512	12,891
59	Erdgas Südwest GmbH, Karlsruhe		79.00	47,694	11,736
60	Stadtwerke Düsseldorf AG, Düsseldorf	5	54.95	356,643	23,613
61	Neckar Netze GmbH & Co. KG, Esslingen am Neckar	11	49.00	18,245	2,471
62	Pražská energetika a.s., Prague/Czech Republic	11	41.40	353,238	72,454
Non-consolidated affiliated entities					
63	Energieversorgung Immenstaad Verwaltungs-GmbH, Immenstaad (formerly EBAG Omega Erste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	5	100.00	22	0
64	Energieversorgung Raum Friedrichshafen GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart	5	100.00	1,283	-20

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
65	Energieversorgung Raum Friedrichshafen Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	5	100.00	26	-1
66	Gemeindewerke Brühl GmbH & Co. KG, Brühl	7	100.00	–	–
67	Neckar Netze Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Esslingen am Neckar	5	100.00	20	-5
68	Netzgesellschaft Brühl Verwaltungs-GmbH, Brühl (formerly EnBW Omega Fünfundvierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	7	100.00	–	–
69	Netzgesellschaft Vaihingen GmbH & Co. KG, Vaihingen an der Enz	7	100.00	–	–
70	Netzgesellschaft Vaihingen Verwaltungs-GmbH, Vaihingen an der Enz (formerly EnBW Omega Sechsundvierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	7	100.00	–	–
71	Rieger GmbH & Co. KG, Lichtenstein Kreis Reutlingen	5	74.28	269	519
72	Rieger Beteiligungs-GmbH, Lichtenstein Kreis Reutlingen	5	74.24	62	2
73	Elektrizitätswerk Weißenhorn AG, Weißenhorn	5	62.89	2,927	220
74	Gasnetzgesellschaft Laupheim GmbH & Co. KG, Laupheim	5	50.10	2,990	177
75	Gasnetzgesellschaft Laupheim Verwaltungs GmbH, Laupheim	5	50.10	25	–
76	Netzgesellschaft Elz-Neckar GmbH & Co. KG, Obrigheim	5	50.10	1,204	94
77	Netzgesellschaft Elz-Neckar Verwaltungs GmbH, Obrigheim	5	50.10	26	1
78	Stromnetzgesellschaft Albershausen GmbH & Co. KG, Albershausen	7	50.10	–	–
79	Stromnetzgesellschaft Albershausen Verwaltungs GmbH, Albershausen (formerly EnBW Omega Zweiunddreißigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	7	50.10	–	–
80	Stromnetzgesellschaft Laupheim GmbH & Co. KG, Laupheim	5	50.10	2,306	145
81	Stromnetzgesellschaft Laupheim Verwaltungs GmbH, Laupheim	5	50.10	24	-1
Entities accounted for using the equity method					
82	Stadtwerke Esslingen am Neckar GmbH & Co. KG, Esslingen am Neckar	5	49.98	55,782	3,333
83	Stadtwerke Hilden GmbH, Hilden	5	49.90	18,777	4,226
84	Pražská energetika Holding a.s., Prague/Czech Republic	5, 12	49.00	256,886	46,676
85	Zweckverband Landeswasserversorgung, Stuttgart	5	27.20	108,839	699
86	Heilbronner Versorgungs GmbH, Heilbronn	4, 5	25.10	36,375	–
87	FairEnergie GmbH, Reutlingen	4, 5	24.90	90,766	–
88	Zweckverband Bodensee-Wasserversorgung, Stuttgart	5	22.13	149,328	3,000
89	Stadtwerke Karlsruhe GmbH, Karlsruhe	4, 5	20.00	165,710	–
Investments[17]					
90	Netzgesellschaft Sontheim GmbH & Co. KG, Sontheim an der Brenz	5	74.90	1,309	273
91	Netzgesellschaft Sontheim Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Sontheim an der Brenz	5	74.90	25	0

