March 2022

#StandWithUkraine

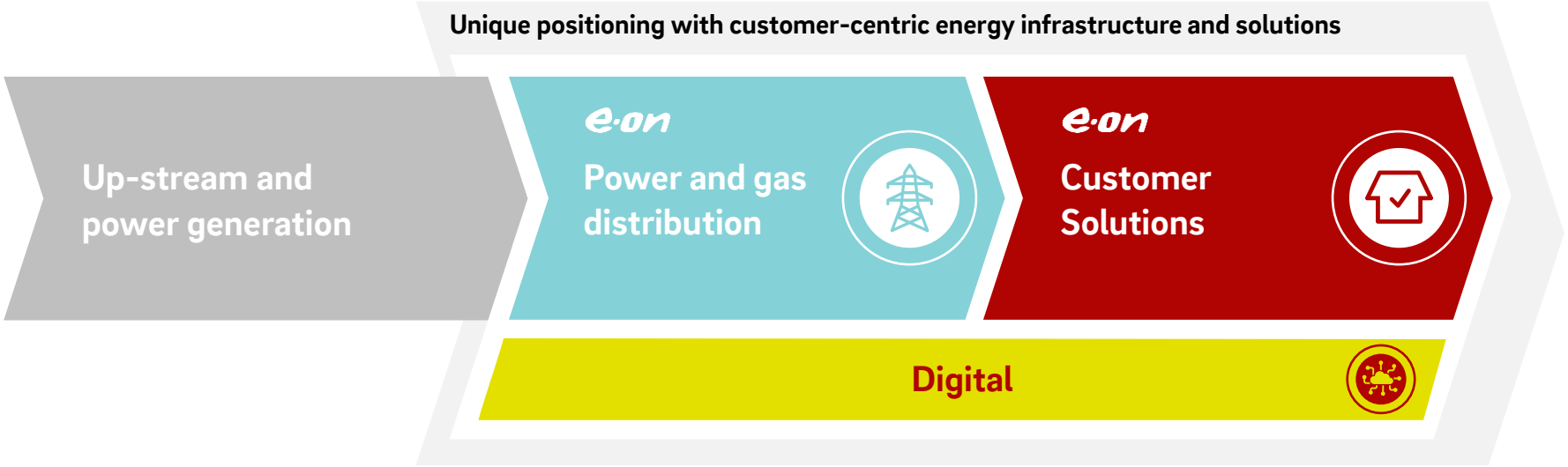
Facts & Figures

Edition 2022
incl. FY21 Financials

e·on

Content

E.ON combines stability of regulated and infrastructure businesses with ambitious growth



Employees 2021[1]	Dividend per share 2021[2]	Adj. EBITDA 2021[3]	Adj. Net Income 2021[3]
~72k	€0.49	€7.9bn	€2.5bn

1. Number of employees does not include apprentices, working students, or interns. This figure reports persons. 2. Subject to 2022 AGM approval. 3. Adjusted for non-operating effects.

E.ON business units

Energy Networks

- Germany
- Sweden
- CEE[1] & Turkey[2]

Customer Solutions

- Germany
- UK
- Netherlands / Belgium
- Other[3]

Corporate Functions

Non-Core

- PreussenElektra
- Turkey Generation[4]

1. E.ON operates Energy Networks in Central and Eastern Europe, including Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania , Poland, Croatia and Slovakia. 2. Networks business (Enerjisa Enerji).
3. Including Czech Republic, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Romania, Sweden, Slovakia, Croatia. 4. Generation business (Enerjisa Üretim).

E.ON's two core businesses

Energy Networks

~€35bn **Regulated Asset Base[1]**
Germany €22.8bn
Sweden €4.8bn
CEE & Turkey[2] €7.4bn

~80 GW **Renewables capacity connected to E.ON networks**

~4.9m **Smart Meters rolled out in our grid areas**

Customer Solutions

~51m **customers across Europe[3]**
Germany 14.4m
UK 10.5m
Other ~26.6m[3]

~32% **of adj. EBITDA[4] from Energy Infrastructure Solutions (EIS)**

4x Top 1 **Market leading position within Energy Retail**

~4.7 m **Smart Meters installed at our customers**

1. RAB is the value of all distribution assets determined by the regulator. In general, RABs from different regulatory regimes are not directly comparable due to significant methodical differences. These include for example different regulatory asset lifetimes, asset valuation methods or treatment of customer contributions for network connections.
2. 100% view for Slovakia (Západoslovenská energetika a.s. („ZSE")) and Turkey (Enerjisa Enerji).
3. 100% view for Turkey, Slovakia, Croatia.
4. Adjusted for non-operating effects.

E.ON's Board of Management

Leonhard Birnbaum
Chief Executive Officer
- Communications & Political Affairs
- Corporate Audit
- Group & Executive HR
- HSE & Sustainability
- Legal, Compliance & Security
- Strategy & Innovation
- Nuclear Coordination

Marc Spieker
Chief Financial Officer
- Finance
- Investor Relations
- Mergers & Acquisitions
- Accounting
- Controlling
- Risk Management
- Tax
- S4 Transformation

Thomas König
Chief Operating Officer – Networks
- Energy Networks (incl. Turkey)

Patrick Lammers
Chief Operating Officer – Commercial
- Retail and Customer Solutions
- Market Excellence
- Energy Markets
- Marketing
- Supply Chain

Victoria Ossadnik
Chief Operating Officer - Digital
- Digital Technology
- Inhouse Consulting

E.ON Supervisory Board
Shareholder representatives

Dr. Karl-Ludwig Kley
Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Born 1951, German
Member since 2016
Extensive leadership and supervisory board experience

Erich Clementi
Deputy Chairman
Born 1958, Italian
Member since 2016
Expert in digital transformation and strategy

Klaus Fröhlich
Born 1960, German
Member since 2018
Expert in brand and product strategies and digitization; particular focus on e-mobility

Ulrich Grillo
Born 1959, German
Member since 2019
Excellent network in German industry as well as management and strategy expertise

Carolina Dybeck Happe
Born 1972, Swedish
Member since 2016
Profound experience in finance and digital transformation of products and services

Andreas Schmitz
Born 1960, German
Member since 2016
Particular expertise in financial analysis and capital markets

Dr. Rolf Martin Schmitz
Born 1957, German
Member since 2019
Extensive management and strategy expertise paired with technical knowledge

Dr. Karen de Segundo
Born 1946, Dutch
Member since 2008
In-depth knowledge of energy market and regulated industries experience

Deborah Wilkens
Born 1971, US-American
Member since 2019
Proven capital market expert specialized in the energy sector

Ewald Woste
Born 1960, German
Member since 2016
Extensive expertise in the energy sector, ESG expert

E.ON Supervisory Board
Employee representatives

Christoph Schmitz
Deputy Chairman of the Supervisory Board
Born 1965, German
Member since 2020
Expert in press and public relations

Eugen Gheorghe Luha
Born 1957, Romanian
Member since 2012
Profound expertise in the gas business

René Pöhls
Born 1970, German
Member since 2019
Expert in network operation, HR and experience in co-determination

Szilvia Pinczésné Márton
Born 1969, Hungarian
Member since 2018
In-depth knowledge of the network business and co-determination matters

Fred Schulz
Born 1962, German
Member since 2014
Experience in grid operations and HR management

Stefan May
Born 1970, German
Member since 2019
Technical expertise as well as extensive knowledge in co-determination

Elisabeth Wallbaum
Born 1975, German
Member since 2016
Expertise in Energy generation and IT-based process control

Monika Krebber
Born 1962, German
Member since 2019
Profound knowledge of business administration and supervisory board experience

Miroslav Pelouch
Born 1965, Czech
Member since 2020
Profound knowledge in HR, labour law and corporate culture

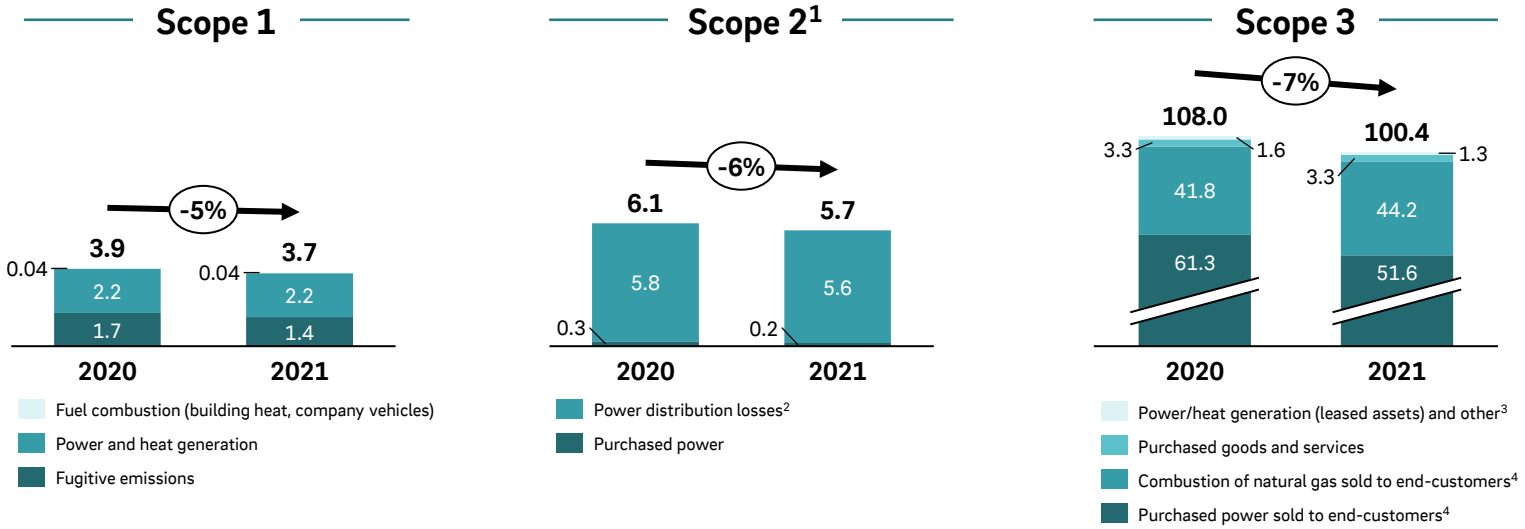
Albert Zettl
Born 1966, German
Member since 2016
Background in the fields of grid management, grid distribution

Content

Climate targets and progress on GHG emissions

E.ON's progress

GHG emissions development (million metric tons)

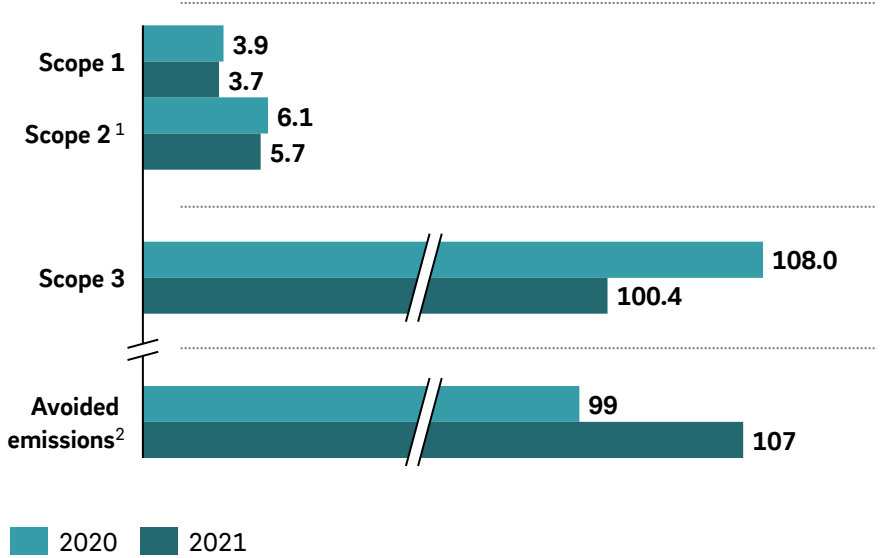


1. Market-based. 2. Based on the emission factors of the national residual mixes for specific geographic regions. A country's residual mix emission factor represents the emissions and generation that remain after certificates, contracts, and supplier-specific factors have been claimed and removed from the calculation (Source: EPA). 3. Other incl. e.g. employee commuting and business travel. 4. Scope 3 emissions from purchased power and the combustion of natural gas sold to end-customers (energy sold to our residential and B2B customers), according to the GHG Scope 3 protocol. Note: Differences may occur due to rounding.

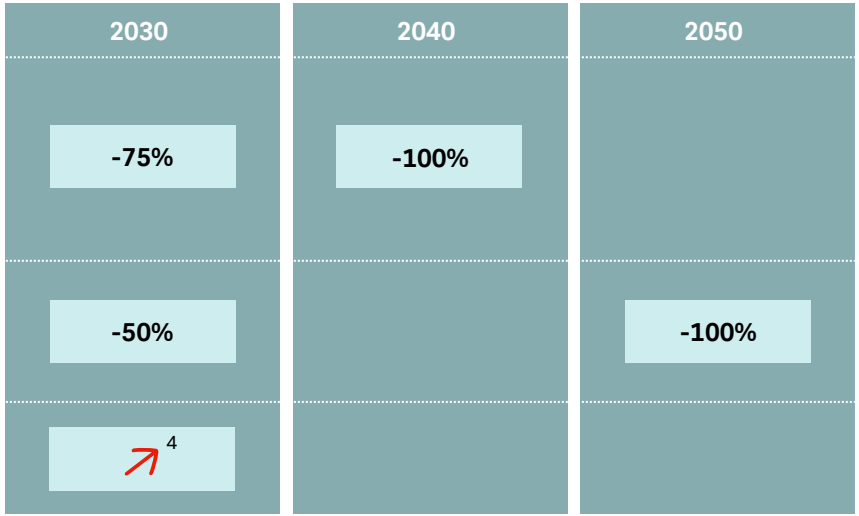
E.ON on its way to achieve ambitious climate targets

E.ON's carbon footprint

million metric tons



E.ON's targets[3]



E.ON is currently in the validation process of developing the target via the business ambition for 1.5° Celsius in line with the SBTi[5] criteria

1. Market-based. 2. This KPI quantifies the avoided emissions that contribute to a low-carbon economy in connection with our clients. This covers avoided GHG emissions caused by the enabling effect of our assets or solutions. 3. With reference to 2019 baseline year figures: Scope 1: 3.98m tons CO2 (inc. Baseline recalculation), Scope 2: 4.82m tons (location-based) CO2e and Scope 3: 120.27m tons CO2e. 4. Total avoidance increasing. 5. Science based targets initiative (SBTi).

