



**Telephone Conference on the Release of
E.ON AG's Interim Report for January 1 – March 31, 2008**

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Statement by:

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Hello everyone. Welcome you to our telephone conference. Before Marcus Schenck talks to you in detail about our first-half results, I'd like to say a few words about our business development and about energy-policy issues.

In the second quarter of 2008, we completed decisive steps for the internationalization of our business. In late June, we acquired power plants and other assets under our agreement with Enel and Acciona, significantly strengthening our position in Italy, Spain, and France. The total value of the transaction was €1.5 billion. We acquired a total of about 10.7 gigawatts of generating capacity in three important European markets. This not only gives us a solid generation asset base in these markets, it also increases our generating capacity by about 20 percent.

With the expansion of our business in Southern Europe, we have a European presence that no other energy company can match, giving us a very good platform for further profitable growth. That's why our primary near-term objective is to rapidly integrate our acquisitions into E.ON. At all of our new market units (Spain and Italy and of course Russia), integration projects are moving ahead at full speed so that we can, as soon as possible, manage our new companies efficiently and realize their full potential.

As you know, we've planned concrete initiatives for our new companies' growth, mainly organic growth, so that we can rapidly expand their market positions. These initiatives are on schedule. In July 2008, we began construction of two combined-cycle gas turbines (CCGTs) at Surgut power station, located in the Siberian region of Russia. When completed, they'll increase Surgut's capacity by 800 megawatts ("MW") to 5,600 MW.

An 800 MW gas-fired generating unit in Escatrón in northern Spain recently entered service. Our 800 MW CCGT in Livorno Ferraris, Italy, will enter service in a few days. With a thermal efficiency of 58 percent, Livorno Ferraris ranks among the world's most technologically advanced gas-fired generating units and will improve our competitive position in Europe's fourth-largest electricity market.

We're also making good progress expanding our global renewables business. In late April 2008, E.ON was chosen to build Rødsand II, a 207 MW wind farm to be sited off the Danish coast. Investments for Rødsand II will total about €400 million. In July, we joined with DONG Energy, a Danish energy provider, to acquire Shell's stake in London Array, which at 1,000 MW will be the world's largest offshore wind power project. In the German North Sea, construction is beginning on Alpha Ventus offshore wind farm. The project is one of the most technically ambitious and, for Germany's energy policy, one of the most symbolic. The underwater foundations for Germany's first offshore wind turbines are being laid 50 kilometers offshore in water depths of more than 20 meters. This marks the beginning of a new phase of wind power. These conditions, so different from those at coastal wind farms, not only place extreme demands on materials but above all on smart systems to maintain and repair equipment so far out to sea. This is a superb example of the fact that today's energy-supply challenges are substantially more complex than ever before.

The same applies to natural gas procurement. Alongside pipeline natural gas, trading in liquefied natural gas (LNG) is emerging as a liquid, rapid, and truly global market. Here, too, we've now taken a decisive step. For several weeks now, we've been a partner in Gas Access To Europe (Gate), an LNG terminal in Rotterdam, Holland. This project not only marks our entry into LNG supply for Northwest Europe, it's also an important milestone for the security of Germany's natural gas supply.

To obtain LNG for our customers, we're pursuing projects in North Africa, West Africa, and the Middle East. As part of the Endesa transaction, we acquired long-term LNG contracts to supply a power plant in eastern Spain. E.ON Ruhrgas has booked regasification capacity at Gate and at LNG terminals in the United Kingdom, Italy, and Spain and is looking at projects in Croatia and France. The construction of an LNG terminal in Wilhelmshaven, Germany, remains an important option for the future.

As you can see, we continue to work hard to attain our objectives. Going forward, we'll continue to take action to promote competition, supply security, and climate protection in Europe's energy market. We see ourselves as the pacesetter in all of our markets. But that's why it's even more important that we have the necessary policy and social environment. As a society, our shared objective must be to organize our energy supply so that climate protection, supply security, and affordable energy prices aren't mutually exclusive.

Our energy supply has come under substantial price pressure in recent months. Global energy prices rose more in the second quarter of 2008 than ever before. Although the market currently seems less overheated, it must now be clear to everyone that if global energy consumption continues to increase, competition for increasingly scarce resources will continue. And therefore so will upward pressure on energy prices.

This makes clear that despite all our efforts to tackle climate change we have to stay focused on our customers. Energy has to stay affordable for them. We know from our interactions with our electricity and natural gas customers how heavy a burden energy prices already are for them. One thing the success of our national retail brand in Germany, "E wie einfach" ("E as in easy"), demonstrates is that consumers are now more eager to keep their energy costs as low as possible and to react flexibly to price

movements. As of June 30, 2008, “E wie einfach” had 815,000 electricity and gas customers. This means we’ve had a net gain of 187,000 customers since this brand was launched in February 2007.

But the success of “E wie einfach” not only underscores customers’ heightened price sensitivity. It also demonstrates that customers are now ready to play an active role in managing their energy consumption. This is one of the prerequisites for us to enter into a closer partnership with our customers and for them to take advantage of smart metering and other technical innovations and services. We need viable approaches for the future of our energy supply. Considering the global developments I just spoke of, we should decide sooner rather than later what approaches we want to take. I advocate an evolutionary approach, one that avoids drastic change. In part, it’s a question of social acceptability and of how much people can be expected to bear in terms of the financial burden and the necessary behavioral changes.

We believe that the generation of electricity and its use in industry and homes needs to become significantly more efficient. We also advocate a balanced energy mix, one that incorporates all technologies, from renewables (which we’re actively expanding) and nuclear to coal and natural gas. We can’t rely on one energy source too much or leave one out of the mix. This applies to the construction of new coal-fired power plants and the operating lives of Germany’s nuclear power stations. In my opinion, these issues are closely linked, since they both call for rational, clear-headed energy policies. There has recently been a trend in this direction in the public debate about a possible extension of the operating lives of Germany’s nuclear power stations. Recently, the Federal Ministry of Economics issued cornerstones for an energy-policy strategy which argued, with welcome clarity, that nuclear energy is economically and environmentally sensible and necessary.

Today's challenges—energy prices, climate change, supply security—are forcing society to reach a consensus about a realistic and viable energy strategy. Our objective must be to find a path to our energy future that achieves a balance between climate protection, resource conservation, and economic growth. We're ready to do our part.

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