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
92	Netzgesellschaft Steinheim GmbH & Co. KG, Steinheim am Albuch	5	74.90	207	102
93	Netzgesellschaft Steinheim Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Steinheim am Albuch	5	74.90	25	0
94	Stromnetz Herrenberg Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Herrenberg	5	74.90	26	1
95	Stromnetzgesellschaft Hechingen GmbH & Co. KG, Hechingen	5	74.90	1,422	360
96	Stromnetzgesellschaft Hechingen Verwaltungs GmbH, Hechingen	5	74.90	25	0
97	Stromnetzgesellschaft Herrenberg mbH & Co. KG, Herrenberg	5	74.90	3,865	469
98	Stadtwerke Sinsheim Versorgungs GmbH & Co. KG, Sinsheim	5	60.00	12,008	1,262
99	Stadtwerke Sinsheim Verwaltungs GmbH, Sinsheim	5	60.00	23	1
100	Stromnetz Langenau GmbH & Co. KG, Langenau	5	50.10	2,576	72
101	Stromnetz Langenau Verwaltungs-GmbH, Langenau	5	50.10	26	1
102	CESOC AG, Laufenburg/Switzerland	5	50.00	194	1
103	e.wa riss GmbH & Co. KG, Biberach	5	50.00	17,857	2,543
104	e.wa riss Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Biberach	5	50.00	65	1
105	Energieversorgung Südbaar GmbH, Blumberg	5	50.00	3,943	520
106	Fränkische Wasser Service GmbH, Crailsheim	5	50.00	30	12
107	HDRegioNet GmbH, Düsseldorf	5	50.00	50	-63
108	Niederrheinisch-Bergisches Gemeinschaftswasserwerk GmbH, Düsseldorf	5	50.00	2,152	113
109	Ostalbwasser Ost GmbH, Ellwangen	5	50.00	29	1
110	Ostalbwasser Service GmbH, Aalen	5	50.00	85	8
111	Ostalbwasser West GmbH, Schwäbisch Gmünd	5	50.00	41	2
112	regioaqua Gesellschaft für Wasser und Abwasser mbH, Rheinfelden	5	50.00	70	12
113	Stadtwerke Schramberg GmbH & Co. KG, Schramberg	5	50.00	11,950	2,300
114	Stadtwerke Schramberg Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Schramberg	5	50.00	56	3
115	Wasserübernahme Neuss-Wahlscheid GmbH, Neuss	5	50.00	299	19
116	MEGA Monheimer Elektrizitäts- und Gasversorgung GmbH, Monheim	4, 5	49.90	7,314	–
117	Stadtwerke Emmendingen GmbH, Emmendingen	5	49.90	18,373	2,341
118	Stromnetz Blaubeuren GmbH, Blaubeuren	5	49.90	1,140	91
119	Stadtwerke Esslingen-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Esslingen am Neckar	5	49.80	36	1
120	Energie Sachsenheim GmbH & Co. KG, Sachsenheim (formerly Gasversorgung Sachsenheim GmbH, Sachsenheim)	5	49.00	1,397	97
121	Energie Sachsenheim Verwaltungs-GmbH, Sachsenheim (formerly EnBW Omega Vierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	7	49.00	–	–
122	LEO Energie GmbH & Co. KG, Leonberg	4, 5	49.00	3,771	–
123	Netzgesellschaft Marbach GmbH & Co. KG, Marbach am Neckar	7	49.00	–	–
124	Stadtwerke Backnang GmbH, Backnang	4, 5	49.00	8,725	–

