2024 Financial Report

WIENER STADTWERKE

Our figures. Your future.

Contents

Wiener Stadtwerke at a glance

Key Figures – Highlights 2024

EUR m	2023	2024	Change in %
Revenue	6,224	**4,973**	-20
Profit for the year	762	**208**	-73
Financial result	103	**210**	104
Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	1,286	**1,347**	5
Capex ratio* in %	21	**27**	+6.4 percentage points
Planned investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from 2025 to 2029	8,821	**9,413**	7
Total assets as at 31 Dec.	18,473	**16,827**	-9
Non-current assets as at 31 Dec.	14,525	**13,953**	-4
Capital and reserves as at 31 Dec.	8,935	**7,970**	-11
Equity ratio as at 31 Dec. in %	48.4	**47.4**	-1 percentage point
Headcount** avg. FTE	16,793	**17,940**	7
Apprentices	484	**563**	16

* Capex ratio = (intangible assets + property, plant and equipment) / revenue x 100.
** Employees at WSTW Group level (consolidated and non-consolidated companies) incl. apprentices.

Net profit for the year

208 EUR m

(-73 %)

Employees

17,940

(+1,147)

Stable equity ratio

47.4 %

(-1 percentage point)

Investments in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

1,347 EUR m

(+5%)

Dear residents of Vienna, dear readers,

2024 was a challenging year. It was a year that clearly demonstrated just how important stable infrastructure and reliable supply are, at the same time encouraging us to continue investing resolutely in the future.

At the Wiener Stadtwerke Group, we are responsible for the things that make Vienna the city it is: quality of life, security and sustainability. In times marked by geopolitical uncertainty, volatile energy prices and growing pressure to change, we once again made an impressive job of showcasing our role as the backbone of the city in 2024. The people who live in our city were again able to count on us to provide essential infrastructure services. But we are committed not just to providing services, but also to ensuring that these services remain affordable for as many people as possible.

Our responsibility right now

In economic terms, the year was dominated by a marked drop in energy market prices, which had a knock-on effect on our revenue. The Group's revenue totalled around EUR 4.97bn, down by 20% year-on-year. The Group's net profit for the year came in at EUR 208m. This development was driven primarily by impairment losses on power plants, increased personnel expenses and higher operating expenses for maintenance and IT expenses. At the same

The Management Board: Peter Weinelt, Monika Unterholzner and Roman Fuchs (from left to right)

time, the positive financial result of EUR 210m shows that we were able to further strengthen our position through our strategic investments.

By taking out a new revolving credit facility (RCF) totalling EUR 2bn, Wiener Stadtwerke was able to take a key step to secure increased liquidity requirements in a volatile energy market environment. This syndicated credit line with a consortium of eight Austrian and international banks ensures that Wien Energie will be able to react efficiently and promptly to changes in the energy markets over the coming years. The Group's good credit rating was also emphasised by the international rating agency Fitch, which confirmed Wiener Stadtwerke's AA rating.

Our vision for the future

We have systematically stepped up our investment activities. At EUR 1.35bn, more funds than ever before have been made available for the environmentally friendly enhancement of our grids, vehicles, power plants and digital systems. 95% of the investments were made in property, plant and equipment, signalling our clear commitment to long-term infrastructure. Projects that are particularly worthy of mention are the further expansion of the U2/U5 underground lines, the decarbonisation of district heating, the systematic expansion of photovoltaic systems, investments in wind power plants, measures to strengthen electricity grids and innovations in the areas of digital city models, electromobility and the circular economy.
These investments are not an end in themselves. They are a key lever that will help us to achieve our ambitious goals: to make Vienna a climate-neutral city offering the very highest quality of life by 2040. Getting there will call not only for technological innovation, but also for social responsibility – for example when it comes to the affordability of energy and mobility or ensuring that transformation processes are socially just.

As a result, particular emphasis was also placed on our employees in 2024. With a workforce of around 18,000, we are one of the largest corporate groups in Austria. The new generation of specialists that we train and support in their career advancement is just as important as the experts who have been synonymous with the quality we have offered for decades. We are systematically expanding our expertise in areas such as digitalisation, AI, electrical engineering, climate protection and accessibility. With programmes on diversity, further training and health, we are strengthening a working environment that offers security and future prospects.

2024 was also the year we celebrated our 75th anniversary as a group. This anniversary was not only an opportunity to look back, but also to take stock and ask ourselves where we stand and how we want to take responsibility in the decades ahead. The public discourse on climate change mitigation, affordable supply and modern urban infrastructure has strengthened our resolve. Our role as Austria's largest municipal infrastructure service provider is more important today than ever before – especially at a time when trust in institutions cannot be taken for granted.

We want to provide Vienna's metropolitan region with innovative, affordable and secure solutions for the mobility and energy transition. This requires a strong foundation, smart decisions and a clear vision. The fact that we have been able to maintain all of this, even in challenging times, is something we owe to everyone who has been involved in the process – in day-to-day operations as well as in strategic decisions, in the little details as well as in large-scale projects.

We would like to thank everyone who makes this possible: our employees, our partners in the City of Vienna, in politics, science and civil society – and last but not least, the people of this city that we work for.

Vienna needs reliability. This was something we were able to demonstrate in 2024. 2025 will show what we can achieve together.

Best regards,

Peter Weinelt
Chief Executive Officer

Monika Unterholzner
Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Roman Fuchs
Deputy Chief Executive Officer

The Management Board: Peter Weinelt, Monika Unterholzner and Roman Fuchs (from left to right)

Peter Weinelt, Chief Executive Officer

Peter Weinelt has been at the helm of Wiener Stadtwerke since 1 January 2024. He heads up the Energy, Energy Grids and HR areas. Peter Weinelt studied energy technology at Vienna University of Technology and started his career at Wienstrom/Wien Energie Stromnetz, where he served as managing director between 2006 and 2012. After holding further positions, including as CEO of Wiener Netze, he moved into Group management as Deputy Chief Executive Officer in 2016.

Monika Unterholzner, Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Monika Unterholzner has been a member of the executive team since 1 January 2024. She is responsible for the Mobility, Funeral Services, Cemeteries, IT, Security and Innovation areas. Monika Unterholzner studied commerce at Vienna University of Economics and Business and started her career at the European Commission. After further positions at the Vienna Business Agency and Hafen Wien, she joined the Wiener Stadtwerke Group in 2013, where she led WIENER LOKALBAHNEN GmbH between 2017 and 2023.

Roman Fuchs, Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Roman Fuchs has been a member of the Management Board since 1 January 2024. He leads the Finance, Real Estate and Legal areas. Roman Fuchs is a business economist. After starting his career at CA-Leasing, he moved to Macquarie Bank Ltd. in London in 2001. In 2009 he joined Wiener Stadtwerke Holding AG, where he took over the management of the Group Finance department in 2014. He led WIPARK Garagen GmbH between 2017 and 2023.

2024 Group Management Report

Standards and directives

All data and bases of calculation in this operating review are in accordance with international accounting standards (the International Financial Reporting Standards, IFRS).
Monetary values are presented in millions of euros (EUR m). Disclosures in millions of euros may be subject to rounding differences.

1 Principles of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group

1.1 Business activities

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group is a modern infrastructure service provider and plays the largest role in terms of climate protection in Vienna and the surrounding area. It is one of Austria's biggest conglomerates and employers, of major significance for the Austrian economy. Its business operations cover the divisions Energy, Energy Grids, Transport, Funeral Services and Cemeteries, and Car Parks. The Energy and Energy Grids divisions are made up of Generation, Distribution and Grid Operation departments which ensure reliable electricity, gas and district heating and cooling supplies. Wiener Stadtwerke services also include public transport (Wiener Linien and Wiener Lokalbahnen), funeral and cemetery management, and car park services (Wipark). These reliable services help to maintain the high quality of life offered in Vienna and this has been confirmed in various studies.

In most cases, Wiener Stadtwerke Group companies must compete in markets that are simultaneously liberalised and regulated. For example, the sales markets of WIEN ENERGIE GmbH and its subsidiary WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG are fully exposed to competition, but Wiener Netze's electricity and gas network tariffs are set by the national regulator, E-Control Austria (ECA).

Energy

As Austria's largest regional energy supplier, Wien Energie supplies some two million people and around 230,000 commercial buildings and industrial plants in and around Vienna with electricity, natural gas, district heating, cooling, and innovative energy services. Wien Energie generates electricity and heat from renewable energy sources, such as solar power, wind power, hydropower and biomass, from energy-from-waste plants, and high-efficiency combined heat and power (CHP) plants. Wien Energie is also active in the telecommunications and electromobility sector, and provides other energy and infrastructure-related services. Wien Energie is wholly owned by WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH. At Wiener Stadtwerke, we actively contribute to shaping the sustainable future of energy through innovation and research.

Energy Grids

WIENER NETZE GmbH is Austria's largest combined system operator. Its grids connect over two million people in Vienna, parts of Lower Austria and Burgenland and supply them with heat, light and energy.

Wiener Netze is responsible for grid strategy and grid planning, and builds, expands and operates Vienna's energy grids. It is also responsible for figures and data, takes care of integrated security management and is organising the transition to smart metering. As a company, Wiener Netze offers a wide range of grid-specific services, including switchgear and transformer maintenance and conducting safety inspections of gas systems. In the event that the electricity, gas or district heating systems do experience disruption, round-the-clock teams are deployed immediately.

Transport

Wiener Linien is Vienna's leading transport operator, and reports directly to the City of Vienna on public transport matters. Besides operating underground, tram and bus lines, it carries out a wide range of traffic management functions including service and interval scheduling, route and stop planning for all transport modes, sales and marketing, and operational control. In addition, it is responsible for providing the infrastructure and vehicle fleets required for services, and for maintaining all systems.

This remit enables the company to provide an integrated public transport network in Vienna, focusing in particular on ensuring the best possible levels of efficiency and leveraging of optimisation potential. At the same time, it is tasked with offering passengers good value for money whilst maintaining and enhancing service quality. In order to develop contemporary, urban mobility for customers as simply as possible, Wiener Linien continues to provide information and coordination services in a wide range of areas and is responsible for planning and continuously expanding the public transport network. Major focus areas for the coming years are the construction of the U2xU5 intersection, the introduction of fully automated underground trains, expanding the tram network and decarbonising the bus fleet.

A mobility app (WienMobil) also offers customers a digital all-in-one mobility solution for urban public transport. In addition, WienMobil stations are gradually being put into operation. Not only do these mobility stations cover various sharing services (e.g. electric cars, electric bikes, cargo bikes), but there are also bicycle storage boxes and electric charging points at Wiener Linien stations and stops.

WIENER LOKALBAHNEN GmbH (WLB) operates the Badner Bahn regional train system between Vienna's State Opera House and Josefsplatz in Baden. This is an important connection for commuters in the southern environs of Vienna. Badner Bahn is integrated into the Verkehrsverbund Ostregion (Eastern Region Transport Association – VOR). The Wiener Lokalbahnen division also provides transport and private travel services for people with restricted mobility through the subsidiary Wiener Lokalbahnen Verkehrsdienste GmbH (WLV). In addition to school days out and regular trips run by the public sector, these services also cover recreational trips commissioned by customers themselves. Furthermore, WLV operates the on-call bus service Rufbus, as well as other bus routes, on behalf of Wiener Linien and is constantly improving its range of services. In order to continuously expand its business areas and maximise potential, WLV also offers delivery and courier services with its minibuses and special fully electric delivery vehicles. In recent years, delivery services and on-demand passenger transport have been added to the core business area of travel services, and synergies within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group have been harnessed. Wiener Lokalbahnen Cargo GmbH (WLC), also a subsidiary of Wiener Lokalbahnen, organises intermodal block train shipments across Europe. It is active as a shunting service provider and operates its own training facility for railway professions at Hafen Wien.

Funeral Services and Cemeteries

BESTATTUNG WIEN GmbH is the largest funeral home in Austria – and in Europe. A traditional company, it has organised more than two million funerals and international repatriations since it was established, with funeral services ranging from intimate services among close family through to large state funerals. Bestattung Wien operates 23 funeral homes in Vienna. The company's specially trained staff provide thorough advice, and arrange customised funeral services in accordance with the wishes of the bereaved. The range of services offered by Bestattung Wien extends from the collection of the deceased, the comprehensive organisation of the funeral and holding the funeral service through to advice on funeral provision. It also offers special services including natural burials, memorial diamonds, traditional horse-drawn hearses, death masks, the lying in state of the deceased in a church and burials at sea.

FRIEDHÖFE WIEN GmbH's business activities are split into the four areas of cemeteries, cemetery gardening, the stonemasonry workshop at Vienna's Central Cemetery and the crematorium at the Feuerhalle Simmering cemetery. In the cemeteries division, grave usage rights are offered for various types of burial plots (coffin and urn plots). To enable us to keep in step with the trend of urn burial and natural burial, various common graves are also offered (tree plots, lawn plots, shrub plots, urn garden plots, forest burial, family and friendship trees, rainwater urns, and Vienna natural graves), as well as urn plots for joint human–animal burials. Our cemetery gardening services include grave maintenance, grave decoration and floristry products (flowers for funerals and special occasions). The stonemasonry workshop carries out extensive activities in connection with the construction and maintenance of grave plots. The crematorium performs cremations on behalf of funeral homes and hospitals, and as part of body donation programmes.

Car Parks

WIPARK Garagen GmbH is tasked with operating and managing multi-storey and open-air car parks of all kinds, as well as planning and running projects related to parking space management and the construction of multi-storey car parks. Wipark does not maintain any branches other than the car park locations.

1.2 Corporate strategy

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group is a cornerstone of the Viennese economy, and an attractive employer for a workforce of about 18,000. The company makes a significant contribution to the economic development of Vienna and helps to safeguard the city's world-renowned high quality of life. Wiener Stadtwerke carries out its responsibilities as a corporate citizen with a focus on economic effectiveness and operational efficiency. Only a financially sound business can deliver energy supply security, provide the people of Vienna with sustainable, high-quality products and services, and make far-sighted investments in future-proof infrastructure.

As a diversified group, Wiener Stadtwerke is in part subject to highly challenging legal and trading environments. Because of this, it manages its subsidiaries according to targets and performance indicators that are tailored to each individual operation.

To help meet these requirements, long-term financial stability and support for Vienna becoming a smart climate city are enshrined in the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's corporate strategy as central goals. Meeting these goals will both lay the groundwork for essential investments in energy, energy grids, transport, IT, car parks, and funeral services and cemeteries, and play a major part in increasing the – already outstanding – quality of life in Vienna. In particular, Wiener Stadtwerke will seek to implement the City of Vienna's Smart Climate City strategy by taking action to upgrade urban infrastructure, combat climate change and promote innovation.

Wiener Stadtwerke sees itself as a corporate group focused on climate protection and wants to increasingly express this to internal and external stakeholders. With this in mind, the Group's strategy is always being updated with a clear focus on climate protection. Together, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group is careful in what it does and galvanises climate protection efforts through sustainable products and services. Here, too, the customers' needs are at the heart of all of our efforts. The Wiener Stadtwerke businesses are all geared to the Group's common aim of acting as a one-stop provider of infrastructure services in the Vienna metropolitan region. This role as a central point of contact and single-source service provider in the greater Vienna area is being reinforced by closer cooperation and leveraging synergies within the Group, optimisation of internal processes and efficiency, and efforts to embed a performance-driven ethos in the corporate and leadership culture.

The reorganisation of WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH led to the development of a new vision and mission in 2024. This involved designing a new strategy process with a 10-year time horizon for the entire Wiener Stadtwerke Group, which will be introduced in 2025.

1.3 Development of the economic environment

1.3.1 Economic environment

The Austrian economic slump is proving to be more pronounced and prolonged than expected. The growth prospects for 2024 and 2025 were revised downwards time and again over the past year, including in the most recent December forecast. Structural challenges are weighing on the growth outlook. According to the Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) and Institute for Advanced Studies (IHS), domestic economic output fell by 0.9% in 2024, making Austria one of the countries at the bottom of the EU table in terms of growth. The 2024 recession hit goods manufacturing, construction and retail particularly hard, with output down by 4.5%, 3.6% and 2.0% respectively. The current industrial recession is the second-longest crisis in the last 20 years. Some service sectors fared better in 2024, with financial and insurance services growing by 6.1% in 2024.[1]

One important trigger of the disappointing economic development in Austria was above-average inflation, which drove wages up without a corresponding increase in productivity. The unfavourable trend in productivity, unit labour costs and energy prices compared to Austria's international competitors continues to weigh on the export business and the profitability of Austrian companies. Together with the process of far-reaching structural transformation in the automotive industry, these factors are contributing to investments either being put on the back burner or being shifted abroad.[2]

While economic indicators currently suggest that the trend is bottoming out, they are not signalling any imminent upturn. Accordingly, only a weak recovery in real GDP of 0.8% is on the cards for 2025. A stronger cyclical recovery is not expected to emerge until 2026 and 2027.[3]

Exports and consumption are expected to deliver a slight boost to growth in 2025, while investment activity will fall for the third year in a row. According to WIFO, the construction industry stimulus package and the expiry of the KIM regulation (Kreditinstitute-Immobilienfinanzierungsmaßnahmen-Verordnung), which limits systemic risk in debt-based financing of residential real estate at credit institutions, will provide some stimulus for construction investment in 2025 (WIFO: +0.5%), while IHS expects to see a slight decline in construction investment in 2025 (-0.5%).[4]

Developments on the labour market in the past year mirror the economy slump. According to the IHS Winter Forecast of the Austrian Economy 2024–2026, employment has largely stagnated, albeit with major differences from sector to sector. Whereas industry and construction reported significant job losses, employment in the service sector increased thanks to brisk demand in the public sector. In the current recession, the slow increase in the labour supply due to demographic factors is also preventing a rapid rise in unemployment. Against the backdrop of demographic factors, the long-term trend towards working fewer hours is considered a problematic development. According to national accounts data, the volume of work is currently 4.3% below the pre-crisis level.[5]

Unemployment nevertheless increased significantly. According to the national calculation method, the average unemployment rate for 2024 came in at 7.0%, a good 0.5 percentage points higher than in the previous year.[6]

In its current inflation forecast, the Austrian central bank, the OeNB, predicts that the HICP inflation rate dropped back from 7.7% in 2023 to 2.9% in 2024. In the last third of 2024, the inflation rate had already returned to the ECB's target of 2.0%.

The decline in the inflation rate in 2024 is attributable to all main components of the HICP. Prices for energy products actually fell in the second half of the year, with inflation rates in other categories declining significantly. The inflation rate for industrial goods excluding energy is now below the long-term average of 0.5%.

Services inflation has also fallen by almost 2 percentage points to 4.9% since January 2024, but has consistently been more than twice as high as headline inflation. The dynamic development in labour costs in the service sector is preventing a more pronounced decline in the inflation rate.[7]

1 https://www.wko.at/statistik/prognose/text-PDF.pdf?_gl=1*8yarh9*_ga*MTUyMjc0MTg0Mi4xNjc0NTc3MTU5*_ga_4YHGVSN5S4*MTY3NDU3NzE1OC4xLjEuMTY3NDU3NzE2MS41Ny4wLjA – accessed 16 January 2025.
2 Strukturprobleme bremsen Österreichs Wachstum (Structural problems slam the brakes on Austria's growth) – accessed 16 January 2025
3 https://www.oenb.at/en/Publications/Economics/reports/2024/report-2024-22-outlook/html-version.html, Economic outlook for Austria for 2024 to 2027 (December 2024) (PDF) – accessed 16 January 2025
4 https://www.wko.at/statistik/prognose/text-PDF.pdf?_gl=1*8yarh9*_ga*MTUyMjc0MTg0Mi4xNjc0NTc3MTU5*_ga_4YHGVSN5S4*MTY3NDU3NzE1OC4xLjEuMTY3NDU3NzE2MS41Ny4wLjA – accessed 16 January 2025.
5 https://www.ihs.ac.at/fileadmin/public/2016_Files/Documents/2024/Winterprognose/IHS_Konjunkturprognose_2024_12_Winter.pdf - accessed 18 February 2025
6 https://www.wifo.ac.at/wp-content/uploads/upload-2441/kp_2024_04.pdf - accessed 16 January 2025
7 https://www.oenb.at/en/Publications/Economics/reports/2024/report-2024-22-outlook/html-version.html, Economic outlook for Austria for 2024 to 2027 (December 2024) (PDF) – accessed 16 January 2025

The major central banks in the world's industrialised countries recently lowered their key interest rates. The interest rate corridor in the US is now 4.50% to 4.75%, the bank rate in the UK is 4.75% and the deposit rate in the euro area is 3%. This means that, while monetary policy is already less restrictive, it is still putting a damper on the economy and price increases. As a result, further key rate cuts are expected on the financial markets, meaning that the yield curves are partially inverted. [8]

The currently uncertain economic backdrop and ambitious climate and energy targets all pose tough tests for Wiener Stadtwerke. These challenges can be overcome by working relentlessly to develop innovative new services and products, providing optimum care for existing customers, and constantly boosting efficiency.

1.3.2 Legal environment

Legal backdrop
The Legal and Contract Award department coordinates a Group-wide network for legal matters, which ensures that the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's high legal standards are met.

In order to successfully address the ever-changing legal environment, the relevant legal departments regularly evaluate and offer their insights into draft bills and ordinances, provide their legal expertise to the Group and address legal queries concerning the Wiener Stadtwerke Group. Employees in the Legal department apply their knowledge to advise other departments across all areas of the company and support them in fulfilling their duties.

In addition to normal business operations, the legal issues associated with price adjustment clauses were addressed in depth in the 2024 financial year, as there is legal uncertainty across the industry as to how price adjustments can be implemented in a legally compliant manner due to the existing statutory provisions set out in the Electricity Act (ElWOG), Consumer Protection Act (KSchG) and the Civil Code of Austria (ABGB), and their interpretation by the courts.

Data privacy
Data privacy is an important topic for Wiener Stadtwerke. The Group directive for the data protection organisation establish the principles for processing personal data within the Group. The processing of data will be supplemented by a process for data breaches relevant to the Group. Data protection topics that affect several Group companies will be coordinated regularly by the data protection officers within the Group companies. New IT systems will be checked for compliance with data protection legislation before they are rolled out. Mandatory data protection training is carried out once per year for all employees.

The deletion policy for Group-wide applications is still being aligned and implemented within the Group on an ongoing basis. The Group-wide statement on the topic of generative AI was elaborated further, corresponding use cases were developed and the requirements resulting from the Austrian AI Act were evaluated. A standardised, structured process has been established for the future introduction of new applications.

1.3.3 Industry-specific environment

Energy

In 2024, the energy policy and economic environment in Europe and Austria was once again dominated by the issues of sustainability, climate protection and consumer protection. The European Commission launched initiatives for green gas and hydrogen and for the implementation of packages that have already been adopted (Green Deal, Fit for 55). On a national level, key legislative initiatives for the energy industry (Renewable Gas Act – EGG, overall reform of the Electricity Industry Act – ElWG, fair overall regulatory framework for price changes for companies and customers) once again failed to get off the ground. Strategies and action to promote renewable energies and climate protection at national level are likely to face new challenges.

8 https://www.wifo.ac.at/wp-content/uploads/upload-2441/kp_2024_04.pdf - accessed 16 January 2025

EU energy and climate policy

Draghi report: Energy supply and competitiveness

With the Draghi Report,[9,10] work on which began in 2023 and which was published in September 2024, Europe's competitiveness returned to centre stage. It emphasises energy supply as a decisive factor for the EU's competitive standing and calls for massive investment in renewable energies, energy efficiency and infrastructure. For the first time, the European Commission is advocating for capacity markets to play a strong role in ensuring stable electricity supply in Europe. The new European Commission, which has been in office since autumn 2024, is expected to incorporate large parts of the Draghi report into its work and focus on sustainability, competitiveness and the implementation of the agreed climate targets.

EU electricity market design reform

The reform of the Internal Electricity Market Directive[11] and the associated Internal Electricity Market Regulation,[12] promulgated on 16 June 2024, is designed to modernise the European electricity sector in line with the "Fit for 55" package and the European Green Deal in view of the Ukraine war and the energy crisis. The reform not only prioritises security of supply, but also focuses on flexibility, consumer protection and grid resilience. Key aspects include the greater integration of renewable energies and the promotion of long-term electricity contracts such as contracts for difference and power purchase agreements (PPAs) in a quest to ensure stable prices and investment security. In addition, the market is to be made more flexible by expanding energy storage facilities and cross-border grid capacities. Consumers will be protected by enhanced rights including price guarantees, rights of intervention in favour of vulnerable customers and greater transparency. Other objectives include market modernisation (with a focus on intraday markets and futures markets) and support mechanisms, security of supply, ways to strengthen the secondary market and the possible introduction of regional virtual hubs. The majority of the national implementation measures still required should be adopted by the end of 2025.

Decarbonisation of the gas and hydrogen markets: The hydrogen and gas decarbonisation package

At the end of December 2023, the EU member states came to an agreement on a revision of the EU Gas Market Directive and the EU Gas Market Regulation, known as the hydrogen and gas decarbonisation package, as part of the overarching "Fit for 55" package. Taking this as a basis, the EU Directive on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen[13] and the EU Regulation on the internal markets[14] for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen were published on 15 July 2024. The Directive has to be transposed into national law within two years of its entry into force, i.e. by 5 August 2026.

The idea is that a uniform regulatory framework for the construction and conversion of hydrogen infrastructure will facilitate the decarbonisation of the gas and hydrogen markets. The focus is on the ramp-up and promotion of renewable gases such as biogas and hydrogen. The agreement sets standards for guarantees of origin, market integration and infrastructure. One central element of the package is the implementation of integrated network planning for natural gas and hydrogen to create a European network for the distribution of green hydrogen. The option of refusing gas connections and decommissioning gas networks is a key tool for phasing out fossil gas supplies. This decommissioning will be based on municipal heating and network development plans. Technical adjustments and costs, especially for existing gas network operators, remain challenging. The EU Regulation on the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen consolidates the mechanism for joint gas purchasing at EU level, which was originally introduced temporarily as an emergency instrument in December 2022. Participation by the individual member states is, however, voluntary. A similar mechanism for the joint purchase of hydrogen is to be created as part of the European Hydrogen Bank.

9 European Commission, The future of European competitiveness, Part A, A competitiveness strategy for Europe, September 2024.
10 European Commission, The future of European competitiveness Part B, In-depth analysis and recommendations, September 2024.
11 DIRECTIVE (EU) 2024/1711 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 amending Directives (EU) 2018/2001 and (EU) 2019/944 as regards improving the Union's electricity market design, OJ L, 26.6.2024.
12 REGULATION (EU) 2024/1747 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 amending Regulations (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2019/943 as regards improving the Union's electricity market design, OJ L, 26.6.2024.
13 DIRECTIVE (EU) 2024/1788 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 on common rules for the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Directive (EU) 2023/1791 and repealing Directive 2009/73/EC, OJ L, 15.7.2024.
14 REGULATION (EU) 2024/1789 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 on the internal markets for renewable gas, natural gas and hydrogen, amending Regulations (EU) No 1227/2011, (EU) 2017/1938, (EU) 2019/942 and (EU) 2022/869 and Decision (EU) 2017/684 and repealing Regulation (EC) No 715/2009 (recast), OJ L, 15.7.2024.

EU Buildings Directive

The adoption of the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive (EPBD)[15] is geared towards making the building sector climate-neutral by 2050. While renovation work and heating conversion measures are to follow minimum standards for overall energy efficiency, new buildings will have to comply with the zero-emission building standard from 2028. Member states must demonstrate in renovation pathways how they intend to achieve the transformation of the building sector and drive forward the renovation of buildings with the poorest energy performance. At the same time, the EU Energy Performance of Buildings Directive and, in particular, the EU Energy Efficiency Directive[16] provide for measures to combat energy poverty in order to mitigate the social consequences of renovation costs.

Alignment with EU Taxonomy and CSRD

One of the core elements of the European Green Deal is the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD), which ensures that non-financial corporate performance is reported in a transparent way. On 26 February 2025, the European Commission published a press release on the draft Omnibus package, which is intended to provide far-reaching simplification in the field of sustainability reporting. If the other responsible EU institutions approve this proposal, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group will not have to apply the CSRD as a mandatory requirement until the 2027 financial year.

A comprehensive, Group-wide ESG programme was launched at an early stage in order to ensure compliance with the requirements of the Directive and other EU regulations when they come into force – at the latest. The project, which ran for four years, involved an intensive examination of the issues that are important for the stakeholders and the Group, the creation of structures and responsibilities with a focus on ESG, greenhouse gas accounting, climate risk analysis, and the taxonomy eligibility of the Group's key economic activities. In the years to come, the consistent examination of responsible corporate governance and its many facets will sustainably transform the corporate structures and processes of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group. These will set the course for a Wiener Stadtwerke Group that will continue to be successful into the future.

EU Supply Chain Act

The entry into force of the Corporate Sustainability Due Diligence Directive (CSDDD; "EU Supply Chain Act")[17] on 25 July 2024 established uniform obligations for sustainable EU corporate law. One of the aims of this Directive is to ensure high environmental protection standards in supply chains. The CSDDD obliges companies to avoid, mitigate or eliminate adverse impacts on human rights and the environment in their value chain. The new regulations are designed to contribute to achieving the objectives of the Green Deal and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals. The first application of the CSDDD was originally planned for large businesses from 2027. The Omnibus package provides for a postponement of one year, meaning that the regulations will not apply until 2028. This gives companies more time to prepare for the new requirements.

Further milestones

The amended guidelines for acceleration areas[18] define priorities for renewable energies in the EU. Furthermore, the European Industrial Carbon Management Strategy[19] and the Net Zero Industry Act[20] set new standards for sustainable industrial processes.

15 DIRECTIVE (EU) 2024/1275 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 24 April 2024 on the energy performance of buildings, OJ L, 8.5.2024.
16 DIRECTIVE (EU) 2023/1791 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 September 2023 on energy efficiency and amending Regulation (EU) 2023/955 (recast), OJ L 231 p. 1, 20.9.2023.
17 DIRECTIVE (EU) 2024/1760 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 on corporate sustainability due diligence and amending Directive (EU) 2019/1937 and Regulation (EU) 2023/2859, OJ L, 5.7.2024.
18 REGULATION (EU) 2024/223 OF THE COUNCIL of 22 December 2023 amending Regulation (EU) 2022/2577 laying down a framework to accelerate the deployment of renewable energy, OJ L, 10.1.2024.
19 COMMUNICATION FROM THE COMMISSION TO THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT, THE COUNCIL, THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COMMITTEE AND THE COMMITTEE OF THE REGIONS Towards an ambitious Industrial Carbon Management for the EU, COM (2024) 62 final.
20 REGULATION (EU) 2024/1735 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 on establishing a framework of measures for strengthening Europe's net-zero technology manufacturing ecosystem and amending Regulation (EU) 2018/1724, OJ L, 28.6.2024.

Austrian energy and climate policy
At national level, items on the agenda include the implementation of numerous directives adopted at EU level and the adoption of overdue legislation. These challenges will have to be mastered by the new Austrian government. It remains to be seen what exact form they will take.

Renewable Gases Act, Renewable Energies Expansion Acceleration Act, Renewable Heat Act
While the proposed legislation was discussed at length in 2024, no parliamentary agreement could be reached. The Renewable Heat Act,[21] which was passed at the end of December 2023, was promulgated on 28 February 2024.

Electricity Industry Act (ElWG)
An overall reform of the existing Electricity Act (ElWOG) in the form of a new Electricity Industry Act (ElWG) should have made the Austrian electricity market "fit for the energy revolution". It also focused on strengthening customer rights, transparency and information obligations. Alongside useful innovations, however, key issues remained unresolved in the draft. It remains to be seen whether and in what form the existing draft for an Electricity Industry Act will be taken up.

Overall regulatory framework for price adjustments for energy supplies
The Russian war of aggression against Ukraine triggered market distortions and more pronounced increases and fluctuations in energy prices. This created challenges for energy supply contracts in terms of price adjustment and structure – also against the backdrop of the regulatory framework, including the Austrian Consumer Protection Act. In order to be able to guarantee end customers, especially consumers, stable and affordable energy prices and security of supply in the long term, a suitable statutory framework for the appropriate and legally secure structuring of price adjustments, and regarding how to handle these in long-term contracts for energy, is required in the interests of energy suppliers and customers alike.

Extension of strategic gas reserve, security of supply policies
In light of the potential implications of the gas transit agreement between Russia and Ukraine, which expired on 31 December 2024, the Austrian National Council passed legislative amendments[22] in June 2024 to extend the strategic gas reserve until 2027. Large gas suppliers are also to be obliged to draw up security of supply policies.

Crisis Effects Act and reversal of the burden of proof
In June 2024, a federal act was passed to alleviate crisis effects and improve market conditions in the event of market-dominating energy providers.[23] The law applies for a period limited until 31 December 2027 and is intended to create greater transparency with regard to market-dominating energy providers. It also establishes the principle of reversing the burden of proof to the detriment of energy providers.

Hydrogen Funding Act, integrated Austrian Network Development Plan
The Act on the Funding of Hydrogen Projects was promulgated in July 2024.[24] It creates the basis for a sustainable hydrogen economy in Austria. The integrated Austrian network development plan[25] was presented back in April 2024. As a strategic planning tool, the plan is to be used to determine the infrastructure requirements of the future energy system and develop necessary measures for both electricity grids and gas networks.

Austrian Carbon Management Strategy
As it will be necessary, despite every effort, to deal with residual emissions that are difficult or impossible to avoid – known as "hard to abate" emissions – in the future, the Austrian Carbon Management Strategy was adopted at the beginning of summer 2024, following in the footsteps of the European Industrial Carbon Management Strategy.[26] The strategy's main recommendation is to lift the ban on carbon storage in Austria and to create a legal framework for CO_2 capture, transportation and storage.

21 Federal Act on Renewable Heat Supply in New Buildings (Renewable Heat Act – EWG), FLG I 2024/8.
22 Amendment of the Gas Act 2011, the Gas Diversification Act 2022 and the Energy Management Act 2012, FLG I 2024/74 of 5 July 2024.
23 Federal Act to alleviate crisis effects and improve market conditions in the event of market-dominating energy providers, FLG I 2024/73 of 5 July 2024.
24 Federal Act on the Funding of the Production of Renewable Hydrogen of Non-Biogenic Origin (*Bundesgesetz über die Förderung der Erzeugung von erneuerbarem Wasserstoff nicht biogenen Ursprungs*) and Federal Act on the Establishment of Pre-Existing Environmental Burdens (*Bundesgesetz zur Begründung von Vorbelastungen*), FLG I 2024/69, 4.7.2024.
25 https://www.bmk.gv.at/themen/energie/energieversorgung/netzinfrastrukturplan.html - accessed 16 January 2025
26 https://www.bmf.gv.at/themen/klimapolitik/carbon_management.html - accessed 16 January 2025
27 https://www.wien.gv.at/recht/landesrecht-wien/begutachtung/pdf/2024014.pdf - accessed 16 January 2025

Vienna Climate Act (draft)

The Vienna Climate Act (draft)[27] is intended to firmly establish the goal of climate neutrality and climate-neutral administration by 2040. The City of Vienna intends to use this Act to make a contribution to climate protection and at the same time bundle measures to address the impacts of climate change. Strengthening the circular economy is another firm feature of the objectives.

Vienna Heating Plan 2040

The Vienna Heating Plan 2040[28] sets priorities for switching to renewable energies in the district heating sector. It shows which alternative heat supply is best suited and available regionally for buildings that are currently still heated with oil or gas. This allows targeted information to be provided to building owners and residents.

Weather conditions[29]

According to GeoSphere Austria's preliminary climate report, 2024 was by far the warmest year in its 257-year record. In many respects, the temperature trend has surpassed anything ever seen before. Extremely high global temperatures resulted in conditions that were far too warm throughout the country. Weather conditions bringing cold air masses were underrepresented. New record average annual temperatures were set at almost all measuring stations in the country. Looking at the area average (HISTALP Lowland), this results in a deviation from the 1991–2020 climate average of +1.8°C and from the 1961–1990 average of +3.1°C. It was also the warmest year in the country's summit regions. The anomalies compared with the two climate averages in these regions are +1.8°C and +3.0°C respectively. This means that 2024 was 0.6°C warmer than the warmest year to date, 2023 (or 2022 in the mountains). The Central Vienna weather station even set a new station record with 52 heatwave days – the old record from 2015 was 46 days. The amount of precipitation averaged over the entire territory of Austria in 2024 was 8% above average, making it one of the 30 years with the most precipitation in the 167-year precipitation measurement series. This is largely due to an extremely rainy September, which brought devastating floods to the eastern half of Austria in particular. With an average anomaly of -3%, 2024 had roughly the same low level of sunshine as 2023. The deviations were not, however, distributed evenly across Austria. The south-west, particularly in East Tyrol and Upper Carinthia as well as in North Tyrol along the main Alpine ridge, was particularly low on sunshine, with deficits of 10% to 20% compared to the 1991–2020 average. In Vorarlberg, in the rest of North Tyrol, in Lower Carinthia, in Lungau and in Styria along the lower Tauern mountains, as well as in Flachgau and parts of the Innviertel region, the anomalies came in between -5% and 10%. In most other parts of the country, solar radiation was in line with the average (deviation of +/-5%). In the southern Vienna Basin and northern Burgenland, the sun shone 5% to 9% longer than the long-term average. During the reporting period, total heating degrees – the metric normally used in the energy sector for temperature-driven energy demand – in Wien Energie's supply area were 16.1% below the average for the past 30 years.

28 https://www.wien.gv.at/pdf/ma20/wwp-a3-web-l11.pdf - accessed 16 January 2025
29 GeoSphere Austria (formerly ZAMG), *Wärmstes Jahr der Messgeschichte* (Warmest year since records began), 19 December 2024, www.zamg.ac.at/cms/de/klima/news/waermstes-jahr-der-messgeschichte-2, accessed on 20 January 2025.

Price movements

Crude oil price movements

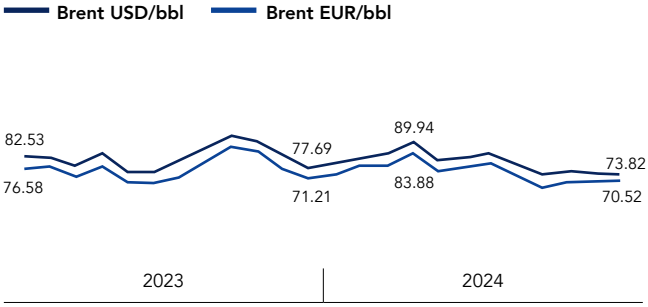
While the oil market was relatively stable at the beginning of 2023, it became more volatile as the year progressed. Geopolitical tension and economic uncertainties left their mark on price trends. The production cuts announced by OPEC+ in April 2023 had no significant impact on prices to begin with, as concerns about a recession put a damper on demand. It was not until the third quarter of 2023 that oil prices began to trend upwards, bolstered by export cuts by Saudi Arabia and Russia. In September, a tight supply situation in the US triggered further price increases. Demand remained extremely uncertain due to the economic situation in China and the fight against inflation in the US, which also contributed to the price increase. After that, the situation gradually eased.

2024 started with climbing oil prices triggered by the Middle East conflict. The summer, however, saw that trend move in the opposite direction: despite seasonal increases in demand, weak economic data from China put pressure on oil prices. Concerns about the Chinese economy and signs of an economic slump in the US and Europe increased the downward pressure, pushing crude oil prices down significantly in July. Nevertheless, prices did not fall drastically, because global oil remained in short supply and the Middle East conflict continued to have an impact – albeit without any direct link to oil supply. Starting in October 2024, oil prices levelled off at a relatively stable level. Overall, oil prices in 2024 remained dominated by geopolitical tension, economic uncertainty and the global demand situation.

Natural gas price movements (EUR ct/kWh)

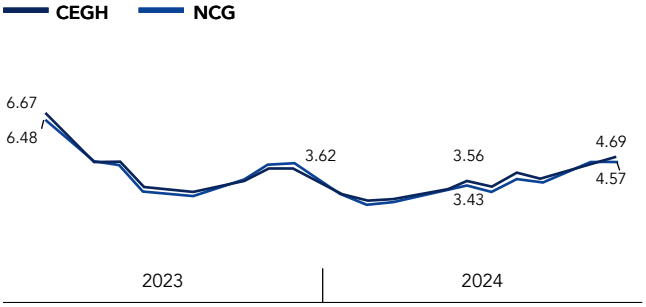
At the beginning of 2023, the downward trend in gas prices continued, supported by factors such as high wind power production, ongoing LNG deliveries and well-filled gas storage facilities, which had a stabilising effect on prices. Prices remained relatively constant over the course of the year, as stable gas supplies and high storage levels in Europe cushioned the blow of price fluctuations triggered by mounting competition between Europe and Asia. Another significant influencing factor was the mild winter, which reduced energy consumption for heating in a large number of countries, as well as the long summer of 2024, which made it possible to store gas over a longer period of time. At the end of September 2024, European gas storage facilities were already over 95% full, which provided a further buffer for potential supply bottlenecks. The combination of stable gas storage facilities and the global market adjustment hindered any more major price fluctuations. Gas prices rose slightly in the fourth quarter of 2024, favoured by higher demand in Asia, among other factors. In spite of these developments, the stable gas storage facilities in Europe and sustained subdued industrial demand prevented more pronounced price fluctuations. All in all, gas prices remained at a relatively stable level in 2024.

Oil price development:



Source: Thomson Reuters (ICE monthly average)

Gas price development:



Source: Thomson Reuters (EEX NCG) and Wien Energie Energiewirtschaft

Electricity price movements (EUR/MWh)

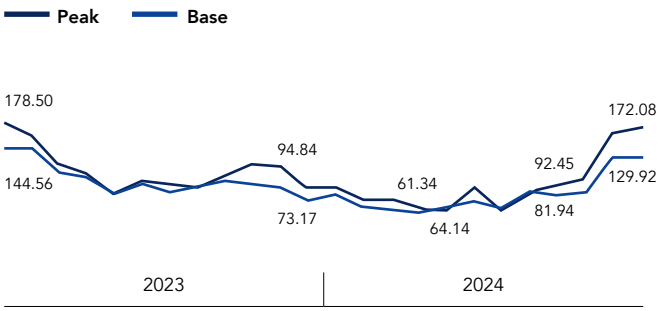
At the beginning of 2023, the situation on the European electricity markets eased noticeably after reaching historic highs in 2022. Initially, the ongoing downward trend in electricity prices was due primarily to mild temperatures and high wind power production. There were short-term price increases in the first half of the year due to colder temperatures and mounting competition for LNG with Asia, although these proved to be only temporary. Overall, factors such as falling coal, gas and CO_2 prices, coupled with persistently mild weather, had a stabilising effect on electricity prices. This meant that prices were generally stable in 2023, partly because there was no significant change in the availability of European power plants.

In 2024, price consolidation continued at a relatively low level. Slight price increases were due to higher costs for emissions allowances and occasional declines in the production of renewable energies. Prices rose significantly again in autumn 2024 due to rising demand during the heating season, higher fuel costs and reduced feed-in from renewable sources. Despite these developments, annual prices remained moderate by historical standards, supported by well-filled gas storage facilities and a base load supply that was stable overall.

Price movements of CO_2 emissions allowances (Emission Certificate Act, EZG 2011 in EUR/t)

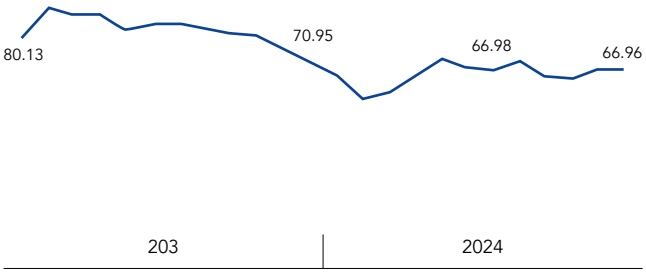
At the beginning of 2023, the price of CO_2 emissions allowance followed a volatile trajectory shaped by macroeconomic and political factors. After a phase of relatively stable prices at the beginning of the year, influenced by the tense situation on the energy markets and the reform of the EU Emissions Trading System, a downward trend set in over the course of 2023 and into 2024. Mild winter temperatures and the growing share of renewable energies in electricity production put a damper on demand for emissions allowances. The downward trend continued until 2024, exacerbated by a slowdown in energy-intensive industrial production in the EU. At the same time, higher levels of energy efficiency and the use of alternative energy sources ensured that the demand for CO_2 emissions allowances continued to fall. The market stabilised from the spring onwards. This recovery was fuelled by political debate surrounding the possible tightening of climate targets and measures such as limiting emissions allowances. Due to cooler autumn temperatures and the resulting increase in energy consumption, prices also stabilised towards the end of the year.