E.ON's sustainability performance highly ranked by ESG rating agencies

MSCI

Rating: AA
Rated on a AAA to CCC scale
High relative performance

SUSTAINALYTICS
a Morningstar company

ESG Risk Rating: 18.2 (low risk)
Rated on a 0 to 40+ scale
Rank 3 out of 62 in subindustry group
Industry top Rated

V.E

Rating: 59
Scored on a 0 to 100 scale
Rank 22 out of 63 in industry group, highest performance level ("Robust")

ISS ESG

Rating: C+
Rated on a D- to A+ scale
Decile rank 3 in industry group, transparency level very high

E.ON listed on

CDP
DISCLOSURE INSIGHT ACTION

A List
Leadership score
Top 2%

Sustainability KPI – Environmental ambitions

Environ-mental

KPI			2020	2021	Target
CO_2 footprint reduction [CO_2eq emissions]	Scope 1:	%	-2[1]	-7[1]	-75 (2030)[1] and -100 (2040)
	Scope 2[2]:	%	-7[1]	-19[1]	
	Scope 3:	%	-10[1]	-17[1]	-50 (2030)[1] and -100 (2050)
EU taxonomy aligned capex[3]		%	-	97	~95%
Connected renewables capacity[4]		%	78	78	-
Avoided emissions[5]		mt	99	107	↗ [6]
Share of green power sales[7]		%	28	33	-
Ecological network corridor mgt.[8]		%	10	11	100
Smart Meter installations[9]		units (in thousands)	8,454	9,654	-
eMobility charging point installations[10]		units	9,484	7,734	-

↗ ≥ prev. year

1. With reference to 2019 baseline figures: Scope 1: 3.98m tons CO2e, Scope 2: 4.82m tons CO2e (location-based) and Scope 3: 120.27m tons CO2e. 2. Market-based. 3. Based on EU taxonomy eligible capex. 4. Connected renewable capacity calculated as percentage of total sum of all connected generation capacities; 2020 figure adjusted. 5. This KPI quantifies the avoided emissions that contribute to a low-carbon economy in connection with our clients. This covers avoided GHG emissions caused by the enabling effect of our assets or solutions. 6. Total avoidance increasing. 7. Share of green electricity products sold to end-customers. 8. Progress measures share of corridors managed ecologically (of the total of 70,000 hectares along 13,000 kilometers of 110kV power lines). 9. Total number of installed smart meters. 10. E.ON owned assets.

Sustainability KPI – Social ambitions

Social

KPI			2020	2021	Target
Diversity: Female executives		%	21	21	≥ 30 by 2030
Health & safety		Index	SIF[1]: 0.09	SIF[1]: 0.09	≤ 0.07 by 2025
		Index	LTIF[2]: 1.5	LTIF[2]: 2.1	↘
People development: Training hours[3]		h/a	10.3	14.7	↗
Community contribution		€m	11.1	12.3	-
Network reliability: Average Interruption Duration Index (SAIDI)[4]	Germany:	min/a	22	22	↘
	Sweden:	min/a	146	116	↘
	CEE	min/a	157	133	↘

↘ ≤ prev. year ↗ ≥ prev. year

1. Serious incidents and fatalities (SIF) for employees: Safety incidents per 1,000,000 working hours. 2. Lost time injury frequency (LTIF) measures work-related accidents resulting in lost time per million hours of work. 3. Formal training hours per employee per year. 4. System average interruption duration index (minutes per year), officially confirmed values from 2020, CEE calculated as arithmetic average of Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Poland.

Sustainability KPI – Governance ambitions

Gover-nance

KPI		2020	2021	Target
Share of female Supervisory Board members	%	30	30	≥30
Independent Supervisory Board members[1]	%	100	100	-
ESG included in Board remuneration	-	-	-	From 2022 onwards included

1. Refers to shareholder representatives.

Content

Energy Networks at a glance

What we do

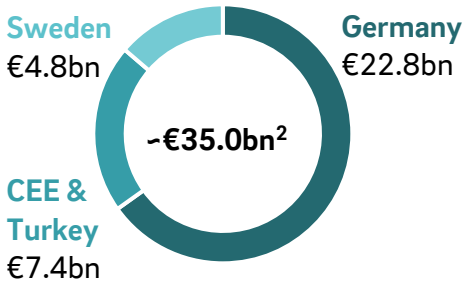
- Energy Networks provides the infrastructure for the new energy world. We manage our power and gas grids in a smart and digitalized way
- We enable economic growth by connecting new residential and industrial areas and we help the societies in their sustainable transformation by including a growing number of renewable generation and charging stations
- Our grid share is sizeable in the countries of operation and we operate predominantly in the regulated business
- We count on 38,032[1] employees in Energy Networks

2021[2,3]	Germany	Sweden	Hungary	Czech Republic	Poland	Romania	Slovakia[4]	Turkey[4]	Total[5]
Wheeling volumes power (TWh)	235	37	34	15	8	6	14	48	**396**
Wheeling volumes gas (TWh)	184	-	16	4	-	29	-	-	**233**
Grid length power ('000km)	700	140	84	67	18	83	62	310	**1,464**
Grid length gas ('000km)	101	-	18	5	-	24	-	-	**148**
RAB power & gas (€ bn)[6,7]	22.8	4.8	2.0	2.2	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.7	**35**

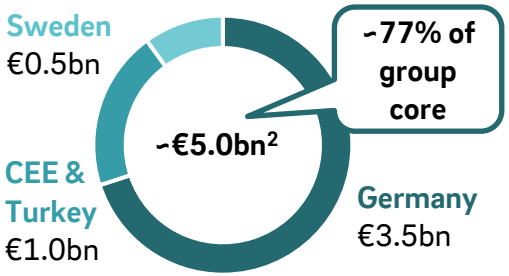
1. This figure reports fulltime equivalents (FTE), not persons. Differences may occur due to rounding. 2. Preliminary figures. 3. Excluding Croatia as the nature of the business is not fully comparable. 4. Slovakia (ZSE) and Turkey (Enerjisa Enerji) are not consolidated in E.ON financial statements (here: 100% view). 5. Small differences in reported total figures may occur due to rounding. 6. RAB Sweden, Poland, Slovakia and Turkey only includes power. 7. In general, RABs from different regulatory regimes are not directly comparable due to significant methodical differences.

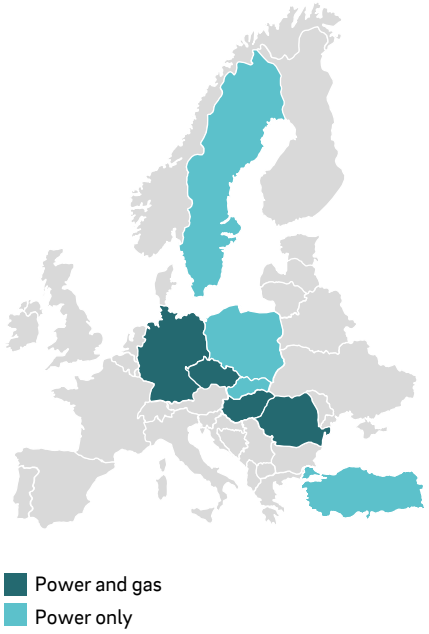
Energy Networks – Overview

Regulated Asset Base 2021[1,2]

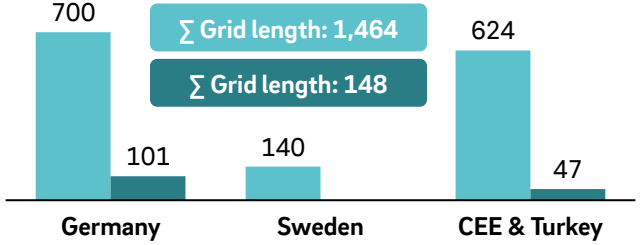


EBITDA[4] 2021

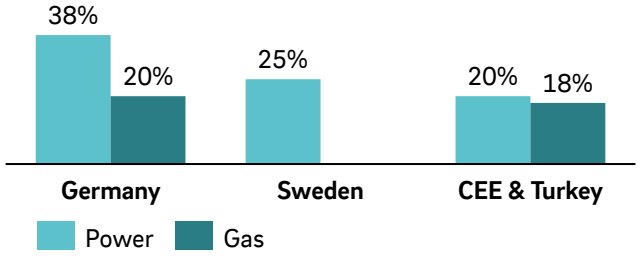




Grid length ('000 km)[3]



Market share (%)[5]



1. In general, RABs from different regulatory regimes are not directly comparable due to significant methodical differences. 2. 100% view for Slovakia (ZSE) and Turkey (Enerjisa Enerji).
3. Differences may occur due to rounding. 4. Adjusted for non-operating effects, Turkey (Enerjisa Enerji) and Slovakia (ZSE) included as an at equity participation (i.e. with net income result).
5. Based on km Grid length.

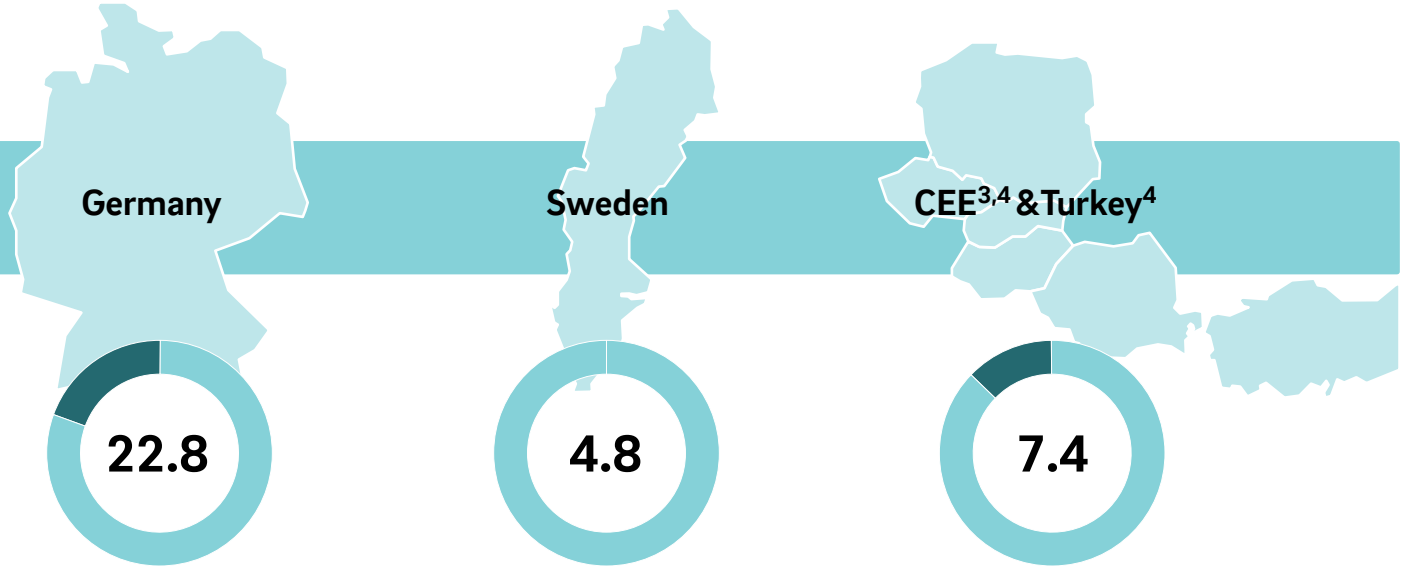
Energy Networks – Geographies

Regulated Asset Base (RAB)

€ bn

Total RAB[1,2]

35.0



Power RAB

Gas RAB

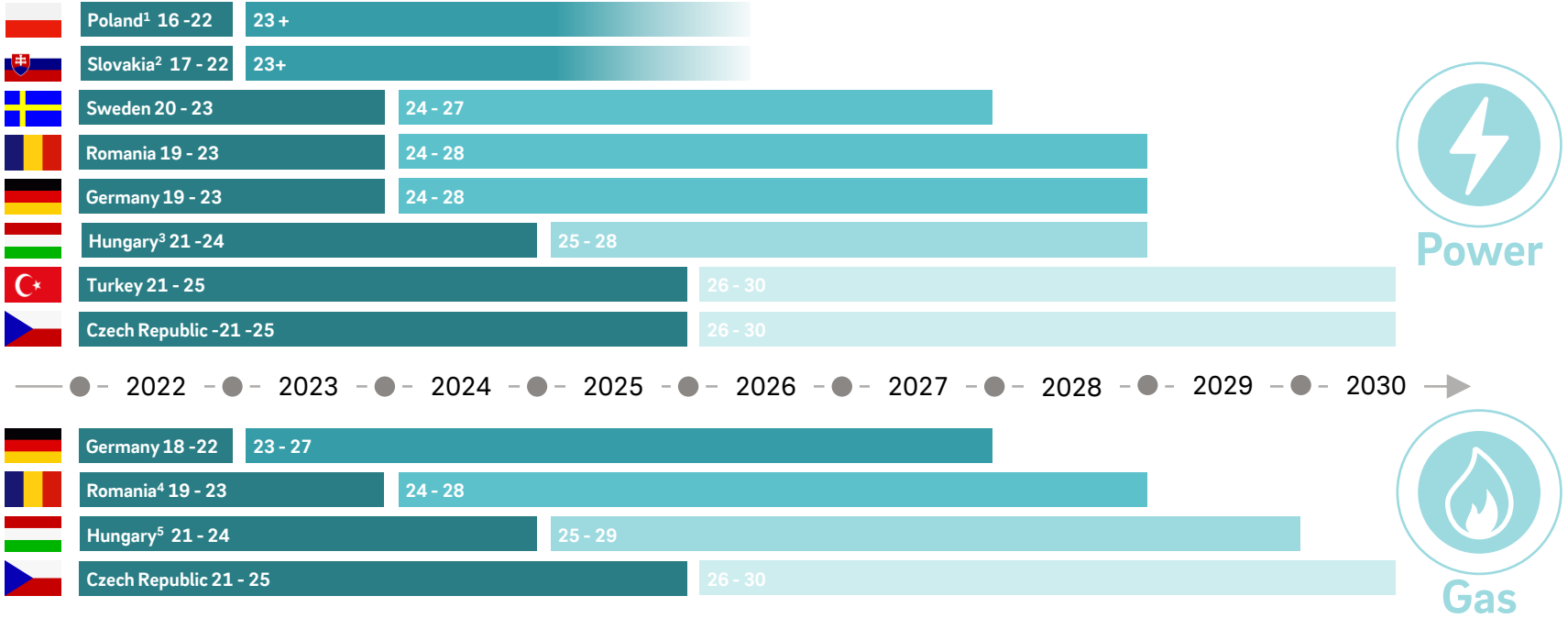
1. RAB is the value of all distribution assets determined by the regulator. In general, RABs from different regulatory regimes are not directly comparable due to significant methodical differences. These include for example different regulatory asset lifetimes, asset valuation methods or treatment of customer contributions for network connections. 2. Differences may occur due to rounding. 3. Central Eastern Europe includes Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, Slovakia (VSE). 4. 100% view for Slovakia (ZSE) and Turkey (Enerjisa Enerji).

