Facts & Figures

Essent Capital Market Day
Geertruidenberg, 2 June 2010

RWE
The energy to lead

essent

Forward Looking Statement

This presentation contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of the US federal securities laws. Especially all of the following statements:

> Projections of revenues, income, earnings per share, capital expenditures, dividends, capital structure or other financial items;
> Statements of plans or objectives for future operations or of future competitive position;
> Expectations of future economic performance; and
> Statements of assumptions underlying several of the foregoing types of statements

are forward-looking statements. Also words such as “anticipate”, “believe”, “estimate”, “intend”, “may”, “will”, “expect”, “plan”, “project” “should” and similar expressions are intended to identify forward-looking statements. The forward-looking statements reflect the judgement of RWE’s management based on factors currently known to it. No assurances can be given that these forward-looking statements will prove accurate and correct, or that anticipated, projected future results will be achieved. All forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from expectations. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, changes in general economic and social environment, business, political and legal conditions, fluctuating currency exchange rates and interest rates, price and sales risks associated with a market environment in the throes of deregulation and subject to intense competition, changes in the price and availability of raw materials, risks associated with energy trading (e.g. risks of loss in the case of unexpected, extreme market price fluctuations and credit risks resulting in the event that trading partners do not meet their contractual obligations), actions by competitors, application of new or changed accounting standards or other government agency regulations, changes in, or the failure to comply with, laws or regulations, particularly those affecting the environment and water quality (e.g. introduction of a price regulation system for the use of power grid, creating a regulation agency for electricity and gas or introduction of trading in greenhouse gas emissions), changing governmental policies and regulatory actions with respect to the acquisition, disposal, depreciation and amortization of assets and facilities, operation and construction of plant facilities, production disruption or interruption due to accidents or other unforeseen events, delays in the construction of facilities, the inability to obtain or to obtain on acceptable terms necessary regulatory approvals regarding future transactions, the inability to integrate successfully new companies within the RWE Group to realise synergies from such integration and finally potential liability for remedial actions under existing or future environmental regulations and potential liability resulting from pending or future litigation. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made. RWE neither intends to nor assumes any obligation to update these forward-looking statements. For additional information regarding risks, investors are referred to RWE’s latest annual report and to other most recent reports filed with the Frankfurt Stock Exchange or SIX Swiss Exchange and to information available on the Internet at www.rwe.com.

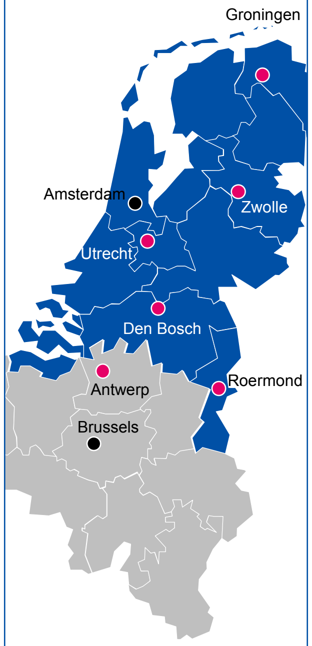
Table of Contents

General | Dutch Energy Market | Essent | Renewables

Key characteristics of the Dutch and Belgium energy markets

Key characteristics NL market

- Inhabitants (2009): 16.6 million
- Av. household consumption gas: 1,625 cm
- Av. household consumption power: 3,558 kWh
- Gas consumption (2009): 46.3 bcm
- Power consumption (2009): 108.5 TWh
- Installed generation capacity (2009): 22.5 GW
- Connection points power (2009): 7,926,000
- Connection points gas (2009): 7,068,000
- Grid length electricity (2009): 259,241 km
- Pipelines gas (2009): 138,182 km
- Inland generation (2009): 112.2 TWh
- Imports power (2009): 15.5 TWh
- Exports power (2009): 10.6 TWh
- One regulator: Energiekamer



The five future Essent locations in NL and Essent Belgium office in Antwerp

Key characteristics B market

- Inhabitants (2009): 10.8 million
- Av. household consumption gas: 2,000 cm
- Av. household consumption power: 4,400 kWh
- Gas consumption (2008): 18.0 bcm
- Power consumption (2009): 83.2 TWh
- Installed generation capacity (2008): 18.6 GW
- Connection points power (2008): 5,443,639
- Connection points gas (2008): 2,767,608
- Grid length electricity (2008): 196,594 km
- Pipelines gas (2008): 67,845 km
- Inland generation (2009): 86.9 TWh
- Imports power (2009): 9.4 TWh
- Exports power (2009): 11.3 TWh
- Four regulators

Sources: Eurostat; EnergieNed; CBS; ENTSO-E; Elia; FOD Economie; Synergrid

Table of Contents

General | **Dutch Energy Market** | Essent | Renewables

Structure of the Dutch power market 2009

~ 7 electricity generators

1 transmission system operator (TSO)

~ 8 distribution network operators

~ 6 major suppliers

Net electricity consumption 108.5 TWh (2009)

73.1 TWh → Industrials and large consumers

35.4 TWh → Households and other small consumers

Sources: EnergieNed, NMA

Structure of the Dutch gas market 2009

Production/Import/Export

Producers and shippers

1 gas transporter (GTS)

~11 gas distribution operators

~5 major suppliers

Total gas consumption 46.3 bcm (2009)

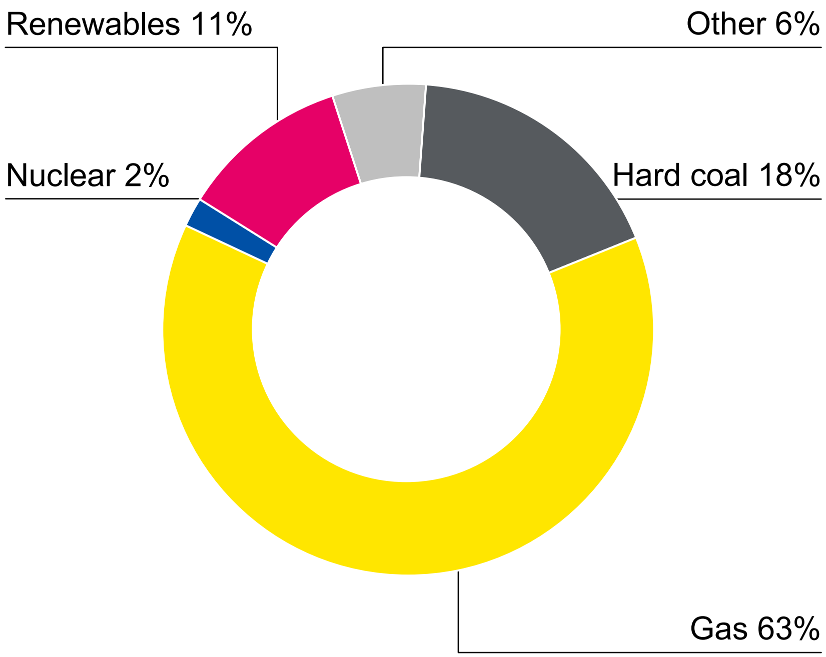
23.8 bcm	9.1 bcm	13.4 bcm
Industrials	Power stations	Households/other small consumers

Sources: EnergieNed, NMA

Dutch generation mix

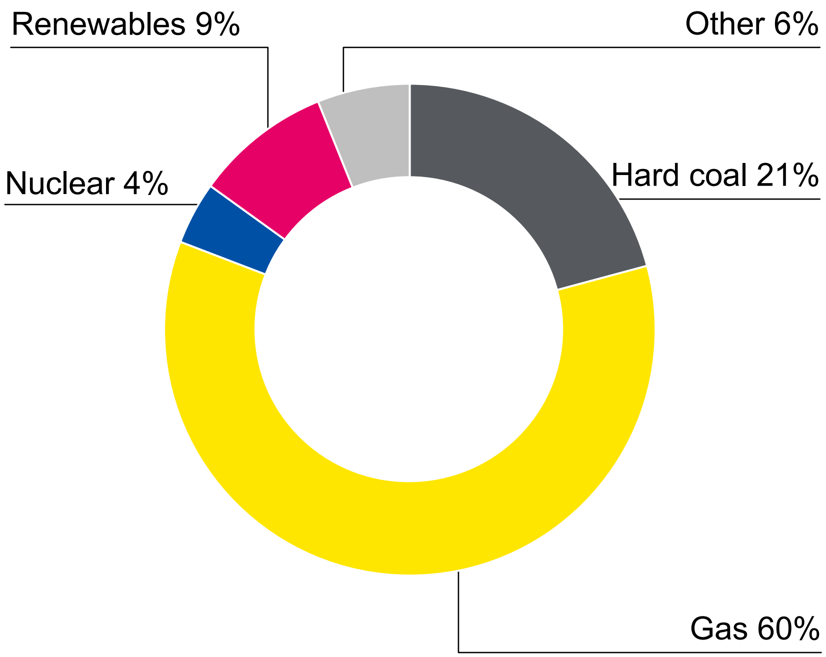
Installed capacity (2009)

Total: 22.5 GW



Generation output (2008)[1]