Electricity price development:



Source: Base/Peak (EEX market price monthly average)

CO_2 emissions allowances:



Source: Thomson Reuters (ICE monthly average)

Energy Grids

Grid loss charge
In connection with the increased costs for the sourcing of grid losses, just before the end of 2022 support from federal funds was decided on for the first half of 2023. This was increased significantly in January 2023 and ultimately extended to the whole of 2023. These funds directly support the purchase of grid losses and thus reduce the expenses for the grid operators. As a result, Energy Control Austria (ECA) had to reissue the grid operators' cost notices and amend the Systemnutzungsentgelte-Verordnung (System Charges Ordinance). This has also been done with support from federal funds taken into account, which is why only lower network loss costs are charged to customers from 1 March 2023.

However, for the time being, Austrian Power Grid (APG) continued to procure and charge for the costs without taking the support into account, as the Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology (BMK) and the Federal Ministry of Finance (BMF) have been asked to conclude individual contracts with all of Austria's network operators for the payment of funds. These contracts were available in October 2023 and were quickly concluded by network operators. As a result, the resulting differences were compensated, without taking into account financing costs arising from the delayed payment of the subsidies. The financing costs incurred in the meantime – around EUR 870,000 for Wiener Netze alone – were not, however, recognised as network costs by the national regulator ECA as part of its cost audit of all distribution system operators concerned. This prompted Wiener Netze and other distribution system operators to contest their respective cost notices in this regard.

Electricity Industry Act (ElWG)
The electricity market has changed significantly since the adoption of the third internal energy market package in 2009 and the subsequently enacted ElWOG 2010. As the energy system continues to decarbonise and new technologies are developed, a process of further decentralising energy production is taking place, creating new market players. Implementing Directive (EU) 2019/944, a new Electricity Industry Act (ElWG) will aim to strengthen the rights of consumers and promote their active participation in the energy market. The possibility already created as part of the Erneuerbaren-Ausbau-Gesetzespaket (Renewable Energy Expansion Act Package) to generate energy in energy communities on a decentralised basis, and to consume this energy or to sell it, is being extended by the introduction of the "self-service provider", which can also sell self-generated electricity from renewable sources to end customers via peer-to-peer contracts. Supply contracts with dynamic electricity tariffs are also intended to promote active participation in the electricity market by adapting consumption to market signals.

Parts of Directive (EU) 2019/944 have already been implemented with the Renewable Energy Expansion Act Package. The Electricity Industry Act, which is currently in the legislative process, includes the legal measures required to fully implement Directive (EU) 2019/944 and to adapt national electricity legislation to reflect developments in EU law. In addition, existing legal ambiguities are to be eliminated and harmonised regulations put in place by avoiding, to the greatest possible, two-tier implementation via basic and implementing legislation – according to an excerpt from the explanatory information on the legislative package for the Electricity Industry Act. Other key changes envisaged in this legislative package relate to the statutory implementation deadlines for the establishment of network connections and the planned switch to standardised monthly billing in the electricity sector. The package was submitted for appraisal at the beginning of 2024, but was not adopted during the legislative period – despite the existing delay in implementing the EU Directive from 2019.

Fluorinated Gas Regulation
Regulation (EU) 2024/573 on fluorinated greenhouse gases entered into force on 11 March 2024. It aims to gradually reduce emissions of fluorinated greenhouse gases in industry to zero. The Regulation affects refrigeration and air conditioning systems, heat pumps and switchgear.

Wiener Netze is affected with regard to the substations, as high and extra-high voltage switchgear have been gas-insulated for decades, or for several years in the case of medium-voltage switchgear. A complete ban on the commissioning of medium-voltage switchgear using fluorinated gases (F-gases) will be gradually introduced by 2030, and a ban on high-voltage switchgear of this kind will be introduced by 2032.

Network access fee for renewable generation plants
The 2021 Renewable Energy Expansion Act Package introduced flat rates in euros per kW of plant size in the Electricity Act, which were to be charged as network access fees when connecting renewable generation plants. In agreement with E-Control Austria (ECA), Austrian distribution system operators then charged these flat rates in all instances in which renewable generation plants were connected to the grid. This also applied in cases where existing connection systems (e.g. consumption installations) were already in place.

The billing of pre-existing connections was then contested by system constructors in several test cases against various distribution system operators, with the first ruling by the Austrian Supreme Court of Justice being made in a case brought by Vienna Airport against Wiener Netze. The Supreme Court ruled that no flat-rate network access fee could be charged if "an electricity generation plant which is covered by the existing line capacity of the network connection is connected to an existing network connection point (note: which has already been paid for by the network user in the past as part of the network access fee) of a network user [...]."

As a result, all Austrian distribution system operators – including Wiener Netze – have repaid the network access fees charged since 2021 in cases where these conditions were met.

European Methane Emissions Regulation
REGULATION (EU) 2024/1787 OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 13 June 2024 on the reduction of methane emissions in the energy sector and amending Regulation (EU) 2019/94 entered into force on 5 August 2024. It is part of the EU's "Fit for 55" package, which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in the EU by at least 55% by 2030. The Regulation applies directly in the member states and does not require separate statutory implementation. It requires operators of fossil energy infrastructure to measure methane emissions on a regular basis, eliminate any leaks swiftly, and reduce gas venting and flaring. The first report has to be submitted to the competent authority, which had not yet been defined by the end of 2024, by 4 August 2025. Wiener Netze had already made intensive preparations before the EU Regulation came into force. All gas pressure regulation stations and core zones have been checked in the last 24 months. Inspection work on the 4,629 km long gas network has also started and is scheduled to be completed by July 2025.

Transport

At EU level, 2024 was marked above all by the elections for the European Parliament. Wiener Linien has worked with the Wiener Stadtwerke office in Brussels and the International Association of Public Transport UITP[30] to identify the most important issues for the new legislative period. These mainly include expanding the definition of public transport with regard to the last mile as well as the increasing financial investment in existing public transport infrastructure and eliminating unequal treatment with regard to data sharing.[31] Other relevant topics included digitalisation, energy and financing.

On 1 August 2024, the EU AI[32] Act came into force, a groundbreaking initiative to promote safe and trustworthy AI in the EU. AI is categorised based on its potential to cause harm to society. The higher the risk, the more stringent the rules. Wiener Linien is currently evaluating individual AI applications based on the AI Act.

The European Commission also focused on multimodal travel (travelling by more than one mode of transport, e.g. air and rail), presenting a draft on the enforcement of multimodal passenger rights. Wiener Linien, together with Wiener Stadtwerke and the UITP, continued to advocate for the exclusion of urban transport from the scheme. Its application is considered inappropriate for urban transport (e.g. obligation to reimburse the total amount of the multimodal ticket and to pay compensation if the passenger misses one or more connections) and would create an unnecessary additional burden.

The Social Climate Fund (SCF) has created a new funding opportunity for those groups within the population that are affected the most by the extension of the emissions trading system to buildings and road transport within the EU. The definition of transport poverty[33] is the centrepiece of the SCF. For Wiener Linien, it is essential that the definition takes into account geographical access to public transport services as well as social aspects. Together with the UITP, Wiener Linien has campaigned for this at EU level. Wiener Linien and Wiener Stadtwerke will also play an active role in the preparation of the national social climate plan.

At national level, the implementation of the Austrian Accessibility Act (BaFG) was relevant for Wiener Linien. It sets out provisions governing which products and services have to be manufactured and sold or offered and provided in an accessible manner in future. Wiener Linien is primarily affected by the regulations in connection with interactive self-service terminals (e.g. ticket machines, e-paper – with the exception of terminals installed in vehicles) and e-commerce services.
In 2023, the NIS2[34] cybersecurity directive extended the scope of application to eleven additional critical sectors (e.g. waste water; ICT services management, food, chemicals, etc.). Moreover, every company above a certain size is affected. The NIS2 Directive introduces further obligations, such as the obligation for affected companies to check the cyber security measures in place at supplier companies and ensure comprehensive network protection.

30 UITP: Union Internationale des Transports Publics
31 Public-sector and private companies face different requirements when it comes to data sharing.
32 AI: Artificial Intelligence
33 Definition used in the EU Directive: "transport poverty" means individuals' and households' inability or difficulty to meet the costs of private or public transport, or their lack of or limited access to transport.
34 NIS stands for network and information security

In spring 2024, the first draft of the national NIS Act was published, which was designed to implement the NIS2 Directive. It did not, however, receive support from the necessary majority. The Directive should have been transposed into national law by October 2024. As Austria and a number of other EU member states have failed to implement the Directive, infringement proceedings have already been initiated by the European Commission. The Directive has been directly applicable since October 2024. The new NIS Act is expected to come into force in Austria in 2025.

Wiener Lokalbahnen also supports the expansion of the mobility offering in the VOR and schemes such as the KlimaTicket that aim to entice more passengers onto trains and buses. However, additional revenue from this is not to be expected for Wiener Lokalbahnen due to the gross-contract basis. Wiener Lokalbahnen is also positive about the efforts of the public sector to create more choice for the "last mile" of travel, and offers services such as easymobil stations with sharing possibilities.

Funeral Services and Cemeteries

The range of services offered by Bestattung Wien also covers both upstream areas (e.g. funeral planning) and downstream areas (e.g. support for bereaved relatives). In this context, the company offers a service to unsubscribe the deceased from memberships, along with free grief seminars for relatives. The company has always made every effort to enhance the profession. At the same time, the topic of death should be freed of any taboos through education, campaigns and PR work. While the focus at Bestattung Wien is always on providing information in a respectful manner, the Funeral Museum deliberately takes a more relaxed approach to the topic of death to make it more accessible to younger members of the population.

The business activities of Friedhöfe Wien develop in line with the number of people who pass away in Vienna. Mortality rates in Vienna have fallen sharply over the past few decades. In recent years, Statistics Austria assumed that mortality had stabilised. This forecast was changed last year and further reductions were predicted for the coming years, before mortality is set to rise back to the level seen in previous years. Urbanisation is reinforcing the trend for many burials to be carried out in the deceased's country of origin rather than in Vienna. So far, the number of grave use rights has been little influenced by the economic environment, but by the changing culture surrounding remembrance and cemeteries. Negative factors include the long-term decline in the importance attached to end-of-life ceremonies and practices, and the increasing range of alternative services that can be offered in view of the growing number of cremations (e.g. people taking urns home, forest burials outside Vienna, scattering ashes in rivers and so on). New trends that are not yet in demand, such as human composting and resomation (or water cremation), could also lead to a fall in demand in the future. Families becoming smaller is also causing family graves to be abandoned. In order to counteract these trends, Friedhöfe Wien is continuously optimising its services – by making use of digitalisation and optimising administrative processes, for instance – and is actively developing the cemetery culture. The value of cemeteries as places of coming together, relaxation, culture and nature is brought to the fore through numerous measures and activities.

Car Parks

In Vienna, measures to reduce traffic are being taken and planned in order to create more living space for citizens. Following the introduction of the comprehensive short-stay parking zone in Vienna in March 2022, measures to restrict traffic in particular have been planned for the first district, although reducing traffic is also an important issue in various other districts. In principle, it can be assumed that the reduction of parking space will have a positive effect on WIPARK's business. The current challenges in the real estate sector have no direct impact on operations, but have enabled portfolio growth.

1.4 Employees

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group's 17,940 employees (FTEs as an annual average) make a vital contribution to safeguarding Vienna's high quality of life.

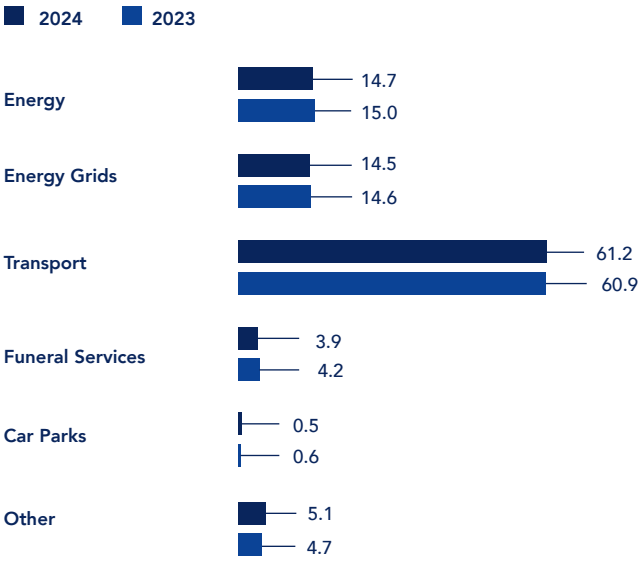
Headcount

Avg. FTE	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Local government employees of consolidated companies[1]	4,350	**3,950**	-400	-9
Employees of consolidated companies (subject to collective agreements)	11,179	**12,496**	+1,317	12
WSTW Group	**15,529**	**16,446**	**+917**	**6**
Apprentices	467	**547**	+79	17
Total WSTW Group[2]	**15,997**	**16,993**	**+996**	**+6**
Local government employees of non-consolidated companies[1]	1	**1**	0	0
Employees of non-consolidated companies (subject to collective agreements)	779	**931**	+152	20
WSTW Group	**16,776**	**17,925**	**+1,148**	**7**
Apprentices	17	**16**	-1	-9
Total WSTW Group[2]	**16,793**	**17,940**	**+1,147**	**7**
Women as % of workforce[3]	21.2	**22.2**	+1.0	+5
Staff turnover in %[4]	9.8	**8.9**	-0.9	-9
Accident frequency (reportable accidents per 1,000 employees)	16.1	**16.4**	+0	+2
In-service training days (excl. apprentices)	86,764	**93,702**	+6,938	+8

[1] Public servants and contract staff.
[2] Excluding staff on parental leave, and military and civilian national service.
[3] Adjustment in the calculation logic (staff on parental leave or in military service are no longer counted); previous year's value adjusted for comparison purposes
[4] WSTW overall Group staff turnover (including employees subject to collective agreements, permanent civil servants, contract staff and apprentices), not including retired civil servants.

The key figures were calculated without including GWSG employees. Rounding differences not eliminated.

Headcount (in %)



The chart above relates exclusively to employees of the WSTW Group (excluding apprentices).

Apprenticeships are go!
In September 2024, 225 new apprentices joined the Wiener Stadtwerke Group. With this figure up by 5% year-on-year, this is a powerful illustration of the future-oriented training approach taken within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group. The young talents are being trained in 19 different apprenticeships, including electrical engineering, track construction technology and mechanical engineering technology. As at 31 December 2024, there were 680 apprentices in training.

It is possible to combine an apprenticeship with the school leavers' certificate across all of our programmes. Young people who complete their apprenticeships with Wiener Stadtwerke tend to stay with the company – with an impressive 80% being taken on. The proportion of women in manual and technical trades increased to 30% by 2024. This means that the Wiener Stadtwerke Group is playing a pioneering role and continues to focus on inspiring women to take up technical professions.

Central Apprenticeship Management is responsible for coordinating and developing apprenticeships throughout the Group, and our Central Recruiting function is also based here. In order to successfully address the shortage of skilled workers and the challenges of the climate crisis, the range of apprenticeships offered within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group is continuously being adapted and revised. This also means providing our trainers with the necessary education to keep apprenticeship training at the highest level.

Staff development
The Talent Management department is responsible for three and, starting in 2025, four closely interlinked specialist areas: Employer Branding, People Development & Processes and Learning & Talent Hub. At the turn of the year, the portfolio was expanded to include an internal Careers Centre.

Talent management is consistently aligned with the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's vision and mission for 2040 and develops evidence-based, effective and inclusive frameworks and measures together with the HR departments of all Group companies and relevant stakeholders in order to address (potential) employees as an employer of choice, give them opportunities for development within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group and strengthen employee loyalty. The overarching areas of responsibility all make a lasting contribution to the development of a sense of group identity within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group.

All phases of the employee journey are covered, with the exception of the recruitment phase, which is organised in a separate specialist department, albeit one that works closely with the Talent Management department – be it with regard to quality management or in matters related to employer branding and HR marketing. The range of services includes measures to boost employer attractiveness, the implementation of Group-wide HR marketing measures, consultancy, design and further development of strategic and Group-wide HR development tools and the establishment of a learning culture, frameworks and processes covering all aspects of the employee experience (such as minimum onboarding standards, performance management and exit interviews), as well as Group-wide employee surveys.

The Careers Centre will be added to the portfolio in 2025 as a further specialist area that aims to promote mobility within the Group. Group-wide and company-specific development opportunities are made transparent both as an interface at company level and in individual advisory sessions.

Health and safety
Protecting employee health and safety is one of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's core objectives. In some cases, the wide-ranging action taken on workplace health and safety goes far beyond the statutory requirements. The Wiener Stadtwerke Group sees this primarily as an aspect of its social responsibility.

At the same time, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group firmly believes that a healthy and well-protected workforce that is fit for work makes a substantial contribution to the company's commercial success. In order to safeguard the health of employees in the long term, a new "Strategic Health Management" function has been launched. The objective is to systematically develop a healthy, resilient organisation and to anchor health as a matter of management and culture within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group. This enables structured networking opportunities and the structured transfer of knowledge, and identifies synergies in relation to (future) health topics in order to then roll out specially designed initiatives.

The Occupational Health Management function deals with the Group's strategic objectives and in particular pursues the following Group objectives:

- Supporting, improving and maintaining employees' ability to work
- Reducing absences due to illness and the number of occupational accidents
- Improving employee health literacy by implementing appropriate health promotion measures
- Gradually reintegrating employees who have been on long-term sick leave

Since the areas of activity within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group are very diverse, the individual Group companies are responsible for implementing the central pillars of occupa-

tional health management. This makes it possible to address the various needs and requirements in the most suitable manner. Group management provides support in implementing and adhering to the jointly defined standards. A Group-wide occupational health management working group has been established for this purpose.

In the area of occupational safety, there was Group-wide coordination in order to strengthen cooperation across the individual companies. The new occupational safety working group aims to identify and jointly address topics of the future. The primary objective is to strengthen safety awareness at all levels. Having health and safety contacts – who together form the Health and Safety Advisory Board – established firmly in the Group structure will help in the achievement of these objectives.

Occupational health management and occupational safety were recognised as key core topics and were transferred to the future committee structure of the Group Management Board and laid down in a governance system.

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group offers all employees and their relatives free, anonymous mental-health support in difficult work and private situations. The external counselling centre at Health Consult can be reached easily by telephone. Internally, company doctors and occupational psychologists are available to offer advice.

Diversity, inclusion and accessibility

Diversity, equality and accessibility are top priorities at the Wiener Stadtwerke Group and are recognised as core strategic issues in the Group's governance system. This is reflected in the organisational embedding of the two strategic areas of expertise "Diversity & Equality" and "Accessibility and People with Disabilities" in the Strategy department within the Chief Climate Office. This structural, Group-wide embedding is ensured by a Group-wide Diversity Committee with representatives from all Group companies, a strategy for diversity and equality, and a Group accessibility directive, with the role of the accessibility officers regulated within these.

Diversity, equality and accessibility are taken into account as part of an integrated approach. Wiener Stadtwerke is constantly working on strengthening all aspects of diversity and on making both working conditions and the products and services of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group accessible. As Vienna's largest infrastructure service provider, it is the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's responsibility to always focus on our customers and to offer products and services that are appropriate for their individual situations, and to do so in a way that is non-discriminatory and accessible. Wiener Stadtwerke also takes this responsibility seriously within the Group itself.

With a clear zero-tolerance attitude towards sexual harassment, bullying and discrimination in all their forms and a corresponding support framework for those affected, we are promoting a non-discriminatory working environment as the basis for diversity and equality that is put into practice every day. This is clear from the staff development initiative, which provides various training sessions and courses for managers and employees, including as part of specific mentoring programmes. Targeted measures are also taken within the Group's apprenticeship management processes. A strong focus is also placed on hiring people with disabilities, including by collaborating with external organisations and establishments and offering innovative recruitment training.

Looking to the future, the aim is to continue to establish diversity, equality and accessibility as part of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's corporate and social responsibility, and make them even more firmly embedded components of its structural and process organisation.

1.5 Compliance

As THE infrastructure service provider in Vienna, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group has a huge responsibility when it comes to keeping the city up and running. Ethical action in accordance with the law is the only way to ensure it can live up to this responsibility. This is one of the reasons that compliant behaviour and corporate ethics are so important to the Group and essential to its daily work.

With this in mind, a Group-wide compliance management system (CMS) was implemented several years ago. The CMS is updated and improved at regular intervals by the WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH Compliance Officer in consultation with the compliance officers of the Group companies. The CMS is also subject to regular independent audits of its effectiveness. The Management Board and Supervisory Board receive both regular and ad hoc reports as required. In addition to other reporting channels, a Group-wide whistleblowing system that meets all of the legal requirements for safeguarding anonymity and data protection has been set up, and it is used by employees, customers and suppliers. In the 2024 financial year, a standardised, digitalised risk assessment was carried out across the Group and risk reduction measures were developed based on the risks identified. Employees also received face-to-face and online training across the Group. Fine-tuning of the CMS was also a focus of activities during the 2024 reporting period. Compliance with the statutory regulations relevant to the Group is monitored and controlled by the compliance function in cooperation with other relevant departments, and also as part of risk-oriented compliance checks.

1.6 Research and development

Future-proofing

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group makes a major contribution to the outstanding quality of life in Vienna and beyond. Working hand-in-hand with its subsidiaries, it shows a great deal of innovative strength and passion, and is launching projects for the future and investing heavily, to ensure that life in the metropolitan region runs smoothly – also for the generations to come. For the Wiener Stadtwerke Group, innovation is neither a concept it merely pays lip service to nor an end in itself. Its aim is to meet the needs of a modern city and its residents and to provide them with future-proof and affordable services around the clock. The Group's core business is constantly being expanded and modernised. New products and services are being developed to ensure even better service and convenience. In addition, the latest technologies and solutions are being researched, piloted and incorporated into the portfolio.

Innovative strength

The range of Group-wide innovations is broad and includes areas such as artificial intelligence, city logistics, 3D printing, the circular economy, e-mobility, geothermal energy, energy communities, the Internet of Things, hydrogen, multimodal mobility, robotics, drones, smart grids, platforms, data analytics and storage technologies. Systematic, Group-wide trend scouting is used to identify and evaluate global developments on an ongoing basis and introduce them into the Group as valuable impetus. Strategic collaborations with companies, universities, research institutions and start-ups help to strengthen our capacity to innovative in the long run.

Empowerment

With the Wiener Stadtwerke Future Fund, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group is focusing on a strong, internal Group (partial) financing instrument to drive forward innovative and ecological projects within the Group, accelerate them in a structured manner and make them visible and measurable. This strengthens innovation and competitiveness and plays a significant role in supporting efforts to achieve the 2040 climate targets. In 2024, the Future Fund was endowed with a total of EUR 4m, with 29 projects being approved for (partial) funding.

Wiener Stadtwerke Future Fund

	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Future Fund budget (EUR m)	3.0	**4.0**	+1.0	+33
Number of projects approved:				
Consolidated companies	17	**25**	+8	+47
Non-consolidated companies	4	**4**	+/-0	0
Approved projects, WSTW Group	**21**	**29**	**+8**	**+38**

Highlights

This year, Aspern Smart City Research GmbH (ASCR) started its third programme period, which runs from 2024 to 2028. The innovation partnership, consisting of Wiener Stadtwerke, Wiener Netze, Siemens, the Vienna Business Agency and the development agency Wien 3420, is investing EUR 36m in energy research. The third phase of the research project builds on a "Living Lab" and innovations already established from the two previous phases, and aims to find a holistic solution for the future of energy in urban areas.

"How can the urban energy revolution succeed?" was the central question addressed at this year's Smart City Summit, which was once again supported by Wiener Stadtwerke as a partner. At the Climate Lab, experts and decision-makers discussed how the goal of climate neutrality can be achieved in Vienna by 2040. In her keynote speech, Deputy Chief Executive Officer Monika Unterholzner emphasised the importance of innovation, cooperation and the associated investments in order to master the climate revolution.

October saw the start of the new internet era in Vienna. Wien Energie became the first provider in Vienna to create a truly end-to-end fibre-optic network for private households. Fibre to the home (FTTH) ensures consistent download and upload speeds – as fast as 2,500 Mbit/s with the new "SuperSchnell 2500" high-speed tariff. This means that Wien Energie offers the fastest internet for the home.

By 2026, 550 emergency call systems in underground stations and lifts will have been replaced with accessible emergency call systems. As well as a voice function, it will also be possible to make emergency calls using a touchscreen in future. For blind people, the controls of the new emergency call system have been marked with Braille, tactile symbols and tactile pyramid lettering. Wiener Linien is one of the first public transport companies in the world to design its emergency call systems in line with the multisensory principle.

To meet the demand for environmentally conscious funeral products, Bestattung Wien has been offering a new mushroom coffin model as well as the first "living urn" since this year – a true innovation on the market. The new mushroom urn is made of 100% natural materials. The mycelia that make up the fungal network are grown in a suitable mould over a period of seven days without the use of heat, electricity or light. Production of the urn is carbon-neutral.

Wiener Linien also marked an absolute milestone in terms of innovation this year by testing the world's first avatar that translates real-time disruption within the public transport network into sign language. Preparatory work for this system has been under way since 2021, and around 5,000 stations and around 30 fault scenarios were translated into sign language in advance.

56 apprentices from various Wiener Stadtwerke Group companies took part in a hackathon at the end of April. They were allowed to develop app ideas and program initial prototypes in teams of two or three. The only requirement was that the app should make Vienna even more liveable and sustainable. The competition also focused on creativity, innovation, teamwork, project and time management as well as the promotion and development of digital skills.

Deeep, the joint venture between OMV and Wien Energie, has completed the necessary approval procedures, and started drilling for deep geothermal energy at the end of 2024. Vienna has the ideal conditions for the utilisation of deep geothermal energy. Thermal water located more than three kilometres below the earth's surface will be used to generate climate-neutral district heating for up to 20,000 households from 2028.

2 Report on economic position

2.1 Business performance

2.1.1 Non-financial performance indicators

Energy

Generation

in GWh	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Electricity, consolidated companies	5,199.1	**4,721.2**	-477.9	-9.2
Heat, consolidated companies	4,594.1	**4,504.9**	-89.2	-1.9
Total generation, WSTW Group	**9,793.2**	**9,226.1**	**-567.1**	**-5.8**
Electricity, non-consolidated companies	276.4	**248.1**	-28.3	-10.2
Heat, non-consolidated companies	117.4	**121.8**	+4.4	+3.7
Total generation, WSTW Group	**10,187.0**	**9,596.0**	**-591.0**	**-5.8**

Sales

in GWh	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Heat, consolidated companies	5,427.4	**5,498.2**	70.8	1.3
Total sales, WSTW Group	**5,427.4**	**5,498.2**	**70.8**	**1.3**
Electricity non-consolidated companies*	9,034.3	**7,995.5**	-1,038.8	-10.4
Natural gas non-consolidated companies*	5,276.1	**4,347.9**	-596.9	-11.5
Total sales, WSTW Group	**19,737.8**	**17,841.6**	**-1,896.2**	**-9.6**

* Includes data from WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG and ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH

Unfavourable market conditions and the resulting change in operation meant that thermal electricity generation was down year-on-year. The non-consolidated subsidiary WIEN ENERGIE Bundesforste Biomasse Kraftwerk GmbH & Co KG generated 5.6% more electricity than in 2023 through greater numbers of district heating connections. Electricity generated from hydropower was 8.2% higher than last year's level. The decisive factors here were better water conditions and the Pusterwaldbach hydroelectric plant, which went into operation in the second half of the year.

The amount of electricity generated from wind power increased by 8.9% compared to the previous year due to more favourable wind conditions and the repowering of the Pama wind farm investment. Solar output climbed by 49.5% year-on-year in 2024 due to the commissioning of a large number of photovoltaic systems. Total heating degrees were down 1.4% year-on-year overall in 2024. Due to slightly lower outside temperatures during the heating period, there was nevertheless a slight increase in district heating sales.

Energy Grids

Regulated transmission

in GWh	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Electricity	10,224.2	**10,556.0**	331.8	3.2
Natural gas	17,459.3	**16,161.2**	-1,298.1	-7.4
Total transmission	**27,683.5**	**26,717.2**	**-966.3**	**-3.5**

Electricity transmission
The total transmission volume is higher than in the previous year due to higher supply in the second half of the year. The significant increase in grid level 3 is due to increased transmission to the major customer Borealis.

Gas transmission
The natural gas volume conveyed to Wien Energie power stations and to boilers and waste (EfW) plants is mainly determined by Wien Energie's power plant deployment plan. The volume conveyed to third parties (predominantly tariff customers) is below the prior-year figure, mainly due to the mild weather and the drop in the number of network customers.

Transport

Passengers

million	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Wiener Linien	792.0	**873.0**	+81.0	+10.0
Wiener Lokalbahnen (rail)	15.8	**12.3**	-3.5	-22.4
Total	**807.9**	**885.3**	**+77.5**	**+9.6**

Seat kilometres

million	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Wiener Linien	20,553.5	**20,869.2**	+315.7	+1.5
Wiener Lokalbahnen	614.5	**672.3**	+57.8	+9.4
Total	**21,168.0**	**21,541.5**	**+373.5**	**+1.8**

Rounding differences not eliminated

Passengers and types of tickets

2024 saw a stark year-on-year rise in ticket sales of 3.9%. Overall, revenue rose from EUR 629.7m to EUR 653.9m. The strong revenue participation of around 14% in the KlimaTicket product category (KlimaTicket Österreich and VOR KlimaTicket MetropolRegion) is encouraging. Overall, annual passes (including KlimaTickets) have seen an increase of around 7% compared with the previous year.

The number of annual pass holders also includes 141 thousand annual passes for seniors. In addition, there are almost 226 thousand KlimaTickets (previous year: 189 thousand), with the KlimaTicket Österreich accounting for around 180 thousand (previous year: 151 thousand) and the VOR KlimaTicket MetropolRegion accounting for 46 thousand (previous year: 38 thousand).

Seat kilometres
Wiener Linien seat kilometres increased by around 1.5% compared to the previous year. In total, 20,869 million seat kilometres were recorded, with around 17,431 million seat kilometres of these attributable to rail transport.

Modal split
Public transport accounted for 34% of all journeys made in 2024, up by 2 percentage points. This means that the proportion of all journeys made by public transport has risen again. Pedestrian traffic was down from 32% to 30% in 2024. The share attributable to private motor vehicles was reduced to 25% for the first time. The share of bicycle traffic improved again from 10% to 11%.

Funeral Services and Cemeteries

Number of funeral services

	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Burials	3,672	**3,370**	-302	-8.2
Cremations	3,322	**3,230**	-92	-2.8
Public health funerals	1,099	**1,044**	-55	-5.0
Third-party services	2,211	**1,998**	-213	-9.6

Number of cemetery services

	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Coffin burials	7,327	**6,983**	-344	-4.7
Urn burials	4,721	**4,689**	-32	-0.7
Grave tenure renewals	30,571	**28,497**	-2,074	-6.8
Cremations	6,835	**5,588**	-1,247	-18.2

Funeral services
Bestattung Wien's "main case" service category – burials and cremations – registered a year-on-year decrease of 394 ceremonies or 5.63% to 6,600 (previous year: 6,994). The main reason for this is likely a lower mortality rate, which is underlined by the fact that Friedhöfe Wien also reported correspondingly lower funeral numbers. The number of service packages provided on behalf of third-party funeral directors was also down to 1,998 (previous year: 2,211).

Cemetery services
Compared with the previous year, there was especially a decrease in coffin burials at the cemeteries managed by Friedhöfe Wien. As in the previous year, this is likely due in part to the lower mortality rate in Vienna and in part to the boom in alternative forms of burial, such as various monastery forests and similar burial sites, which have been opened primarily in the Wienerwald area of Lower Austria to the north-west of Vienna. In the performance data, the number of grave tenure renewals was down considerably on the previous year. As well as a process of social change that has been under way for years now, with families, as well as surviving acquaintances and friends attaching less importance to a grave site, the trend towards families and surviving relatives no longer wanting to maintain and look after graves, but instead seeking to consolidate graves or dispense with them altogether, was likely driven primarily by financial reasons last year. The decline in the number of cremations performed is primarily due to the contracts awarded by the Medical University of Vienna to an external bidding consortium at the beginning of the year following a lost tender. In recent years, up to 1,200 cremations were commissioned each year by the Medical University of Vienna.

Car Parks

	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Parking spaces owned and leased	13,891	**13,849**	-42	-0.3
Average entries by short-stay parkers per month	156,626	**172,777**	+16,151	+10.3
Average long-stay parkers per month	10,207	**9,760**	-447	-4.4

The loss of a leasehold car park and the reduction in the number of parking spaces in leasehold car parks is slightly offset by the increase in parking spaces due to the opening of the company's own car park on Litfaßstraße.

The average number of short-stay parking transactions per month increased year-on-year and is correlated to short-stay parking income. The number of long-stay parkers is below the previous year's figure. An increase in short-stay parking and reduction in the number of long-stay parkers is reflected in the overall car park portfolio.

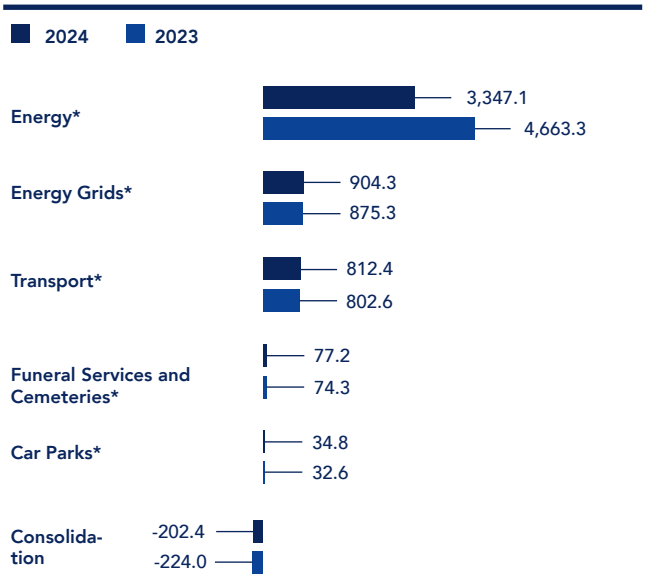
2.1.2 Consolidated statement of profit or loss (summary)

Consolidated statement of profit or loss

EUR m	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Revenue	6,224	**4,973**	-1,251	-20
Other operating income	758	**652**	-106	-14
Cost of materials and cost of purchased services	-3,998	**-2,711**	1,287	32
Personnel expenses	-1,334	**-1,499**	-165	-12
Other operating expenses	-814	**-918**	-104	-13
Net gains on investments accounted for using the equity method	202	**111**	-91	-45
EBITDA	**1,038**	**609**	**-429**	**-41**
Depreciation and amortisation	-377	**-439**	-62	-16
Impairment losses and reversals	-1	**-179**	-178	n/a
Operating profit (EBIT)	**659**	**-10**	**-669**	**-101**
Finance income	312	**403**	91	29
Finance costs	-209	**-193**	15	7
Financial result	**103**	**210**	**107**	**103**
Earnings before tax (EBT)	**763**	**201**	**-562**	**-74**
Current tax expense	-1	**7**	8	n/a
Profit for the year	**762**	**208**	**-554**	**-73**
Adjusted EBITDA[1]	**1,038**	**618**	**-420**	**-40**
Adjusted profit for the year[2]	**763**	**444**	**-319**	**-42**

[1] Adjusted for one-off or rare expenses and income.
[2] In addition to adjusted EBITDA effects, adjusted for effects of impairment tests and other one-off or rare financial expenses and income.

Revenue breakdown (in EUR m)



* Divisional breakdown before consolidation.

Revenue

Energy

Revenue was lower in a year-on-year comparison. This was mainly due to lower electricity and gas sales, which, in turn, was due to lower portfolio structuring and optimisation requirements and lower prices. Electricity revenues in the renewable sector were down on the previous year due to falling electricity prices despite higher output. Revenues also fell in the heating and cooling sales segment due to lower purchase prices.

Energy Grids

Wiener Netze's revenue in its role as system operator is calculated in line with regulatory requirements. The improvement on the previous year primarily results from higher electricity supply and increased system charges.

Transport

In 2024, Wiener Linien's revenue increased further compared to the previous year. This can be traced back primarily to increases in revenue for almost all ticket categories, and in particular to additional income for the KlimaTicket Österreich and VOR KlimaTicket MetropolRegion tickets.

Wiener Lokalbahnen also saw an increase from its operating business, offset by the elimination of intra-Group revenue related to infrastructure, which is presented differently from 2024 onwards.

While revenue from cargo traffic and logistics routes at Wiener Lokalbahnen Cargo were down compared to the previous year, this was offset by higher revenue from locomotive letting.

Wiener Lokalbahnen Verkehrsdienste's year-on-year revenue increase is due to the improved order situation and tariff adjustments.

Funeral Services and Cemeteries

Revenue is largely dependent on the mortality rate in Vienna and the position of competitors in the city's funeral industry. Despite the lower number of funeral services, total revenue from funerals and cremations increased overall. Income from the reversal of accrued grave charges was higher in 2024. Revenue from cremations fell slightly due to a lost tender. Revenue from burials and use of chapels of rest and cold rooms increased slightly despite the lower number of orders, which is primarily due to lower mortality in Vienna.

Car Parks

The positive trend in short-stay parking revenue steadily became more pronounced compared to the previous year. Overall, short-stay parking revenue increased. Long-stay parking revenue also increased compared to the previous year. Income from space rentals and management fees also contributed to revenue growth. The new Litfaßstraße location generated additional revenue from mid-November onwards.

Cost of materials
The cost of materials declined significantly year-on-year. This was mainly due to lower expenses in connection with the management of the energy portfolio (in contrast to the lower revenue). Gas expenses for thermal generation were down on the previous year due to lower electricity and heat generation. There were also lower expenses for own electricity demand, the energy crisis contribution and for balancing energy.

Personnel expenses
Personnel expenses developed in line with pay increases, adjustments in line with collective wage agreements, expenses resulting from employee benefit provisions, and the increased number of employees.

Other operating expenses
The increase is primarily due to higher expenses for maintenance and third-party services, and higher IT expenses.

Net gains on investments accounted for using the equity method
The result from companies accounted for using the equity method is mainly driven by the result of WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG. It also includes the assumed result of VERBUND-Innkraftwerke GmbH and ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH.

Impairment losses and reversals
The increase in impairment losses is due to impairment losses recognised on various Wien Energie power stations.

Operating profit (EBIT)
Weaker operating profit is reported for 2024 compared to the previous year. The lower result in the financial year is due primarily to impairment losses and higher depreciation and amortisation, the lower contribution to earnings made by investments accounted for using the equity method, and higher personnel expenses.

Financial result
Higher dividends from equity investments in VERBUND AG, EVN AG and VERBUND Hydro Power GmbH led to an improvement in earnings. Increased interest income and lower interest expenses due to reduced borrowings also had a positive effect.

Adjusted profit for the year
Net profit for the year, adjusted for special effects, fell due to the effects resulting from operating profit as described above. Material one-off expenses and income were adjusted, as were effects from asset valuation and the sale of property and land.

2.1.3 Consolidated statement of financial position

Consolidated statement of financial position – assets

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Property, plant and equipment	5,084	**5,170**	86	2
Intangible assets	220	**229**	9	4
Investments accounted for using the equity method	177	**348**	171	96
Non-current financial assets	6,936	**6,018**	-918	-13
Other non-current assets	1,068	**1,222**	154	14
Non-current regulatory assets	1,040	**966**	-74	-7
Non-current assets	**14,525**	**13,953**	**-572**	**-4**
Inventories	497	**455**	-42	-8
Trade receivables	375	**351**	-24	-6
Other current financial assets	936	**311**	-625	-67
Other current assets	256	**330**	74	29
Current regulatory assets	126	**153**	27	21
Cash and cash equivalents	1,757	**1,273**	-484	-28
Current assets	**3,948**	**2,874**	**-1,074**	**-27**
Total assets	**18,473**	**16,827**	**-1,646**	**-9**

Consolidated statement of financial position – equity and liabilities

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Equity	**8,935**	**7,970**	**-965**	**-11**
Non-current borrowings	1,174	**974**	-201	-17
Employee benefit provisions	4,461	**4,699**	238	5
Other non-current provisions	47	**29**	-18	-38
Other non-current liabilities	842	**820**	-22	-3
Deferred tax liabilities	324	**211**	-113	-35
Non-current liabilities	**6,848**	**6,732**	**-116**	**-2**
Current financial liabilities	887	**420**	-467	-53
Trade payables	756	**588**	-168	-22
Other current provisions	18	**28**	10	54
Other current liabilities	1,029	**1,088**	60	6
Current liabilities	**2,691**	**2,125**	**-566**	**-21**
Total equity and liabilities	**18,473**	**16,827**	**-1,646**	**-9**

As is to be expected for an infrastructure service provider like Wiener Stadtwerke, property, plant and equipment is the largest asset item. At the end of the 2024 reporting period this item amounted to EUR 12,053.4m, around 3.2% higher year-on-year (previous year: EUR 11,678.5m). Investment grants of EUR 6,883.4m (previous year: EUR 6,594.8m) were used to offset property, plant and equipment, thereby reducing the presentation in the statement of financial position. Property, plant and equipment represents approximately 31% of total assets.

The carrying amount for investments accounted for using the equity method increased by EUR 170.8m. This is mainly due to the positive valuation effect from the joint venture WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG.

For non-current financial assets, the decrease results primarily from the valuation of the stakes in EVN AG and VERBUND AG. Both securities fell in value compared with the previous year. Under other non-current assets, there was an increase in the claim to reimbursement for the plan assets.

The reduction in current financial assets is explained by a drop in loans and derivative financial instruments.

The equity of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group, which is wholly owned by the City of Vienna, fell in the 2024 financial year. The decline is mainly due to the lower fair values of the equity investments in VERBUND AG and EVN AG.

Long-term employee benefit provisions were EUR 4,698.6m, or approximately 27.9% of total assets, up by 5.3% on the previous year. This increase is primarily due to salary and pension settlements. The majority of the provisions are for pension obligations. Under the Wiener Stadtwerke – Zuweisungsgesetz (Vienna Public Enterprises Secondment Act), the Group must reimburse Vienna City Council in full for the pension expenses incurred for employees assigned by it to Wiener Stadtwerke, with the exception of Wiener Linien staff. This gives rise to an indirect pension obligation on the part of the Group.

Non-current liabilities have remained constant. Current borrowings fell mainly due to a decrease in liabilities to banks and from derivatives, and in trade payables.

2.1.4 Investments

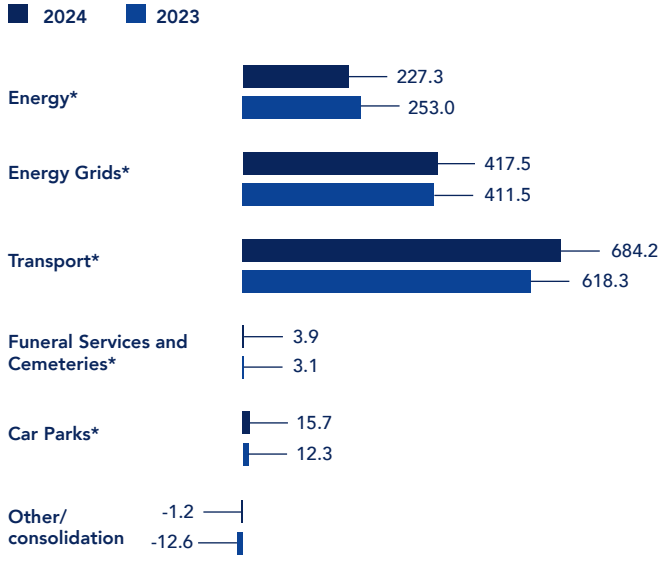
Investments

EUR m	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Property, plant and equipment	1,201	**1,279**	78	+7
Intangible assets	85	**68**	-17	-20
Total gross investment in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**1,286**	**1,347**	**62**	**+5**
Grants (IAS 20)	-545	**-630**	-83	-15
Total net investment in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	**740**	**717**	**-22**	**-3**
Capex ratio*	**21%**	**27%**	+6.4	

* Capex ratio = (intangible assets + property, plant and equipment) / revenue x 100.

In 2024, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group invested a total of EUR 1,347.3m in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, of which EUR 1,279.4m or around 95.0% was spent on investments in property, plant and equipment. In 2024, the capex ratio rose by 6.4 percentage points compared with the previous year.

Investment in property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (in EUR m)



* Divisional breakdown before consolidation.

Energy

Investments in intangible fixed assets were slightly lower than the previous year's level and mainly comprised investments in software developments and in rights of use assets for telecommunications networks. Investment in property, plant and equipment comprised investments in the expansion of renewable energy generation plants (in particular photovoltaic and wind power plants), in renewable heat generation plants, in district heating and cooling plants and in existing plants.

Energy Grids

Wiener Netze's investments have increased – particularly in relation to property, plant and equipment – and relate mainly to investments in the Electricity division.