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
125	Stadtwerke Bad Wildbad GmbH & Co. KG, Bad Wildbad	5	49.00	6,719	783
126	Stadtwerke Bad Wildbad Verwaltungs-GmbH, Bad Wildbad	5	49.00	27	1
127	Energie Calw GmbH, Calw	4, 5	48.82	11,161	–
128	Stadtwerke Münsingen GmbH, Münsingen	5	45.00	5,621	368
129	Stadtwerke Böblingen GmbH & Co. KG, Böblingen (formerly Stadtwerke Böblingen GmbH, Böblingen)	5	41.10	8	-17
130	Stadtwerke Böblingen Verwaltungs-GmbH, Böblingen	7	41.10	–	–
131	SUEnergie GmbH & Co. KG, Süßen	5	40.00	1,374	93
132	SUEnergie Verwaltungs GmbH, Süßen	5	40.00	25	0
133	Stadtwerke Weinheim GmbH, Weinheim	5	39.32	27,069	3,901
134	Energieversorgung Rottenburg am Neckar GmbH, Rottenburg am Neckar	4, 5	38.00	7,160	–
135	EDB Energie Dienste Bürchen AG, Bürchen/Switzerland	5, 8	35.00	471	36
136	ENAG Energiedienste Niedergesteln AG, Niedergesteln/ Switzerland	5, 8	35.00	464	26
137	EVG Grächen AG, Grächen/Switzerland	5	35.00	4,280	87
138	EVN Energieversorgung Nikolai AG, St. Niklaus/ Switzerland	5, 8	35.00	994	63
139	EVR Energieversorgung Raron AG, Raron/Switzerland	5, 8	35.00	707	64
140	EVWR Energiedienste Visp – Westlich Raron AG, Visp/ Switzerland	5	35.00	1,504	207
141	Valgrid SA, Sion/, Switzerland	5	35.00	17,237	562
142	VED Visp Energie Dienste AG, Visp/Switzerland	5, 8	35.00	1,419	174
143	Elektrizitätswerk Mittelbaden AG & Co. KG, Lahr	5	34.74	41,814	12,924
144	Elektrizitätswerk Mittelbaden Verwaltungsaktiengesellschaft, Lahr	5	34.74	85	6
145	eneREGIO GmbH, Muggensturm	5	32.00	8,745	580
146	Regionalnetze Linzgau GmbH, Pfullendorf	3, 5	31.64	6,462	–
147	Stadtwerke Bad Herrenalb GmbH, Bad Herrenalb	5	30.00	9,975	46
148	Energie- und Wasserversorgung Bruchsal GmbH, Bruchsal	4, 5	27.41	23,002	–
149	Stadtwerke Bad Säckingen GmbH, Bad Säckingen	3, 5	26.30	8,673	–
150	Albwerk GmbH & Co. KG, Geislingen/Steige	5	25.10	15,994	2,926
151	Albwerk Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Geislingen/Steige	5	25.10	63	3
152	Energie Kirchheim unter Teck GmbH & Co. KG, Kirchheim unter Teck	7	25.10	–	–
153	Energie Kirchheim unter Teck Verwaltungs-GmbH, Kirchheim unter Teck (formerly EnBW Omega Vierundvierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	7	25.10	–	–
154	Gasnetzgesellschaft Winnenden mbH, Winnenden	7	25.10	–	–
155	Gemeindewerke Plüderhausen GmbH, Plüderhausen	7	25.10	–	–
156	Netzgesellschaft Besigheim GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart	7	25.10	–	–
157	Netzgesellschaft Besigheim Verwaltungs GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Omega Vierunddreißigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	5	25.10	25	–

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
158	Netzgesellschaft Leinfelden-Echterdingen GmbH, Leinfelden-Echterdingen (formerly EnBW Omega Fünfunddreißigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	5	25.10	25	–
159	Netzgesellschaft Salach GmbH & Co. KG, Salach	7	25.10	–	–
160	Netzgesellschaft Salach Verwaltungs GmbH, Salach (formerly EnBW Omega Achtunddreißigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	7	25.10	–	–
161	Stadtwerke Ellwangen GmbH, Ellwangen	4, 6	25.10	7,302	–
162	Stadtwerke Giengen GmbH, Giengen	5	25.10	11,383	1,062
163	Stadtwerke Oberkochen GmbH, Oberkochen	5	25.10	4,336	289
164	Stadtwerke Schwäbisch Gmünd GmbH, Schwäbisch Gmünd	4, 5	25.10	24,651	–
165	Stadtwerke Stockach GmbH, Stockach	5	25.10	9,094	788
166	Stadtwerke Weinstadt Energieversorgung GmbH, Weinstadt	7	25.10	–	–
167	Stromnetzgesellschaft Ebersbach GmbH & Co. KG, Ebersbach an der Fils	7	25.10	–	–
168	Stromnetzgesellschaft Ebersbach Verwaltungs GmbH, Ebersbach an der Fils (formerly EnBW Omega Siebenunddreißigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	7	25.10	–	–
169	Stromnetzgesellschaft Östlicher Schurwald GmbH & Co. KG, Rechberghausen	7	25.10	–	–
170	Stromnetzgesellschaft Östlicher Schurwald Verwaltungs GmbH, Rechberghausen (formerly EnBW Omega Sechsunddreißigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	5	25.10	25	–
171	Technische Werke Schussental GmbH & Co. KG, Ravensburg	5	25.10	27,013	4,366
172	Technische Werke Schussental Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Ravensburg	5	25.10	29	-2
173	Stadtwerke Nürtingen GmbH, Nürtingen	5, 6	25.00	30,103	1,217
174	Stromversorgung Sulz am Neckar GmbH, Sulz am Neckar	5	24.90	3,585	391
175	Netzeigentumsgesellschaft Rheinstetten GmbH & Co. KG, Rheinstetten	7	24.50	–	–
176	Stadtwerke Wehr GmbH & Co. KG, Wehr	7	24.50	–	–
177	Stadtwerke Wehr Verwaltungs-GmbH, Wehr	7	24.50	–	–
178	Energieversorgung Oberes Wiesental GmbH, Todtnau	5	24.00	3,723	3
179	ENRW Energieversorgung Rottweil GmbH & Co. KG, Rottweil	5	20.00	23,502	2,671
180	ENRW Verwaltungs-GmbH, Rottweil	5	20.00	15	2
181	Stadtwerke Sindelfingen GmbH, Sindelfingen	5	20.00	29,485	4,512
Renewable Energies segment					
Subsidiaries					
182	Aletsch AG, Mörel/Switzerland	6	100.00	20,871	991
183	EnAlpin AG, Visp/Switzerland	6	100.00	170,165	14,970
184	EnBW Baltic 2 GmbH, Börgerende-Rethwisch		100.00	41,858	-15,779
185	EnBW Biogas GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	52	–