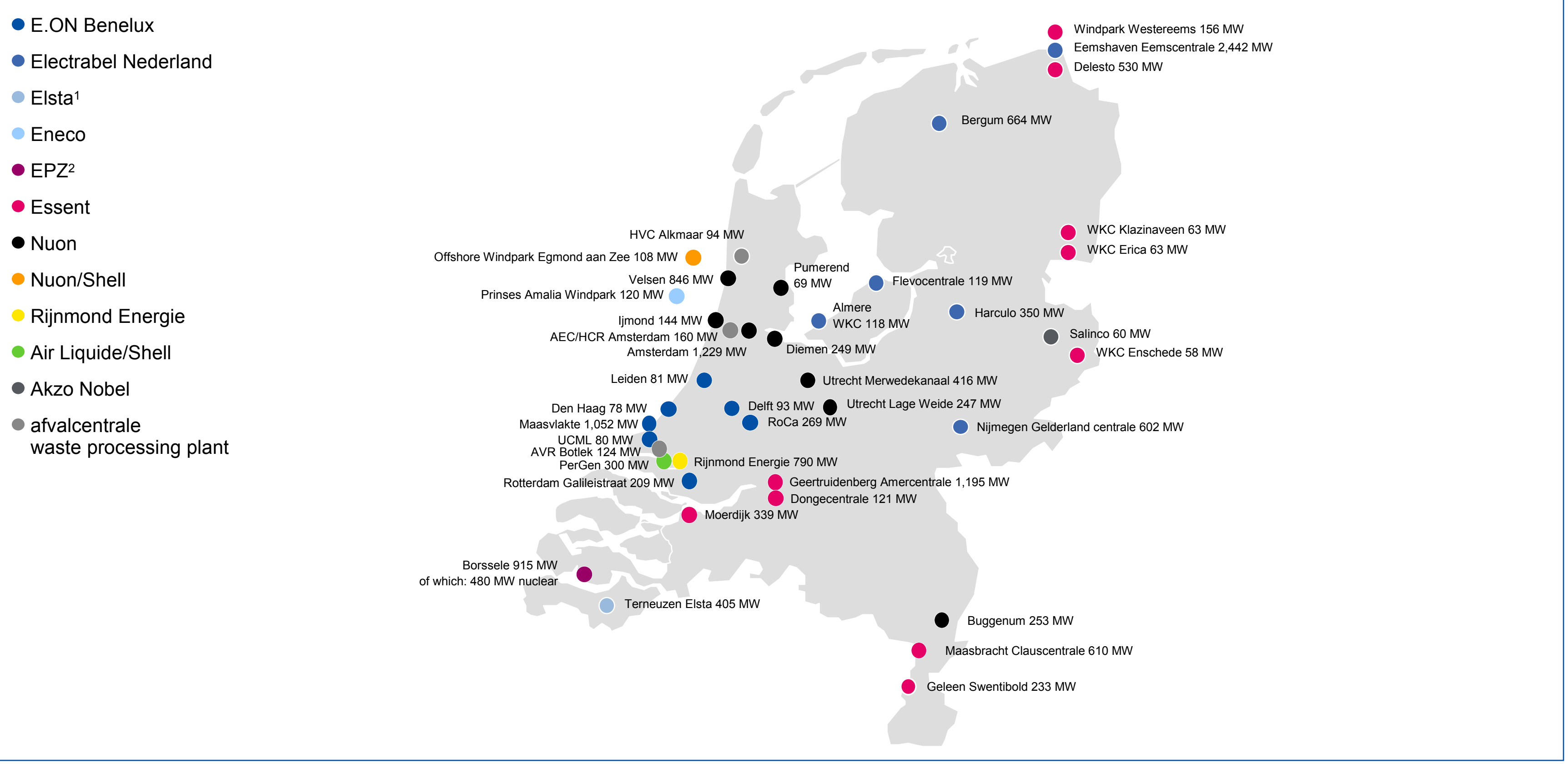
Total: 108.2 TWh



Sources: CBS; Essent

[1] In 2009, total generation output amounted to 112.2 TWh. Split by fuel not yet available for 2009.

Large-scale generation units in the Netherlands



Source: EnergieNed

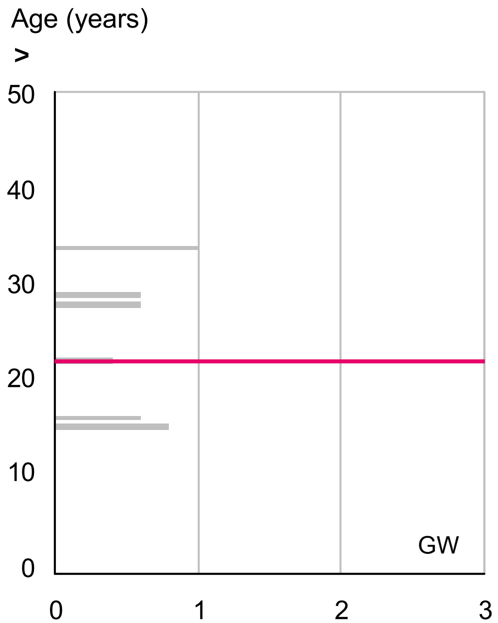
[1] 50% AES, 25% Delta, 25% Essent

[2] 50% Delta, 50% ERH

Age structure of Dutch power plants

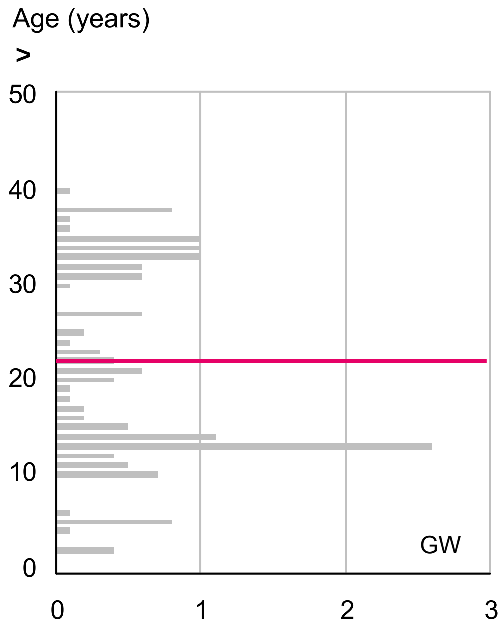
Age structure of power plants in the Netherlands in 2008 in GW[1]

Hard coal (4.1 GW)



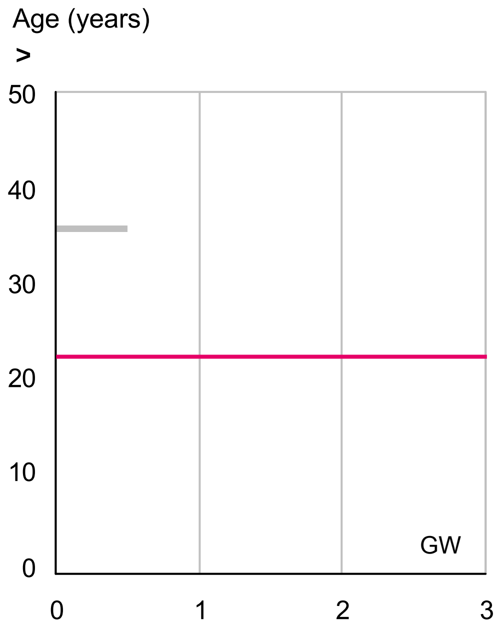
~50% in 2nd half of their lifecycle

Gas (14.2 GW)



~40% in 2nd half of their lifecycle

Nuclear (0.5 GW)



The Netherlands' only nuclear power plant has a remaining life of 23 years

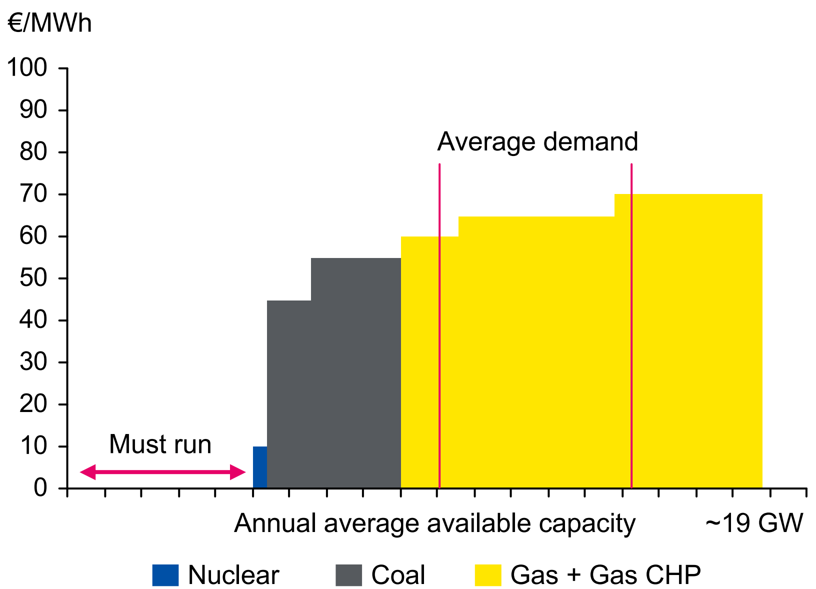
Sources: Platts Database, RWE

1 Adjusted net generation capacity

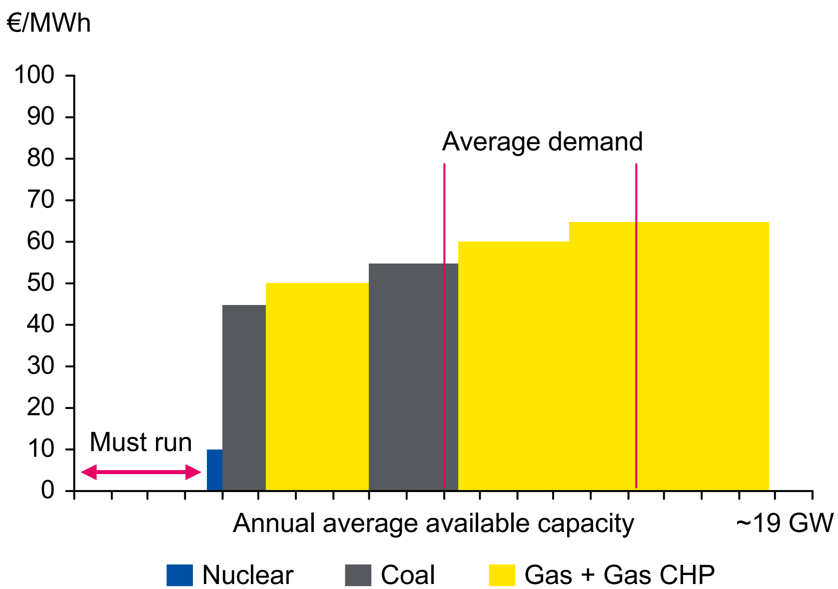
Half lifetime (typically)