Transport

About 54% of Wiener Linien's total investments (excluding financial assets) were for the expansion of the underground network. The current financial structure is based on the public transport services agreement between the City of Vienna and Wiener Linien, which came into effect on 1 January 2017. Under these arrangements, investment finance takes the form of subsidies. The remainder of the money required for operations is covered by compensation from the City of Vienna to the company for its public service obligations. The capital grants include amounts received by the City of Vienna from the Austrian federal government as subsidies for underground construction projects and as allocations for investment in public transport (Section 23(2) Finanzausgleichsgesetz [Austrian Fiscal Equalisation Act]). In addition, income from payroll taxes is transferred to the company in the form of capital grants for underground line construction.

At Wiener Lokalbahnen, investments were made in intangible assets, and especially in the further development of the easymobil app. In the case of property, plant and equipment, further investments were made in relation to the acquisition of the new TW500 coach. In addition, particularly noteworthy here are investments in the Leesdorf depot and the Plants Service Centre construction projects. As far as infrastructure is concerned, investments were made in the electronic signalling control centre in Traiskirchen and work was carried out on new rectifiers and various railway crossings.

Funeral Services and Cemeteries

In 2024, investments were made in software solutions – especially in the online sector. This includes the further development of the staff planning tool, including the EBA extension, as well as the Funeral Museum's web shop. At the cemeteries, the development and installation of the electronic undertaker registration solution started in the previous year was completed, and initially put into operation on a trial basis. Investments were also made in a new wing of the nursery at Vienna's Central Cemetery. It is scheduled to go into operation in spring 2025. Increased investment was also made in various work machines and transportation vehicles, with preference being given to electric technologies wherever possible.

Car Parks

In 2024, investment increased year-on-year. The purchase of parking spaces on Litfaßstrasse, the purchase of the Geblergasse car park and a purchase price adjustment for the Oberlaa, An der Kuhtrift, property had a significant impact on property, plant and equipment. Other investments included equipping car parks with camera and video systems, converting to LED lighting and installing smart control systems. Software costs for Wiener Stadtwerke's Group-wide SAP S/4HANA project and project management are reflected under intangible fixed assets.

Other/consolidation

This item includes eliminations of intra-Group investments.

2.1.5 Consolidated statement of cash flows (summary)

Consolidated statement of cash flows

EUR m	2023	2024	Year-on-year change +/-	Year-on-year change +/-%
Cash flow from net income	947	**785**	-155	-16
Change in working capital	1,571	**122**	-1,452	-92
Cash flow from operating activities	**2,519**	**907**	**-1,607**	**-64**
Cash flow from investing activities	**-609**	**-998**	**-393**	**-65**
Cash flow from financing activities	**-1,408**	**-452**	**957**	**+68**
Total cash flow	**502**	**-542**	**-1,044**	**-208**

Cash flow from net income was down on the previous year's level. Even after adjusting for non-cash effects, the significantly weaker operating profit was only partially offset by higher dividends received from the equity investments in VERBUND AG, EVN AG and VERBUND Hydro Power GmbH.

The developments in working capital led to cash inflows in 2024. This resulted in a positive net cash inflow from operating activities totalling EUR 907m.

The cash flow from investing activities was the result of substantial investment by Wiener Stadtwerke. The Wiener Stadtwerke Group predominantly finances its investments in property, plant and equipment from government investment grants, which mostly go to the Transport division. These investment grants are reported under cash flow from investing activities, and have the effect of reducing cash outflows from investment activities.

Cash flow from financing activities mainly reflects the cash outflow from debt repayments.

2.2 Sustainability and the environment

Sustainability as a core company value

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group is clearly committed to its responsibility for the environment and society and makes a significant contribution to sustainable development in Vienna and beyond. Sustainability is a core corporate value and encompasses the Group's economic, environmental and social fields of activity. As Austria's largest municipal infrastructure service provider, the Group leverages its significant influence and makes extensive investments to promote climate-friendly and sustainable urban development.

Key future projects

The Group's contribution in 2024 once again spanned numerous key areas: from decarbonising the energy supply and promoting sustainable mobility to innovative approaches for the circular economy and digitalisation. Major projects for the future, such as the expansion of the public transport network with the extension of the U2 underground line and the construction of the new U5 underground line, the realisation of Austria's largest geothermal energy project by Wien Energie and the development of carbon-neutral operations for Wiener Linien underline the key role played by the Group in creating a climate-friendly city. A Group-wide circular economy meta-strategy was also developed. In addition, extensive measures related to diversity, accessibility and training were implemented in 2024 to create an inclusive and sustainable working environment. These projects and initiatives are crucial for Vienna's sustainable development and strengthen the Group's position as an innovation leader in the field of municipal infrastructure services.

Accelerating environmental projects

In 2024, the "Wiener Stadtwerke Future Fund" once again supported numerous projects initiated by Group companies in order to strengthen innovation and accelerate climate protection efforts. A total of 29 innovative and ecological projects were (partially) financed this year.

Projects supported by the Future Fund

Decarbonisation of the Donauinselfest music festival

Up until now, diesel generators have been used at the Donauinselfest music festival to supply the necessary power to mobile phone masts and ancillary equipment. Wien Energie's project aims to demonstrate for the first time on the Danube Island site how this sort of unit can be replaced by a lower-emissions solution, making festivals more environmentally friendly in future. A mobile fuel cell is supplied with fuel by a bundle of hydrogen cylinders, which converts the green hydrogen into electricity and water vapour. This process produces neither greenhouse gases nor air-polluting exhaust fumes and results in savings of around 450 litres of diesel that would normally have been needed to run a generator.

Photovoltaic systems at the Floridsdorf U6 underground station

The glass façade at the right-hand Nordbahngasse exit of the Floridsdorf U6 underground station is to be fitted with photovoltaic wafers. Fitting these wafers to the glass panels could enable a dual-use façade capable of generating solar power while maintaining a semi-transparent appearance. Implementing a façade-mounted photovoltaic system for the first time will allow Wiener Linien to test this new type of system in real-life conditions and gather experience for potential further implementation sites. The module area of the façade system spans around 656m² with an output of around 80 kWp. Together with a roof-mounted photovoltaic system of approx. 76 kWp, total output of 156 kWp is expected. All of the electricity generated can be used directly to operate the underground station. Surplus electricity generated during peak hours can be supplied to neighbouring stations.

Viennese bricks

This project launched by Wiener Linien and Wienerberger AG promotes the recycling of excavated materials from underground construction projects to produce mineral building products that are then used in urban construction projects. The aim is to promote the conservation of resources and increase regional value creation. Wienerberger, a regional producer of building materials, and Wiener Linien, an infrastructure project developer, share the vision of improving the ecological impact of construction work and promoting a circular economy. The extension of the U2 underground line and the construction of the new U5 underground line will generate considerable quantities of excavated materials that are suitable for reuse.

Smart Campus nature and flower meadow

Biodiversity is becoming increasingly important, also on the company's own premises. Wiener Netze identified various areas spanning around 4,000m² in total as suitable for biodiversity activities. These areas are now being landscaped to feature natural meadows (around 2,500m²), flower meadows (around 1,200m²) and wild meadows (around 300m²). Municipal Department 42, which is responsible for maintaining the green spaces, will also be called in to provide native seed mixtures. The aim is to increase biodiversity on the Wiener Netze site in Simmering and raise awareness of the issue among employees. Another objective is to determine whether beneficial organisms are multiplying, which is why the University of Vienna is also involved in the project.

Energy

Decarbonisation study and internal climate roadmap
Wien Energie is a key player in the City of Vienna's goal to achieve climate neutrality by 2040 and to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The decarbonisation study conducted in 2021 set out scenarios for how Vienna's energy system could be decarbonised. The assumptions of the study for the heating sector were updated in the fourth quarter of 2023 to provide more precise information for the efficient implementation of political targets. The projections of the updated study include an increase of around 3.5 TWh in the utility energy demand in the heating sector by 2040 compared to the 2021 decarbonisation study, which will require an increased expansion of district heating and microgrids.

Wien Energie used the findings of this study to put together a detailed climate protection roadmap that contains specific actions and intermediate objectives for achieving climate neutrality within the company. Seven areas of action have been defined for achieving Wien Energie's climate goals.

The following measures should be implemented for net zero emissions by 2040:

- Expansion of the renewable electricity portfolio
- Provision of sustainable, integrated and needs-based heating and cooling solutions by decarbonising district heating (including exploiting geothermal energy and expanding large-scale heat pumps), expanding decentralised heating solutions and extending highly efficient district cooling
- Identification of potential for environmentally friendly energy-from-waste (EfW) plants and opportunities to reuse captured carbon as part of the circular economy
- Expansion of sustainable hydrogen production and the associated fuelling station infrastructure, and ensuring that the technological requirements are met for using green gases in Wien Energie's power stations
- Expansion of the smart charging infrastructure for electromobility in the public sphere, in residential construction and for commercial customers
- Support of collaborative innovation and research projects that focus on emissions reduction, with both start-ups and large businesses
- Continuous implementation of digitalisation and efficiency-improvement projects in order to ensure that energy is used optimally in a way that saves resources

Renewable heat and cooling generation
In 2024, Wien Energie pushed ahead with the expansion of district heating and connected 10,000 households to the district heating network. In total, Wien Energie now supplies district heating to 470,000 households and around 8,000 business customers. 2024 marks a milestone in the expansion of district cooling. In June, the "district cooling ring" around Vienna's city centre was completed a year earlier than planned. This laid the foundation for the supply of cooling to the entire city centre. New additions to the network include the Ronacher musical theatre, Hotel Sacher and the Natural History Museum. To support the increasing demand for cooling, the district cooling headquarters located at Vienna Central Stations were expanded to 26 megawatts, the output of around 7,000 air conditioning units. This will ensure improved cooling of offices, hotels, homes and Austria's busiest railway station.

Energy Grids

Circular economy

In order to drive forward the topic of the circular economy, a potential analysis was carried out in a workshop involving numerous departments in 2024. This analysis aimed to identify existing and potential initiatives related to the circular economy. Focus areas were identified as part of the analysis, which served as a basis for an initial Group-wide circular economy meta-strategy. This strategy will be developed further in 2025.

Considerate construction

With around 3,500 construction sites performing excavation work in 2024, care is taken to minimise the environmental impact in this area, too. This requires good planning, coordination and close cooperation with the City of Vienna, its municipal departments and authorities. If all companies coordinate themselves more efficiently when it comes to construction activities on public roads, then works on underground cables, channels and pipes, and also on the rail network, can be optimised. The use of trenches for working on numerous supply lines offers considerable benefits. Wiener Netze also uses state-of-the-art installation technology. By relining the natural gas network (via a pipe-in-pipe solution) and applying floating cable installation techniques in the power grid, where a cable is inserted into the existing empty piping, the volume of excavations is reduced significantly.

Sustainable mobility policy

In 2024, Wiener Netze fleet management continued to drive forward the expansion of the Wiener Netze's own electric vehicles and those managed by Wiener Stadtwerke companies. A framework vehicle procurement agreement was concluded with Municipal Department 48 in order to exploit synergy potential and price advantages. Despite the planned switch, it is currently not possible, based on tests conducted in day-to-day operations, to move to electric models for system-critical vehicles (e.g. in the fault services division).

Sustainable use of energy

In 2024, 1,279,298 kWh of power was generated at the Smart Campus site using photovoltaic systems. This corresponds to 12.1% of total energy consumption. In the Leopoldau core zone, the five existing absorption cooling units, which run on natural gas, were replaced with a new, more efficient electric chilled water unit. Wiener Netze is also making an additional contribution to climate protection by feeding hydrogen into the natural gas network.

Transport

For Wiener Linien, an important goal is to make its future construction sites more sustainable from an environmental perspective. The aim is for carbon emissions from construction sites in urban areas to be reduced as far as possible. In 2024, the focus in track construction (new construction and maintenance) was on introducing relevant sustainability criteria. Criteria such as "reduction in the environmental impact of lorry transport", "use of recycled materials", "use of lower-emissions cement" and "green electricity" were increasingly taken into account as part of the contract award process. In tunnelling works, priority was also given to reusing excavated material and integrating sustainable planning aspects into the second construction phase for the U5 line. Requiring the use of only electrically powered small devices has led to a reduction in greenhouse gas, particulate matter and noise emissions.

To promote the shift to battery electric bus operation, Wiener Linien has converted a former bus park in Siebenhirten into a state-of-the-art e-competence centre where buses are charged, serviced and repaired. It offers space for 60 standard battery electric buses and features an energy-efficient and ecological design that incorporates wood and other materials. A photovoltaic system mounted on the roofs supplies electricity for company buildings and to charge the buses. Surplus electricity is fed into the Wiener Linien network, while electricity required for charging at night is fed from the public transport network. The waste heat from the charging devices is used to heat the break rooms and workshops. Landscaped roofs and side walls have a cooling effect, store rainwater and filter pollutants from the air. The e-competence centre was awarded the highest Austrian seal of quality for sustainable residential and service buildings, the klimaaktiv gold standard. The purchase of the standard battery electric buses and the installation of fast-charging stations is being funded by the EU via the EBIN (zero-emission buses and infrastructure) programme of the Austrian Federal Ministry for Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology.

In 2021, the solar power strategy was launched in collaboration with Wien Energie. Following the innovative foil photovoltaic system installed at the U3 Ottakring site in 2020, eight photovoltaic systems with an output of 1,700 kilowatt peak (kWp) were installed in 2022 and 2023. Eight further photovoltaic systems with a total output of 2,350 kWp followed in 2024, including the 1,400 kWp system at the Leopoldau bus garage. This means that Wiener Linien has a total photovoltaic capacity of over 4,100 kWp, which is expected to generate 4.3 million kWh of electricity every year. Nine further systems are scheduled to be commissioned in early 2025, meaning that a total of 26 roof spaces will be used to generate solar power. One of these new systems will be the photovoltaic system at the Floridsdorf U6 underground station. The glass façade at the right-hand Nordbahngasse exit will be fitted with photovoltaic wafers.

The brake energy project feeds brake energy from underground trains into the internal A/C network or makes it available to approaching trains. Six installations are currently in operation, allowing around 8.5 GWh of electricity per year to be redirected into the stations. This is the same as the electricity consumption of 2,135 households, on average. Another system is planned for the Matzleinsdorfer Platz station in the period leading up to 2028 and expansion measures on the U3 and U6 lines are currently being evaluated.

With the entry into force of the Straßenfahrzeug-Beschaffungsgesetz (Road Vehicle Procurement Act – SFBG) in August 2021, Wiener Lokalbahnen has been converting its fleet to electric vehicles in order to meet statutory and EU requirements for carbon neutrality. Two electric service vehicles were ordered as part of this initiative and went into operation in May 2024. The second pool vehicle was also successfully converted to an electric vehicle. What is more, no new petrol or diesel vehicles will be procured from 2025, unless there are no zero-carbon alternatives for special vehicles.

Funeral Services and Cemeteries

For decades, Bestattung Wien has been using electric hearses in order to avoid disturbing the peace during funerals. The rest of the fleet is also being gradually converted to low-emission vehicles.

Since November 2022, Bestattung Wien has been using the sustainable mushroom coffin from the start-up Loop Biotech. The coffin, made from mushrooms, biodegrades in 45 days and is able to transform the human body and the toxins it contains into vital nutrients for the soil.

The environmental focuses for Friedhöfe Wien are biodiversity and climate protection/microclimates. Cemeteries can be a big help to the urban microclimate by acting as part of fresh air corridors and cold air source areas, as well as by offering a refuge for flora and fauna in urban areas. For example, deer, badgers, hamsters, owls, bats and many bee colonies live in Vienna's Central Cemetery.

A number of landscape gardening measures have been taken at the cemetery in Neustift to enlarge animal habitats. There are tracts that cater to the needs of bats, reptiles, songbirds and butterflies. This area has been made more visible and appealing as a nature trail since 2019.

Vienna's Central Cemetery contains some 120,000 m² of natural meadows. Across all of the city's cemeteries, the natural meadows cover an area of 135,000 m². Bee colonies have already been successfully established at a number of cemeteries.

Water and energy consumption are still major topics. The expansion of wastewater systems has been completed following an initial review of the options available. Inzersdorf was the last cemetery to be equipped with a wastewater system. Smart meters have been installed at several cemeteries for the early detection of water losses due to burst pipes, for example.

The relevant environmental topics (water, waste, air and noise) were covered in the "Gemeinsam.SORGSAM." ("Taking Care. Together.") communication campaign, which was publicised at the cemeteries in April 2020. On park benches and bins and at taps and organic waste collection points, signs call upon all visitors and tradespeople to remember their active contribution to protecting the environment within the cemeteries – specifically regarding waste, water and noise. A number of small actions that have big impacts are being implemented. These included the Friedhöfe Wien gardening team transitioning to refillable, glass candle holders and having tree cuttings and green waste from all 46 cemeteries transported to Municipal Department 48 for conversion into compost and bark mulch.

Car Parks

With more than 500 charging stations, Wipark is already helping to shape Vienna's environmentally friendly mobility revolution. New charging stations are gradually being expanded and old charging infrastructures refurbished. Work is also ongoing on the further development of multifunctional car parks in order to combine conventional and modern means of transport, and handle logistics operations, under one roof. The expansion of bicycle parking spaces in the car parks is also constantly being evaluated and driven forward in collaboration with customers. Energy is another important area. A smart energy management system has already allowed significant electricity savings to be made. A total of five photovoltaic systems are operated in cooperation with Wien Energie. Rooftop photovoltaic systems have been installed at the Siebenhirten park-and-ride site and two Leopoldau sites, one photovoltaic carport at the Neulaa site, and one façade photovoltaic system at the Westbahnhof site. With its initiatives for green spaces, Wipark is making a further contribution to climate and environmental protection in the city of Vienna. There is currently a landscaped façade at the Viktoriagasse site and a landscaped car park fence at the Enkplatz site. More green space projects will be explored and put into action in the future.

Wipark provides its customers with safe, high-quality and increasingly accessible parking spaces. Park-and-ride facilities and the construction of affordable collective residential car parks in urban development areas are helping to reduce the pressure of parking on the roads. In particular, underground parking spaces allow public areas to be reclaimed by creating room for green spaces, playgrounds and pedestrian zones.

3 Opportunities and risks

3.1 Risk management and internal control system

3.1.1 Risk management system

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group takes a proactive approach to risk and opportunity management (hereinafter referred to simply as "risk management") in order to identify, assess and adequately manage potential risks and opportunities as early on as possible.

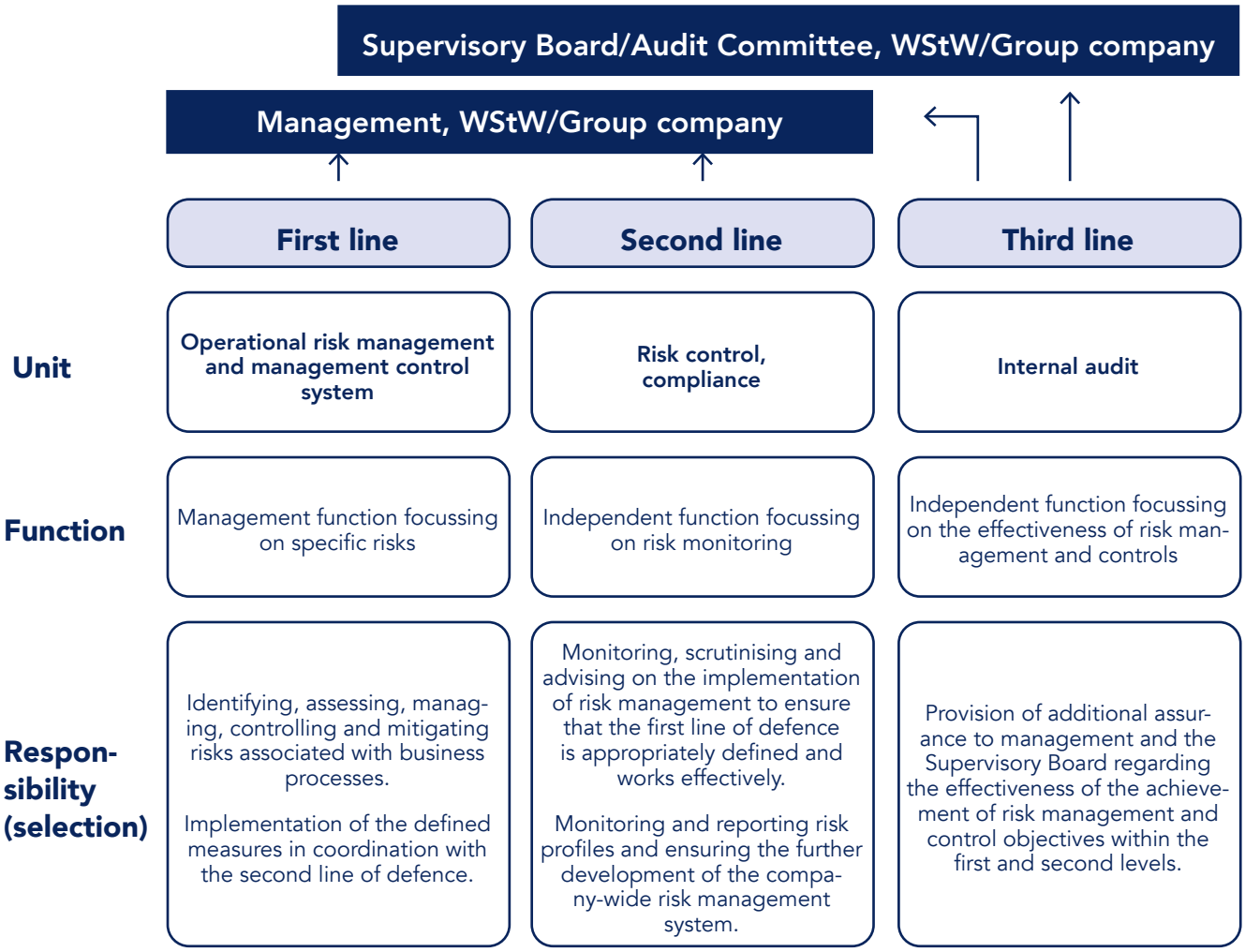
The Group-wide standardised risk management strategy is based on the internationally recognised COSO 2017-ERM standard. It emphasises the integration of corporate strategy and risk management, enabling the Group to identify risks at an early stage and align them with strategic objectives.

The Group directive defines central requirements for the risk management system, establishing a Group-wide minimum standard. Furthermore, depending on the requirements of their business activities, individual Group companies focus on specific, more in-depth and more stringent risk management regulations. These include regulations that originated in the banking sector on the one hand and requirements derived from management systems based on the ISO system on the other.

The aim of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's risk management system is to systematically identify developments that could jeopardise its survival at an early stage. At the same time, risks that could pose a risk to the Group are to be managed in a targeted manner in order to ensure the Group's long-term success and achievement of its strategic goals. By systematically analysing potential risks, Wiener Stadtwerke is not only able to identify and manage possible negative impacts on its finances, reputation and operational processes, but is also able to seize opportunities to promote sustainable growth and competitiveness. Risk management thus creates a framework that enables Group companies to respond flexibly to dynamic market conditions, improve their decision-making and strengthen the trust of their stakeholders.

Within this context, there is a standardised, multidimensional risk-bearing capacity policy that applies across the Group. It provides a uniform view of the financial risk profile of each Group company and the Group as a whole. By taking a variety of dimensions into account (capitalisation, liquidity and key performance indicators), decision makers can gain a more comprehensive insight into their risk-bearing capacity and make better-informed decisions with regard to optimising their company's risk profile. Risk-bearing capacity defines the maximum risk that the Wiener Stadtwerke Group can assume in a given period without jeopardising its survival. This requires both the calculation and assessment of the overall risk position and a comparison of overall risk against the business resources available to cover the risk. This kind of approach lays a foundation that allows the companies to be prepared not only for current risks but also for potential future risks and ensures that risk-bearing capacity remains consistent with overarching business objectives. This promotes a proactive approach to risk and opportunities, and helps the Group companies ensure long-term stability and resilience.

Three lines of defence model



Current global and regulatory developments mean that this approach is becoming increasingly important, which is clearly reflected in the requirements and expectations. Within this context, Wiener Stadtwerke added environmental, social and governance aspects to its risk profile last year and will continue this work in 2025.

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group's risk management system is based on the three lines of defence model.

The first line of defence comprises the operational units, which are responsible for identifying, assessing and managing risks. The second line of defence includes functions and departments that are responsible for developing, implementing and monitoring risk-related activities and controls.

The third line of defence is the Internal Audit department, which acts as an independent control body to ensure the effectiveness of the first two lines.

In addition to the regulatory framework, the Group-wide directive on the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's risk management system also describes the risk culture, objectives, roles and responsibilities, the three lines of defence model and the approach for addressing, documenting and communicating the risks identified, as well as defining threshold values for risk assessment in terms of the extent of the potential damage and its likelihood of occurrence.

Risk identification and assessment: Risks and opportunities are defined as potential deviations from defined targets and targeted figures and are assessed based on their impact on various financial indicators. The evaluation is based on empirical values, expertise and risk analyses that use scenarios that are as realistic as possible. Every identified risk is assigned to a person who is responsible for assessing, managing and monitoring that risk. Scenarios are used to describe risks when these are analysed and assessed. They are then quantified to the greatest extent possible in terms of their potential impact and probability of occurrence. Risks that cannot be quantified are managed as qualitative risks. Both quantitative and qualitative risks, including the assessment and aggregation of risk types and categories, are documented in a separate workflow-orientated risk management tool featuring integrated statistical methods.

Risk reporting: General risk management guidelines are discussed and decided upon within a risk management committee. The risk management committee is made up of risk controllers from the Group Management Board and the Group companies. Ongoing surveying, identification and assessment of the risks to which the Group is exposed lays the groundwork for the regular internal risk reporting. The results of the Group-wide risk aggregation process are incorporated into risk reporting, which is carried out as part of the financial reporting by the management control function (integrated reporting). Economic and multi-year planning involves an annual review of risks and opportunities based on a budget/actual comparison. The original risk and opportunity assessments from the previous year, which were also the basis of the corporate planning, are compared with the actual values. The insights gained feed into the adjustment of the risk catalogue to changed circumstances. The updated risk catalogue is one of the cornerstones of the business planning.

Discussion and coordination of the main opportunities and risks form part of the annual business planning retreat at each Group company. The aim is to take an all-round view of the risks and opportunities that are to be expected in coming years, so as to take proper account of them in the corporate planning. This gives rise to action plans and closer monitoring of the budget items concerned. Risk controllers within the Group companies also report directly to management and the Group risk control function on an ongoing basis. The risk control function then reports to the WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH Management Board. The Supervisory Board is regularly briefed on the risk management situation.

Design of risk measures: Risks are managed by using suitable measures and controls to reduce risks to an acceptable level. Various approaches – avoidance, reduction, transfer to third parties – are used either individually or in combination to achieve this. To determine the appropriate measures and controls, departments carry out cost-benefit analyses in order to review and implement these. Measures are monitored as part of the quarterly analysis process and are adapted to the new risk situation, if necessary. Risks that cannot be addressed by the other management approaches or residual risks that remain are consciously weighed up.

Risk monitoring and control: Ongoing surveying, identification and assessment of the risks to which the Group is exposed lays the groundwork for the regular risk reporting. The design, appropriateness and effectiveness of the risk management system of the Group companies and the Group as a whole are also evaluated, monitored and controlled at regular intervals.

Compliance with the statutory regulations relevant to the Group is monitored and controlled. The reliability of the financial reporting is assured, as the accounting processes at Wiener Stadtwerke are governed by Group-wide directives and standards.

Responsibility for ensuring adherence to the risk management process lies with the risk controllers at each Group company.

3.1.2 Internal control system (ICS)

The internal control system (ICS) within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group encompasses all of the process-related monitoring measures across the various organisations. It is based on the systematic and documented recording of the workflow organisation with processes, the identification and evaluation of established process risks, the definition of compensating measures and the implementation of checks on functionality and effectiveness.

The ICS is decentrally organised within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group companies and falls under the responsibility of the management of the company in question.

A Group directive sets the minimum standard for the ICS in order to ensure a uniform understanding of the roles and responsibilities within the ICS and to define the ICS regulatory process.

The ICS regulatory process stipulates that the management boards of the Group companies must ensure that there is transparent documentation of controls carried out and that the ICS is therefore effective.

The duty to report to the various management boards and the Supervisory Board/Audit Committee at regular intervals ensures that the ICS conforms to the standards.

3.1.3 Tax control system (TCS)

In 2021, a tax control system (TCS) was also implemented in addition to the internal control system. The TCS refers to all measures (processes and process steps) that ensure that the taxation basis for each form of taxation is recorded in the correct amount and that any taxes due are paid on time and for the correct amount.

The structure and content of the TCS conform with the provisions of the Austrian Tax Control System Auditing Ordinance (SKS-Prüfungsverordnung) and the guidelines set out by the Austrian Chamber for Tax Consultants and Public Accountants (KWS) in relation to the drafting of an expert report on a tax control system pursuant to Sections 153b(4)(4) and 153f(5) of the Austrian Federal Tax Code (Bundesabgabenordnung – BAO) in its applicable version. The TCS is implemented in line with guidelines that are standardised across the Group and are set out in a Group directive.

The TCS is audited every three years by an external assessor. The last audit was conducted in 2024.

The tax control system helps to reduce the Group's financial risks, finance-law risks, reputational risks and business risks.

3.2 Commentary on material individual risks

The risk landscape for Wiener Stadtwerke is divided into nine risk groups. The most significant risks in these groups are as follows:

Strategy and market
The Wiener Stadtwerke Group operates within the context of political and legal frameworks. These frameworks could change at short notice at any time and may change the wider context of strategic decisions and/or call the company's strategic trajectory into question. This could result in unexpected costs, necessitate unplanned project cancellations or postponements and confront the company with new strategic challenges that need to be overcome.

In order to counter these risks, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group analyses the environment on an ongoing basis, and the Group Management Board and Group companies are also in regular contact with political decision-makers and regulatory bodies. This gives the Wiener Stadtwerke Group a comprehensive overview of imminent or potential changes and enables it to prepare by developing appropriate risk scenarios.

Sales and performance
The Wiener Stadtwerke Group covers various fields of business. Price and competition risks arise in particular in the energy and mobility areas. More intense competition in these core segments, but also in other business areas, could, however, lead to a considerable increase in performance and price pressure and pose new challenges to Wiener Stadtwerke's competitiveness.

In terms of sales, Wiener Stadtwerke counters these risks by developing new products and services, by maintaining an active, customer-centred sales strategy and by entering into collaborative agreements. Diversification strategies are sometimes used in procurement in order to compensate for scenarios in which specific suppliers become unavailable, and also to utilise price advantages. The Group's procurement activities take fluctuations in the prices of resources of central importance, such as electricity, gas and CO_2, into account. In the interests of professional risk management, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group manages these price risks by means of appropriate hedging transactions, such as derivative financial instruments.

Financial market risks
This risk class mainly deals with managing risks related to short-term and long-term financial investments. The focus is on fiscal stability, including the Group's liquidity.

The Group utilises a Group-wide cash pooling system to ensure the efficient management of short-term liquidity. This ensures that short-term financial requirements within the Group are covered reliably at all times. A conservative approach is taken to long-term financial investments, in line with the pension fund regulations. The investments that need to be made in this area are managed by a separate asset management unit, which is centralised under the auspices of the Group Management Board. This asset management function has a standing monthly meeting with the Management Board and the risk management function.

The underlying financial investment process is audited once per year by an external certified accountant. Corresponding risk indicators are measured on a regular basis. Limits set as a precaution ensure that timely corrective measures can be taken if need be. Exposure to the default risk of banks, as indicated by their ratings, is curtailed by diversification based on set limits.

Investment risks comprise all risks associated with the holding of investments, including, for example, the risk of unexpectedly low dividends or potential drops in the value of investments. In order to pre-empt these risks, all investments are monitored on an ongoing basis. If signs of unexpected developments start to emerge, the Group Management Board enters into direct dialogue with the equity investments concerned.

Fixed assets and investments
The Group has extensive and, in some cases, complex operating facilities, the functionality of which can be impaired to varying degrees by a variety of circumstances. Exceptionally high reliability of technical infrastructure is critical to Wiener Stadtwerke's business success. As a result, this topic plays a central role in risk management.

In order to minimise the risks, the Group and its individual companies regularly carry out maintenance and investment programmes. In its day-to-day operations, the Group takes steps to ensure that it conforms to very high technical standards as well as precisely defined maintenance and quality checks. The Group has technical redundancies in place in the critical services sectors. The risks associated with plant and operational safety are also insured against by means of relevant insurance contracts.

Human resources and social affairs
Demographic changes mean that a company's staff is increasingly becoming a critical performance indicator. Growing competition on the employment market may result in Wiener Stadtwerke struggling to recruit the required number of specialists, which is an increasing issue, or being unable to meet these needs at all. For this reason, Wiener Stadtwerke is expediting its employer branding initiatives.

As a responsible employer, Wiener Stadtwerke places great importance on monitoring staff risks. These risks are managed by means of an employee development programme implemented Group-wide that incorporates a range of activities, such as performance reviews designed to optimise staff development and maximise employee satisfaction.

IT and digitalisation
Having business processes that run smoothly across the Group is directly reliant on having a reliable IT system. If systems go down, whether in part or in full, this can significantly impact business processes.

The Group has its own, extremely capable IT function that ensures the technical stability of business processes and provides support for these. This function also applies a range of IT management techniques to ensure high IT availability. This includes a back-up data centre that can immediately take over the necessary tasks in the event of an IT system failure.

Corporate governance and compliance
The Group is exposed to a wide range of legal risks in the course of its business activities. These risks may lead to litigation that could in turn subject the Group to economic, operational or reputational damage.

The Group's legal departments employ renowned experts who continuously deal with the key legal topics of relevance to the Group, the industry and the associated markets. They also develop policies for addressing any identified risks.

As a Group that is aware of its social responsibility, the data protection officers of the Group companies, working hand-in-hand with all of the relevant divisions, ensure that data breaches are systematically avoided by processing personal data exclusively in accordance with the provisions of the GDPR and the applicable local legislation.

Risks and hazards – security
Global security challenges are constantly growing. Geopolitical conflicts, terrorist threats, cyberattacks and ensuring security of supply are increasingly taking centre stage. Against the backdrop of these threats, a holistic approach to security is becoming increasingly important. From 2025 onwards, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group will be taking a pioneering step to be able to rise to these challenges systematically and strategically by introducing a Group-wide security risk management system.

The aim of this project is to identify, assess and prioritise all security risks according to the all-hazards approach. This sort of approach makes it possible not only to minimise threats, but also to identify them at an early stage and take targeted measures. The introduction of this system creates a standardised basis for risk management, strengthens coordination between the Group companies and provides a transparent basis for decision-making.

Regulatory and normative requirements that call for a risk-based security strategy are met in full by this system. This will improve the resilience of our critical infrastructures significantly, and make us more efficient in complying with statutory requirements. At the same time, it provides a solid basis for audits and the ongoing optimisation of security measures.

The introduction of the Group-wide security risk management system not only opens up new opportunities for the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's security organisation, but also strengthens the trust of internal and external stakeholders. It underlines the company's ability to fulfil its social mandate, namely that of providing essential services in an increasingly complex risk landscape, in the long run.

By introducing a Group-wide security risk management system in 2025, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group is sending a strong signal in terms of the Group's future security strategy. This strategic project addresses the challenges associated with a dynamically changing risk landscape and is a key component of long-term security planning.

The system is founded on an integrated, risk-based approach that is based on state-of-the-art technologies, international best practices and the findings of the latest security research. This approach makes it possible to precisely assess and systematically prioritise security risks so as to reduce them in the long term. The new system is being implemented across the Group and will promote a standardised safety culture that encompasses all companies in the Wiener Stadtwerke Group.

One central element of the project is the fulfilment of ever more stringent regulatory requirements in the area of security and risk management. This applies to both national and European standards, which are increasingly focusing on proactive risk prevention and comprehensive safety management systems. In addition to ensuring compliance, the new system makes a significant contribution to increasing Wiener Stadtwerke's resilience and effectively protecting the company's critical infrastructures.

The introduction of the system also offers a number of opportunities. Optimised coordination and cooperation between the individual Group companies will create synergy potential that not only makes the security organisation more efficient, but also takes the entire risk management process to the next level. It strengthens the Group's innovative power and positions Wiener Stadtwerke as a pioneer of state-of-the-art security solutions.

This project is testimony to Wiener Stadtwerke's long-term commitment to acting as a reliable partner for security (of supply) in Vienna. It shows that Wiener Stadtwerke is able to adapt to changing conditions and at the same time make a positive contribution to society.

Overall picture: No risks jeopardising Wiener Stadtwerke's survival
As at 31 December 2024, based on the results of a risk-bearing capacity analysis of the Group companies, the Group Management Board is not aware of any risks that, either taken in isolation or in combination with other risks, could have an impact on the equity ratio that could jeopardise the Group's survival.

3.3 Opportunities

3.3.1 Opportunity management

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group has a clear responsibility to society – its primary duty and greatest interest is to securely fulfil the supply mandate to the citizens of the City of Vienna and the surrounding area.

Beyond this mandate, the Group strives to make use of its entrepreneurial opportunities in the interests of Vienna's citizens. In this way, the Group ensures its commercial stability and expands its room for manoeuvre in implementing the policies that continue to enhance the quality of life of those living in Vienna's metropolitan region and advance the achievement of climate neutrality by 2040.

3.3.2 Commentary on opportunities

Opportunities in energy
The energy sector is still facing significant changes due to technological developments (e.g. use of green hydrogen, energy storage solutions, decentralisation, carbon capture), regulatory changes (e.g. EU market design reform, tightening of European emissions trading) and political reforms (including Russia's war of aggression against Ukraine, armed conflicts in the Middle East, increasing protectionism). In order to remain competitive in this changing environment, Wien Energie is seeking to strengthen its market position in worthwhile segments by enhancing its own competitive advantages and expand its position as a key partner in shaping the heating and mobility revolution in Vienna. In order to bolster Wien Energie's competitive advantages, it is necessary to reflect on our own skills and on investments in part-

nerships, if we cannot play out important levels of value creation ourselves. Wien Energie has recognised that this is an opportunity in particular for making decarbonisation a reality, and it has, for example, established the joint venture "Venergi" with Ramboll and the joint venture "deeep" with OMV. Wien Energie responds to evolving customer needs through ongoing market research studies and moves to constantly adapt its products and solutions, such as the introduction of a time-of-use electricity tariff in 2024. Furthermore, Wien Energie is operationalising the conceived strategy for the heating revolution and is continuing to invest in innovative neighbourhood solutions while consistently decarbonising district heating, including through geothermal energy, the utilisation of waste heat, and carbon capture at energy-from-waste (EfW) plants. The company will rise to the challenge presented by the rising demand for green electricity by expanding renewable electricity generation in Austria and abroad. It is supporting the decarbonisation of the transport sector through the expansion of the charging infrastructure for electric vehicles and the construction of hydrogen fuelling stations for buses, lorries and other vehicles. The generation of combined heat and power (CHP) will be taken further in the direction of climate neutrality through the gradual incorporation of green gases as a substitute for natural gas. Wien Energie is addressing the increasing volatility on the electricity market with a flexibility strategy that sets clear priorities, particularly in sector coupling between heat and electricity. In addition, Wien Energie will make profitable use of the potential of the circular economy, especially in the areas of carbon capture and phosphorus recycling and through recyclable procurement and by extending the service lives of renewable systems. To identify further opportunities arising from the volatile environment in which we find ourselves, Wien Energie has developed a strategic vision of the future that comprises multiple scenarios. These were used to identify robust opportunities that are likely to occur in each scenario.

Opportunities in mobility

Mobility needs are increasing. This will lead to more private cars on the roads, with the result that these may eventually be congested with traffic. This further increases the attractiveness of public transport.

Measures, such as the introduction of the Austria-wide KlimaTicket, will make public transport significantly more attractive. If the increase in demand is to be met, it is necessary to make investments, such as those in the new U2xU5 intersection, the tram route extensions and the expansion of WienMobil.

With the current government agreement, the City of Vienna presented its Smart Climate City strategy, which also covers mobility, and positions Wiener Linien as a central player in its implementation. This opens up opportunities for new innovative business models (including data management and city logistics as a solution to the "last mile" issue). In order to achieve the ambitious modal split targets for ecomobility, Wiener Linien is focusing not only on network expansion and reliable service provision, but also on improving the quality of the mobility offering and stakeholder management in order to reduce the number of private motor vehicles.

Wiener Lokalbahnen will also play a role as it increases capacities on the Badner Bahn by reducing the intervals between trains and introducing new, more comfortable coaches. Wiener Lokalbahnen is also paving the way to becoming a comprehensive mobility service provider. This will be achieved by developing on-demand services and the associated software.

4 Outlook

4.1 General

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group continues to be faced with changes in the overarching conditions on the European energy market. At the forefront are highly fluctuating gas and energy prices and the need for the rapid transformation of energy systems. The stated aim is to create independence from fossil fuels and to establish a climate-neutral energy system for the greater Vienna area, starting with the gradual phase-out of gas. The Wiener Stadtwerke Group has a pivotal role to play in making Vienna climate neutral by 2040. The Group has put together a clear corporate strategy for achieving this goal, which is divided into the three major sectors of electricity, heating and mobility. In the face of harsh conditions in the energy sector, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group will maintain its efforts to leverage efficiencies, in order to ensure a strong financial basis for future challenges. The Group is also continually building up its service character and is relying more heavily on digitalisation. Thanks to clear priorities, the Group's ability to advance major growth, innovation and climate-protection projects will be undiminished.

At the same time, in the coming years, the Wiener Stadtwerke Group will increasingly address the shortage of skilled workers. Around a third of employees are set to retire in the next ten years. At the same time, there is no longer the same availability of skilled workers on the labour market, particularly in the IT and public transport sectors. The focus here is on the employer brand and directly addressing and recruiting the skilled workers we are lacking.

4.2 Central projects

The following major Group-wide initiatives are worthy of mention:

Hydrogen as a future technology
The hydrogen pilot project that was launched in 2020 is progressing well. The Wiener Stadtwerke Group offers everything from a single source when it comes to hydrogen, and Wien Energie has completed construction of the first electrolysis plant for hydrogen. An operational trial is currently being carried out at the Donaustadt power plant. As part of this trial, a mixture containing up to 15% hydrogen is being used in the converted gas turbine. Wiener Linien is trialling the use of hydrogen buses on various routes. In this way, the Group is able to cover all processes along the value chain and has already taken key steps to become a pioneer in this area throughout Austria.

Heating through geothermal energy
The green future is underground. Wien Energie uses thermal water deposits at a depth of over 3 kilometres for this very purpose. The start of the geothermal offensive will be made at the plant in Aspern, which is expected to be connected to the grid as early as 2026 and will heat around 20,000 households with green geothermal energy. The thermal water deposit under Vienna is large enough to supply up to 125,000 of Vienna's households with district heating from deep geothermal energy by 2030.

SAP S/4HANA
By 2027, Wiener Stadtwerke will have created a new foundation for its SAP system. This will see the Group make itself fit for the future and accelerate its organisational processes. The aim is to coordinate and implement the transition of all existing SAP ERP applications to the new S/4HANA data-

base and application technology across the Group in the best possible way. In October 2023, Wiener Lokalbahnen was the first company in the Wiener Stadtwerke Group to go live with the new system. The Group Management Board and WienIT, Wipark, and Bestattung Wien followed in January 2024, with Friedhöfe Wien completing the service cluster in May 2024. Wiener Linien followed suit at the beginning of 2025. immOH! was also added to the programme in 2023 – like Wien Energie, it is expected to switch to S/4HANA in 2026. A new transition schedule is currently being developed for Wiener Netze.

4.3 Development in the Group divisions

Key projects and targets in the Group's various divisions are discussed below.

Energy

2025 is set to be another volatile year for the energy industry. The year will be dominated by geopolitical tension, economic challenges, but also by new regulatory developments and technological advances. Although the economic situation is likely to stabilise somewhat, the ability to take flexible and innovative action will remain crucial. Within this context, Wien Energie will continue to focus on investments in renewable energies and the digital transformation, as well as on exploiting the flexibility offered by its broad plant portfolio.

The Austrian Institute of Economic Research (WIFO) forecasts that inflation will fall further to 2.3% in 2025, which could gradually revive private consumption. Nevertheless, only moderate economic growth of 0.6% is on the cards due to the ongoing structural weakness in industry. With public debt expected to rise to 83% in 2025, there is a risk of considerable cutbacks in public spending over the coming years. Under a new federal government, subsidies for environmental and climate protection in particular, and, as a result, also Wien Energie's business activities, could come under scrutiny. Subsidies are crucial to the success of the heating revolution and the ability to tap into new business areas.