Energy Networks – Financial overview

	Germany		Sweden		CEE/Turkey[1]		Total	
€m	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020[2]	2021	2020[2]	2021
Adjusted EBITDA[3]	3,628	3,458	529	507	1,029	1,023	**5,186**	**4,988**
Adjusted EBIT[3]	2,182	1,961	371	337	689	672	**3,242**	**2,970**
Investments (cash-effective)	2,365	2,396	353	407	651	717	**3,369**	**3,520**
Regulatory D&A[4]	998	1,116	235	237	704	736	**1,937**	**2,089**

1. Turkey (Enerjisa Enerji) and Slovakia (ZSE) consolidated at equity. 2. Adjusted due to changes in segment reporting. 3. Adjusted for non-operating effects. 4. Turkey (Enerjisa Enerji) and Slovakia (ZSE) 100% view. Excluding Croatia as the nature of the business is not fully comparable.

Energy Networks – Upcoming regulatory periods



1. Regulatory period: 2016-2020, prolonged by "transition" years 2021 and 2022. Next regulatory period most likely from 2023. Length of the regulatory period not finally decided, assume 3 years at the moment. 2. Regulatory period prolonged by one year to 2022, length of upcoming period still under discussion. 3. Regulatory period power started on April 1st. 4. Regulatory period gas starts on July 1st. 5. Regulatory period gas starts on Oct 1st.

Germany – Upcoming regulatory events

POWER

End of June
Submission of cost appraisal to Bundesnetzagentur (BNetzA)

Q3
Determination of efficiency factor power (general and individual) for 4th reg. period by BNetzA

November
Determination of revenue cap (EOG) for power by BNetzA

January
Start of new regulatory period

December 31st
BNetzA's evaluation report on incentive regulation (gas/power)

October
Determination of return on equity expected (gas/power)

2022	2023	2024	2025	2026

GAS

Determination of efficiency factor gas (general and individual) for 4th reg. period by BNetzA — **Q3**

Determination of revenue cap (EOG) for gas by BNetzA — **November**

Start of new regulatory period — **January**

BNetzA is expected to start incentive regulation evaluation (gas /power) — **Q3**

BNetzA report on regulation of H_2 networks — **End of June**

Submission of cost appraisal to BNetzA — **End of June**

Content

Energy Networks Germany — Business overview

Germany	2020	2021
Grid length		
Power ('000km)[1]	705	700
Market share (%)[3]	*38*	*38*
Gas ('000km)[1]	105	101
Market share (%)[5]	*21*	*20*

	2020	2021
Grid volumes and RAB		
Wheeling volumes power (TWh)[2]	227	235
Wheeling volumes gas (TWh)	171	184
RAB power and gas (€ bn)[4]	**22.4**	**22.8**

Major shareholdings

Avacon AG	61.5%
Bayernwerk AG	100.0%
E.DIS AG	67.0%
envia Mitteldeutsche Energie AG	57.9%
HanseWerk AG	66.5%
Westenergie AG	100.0%
Lechwerke AG	89.9%
Süwag Energie AG	77.6%
VSE AG	51.4%

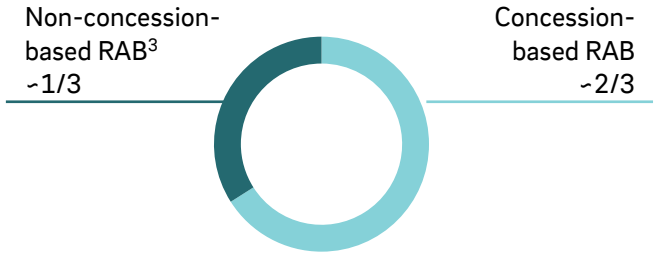
1. Preliminary figures. 2. Wheeling Volumes include High Voltage (110kV). 3. High voltage 66%, Medium voltage 39%, Low voltage 37%. 4. Pro forma RAB -not applicable for current regulatory period in power and gas; applicable RAB for current regulatory period is RAB of 2015 (gas): €4.5bn / 2016 (power): €16.7bn. 5. High pressure 16%, Medium pressure 29%, Low pressure 14%.

Energy Networks Germany – Concession business

Very good track record

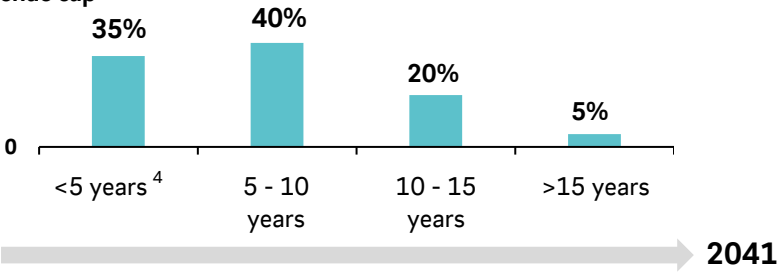
- The German networks business holds more than **9,000** concessions with around **25m** inhabitants supplied[1]
- The German networks business is based on long-term concessions granted by municipalities in the network area. Maximum period of concession contract is **20 years**
- Successful renewal of concession contracts in 2021: approx. **2.7m** inhabitants supplied
- Nearly 750 concession decisions in the E.ON group (only 3% against E.ON) [2]
- Partnership with City of Essen extended, protecting E.ONs biggest concession (586k inhabitants)

Existing concessions



Expiring concessions

in % of revenue cap



1. Number of inhabitants supplied is based on calculations using figures from the Federal statistical Office. 2. Most negative decisions not confirmed by court yet. 3. Includes for example 110 kV grid and meters. 4. Including less than 5% currently open concessions (mostly concessions in not finished tender process).

Energy Networks Germany — Regulatory environment power & gas

Process steps of regulatory system[1]

Basics		• Method: Revenue cap (incentive regulation) • Regulatory period: 5 years - power: 3rd reg. period: 2019-2023, gas: 3rd regulatory period: 2018-2022
Cost audit + benchmarking	***every 5 years***	• Cost audit and benchmarking (for Opex/capital costs) once per regulatory period • Total costs of historic base year (three years prior to start year of new regulatory period, e.g. 2016 for 3rd regulatory period power / 2021 for 4th regulatory period power) basis for benchmarking & revenue cap

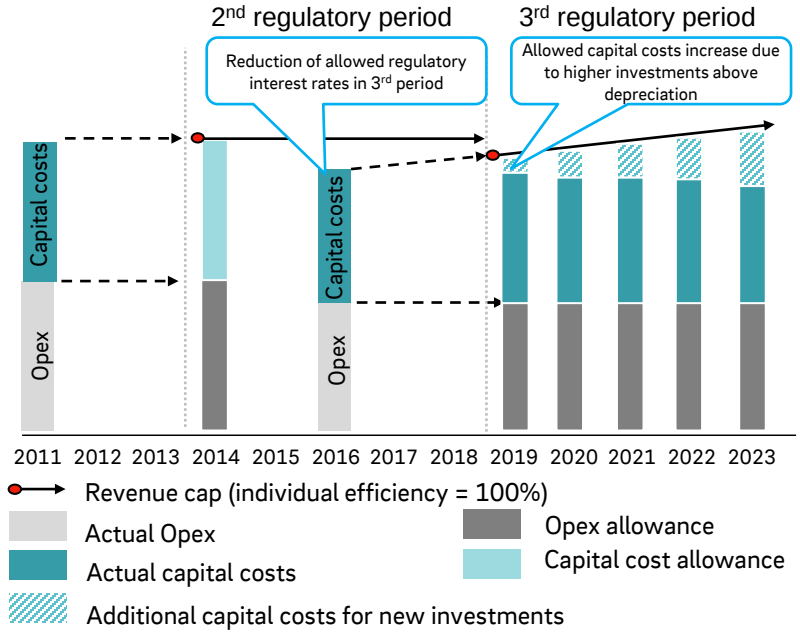
Annual revenue cap	***annual adjustment***	• Annual adjustment of revenue cap by
		  • Consumer Price Index (CPI)
		  • General efficiency factor for power of 0.9%; general efficiency factor for gas 0.49%
		  • Individual efficiency factors based on benchmarking result

Adjustment of capital costs	***annual adjustment***	• Annual adjustment of RAB for investments (growth/replacement) and regulatory depreciation (“true up”) leads to annual adaptation of capital costs
Network tariff	***annual adjustment***	• Based on revenue cap, estimated energy consumption and revenue differences (too high/ low) from prior years

1. Please note that the information provided is a simplified version of the German regulatory framework.

Energy Networks Germany — determination of allowed revenue

Power distribution[1] - illustration



Commentary

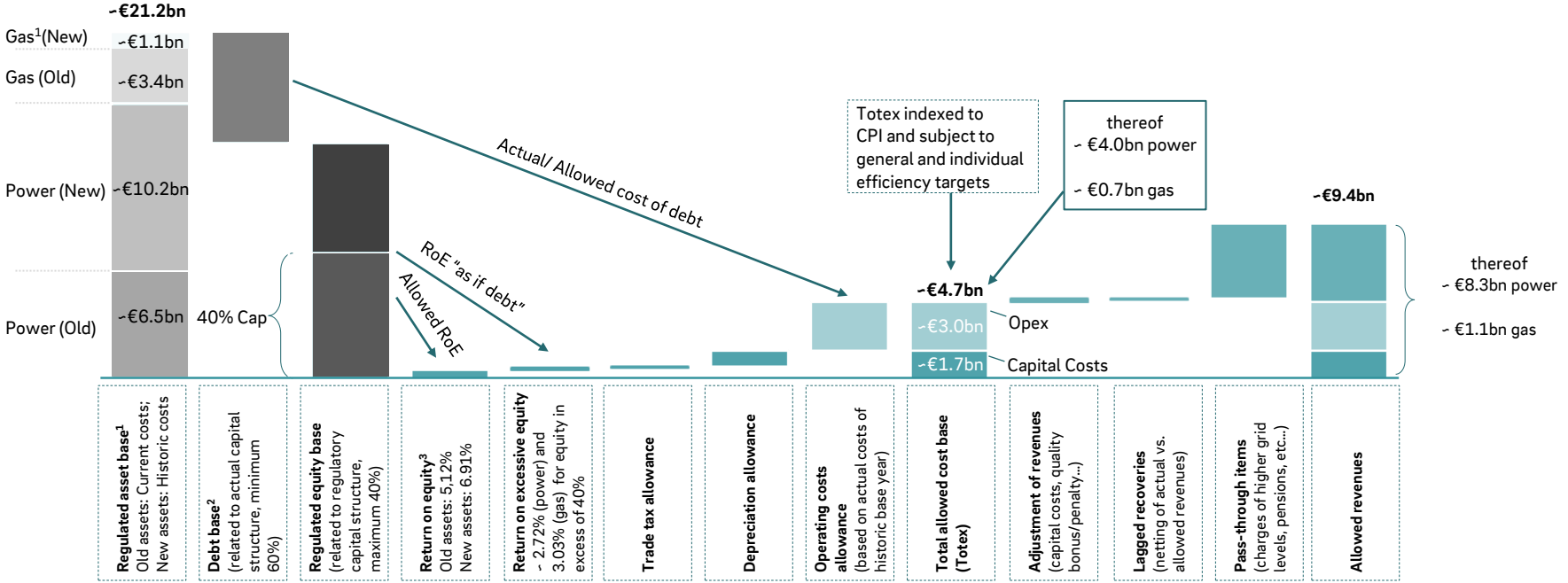
3rd regulatory period:

- Opex of base year 2016 are basis for allowed revenues from 2019 onwards[1]
- Annual adjustment of RAB for investments (growth/replacement) and regulatory depreciation ("true up") leads to annual adaptation of capital costs
- Capital costs of base year 2016 for investments from 2007 to 2016 are kept constant in the 3rd regulatory period as interim solution due to change of regulatory system

1. For gas the base year for the third regulatory period is 2015. The third regulatory period started in 2018.

Germany – Building blocks of allowed revenues

Schematic illustration for 2021 (power & gas)



1. Old assets are those capitalized before January 1, 2006. New assets are those capitalized after January 1,2006. Old assets are indexed up to 40% with asset-specific indices to determine the current costs. Relevant asset base for calculation of allowed return in 2020 is 2016 for power and 2015 for gas. 2. Debt base consists of non-interest- and interest-bearing capital. 3. Return on equity rate is post trade tax and pre corporate tax.