Dutch merit order

Winter merit order 2009

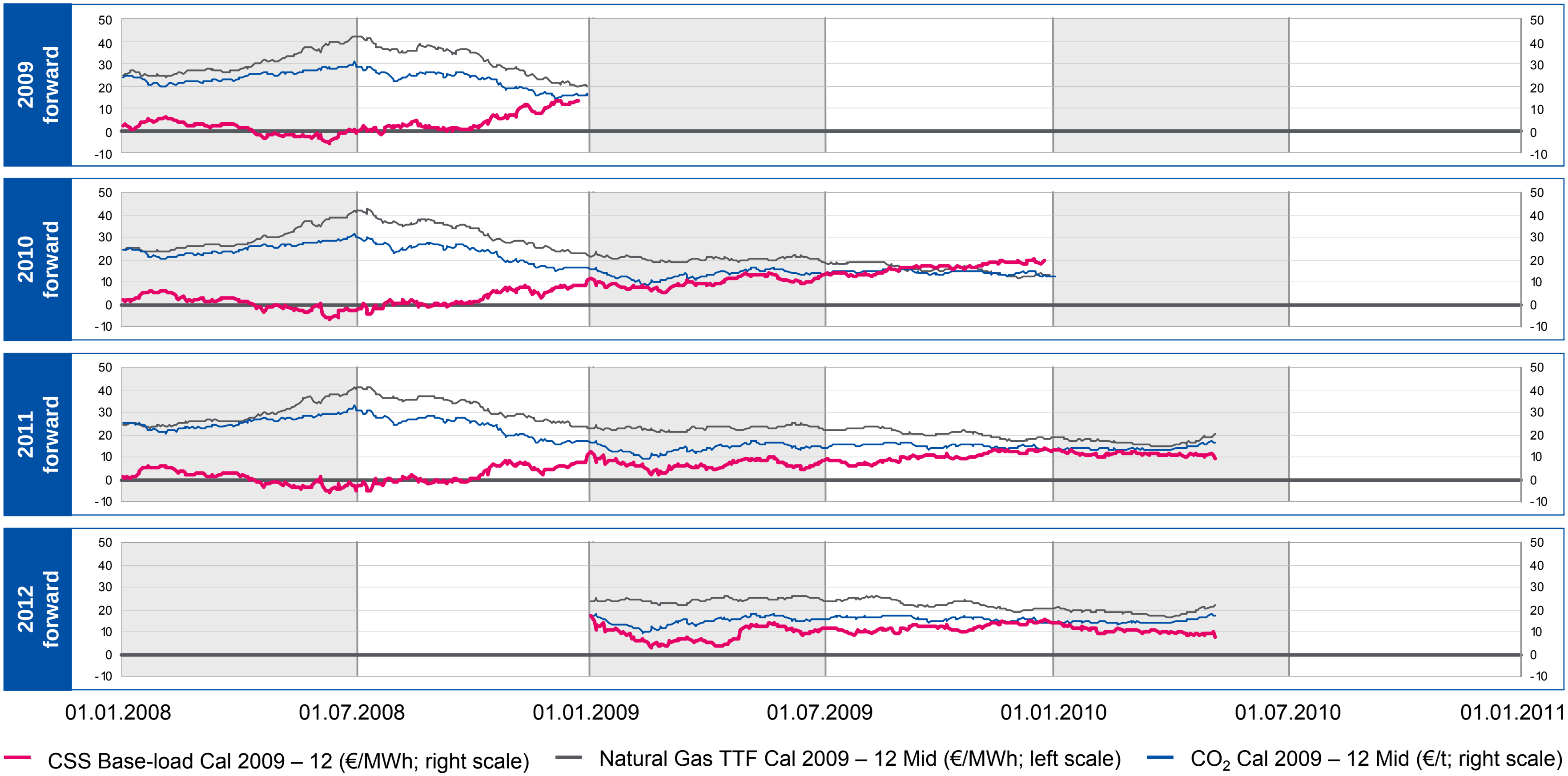


Summer merit order 2009



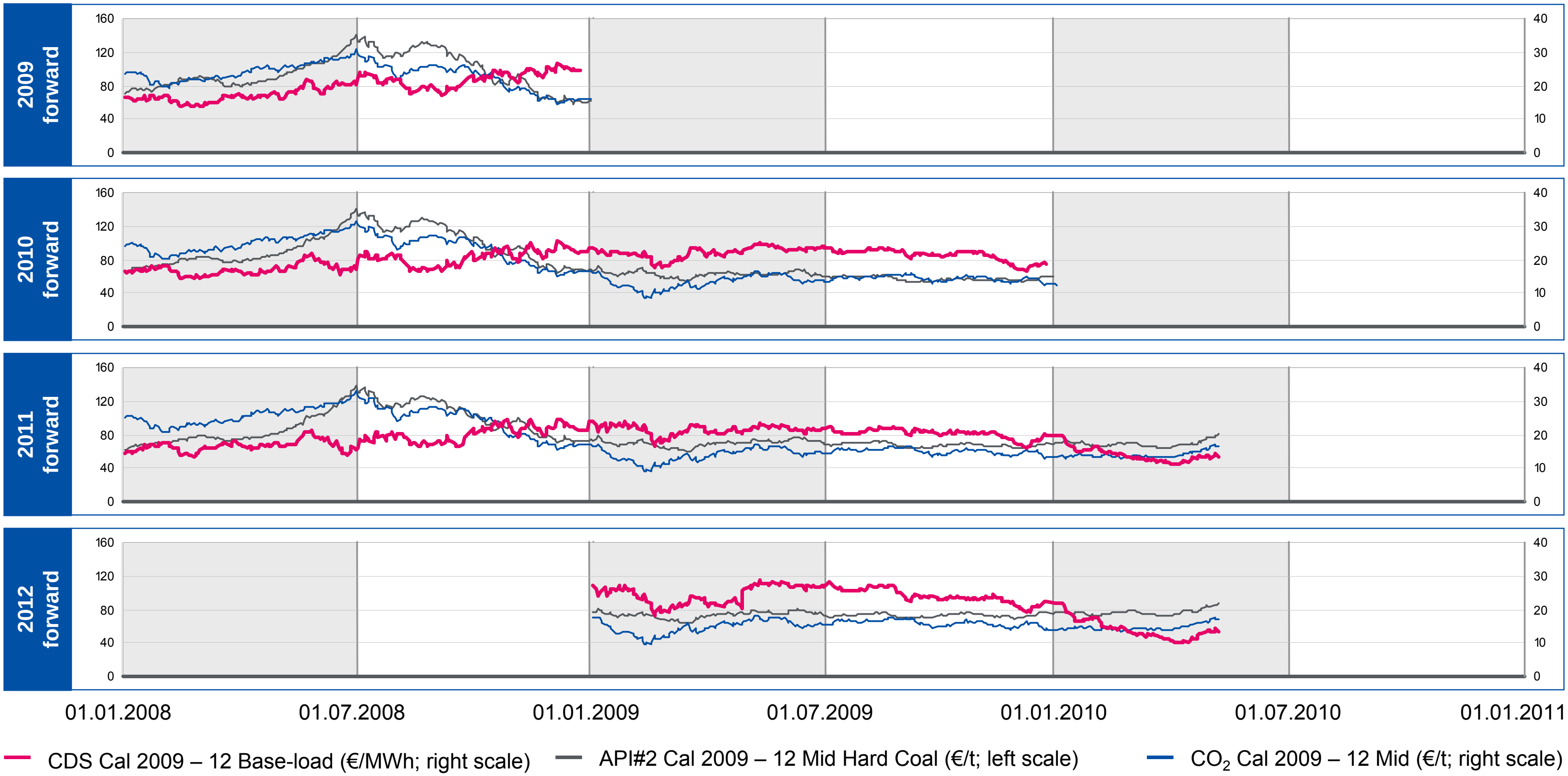
Source: Essent, Platts, EnergieNed

Development of Dutch clean spark spreads



Source: RWE

Development of Dutch clean dark spreads

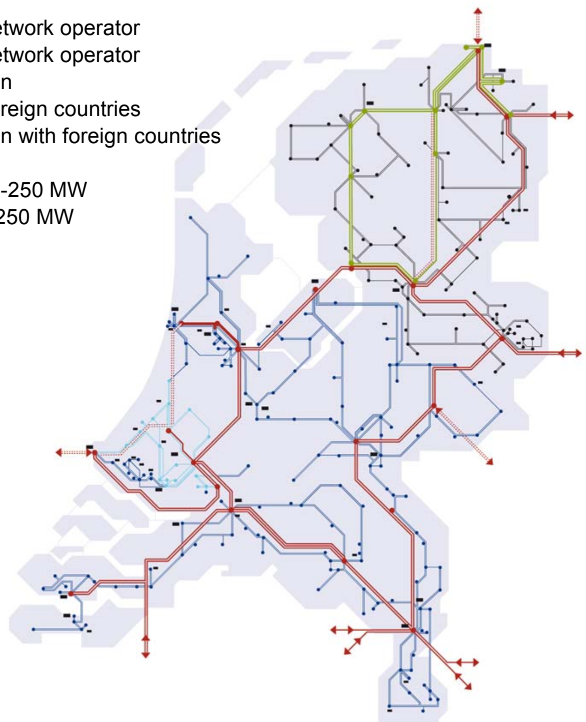


Source: RWE

Dutch energy grid infrastructure

Electricity transmission system

- 380 kV TenneT
- 220 kV TenneT
- 150 kV TenneT
- 150 kV regional network operator
- 110 kV regional network operator
- Planned connection
- Connection with foreign countries
- Planned connection with foreign countries
- Substation
- Generation unit 60-250 MW
- Generation unit ≥ 250 MW

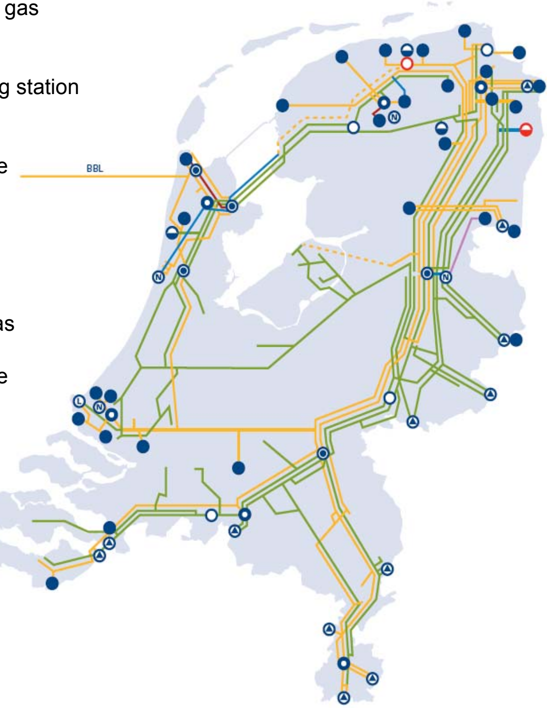


Gas transport system

- Pipeline – Groningen gas
- Pipeline – high-caloric gas
- Pipeline – low-caloric gas
- Pipeline – desulphurised gas
- Pipeline - nitrogen
- Feeder station(s)
- Compressor and blending station
- Compressor station
- Blending station
- Underground gas storage
- Export station
- LNG facility
- Nitrogen injection