Global economic development continues to paint a mixed picture. While Spain's GDP expanded in 2024, for example, Germany's economic output fell for a second year in a row due to the country's ailing industrial sector. In the US, strong economic growth contributed to the widening of the GDP gap with the EU, largely due to higher productivity growth in the IT sector and, according to Mario Draghi's report on the future of European competitiveness, higher spending on research and innovation. China's growth was weaker than expected in 2024. At the same time, the rivalry between China and the US is dominating global economic relations. China is investing heavily in green technologies, while the new Trump administration wants to promote oil and gas production again and is taking a critical look at renewables. For example, Donald Trump has announced that no new wind farms will be built during his term of office. A possible change of course by the US towards more relaxed environmental regulations could contribute to trade conflicts. It is rumoured that the US could make certain exports, such as liquefied natural gas (LNG), conditional on political concessions. In addition, control over critical raw materials and, most importantly, the fact that their processing is heavily concentrated in China, increases the risk of supply chain bottlenecks and price fluctuations for key technologies such as batteries, transformers, PV modules and wind turbines. This could well create additional challenges for the EU as it seeks to achieve its climate targets, and obstacles for Wien Energie in the expansion of renewable energies. These issues will have to be actively addressed, e.g. through joint procurement and active supply chain management. It will also be crucial to continue to invest in research and innovation work and forge ahead with lobbying work to promote important overall energy and environmental policy conditions.

Total global energy demand is only expected to show moderate growth of around 1.6%. In Europe, it could stagnate or even fall due to energy-saving measures as a result of the war in Ukraine. The war is forcing Europe to diversify, for example by importing LNG from the US and the Gulf States. Ongoing conflicts in the Middle East could contribute to short-term price spikes in this area. In autumn 2024, Wien Energie was successful in its quest to stop using Russian gas entirely and is continuing to diversify towards renewable gas sources.

Regulation in the EU and in the member states continues to drive the energy revolution forward. A comprehensive reform of the electricity and gas market was approved in 2024 which not only promotes hydrogen as an energy source but also strengthens consumer rights. 2025 will be used to investigate whether carbon removals, the waste sector and international aviation will be included into the EU Emissions Trading System (ETS). The EU ETS will also be expanded to include the heating and transport sectors from 2027. The inclusion of carbon removals in the EU ETS in particular could have an impact on Wien Energie's plans for carbon capture at energy-from-waste (EfW) plants. These measures underscore the goal of reducing emissions and increasing energy efficiency. In Austria, the Renewable Heat Act remains a central component of the heating revolution, even if its scope has so far been more limited than expected. From 2024, fossil-fuelled heating systems can no longer be installed in new buildings. At the same time, energy prices for consumers will rise again in 2025 because the electricity price cap will expire, grid fees will increase and the national CO_2 price will climb from EUR 45 to EUR 55 per tonne.

Innovations form the backbone of the energy revolution. Battery storage and smart control systems are increasingly making it possible to compensate for fluctuations in renewable energy sources. Instead of lithium-ion systems, flow batteries could also establish themselves as a sustainable alternative, especially for long-term storage. As the system costs for battery storage are expected to fall sharply, their use to take pressure off the grid and provide flexible generation capacity will become more attractive. Wien Energie intends to continue investing in utility-scale pilot projects (larger than 1 MW) and to press ahead with securing space for battery storage facilities, particularly in the vicinity of relevant grid infrastructure. Flexibility on the demand side, e.g. through smart control of heat pumps, electromobility and home storage, is also becoming increasingly important. As far as hydrogen is concerned, the focus is on expanding production and infrastructure. The EU is promoting this process of transformation through the Hydrogen Bank over a period of ten years and provided EUR 800m in funding for the first time in 2024. The second tender ran until February 2025 and offers financial support totalling EUR 1.2bn. In the long term, green hydrogen is seen as a key technology to drive the decarbonisation of industry and the energy sector. A lack of infrastructure and expectations of sustained high electrolyser and production costs are, however, currently slowing down the pace of the ramp-up. The unclear political environment and a preference for blue over green hydrogen under the Trump administration could also contribute to further delays. Wien Energie continues to believe in the potential of hydrogen in industry and the decarbonisation of its own power plants.

Carbon capture, utilisation and storage (CCUS) is making progress worldwide, with strong investment in the US, China, Australia and Canada. In Europe, the North Sea is developing into a central energy ecosystem that combines offshore wind power, hydrogen production and CCUS. While Norway and Sweden are forging ahead with projects, CCUS remains controversial in Austria due to the current ban on carbon storage. Nevertheless, CCUS is seen as a necessary technology for the decarbonisation of emissions that are difficult to avoid in sectors such as cement and steel production. In the long term, the sale of captured CO_2 to the petrochemical and chemical industries, for example, will open up business potential. Wien Energie can also use this potential through carbon capture at energy-from-waste (EfW) plants.

The International Energy Agency (IEA) forecasts that global electricity demand will grow six times faster than total energy demand over the next ten years, primarily due to the increasing popularity of electric vehicles, air conditioning systems, heat pumps, the expansion of electricity-intensive industrial processes and the increased use of artificial intelligence. 90% of the growth in global electricity consumption in 2025 is to come from renewable energies, while nuclear power and gas will account for the remaining 10%.

Wien Energie believes that electromobility offers particular potential, which is why it is expanding its offering in the residential construction segment. Global electricity consumption by data centres could increase to more than 1,000 TWh by 2026 and account for up to 23% of global electricity demand by 2030. While this offers suppliers, including Wien Energie, potential to utilise waste heat, it will also require heavy investment in the grid infrastructure. According to estimates, annual global spending on network infrastructure expansion will have increased from USD 400bn in 2024 to USD 600bn by 2030 (2023 prices). The use of artificial intelligence (AI) also offers a vast range of opportunities to make the energy sector more efficient. Autonomous AI agents can lead to productivity gains and higher levels of customer satisfaction. The use of machine learning also enables generation and consumption fluctuations to be optimised and system maintenance requirements to be identified in advance. Wien Energie will also be making increasing use of artificial intelligence in the future, especially in customer service, e.g. to offer its customers customised solutions quickly and easily.

In 2024, around 750 GW of new renewable electricity generation capacity was installed worldwide. 124 GW was attributable to wind and 599 GW to solar photovoltaic systems, among others; further growth of around 10% is expected for photovoltaic systems in particular in 2025. Driven by the expansion of renewable energies, oil consumption in Europe may have already peaked, while North America is likely to reach its peak by the end of the decade. Global greenhouse gas emissions could peak as early as 2024 or as late as 2025, a trend that is heavily reliant on the rising energy requirements of emerging economies and policy changes. At international level, the COP30 climate conference in Brazil will be of crucial importance. It will focus on topics such as the adaptation of national climate plans, international climate financing, carbon pricing and mechanisms for global emissions trading.

Energy Grids

Smart metering

Smart meters are a key element in the expansion and modernisation of power grids. Wiener Netze's smart meter programme began in 2017 with the award of the contract to the consortium of Siemens, Landis+Gyr and Iskraemeco. Since then, some challenges, such as the Covid-19 pandemic and the shortage of components on the global market, have had to be overcome. The target of a 95% roll-out rate in accordance with the IME Regulation was achieved in 2024. This corresponds to around 1.526 million smart meters rolled out. The project will be completed in the course of 2025.

Electricity grid

In the electricity grid division, the expansion of the digitalisation of medium and low-voltage operating equipment continues to progress. The strategic expansion of automated, smart medium-voltage transformer stations, as well as remotely detectable overcurrent indicators on inaccessible overhead line sections, is accelerating the fault-clearance measures in the event of electricity grid unavailability and will be further promoted. The implementation of the plan for digitalising the low-voltage grid was discussed on the basis of implementation across a pilot area and, through the theoretical knowledge gleaned by ASCR, is to lead to nationwide implementation in the medium term. The focus is on the interfaces for linking measurement, control and communication. In order to meet the legal and regulatory requirements, grid monitoring is therefore also being implemented at the low-voltage level.

The classic long-term grid expansion projects – including upgrades of old medium and high-voltage systems, the modernisation of transformer stations based on older safety standards, and adaptation and optimisation measures in accordance with the target network plan – are currently going ahead at full steam.

The construction of five new transformer stations at strategically important nodes and the targeted connection of renewable generation plants to the grid, such as wind and photovoltaic plants, is intended to ensure the implementation of the energy revolution in the distribution grid. Disruptions and other types of non-availability are rectified in a more coordinated and more rapid manner by reorganising the fault service at all voltage levels.

Low-impedance neutral earthing was started in 2018 and successfully implemented over the following few years. By 2027, 29 substations in the 10-kV medium voltage range will have been converted. The first few implementation steps in the 20-kV medium-voltage range are also currently under way now that the plan has been finalised. The restructuring of the neutral point connection increases supply security by ensuring that power is restored rapidly following outages.

Gas grid
The need for developments in relation to natural gas will remain a factor wherever natural gas as an energy source cannot yet be immediately replaced. This is particularly relevant for the generation of higher temperatures for operational process applications in the production, commercial and industrial sectors. In the residential sector, alternative energy systems (district heating or systems such as heat pump applications and energy networks) are increasingly being used, meaning that new gas-based connections are only being implemented to a very limited extent.

With regard to the energy revolution in Vienna, the long-term outlook envisages a complete phasing-out of the gas infrastructure in the residential building sector. Under the "Away from gas" programme launched by the City of Vienna, more than 500,000 apartments are to be converted to a sustainable heating system by 2040, and the district heating network is to be expanded. Efforts are being made to carry out a comprehensive withdrawal from the use of gas, starting in the "pioneering areas" of Rossau (1090), Gumpendorfer Straße (1060), Alliiertenviertel (1020) and Huber-Block (1160).

With regard to climate protection measures, Wiener Netze is reviewing the gas grid with a view to potentially focusing on and adjusting the high-pressure distribution network (grid level 2) with regard to the use of hydrogen. Dedicated working groups exist for this complex topic and are constantly reviewing the latest findings with regard to suitability in piping systems.

The planning and implementation of renovation work on the district pressure regulator station at the Wienerberg site will begin in 2025 in order to ensure that the necessary high-pressure network infrastructure is maintained. Extensive measures are being coordinated here to ensure a high-performance plant featuring new technical and control equipment. The project is scheduled for completion in 2027.

The gas quality tracking project, which aimed to inform end customers about specific gas qualities and reflect these accordingly in the billing process, was completed successfully.

District heating grid
Wiener Netze is responsible for the installation and maintenance of the district heating grid. The ongoing expansion of the network is mainly driven by the demand for housing and associated educational and service facilities. Accordingly, moves to open up new areas, increases in the density of existing parts of the network, and expansions in step with new housing are undertaken at strategic interconnection points. Ensuring sufficient grid capacities is key when establishing new connections. Any subsequent improvements or changes must also be taken into account during the initial planning stages. The simulation of the digital grid calculation supports all projects and tests hydraulic grid compression and expansion variants.

Investments are planned in potential connection areas and the upstream network infrastructure in order to ensure a sustainable heat supply. Current projects being implemented on behalf of Wien Energie are the aforementioned "pioneering areas" and new grids in the urban development area of "Donaufeld Ost". The Ottakring circuit, which is designed to increase supply security in the west of Vienna, is currently in the construction phase and is expected to be completed in 2026.

Further grid investments will also still be necessary in the future due to the further decarbonisation requirements in relation to district heating. In addition to the expansion of renewable heat, the use of environmentally friendly geothermal energy also plays an important role. Another project to be tackled from 2025 onwards is the "Hydros Geothermie" geothermal energy project in the urban lakeside area of Aspern and its associated connection to the primary network.

Maintenance of the district heating network is determined as part of a risk-oriented asset management process. In view of the age of some sections of the network, the rate of replacement will be further increased in the coming years.

The gas and heating network sectors require a particularly coordinated approach, in terms of both suitable new construction initiatives and increases in the density of existing parts of the network, the overarching goal being to ensure climate-neutral and sustainable supply for Vienna. This goal is supported by the Vienna Heating Plan, which was published in 2024 and sets out the target areas for heat supply in the period leading up to 2040.

Transport

Wiener Linien is planning investments of approximately EUR 850.7m in 2025 (excluding financial investments), of which approximately EUR 416.4m will be dedicated to new underground construction work. One focal area is the ongoing procurement of vehicle equipment for all departments. Investments in tram operations will amount to EUR 309.3m in 2025, with EUR 37.2m being invested in buses and EUR 81.6m in the underground. A further EUR 6.1m will be spent on intangible rights (excluding new underground railway construction).

With regard to the underground network, the first phase of construction of the U2xU5 intersection will see further tunnelling work for the station tunnel linings continued. There are also plans to complete the tunnelling work for the first track segmental tunnel linings in autumn 2025. This will be followed by the withdrawal of the tunnel boring machine and the start of tunnelling work on the second segmental tunnel lining from Matzleinsdorfer Platz. The first lot of interior work will also begin in this area in autumn 2025. The structural work for preparing the inner shells in the shafts and tunnels will be continued near Vienna City Hall.

In 2025, most of the construction work at Frankhplatz station will be completed. The outfitting work in the segmental tunnel linings, as well as the electrical and building services work, steel construction and stonemasonry work in the Frankhplatz station will continue.

The railway law submissions for the second phase of construction for the U5 line are expected to take place before the end of the first quarter of 2025. Tender planning will also begin and the first few steps will be taken for the contract award procedure for the structural work. Tenders for planning services and experts will also be organised for the U2, and further procedures will be started (test engineer).

As part of NEU4, additional reinforced concrete girders will be installed in the areas from the Schottenring station through to the Friedensbrücke station between June and September 2025, which is why the section between the Schottenring and Schwedenplatz stations will have to be closed in July and August 2025. After the tender was cancelled, the period planned for the Landstraße platform renovation had to be postponed from the original January–March to September–December. The cancellation was necessary to optimise the construction processes. All modernisation work – including the NEU4 project – is to be completed by the end of 2025.

With regard to trams, the ageing of the track network, the dense nature of timetables and weightier vehicle generations make additional track construction projects essential – this is the only way to eliminate low-speed areas on Wiener Linien's tram and underground networks in a targeted and efficient manner. In 2023, as part of the financing negotiations, the City of Vienna made an additional budget available for 2024 and 2025 and for the following years so that the necessary track modernisation could truly get under way. 2024 was primarily about building up personnel and capacity resources, with large-scale renovation projects to be implemented from 2025 in addition to the regular maintenance programme. The first of these measures will be implemented at Jörgerstraße and Schlachthausgasse, followed by Lerchenfelder Straße, Hernalser Hauptstraße and Aumannplatz in 2026.

With regard to buses, an additional line (57A) will be electrified by the end of 2025 with the commissioning of the fast-charging station at Schwendergasse (next to the Rudolfsheim tram depot). Four new charging stations for the 57A line are also being built at the Rudolfsheim depot. Work to transition the first bus line to hydrogen power (39A) with ten standard buses will take place in the third quarter of 2025. In addition, the battery electric minibuses that have been in use on lines 2A and 3A since 2013 are being replaced by ten new battery/range extender minibuses (REX). The necessary infrastructure for parking, refuelling and charging these vehicles will be set up at Wiener Netze's Smart Campus. This means that a total of 60 standard battery electric buses, ten standard hydrogen buses and ten battery/range extender minibuses (REX) will be travelling around Vienna by the end of 2025. The 60 battery electric buses will be charged, serviced and repaired in Wiener Linien's new, state-of-the-art e-competence centre in Siebenhirten, the sustainable construction of which has been awarded the Austrian klimaaktiv gold standard. The ten standard hydrogen buses will be refuelled and serviced at the H2 competence centre at Garage Leopoldau. Wien Energie and Wiener Netze have set up an H2 refuelling station there, which is also used by external customers.

One of the strategic objectives of Wiener Lokalbahnen remains the expansion of services on the Badner Bahn regional train system (increased frequency), although implementation at any point in the near future is not realistic due to budgetary restrictions on the client side. Adding additional transport services (urban-rural transport) is another declared goal, and Wiener Lokalbahnen is actively involved in the general planning of the Rothneusiedl urban development area.

In order to continue to guarantee safe railway operations, the infrastructure (tracks, signalling technology, power supply, etc.) will have to be completely overhauled over the next few years. Financing the infrastructure through the medium-term investment programmes (MIP) poses a major challenge for Wiener Lokalbahnen due to the budgetary restrictions faced by the funding providers (federal government, authorities of Vienna and Lower Austria).

The new TW500 locomotives will make the biggest contribution to improving the mobility offer. The last few TW500s are expected to be put into operation in the first quarter of 2025. The new Leesdorf depot is also expected to go into operation in the first quarter of 2025. Going forward, the competitive field of train services is to be further promoted and strengthened. The bus division of Wiener Lokalbahnen has to continue to hold its own in a challenging competitive market. In March 2025, the New Services division will launch a plant transport service for the Industriezentrum Süd industrial estate using e-scooters. Other focal points include process digitalisation, improving passenger information and boosting employer attractiveness.

In January 2025, the "Demand-Responsive Transport" centre of competence for transport services was officially launched, marking the start of a three-year development phase prior to the implementation phase. The first step will involve evaluating suitable IT solutions based on the requirements of Wiener Stadtwerke companies. Together with the Group companies, the requirements for a tool to be used to order various journeys (shuttle transport, plant transport, courier journeys, etc.) will be defined so that a suitable software solution can be purchased. The aim is to bundle the required journeys in order to reduce emissions and costs. The digital fleet software digitalisation project (DIFUS) was also launched to support fleet employees in their activities and to simplify these activities.

In addition, the new bus route 60A was put into operation on 1 January 2025 on behalf of Wiener Linien. The start of operations went smoothly and the line will be operated for 5.5 years until June 2030. A customer survey is planned for the first half of 2025 to collect valuable feedback and evaluate customer satisfaction. Preparations for the survey are already under way. An external consultancy firm will be called in to draw up the questionnaire and the call centre will switch to 24/7 availability. This is part of a quest to improve accessibility and further increase customer satisfaction.

Funeral Services and Cemeteries

The revenue development of Bestattung Wien is essentially aligned with the number of deaths in Vienna, which has been stagnating for a number of years now. The increasing number of funeral homes in a limited market leads to merciless competition and fewer ceremonies carried out. The intention is that the multi-brand strategy, coupled with increased online activity, will counteract this permanent reduction in market share. Digitalisation is particularly important in all areas of the company.

In the Cemeteries division, business operations depend on the number of deaths, as well as general willingness to maintain graves. Contrary to the forecasts from previous years, the latest estimates from Statistics Austria suggest that the mortality rate will decline until 2027. After this time, the number will only rise slowly, reaching either the current level or surpassing it. Together with the number of alternative cremation-related offerings, which has been rising for years, this will increase sales and cost pressure.

In order to secure income, we will continue to bolster Friedhöfe Wien's position as an important part of the city. In order to keep the offering affordable, further organisational optimisations are being implemented; these have come from the possibilities presented by digitalisation.

We are carrying out numerous activities that emphasise the value as "More than just a burial site!". Friedhöfe Wien invites people to see the cemeteries not just as places for saying goodbye, but to rediscover them as places where living creatures make their homes. In 2024, this was emphasised by numerous events from the fields of art, culture, exercise and health, and sustainability to celebrate the 150th anniversary of the Vienna Central Cemetery. Attention to climate issues will be further expanded as far as we are able to do so. Unsealing, tree planting and green-space design are all being promoted.

Digitalisation opens up new possibilities for Friedhöfe Wien and its customers. Digital graves are being further expanded and customers are encouraged to use them. The advantages of using digital processes are being emphasised and other processes are being enhanced.

Business customers will benefit from a partner portal that will be going live and will guarantee service regardless of time and location. The level of information and automation can also be significantly increased as a result of this. This also allows the organisation to adapt to changing demand.

The number of cemeteries managed internally is increasing. In 2023, three further cemeteries were taken under internal management. The number of tradespeople – especially gardeners – interested in managing a cemetery is falling. As a result, Friedhöfe Wien is preparing for further takeovers, which presents both an organisational challenge and an opportunity.

Lower revenue due to falling mortality must be offset to some extent by other, new sources of income. In recent years, a number of new avenues have already been opened up. Examples include the sale of useful items in the cemetery shop, the offer of guided tours of the cemeteries, opportunities to rent electric bikes, cooperation with horse-drawn carriage companies, musicians and painters to make the offering more attractive or, since 2024, restrictions on commercial guided tours with the introduction of a fee-based accreditation procedure, which opens up new potential to generate revenue that can then be used for cemetery maintenance.

Car Parks

Stable sales development is expected for the coming financial year. In order to ensure the quality and the earnings potential of its car parks, the focus in the next few years will continue to be on renovation projects. Wipark invests in particular in modernising its own car parks in the city centre as these make a significant contribution to the result.

The OSCAR digital product for short-stay parking customers was replaced at the end of 2024 by the introduction of a new digital platform and the WIPcard. This is aimed at increasing customer loyalty on the one hand and optimising customer service on the other. The expansion of further digital features for customers will remain a priority in 2025.

Vienna, 28 March 2025

The Management Board

Peter Weinelt
Chief Executive Officer

Monika Unterholzner
Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Roman Fuchs
Deputy Chief Executive Officer

2024 Consolidated Financial Statements

1 Consolidated statement of profit or loss

Statement of profit or loss

EUR m	Notes	2023	2024
Revenue	8.1	6,224	**4,973**
Other operating income	8.2	758	**652**
Cost of materials and cost of purchased services	8.3	-3,998	**-2,711**
Personnel expenses	10.1	-1,334	**-1,499**
Other operating expenses	8.4	-814	**-918**
Net gains on investments accounted for using the equity method	7.3	202	**111**
EBITDA		**1,038**	**609**
Depreciation and amortisation	9.4	-377	**-439**
Impairment losses and reversals	9.5	-1	**-179**
Operating profit (EBIT)		**659**	**-10**
Interest income	11.1	66	**91**
Other financial income	11.1	246	**312**
Interest expense	11.1	-192	**-178**
Other finance costs	11.1	-16	**-15**
Financial result		**103**	**210**
Profit before tax		**763**	**201**
Current tax expense	13	-1	**7**
Profit after tax		**762**	**208**
Profit for the year		**762**	**208**

2 Consolidated statement of comprehensive income

Other comprehensive income

EUR m	Notes	2023	2024
Profit for the year		**762**	**208**
Remeasurements of employee benefit provisions	10.2	-545	**-133**
Measurement of equity instruments	11.1	893	**-1,069**
Other comprehensive income from investments accounted for using the equity method		0	**0**
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		**348**	**-1,202**
Measurement of debt instruments	11.1	37	**14**
Measurement of cash flow hedges	11.7	241	**30**
Recycling of cash flow hedges	11.7	-46	**-233**
Other comprehensive income from investments accounted for using the equity method	7.3	-263	**105**
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		**-31**	**-84**
Other comprehensive income before tax		**317**	**-1,286**
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss	13	75	**90**
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss	13	8	**23**
Tax effects relating to components of other comprehensive income		**82**	**113**
Other profit after tax		**400**	**-1,173**
Total comprehensive income		**1,162**	**-965**

3 Consolidated statement of financial position

Consolidated statement of financial position – assets

EUR m	Notes	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Property, plant and equipment	9.1	5,084	**5,170**
Intangible assets	9.2	220	**229**
Investments accounted for using the equity method	7.3	177	**348**
Non-current financial assets	11.3	6,936	**6,018**
Other non-current assets	8.8	1,068	**1,222**
Non-current regulatory assets	8.5	1,040	**966**
Non-current assets		**14,525**	**13,953**
Inventories	8.6	497	**455**
Trade receivables	8.7	375	**351**
Current financial assets	11.3	936	**311**
Other current assets	8.8	256	**330**
Current regulatory assets	8.5	126	**153**
Cash and cash equivalents	11.2	1,757	**1,273**
Current assets		**3,948**	**2,874**
Total assets		**18,473**	**16,827**

Consolidated statement of financial position – equity and liabilities

EUR m	Notes	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Equity	**12**	**8,935**	**7,970**
Non-current borrowings	11.4	1,174	**974**
Employee benefit provisions	10.2	4,461	**4,699**
Other non-current provisions	9.6	47	**29**
Other non-current liabilities	8.10	842	**820**
Deferred tax liabilities	13	324	**211**
Non-current liabilities		**6,848**	**6,732**
Current financial liabilities	11.4	887	**420**
Trade payables	8.9	756	**588**
Other current provisions	9.6	18	**28**
Other current liabilities	8.10	1,029	**1,088**
Current liabilities		**2,691**	**2,125**
Total equity and liabilities		**18,473**	**16,827**

4 Consolidated statement of changes in equity

EUR m	Share capital and shareholder contribu-tions	Capital reserves	Employee benefit provision reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Financial instruments meas-urement reserve	Reserve from other results from investments accounted for using the equity method	Retained earnings	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**500**	**2,327**	**590**	**31**	**2,896**	**79**	**1,350**	**7,773**
Profit for the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	762	**762**
Other comprehensive income	0	0	-420	153	879	-213	0	**400**
Reclassification	0	0	0	0	-14	0	14	**0**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**500**	**2,327**	**170**	**184**	**3,762**	**-134**	**2,126**	**8,935**
As at 1 Jan. 2024	**500**	**2,327**	**170**	**184**	**3,762**	**-134**	**2,126**	**8,935**
Profit for the year	0	0	0	0	0	0	208	**208**
Other comprehensive income	0	0	-102	-156	-998	84	0	**-1,173**
Reclassification	0	0	0	0	-7	0	7	**0**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**500**	**2,327**	**68**	**28**	**2,756**	**-49**	**2,341**	**7,970**

5 Consolidated statement of cash flows

EUR m	Notes	2023	2024
Operating profit (EBIT)		659	**-10**
Impairment losses and reversals on intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	9.1/9.2/9.4	379	**618**
Non-cash income from investment accounted for using the equity method	7.3	-202	**-111**
Net gains on disposal of non-current assets		-6	**-7**
Change in long-term provisions	9.6/10.2	-148	**-170**
Other non-cash expenses and income		39	**99**
Interest received	11.1	72	**89**
Dividends received	11.1	249	**354**
Interest paid	11.1	-77	**-64**
Taxes paid	13	-17	**-14**
Cash flow from net income		**947**	**785**
Change in inventories	8.6	-31	**44**
Change in trade and other receivables	8.7/8.8	1,517	**285**
Change in trade payables and other liabilities	8.9/8.10	70	**-205**
Change in short-term provisions and accruals for employee benefit obligations	9.6/8.10	16	**-2**
Cash flow from operating activities		**2,519**	**907**
Cash outflows for investments in intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	8.11	-687	**-668**
Cash inflows from disposals of intangible assets and property, plant and equipment	8.11	10	**6**
Cash outflows for investments in loans, other financial assets and derivative financial instruments	11.3	-234	**-354**
Cash inflows from loans, other financial assets and derivative financial instruments	11.3	277	**111**
Cash outflows for equity investments and investments in subsidiaries, less cash and cash equivalents received	11.3/7.1	-15	**-38**
Cash inflows from disposals of equity investments and investments in subsidiaries	11.3/7.1	1	**0**
Cash inflows/outflows for investments in other securities and financial instruments < 1 year and investment related to the cash pooling arrangement > 3 months	11.3	-11	**4**
Change in liquid funds not included in cash and cash equivalents	11.2	52	**-58**
Cash flow from investing activities		**-609**	**-998**
Cash inflows from assumption of long-term financial liabilities	8.11/11.4	293	**5**
Cash outflows from repayment of long-term financial liabilities	8.11/11.4	-77	**-165**
Cash outflows from leases	9.3	-15	**-16**
Cash inflows from current financial liabilities	8.11/11.4	114	**28**
Cash outflows from current financial liabilities	8.11/11.4	-1,723	**-303**
Dividends paid	15.3	0	**0**
Cash flow from financing activities		**-1,408**	**-452**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		**502**	**-542**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 1 Jan.	8.11/11.2	**1,247**	**1,749**
Change in cash and cash equivalents		502	**-542**
Cash and cash equivalents as at 31 Dec.	8.11/11.2	**1,749**	**1,207**

6 General remarks

6.1 General principles

WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH (WSTW GmbH), the parent company of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group, is entered in the register of companies at Vienna Commercial Court, Austria, under FN 127783t. The address of the registered company is Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna.

The consolidated financial statements relate to WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH and its subsidiaries (hereinafter "the Wiener Stadtwerke Group", "the WSTW Group" or "the Group"). The Wiener Stadtwerke Group plays a vital part in keeping the city of Vienna running. The Group is responsible for providing reliable, environmentally friendly energy supplies and efficient public transport. Other areas of Group operations are funeral services and cemeteries, as well as multi-storey car parks.

The consolidated financial statements have been drawn up in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) as adopted in the European Union, and also meet the additional requirements of Section 245a of the Austrian Business Code (Unternehmensgesetzbuch – UGB).

The consolidated financial statements were finalised on 28 March 2025 and approved for forwarding to the Supervisory Board, which is responsible for checking and approving them.

Details of the accounting policies applied can be found in the relevant notes. In the interests of providing clear and meaningful information, some items in the statement of profit or loss and the statement of financial position have been aggregated. These items are broken down and explanatory details are provided in the notes. The statement of profit or loss is prepared using the nature of expense method. All amounts are reported in millions of euros (EUR m), unless stated otherwise. Totals of rounded amounts and percentages may be affected by rounding differences caused by automatic calculation tools.

6.2 Significant judgements, assumptions and estimates

In the course of preparing the consolidated financial statements, the management is obliged to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that influence the value of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses recognised. Although these are best estimates and assumptions based on up-to-date information, the inherent uncertainty associated with them means that deviations from actual events cannot be ruled out. This can result in significant adjustments to the carrying amounts concerned. Assumptions and estimates are regularly assessed and adjusted prospectively where necessary.

Judgements, estimation uncertainties and assumptions that have a significant influence and entail material risks may necessitate adjustments of carrying amounts in the following year. These are explained in the notes or in the explanations of the recognition and measurement of the items in question.

Judgements are made with regard to the following:

- Definition of the scope of consolidation – see note 7.2
- Definition of companies over which significant influence is exercised – see note 7.3
- Investments in joint operations – see note 7.4
- Definition of key items related to the Group's related parties – see note 7.5
- Measurement of investment property – see note 8.8
- Definition of key criteria relating to impairment testing and delineation of CGUs – see note 9.5
- Classification of investments as non-current financial assets measured at FVOCI – see note 11.3
- Consideration of legislation on Pillar II regulations – see note 13
- Selection regarding the valuation method of expected future losses of trade receivables – see note 14

Estimates are made in relation to the following:

- Estimates in relation to the accrual-based determination of revenue – see note 8.1
- Estimates of net realisable value of inventories – see note 8.6
- Estimates of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets – see notes 9.1 and 9.2
- Estimates of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets – see notes 9.1 and 9.2
- Estimates related to lease interest rates and terms – see note 9.3
- Estimates related to impairment testing – see note 9.5
- Estimates related to provisions – see notes 9.6 and 15.2
- Estimates of parameters for personnel provisions – see note 10.2
- Estimates in connection with the offsetting of financial assets and financial liabilities – see note 11.5
- Estimates in connection with determining the fair value of financial instruments – see note 11.6
- Estimates in connection with measuring deferred taxes – see note 13
- Estimates of credit risks and valuation allowances for financial assets – see note 14

6.3 Changes in significant accounting policies

New standards and interpretations

New or amended standards and interpretations that had been published by the IASB as at the date of preparation of the financial statements, but were not mandatorily applicable in the EU as at 1 January 2024, were generally not voluntarily applied. The Wiener Stadtwerke Group will apply such standards as soon as they become mandatory. Information on standards which are not yet applicable is provided in the table below. With the exception of the effects of the changes in presentation in connection with IFRS 18 (effective from 2027), no material effect on the consolidated financial statements is currently expected.

The following standards and interpretations have been mandatory since the last annual financial statements. The newly applied standards did not result in any significant changes in accounting.

Standards adopted by the EU and newly applied in the 2024 financial year

Standard/interpretation	Amendment	Publication by the IASB/ IFRS IC	Date of mandatory application for the WSTW Group	Material effect on the consolidated financial statements
IAS 1	Classification of liabilities as current or non-current	23 Jan. 2020 15 July 2020 31 Oct. 2022	1 Jan. 2024	No effect on the consolidated financial statements
IFRS 16	Lease liability in a sale and leaseback	22 Sept. 2022	1 Jan. 2024	No effect on the consolidated financial statements
IAS 7/IFRS 7	Additional disclosure requirements in accordance with IAS 7 and IFRS 7 for supplier finance arrangements (supply chain financing)	25 May 2023	1 Jan. 2024	No effect on the consolidated financial statements

Standards and interpretations not yet applicable

Standard/interpretation	Amendment	Publication by the IASB/ IFRS IC	Date of mandatory application for the WSTW Group	Material effect on the consolidated financial statements
IAS 21	Effects relating to changes in foreign exchange rates	15 Aug. 2023	1 Jan. 2025	No material effect expected
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9*	Amendments to the classification and measurement of financial instruments	30 May 2024	1 Jan. 2026	Amendments not yet evaluated
Annual improvements volume 11*	Annual improvements to IFRS accounting standards	18 July 2024	1 Jan. 2026	No material effect expected
IFRS 7 and IFRS 9*	Contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity (amendments to IFRS 7 and IFRS 9)	18 Dec. 2024	1 Jan. 2026	Amendments not yet evaluated
IFRS 18*	Presentation and disclosure in financial statements	9 Apr. 2024	1 Jan. 2027	Material effect on presentation expected. The changes in the annual financial statements for 2027 are being evaluated.
IFRS 19*	Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	9 May 2024	1 Jan. 2027	No material effect expected

* These standards or amendments were not yet adopted by the EU when the consolidated financial statements for the period were compiled.

7 The Wiener Stadtwerke Group

7.1 Changes in the scope of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements of WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH include those companies that are material to presenting a true and fair view of the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss. Changes in the scope of consolidation are presented in the following table:

	Consolidated companies	Accounted for using the equity method	Proportionately consolidated companies
As at 1 January 2023	**28**	**3**	**0**
Initial consolidation in the reporting period	3	0	1
Mergers in the reporting period	0	0	0
As at 31 December 2023	**31**	**3**	**1**
Initial consolidation in the reporting period	0	0	0
Mergers in the reporting period	0	0	0
As at 31 December 2024	**31**	**3**	**1**

Acquisitions and start-ups in 2024
logwien GmbH was established by WIENER STADTWERKE Vermögensverwaltung GmbH as the sole shareholder.

GPI – I KFT and 2nd-GPI KFT were acquired from Vienna Energy Természeti Erö Kft.

In 2024, WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH acquired the shares in immOH! Energie und Gebäudemanagement GmbH, and consequently also the shares in the wholly owned subsidiary HC immOH! Infrastruktur Services GmbH, from WIEN ENERGIE GmbH.

Venergi GmbH was established by WIEN ENERGIE GmbH together with Ramboll Deutschland GmbH. WIEN ENERGIE GmbH holds a 50% stake in the company.

Due to their immateriality, none of the companies mentioned was included in the scope of consolidation.

Mergers in 2024
Smart Inspection GmbH, which was previously not consolidated, was merged with WIEN ENERGIE GmbH. SWITCH Energievertriebsgesellschaft m.b.H., which was previously consolidated using the equity method, was merged with ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH.

Liquidations in 2024
Riddle & Code Energy Solutions GmbH, which was previously not consolidated and in which WIEN ENERGIE GmbH held 50% of the shares, was liquidated in 2024.

Acquisitions and start-ups in 2023
The fully consolidated WIENER STADTWERKE Vermögensverwaltung Gamma GmbH was fully acquired by WIENER STADTWERKE Vermögensverwaltung GmbH.

The WSTW VIII and WSTW IX funds were included in the consolidated financial statements for the first time in the 2023 financial year. Both funds are invested exclusively in bonds, and they aim to hold these until their maturity. Furthermore, they have a conservative investment with an investment horizon of approximately three or five years.

deeep Tiefengeothermie GmbH was founded by WIEN ENERGIE GmbH and OMV Austria Geothermal GmbH, with WIEN ENERGIE GmbH holding 51% of shares. The company is proportionately included in the consolidated financial statements as a joint operation.

WIENER STADTWERKE Vermögensverwaltung GmbH holds 25% of shares in Wohnfonds – Wiener Stadtwerke Entwicklungs GmbH, which was established in 2023.

Vienna Energy Természeti Erö Kft. and Vienna Energy forta naturala S.R.L. were transferred to WIEN ENERGIE International GmbH.

Vienna Energy Risorse Rinnovabili SRL was established by WIEN ENERGIE International GmbH as the sole shareholder.

Sales in 2023
5% of the shares in Aspern City Smart GmbH and Aspern City Smart GmbH & Co KG were sold in 2023.

7.2 Subsidiaries

The following companies were included in the scope of consolidation as at 31 December 2024:

Interest

%	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WIEN ENERGIE GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WIENER NETZE GmbH, Erdbergstrasse 236, 1110 Vienna	100	**100**
WIENER LINIEN GmbH, Erdbergstraße 202, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WIENER LINIEN GmbH & Co KG, Erdbergstrasse 202, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WIENER LINIEN Verkehrsprojekte GmbH, Erdbergstrasse 202, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WIENER LINIEN Direktionsgebäude GmbH, Erdbergstraße 202, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
FRIEDHÖFE WIEN GmbH, Simmeringer Hauptstraße 339, 1110 Vienna	100	**100**
B&F Wien Bestattung und Friedhöfe GmbH, Simmeringer Hauptstraße 339, 1110 Vienna	100	**100**
BFW Gebäudeerrichtungs- und Vermietungs GmbH, Simmeringer Hauptstraße 339, 1110 Vienna	100	**100**
BFW Gebäudeerrichtungs- und Vermietungs GmbH & Co KG, Simmeringer Hauptstraße 339, 1110 Vienna	100	**100**
BESTATTUNG WIEN GmbH, Simmeringer Hauptstrasse 339, 1110 Vienna	100	**100**
WIENER LOKALBAHNEN GmbH, Purkytgasse 1b, 1230 Vienna	100	**100**
Wiener Lokalbahnen Cargo GmbH, Freudenauer Hafenstraße 8–10, 1020 Vienna	100	**100**
Wiener Lokalbahnen Verkehrsdienste GmbH, 7. Haidequerstrasse 6, 1110 Vienna	100	**100**
WIPARK Garagen GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WienIT GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
Wiener Energiespeicher GmbH (formerly: Wiener Erdgasspeicher GmbH), Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WIEN ENERGIE TownTown GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WIEN ENERGIE TownTown GmbH & Co Energy Tower KG, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WSTW TownTown GmbH & Co Residenz KG, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WIENER STADTWERKE Vermögensverwaltung GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WIENER STADTWERKE Finanzierungs-Services GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
Beteiligungsmanagement IWS Verwaltungs GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
Wiener Wasserstoff GmbH, Erdbergstraße 236, 1110 Vienna	100	**100**
WIENER STADTWERKE Vermögensverwaltung Gamma GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**
WSTW fund IV	100	**100**
WSTW fund VI	100	**100**
WSTW fund VII	100	**100**
WSTW fund VIII	100	**100**
WSTW fund IX	100	**100**

The following 25 (previous year: 23) companies were not included in the scope of consolidation due to immateriality:

Interest

%	31 December 2023	31 December 2024	
immOH! Energie und Gebäudemanagement GmbH, Spittelauer Lände 45, 1090 Vienna	100	**100**	
HC immOH! Infrastruktur Services GmbH, Spittelauer Lände 45, 1090 Vienna	100	**100**	
Gemeinnützige Wohnungs- und Siedlungsgesellschaft der Wiener Stadtwerke Gesellschaft m. b. H., Erdbergstraße 236, 1110 Vienna	100	**100**	
TownTown Infra GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	70	**70**	
Upstream - next level mobility GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**	
WIEN ENERGIE International GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**	
Vienna Energy Természeti Erö Kft., Aradi utca 16, 1062 Budapest	100	**100**	1
GPI - I KFT, Stefánia út 101-103, HU-1143 Budapest	–	**100**	3
2nd-GPI KFT, Stefánia út 101-103, HU-1143 Budapest	–	**100**	3
Vienna Energy forta naturala S.R.L., Strada Sfanta Vineri 29, Cladirea Bectro Center, 030203 Bucharest	100	**100**	1
EMK d.o.o.e.l. mali hidroelektrani, Jane Sandanski 113-12, 1000 Skopje	100	**100**	1
ERS d.o.o. Male Hidroelektrane, Akademika Petra Mandicá 11c, 71123 Istočno Sarajevo	100	**100**	1
EBH d.o.o. male hidroelektrane, Zmaja od Bosne 7-7a, 71000 Sarajevo	100	**100**	1
Vienna Energy Risorse Rinnovabili SRL, Via Cassa di Risparmio 18, 39100 Bolzano	100	**100**	1
KW Sallabach Gesellschaft mbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	85	**85**	
KW Sallabach Gesellschaft mbH & Co KG, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	85	**85**	
Tierfriedhof Wien GmbH, Anton-Mayer-Gasse 5, 1110 Vienna	85	**85**	
WSTW-WSE Entwicklungs GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	51	**51**	
WIEN ENERGIE Bundesforste Biomasse Kraftwerk GmbH, 1. Haidequerstrasse 1, 1110 Vienna	66.67	**66.67**	
WIEN ENERGIE Bundesforste Biomasse Kraftwerk GmbH & Co KG, 1. Haidequerstrasse 1, 1110 Vienna	66.67	**66.67**	
WIENER STADTWERKE Planvermögen GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	99.8	**99.8**	2
Smartworks Innovation GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**	
Smartworks Innovation GmbH & Co KG, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**	
Smart Inspection GmbH, Praterstrasse 1, Space 15, 1020 Vienna	100	**–**	4
Projektentwicklung KW Pusterwaldbach GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	100	**100**	
logwien GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	–	**100**	

1 Wholly owned subsidiary of WIEN ENERGIE International GmbH.
2 An interest of 0.2% is held by a fiduciary.
3 Wholly owned subsidiary of Vienna Energy Természeti Erö Kft.
4 Merger into WIEN ENERGIE GmbH.

Recognition and measurement

Subsidiaries and acquisitions

All material entities in respect of which WSTW GmbH has direct or indirect control over financial and business policies (subsidiaries) are included in the consolidated financial statements. WSTW GmbH is deemed to have control over a company in which it holds an interest when it has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee.

As a rule, this applies when the interest amounts to more than 50% of voting rights, but can also derive from existing de facto control over the activities of an investee which entitles WSTW GmbH to the majority of economic benefits or exposes it to risks. Companies are included in consolidation from the date WSTW GmbH obtains control, and are deconsolidated when it loses control.

In the case of acquisitions, assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) are recognised at their fair values, independently of any non-controlling interests acquired, in accordance with IFRS 3. Non-controlling interests in subsidiaries are measured according to the proportionate share in net assets (excluding the proportionate share in goodwill). Intangible assets are recognised separately from goodwill if they are separable from the acquiree or arise from contractual or other legal rights. A remaining positive difference that compensates the seller for market opportunities or development potential that cannot be individually identified are recognised as goodwill. If there is a negative difference, following a new assessment of the value of the identified assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) of the acquiree, and of the compensation transferred, the difference is recognised in profit or loss. The difference between fair value and the carrying amount are carried forward in accordance with the related assets and liabilities during the subsequent consolidation. A change in the interest held in a consolidated subsidiary is recognised as an equity transaction without recognition in profit or loss.

Intra-Group transactions

Material intra-Group receivables and interim profits or losses are eliminated. The income tax effects of any amounts recognised in profit or loss on consolidation are accounted for, and deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised as the case may be. Capital consolidation is based on offsetting the transferred consideration against the fair value of the assumed assets and liabilities.

Functional and reporting currency

The reporting currency of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group is the euro. The functional currency of all wholly and partially consolidated subsidiaries as well as all investments accounted for using the equity method is also the euro.

Management's judgements

Within the scope of full consolidation and at equity valuation, various Group companies were not included in the consolidated financial statements. These are carried at amortised cost less any impairment losses, under other assets. Inclusion of these companies is immaterial to presenting a true and fair view of the Group's assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss. The subsidiaries not included as fully consolidated companies are mostly companies with minimal trading volume, which together account for around 2% of the Group's total assets. The subsidiaries' revenue and total assets are taken into account when determining materiality.

The following companies were not included and possess total assets of more than EUR 20.0m as at the reporting date:

EUR m	Equity 31 December 2023	Annual results 2023	Equity 31 December 2024*	Annual results 2024*
immOH! Energie und Gebäudemanagement GmbH (formerly: Facilitycomfort Energie- und Gebäudemanagement), Spittelauer Lände 45, 1090 Vienna	20.6	3.5	**n/a**	**n/a**
Gemeinnützige Wohnungs- und Siedlungsgesellschaft der Wiener Stadtwerke Gesellschaft m.b.H., Erdbergstraße 236, 1110 Vienna	27.2	0.8	**n/a**	**n/a**
Vienna Energy forta naturala S.R.L., Street Sfanta Vineri 29, Cladirea Bectro Center, 030203 Bucharest	31.8	6.7	**n/a**	**n/a**
EVN-WIEN ENERGIE Windparkentwicklungs- und Betriebs GmbH & Co KG, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	16.1	4.3	**16.6**	**4.7**
WIEN ENERGIE International GmbH (formerly: Energy Eastern Europe Hydro Power GmbH), Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	45.4	7.1	**n/a**	**n/a**
PAMA-GOLS Windkraftanlagenbetriebs GmbH & Co KG, Kasernen-strasse 9, 7000 Eisenstadt	4.2	2.2	**5.3**	**1.2**

* No values are available yet for the 2024 financial year.