Energy Networks Germany — Determination of regulatory returns

Regulatory returns in German power networks	4th regulatory period[1]			3rd regulatory period		
Equity return	New assets[2]	Old assets[2]	Total	New assets[2]	Old assets[2]	Total
Asset share	75%	25%	100%	53%	47%	100%
Base rate	0.74%	-0.53%		2.49%	1.04%	
Market premium	3.70%	3.70%		3.80%	3.80%	
Beta	0.39	0.39		0.40	0.40	
Levered Beta	0.81	0.81		0.83	0.83	
Adder on risk premium	0.395%	0.395%				
Equity return after tax	4.14%	2.87%		5.64%	4.19%	
Equity return pre tax	**5.90%**	**4.09%**		**8.00%**	**5.94%**	
Equity return pre corporate tax	5.07%	3.51%		6.91%	5.13%	
Cost of debt (for equity above 40%)						
pre tax	**1.71%**[3]			**2.72%**[3]		
post tax	1.20%			1.92%		
WACC[4]						
pre tax	3.39%	2.66%	**3.21%**	4.83%	4.01%	**4.45%**
post tax	2.37%	1.86%	2.25%	3.41%	2.83%	3.14%
Tax rate	29.93%			29.53%		
Corporate tax	15.83%			15.83%		
Trade tax	14.10%			13.70%		
Financing structure[5]						
Equity	40%			40%		
Debt	60%			60%		

1. Calculation based on power. E.ON DSOs filed an appeal against BNetzA decision. 2. Old assets are those capitalized before January 1, 2006. New assets are those capitalized after January 1, 2006. Old assets are indexed up to 40% with asset-specific indices to determine the current costs. 3. Value for power. 4. Weighted average cost of capital. The German regulator does not use a WACC-approach. The pro-forma WACC can be used to compare German regulatory returns internationally. In Germany, the regulator determines an allowed return on equity (RoE). This RoE is applied to the regulated equity base (RAB + current assets - debt base). 5. Interest free liabilities (such as construction grants) not considered.

Content

Energy Networks Sweden – Business overview

Sweden[1]	2020	2021
Grid length		
Power ('000km)	139	140
Market share (%)	*25*	*25*
Gas ('000km)	-	-
Market share (%)	-	-

	2020	2021
Grid conduct		
Wheeling volumes power (TWh)	35	37
Wheeling volumes gas (TWh)		
RAB power & gas (€bn)[2]	**4.8**	**4.8**

Major shareholdings

E.ON Energidistribution AB	100%

1. Preliminary figures for 2021. 2. RAB figures converted at a SEK/EUR rate of 10.25 (2021, end of period) and 10.03 (2020, end of period).

Energy Networks Sweden – Regulatory environment power

Overview

Basics
- Method: Revenue cap
- Regulatory period: 2020-2023
- Next regulatory period: 2024-2027
- Photo period for Opex allowance: Four-year average
- Inflation adjustment: Opex and capital costs

Cap formula[1]
- Revenue cap = (Controllable costs x (Price Index (PI) - efficiency factor)) + non-controllable costs + (age adjusted value (number of recognized assets and planned assets x regulatory standard prices)) x WACC + depreciation[2] +/- quality adjustment + Carry Over

Key cost factors

- Regulatory return (WACC) on RAB (pre-tax, real): 2.35%[3]
- RAB set once a period by the regulator based on standard prices applied to recognized historic assets; annual adjustment based on construction price index, planned assets, minus disposals and depreciation
- Depreciation period for power lines, cables is ~50 years, stations is ~40 years and ~10 years for meters and IT-systems

Opex
- Historical average costs 2014-2017 indexed to 2018
- Opex annually adjusted by a factor price index for regional and local grid
- Efficiency factor: 1% p. a. (1.0-1.82% p. a. in future periods)
- Non-controllable costs are pass-through costs reflected in the revenue cap

Other important factors
- Quality adjustment considers outages above 3 minutes and below 12 hours and incentives for grid losses

1. The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework. 2. Average regulatory depreciation (2021-2023): ~€ 248 m p. a. 3. Claim ongoing, decision expected end of 2022.

Content

Energy Networks Czech Republic — Business overview

Czech Republic[1]	2020	2021
Grid length		
Power ('000km)	66	67
Market share (%)	28	27
Gas ('000km)	5	5
Market share (%)	4	4

	2020	2021
Grid conduct		
Wheeling volumes power (TWh)	14	15
Wheeling volumes gas (TWh)	3	4
RAB power and gas (€ bn)[2]	**1.9**	**2.2**

Major shareholdings	
EG.D, a.s. (former E.ON Distribuce, a.s.)	100%
Local Energies, a.s.	100%
E.ON Telco, s.r.o.	100%
EG.D Montáže, s.r.o.	51%
Union Grid s.r.o.	34%

1. Preliminary figures for 2021. 2. RAB figures converted at a CZK/EUR rate of 24.86 (2021, end of period), 26.24 (2020, end of period). RAB is including the revaluation of assets.

Energy Networks Czech Republic – Regulatory environment power

Overview

Basics
- Method: Revenue cap
- Regulatory period: 2021-2025
- Next regulatory period[1]: 2026-2030
- Photo period for Opex allowance[2]: last three years average
- Inflation adjustment: Opex

Cap formula[3]
- Revenue cap = (Controllable costs + non-controllable costs)[4] x (PI - efficiency factor) + (RAB x WACC) + depreciation[5] + Quality bonus/ malus + Market factor[6]

Key cost factors

Capex
- Regulatory return (WACC) on RAB (pre-tax, nominal): 6.54%
- Depreciation period for power lines is 40 years
- Annual adjustments of RAB for depreciation and planned investments (no time lag)

Opex
- „Photo-years" as a floating average on actual cost values over the past three known years used for allowed OPEX; annually adjusted for inflation (PI)
- Inflation factor (PI) for Opex is (1-X)% business service price index + X% wage index %; X = % share of wages in OPEX
- General efficiency factor: 0.5% annually
- Individual efficiency factor: 0% for the current regulatory period

Other important factors
- 100% of customer contributions to investment costs deducted from allowed revenues with 20 years time distribution

1. Not legally set, anticipated based on past experience. 2. Agreed principles for the next regulatory period. 3. The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework. 4. Regulator does not distinguish between controllable and non-controllable costs. 5. Average regulatory depreciation (2021-2023) for power and gas: ~ € 155m p. a. 6. Market factor is a special parameter covering extraordinary costs caused by unpredictable change of legislation (could be positive or negative) and has to be approved by the regulator first.

Energy Networks Czech Republic – Regulatory environment gas

Overview

Basics
- Method: Revenue cap
- Regulatory period: 2021-2025
- Next regulatory period[1]: 2026-2030
- Photo period for Opex allowance[2]: last three years average
- Inflation adjustment: Opex

Cap formula[3]
- Revenue cap = (Controllable costs + non-controllable costs)[4] x (PI - efficiency factor) + (RAB x WACC) + depreciation[5] + Quality bonus/ malus + Market factor[6]

Key cost factors

Capex
- Regulatory return (WACC) on RAB (pre-tax, nominal): 6.43%
- Depreciation period for gas pipes is 40 years
- Annual adjustments of RAB for depreciation and planned investments (no time lag)

Opex
- „Photo-years" as a floating average on actual cost values over the past three known years used for allowed OPEX; annually adjusted for inflation (PI)
- Inflation factor (PI) for Opex is (1-X)% business service price index + X% wage index %; X = % share of wages in OPEX
- General efficiency factor: 0.5% annually
- Individual efficiency factor: 0% for the current regulatory period

Other important factors
- No connection fees, customer built the connection on his own and sell it to DSO for price based on maximum regulated value of assets

1. Not legally set, anticipated based on past experience. 2. Agreed principles for the next regulatory period. 3. The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework. 4. Regulator does not distinguish between controllable and non-controllable costs. 5. Average regulatory depreciation (2021-2023) for power and gas: ~ € 155m p. a. 6. Market factor is a special parameter covering extraordinary costs caused by unpredictable change of legislation (could be positive or negative) and has to be approved by the regulator first.

Energy Networks Hungary — Business overview

Hungary[1]	2020	2021
Grid length		
Power ('000km)	133	84
Market share (%)	*81*	*50*
Gas ('000km)	18	18
Market share (%)	*21*	*21*

	2020	2021
Grid conduct		
Wheeling volumes power (TWh)	36	26
Wheeling volumes gas (TWh)	15	16
RAB power and gas (€ bn)[2]	**2.3**	**2.0**

Major shareholdings	EHU directly	total E.ON share
E.ON Dél-dunántúli Áramhálózati Zrt.	100%	100%
E.ON Észak-dunántúli Áramhálózati Zrt.	100%	100%
E.ON Dél-dunántúli Gázhálózati Zrt.	99.96%	99.96%
E.ON Közép-dunántúli Gázhálózati Zrt.	99.93%	99.93%
ELMŰ Hálózati Kft.	100%	100%

1. Preliminary figures for 2021 - as the disposal of ÉMÁSZ and ETI was closed on 31.08.2021, their figures are excluded from 2021 year-end figures. 2. RAB figures converted at a HUF/EUR rate of 369.19 (2021, end of period) and 363.89 (2020, end of period).

Energy Networks Hungary — Regulatory environment power

Overview

Basics
- Method: Price cap[1]
- Regulatory period: 2021-2024[2]
- Next regulatory period: 2025-2028
- Photo year for Opex allowance: The year two years prior to the start year of the new regulatory period
- Inflation adjustment: Opex; RAB

Cap formula[3]
- Price cap = ((Allowed controllable costs + non-controllable costs + (RAB x WACC) + depreciation[4] ± quality bonus/malus ± investment bonus/malus) – (+/-2% accepted yearly revenue tolerance)) / forecasted volume[5]

Key cost factors

Capex
- Regulatory return (WACC) on RAB (pre-tax, real): 3.36%
- Annual adjustments of RAB for inflation and depreciation
- Smart grid investments get a 1.1 return multiplier in the initial RAB and a 1.2 multiplier during the period
- 50% of amortization as eligible cost for EU and state-funded investments

Opex
- Historical costs 2019
- Opex annually adjusted for inflation (composite of CPI (64%) and average private sector gross salary (36%)) and required efficiency (X=1.5%)

Other important factors
- Quality factor for unplanned SAIDI[6], SAIFI[6] and an outage rate min. level defined. Sanctions possible if non-compliant in 3-years average (expectations tightened from the 1st April 2021)
- Additional revenues granted for network investment with yearly expectations
- Public utility tax (125 HUF/meter[7]) and “Robin Hood tax” (31% of tax base) not recognized in network tariffs

1. Price-cap-like system; modified with actual quantity acceptance with two-year time lag. 2. Power-year started 1st of April 2021. 3. The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework. 4. Average regulatory depreciation (2021-2023): ~ 149m€. 5. Actual volumes from year N-2 is used as forecast. 6. System Average Interruption Duration Index, System Average Interruption Frequency Index. 7. The methodology for the determination of the network length has been changed, taking into consideration the distributed volumes as well.

Energy Networks Hungary — Regulatory environment gas

Overview

Basics
- Method: Price cap
- Regulatory period: 2021-2025[1]
- Next regulatory period: 2025-2029[1]
- Photo year for Opex allowance: The year two years prior to the start year of the new regulatory period
- Inflation adjustment: Opex; RAB

Cap formula[2]
- Price cap = (Allowed controllable costs + non-controllable costs + (RAB x WACC) + depreciation[3]) / forecasted volume[4]

Key cost factors

Capex
- Regulatory return (WACC) on RAB (pre-tax, real): 3.24%
- Annual adjustments of RAB for inflation and depreciation
- Depreciation period for gas pipes is 45 years

Opex
- Historical costs 2019
- Opex annually adjusted for inflation (composite of CPI and average private sector gross salary), additional yearly cost adjustment

Other important factors
- Public utility tax (125 HUF/meter [5] of grid) and "Robin Hood tax" (31% of tax base) not recognized as eligible costs in the network tariffs

1. Gas-year starts 1st of October. 2. The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework. 3. Average regulatory depreciation (2021-2023): ~149m€.
4. Temperature corrected actual volumes from year N-2 is used as forecast. 5. The methodology for the determination of the network length has been changed, taking into consideration the distributed volumes as well.

Energy Networks Poland – Business overview

Poland[1]	2020	2021
Grid length		
Power ('000km)	18	18
Market share (%)	*2*	*2*
Gas ('000km)	-	
Market share (%)	-	

	2020	2021
Grid conduct		
Wheeling volumes power (TWh)	7	8
Wheeling volumes gas (TWh)	-	
RAB power and gas (€ bn)[2]	**0.7**	**0.7**

Major shareholdings

Stoen Operator Sp. z o.o.	100%

1. Preliminary figures for 2021. 2. RAB figures converted at a PLN/EUR rate of 4.60 (2021, end of period) and 4.56 (2020, end of period).