PLANNED EXTENSIONS

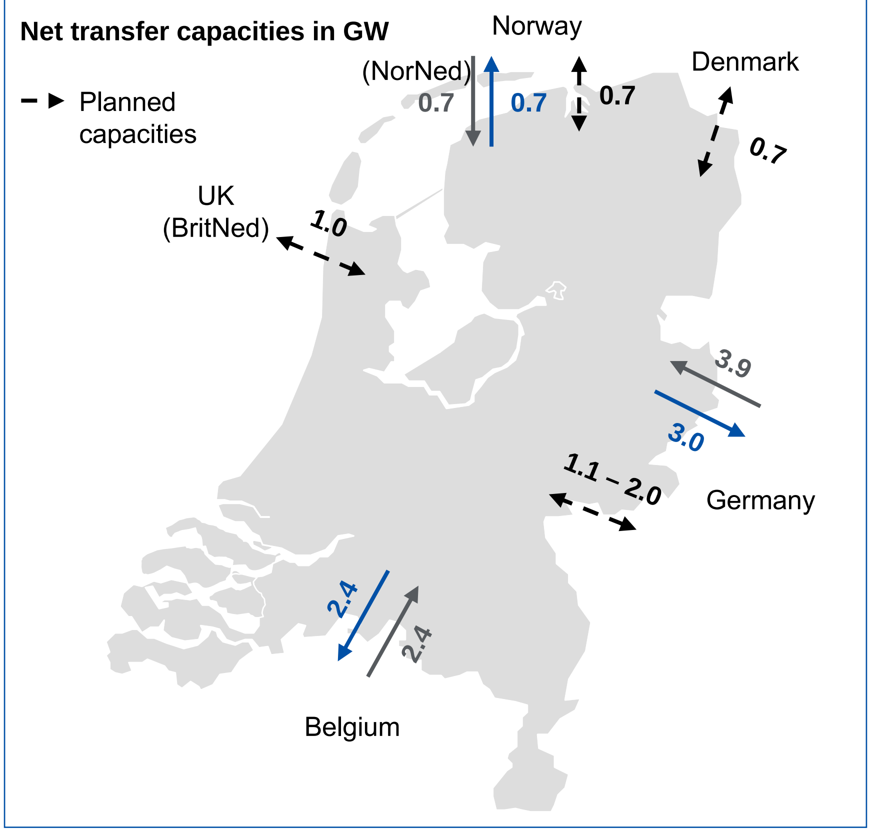
- Pipeline – high-caloric gas
- Compressor station
- Underground gas storage



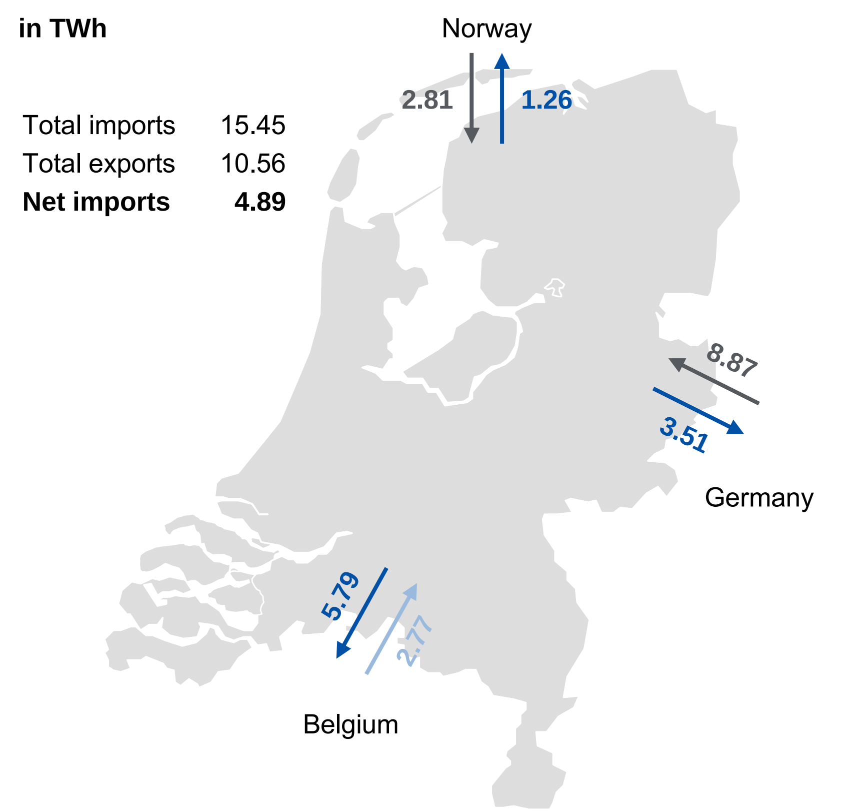
Source: EnergieNed

Dutch interconnection capacity

Interconnection capacity (Winter 2009/10)



Import/export of electricity 2009

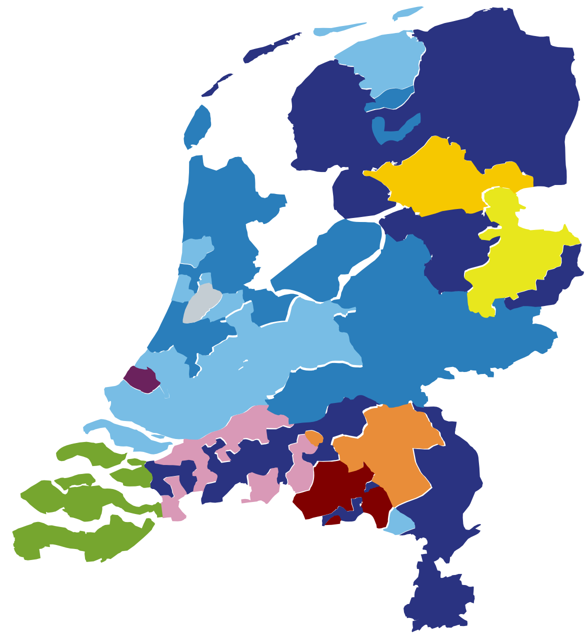


Source: ENTSO-E

Dutch distribution network areas

Electricity transmission system

Gas transport system

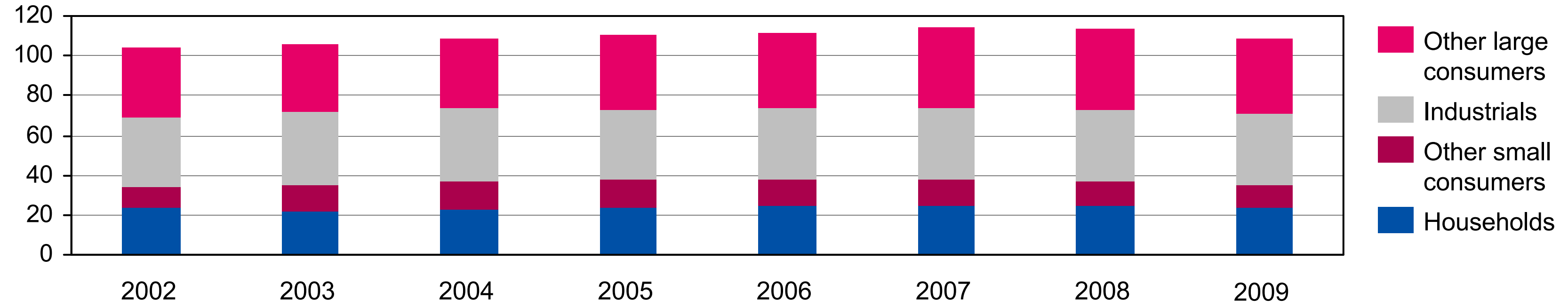


- Enexis (formerly Essent)
- Liander (formerly Nuon)
- Stedin (formerly Eneco)
- Delta
- NRE
- Obragas
- Cogas
- Intergas
- Rendo
- Westland
- NetH

Source: EnergieNed

Development of Dutch power consumption

NL power consumption in TWh

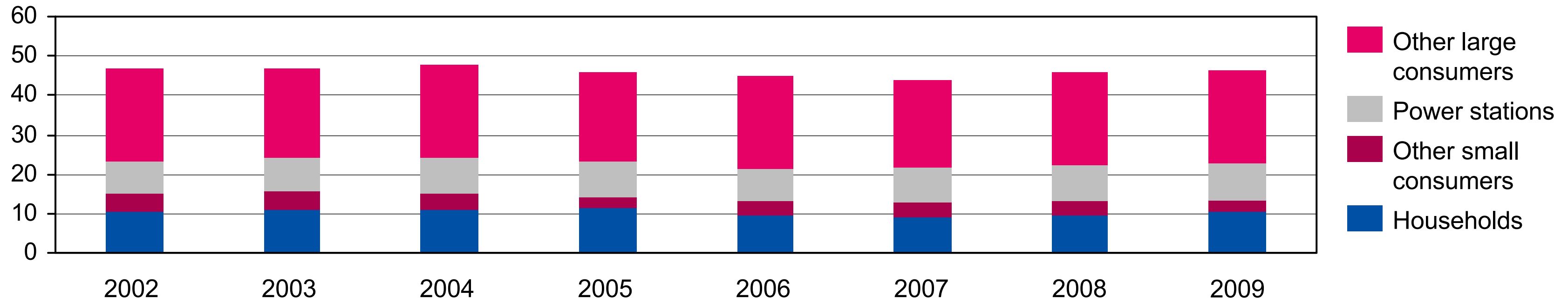


2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
23.3	22.0	22.5	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.8	23.9	Households
11.0	13.4	14.6	13.6	13.5	13.6	11.9	11.5	Other small consumers
34.5	36.1	36.1	35.0	35.5	35.5	36.0	35.2	Industrials
35.4	34.1	35.3	37.6	38.5	40.6	41.2	37.9	Other large consumers
104.2	**105.6**	**108.5**	**110.3**	**111.7**	**114.0**	**113.9**	**108.5**	**Total**

Sources: EnergieNed; CBS

Development of Dutch gas consumption

NL gas consumption in bcm

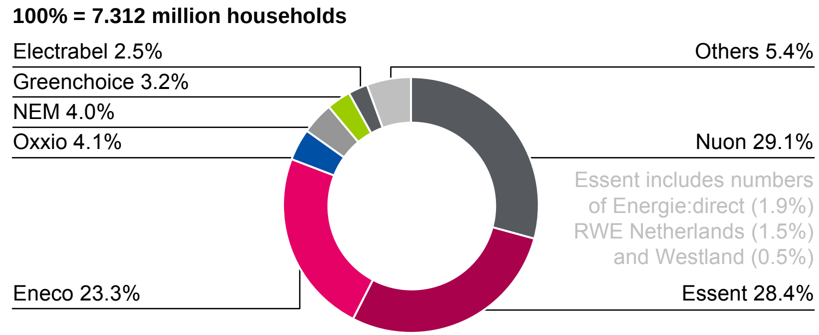


2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	
10.4	10.9	10.9	11.3	9.5	9.1	9.5	10.2	Households
4.9	4.9	4.4	2.8	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.2	Other small consumers
8.0	8.2	8.7	8.8	8.3	8.9	8.6	9.1	Power stations
23.3	22.9	23.9	23.1	23.3	22.4	23.8	23.8	Other large consumers
46.6	**46.9**	**47.9**	**46.0**	**44.7**	**44.0**	**45.8**	**46.3**	**Total**