7.3 Investments accounted for using the equity method

The Group's investments accounted for using the equity method comprise investments in associates and joint ventures.

EUR m	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
Holdings in associates	177.3	**152.9**
Holdings in joint ventures	0.0	**195.1**
Total	**177.3**	**348.1**

The following associates and joint ventures were accounted for using the equity method at the reporting date:

	Interest	
%	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH, Wienerbergstraße 11, 1100 Vienna[4]	45	**45**
WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna[4]	100	**100**
Naturkraft Energievertriebsgesellschaft m. b. H., Wienerbergstraße 11, 1100 Vienna[1]	45	**45**
SWITCH Energievertriebsgesellschaft m. b. H., Wienerbergstraße 11, 1100 Vienna[2]	45	**–**
VERBUND-Innkraftwerke GmbH, Innwerkkanal, 84513 Töging[3]	13	**13**

[1] Wholly owned subsidiary of ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH.
[2] Previously wholly owned subsidiary of ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH, company was merged with ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH in 2024.
[3] Associates.
[4] Joint ventures.

As a limited partner, WIEN ENERGIE GmbH holds a 100% interest in the assets and earnings of WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG, which specialises in the distribution of electricity and gas. The general partner without asset contribution is ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH, whose field of activity concerns electricity trading. WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG is managed jointly, as the contracts between WIEN ENERGIE GmbH and ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH mean that WIEN ENERGIE GmbH cannot decide on the main activities on its own. In accordance with IFRS 11, this joint venture is therefore presented at equity in the consolidated financial statements.

ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH is a joint venture within the meaning of IFRS 11 due to existing agreements between EVN AG, Burgenland Energie AG and WIEN ENERGIE GmbH, which provide for the joint management of ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH, and is also included in the consolidated financial statements at equity. Both companies' reporting date is 30 September. Both WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG and ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH are included in the consolidated financial statements on the basis of an IFRS package as at 31 December.

WIEN ENERGIE GmbH holds an unchanged capital share of 13% in VERBUND Innkraftwerke GmbH (IKW), which is active in the field of electricity generation. Within the framework of the company agreement, WIEN ENERGIE GmbH was granted rights that go considerably beyond the influence normally associated with a voting share of 13%. Due to these opportunities to influence the financial and business policy decisions of IKW, it is included in the consolidated financial statements as an associated company using the equity method.

The following 18 companies (previous year: 18) were not accounted for using the equity method as at 31 December 2024 due to immateriality:

Interest

%	31 December 2023	31 December 2024
e&i EDV Dienstleistungsgesellschaft m. b. H., Thomas-Klestil-Platz 13, 1030 Vienna	50	**50**
Kraftwerk Nussdorf Errichtungs- und Betriebs GmbH, Am Hof 6a, 1010 Vienna	33.33	**33.33**
Kraftwerk Nussdorf Errichtungs- und Betriebs GmbH & Co KG, Am Hof 6a, 1010 Vienna	33.33	**33.33**
Venergi GmbH, Guglgasse 234/5/3/2 17/Erdbergstraße, 1110 Vienna	–	**50**
EVN-WIEN ENERGIE Windparkentwicklungs- und Betriebs GmbH, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	50	**50**
EVN-WIEN ENERGIE Windparkentwicklungs- und Betriebs GmbH & Co KG, Thomas-Klestil-Platz 14, 1030 Vienna	50	**50**
PAMA-GOLS Windkraftanlagenbetriebs GmbH, Kasernenstraße 9, 7000 Eisenstadt	50	**50**
PAMA-GOLS Windkraftanlagenbetriebs GmbH & Co KG, Kasernenstraße 9, 7000 Eisenstadt	50	**50**
Wiener Tierkrematorium GmbH, Alberner Hafenzufahrtsstrasse 8, 1110 Vienna	49	**49**
EPZ Energieprojekt Zurndorf GmbH & Co KG, Kasernenstraße 9, 7000 Eisenstadt	42.4	**42.4**
EP Zurndorf GmbH, Kasernenstraße 9, 7000 Eisenstadt	42.4	**42.4**
Aspern Smart City Research GmbH, Christine-Touaillon-Straße 11/Top 22, 1220 Vienna	44.95	**44.95**
Aspern Smart City Research GmbH & Co KG, Christine-Touaillon-Straße 11/Top 22, 1220 Vienna	44.95	**44.95**
ARGE Parkplatz Verteilerkreis Favoriten, Verteilerkreis Favoriten, 1100 Vienna	50	**50**
TELEREAL Telekommunikationsanlagen GmbH, Mollardgasse 8/19, 1060 Vienna	25	**25**
Riddle & Code Energy Solutions GmbH, Gertrude-Fröhlich-Sandner-Straße 2–4/Tower 9, 1100 Vienna	50	**–**[1]
VID Energie Infrastruktur GmbH, Trabrennstrasse 2b, 1020 Vienna	50	**50**
VID Energie Infrastruktur GmbH & Co KG, Trabrennstrasse 2b, 1020 Vienna	50	**50**
Wohnfonds – Wiener Stadtwerke Entwicklungs GmbH, Lenaugasse 10, 1082 Vienna	25	**25**

[1] The company was liquidated in 2024.

The following overview shows summary financial information on the associates and joint ventures included in the Group's consolidated financial statements; VERBUND-Innkraftwerke GmbH is classified as an associate, and WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co and ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH are classified as joint ventures.

Statement of financial position

	ENERGIE-ALLIANZ Austria GmbH	WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG	VERBUND-Inn-kraftwerke GmbH	ENERGIE-ALLIANZ Austria GmbH	WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG	VERBUND-Inn-kraftwerke GmbH
EUR m	**31 Dec. 2023**	**31 Dec. 2023**	**31 Dec. 2023**	**31 Dec. 2024**	**31 Dec. 2024**	**31 Dec. 2024**
Non-current assets	98.5	3.4	1,241.3	**16.4**	**10.0**	**1,230.5**
Current assets (excl. cash and cash equivalents)	458.4	489.1	315.2	**358.6**	**403.6**	**172.9**
Cash and cash equivalents	31.1	0.9	0.0	**51.1**	**1.0**	**0.0**
Non-current liabilities	10.7	28.3	137.6	**10.4**	**11.1**	**182.3**
Current liabilities	702.7	745.5	55.2	**350.3**	**237.8**	**44.6**
Net assets (100%)	**-125.3**	**-280.4**	**1,363.7**	**65.4**	**165.7**	**1,176.5**
Group share of net assets in %	45	100	13	**45**	**100**	**13**
Goodwill	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Carrying amount of investments accounted for using the equity method	**0.0**	**0.0**	**177.3**	**29.4**	**165.7**	**152.9**

Statement of profit or loss

	ENERGIE-ALLIANZ Austria GmbH	WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG	VERBUND-Inn-kraftwerke GmbH	ENERGIE-ALLIANZ Austria GmbH	WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG	VERBUND-Inn-kraftwerke GmbH
EUR m	**31 Dec. 2023**	**31 Dec. 2023**	**31 Dec. 2023**	**31 Dec. 2024**	**31 Dec. 2024**	**31 Dec. 2024**
Revenue	3,148.5	2,038.6	424.9	**1,763.0**	**1,347.8**	**279.0**
Depreciation and amortisation	-0.4	0.0	-25.8	**-0.4**	**-0.1**	**-26.0**
Interest income	5.3	2.1	4.4	**2.4**	**4.6**	**4.7**
Interest expense	-1.5	-4.3	0.0	**-2.4**	**-0.1**	**0.0**
income tax expense	2.2	0.0	-100.6	**-1.9**	**0.0**	**-60.2**
Profit after tax	**-23.5**	**178.0**	**262.6**	**11.2**	**85.1**	**157.7**
Other comprehensive income	-314.0	-154.1	0.5	**179.5**	**361.1**	**-1.1**
Total comprehensive income	-337.5	23.9	263.1	**190.7**	**446.2**	**156.6**
Proportionate result after tax	**-10.6**	**178.0**	**34.1**	**5.0**	**85.1**	**20.5**
Proportionate other comprehensive income	-141.3	-154.1	0.1	**80.8**	**361.1**	**-0.1**
Proportionate total comprehensive income	**-151.9**	**23.9**	**34.2**	**85.8**	**446.2**	**20.4**
Proportionate dividend distribution	0.0	0.0	13.0	**0.0**	**0.0**	**44.7**

Recognition and measurement

Joint arrangements are consolidated depending on the rights and obligations of the parties to the joint arrangement arising from the contract. If the Group only has rights to the net assets of the jointly controlled arrangement, the arrangement is classified as a joint venture in accordance with IFRS 11 and accounted for using the equity method. In the case of a joint operation, the Group has rights to the assets and obligations for the liabilities relating to the arrangement. The joint operators recognise assets, liabilities, income and expense in relation to their interest in the joint operation. An associate is an entity over which the Group has significant influence, but not control or joint control over financial and business policies. These are included at equity.

Investments in associates and joint ventures are accounted for using the equity method. They are initially recognised at cost, including transaction costs. Following initial recognition, the carrying amount is adjusted to reflect changes in the associate's or joint venture's equity, based on the Group's proportionate interest. An impairment test is carried out if there is an indication of possible impairment.

WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG had negative equity of EUR 280.4m as at 31 December 2023. The equity of ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH was also negative at EUR 125.3m. According to IAS 28.38, the inclusion of losses must be discontinued if the share in the losses of the associate would lead to a negative equity value. The unrecognised excess losses related to other comprehensive income. As at 31 December 2024, all of the aforementioned companies again had positive equity.

7.4 Investments in joint operations

The Group has a material joint operation, deeep Tiefengeothermie GmbH, which is headquartered in Vienna. WIEN ENERGIE GmbH holds a 51% stake in the company. The purposes of the undertaking are, on the one hand, to exploit, develop and use geothermal energy in the Vienna Basin and, on the other, to produce, store and sell heat from geothermal energy. Since, according to the shareholder agreement, the total economic utility from the company's assets flow to the contractual partners and the company's ability to settle its debts depends on its cash flows, the company is to be classified as a joint operation and included in the consolidated financial statements of WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH as a proportionately consolidated company.

Recognition and measurement
The classification as a joint operation is dependent on the contractual rights and obligations of the contracting parties as described in note 7.3. WSTW GmbH recognises its direct rights to the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of joint operations proportionately in the consolidated financial statements. These are reported in the corresponding consolidated financial statements.

7.5 Related parties

Related parties
According to IAS 24, a person or entity is a related party if they have direct or indirect control of, joint control of, or significant influence over the affiliate Group. Key management personnel are also related parties. Close members of the families of persons who are related parties are also considered related parties.

On this basis, related parties to the Wiener Stadtwerke Group include all subsidiaries not included in the scope of consolidation, all associates and joint ventures, and key management personnel.

§ Key management personnel comprise the members of the Management Boards and Supervisory Boards of WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH, Wien Energie, Wiener Netze and Wiener Linien.

The City of Vienna is the sole owner of WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH. Therefore, the City of Vienna and the entities over which it has control or significant influence are also related parties to the Wiener Stadtwerke Group. As the City of Vienna is a public authority pursuant to IAS 24, the Group applies the exemption under IAS 24.25, whereby immaterial related party transactions and outstanding balances with a government need not be disclosed if the public authority has control or joint control of, or significant influence over the reporting entity.

Transactions with entities controlled or significantly influenced by the City of Vienna mainly relate to electricity, gas, energy grid and facility management services.

Compensation of key management personnel
Compensation paid to the members of the Management Boards and Supervisory Boards includes salaries, termination benefits, pensions and payments for Supervisory Board duties.

The following tables show the compensation for current key management personnel, for the Management Board of the Group's parent, WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH, and for the Supervisory Board.

EUR m	Key management personnel 31 December 2023	Thereof members of the WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH Management Board 31 December 2023	Key management personnel 31 December 2024	Thereof members of the WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH Management Board 31 December 2024
Short-term benefits	3.69	0.92	**4.48**	**1.23**
Post-employment benefits	0.15	0.04	**0.23**	**0.10**
Total	**3.84**	**0.96**	**4.71**	**1.33**

EUR m	Supervisory Board members in key management positions 31 December 2023	Thereof members of the WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH Supervisory Board 31 December 2023	Supervisory Board members in key management positions 31 December 2024	Thereof members of the WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH Supervisory Board 31 December 2024
Total Supervisory Board compensation	**0.15**	**0.07**	**0.15**	**0.07**

As in previous periods, no loans were granted or paid to key management personnel in the reporting period. Pension expenses include ongoing pension payments to former members of the WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH Management Board amounting to EUR 0.7m (previous year: EUR 0.6m).

Related party transactions

The following tables provide an overview of business transactions with related parties. This involves the purchase/sale of goods and services as well as financing:

	31 December 2024			
EUR m	Expenses	Earnings	Liabilities	Trade receivables
City of Vienna and its subsidiaries	**-165.7**	**396.4**	**-52.4**	**26.2**
Non-consolidated subsidiaries and associates	**-113.8**	**22.7**	**-45.6**	**37.6**
Investments accounted for using the equity method (WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG, ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH, VERBUND-Innkraftwerke GmbH)	**-709.8**	**1,706.9**	**-167.6**	**151.4**
Total	**-989.2**	**2,126.0**	**-265.5**	**215.1**

	31 December 2023			
EUR m	Expenses	Earnings	Liabilities	Trade receivables
City of Vienna and its subsidiaries	-125.0	347.6	-35.7	22.8
Non-consolidated subsidiaries and associates	-92.7	20.0	-38.8	21.5
Investments accounted for using the equity method (WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG, ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH, VERBUND-Innkraftwerke GmbH)	-1,073.3	2,947.6	-134.8	245.5
Total	**-1,291.0**	**3,315.2**	**-209.4**	**289.7**

All receivables from related parties are regarded as recoverable, and as a result no material impairment losses were recognised in the reporting period or the previous year.

In addition to the values given in the tables, government grants were also received from the City of Vienna. The corresponding figures are reported as sundry other income or as other current liabilities. More information can be found under note 8.2 Other operating income and under note 8.10 Other liabilities.

Significant transactions shown in the table are explained below:

City of Vienna and its subsidiaries

The Group has contracts with the City of Vienna and its municipal departments and with other direct and indirect subsidiaries of the City of Vienna concerning the supply of district heating and purchase of refuse from Municipal Department 48 for heat generation. These transactions resulted in revenue of EUR 172.0m (previous year: EUR 146.1m) and expenses of EUR 66.7m (previous year: EUR 62.5m). The outstanding receivables totalling EUR 8m are also related to these transactions.

Revenues from compensation to Wiener Linien and Wiener Lokalbahnen for services rendered, which were realised with support from Verkehrsverbund Ost-Region (VOR) Gesellschaft m.b.H., totalled EUR 155.2m (previous year: EUR 157.4m). These transactions resulted in outstanding receivables totalling EUR 6m. In the financial year under review, there were also expenses from commitment fees for credit lines provided by the City of Vienna (finance, Municipal Department 5) in the amount of EUR 4.1m (previous year: EUR 6.4m). In addition, there are still significant levies to the City of Vienna (accounting and taxation, Municipal Department 6) amounting to EUR 57.4m in total (previous year: EUR 49.4m). Wiener Lokalbahnen also has a contract with Verkehrsverbund Ost-Region (VOR) Gesellschaft m.b.H. to finance the TW500 locomotives. The liability totalled EUR 28.7m as at the reporting date (previous year: EUR 25.2m).

Non-consolidated subsidiaries and associates

The net liabilities are largely due to a cash pooling arrangement within the Wiener Stadtwerke Group that is also used by non-consolidated subsidiaries and associates. Receivables relate predominantly to three loans granted to non-consolidated subsidiaries. Expenses were mainly attributable to energy procurement services vis-à-vis WIEN ENERGIE Bundesforste Biomasse Kraftwerk GmbH & Co KG, IT services (licence fees) and the provision of facility management services to the Wiener Stadtwerke Group by immOH! Energie und Gebäudemanagement GmbH/HC immOH! Infrastruktur Services GmbH.

Investments accounted for using the equity method

Significant transactions include a contract for services under which Wien Energie invoices electricity and gas supplies and handles procurement in the name of and for the account of WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG. In addition, the staff working at WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG are assigned from Wien Energie. WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG has the authority to direct these employees. For the Wiener Stadtwerke Group as a whole, all services result in income of EUR 1,052.5m (previous year: EUR 1,852.1m) with WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG. The resulting expenses amount to EUR 485.1m (previous year: EUR 844.1m).

The consolidated financial statements also include derivative financial instruments for WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG on both the assets and the liabilities side. These total EUR -19.5m (EUR 31.2m on the assets side and EUR 50.7m on the liabilities side).

As ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH also markets electricity generated by Wien Energie, trading is conducted in part by the former. Additionally, ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH carries out trading in guarantees of origin for electricity supplies. Revenues (including network services for Wiener Netze) amount to EUR 654.4m (previous year: EUR 1,092.7m) and expenses to EUR 192.9m (previous year: EUR 171.3m). These transactions also account for part of the stated receivables from WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG and ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH, which totalled EUR 150.8m (previous year: EUR 244.1m). The liability balance is also attributable in part to the previously mentioned transactions with WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG and ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH, which totalled EUR 23.8m (previous year: EUR 7.8m). The majority of the liabilities, however, is associated with a cash pooling arrangement from WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG in the amount of EUR 128.1m (previous year: EUR 111.3m).

The consolidated financial statements also include derivative financial instruments for ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH on both the assets and the liabilities side. These total EUR 17.3m (EUR 27.3m on the assets side and EUR 9.9m on the liabilities side).

8 Business performance of Wiener Stadtwerke

8.1 Revenue

The Group draws revenue from the following business divisions:

Date of revenue recognition

	2023			2024		
EUR m	Period-related	Time-related	Total	Period-related	Time-related	Total
Revenue in accordance with IFRS 15	**2,809.3**	**3,369.0**	**6,178.2**	**2,662.6**	**2,260.7**	**4,923.4**
Energy and Energy Grids	1,805.2	3,170.3	4,975.5	**1,662.7**	**2,051.2**	**3,713.9**
Transport	658.9	115.6	774.5	**660.3**	**119.7**	**780.0**
Funeral Services and Cemeteries	5.0	49.5	54.5	**5.5**	**52.3**	**57.8**
Car parks	29.7	0.0	29.7	**31.6**	**0.0**	**31.6**
Other	310.5	33.6	344.1	**302.4**	**37.7**	**340.1**
Revenue in accordance with IFRS 16	**45.8**	**0.0**	**45.8**	**50.0**	**0.0**	**50.0**
Total	**2,855.1**	**3,369.0**	**6,224.0**	**2,712.6**	**2,260.7**	**4,973.4**

The tables below show the changes in contract assets and liabilities over time.

The contract assets predominantly relate to performances not yet invoiced by Wiener Netze.

Contract assets, over time

EUR m	2023	2024
As at 1 Jan.	**9.9**	**6.0**
Assets recognised	0.0	**1.9**
Amortisation	-4.0	**0.0**
As at 31 Dec.	**6.0**	**7.9**

Contract liabilities, over time

EUR m	2023	2024
As at 1 Jan.	**704.6**	**746.7**
Change in progress	-140.7	**-158.6**
Payments received	182.8	**173.3**
As at 31 Dec.	**746.7**	**761.4**

The contract liabilities largely concern the contributions to construction costs collected by Wiener Netze and Wien Energie (see the remarks below).

During the reporting period EUR 145.3m in revenue (previous year: EUR 136.0m), forming part of the contract liabilities as at the end of the previous reporting period, was recognised.

Performance obligations not yet satisfied

EUR m	2023	2024
Due in less than 1 year	138.1	**172.8**
Due in 1 to 5 years	288.1	**317.5**
Due after more than 5 years	224.3	**271.0**
Total	**650.5**	**761.4**

There is no consideration due under customer contracts that does not form part the above revenue.

Recognition and measurement

General
The bulk of the revenue derives from customer contracts, and is recognised in accordance with IFRS 15. This standard provides for a five-stage model for revenue recognition. The first step is to identify the contracts with customers so as to locate the separate performance obligations contained in them. The transaction price must then be determined and allocated to the performance obligations identified. The final step is determination of the form of revenue recognition (over time or at a point in time). Revenue is recognised when the customer obtains control of the services rendered or goods sold.

Energy
Most of the revenue is accounted for by the Energy division. The main area of activity of the Group companies in the Wien Energie sub-group is the supply of heating or cooling services to its customers. The latter include large customers like cooperatives, property developers or owners, and the hospital association, as well as private individuals who obtain heating and/or cooling services from the Group.

Contracts for the provision of heating or cooling are basically broken down into two price components: a base rate or capacity charge, and a unit rate.

The supply of heating and/or cooling services under a district heating or cooling contract is governed by a supply contract, meaning that the customer receives as much heating or cooling as required. The price per kWh, i.e. the unit rate, corresponds to the stand-alone selling price. This means that every unit of heating or cooling (measured in kWh) called off should be regarded as a separate performance obligation. The service is provided when the heating/cooling is called off. The allocation of the consideration is on the basis of the kWh rate and the quantity of heating or cooling actually consumed. Revenue recognition is over time, as the customer receives the benefits of the heating or cooling in the course of performance. The customers settle the claims afterwards mainly by means of a monthly payment based on an advance payment. Once a year, a final invoice is issued in which the actual quantities consumed are compared with the payments made, and credit balances or additional payments are determined and offset.

Another distinct performance component is the provision of access to the district heating and/or cooling network. During the minimum duration of the contract, customers are entitled to the agreed heating or cooling capacity at all times, and Wien Energie must be prepared to meet call-off orders for this capacity. The service provision of Wien Energie therefore takes place during the contract term. Customers must pay a base rate or capacity charge, irrespective of actual use, for the provision of this capacity. The payment is essentially made at the beginning of the contract or before the start of construction; the revenue is recognised on a time-period basis.

If necessary, Wien Energie lays the power or gas connection from the boundary line to the property, or installs the district heating/cooling building substation and system. This work is performed on the customer's land. Wien Energie's performance thus results in the creation of an asset, over which the customers obtain control during its construction. The performance obligation is thus generally recognised over a certain period of time within the meaning of IFRS 15.35b. Due to the brief construction times involved, in conformity with IFRS 15.63 no adjustment is made for the potential effects of a financing component. In the interests of simplicity, revenue is realised upon handover of the completed installations to the customer.

Wien Energie also generates revenue from the recycling of waste and sewage sludge. The latter is delivered by the waste disposal companies and incinerated to produce heat. Revenue recognition is over time as the waste materials are accepted continuously, as they arise. The entire consideration paid comprises both annual fixed amounts and volume-dependent variable components. The billing period is a calendar year and invoicing is on the basis of the quantity of

waste actually incinerated. As these remuneration components are not known until the end of the accounting period, invoicing of the variable components is in accordance with the actual waste arising during the billing period concerned.

In the case of the proceeds of electricity and gas sales, the performance obligation consists of the supply of a quantity of electricity or natural gas specified in the agreement. Proceeds are recognised at the time of the physical delivery of the electricity or gas. In conformity with IFRS 15.B16, revenue is recognised in the amount of the right to invoice for it, as this amount reflects the performance rendered to the customer.

Energy Grids
Wiener Netze's sales revenues mainly consist of system charges for electricity and gas, as well as provision fees for the district heating/cooling network and revenue from the reversal of contributions to construction costs for network access and network provision.

Wiener Netze creates new network connections for customers or, where a connection is already in place, connects new customers to the network. Wiener Netze is responsible for operating and maintaining the grid for the duration of the use of system agreement, in order to safeguard network readiness, and thus the customers' ability to withdraw energy from the system, at all times. These performances should be seen as part of a single performance obligation.

The system charges for the use of the electricity and gas grids are made up of different components. Energie-Control Austria sets the charges by order. They are fixed prices and cannot be changed.

The customers simultaneously receive and consume the benefits for the duration of the use of system agreement. The performance obligation is thus satisfied and revenue accordingly recognised over time, in accordance with paragraph 35a IFRS 15. The customers' payments are made monthly.

The primary district heating network owned by Wiener Netze is operated on the basis of a commission contract with Wien Energie. As the principal, Wiener Netze is responsible for the operation, maintenance and expansion of the network, while the sale of district heating to end customers is carried out exclusively by Wien Energie as the commission agent. In return, Wiener Netze receives a commission fee from Wien Energie that depends on the maintenance expenditure and expansion volume and is included in Wiener Netze's revenue.

For the correct timing of recognition of the revenue derived from the district heating and cooling, electricity and gas supplies, and use of system charges (which vary with the amount of energy supplied), the quantities sold must be determined and valued. As not all customers have been invoiced by the time that the consolidated financial statements are drawn up, the revenue must be estimated and accrued. Particularly in the case of rolling billing, customers' meter reading dates are spread over the entire year. Where customers' meters are not read on a monthly basis, the consumption data for the period between the last invoice and the end of the reporting period is missing. They are determined using the individual process, in which all of the contracts are individually analysed. An invoicing-simulation process is carried out for contracts that are yet to be invoiced. This individual process has the advantage that any changes in tariffs, rates, readings, meters, etc. can be incorporated into the calculation with maximum accuracy.

Taxes and levies are also collected as part of the system charges for which Wiener Netze acts as an agent because, for price components:

- Another party (a public or government authority) is involved in the supply of goods or services
- Wiener Netze has no control over these performances
- Nor does it provide any significant integration services
- It bears no inventory risk
- Nor does it have any discretion in the determination of the taxes and levies contained in the system revenues

Under IFRS 15, this leads to the netting of the taxes and levies contained in the system revenues.

The contributions to construction costs from customers and project partners are one-time contributions for the maintenance and installation of network connections. The contributions to construction costs collected by Wiener Netze by way of system admission and system provision charges are a regulated area, meaning that Wiener Netze's charges can only be set in accordance with the applicable legislation and the regulator's rulings. Contributions to construction costs received are accrued as contract liabilities and reversed over the useful life of the investments made, via revenue, in accordance with IFRS 15. An annual financing component is calculated for Wien Energie, but is not recognised due to immateriality. No financing components were recognised for Wiener Netze.

Transport
The Transport division consists of Wiener Linien and the Wiener Lokalbahnen Group. These companies provide local public transport in the greater Vienna area, as well as other transport services on a smaller scale.

In the case of season tickets, revenue is recognised over the duration of the transport agreement – one week, one month, or one year. The fare represents a fixed consideration and is governed by the current tariff regulations.

The proceeds from single, multi-journey and limited-time tickets are recognised at the time of sale, even if they are not validated until later. This approach does not result in distorted presentation as it concerns a shift in accounting periods which is compensated for over time. The additional income received by Wiener Linien from passengers without a valid ticket is accounted for using the cash method of accounting.

The contracts with Wiener Lokalbahnen on which the revenues are based contain return-based variable revenue components and are concluded on a price-indexed basis over a period of several years. Advance payments by customers do not qualify for treatment as financing components as they are only made for periods of maximum one year.

Funeral Services
Funeral services revenue is largely recognised at a point in time. The revenue generated by all the promised goods and services is recognised upon performance. The date of performance is that of the funeral.

Car parks
Car park revenue relates to both short-stay and long-stay parkers. It is chiefly recognised in accordance with IFRS 15, not IFRS 16, as the customers have no right to a particular parking space and the revenue is recognised over time.

Other
Revenue attributable to the Other segment relates, inter alia, to income from staff posting.

Revenue in accordance with IFRS 16 Leases
The revenue governed by IFRS 16 concerns letting and leaseholds, and largely arises from the cemeteries' income, as well as Wiener Linien's rental charges for advertising and retail space (see note 9.3). In return for the payment of a grave charge, the cemeteries provide the "purchasers" with a limited right to use a given plot (usually for ten or more years). The charge is normally paid in advance on commencement of the contract, and is recognised in other liabilities. The revenue from the use of graves is recognised by means of straight-line distribution of the payment received over the contract duration (see note 8.10).

8.2 Other operating income

Other operating income is made up as follows:

EUR m	2023	2024
Income from government grants as defined by IAS 20	588.7	**471.6**
Proceeds of the disposal of non-current assets other than financial assets	9.0	**6.1**
Change in inventories	0.3	**1.9**
Other own work capitalised	88.1	**107.7**
Sundry other income	71.9	**65.0**
Total	**758.0**	**652.3**

Income from government grants as defined by IAS 20 includes performance-based grants. Most of these relate to Wiener Linien.

Own work capitalised mainly results from grids.

Sundry other income is largely composed of income from the revaluation of investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries and of associates carried at cost, as well as dividend income from non-consolidated associates, totalling EUR 11.2m (previous year: EUR 16.9m); it is also composed of other operating income that relates predominantly to Wiener Linien and is mostly made up of compensation and penalty payments, as well as various grants and subsidies.

Recognition and measurement

Income from government grants as defined by IAS 20 is mainly made up of those grants received by Wiener Linien from the City of Vienna under the revised local public transport and funding agreement (ÖPNV-Neu), which entered into force on 1 January 2017. The agreement was drawn up in order to safeguard operations and ensure the continued growth of local public transport in Vienna after the spin-off of Wiener Stadtwerke from the City of Vienna. As before, the City of Vienna assumes the obligation to finance the annual cash deficit of the company. The required funds are made available to the company in the form of financial compensation for public service obligations. In accordance with IAS 20, the grants made by the City of Vienna under this agreement are treated as "related to income", applying the gross method.

8.3 Raw material, consumables and services used

The cost of materials and cost of purchased services was as follows:

EUR m	2023	2024
Gas	1,345.8	**1,048.2**
Electricity	1,102.6	**697.1**
CO_2 emission allowances	104.1	**112.4**
Parts and materials for railway vehicles and trams	26.0	**29.4**
Other expense incl. raw material and consumables used	887.7	**368.1**
Total cost of materials	**3,466.3**	**2,255.2**
System charges	88.4	**63.6**
Third-party transport services	76.6	**84.1**
Other expenses arising from services used	366.7	**308.5**
Total cost of services used	**531.7**	**456.2**
Total	**3,997.9**	**2,711.4**

The "Gas" item includes both gas for power generation and gas purchased for resale. The "Electricity" item largely consists of third-party supplies obtained through procurement rights.

For details of the accounting for CO_2 emission allowances, see note 8.6.

8.4 Other operating expenses

Other operating expenses were as follows:

EUR m	2023	2024
Maintenance expense	323.9	**393.9**
Regulatory expenses	20.6	**47.3**
Other taxes	93.6	**75.4**
Rental and lease expense	52.8	**60.5**
Cleaning expense	49.1	**58.5**
Legal, consultancy and audit expense	45.2	**49.1**
IT expenses	30.2	**45.2**
Marketing and PR expense	20.1	**22.5**
Insurance expense	19.4	**16.8**
Fees	18.9	**11.7**
Communication expense	17.4	**18.4**
Staffing	15.0	**22.2**
Energy procurement	14.9	**9.1**
Bad debt allowance and bad debt losses	11.3	**9.8**
Sundry other expenses	81.5	**77.5**
Total	**814.0**	**917.9**

Sundry other operating expenses include, among other things, write-downs of other assets amounting to EUR 14.2m (previous year: EUR 5.8m) and expenses for training and education of EUR 11.3m (previous year: EUR 8.9m). Due to the business activities of the reporting company, the above-mentioned energy procurement expenses are not to be classified as cost of materials or as cost of other purchased services.

The Group audit expenses contained in other operating expenses were made up as follows:

EUR m	2023	2024
Expenses for auditing services	0.1	**0.1**
Expenses for other assurance services	0.9	**0.8**
Expenses for tax advisory services	0.5	**0.4**
Expenses for other services	1.3	**0.4**
Total	**2.9**	**1.7**

8.5 Regulated items

The table below shows the regulatory income and expenses, which are netted and reported in other operating expenses:

EUR m	2023	2024
Income from regulatory business activities during the reporting period:	92.4	**78.9**
which will lead to increased income in future	81.2	**70.2**
resulting from past increases in income	11.2	**8.7**
Expenses incurred by regulatory business activities during the reporting period	-113.0	**-126.2**
resulting from past reductions in income	-113.0	**-126.2**
Total	**-20.6**	**-47.3**

Income from regulatory business activities arises from additions to regulatory assets or disposals of regulatory liabilities. Meanwhile, disposals of regulatory assets and additions to regulatory liabilities result in expenses due to regulatory business activities.

The tables below show the composition of the regulatory assets and liabilities, and their evolution during the reporting period and the previous year.

Regulatory assets

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Gas	402.4	**407.8**
of which reductions in income	44.6	**68.8**
of which extraordinary expenses	357.8	**339.0**
Electricity	763.8	**711.2**
of which reductions in income	99.7	**91.3**
of which extraordinary expenses	664.1	**619.9**
Total	**1,166.2**	**1,119.0**

Regulatory assets

EUR m	Electricity	Gas	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2023	791.9	398.7	**1,190.6**
Additions	99.7	44.6	**144.3**
Disposals	-127.8	-40.9	**-168.7**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	763.8	402.4	**1,166.2**
Additions	91.3	68.8	**160.1**
Disposals	-144.0	-63.4	**-207.4**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**711.2**	**407.8**	**1,119.0**

Regulatory liabilities

EUR m	Electricity	Gas	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2023	0.0	3.7	**3.7**
Disposals	0.0	-3.7	**-3.7**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Disposals	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

The regulatory assets due to extraordinary expenses arise from the remeasurement of Wiener Netze's pension obligations in connection with the transfer of these obligations to WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH in 2016.

The maturities of the regulatory assets are as follows:

EUR m	Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2024	< 1 year	1–5 years	> 5 years
Regulatory assets	**1,119.0**	**153.0**	**322.6**	**643.3**

EUR m	Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2023	< 1 year	1–5 years	> 5 years
Regulatory assets	1,166.2	126.2	333.6	706.4

Recognition and measurement

The introduction of regulatory deferral accounts by the Elektrizitätswirtschafts- und -organisationsgesetz (Electricity Act) 2010 and the Gaswirtschaftsgesetz (Natural Gas Act) 2011 established a new form of ex-post revenue adjustment. The regulatory deferral account is used to respond to circumstances that could not be taken into consideration in the previous procedure for determining costs and system charges.

The IASB has hitherto only dealt with issues affecting companies operating in the regulated market that are first-time adopters of IFRS 14 Regulatory Deferral Accounts. Due to the limitation of eligibility to apply the standard to first-time adopters of IFRS, in October 2015 the European Commission decided not to propose IFRS 14 for endorsement by the EU.

Irrespective of the failure of IFRS 14 to be adopted as European law, the IASB has always seen it as an interim standard, and its Rate-regulated Activities project is now looking at how to account for rate-regulated business activities. This project aims to create standard rules for the reporting and measurement of assets and liabilities related to rate-regulated business activities on the basis of the Conceptual Framework, which became mandatory on 1 January 2020. A draft of the new standard was published at the beginning of 2021. The application of this standard has no effect on the recognition or amount of the regulatory items currently recognised in the Group. The presentation of regulatory income and expenses in the consolidated statement of profit or loss will remain unchanged from the previous year for reasons of consistency. The presentation required by the draft of the new standard will not be adopted for the time being.

WIENER STADTWERKE's consolidated financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2019 were the first to be drawn up on an IFRS basis. Because of this, an accounting treatment based on the Conceptual Framework, which the Group adopted early, was developed for regulatory assets and liabilities. This is almost entirely drawn from previous pronouncements of the IASB and the recommendations of the IASB staff members engaged in the Rate-regulated Activities project. This approach was designed to reflect the effects of accounting for regulatory assets and liabilities in the first IFRS consolidated statements, as dispensing with their recognition would give an incomplete picture of the financial and earnings positions of rate-regulated businesses, as well as leading to artificial volatility in their results.

The regulatory assets and liabilities recognised by the Group relate to the regulatory operations of Wiener Netze. As the system operator of the electricity and gas grids in Vienna, Wiener Netze provides services with prices set by a regulator – in this case E-Control Austria (E-Control) – which are binding for both sides. The legislation behind this rate setting – the Electricity and Natural Gas acts – governs the recognition of differences between the revenue actually generated, and that underlying the prior cost and charge determination procedure, as well as the recognition of exceptional expenses and income in connection with the regulatory deferral account, and the treatment of differences that arise from the delay in compensation for the costs on which the charges are based, due to the regulatory system created by the system charges.

The arrangements arising from the Electricity and Natural Gas acts are also the reason for carrying the regulatory assets and liabilities in the IFRS consolidated financial statements. However, the elective rights of recognition contained in the Electricity and Natural Gas acts must be so exercised that a given approach follows, as this is the only way to give a complete picture of Wiener Netze's financial and earnings positions in the rate-regulated market.

The first-time recognition of regulatory assets and liabilities was at historical cost. This normally corresponds to the present value of the future rights and obligations recognised in the regulatory deferral account (and to be recognised when exercising all the elective rights under the Electricity and Natural Gas acts). Calculation of the present value is generally based on the discount rate applied by the regulator. Discounting only takes place at a rate set by the regulated company if the discount rate set by the regulator is regarded as inappropriate and the difference from an appropriate rate is attributable to an identifiable transaction or other event. It can be assumed that if a steady state is maintained over time, the appropriate capital costs will be compensated by the regulator and the regulatory interest rate will reach the level of the capital market-oriented capital costs. As a result, there is no need for impairment, even in the event of fluctuating capital costs. Regulatory assets and regulatory liabilities are carried without discounting in the amounts shown in the regulatory deferral accounts for electricity and gas or those established by the notices in question.

The reversal of the amounts recognised for regulatory assets and liabilities takes account of the sums cited in the tariffication procedure.

8.6 Inventories

The breakdown of the inventories is as follows:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
CO_2 emission allowances	244.1	**212.7**
Gas	107.9	**92.6**
Heating oil	16.0	**10.5**
Parts and materials for railway vehicles and trams	29.4	**33.1**
Other raw material and consumables used	87.7	**94.0**
Total raw material and consumables used	**485.0**	**443.0**
Goods and services in progress	0.0	**0.0**
Finished goods	0.2	**0.1**
Merchandise	11.6	**11.7**
Total	**496.8**	**454.8**

Impairments of EUR 7.3m (previous year: EUR 7.2m) were recognised in profit and loss in the financial year. In addition, reversals of impairment losses were presented as a reduction in the cost of materials in the amount of EUR 0.1m (previous year: EUR 0.0m). No inventories have been pledged.

Recognition and measurement

Inventories are measured at the cost of purchase and/or conversion. The net realisable value at the reporting date is recognised if it is lower, for instance due to falls in exchange, market or sales prices. The net realisable value is the estimated selling price less the costs of completion and the costs necessary to make the sale. Appropriate impairments are recognised for inventory risk due to the length of storage or reduced marketability.

The cost of inventories is measured using the moving average cost method. Other methods, such as the weighted average cost formula, are only applied in the case of immaterial inventories. The costs of conversion of inventories include costs directly related to production (parts, materials and wages), an allocation of material and production overheads assuming full capacity utilisation (which corresponds to current normal capacity utilisation), and a reasonable allocation to production overheads at normal capacity, as well as expenses for voluntary employee benefits and company pension obligations. Interest on debt is not capitalised due to immateriality.

CO_2 emission allowances

CO_2 emission allowances are recognised on the date of allocation or purchase. Allowances allocated free of charge are measured in accordance with the net method (IAS 20) and are thus carried at zero. Those acquired for consideration are carried at cost under raw material and consumables used. If the fair value of the allowances is below cost at the reporting date, they are measured at the former. In the event of CO_2 emissions, a provision for the obligation to return the allowances is recognised under raw material and consumables. The provision is measured at the carrying amount (average price) of the CO_2 emission allowances purchased and shown under other provisions. In the event of underfunding, an additional provision is recognised; this is measured at fair value as at the reporting date.

8.7 Short-term trade receivables

An analysis of the current trade receivables is shown below:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Current trade receivables (gross)	156.9	**239.7**
Current trade receivables from associates (gross)	248.6	**146.4**
Impairment losses	-30.5	**-35.1**
Total	**375.0**	**351.1**

The table below shows the impairments, broken down by time bands:

	31 Dec. 2023			31 Dec. 2024		
EUR m	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss	Net carrying amount	Gross carrying amount	Impairment loss	Net carrying amount
Not overdue	317.7	-1.8	315.8	**277.7**	**-1.8**	**275.8**
30 days overdue	52.4	-3.0	49.4	**59.3**	**-4.0**	**55.3**
31-60 days overdue	4.8	-0.1	4.7	**7.6**	**-0.4**	**7.2**
61-90 days overdue	1.6	-0.6	1.0	**5.5**	**-0.6**	**4.8**
More than 90 days overdue	29.1	-25.0	4.1	**36.1**	**-28.3**	**7.8**
Total	**405.5**	**-30.5**	**375.0**	**386.1**	**-35.1**	**351.1**

Movements in impairments of current trade receivables were as follows:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
As at 1 Jan.	24.4	**30.5**
Additions	10.4	**8.1**
Utilisation	-0.2	**-2.8**
Reversals	-4.2	**-0.8**
As at 31 Dec.	**30.5**	**35.1**

Recognition and measurement

Trade receivables are measured at the transaction price and recognised at the point in time when they arise. Trade receivables are held under a business model aimed at holding financial assets in order to collect the contractual cash flows. Measurement is at amortised cost. Details of the estimation of impairments can be found in note 14.

8.8 Other assets and contract assets

The other current and non-current assets are disclosed in the tables below:

Other non-current assets

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Investment property	46.4	**45.9**
Prepayments towards non-current assets	29.6	**0.6**
Other receivables – third parties	47.6	**46.6**
Entitlement to plan assets	817.3	**972.3**
Other assets	127.2	**157.0**
Total	**1,068.1**	**1,222.4**

Other current assets

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Contract assets (IFRS 15)	6.0	**7.9**
Receivables from income taxes	26.1	**46.6**
Accrued expenses	49.3	**38.7**
Other assets	174.9	**236.8**
Total	**256.2**	**330.0**

Contract assets and liabilities (IFRS 15)
Accrued revenue from contracts with customers must be stated separately from other income sources. Such revenue is recognised as contract asset items under other assets, or as a contract liability under other liabilities.

A contract asset represents the right to subsequent consideration (e.g. the right to future collection of a higher base rate due to the delivery of a product) and is thus the precursor to a receivable. It results in the recognition of revenue. A contract asset item becomes a receivable when an unconditional right to consideration comes into being.

A contract liability arises from the obligation of an entity to transfer goods or services for which it has received consideration from a customer.

Entitlement to plan assets
The other assets include a receivable, arising from a right to a refund from the plan assets, of EUR 972.3m (previous year: EUR 817.3m).

As described in note 10.2 Employee benefit provisions, in 2018 part of the fund assets were transferred to the trust company WIENER STADTWERKE Planvermögen GmbH as security for its duty to compensate employees in the event of the loss of their pension rights.

Under IAS 19, part of the plan assets may be earmarked for use as reimbursement for benefits already paid to persons with pension entitlements without endangering the assets' status as plan assets. The entitlement to reimbursement created in this way reduces the value of the existing plan assets. It is recognised in this amount as a claim against the plan assets. Pursuant to IAS 19, measurement is at fair value, which is normally the nominal amount due to the fact that it is repayable on demand.

Although this means that some of the assets held as plan assets no longer exist exclusively to fund employee benefits, the income generated by the part of the plan assets that is devoted to meeting the claim to reimbursement continues to be earmarked for the plan assets. Consequently, until the entitlement is actually exercised, the reimbursement right has no influence on the amount carried as income from the plan assets. As usual, the latter are recognised in other comprehensive income, net of interest income. As required by IAS 19, any impairments are recognised in other comprehensive income and not in profit or loss.

Investment property
The evolution of investment property, which is reported under non-current assets in the statement of financial position, was as follows:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
As at 1 Jan.	**45.7**	**46.4**
Depreciation	-0.5	**-0.5**
Transfers	1.1	**0.1**
As at 31 Dec.	**46.4**	**45.9**

The cost of purchasing and converting investment property is presented net of government grants (net method). These amounted to EUR 8.8m (previous year: EUR 8.9m). This had the effect of reducing depreciation and amortisation by EUR 0.1m in the 2024 financial year (previous year: EUR 0.1m).

The fair value of the Group's investment property is EUR 191.3m (previous year: EUR 187.9m). Rental income totalled EUR 21.4m (previous year: EUR 21.1m) and the operating expenses of rental property were EUR 5.5m (previous year: EUR 6.0m).

Recognition and measurement

The investment property consists of property held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, and not for use in the supply of services or for administrative purposes, or for sale in the ordinary course of business. This item is valued according to the cost model. Thus, they are accounted for and valued like property, plant and equipment (see note 9.1).