Energy Networks Poland – Regulatory environment power

Overview

Basics
- Method: Price cap + regulatory account from 2021
- Regulatory period: 2016-2020, prolonged by "transition" years 2021 and 2022
- Next regulatory period most likely from 2023
- Photo period for Opex allowance for 2016 - 2020: Seven years average
- Inflation adjustment: Opex

Cap formula[1]
- Price cap = [Controllable costs x (1+RPI - efficiency factor) + non-controllable costs[2] + (RAB x WACC x Q x WR) + depreciation[3] + grid losses] / (forecasted volumes)

Key cost factors

Capex
- Risk free rate and WACC set yearly (pre-tax, nominal): 4.68% for 2022
- In 2022 a premium of +1.1% for achievement of reinvestment level in 2020 of at least 70% → final WACC 2022: 5.78%
- Annual adjustment of RAB for depreciation and investments of prior year minus non-refundable resources and connection fees / payments
- Depreciation period for power lines, cables and stations is 40 to 47 years, 1 year for meters and 5 years for IT-systems
- Funded CAPEX it not acknowledged in the RAB but depreciation is renumerated

Opex
- Historical average costs 2008-2014 indexed to 2015 for regulatory period 2016-2020, annually adjusted for inflation (RPI from N-2)
- Efficiency factor (yearly) set by Regulator for regulatory period 2016-2020: 1.49%
- For the transition years 2021 & 2022 a total indexation was set by the regulator of +5.0% & 6.3%

Other important factors
- Q - Quality regulation for SAIDI, SAIFI and connection time
- WR – regulatory factor – to be used discretionally by the Regulator (min-value: 0.9 x return on RAB, max-value: 1.1 x return on RAB)

1. The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework. 2. Including TSO costs, transits, non-DSO & non-TSO costs (RES, CHP, transition, capacity fees) and taxes. RES, CHP, transition, capacity fees / costs as pass-through costs. 3. Average regulatory depreciation (2021-2023): ~ € 48m p. a.

Energy Networks Romania — Business overview

Romania[1]	2020	2021
Grid length		
Power ('000km)	82	83
Market share (%)	*17*	*17*
Gas ('000km)	23	24
Market share (%)	*45*	*45*

	2020	2021
Grid conduct		
Wheeling volumes power (TWh)	6	6
Wheeling volumes gas (TWh)	27	29
RAB power and gas (€ bn)[2]	**0.8**	**0.8**

Major shareholdings

Delgaz Grid SA	56.5%

1. Preliminary figures for 2021. 2. RAB figures converted at a RON/EUR rate of 4.95 (2021, end of period) and 4.87 (2020, end of period).

Energy Networks Romania – Regulatory environment power

Overview

Basics
- Method: Price cap tariffs basket with actual volume acceptance (1 year time lag)[1]
- Regulatory period: 2019-2023
- Next regulatory period: 2024-2028
- Photo period for Opex allowance: Previous period of the new regulatory period with regulatory benchmark
- Inflation adjustment: Opex; RAB

Cap formula[2]
- Price cap = [(Operation costs & Maintenance) x (1 - efficiency factor) + Personnel + HS&E costs + Grid Losses costs + Non-controllable costs + (RAB x WACC) + depreciation[3] – revenue from reactive energy]/ forecasted volume

Key cost factors

Capex
- Regulatory return (WACC) on RAB (pre-tax, real): 6.39% plus 1pp or 2pp[4]
- Adjustments of RAB for inflation (CPI), investments recognized without time lag (ex-ante plan and ex-post adjustment based on actual investments)
- Obligation to achieve a 95% of grid investments included in the annual investment plan approved by regulator
- Depreciation period for power lines is 30 to 40 years

Opex
- Historical costs and annual correction of allowed costs
- Opex annually adjusted for inflation (CPI)
- Obligation to achieve 90% on maintenance plan
- General efficiency factor: max 2 % p. a.
- Opex outperformance: 40% of gained efficiency is kept by DSO, but no more than 5% of EBIT

Other important factors
- Efficiency factor does not apply to personnel expenses and HS&E costs
- Automatic compensations for violated quality standards towards customers
- From 2018 onwards no recognition of "Natural monopoly tax" in network tariffs
- Starting December 31st, 2021, Non-Households have to pay for new connections; Households are free of charge within certain limits that will be set by the National Regulatory Authority

1. Tariff cap increase at max. 7% on average tariffs and max 10% on each voltage level (based on current tariffs methodology for 4th Regulatory Period 2019-2023). 2. The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework. 3. Average regulatory depreciation (2021-2023) for power and gas: ~ €68m p. a. 4. Since May 2020 – 6.39% ;100 bps added for new grid investments (thus 7.39%); investments with grants receive 200 bps over WACC (thus 8.39%).

Energy Networks Romania – Regulatory environment gas

Overview

Basics
- Method: Revenue cap[1]
- Regulatory period: 2019-2023[2]
- Next regulatory period: 2024-2028[2]
- Photo year for Opex allowance: The year prior to the start year of the new regulatory period
- Inflation adjustment: Opex; RAB

Cap formula[3]
- Revenue cap = [(Operations + Maintenance costs) x (1+CPI - efficiency requirements) + (Personnel + HS&E costs) x (1+CPI) + Grid Losses + non-controllable costs + (RAB x WACC) + depreciation[4]]

Key cost factors

Capex
- Regulatory return (WACC) on RAB (pre-tax, real): 6.39% plus 1pp or 2pp[5]
- Adjustments of RAB for inflation (CPI), investments recognized without time lag (ex-ante plan and ex-post adjustment based on actual investments)
- Depreciation period for gas pipes is 30 to 40 years

Opex
- Historical costs 2018[6] and annual correction of allowed costs
- Opex annually adjusted for inflation (CPI)
- General efficiency factor: max 1% p. a.
- Opex outperformance: 40% of gained efficiency is kept by DSO

Other important factors
- Efficiency factor does not apply to personnel expenses and HS&E costs
- Automatic compensations for violated quality standards towards customers
- From 2018 onwards no recognition of "Natural monopoly tax" in network tariffs
- Starting December 31st, 2021, Non-Households have to pay for new connections; Households are free of charge within certain limits that will be set by the National Regulatory Authority

1. Regulatory revenue will be adjusted based on the difference between approved and actual volumes distribution revenues from prior year (a net effect of both volumes and tariffs). 2. Gas-year starts 1st of July. 3. The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework. 4. Average regulatory depreciation (2021-2023) for power and gas: ~ € 68m p. a. 5. Since May 2020 – 6.39% ;100 bps added for new grid investments (thus 7.39%); investments with grants receive 200 bps over WACC (thus 8.39%). 6. Incl. benchmarking and additional substantiated costs.

Energy Networks Slovakia – Business overview

Slovakia[1,2]	2020	2021
Grid length		
Power ('000km)	62	62
Market share (%)	*69*	*69*
Gas ('000km)	-	
Market share (%)	-	

	2020	2021
Grid conduct		
Wheeling volumes power (TWh)	13	14
Wheeling volumes gas (TWh)	-	
RAB power and gas (€ bn)	**1.0**	**1.0**

Major shareholdings

Západoslovenská distribucná a.s.[2]	49%
Východoslovenská distribucná a.s.[2]	49%

1. Preliminary figures for 2021. 2. E.ON completed the acquisition of 49% of the shares in VSE Holding ("VSE") from RWE in August 2020. Extensive decision-making powers over VSE's business operations give E.ON a controlling influence pursuant to IFRS. VSE is therefore fully consolidated in E.ON financial statements. ZSE, as existing shareholding, is not fully consolidated and in E.ON financial statements included as an at-equity participation (i.e. with net income result). The Business overview includes both units with a 100% view, wheeling volume power for VSD (Východoslovenská distribučná a.s.) for whole year.

Energy Networks Slovakia – Regulatory environment power

Overview

Basics
- Method: Price cap
- Regulatory period: 2017-2021 prolonged by one year to 2022
- Next regulatory period[1]: 2023+
- Photo year for Opex allowance: 2010
- Inflation adjustment: Opex

Cap formula[2]
- Price cap per voltage level[3] = (Opex allowance x (1 + core inflation - efficiency factor) + (RAB 2010 YE x WACC) + depreciation (from RAB 2010 YE + from planned Capex for next year)[4] - revenues from connections & recovery of illegal consumption & exceeding reserved capacity ± correction on depreciation (from planned vs. actual Capex)) / forecasted volume

Key cost factors

Capex
- Regulatory return (WACC pretax, nominal) on RAB: set annually; 5.65% for 2021
- RAB: Depreciated asset base based on external value appraisal of assets, investments and depreciation prepared by Slovakian regulator
- Depreciation period for power lines is 30 (LV) to 35 years (MV, HV)

Opex
- Historical costs 2010
- Opex annually adjusted by escalation index
- Inflation factor for Opex is core inflation (2.5% for 2021 [5]), however escalation index (1+ core inflation - efficiency) cannot be below 1.0
- Efficiency factor: 3.5% p. a.

Other important factors
- Automatic compensations for violated quality standards towards customers

1. Length of upcoming regulatory period still under discussion. 2. The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework. 3. Price caps for high voltage (110 kV), medium voltage (22 kV) and low voltage (0.4 kV). 4. Average regulatory depreciation (2021): ~133m p. a. (90m ZSD + 43m VSD). 5. Consumer price index excluding the administration influences (goods & services with regulated prices) and seasonal influences (published by Slovak central bank).

Energy Networks Turkey – Overview

Enerjisa Enerji (networks & retail):

- #1 Distribution network operator by grid length
- #1 Energy supplier by customer number

310,000 km networks

10.3m retail customers

Energy Networks Turkey – Financial overview

Enerjisa Enerji (networks & retail)[1]	2020	2021
Revenues (TRY m)	21,757	30,548
EBITDA + capex reimbursement[2] (TRY m)	4,684	7,600
Net Income (TRY m)	1,088	2,282
E.ON share 40% (€ m)[3]	55	80
Acquisition related depreciation charges (run rate)	-4.5	-4.5
Equity Earnings (€ m)[4]	51	76

1. 100% Enerjisa view. 2. CAPEX reimbursements refer to cash effective amortization of the regulatory asset base, but due to the application of IFRIC 12 (accounting for concessions) not recognized as income under IFRS. To facilitate the comparability of Enerjisa's earnings across the sector, of which the peers may recognize regulatory amortization as income, the non-IFRS KPI "Operational Earnings" defined as EBITDA plus CAPEX reimbursements is applied. Excludes one-offs. 3. Quarter end FX spot rates applied. 4. Differences may occur due to rounding.

Energy Networks Turkey – Business overview

Networks[1]	2020	2021
Power grid length ('000km)[2,3]	**236**	**310**
Market share (%)[2]	*20*	*24*
Wheeling Power (TWh)	**46**	**48**
RAB (€ bn)[4]	**1.0**	**0.7**
RAB (TRY bn)	**9.4**	**11.2**

Retail	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**34.0**	**35.8**
Market share (%)[5]	*14*	*14*
# of customers	**10.1**	**10.3**
Market share (%)[5]	*22*	*22*

1. Preliminary figures for 2021. 2. Latest available data as of end of 2020 (for Networks). 3. Key driver for increase vs. 2020 is the change in calculation methodology in 2021. 4. RAB figure converted at a TRY/EUR rate of 15.2 (2021, end of period) and 9.1 (2020, end of period). 5. Latest available data as of Nov 2021 (for Retail).

Energy Networks Turkey – Regulatory environment power

Overview

Basics
- Method: Revenue cap
- Regulatory period: 2021-2025
- Next regulatory period: 2026-2030
- Return on RAB

Cap formula[2]
- Revenue cap: OPEX Allowance (Fix & Variable + Non-Controllable + Scheduled Maintenance + R&D) + CAPEX Allowance (Avg. nominal RAB x [real WACC + inflation rate] + CAPEX reimbursement) + Quality Parameters + T&L Performance + Theft Accrual + Other Revenues (advertisement, pole rent)

Key cost factors

Capex:
- Regulatory return (WACC) on RAB (pre-tax, real): 12.3%[1]
- Capex reimbursement
- Tax correction mechanism on Capex
- No volume and inflation risk

Opex:
- Fixed and variable Opex components is not subject to adjustment based on realizations and allows outperformance through efficient processes and cost management and digitalization
- In case of outperformance, retaining the difference allowed by regulator

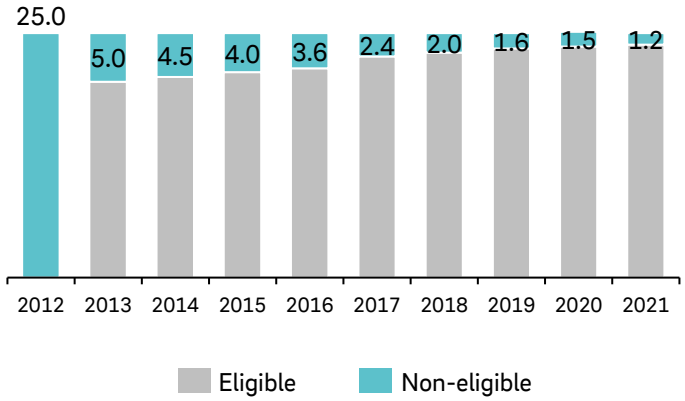
Other important factors
- RAB Based framework with incentives given to outperformance such as; Capex outperformance, Opex outperformance, theft &loss margin ,theft accrual & collection and quality related incentives (bonus/malus system)
- Higher financial income and Capex reimbursements are driven by higher Capex related RAB and inflation

1. Previous allowed WACC was 13.61% (2018-20) and 11.91% (2016-17). 2.The cap formula is an E.ON internal interpretation of the national regulatory framework.

Energy Networks Turkey — Regulatory environment retail[1]

Retail

Evolution of market liberalization - eligibility threshold (MWh p.a.)



Source: EMRA[2]

Partially liberalized energy market

- Above a certain consumption threshold, customers can choose their own energy supplier (eligible customers)
- Below the consumption threshold, customers are bound by regulated tariffs (non-eligible customers)
- Eligibility limit for regulated tariff consistently reduced
- Continued liberalization expected, opening up new market and profit pools
- Last resort tariff kept on 2020 levels (>7GWh)

Regulatory mechanisms overall in line with previous period, with regulator gross margin kept at 2.38%

1. For Turkey, in accordance with official reporting, retail is shown as part of the Energy Networks business. 2. Energy Market Regulatory Authority (Turkey).