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
186	EnBW He Dreiht GmbH, Varel	3	100.00	891	–
187	EnBW Hohe See GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	1,025	–
188	EnBW Offshore 2 GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Omega Dreißigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart)	3	100.00	25	–
189	EnBW Offshore Service GmbH, Klausdorf-Barhöft	3	100.00	25	–
190	EnBW Omega Siebenundvierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart		100.00	25	0
191	EnBW Onshore Portfolio GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Windpark Buchholz II GmbH, Stuttgart)		100.00	166,519	-3,799
192	EnBW Solar GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	25	–
193	EnBW Wind Onshore 1 GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Omega Neunundzwanzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Karlsruhe)	3	100.00	25	–
194	EnBW Wind Onshore 2 GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Ingenieure GmbH, Stuttgart)	3	100.00	2,556	–
195	EnBW Windkraftprojekte GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Altus Projektentwicklungsgesellschaft mbH, Karlsruhe)		100.00	457	-181
196	EnBW Windpark Eisenach II GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00	37,662	41
197	Energiedienst AG, Rheinfelden	6	100.00	196,551	36,571
198	Grünwerke GmbH, Düsseldorf	3, 5	100.00	27,825	–
199	Windfarm Neuruppin GmbH & Co. KG, Leer		100.00	617	630
200	Windpark Niederlinxweiler GmbH & Co. KG, Leinfelden-Echterdingen		100.00	-68	-69
201	EnBW Holding A.S., Gümüssuyu-Istanbul/Turkey		99.99	144,489	69
202	Neckar Aktiengesellschaft, Stuttgart		82.17	10,179	0
203	Geothermie-Gesellschaft Bruchsal GmbH, Bruchsal		74.90	-166	-443
204	Energiedienst Holding AG, Laufenburg/Switzerland	6, 13	66.67	782,044	87,802
205	Rheinkraftwerk Neuhausen AG, Neuhausen/Switzerland	6	56.00	992	43
206	EnBW Baltic 1 GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart		50.32	41,271	-289
207	Kraftwerk Lötschen AG, Steg/Switzerland	6, 14	50.00	24,658	1,304
Non-consolidated affiliated entities					
208	Baltic 2 Windpark Beteiligungen GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart	5	100.00	59	-1
209	CarbonBW (Thailand) Ltd., Bangkok/Thailand	5	100.00	440	93
210	EnBW Baltic 1 Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Karlsruhe	5	100.00	26	1
211	EnBW Baltic 2 Windpark Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	5	100.00	25	0
212	EnBW Baltic Windpark Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	5	100.00	26	1
213	EnBW Wind Onshore Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	5	100.00	23	0
214	ZEAG Erneuerbare Energien GmbH, Heilbronn	5	100.00	25	1
215	BürgerEnergie Königheim GmbH & Co. KG, Königheim	5	99.00	96	-4
216	Bürgerenergie Widdern GmbH & Co. KG, Widdern	5	99.00	79	-21
217	EE BürgerEnergie Boxberg GmbH & Co. KG, Boxberg	7	99.00	–	–
218	EE Bürgerenergie Braunsbach GmbH & Co. KG, Braunsbach	5	99.00	89	-11