The Group applies the following methods to measure the fair value of real estate:

- the capitalised income value method
- the asset value method

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group principally uses the capitalised income value method. Here, the value is determined on the basis of the future income from the property (Level 3). The asset value method is mainly used for vacant sites. The value is determined on the basis of comparable transactions (Level 2).

Other non-current assets
The other non-current assets include shares in unconsolidated associates amounting to EUR 142.2m (previous year: EUR 112.4m) and non-current accrued items for Friedhöfe Wien.

Other current assets
Other current assets primarily include other receivables from other taxes, receivables from subsidies and grants, advance payments and sundry other receivables from third parties.

8.9 Trade payables

Trade payables were as follows:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Trade payables	707.2	**543.5**
Trade payables to associates	49.2	**45.0**
Total	**756.3**	**588.5**

Trade payables to associates include bills for both WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG and ENERGIEALLIANZ Austria GmbH.

8.10 Other liabilities

Current and non-current other liabilities were as follows:

Other non-current liabilities

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Contract liabilities (IFRS 15)	602.0	**588.6**
Other liabilities	239.6	**231.4**
Total	**841.5**	**820.0**

Other current liabilities

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Contract liabilities (IFRS 15)	144.7	**172.8**
Other liabilities	883.9	**915.5**
Accruals from employee benefit obligations	201.7	**213.9**
Other liabilities	664.1	**682.7**
Accrued revenue	18.1	**18.9**
Total	**1,028.6**	**1,088.3**

The non-current contract liabilities are mainly made up of customer contributions to construction costs collected by Wiener Netze and Wien Energie. Detailed notes on the contract liabilities can be found in note 8.1 Revenue and note 8.8 Other assets and contract assets.

Other current liabilities chiefly concern amounts due to the City of Vienna tax office. These show temporary financing surpluses as well as current accruals from Personnel. Other non-current liabilities include accruals of prepayments of grave use fees to the cemeteries (see note 8.1).

Also included in the item other current liabilities is the accrual for prior service in the amount of EUR 46.7m (previous year: EUR 53.0m). In the period from June to December 2024, the corresponding additional payments totalling EUR 6.3m were made for 1,200 employees.

8.11 Notes to the consolidated statement of cash flows

The consolidated statement of cash flows shows the change in the Group's cash and cash equivalents during the reporting year as a result of cash inflows and outflows. Cash flows from earnings, operating activities, investing activities and financing activities are shown separately. The Wiener Stadtwerke Group uses the indirect method of presentation. Here, non-cash expenses and income are added to or deducted from the pre-tax result.

The composition of cash and cash equivalents can be found in note 11.2 Cash and cash equivalents.

Cash flow from operating activities
Due to a significantly poorer operating result, the cash flow from net income was slightly below the previous year's level at EUR 785.5m, even after being adjusted to reflect non-cash effects. Increased dividends only partially compensated for the lower earnings. The developments in working capital led to slight cash inflows in 2024.

Cash flow from investing activities
Investments are presented in the statement of cash flows net of investment grants received. Grants received for which no investments have yet been made are deducted from cash outflows for investments in non-current assets. Subsidies received in the financial year under review amount to EUR 668.8m (previous year: EUR 546.3m). The non-cash additions to intangible assets and property, plant and equipment fell by EUR 8.1m (previous year: increase of EUR 32.7m).

Cash flow from financing activities
Cash flow from financing activities totalling EUR -451.7m (previous year: EUR -1,408.3m) mainly includes repayments of current financial liabilities amounting to EUR 302.8m (previous year: EUR 1,722.2m) and repayments of long-term financing amounting to EUR 164.9m (previous year: EUR 76.6m). With regard to current and non-current lease liabilities, the non-cash financing transactions amounted to EUR 18.9m (previous year: EUR 21.2m). Cash outflows for leases amounting to EUR 16.2m (previous year: EUR 15.2m) in the reporting period are recognised in the cash flow from financing. The lease interest component amounting to EUR 3.1m (previous year: EUR 2.4m) is included in the cash flow from the net income. The composition of the financing can be found in note 11.4 Borrowings.

9 Non-current assets and liabilities

9.1 Property, plant and equipment

Changes in property, plant and equipment were as follows:

EUR m	Land and leasehold rights	Buildings, incl. on third-party land	Technical plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Assets under construction	Right-of-use assets	Total
Historical cost							
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**316.4**	**2,273.4**	**9,046.3**	**492.3**	**413.9**	**164.8**	**12,707.2**
Additions	0.3	45.4	272.1	31.4	299.4	19.9	**668.6**
Disposals	0.0	-0.9	-51.7	-6.5	0.0	-6.9	**-66.0**
Transfers	0.0	9.2	142.7	20.8	-174.3	0.0	**-1.6**
Addition from merger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**316.7**	**2,327.2**	**9,409.5**	**538.1**	**539.0**	**177.8**	**13,308.2**
Additions	26.2	19.0	322.4	38.3	237.3	17.2	**660.4**
Disposals	0.0	-0.5	-42.6	-17.2	0.6	-4.6	**-64.3**
Transfers	0.1	26.2	253.3	24.9	-303.7	0.0	**0.9**
Addition from merger	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	**0.2**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**343.0**	**2,371.9**	**9,942.6**	**584.3**	**473.2**	**190.4**	**13,905.4**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment							
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**-0.2**	**-1,270.8**	**-6,301.7**	**-339.4**	**0.0**	**-44.7**	**-7,956.7**
Depreciation and amortisation	-0.1	-37.7	-239.1	-34.6	0.0	-14.9	**-326.4**
Impairment losses	0.0	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	**-1.2**
Disposals	0.0	0.6	51.2	6.3	0.0	1.7	**59.8**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**-0.2**	**-1,308.8**	**-6,489.9**	**-367.7**	**0.0**	**-57.9**	**-8,224.5**
Depreciation and amortisation	-0.1	-38.6	-301.7	-36.4	0.0	-16.4	**-393.2**
Impairment losses	0.0	-43.0	-135.4	-0.1	-0.9	0.0	**-179.4**
Write-ups	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.5**
Disposals	0.0	0.5	40.9	16.8	0.0	3.0	**61.1**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**-0.3**	**-1,389.4**	**-6,886.2**	**-387.5**	**-0.9**	**-71.3**	**-8,735.5**

EUR m	Land and leasehold rights	Buildings, incl. on third-party land	Technical plant and machinery	Other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	Assets under construction	Right-of-use assets	Total
Carrying amount according to balance sheet as at 31 Dec. 2023	**316.4**	**1,018.4**	**2,919.6**	**170.3**	**539.0**	**119.9**	**5,083.7**
Gross carrying amount	419.3	4,529.6	4,664.7	227.3	1,707.7	129.9	**11,678.5**
subsidies included therein	102.9	3,511.2	1,745.1	57.0	1,168.6	10.0	**6,594.8**
Carrying amount according to balance sheet as at 31 Dec. 2024	**342.7**	**982.6**	**3,056.5**	**196.8**	**472.3**	**119.1**	**5,170.0**
Gross carrying amount	452.2	4,468.9	4,829.5	254.1	1,919.1	129.6	**12,053.4**
subsidies included therein	109.5	3,486.3	1,773.0	57.3	1,446.8	10.5	**6,883.4**

Investment grants

The cost of purchasing the balance sheet items listed above is presented net of government grants (net method). As of 31 December 2024 these amounted to EUR 6,883.4m (previous year: EUR 6,594.8m). This had the effect of reducing depreciation and amortisation by EUR 321.7m in the 2024 financial year (previous year: EUR 312.3m).

Pledged property, plant and equipment, and other collateral or restricted assets

The carrying amount of property, plant and equipment pledged as collateral was EUR 44.6m (previous year: EUR 48.0m). The carrying amount of other restricted property, plant and equipment was EUR 5.4m (previous year: EUR 6.6m).

Property, plant and equipment under construction

The carrying amount of assets under construction was EUR 472.3m (previous year: EUR 539.0m). Of this amount, EUR 275.1m (previous year: EUR 277.0m) relates to assets under construction at Wiener Netze.

Changes in the scope of consolidation

See note 7.1 regarding changes in the scope of consolidation in 2024 and in the previous year.

Recognition and measurement

On recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, including attributable borrowing costs. No borrowing costs in the meaning of IAS 23 were recognised in the consolidated financial statements in the previous year or in 2024. After recognition, assets are measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, using the cost model.

Subsequent costs are recognised if it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Group and the costs can be measured reliably. Expenses for repairs and maintenance that do not represent a significant investment in replacement parts are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred. Regular major inspections are treated as replacements and depreciated over the inspection interval. In this case, the costs of the inspection are recognised.

Investment grants are mostly received from the City of Vienna and the Austrian federal government. These are classified as government grants in accordance with IAS 20, which applies when accounting for them. Government grants are presented as a reduction in the cost of the assets for which they are intended to compensate. They are recognised as soon as there is reasonable assurance that the Group will comply with the conditions attached to them.

Depreciable items of property, plant and equipment are depreciated or amortised on a straight-line basis according to their useful lives. If there is an indication that an asset may be impaired and its carrying amount exceeds the present value of future cash flows, an impairment loss is recognised, reducing the asset's carrying amount to its recoverable amount, in accordance with IAS 36. If an impairment loss recognised in a prior period no longer exists, a reversal is recognised in profit or loss. The increased carrying amount may not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior periods.

The following useful lives were applied for depreciation of property, plant and equipment:

	2023	2024
Division-specific property, plant and equipment	**Years**	**Years**
Major construction projects (e.g. tunnels, concrete channels, etc.)	40–99	40–99
Energy supply equipment	7–25	7–25
Supply infrastructure (grids, power lines, etc.)	2–50	2–50
Telecommunication networks	5–33	5–33
Vehicles (trams, buses, etc.)	5–30	5–30
Other property, plant and equipment		
Production and office buildings	6–50	6–50
Other technical equipment	2–50	2–50
Fixtures and fittings	2–30	2–30

Methods of depreciation, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if necessary. Land is not depreciated.

Impairment of property, plant and equipment
See note 9.5 for information on the assessment of assets for impairment testing purposes in accordance with IAS 36.

9.2 Intangible assets

Changes in intangible assets were as follows:

EUR m	Concessions, including rights	Software and licences	Recognised development expenditure	Intangible assets under development	Goodwill	Total
Historical cost						
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**261.3**	**281.0**	**0.0**	**50.9**	**14.8**	**608.0**
Additions	6.3	21.3	0.2	43.7	0.0	**71.6**
Disposals	-0.4	-9.3	0.0	-0.4	0.0	**-10.1**
Transfers	3.3	8.2	0.0	-11.1	0.0	**0.5**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**270.5**	**301.3**	**0.2**	**83.2**	**14.8**	**670.0**
Additions	5.0	24.7	0.0	26.4	0.0	**56.1**
Disposals	-0.5	-10.3	0.0	-0.2	0.0	**-11.0**
Transfers	3.2	32.2	0.0	-36.3	0.0	**-0.9**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**278.3**	**347.9**	**0.2**	**73.0**	**14.8**	**714.2**
Accumulated depreciation, amortisation and impairment						
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**-196.7**	**-203.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-6.8**	**-407.1**
Depreciation and amortisation	-10.8	-39.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	**-50.5**
Impairment losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Disposals	0.4	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**7.4**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**-207.2**	**-236.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-6.8**	**-450.1**
Depreciation and amortisation	-10.7	-34.9	-0.1	0.0	0.0	**-45.6**
Impairment losses	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.0**
Disposals	0.5	9.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	**10.4**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**-217.4**	**-261.1**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**-6.8**	**-485.3**
Carrying amount according to balance sheet as at 31 Dec. 2023	**63.4**	**65.1**	**0.2**	**83.2**	**8.0**	**219.9**
Gross carrying amount	107.9	73.9	0.2	97.3	8.0	**287.4**
subsidies included therein	44.5	8.8	0.0	14.2	0.0	**67.5**
Carrying amount according to balance sheet as at 31 Dec. 2024	**60.9**	**86.8**	**0.1**	**73.0**	**8.0**	**228.8**
Gross carrying amount	105.0	93.3	0.1	97.7	8.0	**304.1**
subsidies included therein	44.1	6.5	0.0	24.7	0.0	**75.3**

The cost of purchasing intangible assets is presented net of government grants (net method). These amounted to EUR 75.3m (previous year: EUR 67.5m). This had the effect of reducing depreciation and amortisation by EUR 4.0m in the 2024 financial year (previous year: EUR 5.3m).

Concessions include easements with a carrying amount before grants of EUR 40.4m (previous year: EUR 40.4m), which have an indefinite useful life. In addition this mainly comprises electricity procurement rights and similar energy use rights.

In the reporting year, EUR 27.1m in development expenditure was capitalised (previous year: EUR 38.5m) and research costs of EUR 3.5m were recognised as expenses (previous year: EUR 4.0m).

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. No borrowing costs in the meaning of IAS 23 were recognised in 2023 or 2024. See note 9.5 for information on the assessment of assets for impairment testing purposes in accordance with IAS 36.

The following useful lives were applied for amortisation of intangible assets:

	2023	2024
	Years	Years
Concessions, licences, etc.	2–40 or term of contract	2–20 or term of contract
Electricity procurement rights and energy use rights	2–99	2–99
Software	3–15	3–15
Easements	15–80 or indefinite	20–80 or indefinite

Methods of depreciation, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted if necessary. Easements subject to a one-off acquisition cost are recognised as intangible assets. Easements related to energy supply equipment are amortised over their useful lives. In contrast, easements attributable to Wiener Linien have indefinite useful lives, as they relate to land and are usually entered in the land register.

Goodwill
See note 9.5 for details on the measurement of goodwill as well as impairment testing.

Recognition of development expenditure
Research expenditure is recognised in profit or loss when it is incurred. In accordance with IAS 38, an intangible asset arising from development is only recognised if costs attributable to the intangible asset during its development can be reliably measured, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, it will generate probable future economic benefits, and the Group intends to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it, and has the ability to do so. Other development expenses are recognised in profit or loss when they are incurred. Intangible assets arising from development are recognised at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses. The Group's assets of this type principally comprise internally produced software.

Subsequent expenditure
Subsequent expenditure is only added to the carrying amount of an intangible asset if it increases the future economic benefits of the asset in question.

9.3 Leasing

Lessee disclosures

The following table shows the carrying amounts of right-of-use assets:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Land and buildings	116.7	**117.1**
Plant and machinery	11.4	**10.4**
Other equipment	1.8	**2.1**
Less grants for right-of-use assets	-10.0	**-10.5**
Total	**119.9**	**119.1**

Changes in right-of-use assets are presented under property, plant and equipment (note 9.1).

For reasons of materiality, the table above does not include rights of use for construction management offices that are rented during the construction of sections of the Vienna underground network, as depreciation is included in full in the cost of the assets recognised under property, plant and equipment. The carrying amount of EUR 8.3m (previous year: EUR 6.5m) is included in assets under construction (see note 9.1). The useful lives of these rights of use range from one to seven years.

The following amounts were recognised in profit or loss for the reporting period:

EUR m	2023	2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-2.4	**-3.1**
Expense relating to variable lease payments not included in measurement of lease liabilities	-1.8	**-2.8**
Expense relating to short-term leases	-12.9	**-6.6**
Expense relating to leases of low-value assets	-1.8	**-4.2**

Most of the expenses relating to short-term leases or leases of low-value assets relate to short-term leases in the Wiener Lokalbahnen Group.

See also note 11.4 for details of lease liabilities. A summary of future cash outflows of contractual lease payments can be found in note 14 Risk management.

Disclosures on material lease contracts
Rights of use for land and buildings mainly comprise tenancy agreements for office space, other buildings (e.g. Wiener Linien stations) and Wipark's car park leaseholds and tenancy agreements. Many of the latter contain revenue-based rent components, which are included in expenses for variable lease payments.

Rights of use for plant and machinery principally comprise electric locomotives used by Wiener Lokalbahnen Cargo to offer transportation services. Rights of use for other equipment mainly comprise cars leased for use by staff. Some of these contracts include variable payments based on the distance driven. The contracts do not contain residual value guarantees that would need to be included in the lease liability in case of expected payments.

Recognition and measurement

Lease contracts grant the Wiener Stadtwerke Group the right to control and use an asset for a specified period of time in exchange for a specific consideration. Rights of use for intangible assets are not recognised as leases.

Rights of use and lease liabilities
From the date of commencement of a lease, a right-of-use asset reflecting the right to use the underlying asset for the term of the lease, and a lease liability are recognised in the statement of financial position. The lease liability represents the present value of the lease payments. Because lease contracts are a form of financing contract, lease liabilities are presented under financial liabilities and the effective interest method is used for subsequent measurement. Lease payments therefore represent repayment of the lease liability. The cost of the right-of-use asset comprises the amount of the lease liability as well as any initial direct costs incurred, any lease incentives received, and any costs recognised as a restoration provision (see note 9.6). Right-of-use assets are measured in the same way as property, plant and equipment, and depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term; in case of impairment, an impairment loss is recognised.

Lease payments
Lease payments comprise fixed payments, approximate fixed payments, the exercise price of any purchase option and penalties for terminating the lease if the Group is reasonably certain to exercise such options, as well as any amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees. Adjustments based on the consumer price index and other price increases are recognised only when they become applicable. In case of amendments to the contract or a change in the lease term, the lease liability is reassessed and the right-of-use asset is adjusted accordingly. Use-based or revenue-based payments are not included in the lease liability, but are recognised in other expenses. For materiality reasons, very small payments that are regularly due in relation to rights of use for land are also recognised in other expenses.

Discount rate

The discount rate for lease payments is an intercompany incremental borrowing rate, as Wiener Stadtwerke is financed at Group level. Negative rates are not used, since they would not be applied even if Wiener Stadtwerke took out refinancing. A discount rate is determined for the term of each lease. In principle, however, the marginal borrowing rate is only applied if the internal rate of return of the underlying leasing transaction is not known.

Term

The lease term is estimated considering the periods of extension or termination options, depending on whether the Group is reasonably certain to exercise such options. The following is applied in case of leases with indefinite terms: for undeveloped land, the lease term is 40 years, for reasons of materiality. For built-up land, the lease term is based on the remaining useful life of the building, and for plant and machinery it is based on the remaining useful life of the equipment. These methods provide guidance if there is no other way to determine useful life. Lease terms are regularly reviewed and adjusted as necessary.

Amortisation

The right-of-use asset is depreciated over the lease term. In the financial year, depreciation of rights of use amounted to EUR 16.4m (previous year: EUR 14.9m).

EUR m	2023	2024
Total depreciation of rights of use – leases	14.9	**16.4**
of which land and buildings	9.7	**10.9**
of which plant and machinery	4.4	**4.7**
of which other fixtures and fittings, tools and equipment	0.8	**0.8**

Practical expedients

Wiener Stadtwerke applies the following practical expedients to simplify lease accounting:

- Payments for leases with a term of less than twelve months and for leases of low-value assets (approx. under EUR 5,000) are recognised in other expenses. This mainly relates to the rental of mobile phones, laptops, photocopiers and coffee machines.
- Any service components included in lease payments are not accounted for separately, but as part of the lease payment.

Lessor disclosures

Wiener Stadtwerke Group is also a lessor. All lease contracts are classified as operating leases. The majority of lease income is made up of income from FRIEDHÖFE WIEN GmbH, and rental fees paid to Wiener Linien for advertising and retail space. FRIEDHÖFE WIEN GmbH's income from grave lease extensions is paid in advance for the full term and reversed annually. A more detailed breakdown and information on accounting and measurement methods can be found in note 8.1.

EUR m	2023	2024
Lease income	44.6	**48.8**
Income from variable lease payments not dependent on an index or (interest) rate	1.2	**1.2**

The table below shows the minimum gross lease payments.

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Due in financial year + 1 year	15.3	**15.8**
Due in financial year + 2 years	10.0	**10.3**
Due in financial year + 3 years	9.7	**10.0**
Due in financial year + 4 years	9.8	**10.0**
Due in financial year + 5 years	9.9	**1.4**
Due after financial year + 5 years	7.1	**5.9**
Total	**61.9**	**53.5**

Recognition and measurement

Classification

On inception date of the contract, each lease is classified as either an operating lease or a finance lease. A finance lease transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset from Wiener Stadtwerke to the lessee. For example, this is the case when the lease term extends over the material useful life of the underlying asset, when the lessee has the option to purchase the underlying asset at a favourable price, when the present value of the lease payments amounts to at least substantially all of the fair value of the underlying asset, or when the underlying asset is of a specialised nature. Wiener Stadtwerke Group is not party to any finance leases.

Recognition of operating leases

Lease payments from operating leases must be recognised as income on a straight-line basis or another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern in which benefit from the use of the underlying asset is diminished – regardless of when rental/lease payments are received. Costs incurred in earning the lease income, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense. The underlying asset continues to be recognised under property, plant and equipment, or in the case of real estate under investment property, and is measured accordingly.

9.4 Depreciation and amortisation

Depreciation and amortisation were as follows:

EUR m	2023	2024
Amortisation of intangible assets	50.5	**45.6**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment incl. IAS 40 investments	312.0	**377.2**
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	14.9	**16.4**
Total	**377.3**	**439.3**

9.5 Impairment losses and reversals

General approach

Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets, including goodwill, are tested for impairment if there is an indication that an impairment loss may have occurred. Goodwill and intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are tested for impairment at least annually.

§ At the Wiener Stadtwerke Group, possible indications of impairment mainly arise from changes in cash flow assumptions (changes in costs or revenue) or changes due to regulatory and supply policy decisions.

An asset is impaired when its carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal, and value in use (the present value of future cash flows). If the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount, the difference is recognised in profit or loss as an impairment loss. When there is an indication that an impairment loss recognised in prior periods for an asset other than goodwill may no longer exist, a write-up is applied to the asset's carrying amount. This reversal of the impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If an impairment loss is recognised for a cash-generating unit (CGU), the reduction in the carrying amount is applied first to any goodwill. If the impairment loss exceeds the carrying amount of goodwill, the difference is allocated to the carrying amounts of other assets of the CGU on a pro rata basis. The effects of impairment tests on CGUs are presented separately in the statement of profit or loss.

If there is an indication that a specific asset may be impaired, an impairment test is carried out for that asset only. Any impairment loss is recognised in operating profit or loss.

When measuring value in use, estimates of future cash flows for the CGU in question are carried out in accordance with IAS 36. Business planning principally comprises a detailed five-year budget. For individual CGUs, including goodwill, this is supplemented by rough planning for the remainder of the contract term or useful life. A perpetuity is then assumed, or – if shorter – the cash flow over the remaining contract term or useful life. A fixed growth rate is not applied, but budget parameters are indexed in line with a consumer price index.

A discount rate based on the weighted average cost of capital (WACC) is applied. The cost of equity in the WACC comprises the risk-free rate of interest, a country premium and a risk premium incorporating the market risk premium and the beta factor based on peer group capital market data. The cost of debt comprises the base rate of interest, a potential country premium and a risk premium dependent on credit rating. Market values are used to determine the weighting of debt and equity, using an adequate capital structure for the CGU in question based on peer group data. The resulting WACC is used to discount the projected future cash flows for the CGU or asset. The composition of the peer group is reviewed annually and adjusted as necessary by the Group.

Impairment testing is carried out and documented using the Group's WACC tool.

Definition of CGUs

The key criterion for definition of a CGU is technical and economic independence in generating cash inflows. For Wiener Stadtwerke, this applies to Wien Energie's district heating system, power generation fleet (combined heat and power, and boilers), hydroelectric plants, wind farms and electricity procurement rights; Wipark's car parks/car park conglomerates; Wiener Netze's electricity and gas grid; and, if no other differentiation is possible, individual companies that contain profit-generating assets (Wiener Linien, individual businesses in the Wiener Lokalbahnen Group and the Funeral Services and Cemeteries division).

All of the Group's reported CGUs are located in Austria.

Wien Energie

Wien Energie calculates value in use in order to determine any impairment.

For the Pottendorf wind farm, which includes goodwill, forecasts to 2029 have been made and the WACC is 4.93%. The recoverable amount is EUR 8.4m higher than the carrying amount. Only an increase in the WACC to around 8.12% would bring the carrying amount to the same level as the value in use.

Wipark

Wipark calculates value in use for all CGUs when there is an indication of impairment. Cash flow projections are limited to the remaining useful life of the car park or car park conglomerate, or the remaining contract term in the case of other rights.

Wiener Netze

The current regulatory system ensures the recognition of the gas and electricity grid assets. The method of calculating the interest-bearing capital was, in deviation from the previous regulatory periods, amended in the fourth regulatory period for the gas grid (1 January 2023 to 31 December 2027) and in the fifth regulatory period for the electricity grid (1 January 2024 to 31 December 2028) to make a distinction between "real estate" and "new investments". As costs are still recognised by law, no triggering event was identified in the 2024 financial year. As a result of the write-down for the gas grid (adjustment of the regulated asset base to reflect the regulatory authority's carrying amounts), the impairment test for the gas grid was updated as at 1 January 2024. This involved reviewing the carrying amount, and no need for impairment was identified.

Wiener Linien

Based on the local public transport and funding agreement, the City of Vienna provides Wiener Linien with the necessary funding for the acquisition or creation of assets required to perform the services it provides. In accordance with IAS 20, assets are netted against government grants (net presentation). Impairment tests are carried out for other assets when there is an indication that they may be impaired. There were no such indications in the current reporting period.

Wiener Lokalbahnen Group

There was no indication of a triggering event at Wiener Lokalbahnen in the current financial year, meaning that there was no need for impairment either. In the other companies of the Lokalbahnen Group (Wiener Lokalbahnen Cargo and Wiener Lokalbahnen Verkehrsdienste), there was also no impairment requirement, although a triggering event was identified at Wiener Lokalbahnen Cargo and an external expert opinion was commissioned to determine the fair value of the company's assets. This expert opinion revealed hidden reserves within the company which, after deduction of costs to sell, were sufficient to confirm the carrying amount of the CGU, meaning that there was no need for impairment. No calculation was made for Wiener Lokalbahnen Verkehrsdienste in this financial year due to the lack of an indication of impairment.

Funeral Services and Cemeteries

Impairment tests are not carried out at companies in the Funeral Services and Cemeteries division unless there is an indication of impairment.

Value in use is determined for all companies when carrying out impairment tests.

Impairment losses and reversals in the Wiener Stadtwerke Group

The impairment losses and reversals in the Wiener Stadtwerke Group are shown in a separate item in the income statement after being offset.

EUR m	2023	2024
Impairment losses on intangible assets (incl. goodwill)	0.0	**0.0**
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment incl. IAS 40 investments	-1.2	**-179.4**
Reversals on property, plant and equipment	0.0	**0.5**
Total	**-1.2**	**-178.9**

Material amounts relate to the following CGUs:

Wien Energie CGUs

Based on Wien Energie's decarbonisation roadmap and the associated switch to alternative fuels (fuel switch to biomethane), the expected increase in service life will result in an impairment loss being recognised on the CHP stations in Simmering and Donaustadt (EUR -176.6m).

Wipark CGUs

For the car parks of Wipark, there is a total depreciation requirement of EUR 1.8m for 2024 (previous year: EUR 0.9m). This is due to current revenue and/or cost pressure on three car parks and is related to an additional purchase price claim as a result of the construction volume potentially being exceeded at one property. All in all, however, the car parks enjoy very stable revenue.

Due to this stable revenue, a slight upward trend is also apparent for some car parks. In the case of two car parks, this resulted in a need for a write-up totalling EUR 0.5m in the financial year (previous year: EUR 0.0m).

9.6 Other provisions

Changes in provisions were as follows:

EUR m	Guarantees, warranties and product liability	Contingent losses and other contingencies	Legal disputes	Restoration	Other provisions	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**0.0**	**5.8**	**27.4**	**7.0**	**23.9**	**64.0**
Allocations	0.0	0.8	1.2	0.0	19.4	**21.4**
Utilisation	0.0	-5.5	-0.3	-0.4	-9.2	**-15.4**
Reversals	0.0	-0.1	-3.4	0.0	-1.2	**-4.7**
Discounting	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	**0.2**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**0.0**	**0.9**	**25.0**	**6.6**	**33.0**	**65.5**
Allocations	0.0	1.0	2.2	0.0	18.2	**21.4**
Utilisation	0.0	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	-7.6	**-7.8**
Reversals	0.0	-0.1	-20.1	0.0	-1.5	**-21.7**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**0.0**	**1.8**	**7.0**	**6.6**	**42.2**	**57.5**
of which short-term provisions as at 31 Dec. 2023	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.1	15.8	**18.5**
of which long-term provisions as at 31 Dec. 2023	0.0	0.1	24.2	5.5	17.2	**47.0**
of which short-term provisions as at 31 Dec. 2024	**0.0**	**1.8**	**7.0**	**1.4**	**18.3**	**28.5**
of which long-term provisions as at 31 Dec. 2024	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5.1**	**23.9**	**29.0**

Restoration provisions relate mainly to power plant decommissioning obligations.

The allocation to other provisions relates on the one hand to Wiener Lokalbahnen, which has recognised a provision for a possible revenue repayment to Verkehrsverbund Ost-Region (VOR) GmbH in the 2026 financial year. On the other hand, Wipark has recognised a provision for additional purchase price claims to cover a scenario in which the construction volume has been exceeded. Furthermore, due to its obligations to maintain public transport services, Wiener Linien has estimated the costs for the complete restoration of the infrastructure and station areas damaged by the fire on the U1 underground line.

The Wiener Linien provision reported in the previous year regarding a court case in connection with unequal treatment in ticket sales was largely reversed in the financial year.

Recognition and measurement

A provision is recognised in accordance with IAS 37 when the Group has a legal or constructive obligation to a third party based on a past transaction or event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and the latter can be reliably estimated. All identifiable risks are taken into account when determining the amount of the provision, and any possible rights of recourse are excluded.

For long-term provisions, future cash flow estimates are discounted using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Since future cash flow estimates are adjusted for risks, a risk-free discount rate is applied.

Provisions for restoration are recognised as part of the cost of the asset in question and depreciated. Any new estimates that result in a change to the amount for which a provision is recognised are also included in the non-current assets.

10 Employees

10.1 Personnel expenses

The table below provides an analysis of the Group's personnel expenses.

EUR m	2023	2024
Wages	190.9	**170.8**
Salaries	831.4	**985.6**
Total social security expenses	311.8	**342.1**
Expenses for statutory social security contributions	230.7	**269.3**
Expenses for pension obligations	60.2	**46.9**
Expenses for termination benefits	12.7	**15.7**
Other social security contributions and expenses	8.2	**10.2**
Total	**1,334.0**	**1,498.5**

Social security expenses include EUR 31.6m (previous year: EUR 31.2m) in spending on defined contribution pension plans, as well as EUR 11.1m (previous year: EUR 9.0m) in contributions to the employee pension fund ("new" termination benefits). See note 7.5 for disclosures pursuant to IAS 24.

The Group's average head count (FTE), excluding employees on parental leave, as well as conscripts and community service workers, was as follows:

FTE	2023	2024
Local government employees (permanent civil servants and contract staff)	4,350.2	**3,950.3**
Employees of Group companies (subject to collective agreements)	11,178.9	**12,495.5**
Wiener Stadtwerke Group	**15,529.0**	**16,445.9**
Apprentices	467.5	**546.9**
Total Wiener Stadtwerke Group	**15,996.5**	**16,992.8**

10.2 Employee benefit provisions

The table below shows a breakdown of the employee benefit provisions:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Pension provisions	4,242.5	**4,484.0**
Provisions for termination benefits	108.3	**113.2**
Provisions for payments in kind	42.4	**36.4**
Provisions for jubilee benefits	48.5	**46.4**
Provisions for anniversary bonuses	19.0	**18.7**
Total	**4,460.6**	**4,698.6**

Movements in defined benefit **pension** obligation and plan assets were as follows:

	Gross pension provision		Fair value of plan assets	
EUR m	**2023**	**2024**	**2023**	**2024**
As at 1 Jan.	**3,780.5**	**4,413.8**	**919.6**	**988.6**
Current service cost/additions to plan assets	19.6	**22.5**	0.0	**0.0**
Past service cost	14.3	**0.0**	0.0	**0.0**
Employee contributions	10.4	**10.4**	0.0	**0.0**
Interest expense	155.5	**154.2**	0.0	**0.0**
Interest income	0.0	**0.0**	38.7	**35.3**
Payments to pensioners	-182.5	**-199.7**	0.0	**0.0**
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation/plan assets	615.9	**156.9**	30.3	**22.4**
of which effects of changes in demographic assumptions	0.3	**-38.6**	0.0	**0.0**
of which effects of changes in actuarial assumptions	432.6	**203.8**	0.0	**0.0**
of which effects of experience adjustments	183.0	**-8.3**	0.0	**0.0**
As at 31 Dec.	**4,413.8**	**4,558.1**	**988.6**	**1,046.4**
Less fair value of plan assets/right to reimbursement	-171.3	**-74.1**	-817.3	**-972.3**
Net pension provisions/net plan assets as at 31 Dec.	**4,242.5**	**4,484.0**	**171.3**	**74.1**

See note 8.8 for an explanation of the right to reimbursement.

Pension payments are expected to total EUR 210.4m in 2025. The average maturity of the pension obligation (average capital commitment period) is 14.14 years (previous year: 14.15 years).

The table below gives a breakdown of the plan assets:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Shares	219.2	**224.2**
Pensions	695.1	**739.2**
Money market investments	55.4	**66.1**
Other	18.9	**16.9**
Total	**988.6**	**1,046.4**

The pension provisions were calculated on the basis of the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial assumptions with regard to pension obligations

%	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Discount rate	3.57	**3.33**
Future wage and salary increases	3.06–5.07*	**2.97–4.06***
Future pension increases	2024–3.90 from 2025: 1.95	**2025–2.85** **from 2026: 2.00**
Expected staff turnover	0.00	**0.00**
Retirement age of women/men (years)	65	**65**
Life expectancy	AVÖ 2018 – P modified**	**AVÖ 2018 – P modified****

* In addition to future wage and salary increases, the death benefit is valorised at 2.85% for 2025 and 2.00% for 2026 (previous years: 3.90% for 2024; 1.95% for 2025).
** The AVÖ 2018-P mortality tables modified according to the Wiener Stadtwerke personnel structure have been applied since the 2018 financial year.

The following sensitivity analysis sets out the effects of changes in forward-looking assumptions on the carrying amount of the gross pension provision.

Sensitivity analysis of pension obligations

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Discount rate		
Increase of 0.1% in the discount rate	-59.71	**-61.80**
Reduction of 0.1% in the discount rate	61.05	**63.19**
Future wage and salary increases		
Increase of 0.1% in wage and salary increases	6.84	**6.75**
Reduction of 0.1% in wage and salary increases	-6.80	**-6.71**
Future pension increases		
Increase of 0.1% in pension increases	54.67	**56.79**
Reduction of 0.1% in pension increases	-53.66	**-55.74**

Movements in the **termination benefit** obligation are as follows:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
As at 1 Jan.	**100.7**	**108.3**
Service cost	3.7	**3.9**
Interest expense	3.5	**3.8**
Payments made	-6.7	**-6.0**
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	7.0	**3.2**
of which effects of changes in actuarial assumptions	1.9	**4.3**
of which effects of experience adjustments	5.1	**-1.1**
As at 31 Dec.	**108.3**	**113.2**

Termination benefits are expected to total EUR 3.1m in 2025. The average maturity of the termination benefit obligation (average capital commitment period) is 10.85 years (previous year: 11.07 years).

The termination benefit provisions were calculated on the basis of the actuarial assumptions below:

Actuarial assumptions with regard to termination benefit obligation

%	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Discount rate	3.49	**3.21**
Future wage and salary increases	3.06–5.10	**2.97–4.20**
Expected staff turnover	0.00	**0.00**
Retirement age of women/men (years)	60–65 / 65	**60–65 / 65**

The following sensitivity analysis below sets out the effects of changes in forward-looking assumptions on the carrying amount of the termination benefit obligation.

Sensitivity analysis of termination benefit obligation

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Discount rate		
Increase of 0.1% in the discount rate	-1.15	**-1.19**
Reduction of 0.1% in the discount rate	1.17	**1.20**
Future wage and salary increases		
Increase of 0.1% in wage and salary increases	1.16	**1.19**
Reduction of 0.1% in wage and salary increases	-1.15	**-1.18**

Changes in the provision for payments in kind are as follows:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
As at 1 Jan.	**89.8**	**42.4**
Service cost	0.6	**0.2**
Interest expense	3.1	**1.4**
Payments made	-3.7	**-2.4**
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-47.4	**-5.3**
of which effects of experience adjustments	-47.6	**-6.2**
of which effects of changes in demographic assumptions	-0.2	**-0.3**
of which effects of changes in actuarial assumptions	0.4	**1.2**
As at 31 Dec.	**42.4**	**36.4**

Payments in kind are expected to amount to EUR 2.1m in 2025. The average maturity of the payment-in-kind obligation (average capital commitment period) is 12.61 years (previous year: 12.34 years).

The **payment-in-kind obligation** was calculated on the basis of the following actuarial assumptions:

Actuarial assumptions with regard to payment-in-kind obligations

%	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Discount rate	3.49	**3.21**
Ongoing value adjustment	0.00	**0.00**
Expected staff turnover	0.00	**0.00**

Sensitivity

The above sensitivity analyses show the effects of hypothetical changes in the key parameters on the present value of the obligations that are reasonably possible at the end of the reporting period. The calculation of the obligation on the basis of changed parameters mirrored that of the obligation reported in the statement of financial position. One parameter at a time was changed while the others were kept constant. As a result, no account could be taken of any interactions between individual actuarial parameters. However, in reality it is probable that changes in key parameters would also bring about shifts in other parameters.

Recognition and measurement

IAS 19 defines employee benefits as all forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment. The standard thus applies to all employee benefits, in particular those provided under formal plans or other formal agreements with employees or their representatives, including the employer's social security contributions applicable to such benefits.

The Group has defined benefit obligations arising from pension plans, statutory termination benefits, jubilee benefits and provisions for anniversary bonuses, and payments in kind.

Pensions

Defined contribution pension plans

Due to the existence of works agreements, there are defined contribution pension commitments, for which the Group makes contributions to a pension fund. These are recognised as personnel expenses. Prepaid contributions are recorded as assets if there is an entitlement to the reimbursement or reduction of future payments.

Defined benefit pension plans

The amount of the obligations arising from defined benefit plans is computed using the projected unit credit method. The calculation is performed annually by a certified actuary. The fair value of plan assets is always deducted from the pension obligation in order to arrive at the provision shown in the statement of financial position. However, rights to reimbursements paid for out-of-plan assets are shown under other assets.

Service cost, comprising current and past service cost, as well as gains and losses on plan curtailments and non-routine settlements, are reported as personnel expenses. Past service cost is recognised as personnel expenses, in profit or loss, at the earliest of the following dates: when a plan amendment or curtailment occurs, or when the Group recognises related restructuring costs.

Net interest is determined by applying the discount rate to the balance of defined benefit obligation and the plan assets held in connection with the defined benefit plan. Net interest expense or income are reported under net finance costs.

Remeasurements of the net pension obligation are shown under other comprehensive income, in the reserve for employee benefit provisions. They are reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods. They comprise actuarial gains and losses, any effects of an asset ceiling, and income and expense arising from the measurement of plan assets, other than interest, which is recognised in net finance costs.

Main pension plans and pension entitlements vis-à-vis Vienna City Council

The corporatisation of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group companies in 1999 led to the assignment of the workforce to the hived-off operations without their employment contracts with Vienna City Council being terminated or amended. The pension entitlements of the employees concerned vis-à-vis Vienna City Council are unchanged.

Under the Vienna Public Enterprises Secondment Act, the Group companies are obliged to bear the pension expenditure on behalf of the employees assigned to them (duty to replace pensions). This duty extends both to current pension payments and future pension expense. Due to the assumption of the duty to replace the pensions of assigned staff members, the Group companies concerned have indirect pension obligations. Commitments are made to pay individual employees benefits in given amounts. These pension obligations should therefore be treated as defined benefit obligations according to IAS 19.

Under IFRS, the Group companies affected have a duty to recognise pension provisions for the future benefits. The current salary and pension payments are made directly by Wiener Stadtwerke, even if plan assets exist. Where the latter is the case, this gives rise to a right to reimbursement chargeable against the plan assets. This entitlement is presented as a receivable, under other non-current assets.

Wiener Linien is unaffected as it is not obliged to recognise a provision, owing to the existence of a net pension spending cap agreement with Vienna City Council. Instead, ongoing payments are made to the City of Vienna; these are treated as personnel expenses.

In the course of the integration of FRIEDHÖFE WIEN GmbH with Wiener Stadtwerke, a special agreement on the former's permanent civil servants was made with the City of Vienna, under which Wiener Stadtwerke no longer bears any risk and hence it is not necessary to recognise a provision. FRIEDHÖFE WIEN GmbH made a one-time payment, shown under accrued and deferred income, and reversed under personnel expenses over the remaining active service of the civil servants concerned.

Plan assets

In 2018 some Wiener Stadtwerke Group companies (WIEN ENERGIE GmbH, WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH and Bestattung und Friedhöfe GmbH [B&F Wien]) transferred part of their holdings of fund units to a trustee – WIENER STADTWERKE Planvermögen GmbH, a newly established company set up to perform fiduciary management of the funds – as security for their pension obligations. A long-term investment strategy designed to ensure coverage of future pension payments is pursued with regard to plan assets.

The trust company WIENER STADTWERKE Planvermögen GmbH is the civil-law owner of the WSTW funds transferred to it, while the Group companies remain the beneficial owners.

These assets are earmarked as backing for the duty to replace pensions, and are offset by the defined benefit obligation of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group. They are classified as plan assets in the meaning of IAS 19. The assets designated as plan assets are not shown on the assets side of the statement of financial position, but are offset against the pension provisions.

The ongoing administrative expenses and tax liabilities charged against the plan assets reduce the income from the latter, and must be recognised as part of the remeasurements of net liabilities, and accordingly carried in other comprehensive income.

Any additional rights to reimbursement reduce the gross value of the plan assets (see section 8.8).

Termination benefits

Depending on their length of service, Austrian employees may have a statutory right to a one-time payment on retirement or termination by the employer ("old" termination benefit). Provisions for termination benefits are recognised to meet this future obligation. The latter arises from a defined benefit plan as defined by IAS 19, which is accounted for in a similar manner to the defined benefit pension plans. There are no plan assets. For Austrian employees whose employment began after 31 December 2002, employers make a monthly contribution of 1.53% of the gross salary to a pension insurance fund. The latter is a defined benefit plan in the meaning of IAS 19. The employer's payments are recognised as personnel expenses.

Payments in kind

In addition to the above plans, some civil servants are entitled to allotments of energy supplies both during their employment and in retirement. The benefits received during these employees' active service are stated as salary expense. A provision is recognised for post-retirement benefits. As this is inherently a defined benefit plan, the provision is accounted for and measured in the same way as such plans.

Jubilee benefits and anniversary bonuses

Some Group employees have entitlements to jubilee benefits and anniversary bonuses due to their length of service. Provisions are recognised for these obligations in accordance with the projected unit credit method. Measurement is essentially the same as with the defined benefit pension plans. However, actuarial gains and losses are recorded in profit or loss, not other comprehensive income.

11 Financial instruments

11.1 Effect of financial instruments on earnings

Finance income is broken down as follows:

EUR m	2023	2024
Income from investments	235.7	**309.2**
from equity instruments measured at FVOCI*	235.7	**309.2**
Interest and similar income measured using the effective interest method	66.4	**91.2**
from financial assets measured at amortised cost	60.3	**75.6**
from financial assets measured at FVOCI	6.1	**15.7**
Net change in fair value, measured at FVPL**	4.7	**2.1**
from financial assets mandatorily measured at FVPL (held for trading)	1.0	**0.1**
from financial assets mandatorily measured at FVPL (other)	3.7	**2.0**
Net gains on foreign currency translation	0.0	**0.7**
Sundry other financial income	5.2	**0.1**
Total	**312.0**	**403.3**

The breakdown of finance costs was as follows:

EUR m	2023	2024
Interest expense	192.2	**177.7**
Net debt from defined benefit plans	126.0	**126.3**
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	63.8	**48.3**
Lease liabilities	2.4	**3.1**
Net change in fair value, measured at FVPL	0.3	**1.6**
Financial assets mandatorily measured at FVPL (held for trading)	0.3	**1.6**
Losses from derecognition	5.2	**1.1**
from financial assets measured at FVOCI	5.2	**1.1**
Net losses on foreign currency translation	0.4	**0.0**
Other financing expenses	10.5	**12.7**
Total	**208.6**	**193.1**

* FVOCI = fair value through other comprehensive income
** FVPL = fair value through profit and loss

The net change in the value of financial assets mandatorily measured at FVPL was predominantly related to Wiener Linien foreign currency forwards.

Net gains on financial instruments

Net gains on financial instruments during the reporting period and in the previous period are shown below.