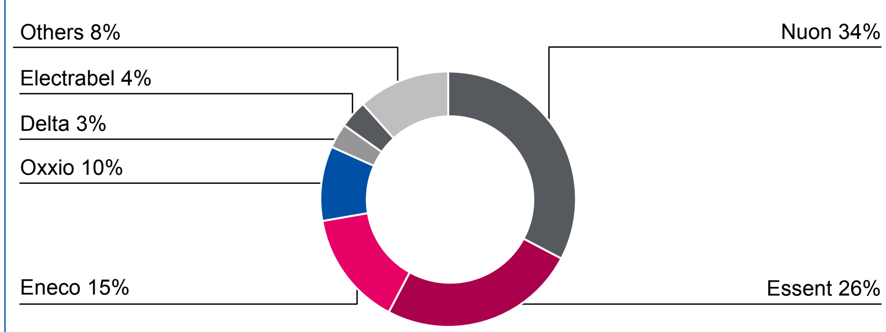
Sources: EnergieNed; CBS

Competitive Dutch electricity supply market

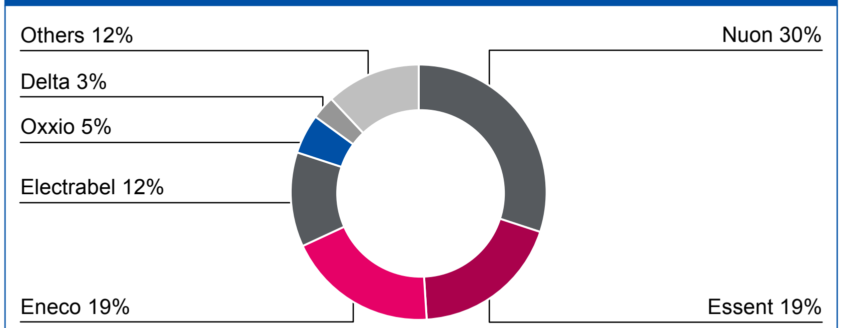
Power market shares households in NL (2009)



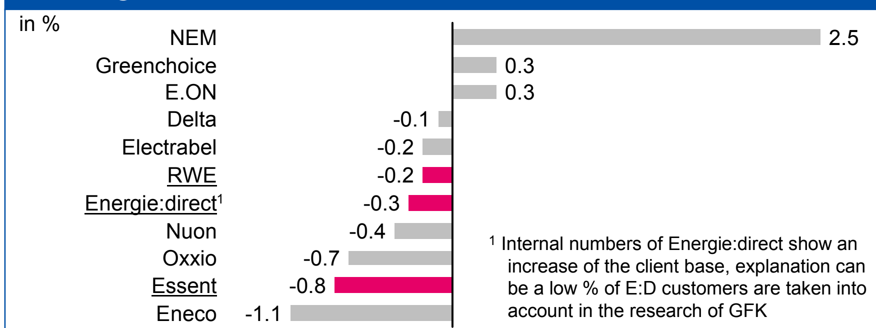
Power market shares SME in NL (2009)



Power market shares B2B in NL (2009)



Changes in market shares households 2008 – 2009

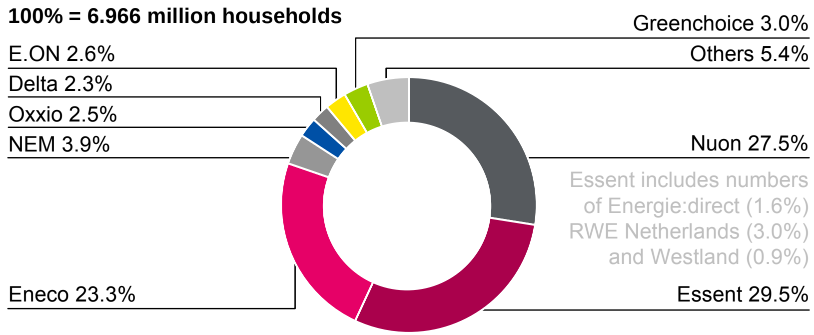


[1] Internal numbers of Energie:direct show an increase of the client base, explanation can be a low % of E:D customers are taken into account in the research of GFK

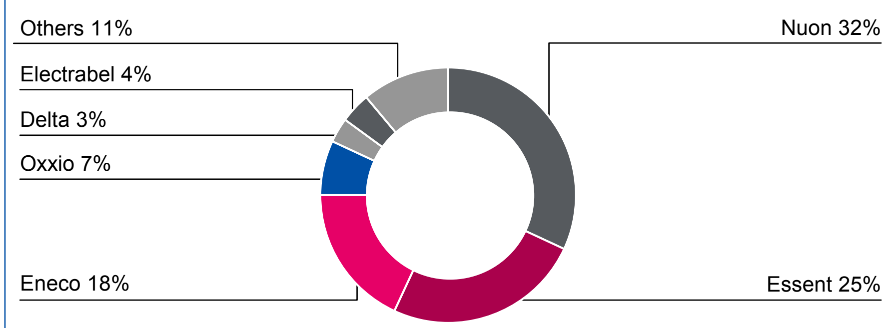
Sources: GFK Energie Markt Monitor Marktaandelen & Switchgedrag 2009; Monitoringsrapportage MKB Marketing Services 2009; Distributieaandelen Electriciteit en Gas, 2009, Forum marketing research; Essent

Competitive Dutch gas supply market

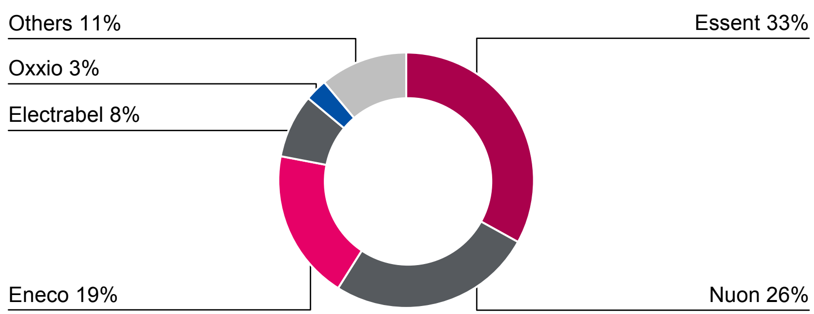
Gas market shares households in NL (2009)



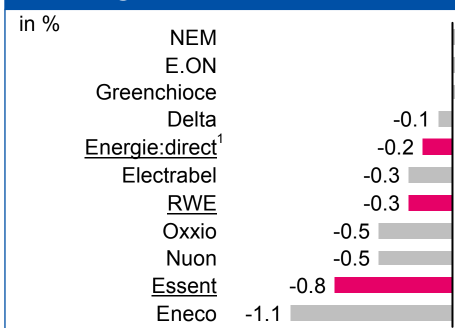
Gas market shares SME in NL (2009)



Gas market shares B2B in NL (2009)



Changes in market shares households 2008 – 2009

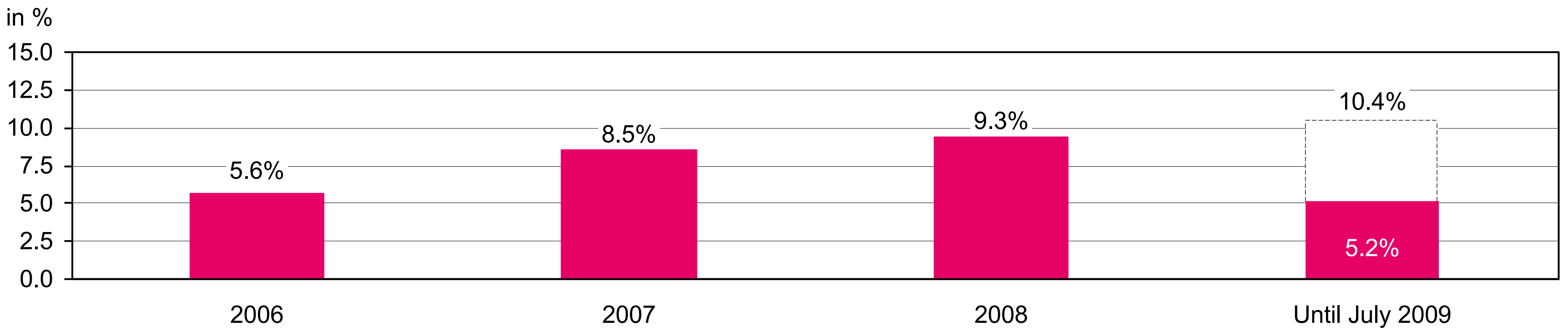


[1] Internal numbers of Energie:direct show an increase of the client base, explanation can be a low % of E:D customers are taken into account in the research of GFK

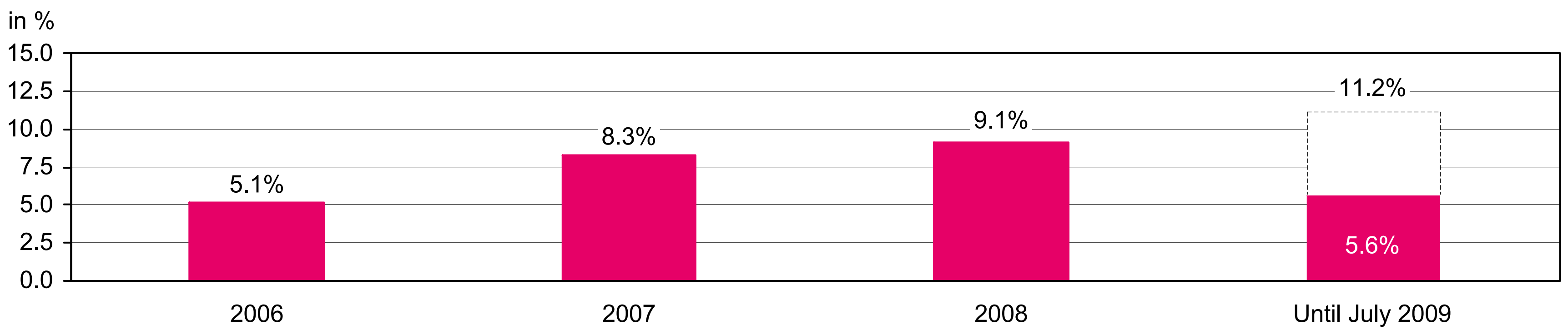
Sources: GFK Energie Markt Monitor Marktaandelen & Switchgedrag 2009; Monitoringsrapportage MKB Marketing Services 2009; Distributieaandelen Electriciteit en Gas, 2009, Forum marketing research; Essent