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
219	EE Bürgerenergie Bühlerzell GmbH & Co. KG, Bühlerzell	7	99.00	–	–
220	EE BürgerEnergie Forchtenberg GmbH & Co. KG, Forchtenberg	7	99.00	–	–
221	EE Bürgerenergie Frankenhardt GmbH & Co. KG, Frankenhardt	7	99.00	–	–
222	EE BürgerEnergie Jagsthausen GmbH & Co. KG, Jagsthausen	7	99.00	–	–
223	EE BürgerEnergie Krautheim GmbH & Co. KG, Krautheim	7	99.00	–	–
224	EE BürgerEnergie Möckmühl GmbH & Co. KG, Möckmühl	7	99.00	–	–
225	EE BürgerEnergie Neudenau GmbH & Co. KG, Neudenau	7	99.00	–	–
226	EE Bürgerenergie Sulzbach-Laufen GmbH & Co. KG, Sulzbach-Laufen	7	99.00	–	–
227	EE Bürgerenergie Hardthausen GmbH & Co. KG, Hardthausen am Kocher	5	98.00	94	-6
228	Holzkraft Plus GmbH, Düsseldorf	5	90.00	221	-14
229	Solarpark Leutkirch GmbH & Co. KG, Leutkirch im Allgäu	5	55.50	9,119	538
230	Solarpark Leutkirch Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Leutkirch im Allgäu	5	55.50	21	-5
231	Alb-Windkraft Verwaltungs GmbH, Geislingen/Steige	5	51.00	53	7
232	Alb-Windkraft GmbH & Co. KG, Geislingen/Steige	5	25.50	392	274
Entities accounted for using the equity method					
233	Borusan EnBW Enerji yatırımları ve Üretim Anonim Şirketi, Istanbul/Turkey	5, 12	50.00	178,000	1,388
234	Elektrizitätswerk Rheinau AG, Rheinau/Switzerland	5, 8	50.00	19,317	701
235	Rheinkraftwerk Iffezheim GmbH, Iffezheim	5, 12	50.00	107,017	2,989
236	Bayerische-Schwäbische Wasserkraftwerke Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Gundremmingen	5	37.80	84,943	21,430
237	Rhonewerke AG, Ernen/Switzerland	5	30.00	24,851	996
238	KW Ackersand I AG, Stalden/Switzerland	5	25.00	1,816	97
Investments[17]					
239	biogasNRW GmbH, Düsseldorf	5	50.00	4,864	-491
240	Centrale Electrique Rhénane de Gambsheim SA, Gambsheim, France	5	50.00	10,616	0
241	JatroSolutions GmbH, Stuttgart	5	50.00	2,954	-821
242	Kraftwerk Reckingen AG, Reckingen	5	50.00	2,374	72
243	Rheinkraftwerk Säckingen AG, Bad Säckingen	5	50.00	7,204	300
244	SwissAlpin SolarTech AG, Visp/Switzerland	8	50.00	83	–
245	Wasserkraftwerk Hausen GbR, Hausen im Wiesental	5	50.00	782	-37
246	Windpark Schurwald GmbH, Esslingen am Neckar	7	50.00	–	–
247	WKM Wasserkraftwerke Maulburg GmbH, Maulburg	5	50.00	408	13
248	KW Jungbach AG, St. Niklaus/Switzerland	8	49.00	3,313	–
249	Mahachai Green Power Company Limited, Bangkok/Thailand	7	46.00	–	–

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
250	KWT Kraftwerke Törbel-Moosalp AG, Törbel/Switzerland	5	40.00	814	32
251	Obere Donau Kraftwerke AG, Munich	5	40.00	3,180	0
252	TWKW Trinkwasserkraftwerke Niedergesteln AG, Niedergesteln, Switzerland	5	40.00	1,465	137
253	Kraftwerk Ryburg-Schwörstadt AG, Rheinfelden/Switzerland	5, 8	38.00	32,157	1,518
254	EE Bürgerenergie Heilbronn GmbH & Co. KG, Heilbronn	5	37.00	996	-4
255	Thung Sang Green Co. Ltd., Bangkok/Thailand	5	35.00	184	-10
256	Baltic Windpark Beteiligungen GmbH & Co. KG, Stuttgart	5	29.17	30,845	2,412
257	KWOG Kraftwerke Obergoms AG, Obergoms/Switzerland	5	24.50	60	-5
258	ClimatePartner Deutschland GmbH, Munich	5	20.00	-913	1
259	Erneuerbare Energien Zollern Alb GmbH, Balingen	7	20.00	–	–
260	Wasserkraftwerk Pfinztal GmbH & Co. KG, Pfinztal	5	20.00	285	-4
Generation and Trading segment					
Subsidiaries					
261	AWISTA Logistik GmbH, Düsseldorf	3, 5	100.00	3,025	–
262	EnBW Biomasse GmbH, Karlsruhe		100.00	4,443	2,834
263	EnBW Erneuerbare und Konventionelle Erzeugung AG, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Kraftwerke AG, Stuttgart)	3	100.00	1,123,166	–
264	EnBW Etzel Speicher GmbH, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	707	–
265	EnBW Grundstücksverwaltung Rheinhafen GmbH, Karlsruhe		100.00	1,680	59
266	EnBW Kraftwerk Lippendorf Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	297,640	–
267	EnBW Speicher GmbH, Stuttgart (formerly EnBW Akademie Gesellschaft für Personal- und Managemententwicklung mbH, Stuttgart)	3	100.00	100	–
268	EnBW Trading GmbH, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	38,311	–
269	Gemeinschaftsheizkraftwerk Fortuna GmbH, Düsseldorf	7	100.00	–	–
270	Heizkraftwerk Stuttgart GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00	5,143	1
271	Kernkraftwerk Obrigheim GmbH, Obrigheim	3	100.00	51,130	–
272	KMS Kraftwerke Grundbesitzmanagement und -service GmbH & Co. KG, Karlsruhe		100.00	235,319	1,175
273	MSE Mobile Schlammentwässerungs GmbH, Karlsbad-Ittersbach	3	100.00	1,171	–
274	NWS Energiehandel GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	50	–
275	TAE Thermische Abfallentsorgung Ansbach GmbH, Ansbach		100.00	-32,263	203
276	TPLUS GmbH, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	18,162	–
277	TWS Kernkraft GmbH, Gemmrigheim	3	100.00	149,297	–
278	U-plus Umweltservice AG, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	170,360	490
279	EnBW Kernkraft GmbH, Obrigheim	3	99.80	10,000	–
280	Südwestdeutsche Nuklear-Entsorgungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart		86.49	8,596	539
281	Kraftwerk Bexbach Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Bexbach/Saar		66.66	23,010	1,151
282	AWISTA Gesellschaft für Abfallwirtschaft und Stadtreinigung mbH, Düsseldorf	5	51.00	45,313	14,786
283	KNG Kraftwerks- und Netzgesellschaft mbH, Rostock		50.40	484	8