EUR m	Interest and dividends	Fair value measure-ment	Currency translation	Net gains on disposals	Other	Total as at 31 Dec. 2024
Equity instruments						
FVOCI	**309.2**	**-1,068.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-759.6**
Debt instruments						
FVPL	**0.0**	**2.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**2.1**
FVOCI	**15.7**	**13.9**	**0.0**	**-1.0**	**0.0**	**28.5**
AC	**75.6**	**0.0**	**0.7**	**-0.1**	**0.0**	**76.2**
Derivatives						
FVPL	**0.0**	**-1.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-1.5**
Hedging OCI	**0.0**	**30.0**	**0.0**	**-232.9**	**0.0**	**-202.9**
Liabilities						
AC	**-48.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-12.7**	**-61.0**
Total	**352.1**	**-1,024.4**	**0.7**	**-234.0**	**-12.7**	**-918.2**

EUR m	Interest and dividends	Fair value measure-ment	Currency translation	Net gains on disposals	Other	Total as at 31 Dec. 2023
Equity instruments						
FVOCI	235.7	893.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	**1,128.8**
Debt instruments						
FVPL	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	1.2	**4.8**
FVOCI	6.1	36.8	0.0	-5.2	0.0	**37.8**
AC	60.3	0.0	-0.4	0.0	0.0	**59.9**
Derivatives						
FVPL	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	**0.7**
Hedging OCI	0.0	241.0	0.0	-45.7	4.0	**199.3**
Liabilities						
AC	-63.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	-10.5	**-74.4**
Total	**238.3**	**1,175.3**	**-0.4**	**-50.8**	**-5.4**	**1,357.0**

In the current financial year, other financing expenses include commitment fees totalling EUR 12.4m (previous year: EUR 9.7m).

11.2 Cash and cash equivalents

This item includes cheques, cash on hand, demand deposits, and short-term investments with fixed maturities of less than three months which are recognised at nominal value.

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Cash on hand	2.3	**2.4**
Balances with banks	1,755.2	**1,270.9**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,757.5**	**1,273.3**
of which not included in cash and cash equivalents[1]	8.8	**66.8**
Cash and cash equivalents recognised in the statement of cash flows	**1,748.7**	**1,206.4**

[1] Classified as restricted cash.

Cash and cash equivalents include EUR 66.8m held in controlled investment funds. The Group does not have direct immediate access to these amounts and they are thus not included in cash and cash equivalents. However, the commitment period for these funds may not exceed three months at the time of investment. The remaining cash and cash equivalents are short-term investments related to the cash pooling arrangement, which also have maturities of less than three months.

11.3 Financial assets

The following tables provide an overview of current and non-current financial assets:

Non-current financial assets

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Equity investments (FVOCI)	6,003.8	**4,915.0**
Loans	46.9	**32.7**
Other financial assets	824.1	**1,047.3**
Investment fund units (FVPL)	36.3	**68.8**
Shares (FVOCI)	100.9	**165.3**
Bonds (FVOCI)	686.8	**813.2**
Other securities	0.1	**0.0**
Derivative financial instruments	52.3	**13.5**
Hedging instruments	52.3	**13.5**
Other financial assets	9.2	**9.7**
Total	**6,936.3**	**6,018.2**

Current financial assets

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Loans	414.1	**129.9**
Bonds (FVOCI)	68.6	**137.4**
Time deposits with banks	0.0	**0.0**
Derivative financial instruments	442.2	**36.7**
Hedging instruments	442.0	**36.7**
Other derivative financial instruments	0.1	**0.0**
Trade receivables	375.0	**351.1**
Securities from cross-border lease (FVOCI)	11.4	**7.4**
Total	**1,311.3**	**662.5**

Classification of financial assets

The table below shows the classification of financial assets for the reporting period and the previous period.

EUR m	Measured at amortised cost	Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	Equity instruments instruments	Mandatorily measured at FVPL	Total as at 31 Dec. 2024
Non-current financial assets	**31.7**	**813.2**	**5,080.3**	**83.3**	**6,008.5**
Equity instruments	**0.0**	**0.0**	**5,080.3**	**0.0**	**5,080.3**
Debt instruments	**31.7**	**813.2**	**0.0**	**69.8**	**914.7**
Derivative financial instruments*	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**13.5**	**13.5**
Current financial assets	**129.9**	**144.8**	**0.0**	**36.7**	**311.4**
Debt instruments	**129.9**	**144.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**274.7**
Derivative financial instruments*	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**36.7**	**36.7**
Trade receivables**	**360.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**360.8**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,273.3**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1,273.3**
Total	**1,795.6**	**958.0**	**5,080.3**	**120.1**	**7,954.0**

EUR m	Measured at amortised cost	Debt instruments measured at FVOCI	Equity instruments instruments	Mandatorily measured at FVPL	Total as at 31 Dec. 2023
Non-current financial assets	**46.1**	**686.8**	**6,104.7**	**89.6**	**6,927.1**
Equity instruments	0.0	0.0	6,104.7	0.0	6,104.7
Debt instruments	46.1	686.8	0.0	37.3	770.1
Derivative financial instruments*	0.0	0.0	0.0	52.3	52.3
Current financial assets	**414.1**	**80.0**	**0.0**	**442.2**	**936.2**
Debt instruments	414.1	80.0	0.0	0.0	494.1
Derivative financial instruments*	0.0	0.0	0.0	442.2	442.2
Trade receivables**	**384.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**384.2**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,757.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1,757.5**
Total	**2,601.8**	**766.8**	**6,104.7**	**531.7**	**10,005.0**

* The effects arising from the measurement of hedging instruments are mostly recorded under other comprehensive income. For more information, see note 11.7 Hedge accounting.
** The trade receivables shown here include current and non-current receivables.

Supplementary disclosures on investments in equity instruments recognised at fair value outside profit or loss

As at 31 December 2024, Wiener Stadtwerke had investments in equity instruments for which, due to the long-term holding intention, it irrevocably elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, in accordance with IFRS 9. The breakdown of these equity instruments is described below.

Other investments (FVOCI)

Wiener Stadtwerke holds an interest of 13.44% (previous year: 13.44%) in VERBUND AG. This is a strategic investment. The fair value of this investment as at 31 December 2024 was EUR 3,267.9m (previous year: EUR 3,923.8m). In the 2024 financial year, dividends totalling EUR 193.7m (previous year: EUR 168.1m) were received from this investment.

Wiener Stadtwerke holds a total interest of around 28.36% (previous year: 28.36%) in EVN AG as at 31 December 2024. Although a significant influence could be assumed on the basis of the shareholding, the analysis of the indicators listed in IAS 28.6 led to the conclusion that WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH cannot exercise a significant influence on EVN AG in accordance with IAS 28.

§ This primarily results from the position of the majority shareholder, which has been strengthened even further by the articles of association of EVN AG. It is therefore reported under non-current financial assets measured at FVOCI. The Group views this acquisition as a long-term investment and as a financial investment.

The fair value of this investment as at 31 December 2024 was EUR 1,122.3m (previous year: EUR 1,451.4m). In the 2024 financial year, dividends totalling EUR 58.2m (previous year: EUR 26.5m) were received from this investment. As at 30 September 2024, EVN AG's equity totalled EUR 6.7bn (previous year: EUR 6.5bn). Its annual results were EUR 0.5bn (previous year: EUR 0.6bn).

Wiener Stadtwerke owns a 2.80% interest (previous year: 2.80%) in VERBUND Hydro Power AG through Wien Energie. This is also a strategic investment and its fair value as at 31 December 2024 was EUR 510.7m (previous year: EUR 613.2m). In the 2024 financial year, dividends totalling EUR 53.2m (previous year: EUR 36.4m) were received from this investment.

Wiener Stadtwerke holds a 6.59% stake (previous year: 6.59%) in Burgenland Holding AG through WIEN ENERGIE GmbH, also for strategic purposes. The fair value of this investment as at 31 December 2024 was EUR 13.8m (previous year: EUR 15.2m). In the 2024 financial year, dividends totalling EUR 0.8m (previous year: EUR 0.7m) were received from this investment.

In addition to the aforementioned investments, the Group holds other, smaller investments with fair values of less than EUR 0.5m. Dividends and other distributions paid to the Group in 2024 in connection with these investments totalled EUR 0.1m (previous year: EUR 0.1m).

Shares (FVOCI)

As at 31 December 2024, Wiener Stadtwerke held securities in the form of long-term investments in a total of nine special funds (previous year: nine). At the end of 2018, special funds WSTW I, II, III and V were designated as plan assets in accordance with IAS 19. The remaining special funds WSTW IV, WSTW VI, WSTW VII, WSTW VIII and WSTW IX will continue to be recognised in Wiener Stadtwerke's consolidated financial statements at 31 December 2024, in accordance with IFRS 10.

Equity instruments account for a part of the investments held through the special funds. The management of these equity instruments is aimed at replicating a global share index. As the strategy is geared towards long-term capital preservation as opposed to achieving short-term profit from changes in share prices, all of the equity instruments held by the Group are classified as measured at fair value, outside profit or loss. However, from a management perspective, reallocations can be made within the portfolio.

The fair value of the financial investments held, which were designated as measured at fair value outside profit or loss, totalled EUR 165.3m as at 31 December 2024 (previous year: EUR 100.9m) and related to a total of 156 shares (previous year: 160 shares). The breakdown of the investments by region/country in 2024 and 2023 was as follows:

Region	Country	31 Dec. 2023 Share in %	31 Dec. 2024 Share in %
Americas (developed)	USA	53.5	**53.1**
	Canada	2.7	**2.0**
Americas (emerging)	Brazil	0.2	**0.0**
	Mexico	0.8	**0.6**
	Peru	0.0	**0.0**
	Chile	0.4	**0.5**
Europe (developed)	United Kingdom	2.6	**3.8**
	France	3.2	**2.0**
	Germany	2.6	**3.4**
	Austria	0.2	**0.4**
	Netherlands	2.5	**2.3**
	Ireland	1.0	**0.7**
	Norway	0.7	**0.5**
	Sweden	1.4	**2.1**
	Denmark	1.9	**1.4**
	Spain	0.7	**0.5**
	Switzerland	1.4	**1.3**
	Belgium	0.8	**0.0**
	Hungary	0.4	**0.5**
	Jersey	0.0	**0.4**
Europe (emerging)	Romania	0.0	**0.0**
Middle East & Africa (developed)	Israel	0.9	**0.9**
Middle East & Africa (emerging)	South Africa	0.4	**1.1**
	Egypt	0.0	**0.0**
Asia/Pacific (developed)	Japan	12.5	**10.7**
	Hong Kong	0.4	**0.4**
	Australia	0.6	**0.3**
	Cayman Islands	0.3	**0.4**
Asia/Pacific (emerging)	China	3.2	**4.7**
	India	1.8	**2.4**
	South Korea	1.2	**1.2**
	Taiwan	1.6	**2.6**
Total		**100.0**	**100.0**

In the 2024 financial year, dividends received from shares (FVOCI) totalled EUR 3.3m (previous year: EUR 4.0m). Due to the portfolio's diversification, the intention is to depict a global share index, and as such targeted purchases and sales of individual securities were made (FVOCI).

Assets transferred as collateral

As part of liquidity management, collateral was deposited with the clearing bank to reduce payments for margin calls. With the chosen deposit, the economic benefits (e.g. voting rights, dividends) remain with the shareholder and therefore the deposit was recognised in other financial receivables and the amount to be settled in cash in the event of default was recognised as other financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the amount of EUR 60.4m (previous year: EUR 121.1m).

Recognition and measurement

Financial assets recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments are initially recognised on the trading date on which the Group becomes a contracting party under the contractual terms of the instrument. A financial asset is carried at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs arising directly from the purchase or disposal of the assets concerned are included in all items not measured at FVPL.

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, a financial asset is allocated to one of the following measurement categories, depending on the business model within which the asset is held and the nature of the contractual cash flows for the asset:

- Measured at amortised cost
- Debt instruments measured at FVOCI
- Equity instruments measured at FVOCI
- Measured at FVPL

With regard to other investments recognised in accordance with IFRS 9 as well as special funds operated within the Group, use was made of the option to recognise subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income. These equity instruments include investments that the Group intends to hold in the long term, as well as investments in shares and share-like instruments held by the special funds for the purpose of achieving long-term increases in value.

Interests in non-consolidated subsidiaries and associates are not covered by IFRS 9. They are included in other assets and are recognised at amortised cost, and impairment losses are recognised where necessary.

Loans and current investments are held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows. These financial assets are therefore measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. However, if the contractual cash flows do not solely represent payments of principal and interest under the terms of the contract, measurement at amortised cost is no longer permitted, regardless of the business model within which the assets are held. In this case, the assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Bonds and other debt instruments within the special funds are held in accordance with a business model whose purpose is to collect contractual cash flows and to sell financial assets. Therefore, the assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, not in profit or loss, provided that the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that solely represent payments of principal and interest. If this criterion is not met, measurement is at fair value through profit or loss. For this reason, investment fund units are allocated to the FVPL category.

Financial assets are not reclassified after initial recognition, unless the Group changes the business model under which the assets are managed. As in the previous year, no changes were made to the Group's business model during the reporting period.

Under IFRS 9, derivative financial instruments are always measured at fair value through profit or loss. If financial instruments are used as hedging instruments in a hedging relationship in accordance with IFRS 9, the gains or losses from instruments used as fair value hedges are recognised either in profit or loss or in other comprehensive income, depending on the hedged item. In the case of instruments used as cash flow hedges, the portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument that is determined to be an effective hedge is recognised in other comprehensive income. Any remaining gain or loss on the hedging instrument is hedge ineffectiveness and is recognised in profit or loss.

With effect from 31 December 2018, the Group designated some of the special funds as plan assets in order to hedge its pension obligations. The Group has no control over plan assets. However, under IAS 19, repayments to the company that bears the pension obligation, for the purpose of reimbursing employee benefits already paid by the company, can be recognised as assets. This entitlement to plan assets recognised under non-current financial assets represents receivables from plan assets for benefits already paid to employees, until it is actually exercised by the Group. These receivables are not covered by IFRS 9, and they are recognised in other comprehensive income, not in profit or loss, in accordance with IAS 19. Only the interest income determined by discounting the pension obligation is recognised in profit or loss.

11.4 Borrowings

The following tables provide an overview of current and non-current financial liabilities:

Non-current financial liabilities

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Bonded loan	356.9	**329.9**
Bank loans	594.9	**431.4**
Lease liabilities	124.2	**124.5**
Derivative liabilities	31.1	**11.7**
Hedging instruments	29.3	**11.7**
Other derivative financial instruments	1.8	**0.0**
Other financial liabilities	67.5	**76.1**
Total	**1,174.4**	**973.7**

Current financial liabilities

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Bonded loan	2.6	**29.5**
Bank loans	408.3	**104.8**
Lease liabilities	19.0	**21.4**
Derivative liabilities	187.8	**23.4**
Hedging instruments	187.8	**20.1**
Other derivative financial instruments	0.0	**3.2**
Trade payables	756.3	**588.5**
Other financial liabilities	148.7	**180.7**
Assets used for collateralisation	121.1	**60.4**
Total	**1,643.8**	**1,008.6**

Classification of financial liabilities

The classification of financial liabilities for the financial year and the previous year is shown in the tables below:

EUR m	Measured at amortised cost	Mandatorily measured at FV	IFRS 16	Total as at 31 Dec. 2024
Non-current borrowings	**837.5**	**11.7**	**124.5**	**973.7**
Bonded loans and bonds	**329.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**329.9**
Bank loans	**431.4**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**431.4**
Lease liabilities	**0.0**	**0.0**	**124.5**	**124.5**
Derivative financial instruments	**0.0**	**11.7**	**0.0**	**11.7**
Other financial liabilities	**76.1**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**76.1**
Current financial liabilities	**963.8**	**23.4**	**21.4**	**1,008.6**
Bonded loans and bonds	**29.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**29.5**
Bank loans	**104.8**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**104.8**
Lease liabilities	**0.0**	**0.0**	**21.4**	**21.4**
Derivative financial instruments	**0.0**	**23.4**	**0.0**	**23.4**
Other financial liabilities	**241.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**241.0**
Trade payables	**588.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**588.5**
Total	**1,801.2**	**35.1**	**145.9**	**1,982.3**

EUR m	Measured at amortised cost	Mandatorily measured at FV	IFRS 16	Total as at 31 Dec. 2023
Non-current borrowings	**1,019.2**	**31.1**	**124.2**	**1,174.4**
Bonded loans and bonds	356.9	0.0	0.0	**356.9**
Bank loans	594.9	0.0	0.0	**594.9**
Lease liabilities	0.0	0.0	124.2	**124.2**
Derivative financial instruments	0.0	31.1	0.0	**31.1**
Other financial liabilities	67.5	0.0	0.0	**67.5**
Current financial liabilities	**1,437.0**	**187.8**	**19.0**	**1,643.8**
Bonded loans and bonds	2.6	0.0	0.0	**2.6**
Bank loans	408.3	0.0	0.0	**408.3**
Lease liabilities	0.0	0.0	19.0	**19.0**
Derivative financial instruments	0.0	187.8	0.0	**187.8**
Other financial liabilities	269.8	0.0	0.0	**269.8**
Trade payables	756.3	0.0	0.0	**756.3**
Total	**2,456.2**	**218.9**	**143.2**	**2,818.3**

The following tables show the changes in liabilities during the reporting period and in the previous period:

EUR m	Debentures and bonds	Bank loans	Lease liabilities	Other non-current financial liabilities	Other current financial liabilities	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2024	**359.5**	**1,003.1**	**143.2**	**98.5**	**1,214.0**	**2,818.3**
Cash inflows from non-current loans	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**4.5**	**0.0**	**4.5**
Repayment of non-current loans	**0.0**	**-163.4**	**-19.2**	**-1.4**	**0.0**	**-184.1**
Interest on non-current loans paid	**-14.9**	**-13.5**	**0.0**	**-0.6**	**0.0**	**-29.0**
Changes in current liabilities	**0.0**	**-302.3**	**-0.9**	**0.0**	**-189.6**	**-492.8**
Non-cash assumption of liabilities	**0.0**	**0.0**	**20.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**20.6**
Effects of exchange rate changes	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**-0.1**
Changes in fair value	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-17.5**	**-167.7**	**-185.2**
Other changes in the statement of profit or loss	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Increase due to accrued interest	**14.8**	**12.3**	**3.1**	**0.7**	**0.0**	**30.8**
Reclassifications	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.7**	**-3.7**	**0.0**
Other changes	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-0.7**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**359.4**	**536.3**	**145.9**	**87.8**	**852.9**	**1,982.3**

EUR m	Debentures and bonds	Bank loans	Lease liabilities	Other non-current financial liabilities	Other current financial liabilities	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**169.5**	**2,700.6**	**141.2**	**107.5**	**876.0**	**3,994.8**
Cash inflows from non-current loans	260.0	28.0	0.0	4.5	0.0	**292.5**
Repayment of non-current loans	-71.1	-3.4	-14.5	-2.1	0.0	**-94.8**
Interest on non-current loans paid	-2.9	-13.9	0.0	-0.5	0.0	**-17.4**
Changes in current liabilities	0.0	-1,722.6	0.0	0.0	102.8	**-1,619.8**
Non-cash assumption of liabilities	0.0	0.0	19.9	0.6	121.1	**145.3**
Effects of exchange rate changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.2	-0.6	**-0.8**
Changes in fair value	0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.4	112.6	**103.2**
Other changes in the statement of profit or loss	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-0.4	**-0.4**
Increase due to accrued interest	4.0	14.5	2.4	0.7	0.0	**21.5**
Reclassifications	0.0	0.0	0.0	-2.5	2.5	**0.0**
Other changes	0.0	0.0	-5.8	0.0	0.0	**-5.8**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**359.5**	**1,003.1**	**143.2**	**98.5**	**1,214.0**	**2,818.3**

The changes in current liabilities to banks resulted from the repayment of short-term loans or advances taken out with various credit institutions and interest.

Recognition and measurement

Initial recognition of financial liabilities takes place on the trading date on which the Group becomes a contracting party under the contractual terms of the instrument.

Financial liabilities are classified either as measured at amortised cost or as measured at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as FVPL if they are held for trading, if they are derivatives, or if they are designated as such on initial recognition.

FVPL financial liabilities are measured at fair value, and net gains or losses including interest expense are recognised in profit or loss.
The effective interest method is used to subsequently measure other financial liabilities at amortised cost. Interest expense and exchange differences are taken to profit or loss. Gains or losses from derecognition are also recognised in profit or loss.

With the exception of derivative financial liabilities mandatorily measured at FVPL, financial liabilities are recognised at amortised cost.

11.5 Offsetting financial assets and financial liabilities

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and presented as a net amount in accordance with IAS 32 if there is also a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts at the present time and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

In the normal course of business of Wien Energie, various offsetting agreements are concluded for which offsetting in the balance sheet has to be reviewed in accordance with IAS 32. According to IAS 32, the netting right must not be dependent on a future event and must be legally enforceable in all situations. The ISDA (International Swaps and Derivatives Association) considers the legal situation in Austria to argue in favour of offsetting. Therefore, as at the reporting date there is a legal entitlement to offset the recognised amounts against each other and, in future, these are either to be realised simultaneously or settled via offsetting.

The following items will be used for offsetting:

- Derivative financial instruments (difference between contract and market price)
- Trade receivables/payables (monthly incoming or outgoing invoices)
- Other financial assets and liabilities (variation margins)

The variation margins will only be offset up to the maximum amount that can be offset with the exchange concerned.

The following table shows the effects of the offsetting of financial assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 and for the comparison year 2023.

	31 Dec. 2023			31 Dec. 2024		
EUR m	**Gross**	**Offsetting**	**Net**	**Gross**	**Offsetting**	**Net**
Assets side						
Electricity derivatives – hedging transactions	68.0	-19.4	48.6	**15.5**	**-15.1**	**0.4**
Gas derivatives – hedging transactions	33.2	-29.8	3.5	**25.9**	**-12.9**	**13.1**
Non-current financial assets	**101.2**	**-49.1**	**52.1**	**41.4**	**-28.0**	**13.4**
Electricity derivatives – hedging transactions	820.2	-413.7	406.6	**104.6**	**-78.2**	**26.3**
Gas derivatives – hedging transactions	224.6	-189.1	35.4	**96.7**	**-86.3**	**10.4**
Other financial receivables/loans	427.4	-13.3	414.1	**129.9**	**0.0**	**129.9**
Current financial assets	**1,472.2**	**-616.1**	**856.1**	**331.1**	**-164.5**	**166.6**
Current trade receivables	**408.6**	**-33.6**	**375.0**	**431.1**	**-80.0**	**351.1**
Total	**1,982.0**	**-698.8**	**1,283.2**	**803.6**	**-272.5**	**531.1**
Liabilities side						
Electricity derivatives – hedging transactions	-19.4	19.4	0.0	**-24.9**	**15.1**	**-9.7**
Gas derivatives – hedging transactions	-59.0	29.8	-29.3	**-14.9**	**12.9**	**-2.0**
Non-current financial liabilities	**-78.4**	**49.1**	**-29.3**	**-39.7**	**28.0**	**-11.7**
Electricity derivatives – hedging transactions	-422.7	422.3	-0.4	**-78.7**	**71.0**	**-7.6**
Gas derivatives – hedging transactions	-381.2	193.8	-187.4	**-88.5**	**76.0**	**-12.5**
Other financial liabilities < 1 year	-148.7	0.0	-148.7	**-198.1**	**17.5**	**-180.7**
Current financial liabilities	**-952.6**	**616.1**	**-336.5**	**-365.3**	**164.5**	**-200.8**
Current trade receivables	**-789.9**	**33.6**	**-756.3**	**-683.2**	**80.0**	**-588.5**
Total	**-1,820.9**	**698.8**	**-1,122.1**	**-1,088.3**	**272.5**	**-801.0**

The following tables show the carrying amounts of financial assets that are subject to netting agreements:

Offsetting of financial assets

EUR m	Financial instruments (gross)	Balanced amounts in the balance sheet	Financial instruments in the balance sheet (net)	Liabilities with offsetting rights (not netted)	Net 31 Dec. 2024
Derivative financial instruments	242.6	-192.5	50.1	0.0	**50.1**
Trade receivables	431.1	-80.0	351.1	0.0	**351.1**
Other financial receivables/loans	129.9	0.0	129.9	-60.4	**69.5**
Total	**803.6**	**-272.5**	**531.1**	**-60.4**	**470.7**

Offsetting of financial assets

EUR m	Financial instruments (gross)	Balanced amounts in the balance sheet	Financial instruments in the balance sheet (net)	Liabilities with offsetting rights (not netted)	Net 31 Dec. 2023
Derivative financial instruments	1,146.0	-651.9	494.1	0.0	**494.1**
Trade receivables	408.6	-33.6	375.0	0.0	**375.0**
Other financial receivables/loans	427.4	-13.3	414.1	-106.8	**307.2**
Total	**1,982.0**	**-698.8**	**1,283.2**	**-106.8**	**1,176.4**

11.6 Fair value disclosures

The determination of the fair values of financial instruments at the Wiener Stadtwerke Group is explained below. Financial instruments are allocated to one of the three levels in the fair value hierarchy specified by IFRS. These provide information on the reliability of the inputs used to measure fair value.

Level 1: This category includes assets and liabilities traded in active markets; their fair value corresponds to the quoted price at the measurement date.

Level 2: This refers to financial instruments for which there is no active market, meaning that the fair value is determined using measurement techniques. Financial instruments are classified as Level 2 if all of the necessary significant inputs are observable.

Level 3: If one or more significant inputs are unobservable, the financial instrument in question is allocated to Level 3.

Transfers between and out of the different levels in the fair value hierarchy are carried out at the end of the reporting period. No transfers took place during the reporting period or during the previous period.

Classifications and fair values of financial instruments

The table below shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value, including their allocation within the fair value hierarchy, in the financial year and the previous year:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2024 Carrying amount	31 Dec. 2024 Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity instruments	**5,080.3**	**5,080.3**	**4,569.4**	**0.0**	**510.9**
Equity investments	4,915.0	4,915.0	4,404.1	0.0	510.9
Shares	165.3	165.3	165.3	0.0	0.0
Debt instruments	**1,027.8**	**1,027.8**	**1,026.8**	**0.0**	**1.0**
Investment funds	68.8	68.8	68.8	0.0	0.0
Bonds	958.0	958.0	958.0	0.0	0.0
Other securities (measured at FV)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Loans (measured at FV)	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Derivative financial instruments*	**15.1**	**32.5**	**38.9**	**-6.4**	**0.0**
Receivables from other derivative financial instruments	50.3	242.6	155.5	87.1	0.0
Liabilities from other derivative financial instruments	-35.1	-210.2	-116.7	-93.5	0.0

* The fair values of derivative financial instruments are shown before offsetting. In the statement of financial position, the carrying amounts of receivables and liabilities from derivative financial instruments are partially offset (see note 11.5). This netting also includes variation margins, which are included in other financial assets and liabilities. This results in the difference between the total net carrying amounts of derivative financial instruments and their fair values.

The fair values of the derivative financial instruments for energy are reported on a gross basis before netting in the 2024 financial year, while the carrying amount is shown as offset, in the same way as the balance sheet disclosure.

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023 Carrying amount	31 Dec. 2023 Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Equity instruments	**6,104.7**	**6,104.7**	**5,491.3**	**0.0**	**613.4**
Equity investments	6,003.8	6,003.8	5,390.4	0.0	613.4
Shares	100.9	100.9	100.9	0.0	0.0
Debt instruments	**804.0**	**804.0**	**803.2**	**0.0**	**0.8**
Investment funds	36.3	36.3	36.3	0.0	0.0
Bonds	766.8	766.8	766.8	0.0	0.0
Other securities (measured at FV)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0
Loans (measured at FV)	0.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.8
Derivative financial instruments	**275.6**	**262.0**	**-228.0**	**490.0**	**0.0**
Receivables from other derivative financial instruments	494.5	1,146.2	546.5	599.7	0.0
Liabilities from other derivative financial instruments	-218.9	-884.1	-774.5	-109.6	0.0

Financial instruments not measured at fair value

The following tables list the financial instruments held by the Group which were not measured at fair value during the reporting period and in the previous period:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2024 Carrying amount	31 Dec. 2024 Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans (at cost)	**161.5**	**161.5**	**0.0**	**126.9**	**34.6**
Bonded loans and bonds	**-359.4**	**-356.6**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-356.6**
Bank loans	**-536.3**	**-538.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-538.9**

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023 Carrying amount	31 Dec. 2023 Fair value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Loans (at cost)	460.1	460.0	0.0	434.3	25.7
Bonded loans and bonds	-359.5	-359.6	0.0	0.0	-359.6
Bank loans	-1,003.1	-1,015.6	0.0	0.0	-1,015.6

Short-term time deposits and trade receivables and payables are not included in the tables, as the carrying amount of these items corresponds to the fair value owing to their short-term nature.

The following table outlines the measurement methods and inputs used to determine the fair values of financial instruments:

Level	Financial instruments	Measurement method	Inputs
1	Other equity investments in Verbund AG, EVN AG, Burgenland Holding AG and sundry other equity investments	Market value-based	Market price
3	Equity investment in VERBUND Hydro Power AG and sundry other equity investments	Net present value-based	Payments associated with the financial instruments, weighted average cost of capital
1	Shares purchased as investments by the special funds	Market value-based	Market price
1	Investments by the special funds in investment fund units	Market value-based	Market value calculated on the basis of market prices of the investments held
1	Bonds purchased as investments by the special funds	Market value-based	Market price
1	Other securities (measured at FV)	Market value-based	Market price
3	Loans (measured at FV)	Net present value-based	Payments associated with the financial instruments, yield curve
1	Energy forwards and futures (gas and electricity)	Market value-based	Settlement prices on the exchange
2	Receivables and payables arising from derivative financial instruments	Market value-based	Derived from market prices, yield curve, contractual partner's credit risk
3	Loans (at cost)		Cost of taking out loans as best estimate of fair value
1, 2	Bank loans		Payments associated with the financial instruments, yield curve
–	Time deposits with banks		Carrying amounts as best estimate of fair value
–	Trade receivables and payables, cash and cash equivalents		Carrying amounts as best estimate of fair value

In the case of other investments (FVOCI) for which neither the fair value nor the inputs required for measurement are observable on an active market, and which are thus allocated to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy, a discounted cash flow approach is used in order to determine the present value of the expected benefit from the investments. The main parameters for this approach are the weighted average cost of capital (WACC), calculated on the basis of the capital asset pricing model of 5.1% (previous year: 5.1%), and also the expected revenue growth rates, which are mainly dependent on forecast changes in electricity prices.

Viewed in isolation, a 10% increase in the WACC would lead to a 9% fall (previous year: 8%) in fair value, while a 10% decrease in the WACC would result in an 11% rise (previous year: 9%) in fair value. Viewed in isolation, a 10% increase (decrease) in expected electricity prices would bring about a 12% (previous year: 12%) increase (decrease) in fair value.

In both 2024 and 2023, the change in the fair value of unlisted equity instruments allocated to Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy resulted entirely in measurement results, which were recognised in other comprehensive income and result from the different results of the discounted cash flow methods from period to period.

11.7 Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting

The Group requires gas mainly for use at its thermal power plants and district heating boilers. In order to ensure the supply of gas around the clock, the Group also operates and actively manages gas storage facilities.

In view of the volatility of gas prices, the Group hedges fluctuations in market prices by means of various strategies which are brought together in the energy trading operations of WIEN ENERGIE GmbH. The company collates the required quantities reported by the various divisions and places the necessary orders, taking into account the market transactions concluded with WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG in connection with the latter's gas delivery obligations to its customers. This hedging strategy ensures that the reported quantities of gas required in the future can be secured, thereby avoiding the need to cover significant shortfalls or put excess quantities on the market. The fixed-price contracts concluded with WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG for gas supplies do not meet the requirements for own use from the Group's perspective and, as such, have been recognised as derivatives. Wien Energie has been using all-in-one hedges since 1 July 2024 to avoid fluctuations in earnings.

Both forwards and futures are used as hedging instruments, and product transactions can be concluded at the Germany, Netherlands and Austria (CEGH, THE and TTF) trading points. It is permitted to initially conclude agreements for products on the most liquid market, then sell the hedged quantity as liquidity increases and fulfil requirements once more at the trading point in question.

The Group also hedges sales of electricity produced at its power plants. Hedges are concluded as part of WIEN ENERGIE GmbH's energy trading activities, based on the production volumes budgeted by Portfolio Management. As with gas price hedging, the transactions concluded by WIEN ENERGIE Vertrieb GmbH & Co KG in connection with its electricity supply obligations to customers are also included in the hedging strategy for electricity price hedging. To ensure that materialisation of the designated underlying transactions is highly probable, only part of the production is marketed and designated as an underlying transaction.

Exchange-listed futures and over-the-counter (OTC) forwards are used as hedging instruments. Due to market liquidity, the underlying transactions are initially hedged on markets that are liquid for the required volume (Germany). The structuring of electricity transactions and rotation on the Austrian market is generally achieved by concluding offsetting forward transactions – primarily electricity purchases or gas sales.

Up until 30 June 2024, when hedging the electricity price, IFRS 9 did not take into account the change in value of the underlying transaction in relation to all risks, but only designated a specific risk component as a hedge. In this case, the hedged risk component is the electricity price risk in Germany. The remaining non-designated risk component is the price difference to the Austrian market. Developments in the market situation witnessed in the current financial year, which triggered changes in the structure of electricity prices between Germany and Austria, resulted in the previous risk management strategy being adjusted with effect from 1 July 2024 such that hedging can be achieved on the Austrian market earlier than in the past. As a result the previous cash flow hedge was terminated as at 30 June 2024 and a new cash flow hedge was designated as at 1 July 2024.

Hedge ineffectiveness can arise in particular from the fact that at the time the hedge is concluded, products may only be available on the market for delivery in periods different to those specified in the order (at the start of calendar years with subsequent structuring), so the delivery periods must be adjusted in line with actual requirements. Ineffectiveness may also result from differences between the requirements reported by the individual divisions and the batch sizes available on the market. The strategy of concluding agreements for products on the most liquid market wherever possible can also be a source of ineffectiveness. In addition, the price structure between the German and Austrian electricity markets can change during the term of the hedges, which in turn can lead to ineffectiveness when switching to the Austrian market.

All material derivatives were included in hedge accounting across the Group. This relates exclusively to the hedging of future transactions. The derivatives not designated as hedges are currency swaps in connection with the cross-border lease (see note 15.2).

As at 31 December 2024, the Group held the following instruments as hedges against gas and electricity price risks:

EUR m	MWh	Nominal value (EUR m)	Average exercise price EUR/MWh	Net carrying amount (EUR m)
Balance of gas forwards and futures as at 31 Dec. 2024				
Total	**5,844,305.4**	**250.4**	**42.8**	**19.2**
Purchase	**19,716,826.8**	**803.6**	**40.8**	**108.2**
Futures	**16,023,147.0**	**651.9**	**40.7**	**80.7**
of which 2025	11,374,501.0	489.1	43.0	57.6
of which after 2025	4,648,646.0	162.7	35.0	23.1
Forwards	**3,693,679.8**	**151.7**	**41.1**	**27.5**
of which 2025	3,272,674.8	135.1	41.3	25.0
of which after 2025	421,005.0	16.6	39.4	2.5
Sale	**13,872,521.5**	**553.2**	**39.9**	**-89.0**
Futures	**8,446,013.0**	**336.1**	**39.8**	**-49.0**
of which 2025	6,210,240.0	259.6	41.8	-38.8
of which after 2025	2,235,773.0	76.6	34.3	-10.2
Forwards	**5,426,508.5**	**217.1**	**40.0**	**-40.0**
of which 2025	4,536,522.3	184.1	40.6	-35.6
of which after 2025	889,986.2	33.0	37.0	-4.4

Balance of electricity forwards and futures as at 31 Dec. 2024				
Total	**-4,469,302.0**	**507.2**	**113.5**	**16.5**
Purchase	**4,448,538.4**	**402.2**	**90.4**	**15.1**
Futures	**4,133,138.0**	**371.3**	**89.8**	**14.9**
of which 2025	3,356,747.0	307.6	91.6	10.3
of which after 2025	776,391.0	63.7	82.1	4.6
Forwards	**315,400.4**	**30.9**	**98.0**	**0.2**
of which 2025	285,988.4	28.6	100.2	-0.2
of which after 2025	29,412.0	2.2	76.4	0.4
Sale	**8,917,840.4**	**909.4**	**102.0**	**1.4**
Futures	**3,132,420.0**	**321.5**	**102.6**	**-7.7**
of which 2025	2,423,083.0	260.8	107.6	-1.3
of which after 2025	709,337.0	60.7	85.5	-6.4
Forwards	**5,785,420.4**	**587.9**	**101.6**	**9.1**
of which 2025	4,300,883.3	456.9	106.2	17.1
of which after 2025	1,484,537.1	131.0	88.2	-8.0

The carrying amounts shown in the table correspond to the gross carrying amounts before offsetting according to note 11.5. The long-term forward transactions largely relate to the 2026 calendar year.

As at 31 December 2023, the Group held the following instruments as hedges against gas and electricity price risks:

EUR m	MWh	Nominal value (EUR m)	Average exercise price EUR/MWh	Net carrying amount (EUR m)
Balance of gas forwards and futures as at 31 Dec. 2023				
Total	**7,214,249.9**	**430.6**	**59.7**	**-182.4**
Purchase	**21,525,795.0**	**1,161.0**	**53.9**	**-432.6**
Futures	**17,489,500.0**	**990.0**	**56.6**	**-395.1**
of which 2025	13,255,787.0	783.6	59.1	-341.9
of which after 2025	4,233,713.0	206.4	48.8	-53.2
Forwards	**4,036,295.0**	**171.0**	**42.4**	**-37.5**
of which 2025	3,726,625.0	155.1	41.6	-32.9
of which after 2025	309,670.0	15.9	51.4	-4.7
Sale	**14,311,545.0**	**730.4**	**51.0**	**250.2**
Futures	**9,022,493.0**	**479.8**	**53.2**	**175.7**
of which 2025	7,006,977.0	383.7	54.8	151.4
of which after 2025	2,015,516.0	96.1	47.7	24.3
Forwards	**5,289,052.0**	**250.6**	**47.4**	**74.5**
of which 2025	4,651,587.9	219.7	47.2	66.7
of which after 2025	637,464.1	30.9	48.5	7.8

Balance of electricity forwards and futures as at 31 Dec. 2023				
Total	**-5,402,796.1**	**986.3**	**182.5**	**446.1**
Purchase	**6,530,687.7**	**1,016.4**	**155.6**	**-430.4**
Futures	**5,395,388.0**	**852.6**	**158.0**	**-368.5**
of which 2025	4,748,613.0	776.8	163.6	-354.0
of which after 2025	646,775.0	75.8	117.2	-14.5
Forwards	**1,135,299.7**	**163.7**	**144.2**	**-62.0**
of which 2025	1,047,815.9	152.4	145.5	-59.2
of which after 2025	87,483.8	11.3	129.1	-2.8
Sale	**11,933,483.8**	**2,002.6**	**167.8**	**876.6**
Futures	**4,537,535.0**	**783.7**	**172.7**	**359.8**
of which 2025	3,734,917.0	684.2	183.2	338.7
of which after 2025	802,618.0	99.5	124.0	21.1
Forwards	**7,395,948.8**	**1,218.9**	**164.8**	**516.8**
of which 2025	5,704,497.0	1,005.7	176.3	471.9
of which after 2025	1,691,451.8	213.2	126.0	44.8

The reduction in forward transactions is due to the lower expected production volume as a result of the economic situation.

The amounts shown in the table below were related to items that are highly probably related to expected transactions designated as hedged items as at 31 December 2024 (disclosure before consideration of deferred taxes):

	31 Dec. 2023		31 Dec. 2024		
EUR m	Change in value as basis for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Cash flow hedge reserve	Change in value as basis for calculating hedge ineffectiveness	Cash flow hedge reserve	OCI reserve final balance for terminated CF hedges
Gas purchases	182.4	181.5	**-48.2**	**-48.1**	**15.1**
Gas sales to companies accounted for using the equity method	0.0	0.0	**13.2**	**13.2**	**0.0**
Electricity sales	-446.1	-420.5	**-47.2**	**38.1**	**-54.5**
Other	0.2	-0.3	**0.0**	**-0.1**	**0.0**

The tables below show the amounts related to items designated as hedging instruments, as well as the related hedge ineffectiveness:

Gas forwards and futures

Carrying amount (after offsetting) 31 Dec. 2024 (EUR m)		Change in value 2024 financial year (EUR m)		
Assets	Liabilities	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised as ineffectiveness	Reclassification as cost of materials
23.5	**-14.5**	**-51.1**	**-0.7**	**-150.3**

Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2023 (EUR m)		Change in value 2023 financial year (EUR m)		
Assets	Liabilities	Recognised in other comprehensive income*	Recognised as ineffectiveness	Reclassification as cost of materials
38.9	-216.7	179.3	-0.6	-263.2

*Presentation adjusted.

Electricity forwards and futures

Carrying amount (after offsetting) 31 Dec. 2024 (EUR m)		Change in value 2024 financial year (EUR m)		
Assets	Liabilities	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised as ineffectiveness	Reclassification as cost of materials
26.7	**-17.3**	**20.8**	**12.6**	**383.4**

Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2023 (EUR m)		Change in value 2023 financial year (EUR m)		
Assets	Liabilities	Recognised in other comprehensive income*	Recognised as ineffectiveness	Reclassification as cost of materials
455.2	-0.4	420.5	19.3	217.6

*Presentation adjusted.

Hedging instruments are reported in the consolidated statement of financial position under the "Derivative financial instruments and hedge accounting" items on the assets and liabilities sides (broken down into current and non-current assets and liabilities). The amounts are shown here after offsetting to illustrate this better. Ineffectiveness is recognised under cost of materials in the consolidated statement of profit or loss.

The changes in the cash flow hedge reserve were as follows:

EUR m	Gas	Electricity	Other	Deferred tax expense	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**-261.0**	**217.6**	**-0.4**	**12.5**	**-31.4**
Change in fair value	179.3	-420.5	0.2	53.0	**-188.0**
Items subsequently reclassified to profit or loss – cost of materials	263.2	-217.6	0.0	-10.5	**35.2**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**181.5**	**-420.5**	**-0.3**	**55.0**	**-184.2**
Change in fair value	-15.4	-17.3	0.0	7.5	**-25.1**
Items subsequently reclassified to profit or loss – cost of materials – terminated CF hedge	-117.4	263.3	0.0	-33.5	**112.2**
As at 30 June 2024	**48.7**	**-174.5**	**-0.3**	**29.0**	**-97.1**
Change in fair value	-35.7	38.1	0.2	-0.6	**2.0**
Items subsequently reclassified to profit or loss – cost of materials – terminated CF hedge	-32.9	120.1	0.0	-20.1	**67.1**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**-19.9**	**-16.3**	**-0.1**	**8.3**	**-28.0**

12 Equity and debt capital

The Company's share capital and shareholder contributions total EUR 500.0m (previous year: EUR 500.0m). The capital reserves include contributions from the owner.

The items presented under other comprehensive income account for certain changes in equity and related deferred taxation that are not recognised in profit or loss. Examples are unrealised gains and losses on the fair value measurement of financial instruments, the effective portion of the change in the fair value of hedges, and all remeasurements in accordance with IAS 19. The Group's share of the valuation reserves of investments accounted for using the equity method is also credited to this item.

Movements in these reserves were as follows:

EUR m	Employee benefit provision reserve	Cash flow hedge reserve	Financial instruments measurement reserve – equity instruments	Financial instruments measurement reserve – debt instruments	Reserve from other results from investments accounted for using the equity method	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**589.8**	**31.4**	**2,968.4**	**-71.7**	**78.7**	**3,596.7**
OCI before tax	-545.0	195.3	893.1	36.8	-262.8	**317.4**
Tax effects	125.3	-42.5	-50.5	0.0	50.1	**82.4**
Reclassified as retained earnings	0.0	0.0	-14.3	0.0	0.0	**-14.3**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**170.2**	**184.2**	**3,796.7**	**-34.8**	**-134.1**	**3,982.2**
OCI before tax	-133.0	-202.9	-1,068.7	13.9	104.9	**-1,285.9**
Tax effects	30.6	46.7	59.6	-3.0	-20.5	**113.4**
Reclassified as retained earnings	0.0	0.0	-7.2	0.0	0.0	**-7.2**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**67.8**	**28.0**	**2,780.4**	**-24.0**	**-49.7**	**2,802.5**

Capital management

In 2024 the Wiener Stadtwerke Group's equity fell by 10.8% to EUR 7,969.6m (previous year: EUR 8,934.7m). The Group's management aims for a stable equity ratio, and therefore keeps this metric under constant observation. The equity ratio as at the reporting date was 47.4% (previous year: 48.4%), which represents a slight decrease compared to the previous year.