Content

Customer Solutions – Business overview

Energy Retail

Energy Sales
Supply of electricity and gas

Retail Solutions

Future Energy Home
Services focusing on the energy system in homes with own green power generation (PV), heating and cooling and energy management

eMobility Solutions
Mobility-as-a-service solutions

Decentral Infrastructure

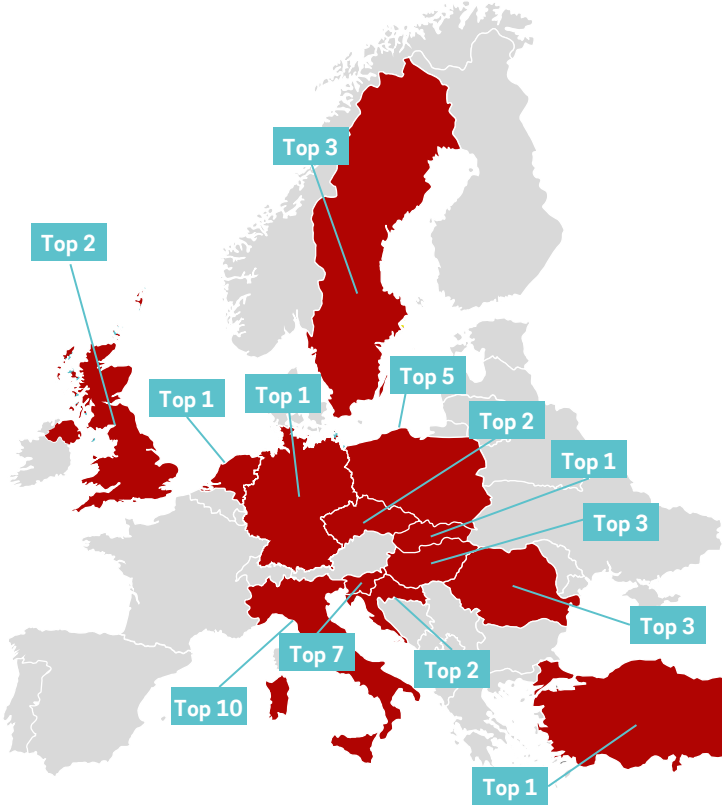
Energy Infrastructure Solutions (EIS)
Innovative energy solutions (heat and cooling, power generation, efficiency solutions) helping cities, municipalities and industrial customers to achieve climate goals in a cost-efficient way

New Business

eMobility Infrastructure
Operating charging infrastructure for eMobility

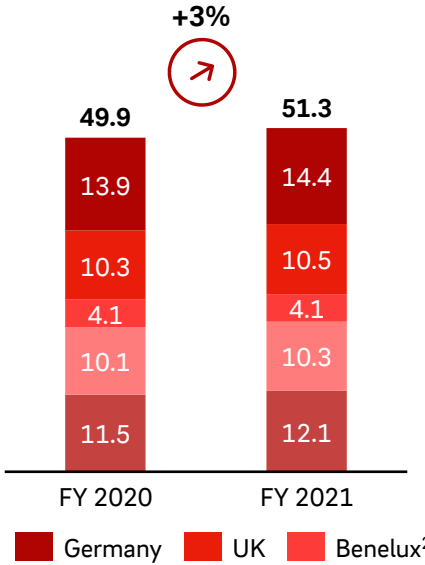
Hydrogen
Pursue the development of H_2 infrastructure and solution projects

E.ON's market position in Energy Retail



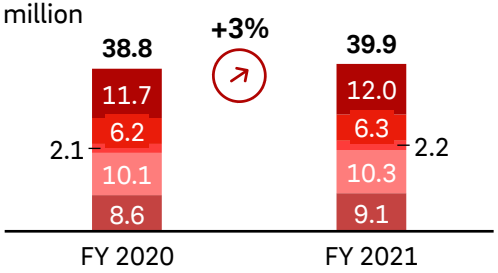
Customer accounts[1,2]

million



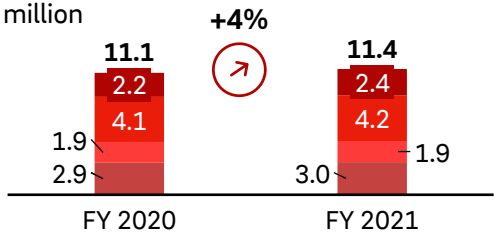
Thereof: electricity customers[1,2]

million



Thereof: gas customers[1,2]

million

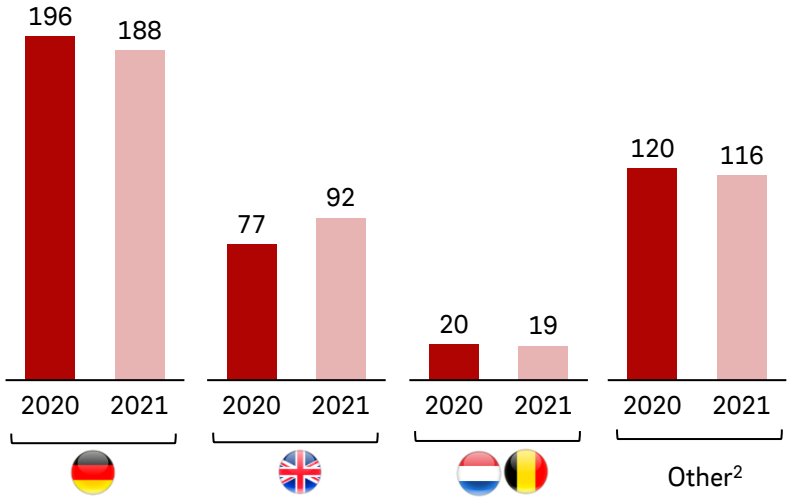


Germany | UK | Benelux[2] | Turkey | Other[3]

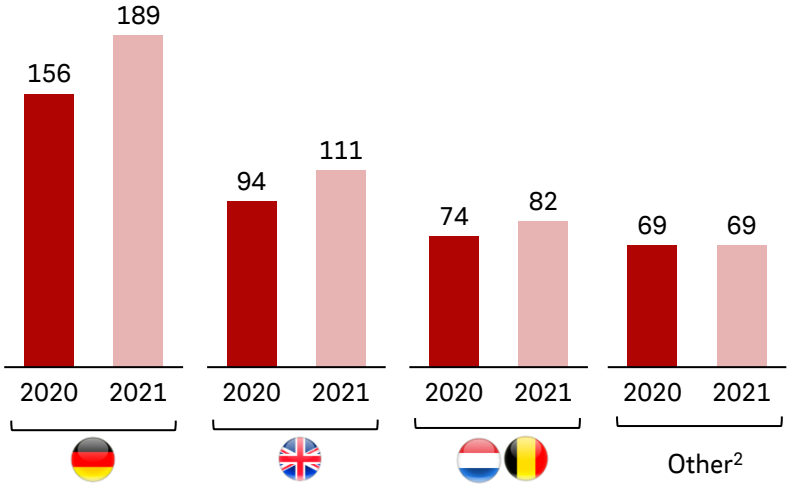
1. Including at-equity participations. 2. 2020 adjusted due to divestment of Essent BE (-0.3m power; 0.2m gas) and Hungary's customer base adjusted to ELMŰ USP license (-2.1m power).
3. Other includes Sweden, Italy, Romania, Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Croatia.

Customer Solutions – Operational overview

Electricity sales
TWh[1]



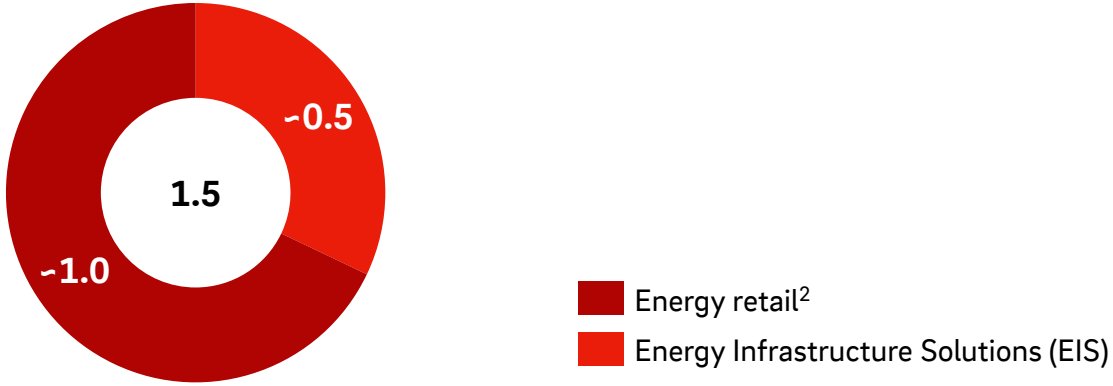
Gas sales
TWh[1]



1. Wholesale market included. Volumes per country, non-consolidated. 2. Other includes Sweden, Italy, Romania, Hungary, Czech Republic, Poland, Slovakia, Turkey, Croatia.

Customer Solutions – Financial overview

Adj. EBITDA[1] 2021 by customer segment
€ bn



	Germany		UK		NL / Belgium		Other[4]		Total		t/o EIS
€ bn	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020	2021	2020[2,3]	2021	2020[2]	2021	2021
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	546	660	1	261	152	152	327	420	**1,026**	**1,493**	**479**
Adjusted EBIT[1]	412	525	-129	121	80	90	116	191	**479**	**927**	**237**
Investments (cash-effective)	238	236	117	103	40	47	409	324	**804**	**710**	**416**

1. Adjusted for non-operating effects. 2. Incl. Future Energy Home and e-mobility. 3. Adjusted due to changes in segment reporting. 4. Other including Sweden, Romania, Hungary, Croatia, Czech Republic, Poland, Italy, Slovakia, EBU, ESOL, E-Mobility & Central Steering.

Content

Energy Retail – Germany and UK

Germany	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**196.2**	**188.0**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)	**11.7**	**12.0**
# of customers total market - power (m)[1]	46.1	46.1
Gas sales (TWh)	**155.7**	**189.3**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)	**2.2**	**2.4**
# of customers total market - gas (m)[1]	12.4	12.4

UK	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**76.6**	**91.8**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)[2]	**5.5**	**5.5**
# of customers total market - power (m)[3]	30.0	30.2
Gas sales (TWh)	**93.9**	**111.3**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)[2]	**3.6**	**3.6**
# of customers total market - gas (m)[3]	24.2	24.4

Our brands in the market:

Our brands in the market:

1. According to report of Bundesnetzagentur "Monitoringbericht 2020", no 2021 numbers available as of March 2021. 2. Residential & SME customers only. 3. Source: Cornwall Energy - Residential accounts & small B2B meters from 31.10.2020 & 31.10.2021. 4. npower and Powershop brands were discontinued within 2021 for B2C but I&C remains.

Energy Retail – Netherlands and Italy

The Netherlands	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**20.3**	**19.3**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)[1]	**2.2**	**2.2**
# of customers total market - power (m)	9.3	9.3
Gas sales (TWh)	**74.0**	**82.4**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)[1]	**1.9**	**1.9**
# of customers total market - gas (m)	7.8	7.9

Italy	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**9.8**	**7.4**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)	**0.4**	**0.4**
# of customers total market - power (m)	19.2	21.0
Gas sales (TWh)	**11.6**	**14.6**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)	**0.5**	**0.5**
# of customers total market - gas (m)	21.7	22.0

Our brands in the market:

essent energiedirect.nl vandebron powerhouse

Our brands in the market:

e·on

1. Q1 21 & Q4 20 adjusted due to divestment Essent BE (-0,3 power; 0,2 gas).

Energy Retail – Sweden and Poland

Sweden	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**13.7**	**14.0**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)	**0.8**	**0.8**
# of customers total market - power (m)[1]	5.5	5.5
Gas sales (TWh)[2]	**3.3**	**2.4**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)	**0.01**	**0.01**
# of customers total market - gas (m)[1]	0.03	0.04

Poland	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**5.5**	**5.5**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)	**1.0**	**1.0**
# of customers total market - power (m)[2]	17.9	17.9
Gas sales (TWh)	**0.9**	**0.8**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)	**0.0**	**0.0**
# of customers total market - gas (m)[2]	8.0	8.3

Our brands in the market:

Our brands in the market:

1. Latest available estimate by Energimarknadsinspektionen, gas Western Sweden. 2. Reflects most recent figures per 2019 for 2020 and 2020 for 2021. Data based on Polish Energy Regulatory Office, URE, for power, and Polish Statistical Office, GUS, for gas.

Energy Retail – Czech Republic and Hungary

Czech Republic	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**16.3**	**15.0**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)	**1.0**	**1.1**
# of customers total market - power (m)[1]	6.1	6.2
Gas sales (TWh)	**9.2**	**9.1**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)	**0.2**	**0.2**
# of customers total market - gas (m)[1]	2.8	2.8

Hungary	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**25.8**	**23.0**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)[2]	**2.7**	**2.7**
# of customers total market - power (m)[3]	5.7	5.7
Gas sales (TWh)	**8.9**	**6.6**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)	**0.0**	**0.1**
# of customers total market - gas (m)[3]	3.5	3.5

Our brands in the market:

Our brands in the market:

1. Reflects most recent figure as per 11/2021. 2. Customer base 2020 adjusted due to divestment ELMŰ USP license -2,1 power. 3. Information based on the statistics of the Hungarian Energy Authority 2020.