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
Non-consolidated affiliated entities					
284	Zentraldeponie Hubbelrath GmbH, Düsseldorf	5	76.00	18,481	0
285	Nahwärme Düsseldorf GmbH, Düsseldorf	5	66.00	1,906	433
286	KWO Rückbau GmbH, Obrigheim	5	51.00	0	-8
Entities accounted for using the equity method					
287	Fernwärme Ulm GmbH, Ulm/Donau	5, 8, 12	50.00	31,649	4,090
288	Friedeburger Speicherbetriebsgesellschaft mbH "Crystal", Friedeburg	5, 12	50.00	151,147	0
289	Schluchseewerk Aktiengesellschaft, Laufenburg/Baden	5	50.00	59,339	2,809
290	Grosskraftwerk Mannheim AG, Mannheim	5	32.00	114,142	6,647
Investments[17]					
291	Fernwärme Rhein-Neckar GmbH, Mannheim	5	50.00	3,452	1,662
292	KDM Kompostierungs- und Vermarktungsgesellschaft für Stadt Düsseldorf/Kreis Mettmann mbH, Ratingen	5	50.00	1,699	676
293	Powerment GmbH, Ettlingen	5	50.00	1,983	983
294	RheinWerke GmbH, Düsseldorf	7	50.00	–	–
295	Wärmeauskopplungsgesellschaft Restmüllheizkraftwerk Böblingen mbH (WRB), Böblingen	5	50.00	576	47
296	MOWA Mobile Waschanlagen GmbH, Neunkirchen-Seelscheid	5	49.00	115	115
297	REMONDIS Rhein-Wupper GmbH & Co. KG, Düsseldorf	5	49.00	10,903	4,426
298	REMONDIS Rhein-Wupper Verwaltungs GmbH, Düsseldorf	5	49.00	34	1
299	Fernwärme Zürich AG, Zurich/Switzerland	5	40.00	1,984	1,055
300	HWM Holzwärme Müllheim GmbH, Müllheim	5	33.33	1,067	100
301	Heizkraftwerk Pforzheim GmbH, Pforzheim	5	30.00	6,943	1,285
302	Contiplan AG, Vaduz/Liechtenstein	9	25.10	–	–
303	Rheticus AG, Vaduz/Liechtenstein	9	25.10	–	–
304	Beteiligungsgesellschaft der EVU an der Kerntechnischen Hilfsdienst GmbH – GbR, Karlsruhe	9	21.59	–	–
"Other" segment					
Subsidiaries					
305	ED Immobilien GmbH & Co. KG, Rheinfelden	6	100.00	119	117
306	ED Immobilien Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Rheinfelden	6	100.00	30	0
307	EnBW City GmbH & Co. KG, Obrigheim		100.00	8,885	9,087
308	EnBW Immobilienbeteiligungen GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00	410,873	3,935
309	EnBW International Finance B.V., Rotterdam/Netherlands		100.00	1,166,944	35,230
310	EnBW Perspektiven GmbH, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	1,500	–
311	EnBW Systeme Infrastruktur Support GmbH, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	16,500	–
312	Energiedienst Support GmbH, Rheinfelden	6	100.00	287	54
313	Facilma Grundbesitzmanagement und -service GmbH & Co. Besitz KG, Obrigheim		100.00	199,595	12,953
314	Neckarwerke Stuttgart GmbH, Stuttgart		100.00	1,666,214	1,050,223