Customer churn rates in the Netherlands

Power household churn rates in NL



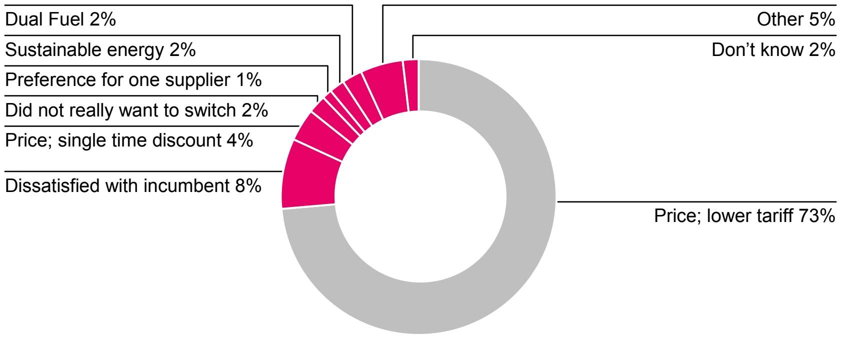
Gas household churn rates in NL



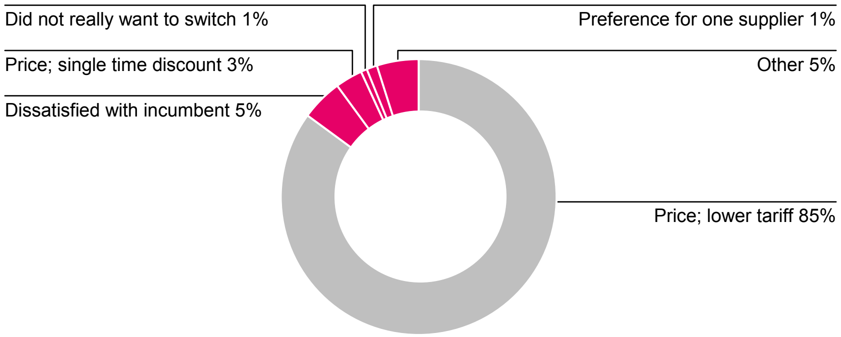
Source: NMA, Market Monitor report 2009

Market trend on switching and customer satisfaction

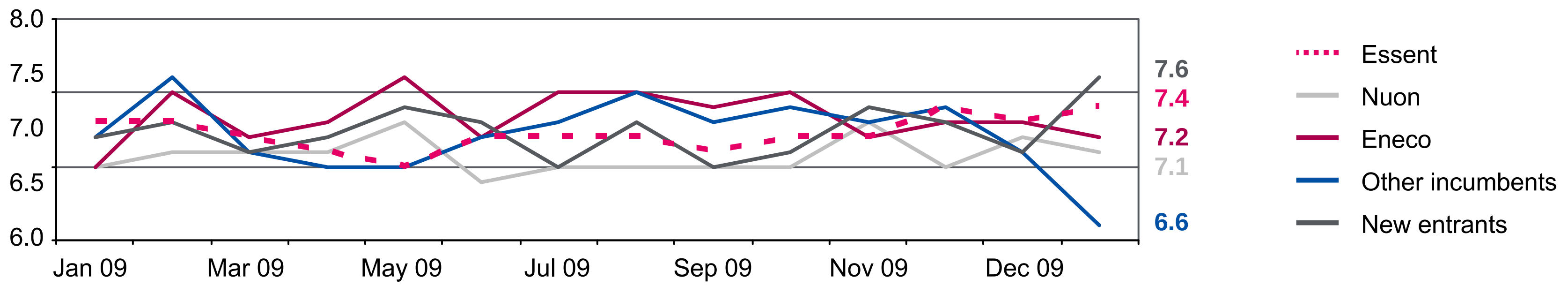
Reasons for switch of households



Reasons for switch of SME



Overall customer satisfaction



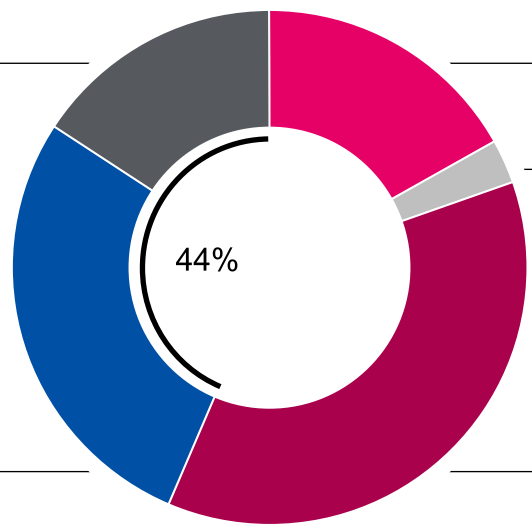
Source: Essent

Wholesale price and supply charges only represent 36% of Dutch electricity bills[1]

State: 11.81 ct/kWh

Supply/Grids/Metering: 15.08 ct/kWh

26.89 ct/kWh



Value-added tax[6]	4.29	16%
Energy tax[5]	7.52	28%

17%	4.56	Grid fee[2]
3%	0.70	Metering[3]
36%	9.82	Supply[4]

[1] 3,512 kWh/a
[2] Weighted average of all regional network operators for 2008
[3] 2008 figures
[4] As at 31 December 2008; includes wholesale price and sales & marketing charges
[5] As at 31 December 2008; excludes tax rebate of €199 applied to total electricity and gas bill
[6] VAT at 19%

Source: NMA, Market Monitor report 2009

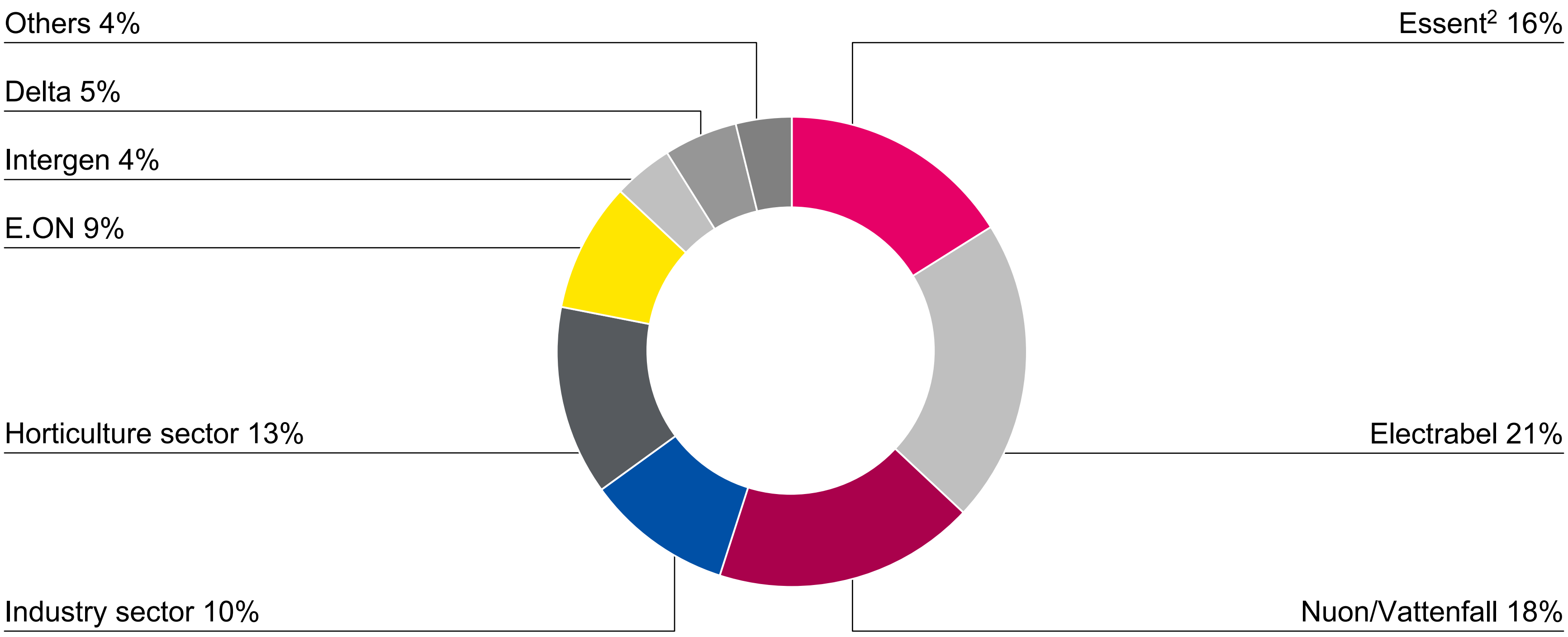
Table of Contents

General | Dutch Energy Market | **Essent** | Renewables

Essent – No 3 Generator in the Netherlands

Installed capacity shares in NL (2009)

Total: 20.3 GW[1]



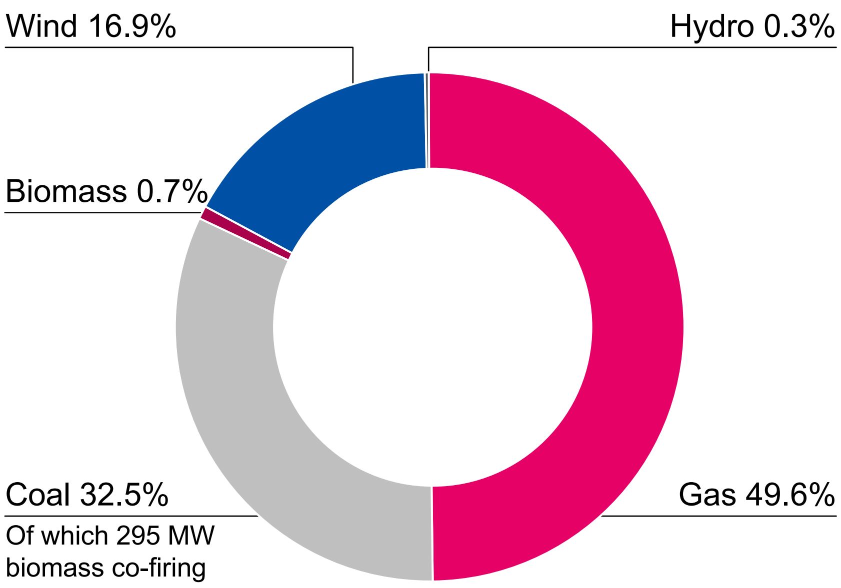
Sources: Essent

[1] Excluding 2.2 GW of wind capacity

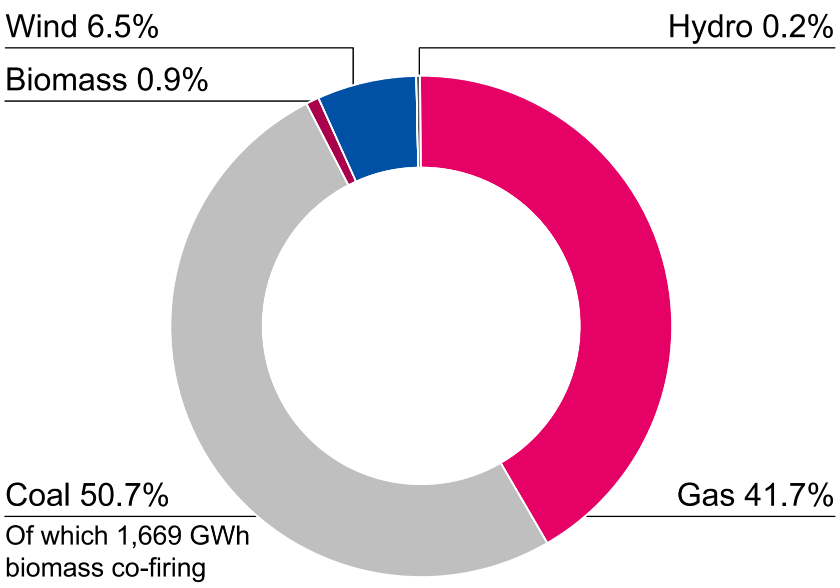
[2] Excluding wind capacity and Inesco power plant in Belgium