Energy Retail – Romania and Slovakia

Romania	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**4.7**	**4.6**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)[1]	**1.5**	**1.5**
# of customers total market - power (m)[2]	9.3	9.3
Gas sales (TWh)	**24.0**	**24.2**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)[1]	**1.8**	**1.8**
# of customers total market - gas (m)[2]	4.1	4.3

Slovakia[3]	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**9.3**	**9.5**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)	**1.3**	**1.5**
# of customers total market - power (m)[4]	2.6	2.6
Gas sales (TWh)	**9.5**	**10.1**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)	**0.3**	**0.3**
# of customers total market - gas (m)[4]	1.5	1.5

Our brands in the market:

Our brands in the market:

1. Available data as per December 2020. 2. Power: Market data as per October 2020 for Competitive and 3rd Trimestre 2020 for Regulated; Gas: Market data as per September 2020. 3. The VSE numbers from Slovakia included. CS business of VSE was included in Energy Networks from a financial perspective in 2020. 4. Market data on number of metering points from latest DSO annual reports.

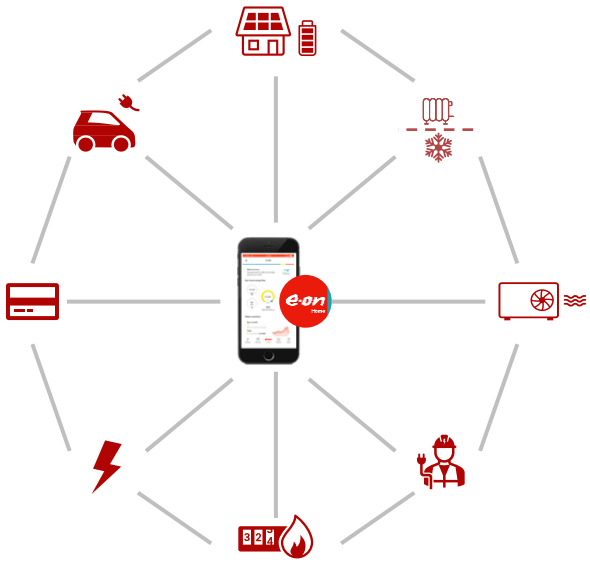
Energy Retail – Croatia

Croatia[1]	2020	2021
Power sales (TWh)	**0.8**	**0.9**
# of E.ON customers - power (m)	**0.1**	**0.1**
# of customers total market - power (m)	2.0	2.0
Gas sales (TWh)	**0.0**	**1.0**
# of E.ON customers - gas (m)	**0.04**	**0.06**
# of customers total market - gas (m)	0.6	0.6

Our brands in the market:

1. CS business of Croatia from a financial perspective included in Energy Networks in 2020.

Energy Retail – Future Energy Home



Home Heating

Market leading position in several European markets with **~71,000 Home Heating Solutions** installed in 2021

Heat pump share more than doubled and ~2m active service contracts

Excellent customer experience with NPS of ~50

PV & Storage

Market leader in residential PV across Europe with position among the top 3 in our active markets

~37,000 new residential solar and storage solutions installed in 2021

Battery share continues to strongly increase

E.ON Home

~15,000 customers connected to our secure, smart and efficient Home Energy Management App for >20,000 devices including PV, Heating and other solutions

Available in Germany, UK, Italy, Sweden, Poland and Hungary, roll-out to further regions planed

Energy Retail – eMobility Solutions

eMobility Solutions

Market leading in eMobility in core markets Germany, Denmark and Sweden

~24,000 charging solutions sold in 2021 to B2C and B2B customers[1]

Strong partner for charging solutions with OEMs (e.g. BMW in Germany and Scandinavia) and other partners (e.g. ADAC Charge @ Home Services and Products in Germany)

Launch of new digital solutions, e.g. to facilitate sales

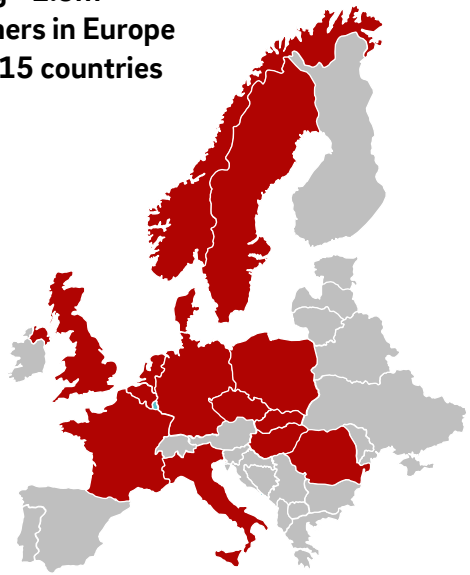
- **Consultancy support**
- **Charging infrastructure**
- **Operations & Maintenance**
- **All-inclusive (employee) offer**
- **Green tariffs**

1. E.ON hardware units sold for B2C and B2B customers as well as external parties (B2B2C).

Content

Energy Infrastructure Solutions – Strong footprint across Europe

Serving >1.5m customers in Europe across 15 countries

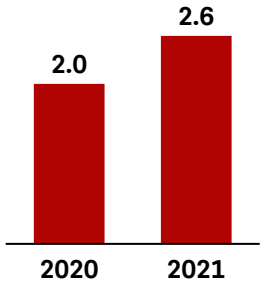


# of plants
~4,100

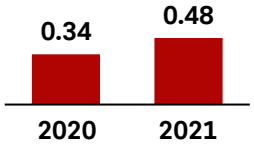
Heat, cooling, steam networks
~5,000 km

Heat, cooling and steam production
~19 TWh

Revenue
€bn



EBITDA
€bn



EIS provides energy solutions to four customer segments based on three business models

Our portfolio

Core offerings

- Heat
- Cooling
- Power
- Energy efficiency

Adjacent offerings

- Waste heat recovery
- Digital services
- eMobility
- Local networks

Customer segments

Real estate

Commercial

Industry

Public and municipal entities

Cluster for decarbonization solutions

- City-quarter solutions based on local concepts
- District heating and cooling networks and connected generation assets in urban areas
- Industrial and commercial decarbonization solutions

Contract models

- Operation and maintenance
- Design, build and operate
- Full service contracting

Energy Infrastructure Solutions in figures

Heat networks as part of City Energy Solutions	2020	2021
Germany		
Heat sales (TWh)	5.1	5.6
Market share (%) [1]	*8*	*8*
# of connected households (k)	250	250
Poland		
Heat sales (TWh)	1.0	1.2
Market share (%) [1]	*2*	*1*
# of connected households (k)	98	107
Sweden		
Heat sales (TWh)	4.4	5.6
Market share (%) [1]	*9*	*9*
# of connected households (k)	370	370
UK		
Heat sales (TWh)	0.6	0.8
Market share (%) [1]	*22*	*22*
# of connected households (k)	35	39
Total		
Heat sales (TWh)	11.2	13.2
# of connected households (k)	754	766

Energy Infrastructure Solutions (EIS)	2020	2021
On-site Generation (incl. industrial generation) (MW)	**1,686**	**1,706**
Thereof Germany [2]	1,119	1,120
Thereof UK	372	379
Thereof Italy	113	121
Thereof Belgium [2]	50	50
Thereof Czech Republic	24	27
Thereof Romania	10	10
Energy Efficiency (# sites connected) [3]	**8,828**	**9,252**
Thereof Germany	182	182
Thereof UK	8,534	8,974
Thereof France	112	96

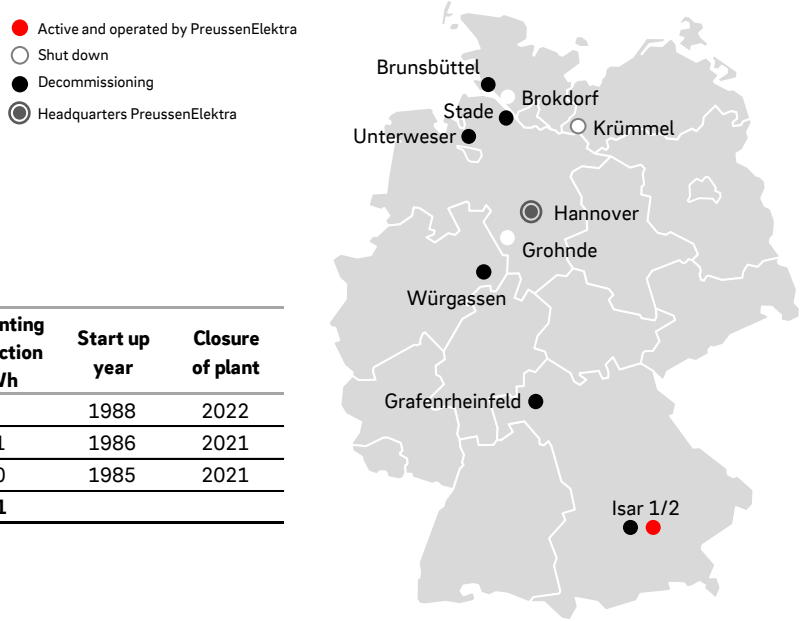
1. Market share based on volumes sold. Market share Germany is estimated based on E.ON figures. 2. Inc. partially owned sites. 3. Definition for connected sites standardized across all markets.

Content

PreussenElektra – Business overview

What we do:

- PreussenElektra covers our nuclear generation activities in Germany
- The German nuclear exit, which was decided in 2011, will result in the closure of our nuclear fleet by 2022
- 1,800 people work at PreussenElektra



German nuclear power plants active/in operation

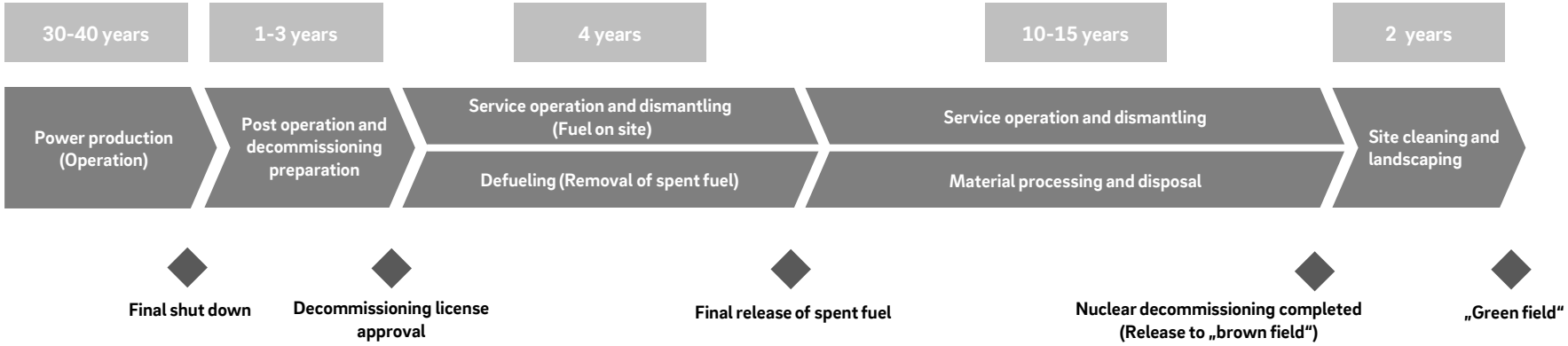
Power plant	Total capacity MW	E.ON share %	Pro rata MW	Accounting MW	Total production TWh	Pro rata production TWh	Accounting production TWh	Start up year	Closure of plant
Isar 2	1,410	75.0	1,058	1,058	11	9	9	1988	2022
Brokdorf [1]					11	9	11	1986	2021
Grohnde [1]					10	9	10	1985	2021
Total	**1,410**		**1,058**	**1,058**	**33**	**26**	**31**		

1. Final shutdown of nuclear power plants Brokdorf and Grohnde on 31 Dec 2021.

PreussenElektra – Decommissioning (Process overview)

Decommissioning of a nuclear power plant[1]

Shut down phases



1. Generic view, site specific differences likely.

PreussenElektra — Financial highlights

Financials		
€ m	2020	2021
Revenues	1,388	1,632
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	895	1,563
Adjusted EBIT[1]	383	1,090
Investments (cash-effective)	275	298

Nuclear power sales (TWh)	2020	2021
Owned generation (accounting view)	28.4	30.5
Purchases	1.4	1.1
Total power procurement	29.8	31.6
Station use, line loss	-0.1	-0.1
Power sales	29.7	31.5

1. Adjusted for non-operating effects.

PreussenElektra – Decommissioning (site overview)

Preussen Elektra

German nuclear power plants shut down

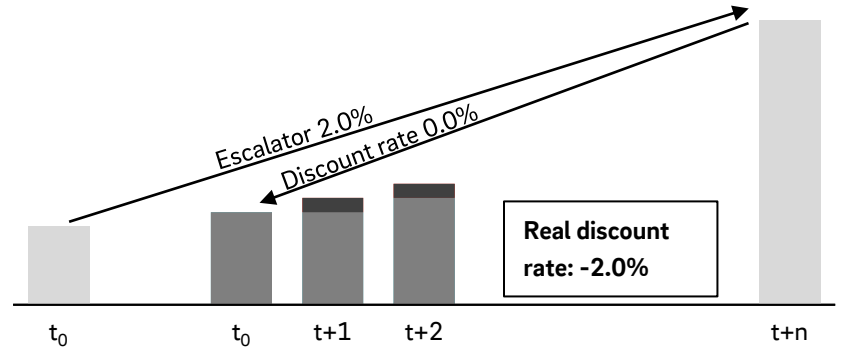
	Capacity MW	E.ON share %	Shut down year	Start of decommissioning	Current phase	Progress of decommissioning
E.ON as operator						
Würgassen	670	100	1995	1997	Decommissioning	●
Stade	640	67	2003	2005	Decommissioning	●
Isar 1	878	100	2011	2017	Decommissioning	◔
Unterweser	1,345	100	2011	2018	Decommissioning	◐
Grafenrheinfeld	1,275	100	2015	2018	Decommissioning	◔
Brokdorf	1,410	80	2021	2023	Final shutdown	○
Grohnde	1,360	83	2021	2023	Final shutdown	○
E.ON as minority shareholder						
Brunsbüttel	771	33	2011	2018	Decommissioning	◐
Krümmel	1,364	50	2011	2022	Shut down, licence awaiting	◔

◔ Shut down (first step in decommissioning process) ● Decommissioning in final phase

PreussenElektra – Decommissioning (provisions mechanics)

Preussen Elektra

Schematic illustration of provision building at E.ON[1]

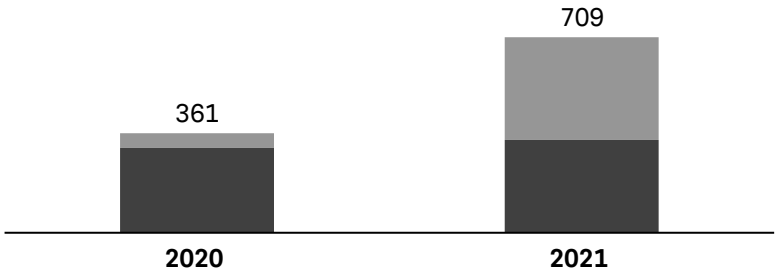


Costs for decommissioning
Decommissioning provisions
Accretion[2]

Current cost approach[3] used for AROs[4] that apply negative real interest rates

Provision utilization for German nuclear

€ m



Decommissioning nuclear plants
Other

1. Disregarding any provision utilization in the decommissioning provision. 2. Currently zero according to discount rate. 3. Actual amount of the obligations as per year-end 2021 excl. effects of discounting and cost increases. 4. Asset Retirement Obligation.