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
315	NWS Finanzierung GmbH, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	1,085,392	–
316	Salamander Marken GmbH & Co. KG, Karlsruhe	16	100.00	–	–
317	SBZ Beteiligungen GmbH, Karlsruhe		100.00	25	0
318	symbiotic services GmbH, Karlsruhe		100.00	25	0
319	Teweratio GmbH, Stuttgart	3	100.00	26	–
320	MURVA Grundstücks-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Grünwald	5	95.00	-11,013	-518
321	EnBW EnHol Beteiligungsgesellschaft mbH, Karlsruhe	16	86.61	–	–
322	EnBW VersicherungsVermittlung GmbH, Stuttgart		51.00	4,952	4,901
Non-consolidated affiliated entities					
323	EBAG Omega Dritte Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	5	100.00	22	0
324	EnBW CZ spol. s.r.o., Prague/Czech Republic	5	100.00	1,218	106
325	EnBW Omega Achtundvierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	7	100.00	–	–
326	EnBW Omega Dreiundvierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	7	100.00	–	–
327	EnBW Omega Einundfünfzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	7	100.00	–	–
328	EnBW Omega Einundvierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	7	100.00	–	–
329	EnBW Omega Fünfzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	7	100.00	–	–
330	EnBW Omega Neununddreißigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	7	100.00	–	–
331	EnBW Omega Neunundvierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	7	100.00	–	–
332	EnBW Omega Siebzehnte Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Karlsruhe	3, 5	100.00	25	–
333	EnBW Omega Zweiundvierzigste Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	7	100.00	–	–
334	EnBW Real Estate GmbH, Obrigheim	5	100.00	63	7
335	EnBW Senergi Immobilien GmbH, Karlsruhe	5	100.00	77	-5
336	KMS Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Stuttgart	5	100.00	37	3
337	NeckarCom Telekommunikation GmbH, Stuttgart	3, 5	100.00	511	–
338	OSD SCHÄFER GmbH, Karlsruhe	3	100.00	26	–
339	SSG Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH i. L., Kornwestheim		100.00	–	–
Entities accounted for using the equity method					
340	EWE Aktiengesellschaft, Oldenburg	5	26.00	2,046,600	153,500
Investments[17]					
341	GRADUS Investitionsgüter-Vermietungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. Objekt Badenwerk KG, Karlsruhe	5	100.00	10	6
342	Wp Global Germany Private Equity L.P., Wilmington, Delaware/USA	9	100.00	–	–
343	Impulse L.P., Edinburgh/UK	9	99.87	–	–
344	Continuum Capital Limited Partnership, Edinburgh/UK	9	98.00	–	–

		Footnote	Capital share[1] (in %)	Equity[2] (in T€)	Earnings[2] (in T€)
345	KOGO Grundstücks-Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH & Co. KG, Grünwald	5	95.00	23	0
346	Sirius EcoTech Fonds Düsseldorf GmbH & Co. KG., Düsseldorf	9	78.15	–	–
347	regiodata GmbH, Lörrach	5	35.00	663	107
348	RWE – EnBW Magyaroszág Kft., Budapest/Hungary	5	30.00	324	52
349	E & G Bridge Equity Fonds GmbH & Co. KG, Munich	8, 9	29.97	–	–
350	EFR Europäische Funk-Rundsteuerung GmbH, Munich	5	25.10	3,237	45
351	KIC InnoEnergy Germany GmbH, Karlsruhe	5	25.00	25	-22
352	Wave GmbH i. L., Stuttgart		25.00	–	–
353	Ökotec Energiemanagement GmbH, Berlin	5	24.90	341	201
Investments in large corporations > 5%					
354	MVV Energie AG, Mannheim	8	15.05	978,490	80,170