Essent – Electricity generation mix 2009

Total installed capacity: 3.6 GW[1]



Total output: 16.5 TWh[2]



[1] As per 31 December 2009; including Dutch and German wind capacity, excluding dispatch rights

[2] Full year 2009; including Dutch and German wind generation, excluding dispatch rights

Essent plant portfolio 2009 (1/2)

Power Plant	Country (Netherlands unless stated)	Operating Company	Com-missioned	Net Capacity	RWE's legal consolidation stake		RWE's economic stake	
				MW	%	MW	%	MW
Hard coal								
Amercentrale ST 8		Essent	1980	580	100.0	580	100.0	580
Amercentrale ST 9		Essent	1993	600	100.0	600	100.0	600
Total hard coal				**1,180**		**1,180**		**1,180**
Gas								
Amercentrale AC21		Essent	1972	15	100.0	15	100.0	15
Donge CC		Essent	1976	121	100.0	121	100.0	121
Eindhoven Phillips GT		Essent	1995	52	100.0	52	100.0	52
Enschede Cogen		Essent	1985	58	100.0	58	100.0	58
Erica 1&2		Essent	1996	63	100.0	63	100.0	63
Helmond GT 1		Essent	1982	25	100.0	25	100.0	25
Helmond GT 2		Essent	1988	25	100.0	25	100.0	25
Inesco (Antwerp)	Belgium	Essent	2007	133	100.0	133	100.0	133
Klazienaveen CC 1&2		Essent	1996	63	100.0	63	100.0	63
Moerdijk		Essent	1996	339	100.0	339	100.0	339
Philip Morris 1 (Bergen op Zoom)		Essent	1995	33	100.0	33	100.0	33
S-Hertogenbosch (Den Bosch)		Essent	1994	33	100.0	33	100.0	33
Swentibold CC		Essent	1999	233	100.0	233	100.0	233
Clauscentrale A		Essent	1977	610	100.0	610	100.0	610
Total gas				**1,802**		**1,802**		**1,802**

Essent plant portfolio 2009 (2/2)

Power Plant	Country (Netherlands unless stated)	Operating Company	Com-missioned	Net Capacity	RWE's legal consolidation stake		RWE's economic stake	
				MW	%	MW	%	MW
Hydro								
Linne HH 1 – 4		Essent	1989	11	100.0	11	100.0	11
Total hydro				**11**		**11**		**11**
Biomass								
Cuijk		Essent	1999	25	100.0	25	100.0	25
Total biomass				**25**		**25**		**25**
Wind								
Various sites NL		RWE Innogy		201	100.0	201	100.0	201
Various sites GER	Germany	RWE Innogy		415	100.0	415	100.0	415
Total wind				**616**		**616**		**616**
Total Essent				**3,634**		**3,634**		**3,634**

Essent dispatch rights

Power Plant	Country (Netherlands unless stated)	Operating Company	Com-missioned	Net Capacity	RWE's legal consolidation stake		RWE's economic stake		Partner
				MW	%	MW	%	MW	
Cogeneration (gas)									
Delesto 1		Essent	1987	180	0.0	0	50.0	90	Akzo Nobel
Delesto 2		Essent	1998	350	0.0	0	50.0	175	Akzo Nobel
Desco		Essent	1997	39	0.0	0	33.0	13	Dupont
Elsta CC		Essent	1998	405	0.0	0	25.0	101	AES, Delta
Hunzestroom		Essent	1976	23	0.0	0	50.0	11	AveBe
Dobbestroom		Essent	1972	37	0.0	0	50.0	19	AveBe
Total cogeneration				**1,034**		**0**		**409**	

Essent's major power plants in the Netherlands

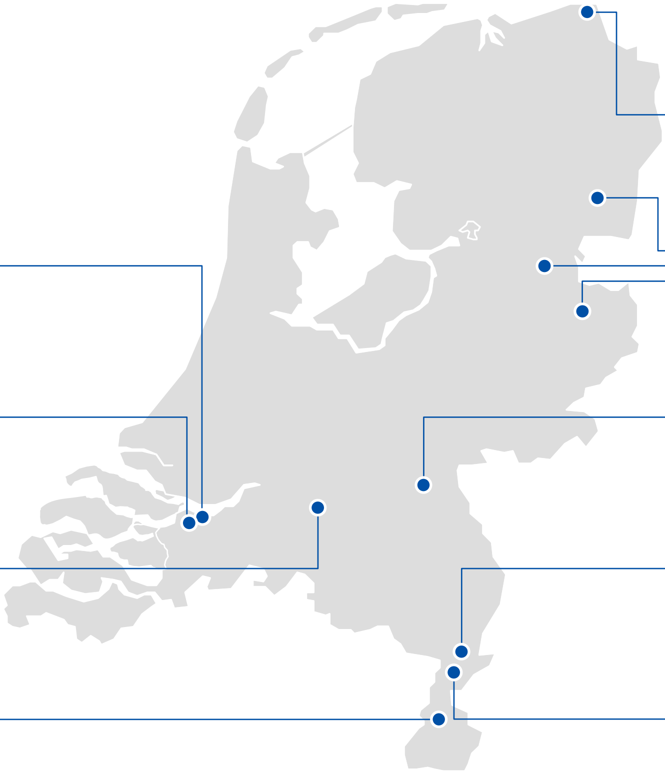
Generation park Essent

Name: Moerdijk I
Place: Moerdijk
Fuel: Gas
Capacity: 339 MW
Year of commission: 1996

Name: Moerdijk II
Place: Moerdijk
Fuel: Gas
Capacity: 426 MW
Year of commission: 2011

Name: Amer 8 & 9
Place: Geertruidenberg
Fuel: Coal, gas, biomass
Capacity: 1,180 MW
Year of commission: 1980 & 1993

Name: Swentibold
Place: Geleen
Fuel: Gas
Capacity: 233 MW
Year of commission: 1999



Name: Wind
Place: Various
Capacity: 201 MW
Year of commission: Various

Name: Mid-sized units
Place: Enschede, Helmond, etc.
Fuel: Gas
Capacity: 352 MW
Year of commission: 1982-1996

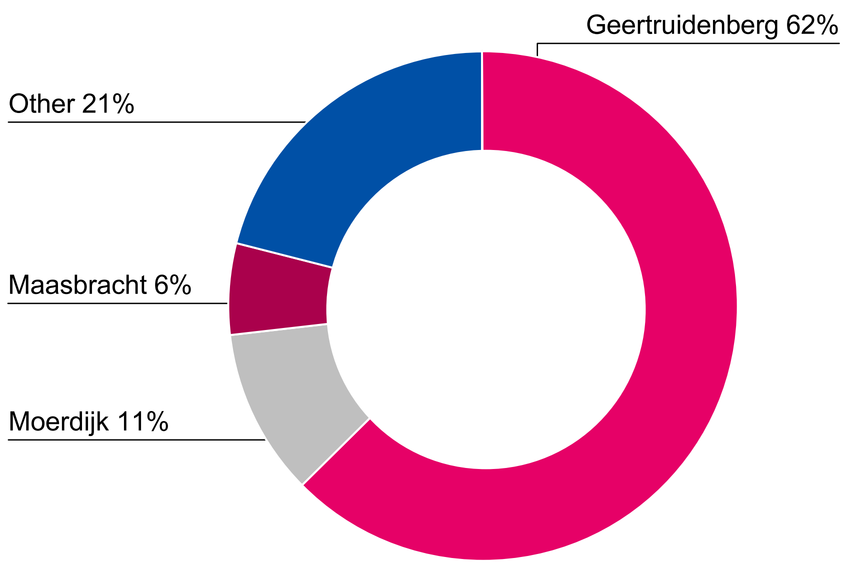
Name: Bio-centrale Cuijk
Place: Cuijk
Fuel: Biomass
Capacity: 25 MW
Year of commission: 1999

Name: Claus C
Place: Maasbracht
Fuel: Gas
Capacity: 1,304 MW
Year of commission: 2012

Name: Claus A
Place: Maasbracht
Fuel: Gas
Capacity: 610 MW
Year of commission: 1977

Essent's emissions profile

Emissions profile[1] 2009



Emissions balance[1]

(in million metric tons)		2007	2008	2009
CO_2 emissions		9.4	8.8	9.4
of which in EU ETS		9.1	8.5	9.1
Free allocation of CO_2 certificates		10.7	8.7	8.6
Surplus/Shortage of CO_2 certificates		1.6	0.2	-0.5
Specific CO_2 emissions (all plants)	metric tons/MWh	0.585	0.539	0.557

[1] Includes German wind generation, excluding EPZ

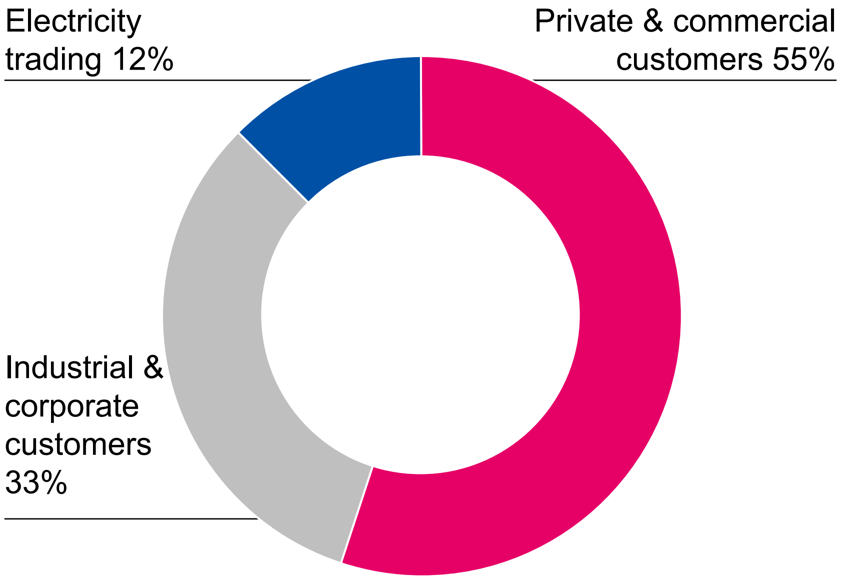
Essent number of electricity and gas customers