Content

Generation Turkey – Financial overview

Enerjisa Üretim (Generation & Trading)

e·on 50% — ENERJİSA ÜRETİM — SABANCI 50%

Enerjisa Üretim (generation & trading)[1]	2020	2021
Revenues (TRY m)	**9,345**	**16,439**
EBITDA (TRY m)[2]	**2,383**	**3,223**
Net Income (TRY m)	**963**	**1,721**
E.ON share of 50% (€ m)[3]	**61**	**73**
Acquisition-related depreciation charges (run rate)	-31	-19
Equity result (€ m)	**30**	**54**

1. 100% view. 2. Including one-offs. 3. Quarter end FX spot rates applied.

Generation Turkey – Asset overview (1)

Assets Enerjisa Üretim[1]						
Power plant	**Type**	**Generation capacity (MW)**	**Production (GWh)**	**Start-up year**	**Revenue stream**	**Remuneration per MWh**
In operation						
Bandırma-I	Gas	936	5,719	2010	Market prices; capacity mechanism[2]	
Bandırma-II	Gas	607	4,241	2016	Market prices; capacity mechanism[2]	
Kentsa	Gas	40	0	1997		
Tufanbeyli	Coal/Lignite	450	2,872	2016	Market prices; capacity mechanism[2]; lignite incentive[3]	TRL440
Menge	Hydro	89	106	2012	FIT[4]	$73
Köprü	Hydro	156	217	2013	FIT	$73
Kuşakli	Hydro	20	25	2013	FIT	$73
Dağdelen	Hydro	8	21	2013	FIT	$73
Kandil	Hydro	208	349	2013	FIT	$73
Sarıgüzel	Hydro	103	206	2013	FIT	$73
Hacınınoğlu	Hydro	142	230	2011	Non-FIT	Market Price

1. All assets are 100% owned by Enerjisa Üretim. 2. Capacity mechanism implemented starting 2018. Budget for allocation & strike price will be set quartely by state-owned transmission company. 3. 7-years PPA starting in 2018 with state-owned wholesaler (TETAS). For 2021, starting price is at 322TRY/MWh indexed to inflation & USD/TRY development for 2.1TWh. A corridor between 50 USD and 55 USD/MWh is applied. 4. Feed-in-tariff.

Generation Turkey – Asset overview (2)

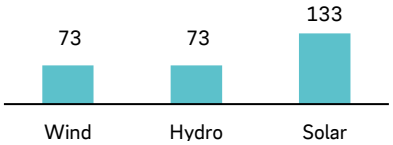
Assets Enerjisa Üretim[1]						
Power plant	**Type**	**Generation capacity (MW)**	**Production (GWh)**	**Start-up year**	**Revenue stream**	**Remuneration USD/MWh**
Çambaşı	Hydro	44	120	2013	FIT	$73
Kavşakbendi	Hydro	191	443	2014	FIT	$73
Arkun	Hydro	245	349	2014	FIT	$73
Yamanlı II	Hydro	82	172	2016	FIT	$73
Doğançay	Hydro	62	54	2017	FIT	$73
Çanakkale	Wind	30	78	2011	Non-FIT	Market Price
Dağpazarı	Wind	39	120	2012	FIT	$73
Bares	Wind	143	507	2013	FIT	$73
Karabük	Solar	7	10	2017	FIT	$133
Bandırma	Solar	2	3	2017	FIT	$133
Total in operation		**3,604**	**15,845**			

1. All assets are 100% owned by Enerjisa Üretim.

Generation Turkey – Regulatory Environment

Renewables (Feed-in tariff)

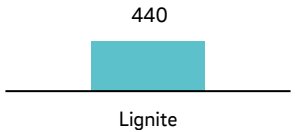
USD denominated (USD/MWh)



Source: EMRA[1]

Local lignite incentive

TRY denominated - inflation and FX indexed with dollar denominated corridor (TRY/MWh)



2021 average price,
Source: EMRA[1]

Capacity mechanism

Gas & local lignite power plants

Incentive framework

- Stable cash flows from USD-denominated feed-in tariffs (for 10 years)
- Annual flexibility to opt for either feed in tariffs or market prices
- Higher feed in tariff if for power plant parts manufactured in Turkey
- Renewables additionally benefit from participation in the balancing market

Incentive framework

- Lignite incentive set up in 2016 to foster local energy
- 7-years PPA starting in 2018 with state-owned wholesaler (TETAS). For four quarters 2021 average price was 440 TRY/MWh indexed to inflation & USD/TRY development for 2.1TWh[2]. A corridor between 50 USD and 55 USD/MWh is applied. Stable cash flows from TRY-denominated incentive with a USD denominated corridor.

Incentive framework

- Capacity mechanism starting from 2018.
- Allocation of budget and strike set quarterly. Local sources are prioritized.

Average power prices in Turkey[3]

2020: 279 TRY/MWh → 40 USD/MWh[4]

2021: 508 TRY/MWh → 57 USD/MWh[4]

1. Energy Market Regulatory Authority (Turkey). 2. TETAS can increase volume up to 20%. 3. Sources: EPIAS. 4. Converted at a TRY/USD rate of 6.98 (average) for 2020 and 8.99 (average) for 2021.

Content

Relevant at-equity participations of E.ON

Company	Description	E.ON share[1] %	At equity contribution to E.ON result (€ m)	
			2020	2021
Energy Networks				
Germany				
GASAG AG	Utility (power, gas, energy services) in the city of Berlin	36.9	14.5	32.9
Dortmunder Energie- und Wasserversorgung GmbH	Municipal utility (power, gas, heat, water) bzw. (energy, water) in the city of Dortmund	39.9	11.9	26.7
Städtische Werke Magdeburg GmbH & Co. KG	Municipal utility (energy, water) in the city of Magdeburg	26.7	17.8	13.0
RheinEnergie AG	Municipal utility (power, gas, heat, water) in the city of Cologne	20.0	10.5	11.5
AVU Aktiengesellschaft für Versorgungs-Unternehmen	Utility (energy, water) in Ennepe-Ruhr-Kreis	50.0	9.7	11.1
REWAG Regensburger Energie- und Wasserversorgung	Municipal utility (energy, water) in the city of Regensburg	35.5	7.6	10.3
Rhein-Main-Donau GmbH	Utility (water) in Landshut	22.5	7.4	8.8
MAINGAU Energie GmbH	Municipal utility (power, gas) in the city of Obertshausen	46.6	14.7	5.3
CEE&Turkey				
Západoslovenská energetika a.s.	Integrated utility in Slovakia (distribution and retail)	49.0	63.9	63.7
Enerjisa Enerji A.Ş.	Integrated utility in Turkey (distribution and retail)	40.0	64.0	76.1
Customer Solutions				
Kemkens B.V.	Energy service company	49.0	4.7	8.4
Non-core business (PreussenElektra)				
Uranit GmbH[2]	Uranit GmbH is a holding company holding 33% of Urenco Ltd. Urenco Ltd. is an international company active in uranium mining, conversion, enrichment and fabrication.	50.0	73.7	49.1
Enerjisa Üretim	Integrated utility in Turkey (generation)	50.0	30.3	54.0

1. Direct and indirect share. No changes from 2020 to 2021. 2. Uranit GmbH is a joint venture between RWE AG and E.ON SE.

E.ON's Financials[1]

Adjusted EBITDA[1]

€ m	FY 2020[2]	FY 2021
Energy Networks	5,186	4,988
Germany	3,628	3,458
Sweden	529	507
CEE & Turkey	1,029	1,023
Customer Solutions	1,026	1,492
Benelux	152	152
Germany	546	660
UK	1	261
Other	327	419
Corporate Functions/Other	-232	-208
Non-core business	925	1,617
Total	**6,905**	**7,889**

Adjusted EBIT[1]

€ m	FY 2020[2]	FY 2021
Energy Networks	3,242	2,970
Germany	2,182	1,961
Sweden	371	337
CEE & Turkey	689	672
Customer Solutions	478	926
Benelux	80	90
Germany	412	525
UK	-129	121
Other	115	190
Corporate Functions/Other	-357	-317
Non-core business	413	1,144
Total	**3,776**	**4,723**

1. Adjusted for non-operating effects. 2. Adjusted due to changes in segment reporting.

E.ON's Financials[1]

OCFbIT

€ m	FY 2020[2]	FY 2021
Energy Networks	5,221	4,689
Germany	3,614	3,020
Sweden	612	602
CEE & Turkey	995	1,067
Customer Solutions	748	517
Benelux	115	125
Germany	581	551
UK	-256	-274
Other	308	115
Corporate Functions/Other	-510	-609
Non-core business	489	1,042
Total	**5,948**	**5,639**

Investments (cash-effective)

€ m	FY 2020[2]	FY 2021
Energy Networks	3,369	3,520
Germany	2,365	2,396
Sweden	353	407
CEE & Turkey	651	717
Customer Solutions	803	710
Benelux	40	47
Germany	238	236
UK	117	103
Other	408	324
Corporate Functions/Other	-276	234
Non-core business	275	298
Total	**4,171**	**4,762**

1. Adjusted for non-operating effects. 2. Adjusted due to changes in segment reporting.

E.ON's Financials[1]

At-equity contribution to adjusted EBITDA/EBIT[1]

€ m	FY 2020[2]	FY 2021
Energy Networks	366	428
Germany	224	277
Sweden	0	0
CEE & Turkey	142	151
Customer Solutions	16	18
Benelux	5	7
Germany	4	4
UK	0	0
Other	7	7
Corporate Functions/Other	23	0
Consolidation	-1	0
Non-core business	105	105
Total	**509**	**551**

Profit & Loss

€ m	FY 2020	FY 2021
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**6,905**	**7,889**
Depreciation/amortization recognized in Adjusted EBIT	-3,129	-3,166
Adjusted EBIT[1]	**3,776**	**4,723**
Economic interest expense (net)	-1,078	-944
Adjusted EBT[1]	**2,698**	**3,779**
Income Taxes on Adjusted EBT	-653	-880
% of Adjusted EBT	*-24%*	*-23%*
Non-controlling interest on results of operations	-407	-396
Adjusted Net Income[1]	**1,638**	**2,503**

1. Adjusted for non-operating effects. 2. Adjusted due to changes in segment reporting.

Appendix

Facts & Figures 2022

Glossary & List of Abbreviations

AI	Artificial Intelligence
ARO	Asset Retirement Obligation
B2B	Business to Business
B2C	Business to Consumer
BEMS	Building Energy Management System
Benelux	Belgium, Luxemburg and The Netherlands
Capex	Capital Expenditures
CEE	Central and Eastern Europe
CES	City Energy Solutions
CHP	Combined Heat and Power
CPI	Consumer Price Index
CS	Customer Solutions
CZK	Czech Koruna
D&A	Depreciation and Amortization
DB(O)	Design, Build & Operate
DSO	Distribution System Operator
EBIT	Earnings before interest and taxes
EBITDA	Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization
EIS	Energy Infrastructure Solutions
EMRA	Energy Market Regulatory Authority (Turkey)
EOG	Revenue Cap (Erlösobergrenze)
FEH	Future Energy Home
FIT	Feed-in-tariff
FX	Foreign Exchange
GW	Gigawatt
GWh	Gigawatt hours
hrs	hours
HS&E	Health, Safety and Environment
HV	High Voltage
HVAC	Heat Ventilation and Air Conditioning
IT	Information Technology
JV	Joint Venture
km	Kilometer
kV	Kilovolt
LTHW	Low Temperature Hot Water Boilers
LV	Low Voltage
MV	Medium Voltage
MW	Megawatt
NPS	Net Promoter Score
O&M	Operation & Management
OEM	Original Equipment Manufacturer
Opex	Operating Expenditures
ORC	Organic Rankine Circle
p.a.	per annum
PI	Price Index
PLN	Polish Zloty
PPA	Power Purchase Agreement
PV	Photovoltaic
RAB	Regulated Asset Base
RES	Renewables
RoE	Return on Equity
RON	Romanian Leu
RPI	Retail Price Index
SAIDI	System Average Interruption Duration Index
SAIFI	System Average Interruption Frequency Index
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SME	Small and medium-sized enterprises
TCFD	Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures
TCV	Total Contract Value
Totex	Total allowed cost base
TRIF	Total Recordable Injury Frequency Rate
TRY	Turkish Lira
TSO	Transmission System Operator
TWh	Terawatt hours
UK	United Kingdom
USP	Universal Service Provider
VPP	Virtual Power Plant
WACC	Weighted Average Cost of Capital
YE	Year End

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