[1] Shares of the respective parent company calculated pursuant to Sec. 313 (2) HGB (as of: 31 December 2013).
[2] In the case of separate entities, the figures stem from financial statements prepared pursuant to local principles and do not show the contributions of each entity to the consolidated financial statements. For financial statements in foreign currency, equity is translated at the mean rate on the reporting date, while earnings are translated at average annual rates.
[3] Profit and loss transfer agreement and/or domination agreement.
[4] Profit and loss transfer agreement with third parties.
[5] Prior-year figures.
[6] Preliminary figures.
[7] Newly established, annual financial statements not yet available.
[8] Divergent financial year.
[9] Exemption clause Sec. 313 para. 2 (4) no. 3 and no. 4 HGB.
[10] Held via EnBW Eni Verwaltungsgesellschaft mbH, Karlsruhe (EnBW equity holding: 50%), which is fully consolidated due to a casting-vote rule.
[11] Domination due to a contractual rule.
[12] Joint management in accordance with IAS 31.
[13] Before taking the company's treasury shares into account.
[14] Majority of the voting rights.
[15] Commercial sale in 2013, entered in the commercial register in 2014.
[16] Commercial merger or accretion with EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG in 2013, entered in the commercial register in 2014.
[17] Includes investments that have not been valued at equity due to subordinate importance. They have instead been valued at amortised costs.
[18] Transformation as of 31 January 2014 into Netze BW GmbH.

(39) Disclosures pertaining to franchises

Franchise agreements in the areas of electricity, gas, district heating and water are in place between the individual entities in the EnBW Group and the municipalities. The majority of the franchise agreements have a term of 20 years. There are obligations governed by law to connect to the supply networks. Under the franchise agreements, the EnBW Group is obliged to provide and maintain the facilities required to satisfy the general supply needs. In addition, it is required to pay a franchise fee to the municipalities. Upon expiry of a franchise agreement, the facilities must be returned or transferred to the municipalities or the successor network operator in return for reasonable compensation, unless the franchise agreement is extended.

(40) Subsequent events

No events which would be significant for assessing the net assets, financial position and results of operations of EnBW occurred after 31 December 2013.

(41) Forward-looking statements

This report contains forward-looking statements that are based on current assumptions and projections of EnBW's management. Such statements are subject to risks and uncertainties. These and other factors mean that the actual results, financial position, development or performance of the company may diverge materially from the estimates made here. EnBW assumes no obligation of any kind to update forward-looking statements or to adjust them to reflect future events or developments.

Karlsruhe, 13 February 2014
EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG

Dr. Mastiaux

Dr. Beck

Kusterer

Dr. Mausbeck

Dr. Zimmer

Audit opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements prepared by EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG, Karlsruhe, comprising the income statement, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the cash flow statement, the statement of changes in equity as well as the notes to the financial statements, together with the combined management report of the company and the group, for the financial year from 1 January to 31 December 2013. The preparation of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report in accordance with IFRS as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Sec. 315a (1) HGB ["Handelsgesetzbuch": German Commercial Code] is the responsibility of the company's Board of Management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements and on the combined management report based on our audit.

We conducted our audit of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with Sec. 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit such that misstatements materially affecting the presentation of the net assets, financial position and results of operations in the consolidated financial statements in accordance with the applicable financial reporting framework and in the combined management report are detected with reasonable assurance. Knowledge of the business activities and the economic and legal environment of the Group and expectations as to possible misstatements are taken into account in the determination of audit procedures. The effectiveness of the accounting-related internal control system and the evidence supporting the disclosures in the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report are examined primarily on a test basis within the framework of the audit. The audit includes assessing the annual financial statements of those entities included in consolidation, the determination of entities to be included in consolidation, the accounting and consolidation principles used and significant estimates made by the Board of Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements and the combined management report. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Our audit has not led to any objections.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the consolidated financial statements comply with IFRS, as adopted by the EU, and the additional requirements of German commercial law pursuant to Sec. 315a (1) HGB and give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group in accordance with these requirements. The combined management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and as a whole provides a suitable view of the Group's position and suitably presents the opportunities and risks of future development.

Mannheim, 13 February 2014
KPMG AG
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Janz	Woche
German Public Auditor	German Public Auditor

Affirmation by the legal representatives

Declaration of the legal representatives We assure to the best of our knowledge that, in accordance with the applicable accounting principles, the consolidated financial statements give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Group and that the Group management report, which has been combined with the management report of the company, gives a true and fair view of the business development including the result and situation of the Group and also describes the significant opportunities and risks relating to the anticipated development of the Group for the remaining financial year.

Karlsruhe, 13 February 2014
EnBW Energie Baden-Württemberg AG

Dr. Mastiaux

Dr. Beck

Kusterer

Dr. Mausbeck

Dr. Zimmer

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