Customer accounts	
	2009
('000 contracts)	
Electricity	2,316
Gas	1,979
Total	**4,295**
Thereof RWE Energy Netherlands	361

Essent energy sales by customer group (2009)

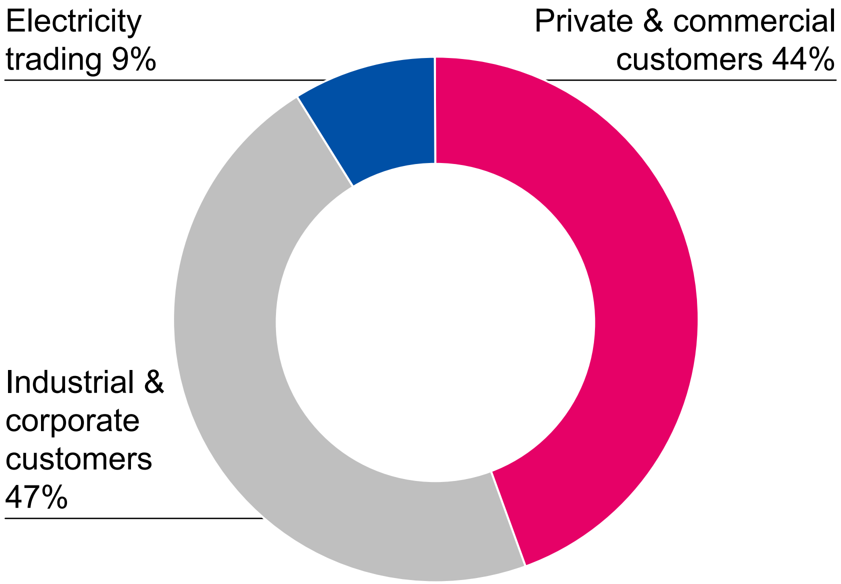
Electricity sales

Total: 23.7 TWh



Gas sales

Total: 118.3 TWh



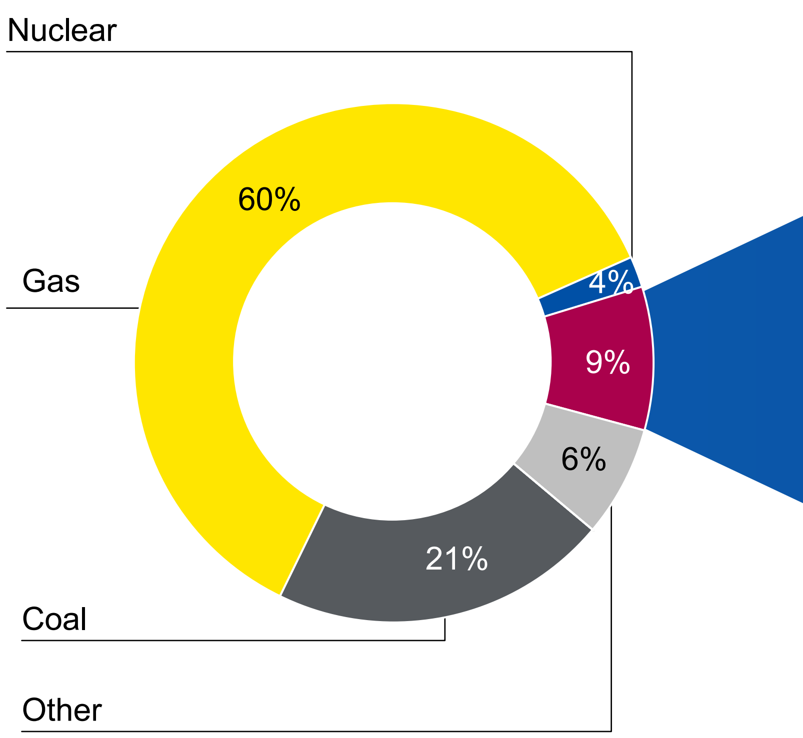
Note: Including full year for REN

Table of Contents

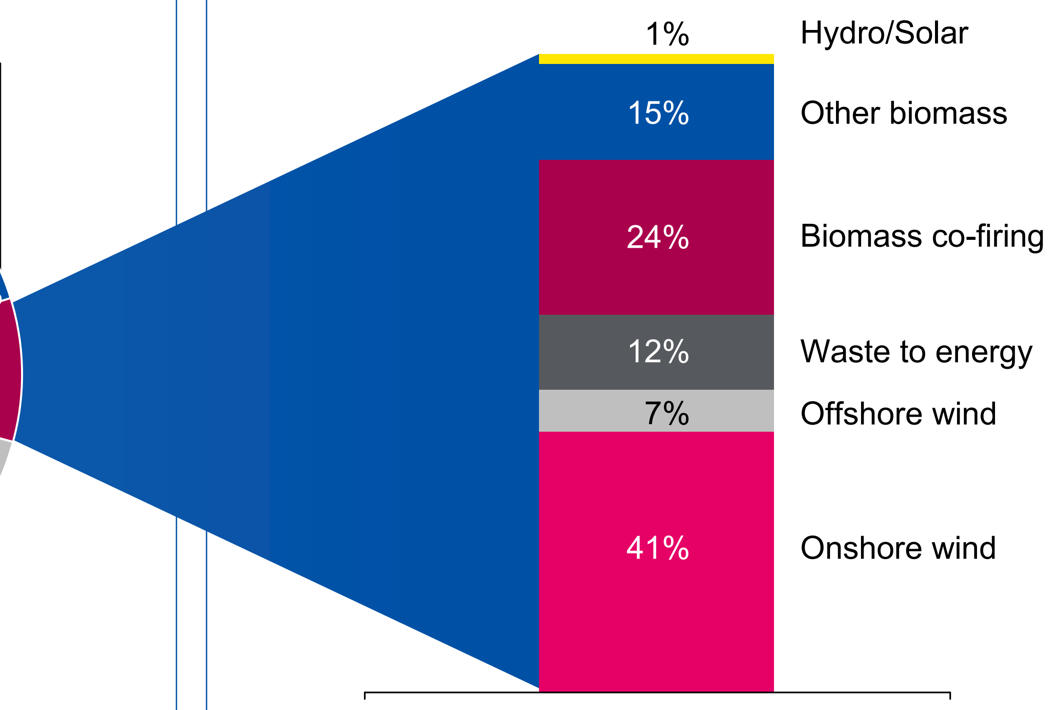
General | Dutch Energy Market | Essent | **Renewables**

Renewable energy's share of total electricity generation in NL

Generation output (2008)



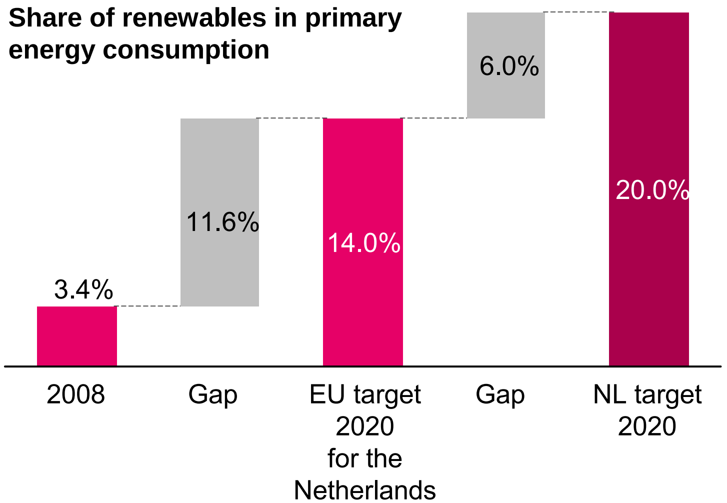
Renewables generation



Source: CBS

Renewables support framework in the Netherlands

Dutch Government has ambitious targets…



- Dutch Government targets 20 % share of renewables in overall energy consumption by 2020, clearly surpassing the EU goal.
- This translates into a ~35% share in electricity consumption by 2020, which is ambitious and provides a prominent and promising role for co-firing.
- In the recent energy report[1] the Dutch Government defined a new target for wind power capacity by 2020: targets 6,000 MW onshore and 6,000 MW offshore.

…and is committed to support renewable energies

- Since 2004 renewable energy was supported in the Netherlands by MEP ("Milieukwaliteit Elektriciteits Productie") grant scheme. The MEP subsidy awarding was stopped by the government on 18 August 2006 [2].
- Since 1 April 2008 a new support scheme SDE ("Stimuleringsregeling Duurzame Energie") is effective for new projects
- MEP scheme for large-scale biomass co-firing is running out by 2015. A subsequent scheme is still under consideration by the government.
- Essent's wind farms currently in operation and under construction have been granted a MEP subsidy (€77-78 /MWh for a maximum of 18,000 Full Load Hours over 10 years). The future projects in the pipeline will qualify for the SDE subsidy.

SDE support scheme (since 1 April 2008 for new projects)

- **Onshore wind**
  - Subsidy granted for 15 years
  - The granted "cost-price" for wind onshore is defined at € 96 per MWh. The amount of full load hours is capacity dependent (standard: 2,200 p.a.)[3]
  - The yearly subsidy is the difference between the "cost-price" and the estimated average market-price for wind power in that year. So called: "premium feed-in tariff"
- **Offshore wind**
  - Support system for offshore is expected to be revised later in 2010 due to the current system being not sufficient for most projects

[1] Energy Rapport 2008

[2] Essent Wind has no projects that were not initially awarded a subsidy

[3] The cost price is for projects with application before end of 2008. The granted price can be different for later applications

RWE's Benelux wind portfolio

#	Plant name	Capacity (MW)	Start-up	Number of turbines	Turbine manufacturer	Type of turbine
	The Netherlands					
1	WP Scheemda	1.0	1995	12	Lagerwey	80kW
2	WP Harkstede	1.0	1997	12	Lagerwey	80kW
3	Wind turbine Spijk	0.9	2002	1	Vestas	V52
4	Wind turbine Pieterburen	0.1	1995	1	Lagerwey	80kW
5	WP Westermeerdijk	15.0	2005	50	Windmaster	300kW
6	WP Zuidermeerdijk	1.5	2005	3	Windmaster	750kW
7	WP Halsteren	6.8	2004	8	Vestas	V52
8	WP Volkerak	9.4	2005	11	Vestas	V44
9	WP Karolinapolder	2.4	1997	4	Vestas	V52
10	Wind turbine de Beitel	0.8	1998	1	Lagerwey	750
11	WP Westereems	156.0	2009	52	Enercon	E82-3MW
12	WP Sabinapolder	6.0	2009	7	Vestas	V52
	Total in operation	**200.9**		**162**		
	Belgium					
1	Thornton Bank Phase 1 (offshore)	8.0[1] (30.0)	2008	(6)	REpower	5M
	Total in operation	**8.0**				

[1] RWE Innogy holds a 26.72% stake in the project (total wind park volume in brackets)