13 Taxation

Tax expense is as follows:

EUR m	2023	2024
Current tax expense	-0.9	**0.6**
Group tax allocation	0.2	**6.4**
Total	**-0.8**	**7.0**

The table below shows a reconciliation between accounting tax expense and overall tax expense recognised in profit or loss in accordance with IFRS:

EUR m	2023	2024
Earnings before tax (EBT)	762.5	**200.6**
Tax rate in %	24	**23**
Expected tax expense	**-183.0**	**-46.1**
Tax-free subsidies	134.1	**105.5**
Tax-free investment income	65.9	**97.9**
Non-recognition of tax loss carryforwards	-95.4	**-129.5**
Changes in the valuation of deferred tax assets	75.2	**-29.3**
Transfer of proportionate tax income from investment collective	0.0	**7.0**
Other effects	2.5	**1.5**
Total income taxes	**-0.8**	**7.0**
Effective tax rate in %	0.1	**-3.5**

Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	31 Dec. 2023		31 Dec. 2024	
EUR m	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax assets	Deferred tax assets
Assets				
Property, plant and equipment	0.0	-59.3	**6.5**	**-27.7**
Intangible assets	0.1	-3.0	**0.0**	**-2.2**
Investments accounted for using the equity method	47.3	0.0	**9.0**	**-1.9**
Non-current financial assets	42.9	-1,025.1	**21.3**	**-769.9**
Other non-current assets	0.7	-4.4	**5.2**	**-4.5**
Non-current regulatory assets	0.0	-220.5	**0.0**	**-206.0**
Inventories	0.0	-10.5	**0.0**	**-7.0**
Trade receivables	1.7	-0.1	**1.4**	**-0.1**
Current financial assets	0.0	-98.6	**0.0**	**-9.1**
Other current assets	0.2	-1.2	**0.4**	**-2.7**
Current regulatory assets	0.0	-14.5	**0.0**	**-14.5**
Cash and cash equivalents	0.0	0.0	**0.0**	**0.0**
Capitalised loss carryforwards	743.3	0.0	**555.5**	**0.0**
Total	**836.2**	**-1,437.2**	**599.2**	**-1,045.7**
Liabilities				
Non-current borrowings	28.0	-0.2	**21.5**	**-0.1**
Employee benefit provisions	185.4	0.0	**191.9**	**0.0**
Other non-current provisions	0.7	0.0	**0.7**	**0.0**
Other non-current liabilities	19.6	0.0	**14.9**	**-0.1**
Current financial liabilities	38.0	0.0	**5.0**	**0.0**
Trade payables	0.1	-0.2	**0.0**	**0.0**
Other current liabilities	9.2	-3.6	**5.4**	**-3.3**
Total	**280.9**	**-4.0**	**239.3**	**-3.5**
Offsetting	-1,117.1	1,117.1	**-838.5**	**838.5**
Total	**0.0**	**-324.1**	**0.0**	**-210.7**

The table below shows movements in deferred tax liabilities:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Deferred tax (net) as at 1 Jan.	**-406.5**	**-324.1**
Deferred tax recognised in other comprehensive income	82.4	**113.4**
Deferred tax (net) as at 31 Dec.	**-324.1**	**-210.7**

Recognition and measurement

Deferred tax is determined in accordance with IAS 12. This means that probable future tax savings and charges are recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amounts in the consolidated financial statements and the tax bases of assets and liabilities.

Expected tax savings from the use of tax loss carryforwards that are judged to be realisable in future are capitalised. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences and tax loss carryforwards in excess of the deferred tax arising from taxable temporary differences are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that sufficient taxable income will be generated to allow the realisation of the benefit concerned.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if they are with the same taxation authority and relate to the same taxable entity or a group of different taxable entities that are assessed together.

The tax loss carryforwards recognised were capitalised and offset against deferred tax liabilities arising on the measurement of financial instruments. These deferred tax liabilities do not take effect until the financial instruments concerned are sold. As these are held as non-current investments, and there is no prospect of disposal and therefore of taxable gains, offsetting against deferred tax assets arising from temporary differences is not possible.

The Group has not recognised tax loss carryforwards of EUR 8,847.6m (previous year: EUR 7,121.0). These can be carried forward for an unlimited period. In addition, no deferred tax assets have been recognised in respect of deductible temporary differences of EUR 144.6m (previous year: EUR 115.3m).

Deferred tax liabilities arising from interests in subsidiaries – "outside basis differences" – are not recognised as the Group can control their reversal, and the latter is unlikely for the foreseeable future. In consequence, deferred tax liabilities were not recognised in respect of temporary differences of EUR 2,907.1m (previous year: EUR 3,044.4m).

No deferred taxes were recognised in the balance sheet for deductible temporary partial depreciation (over a period of seven years pursuant to the Austrian Corporation Tax Act – KStG) in the amount of EUR 1.4m (previous year: EUR 1.5m).

Information on global minimum taxation for corporate groups (Pillar II)

The Group has applied the temporary exemption from the accounting regulations for deferred taxes in IAS 12, as published by the IASB in May 2023. Accordingly, no deferred taxes relating to income taxes are reported under the Pillar II regulations and no information is disclosed in this regard.

On 19 December 2023, the Austrian government incorporated the Pillar II regulations into national tax law with effect from 1 January 2024. The Minimum Taxation Act (MinBestG) is intended to ensure that groups with global revenue of at least EUR 750m are subject to an effective tax rate of at least 15% in all countries in which they operate. For this purpose, the effective tax rate of all business units based in a tax jurisdiction is first determined and compared with the minimum tax rate of 15%. If the effective tax rate is below the minimum tax rate and there is no sufficient capital allowance available, a supplementary tax is levied, which is required to achieve the minimum taxation. The Wiener Stadtwerke Group operates predominantly in Austria. The minimum taxation that may apply to foreign activities is to be regarded as immaterial.

As at 31 December 2024, the effective tax rate of the Wiener Stadtwerke Group in Austria is below 15%. Nevertheless, the corporate group in the jurisdiction of Austria is not expected to be subject to a national supplementary tax in the coming years, as the expected capital allowance for Austria exceeds the expected minimum taxable profit, meaning that there is no excess profit to be taxed. The Transitional CbCR Safe Harbour is also expected to apply. The company is continually examining the impact of the legislation on Pillar II regulations on the Group's future profitability.

These disclosures are based on the profits and tax expenses determined in the preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

Disclosures regarding the tax group

The main companies included in the consolidated financial statements of Wiener Stadtwerke form a group as defined by Section 9 KStG.

The tax group parent is WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH. There is a tax allocation agreement between the group members and the group parent. This prescribes that the tax allocation to be paid by individual group members shall be 23% (previous year: 24%) of the income that would lead to a pooled profit on the part of the parent company. Group members are obliged to pay the parent a tax allocation of 2.3% (previous year: 2.4%) of the part of their income flowing into a pooled group loss in recompense for the tax relief gained through group membership. If the parent directly or indirectly holds an interest of less than 95% of the share capital of a group member, the tax allocation is 11.5% (rather than 2.3%) (previous year: 12%).

These percentages are derived from the applicable rate under Section 22(1) KStG. In the event that group members post tax losses, this does not result in a negative allocation. However, a record must be kept of the losses attributed to the parent by the members, and these losses are offset against members' profits attributed to the parent in subsequent years.

On 23 September 2021, WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH and NÖ Landes-Beteiligungsholding GmbH concluded a Group and Tax Settlement Agreement. The parties to the agreement are NÖ Landes-Beteiligungsholding GmbH, as the majority associate, and WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH, as the minority associate. This agreement allows WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH to offset its tax losses against the proportionate tax income from EVN AG, thereby enabling all investors to benefit from reduced tax burdens on their EVN shares.

The concluded tax allocation agreement stipulates that in a given financial year in which EVN AG generates taxable profit, EVN AG must pay to WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH a tax allocation of 11.5% (previous year: 12%) that is based on the imputed taxable profit and is proportionate to the investment relationship. This tax allocation is to be determined on the basis of the applicable corporation tax rate. Of course, if EVN AG generates a tax loss, this will be retained by EVN AG in order to offset this with taxable profits in subsequent years.

14 Risk management

Risk management principles

The Wiener Stadtwerke Group has implemented a comprehensive risk management system that permits early identification of opportunities and risks. Opportunities and risks are defined as potential deviations from targeted figures in relation to specific indicators, with the most important being the profit for the year, the net cash flow, equity and key liquidity figures. The internal control system (ICS) includes and is based on the principles, procedures and guidelines introduced by management, which are designed to ensure the effectiveness and efficiency of business activities as well as the correctness and reliability of internal and external accounting and to ensure compliance with the legal regulations applicable to the company.

The risk management process follows the internationally accepted framework of the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO) as well as ISO 31000 and, in some cases the minimum requirements for the risk management of credit institutions (MaRisk). Ongoing surveying, identification and assessment of the risks to which the Group is exposed lays the groundwork for the regular risk reporting. A fundamental distinction is drawn between qualitatively and quantitatively assessed risks. In the information provided below, the focus is on quantitative reporting. For details of qualitative risks, please consult the operational and financial review.

The risk reporting from the Group risk control function is incorporated into the Group management control financial reporting (integrated reporting). Risk management uses a range of key financial indicators to forecast the future development of the Group companies' key financial figures, which are then presented in the reports. A key objective is determining the risk-bearing capacity of individual Group companies. An annual risk and opportunity review is carried out as part of the budget/actual comparison. The original risk and opportunity assessments from the previous year, which were also the basis of the business planning, are compared with the actual values. The insights gained feed into the adjustment of the risk catalogue to changed circumstances. The updated risk catalogue is one of the cornerstones of the business planning.

Discussion and coordination of the main opportunities and risks also form part of the annual business planning retreat at each Group company. The aim is to take a holistic view and identify the opportunities and risks that could become apparent in the coming years. This gives rise to action plans and closer monitoring of the budget items concerned.

Responsibility for ensuring adherence to the risk management process lies with the risk controllers at each Group company, who report directly to management on an ongoing basis, and the Group risk management function, which reports to the WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH Management Board.

The ICS comprises all process-related monitoring measures and is based on the systematic recording of the workflow organisation. This includes documented processes, the identification and assessment of inherent process risks, the definition of risk-mitigating measures and internal controls as well as regular reviews of their functionality and effectiveness. The ICS is decentrally organised within the Group companies and falls under the responsibility of the management of the individual companies. A Group guideline defines the minimum standard for the ICS in order to create a standardised understanding of roles and responsibilities.
The ICS aims to ensure transparent documentation of the controls carried out, mandatory reporting at regular intervals to the management or the Audit Committee and the Group ICS coordination function, and continual development, for example through internal coordination with the risk management, compliance and IT security functions and the Group companies.

Compliance with the statutory regulations relevant to the Group is monitored and controlled. The reliability of the financial reporting is assured, as the accounting processes at Wiener Stadtwerke are governed by Group-wide directives and standards.

Wiener Stadtwerke's risk landscape is divided into the following risk groups:

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Group may be unable to settle its financial liabilities using cash and cash equivalents or other financial assets. The Group's liquidity management processes are designed to ensure that sufficient liquid funds are available at all times so that the Group is able to meet its payment obligations when they fall due under both normal and strained conditions.

Short-term liquidity management is optimised by means of a Group cash pooling arrangement and short-term bank loans. In 2023, a syndicated credit line was taken out to secure liquidity, for which the Wiener Stadtwerke Group has no financial covenants. In addition, in the 2024 financial year, WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH refinanced the syndicated credit line concluded in 2023 in the amount of up to EUR 2bn with the existing syndicate of eight banks. The new term is now three years up to June 2027. There is an option to extend this credit line twice for one year at a time if both lender and borrower agree. This new credit line (RCF II) replaces the existing credit line (RCF I). Long-term financial investments within the companies are closely coordinated with WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH.

The following tables show the obligations arising from contractual cash flows for the coming year, the next one to five years, and obligations after five years for the current and past financial years:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2024 Carrying amount	31 Dec. 2024 Contractual cash flows	< 1 year	1–5 years	> 5 years
Bonded loans and bonds	**359.4**	**417.8**	**40.2**	**253.0**	**124.7**
Bank loans	**536.3**	**589.0**	**113.5**	**108.6**	**366.9**
Trade payables	**590.7**	**590.7**	**588.4**	**2.3**	**0.0**
Lease liabilities	**145.9**	**178.4**	**21.9**	**63.0**	**93.5**
Other financial liabilities and liabilities from associates	**314.8**	**324.4**	**241.7**	**25.8**	**56.9**
Liabilities from other derivative financial instruments	**35.1**	**35.1**	**23.4**	**11.7**	**0.0**

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023 Carrying amount	31 Dec. 2023 Contractual cash flows	< 1 year	1–5 years	> 5 years
Bonded loans and bonds	359.5	443.4	15.1	295.8	132.6
Bank loans	1,003.1	1,086.6	425.9	282.4	378.3
Trade payables	760.1	760.1	756.3	3.8	0.0
Lease liabilities	143.2	174.3	19.3	59.0	95.9
Other financial liabilities and liabilities from associates	333.5	341.9	270.5	18.2	53.2
Liabilities from other derivative financial instruments	218.9	218.9	187.8	31.1	0.0

The decrease in liabilities to banks with a term of less than one year in a year-on-year comparison serves to ensure the liquidity described above.

Credit risk

This relates to the risk of financial losses resulting from the inability of a customer or party to a contract for a financial instrument to meet its contractual obligations. Credit risk is mainly concerned with trade receivables and contract assets, as well as bonds and loans held as investments. Bank balances and time deposits are also exposed to credit risk. The carrying amounts of financial assets and contract assets correspond to the maximum credit risk.

IFRS 9 requires entities to recognise loss allowances not only for actual losses but also expected credit losses for financial assets measured at fair value outside profit or loss, such as trade receivables and bonds, as well as for contract assets. The risk exposure as at the end of the reporting period must be determined for each risk group, and provisions recognised on the basis of this exposure, irrespective of whether a loss is actually incurred.

The Group uses the simplified approach to determine impairment allowances and lifetime expected credit losses for trade receivables and contract assets. The probability of default included in this assessment is determined on the basis of the age structure of the respective receivable. For receivables already due, this rate is determined from empirical values and historical default rates of the respective division. The default rate of receivables not yet due is assessed separately, if material. The procedure corresponds to that described in the next paragraph.

Expected losses for all other financial assets are calculated on the basis of the twelve-month expected credit losses. When there is a significant increase in credit risk, the lifetime expected credit losses and impairment allowances are adjusted accordingly. When determining the credit risk, the individual credit risk rating of the debtors, as well as market-relevant future-related information and historical default rates published by S&P Global are essentially taken into account.

The Treasury and Asset Management department is responsible for short-term and long-term investments in the WSTW Group. It manages the credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions. In order to keep risk concentration as low as possible, investments (in the context of cash pooling as well as in the context of non-current investments) may only be made with approved banks, taking into account the limits valid for the respective banks at the time of the investment.

The following table gives an overview of the gross carrying amounts of financial assets relevant to this classification in the reporting period and in the previous reporting period, broken down by risk category:

EUR m	Equivalent Moody's rating/ time bands for trade receivables	Bonds (OCI)	Loans (at cost)	Contract receiva-bles	Trade receivables*	Other Trade re-ceivables	Cash and time deposits	Total
Risk exposure class A	up to Aa3/not overdue or 30 days past due	**443.6**	**15.4**	**7.9**	**334.3**	**121.3**	**1,172.9**	**2,095.4**
Risk exposure class B	up to A3/31-60 days past due	**253.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**20.0**	**0.2**	**100.0**	**373.7**
Risk exposure class C	up to Baa3/61-90 days past due	**175.5**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**11.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**187.5**
Risk exposure class D	below Baa3/more than 90 days past due	**1.2**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**3.8**	**5.6**	**0.0**	**10.6**
Unrated		**84.2**	**146.2**	**0.0**	**25.8**	**3.9**	**0.4**	**260.4**
Gross carrying amount		**958.0**	**161.5**	**7.9**	**395.8**	**131.0**	**1,273.3**	**2,927.5**
Impairment allowances for twelve-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)		**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Impairment allowances for lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)		**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Individual impairment allowances (Stage 3)		**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-12.4**	**-0.6**	**0.0**	**-13.0**
Simplified impairment approach		**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-22.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**-22.7**
Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2024		**958.0**	**161.5**	**7.9**	**360.8**	**130.3**	**1,273.3**	**2,891.8**

* The trade receivables shown here include non-current receivables of EUR 9.6m, which are recognised as other financial assets (see note 11.3).

EUR m	Equivalent Moody's rating/ time bands for trade receivables	Bonds (OCI)	Loans (at cost)	Contract receiva-bles	Trade recei-vables*	Other Trade re-ceivables	Cash and time deposits	Total
Risk exposure class A	up to Aa3/not overdue or 30 days past due	303.1	13.9	6.0	370.9	86.2	1,655.8	2,435.8
Risk exposure class B	up to A3/ 31-60 days past due	226.8	0.0	0.0	14.1	0.1	100.0	340.9
Risk exposure class C	up to Baa3/ 61-90 days past due	192.9	0.0	0.0	9.7	0.0	0.0	202.6
Risk exposure class D	below Baa3/more than 90 days past due	1.1	0.0	0.0	4.0	15.8	0.0	21.0
Unrated		42.9	446.3	0.0	16.0	2.0	1.7	508.8
Gross carrying amount		**766.8**	**460.2**	**6.0**	**414.7**	**104.2**	**1,757.5**	**3,509.2**
Impairment allowances for twelve-month expected credit losses (Stage 1)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Impairment allowances for lifetime expected credit losses (Stage 2)		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Individual impairment allowances (Stage 3)		0.0	0.0	0.0	-9.9	-0.4	0.0	-10.3
Simplified impairment approach		0.0	0.0	0.0	-20.7	0.0	0.0	-20.7
Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2023		**766.8**	**460.1**	**6.0**	**384.2**	**103.7**	**1,757.5**	**3,478.2**

* The trade receivables shown here include non-current receivables of EUR 9.2m, which are recognised as other financial assets (see note 11.3).

Allocation to the various risk exposure classes is based on the equivalent Moody's rating and the time bands for trade receivables or debtors for whom no ratings are available.

The change in impairment allowances for trade receivables and other receivables was as follows:

EUR m	Individual impairment allowances (Stage 3)	Simplified impairment approach	Total
As at 1 Jan. 2023	**9.0**	**15.6**	**24.6**
Remeasurement	2.4	8.4	10.8
amortisation	0.0	-0.2	**-0.2**
Reversals	-1.1	-3.2	**-4.3**
As at 31 Dec. 2023	**10.3**	**20.7**	**31.0**
Remeasurement	2.9	5.6	**8.5**
amortisation	0.0	-2.8	**-2.8**
Reversals	-0.2	-0.8	**-1.0**
As at 31 Dec. 2024	**13.0**	**22.7**	**35.7**

For reasons of materiality, no impairment allowances are recognised for bonds and overnight deposits.

Financial assets must be derecognised as soon as their uncollectibility is established (bad debt loss). This is the case if the quota has been determined in the course of bankruptcy or composition proceedings or the proceedings have been dismissed for lack of assets. Likewise, uncollectibility is established in the case of waivers (for example, waivers after unsuccessful debt collection), unsuccessful seizure or if there is a court judgement. After expiry of the limitation period, which is usually three years, the claim should also be written off, apart from a few exceptions (e.g. insolvency proceedings).

The customer structure at Wiener Stadtwerke means that no material risk concentrations exist.

Interest rate risk

Such risk can result from changes in the fair value of fixed-interest instruments and in cash flows from variable-rate instruments. The Group is also exposed to reinvestment risk due to its reinvestment of funds from maturing bonds and time deposits, as a result of fluctuations in market interest rates.

Financial assets and liabilities broken down by the type of interest as at 31 December 2024 and 2023 are shown in the tables below:

Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2024

EUR m	Fixed-interest instruments	Variable-interest instruments
Financial assets	**1,946.4**	**447.4**
Financial liabilities	**-798.4**	**-497.7**
Total	**1,148.0**	**-50.3**

Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2023

EUR m	Fixed-interest instruments	Variable-interest instruments
Financial assets	2,017.2	963.6
Financial liabilities	-813.4	-904.7
Total	**1,203.8**	**58.9**

The majority of the bonds and loans held by the Group have fixed interest rates. Bonds are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, not in profit or loss, while loans extended are reported at amortised cost. Therefore, only the bonds held by the WSTW investment funds are exposed to the risk of changes in fair value due to fluctuations in market interest rates.

Bond investments are primarily made in euro-denominated bonds, with a focus on the euro investment-grade bond market. Interest rate risk is determined by the average bond duration on the capital market concerned. At year-end 2024, the average duration was 3.7 years (previous year: 3.9 years) on the euro-denominated market. Around one-quarter of the Group's portfolio is not exposed to interest rate risk (e.g. liquid funds, shares), resulting in a portfolio duration of around three years, as in the previous year.

A 100-basis-point (bp) shift in interest rates would result in a pre-tax increase or decrease in equity of EUR 35.6m (previous year: EUR 29.5m) due to the resulting change in the fair values of bonds. This assumes that all other variables, and in particular exchange rates, remain unchanged.

Time deposits are usually short-term, fixed-interest investments. As they are measured at amortised cost, changes in market interest rates do not have an impact on equity, or on profit or loss.

In general, long-term financial liabilities are fixed-interest obligations. Financial liabilities are mainly recognised at amortised cost, so fluctuations in market interest rates that lead to a change in the fair values of fixed-rate financial liabilities do not have any effect on equity or on profit or loss.

Variable-interest financial assets and liabilities are predominantly receivables from the cash pooling arrangement with non-consolidated Group companies, associates and joint ventures, and the associated liabilities, current financial liabilities and individual long-term financing agreements. A change of 100 bp in interest rates at the end of the reporting period, which is a reasonable assumption, would therefore only have a minor effect on equity and profit or loss.

Foreign exchange risk

The Group is exposed to foreign exchange risk mainly in connection with the securities held by the WSTW investment funds.

In line with the Group's strategic targets, the holdings of cash and bonds in the funds' diversified portfolios are subject to strict tolerance thresholds, meaning that the associated currency risk is low. Most of the Group's foreign-currency positions are denominated in Japanese yen and US dollars, with a small proportion in other currencies, in particular Swiss francs.

Investments in shares are mainly based on the benchmark MSCI All Country World Index (ACWI), which contains the world's largest listed companies. As a rule, these securities are listed in the currency of the exchange located in the domicile of the company concerned. Accordingly, the bulk of the Group's global share portfolio is not denominated in euros, and due to the specific characteristics of the stock market, the Group does not take out any currency hedges against the euro. About 66% of the shares in the MSCI ACWI are denominated in USD, approximately 7% in EUR and the remaining 27% in other currencies.

Wiener Linien holds interest-bearing securities denominated in US dollars in connection with its US lease transactions. These are hedged by means of currency swaps. In this case, hedge accounting is not applied. For further details, see note 15.2 Cross-border lease.

The tables below list the financial instruments with carrying amounts denominated partly in foreign currencies.

EUR m	31 Dec. 2024 Carrying amount	Carrying amount in EUR if nominal value in EUR	Carrying amount in EUR if nominal value in USD	Carrying amount in EUR if nominal value in JPY	Carrying amount in EUR if nominal value in CHF	Carrying amount in EUR, other
Long-term loans	**32.7**	**32.7**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Other financial assets	**1,966.1**	**1,794.3**	**126.7**	**17.8**	**2.1**	**25.2**
Cash and cash equivalents	**1,270.9**	**1,269.1**	**0.6**	**0.2**	**0.0**	**0.9**
Trade payables	**-588.5**	**-586.5**	**-1.9**	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.0**

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023 Carrying amount	Carrying amount in EUR if nominal value in EUR	Carrying amount in EUR if nominal value in USD	Carrying amount in EUR if nominal value in JPY	Carrying amount in EUR if nominal value in CHF	Carrying amount in EUR, other
Long-term loans	46.9	36.2	10.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other financial assets	1,924.8	1,821.8	75.7	12.7	1.5	13.1
Cash and cash equivalents	1,755.2	1,752.9	0.6	0.2	0.0	1.4

The Group has no other foreign-currency liabilities, with the exception of derivatives (currency swaps – see note 15.2) and the trade payables mentioned above.

The following exchange rates were applied as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023:

	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
USD	1.1050	**1.0389**
JPY	156.33	**163.06**
CHF	0.9260	**0.9412**

A possible appreciation or depreciation of the US dollar, Japanese yen or Swiss franc against the euro could influence the measurement of financial instruments denominated in foreign currencies. The resulting effects on equity and profit or loss are shown below. It is assumed that all other factors – notably interest rates – remain constant.

	Profit or loss		Equity before tax	
Effects, EUR m	**Appreciation**	**Depreciation**	**Appreciation**	**Depreciation**
31 Dec. 2024				
USD (5% change)	**-0.1**	**0.1**	**6.6**	**-6.0**
JPY (5% change)	**0.0**	**0.0**	**1.0**	**-0.9**
CHF (5% change)	**0.0**	**0.0**	**0.1**	**-0.1**

	Appreciation	Depreciation	Appreciation	Depreciation
31 Dec. 2023				
USD (5% change)	0.6	-0.6	4.6	-4.2
JPY (5% change)	0.0	0.0	0.7	-0.6
CHF (5% change)	0.0	0.0	0.1	-0.1

Raw material price risk

The only division exposed to raw material price risk is Energy. The energy business is subject to risks related to value drivers such as oil, gas, electricity and CO_2 prices, which can have a significant impact on profit. Price risks are minimised by means of forwards and futures, as well as other derivative financial instruments such as swaps and delivery contracts with performance options, which are used exclusively for hedging purposes.

Implementing joint market access for the sales and generating businesses allows the Group to take advantage of synergies, and to centrally manage and monitor all the risks related to energy trading (e.g. market liquidity risk and counterparty risk). Fluctuations in temperatures result in higher or lower heating sales. Sophisticated portfolio management enables the Group to continually monitor the market situation and optimise generating operations accordingly. Sales contracts are also continuously monitored for signs of impairment. Counterparties in the energy business are assessed and monitored, and potential risks are managed using a limit system.

The following tables illustrate how concluding supply contracts at prices 10% higher or lower would have affected the results reported in the consolidated statement of profit or loss in 2024 and 2023:

31 Dec. 2024	**Raw material price per unit at the end of the reporting period (EUR)**	**Volumes in 2024 – purchases/(sales), MWh**	**Change in income due to raw material price +10% (EUR m)**	**Change in income due to raw material price -10% (EUR m)**
Description				
Gas	**50.0**	**8,875,633.7**	**-44.4**	**44.4**
Electricity	**117.7**	**-5,242,812.4**	**61.7**	**-61.7**
CO_2	**70.0**	**1,084,068.0**	**-7.6**	**7.6**

31 Dec. 2023	**Raw material price per unit at the end of the reporting period (EUR)**	**Volumes in 2023 – purchases/(sales), MWh**	**Change in income due to raw material price +XX% (EUR m)**	**Change in income due to raw material price -XX% (EURm)**
Description				
Gas	32.4	9,874,135.2	-31.9	31.9
Electricity	55.2	-6,076,832.2	33.5	-33.5
CO_2	77.3	1,346,500.0	-10.4	10.4

As mentioned above, raw material price risks are managed by means of derivatives, and in some cases using hedges (which qualify for hedge accounting). The tables below show the changes in the fair values of these derivatives as at 31 December 2024 and 31 December 2023 in the event of a 10% rise or fall in raw material prices:

EUR m	Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2024	Hedged volumes – purchases (TWh)	Hedged volumes – sales (TWh)	Change in fair value due to raw material price +10%	Change in fair value due to raw material price -10%
Financial assets					
Electricity derivatives – hedge accounting (OCI)	**120.05**	**2.90**	**3.77**	**10.25**	**-10.25**
Gas derivatives – hedge accounting (OCI)	**122.60**	**17.20**	**1.52**	**-78.44**	**78.44**
Financial liabilities					
Electricity derivatives – hedge accounting (OCI)	**-103.55**	**1.55**	**5.15**	**42.36**	**-42.36**
Gas derivatives – hedge accounting (OCI)	**-103.39**	**2.52**	**12.36**	**49.20**	**-49.20**

EUR m	Carrying amount 31 Dec. 2023	Hedged volumes – purchases (TWh)	Hedged volumes – sales (TWh)	Change in fair value due to raw material price +10%	Change in fair value due to raw material price -10%
Financial assets					
Electricity derivatives – hedge accounting (OCI)	888.24	0.45	11.39	60.36	-60.36
Gas derivatives – hedge accounting (OCI)	257.80	0.58	14.00	43.43	-43.43
Financial liabilities					
Electricity derivatives – hedge accounting (OCI)	-442.10	6.08	0.55	-30.53	30.53
Gas derivatives – hedge accounting (OCI)	-440.23	20.95	0.31	-66.76	66.76

Details on hedge accounting are provided in note 11.7.

15 Supplementary information

15.1 Contingent liabilities and other financial obligations

Contingent liabilities amounted to EUR 49.9m (previous year: EUR 43.3m) at the end of the reporting period. The majority relates to a contingent liability of EUR 34.3m (previous year: EUR 33.1m) to American International Group, Inc. (AIG) connected with the Wiener Linien cross-border leasing deal. See note 15.2 for further information. There are other material contingent liabilities of EUR 12.0m resulting from potential obligations of Wiener Lokalbahnen Cargo to the Vienna customs office, and various contingent liabilities of Wiener Stadtwerke Vermögensverwaltung and Wipark in the amount of EUR 3.6m (previous year: EUR 3.6m).

These are offset by various contingent assets of Wiener Netze totalling EUR 4.1m (previous year: EUR 2.7m).

The contingent liability and contingent asset of EUR 6.5m vis-à-vis Gemeinnützige Wohnungs- und Siedlungsgesellschaft der Wiener Stadtwerke Gesellschaft m.b.H that were recognised in the previous year no longer exist.

15.2 Cross-border lease

Between 1998 and 2003, Wiener Linien concluded various leasing transactions in the United States. These involved lease agreements for underground trains and trams on a lease-in, lease-out basis. The vehicles were leased to a US trust administered by an American fiduciary under a head-lease agreement. At the same time, Wiener Linien subleased the vehicles back from the trust. The US trust paid the full lease payment in advance. In order to finance this advance payment, the trust raised equity capital from an investor and debt financing from several banks. Wiener Linien used the US trust's lease payment to make allocations to an equity account and a debt account. The allocation to the equity account was identical to the equity portion of the lease payment, and the debt account allocation was equal to the financing provided by the banks. The lease payments to be made by Wiener Linien under the sublease were made using cash flows from the accounts. The difference between the lease payment received and the necessary allocations to the accounts is recognised as a net present value benefit under contract liabilities and reversed over the term of the lease. US leases VI and IIIa were still outstanding at the end of the financial year.

IFRS 16.B2 provides for the combination of two or more contracts if certain criteria are met. Several financially related transactions must be assessed in terms of their overall commercial objective and may, under certain circumstances, be treated as a single transaction. As all of the contracts connected with the US leases were negotiated as a package with a single overall commercial objective that cannot be understood without considering the contracts together, in accordance with IFRS 16, the transactions are accounted for as a single transaction. Therefore, a lease in the meaning of IFRS 16 has not been concluded, and the underground trains and trams that are the subject of the US leases will continue to be recognised as property, plant and equipment in the accounts of WIENER LINIEN GmbH & Co KG., in accordance with IAS 16.

The following assets and liabilities related to the US cross-border leases were included in Wiener Stadtwerke's consolidated statement of financial position on the reporting date:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Securities (FVOCI)	11.4	**7.4**
Other loans	10.7	**12.2**
Foreign currency forwards (outside hedge accounting)	-1.7	**-3.2**
Provisions for contingent losses and other contingencies	-0.1	**-0.1**
Non-current contract liabilities arising from the cross-border lease	-0.3	**0**
Current contract liabilities arising from the cross-border lease	-0.3	**-0.3**

Securities (FVOCI)

The securities (FVOCI) relate to the custody account for the furnishing of additional collateral. AIG provides insurance coverage against the potential risk of default by Wiener Linien on its obligations to the investor. If the rating falls below a certain minimum level, the contract requires furnishing of additional collateral. The opening of a custody account for this purpose became necessary following AIG's downgrade in 2008.

The custody account covers the difference between the termination value, i.e. the amount required to repay the equity portion in the event of termination of the contract, and the equity account, and the balance of the custody account is reduced over time. The custody account, which has been pledged to the investor, is allocated to the "hold to collect and sell" business model and is measured at fair value outside profit or loss.

Other loans

This item refers to a receivable from Bank Austria, which was initially recognised in March 2015. On maturity, the equity portion of the lease liability will be repaid by Bank Austria.

Foreign currency forwards (outside hedge accounting)

Foreign currency forwards were concluded in order to hedge the loans to Bank Austria, which are denominated in US dollars, against exchange rate fluctuations. The loan and the concluded foreign currency forwards are not designated as items in a hedging relationship. The foreign currency forwards are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

The translation of the US dollar-denominated loan in the reporting period and in the previous year gave rise to the following foreign exchange result:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Other financial income	1.0	**0.7**
Other financial expenses	0.4	**1.6**

Provisions for contingent losses and other contingencies

With regard to the contractual parties for which there is no statutory guarantee liability, in the case of a significant deterioration in their credit ratings either impairment losses or provisions must be recognised for the residual credit risk. A provision has been recognised in relation to this risk. In view of AIG's rating, in order to cover this risk it was necessary to recognise provisions for contingent losses and other contingencies at 31 December 2024 and at 31 December 2023.

Liabilities arising from the cross-border lease

As a result of the cross-border lease transactions described above, Wiener Linien recognised a net present value benefit resulting from the difference between the advance lease payments made by the US trust and the necessary allocations to the custody account used to cover Wiener Linien's discounted obligations under the sublease agreement. This net present value benefit is related to the tax benefit accruing to the investor over the term of the lease in question. As the benefit from the lease accrues to the investor continuously over the term of the agreement, the net present value benefit is realised over time. The benefit over the residual term is recognised as a contract liability and is reversed over the residual term of the agreement concerned on a straight-line basis. The evolution of the net present value benefit is presented below, in accordance with IFRS 15.116:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
Contract liabilities from the cross-border lease as at 1 Jan.	0.9	**0.6**
less revenue recognised	-0.4	**-0.3**
Contract liabilities from the cross-border lease as at 31 Dec.	**0.6**	**0.2**

The net present value benefit will be reversed through profit or loss over time as follows:

EUR m	31 Dec. 2023	31 Dec. 2024
In the next year	0.3	**0.3**
In the next five years	0.6	**0.3**

The off-balance-sheet assets and liabilities as at 31 December 2024 are shown below:

EUR m	Assets	Liabilities
US lease IIIa	12.8	-12.8
US lease VI (R)	61.2	-61.2
US lease VI (AIG)	28.7	-28.7

The bonds related to US lease IIIa and US lease VI (R), and the loan related to US lease VI were offset against the associated liabilities. The interest income and interest expenses associated with these assets and liabilities, each in the amount of EUR 5.4m as at 31 December 2024 (previous year: EUR 6.4m), were also netted out.

15.3 Proposed dividend

A distribution of EUR 16.0m to the sole shareholder, the City of Vienna, is planned for 2024.

15.4 Governing bodies

The members of the Management Board are:

- Peter Weinelt
  (Chief Executive Officer since 1 January 2024)
- Roman Fuchs
  (Deputy Chief Executive Officer since 1 January 2024)
- Monika Unterholzner
  (Deputy Chief Executive Officer since 1 January 2024)

The members of the Supervisory Board during the reporting period were:

- Dietmar Griebler (Chair)
- Christoph Maschek
  (First Deputy Chair, left on 13 March 2025)
- Andrea Faast (Second Deputy Chair)
- Andreas Bauer
- Elfriede Baumann
- Michael Dedic
- Alexander Hauser
- Jutta Löffler
- Karin Rest
- Thomas Ritt
- Michael Sprengnagl
- Andreas Staribacher

No loans or advances have been granted to Management Board or Supervisory Board members.

15.5 Events after the reporting period

Up to the time that the balance sheet was drawn up, there had been no events that would significantly influence value.

Vienna, 28 March 2025

The Management Board

Peter Weinelt
Chief Executive Officer

Monika Unterholzner
Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Roman Fuchs
Deputy Chief Executive Officer

Information

Auditor's Report

Report on the Consolidated Financial Statements

Audit Opinion

We have audited the consolidated financial statements of

WIENER STADTWERKE GmbH, Vienna, Austria,

and its subsidiaries ("the Group"), which comprise the Consolidated Statement of Financial Position as at 31 December 2024, and the Consolidated Statement of Profit or Loss and Other Comprehensive Income, the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and the Notes to the Consolidated Financial Statements.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements comply with the legal requirements and present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of the Group as at 31 December 2024, and its consolidated financial performance and consolidated cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU and the additional requirements pursuant to Section 245a UGB (Austrian Commercial Code).

Basis for our Opinion
We conducted our audit in accordance with Austrian Standards on Auditing. These standards require the audit to be conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities" section of our report. We are independent of the audited Group in accordance with Austrian company law and professional regulations, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities under those relevant ethical requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained up to the date of the auditor's report is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on this date. Section 275 UGB applies with regard to our responsibility and liability as auditors towards the company and third parties.

Responsibilities of Management and the Audit Committee for the Consolidated Financial Statements
Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the consolidated financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRSs) as adopted by the EU, the additional requirements pursuant to Section 245a UGB (Austrian Commercial Code) and for such internal controls as management determines are necessary to enable the preparation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

Management is also responsible for assessing the Group's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting, unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The audit committee is responsible for overseeing the Group's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our audit opinion. Reasonable assurance represents a high level of assurance, but provides no guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Austrian Standards on Auditing (and therefore ISAs), will always detect a material misstatement, if any. Misstatements may result from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these consolidated financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Austrian Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.

Moreover:

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, we design and perform audit procedures responsive to those such risks and obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to serve as a basis for our audit opinion. The risk of not detecting material misstatements resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or override of internal control.
- We obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Group's internal control.
- We evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- We conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Group's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty about the entity's ability to continue as a going concern, we are required to draw attention in our audit report to the respective note in the consolidated financial statements. If such disclosures are not appropriate, we will modify our audit opinion. Our conclusions are based up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- We evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the notes, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We plan and conduct the audit of the consolidated financial statements in order to obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence on the financial information of the components within the Group, in order to form an audit opinion. We are responsible for directing, supervising and reviewing the audit activities carried out for the purposes of auditing the consolidated financial statements. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.
- We communicate to the audit committee regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of our audit as well as significant findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Group Management Report

In accordance with Austrian company law, the group management report is to be audited as to whether it is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and prepared in accordance with legal requirements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the group management report in accordance with Austrian company law.

We have conducted our audit in accordance with generally accepted standards on the audit of group management reports.

Opinion
In our opinion, the group management report is consistent with the consolidated financial statements and has been prepared in accordance with legal requirements.

Statement
Based on our knowledge gained in the course of the audit of the consolidated financial statements and our understanding of the Group and its environment, we did not note any material misstatements in the group management report.

Engagement Partner

The engagement partner is Mr Michael Nayer.

Vienna

31 March 2025

KPMG Austria GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungs- und Steuerberatungsgesellschaft

signed by:

Michael Nayer
Wirtschaftsprüfer

(Austrian Chartered Accountant)

This report is a translation of the original report in German, which is solely valid.

The consolidated financial statements together with our auditor's opinion may only be published if the consolidated financial statements and the group management report are identical with the audited version attached to this report. Section 281 Paragraph 2 UGB (Austrian Commercial Code) applies.

Glossary

Adjusted profit for the year
The adjusted profit for the year eliminates material one-off expenses/income with regard to the employer contribution in the Wiener Stadtwerke Group, along with effects from asset valuation, effects related to the provision for impending losses for electricity procurement rights abroad and resulting from the sale of property and land. The value is a key reporting indicator.

Biodiversity
Biodiversity (biological diversity) is the variety and variability of living organisms of all origins.

Bonded loan
Bonded loans are a form of long-term corporate debt. A loan is extended to a borrower by a large financial intermediary without recourse to the organised capital market. These instruments are only available to companies with impeccable credit ratings.

Capex ratio
The capex ratio is a measure of a company's propensity to invest. It indicates the percentage of revenue that an enterprise reinvests in intangible assets, and property, plant and equipment.

Carbon emission allowances
These entitle the holder to emit a given amount of CO_2. They are tradeable, and their price is determined by supply and demand.

Cash flow
This is a measure of a company's financial strength and its ability to independently generate the resources required for dividend payments, debt servicing and investment spending.

Cash-generating unit (CGU)
A cash-generating unit is defined in the context of the impairment test as the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows and outflows independent of the use of other assets or other cash-generating units.

City of Vienna Climate Roadmap
The Climate Roadmap is part of the new Climate Governance Structure and defines the City of Vienna's climate and energy objectives. Alongside the Roadmap, a comprehensive package of measures has been set out that aims to achieve a number of goals, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions per capita by 55% by 2030 and making Vienna climate-neutral by 2040.

Combined heat and power (CHP)
The simultaneous generation of electricity and heat (combined heat and power) maximises fuel efficiency.

Consolidation
The financial statements of the parent company and those of the subsidiaries are combined when the consolidated financial statements are prepared by the parent company. During this process, intragroup equity interests, interim results, receivables and payables and income and expenses are netted.

CSRD
The Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive is a European Union directive that expands and fundamentally reforms the sustainability reporting requirements that apply to major listed companies under the previous EU Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD). In accordance with the Directive, the companies concerned have to demonstrate how sustainability aspects affect their business activities and what impact the company has on people and the environment.

Decarbonisation
Decarbonisation refers to the reduction of carbon dioxide emissions. In order to drive decarbonisation forwards, the use of fossil fuels must be reduced by making use of low-carbon energy sources, including renewable energy sources such as wind power, solar power, geothermal energy and biomass. The long-term goal is to replace natural gas with hydrogen that is produced using renewable energies and to thereby reduce carbon emissions.

Derivatives
These are forward contracts based on underlying assets. The term derivative refers to a financial instrument for which the price is derived from an underlying market instrument. To hedge financial risks, companies can minimise the risks of an underlying transaction by entering into an offsetting derivative. This is referred to as a hedge. Underlying transactions can be recognised financial assets and liabilities or expected future transactions. Hedge accounting is the accounting of opposing changes in the value of underlying transactions and hedges in the case of derivative financial instruments used for hedging purposes.

District cooling
This refers to the delivery of a cooling medium used to air-condition buildings. Either a central district cooling station generates the cooling energy and it is transported to consumers via a heat-insulated network, or absorbers at distributed refrigeration centres are used to produce it from the hot water supplied via the district heating network.

EBIT
Earnings before interest and taxes.

EBITDA
Earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortisation.

Adjusted EBITDA
This value corresponds to EBITDA adjusted for the foreign procurement right and other one-off or rare expenses and income, and is a key reporting indicator.

Energy efficiency
Energy efficiency is the ratio of energy output to energy input. (Power generation at power stations inevitably involves the transformation of a large part of the primary energy employed into heat. This heat is used at CHP stations for district heating.)

ESG
Environmental, social, and governance (ESG) is another way of referring to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR). It refers to the evaluation of CSR efforts; in other words, it looks at a company's voluntary contributions to sustainable development that go beyond its statutory requirements.

European Green Deal
In December 2019, the European Commission set out the Green Deal – a far-reaching programme that promotes climate and environmental protection within the EU. At the heart of the Green Deal are the objectives of making the EU the world's first greenhouse gas-neutral confederation by 2050, significantly reducing the emission of pollutants, and further promoting a circular economy in Europe.

EU taxonomy
The EU taxonomy is a catalogue of criteria defined by the EU that aims to provide a standard classification of the sustainability of economic activities. When used in conjunction with the EU Disclosures Regulation, the taxonomy will help stakeholders within the financial system, such as investors, to select environmentally friendly financial products and prevent greenwashing. The EU Taxonomy Regulation sets out specific environmental objectives, such as climate change mitigation, climate change adaptation and pollution prevention and control.

"Fit for 55" package
The EU package includes a series of legislative proposals aimed at reducing the EU's greenhouse gas emissions by at least 55% by 2030 and making the EU climate neutral by 2050.

FVOCI, FVPL
Under IFRS 9, all financial assets are divided into two classification categories – those measured at amortised cost and those measured at fair value. If financial assets are measured at fair value, expenses and income may be recognised either in full in profit or loss (at fair value through profit or loss, FVPL) or in other comprehensive income (at fair value through other comprehensive income, FVOCI).

GDPR
The General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR) is a European Union regulation that harmonises the rules for the processing of personal data by private entities and public authorities throughout the EU. It is aimed at protecting personal data within the EU and ensuring the free movement of data within the European single market.

IFRS/IAS
International Financial Reporting Standards, International Accounting Standards.

Margins
Transactions in derivatives that are not subject to the clearing obligation must be collateralised in the EU. Variation margins and initial margins are considered to be collateral instruments. A variation margin serves to regularly offset value fluctuations of derivatives contracts. An initial margin, on the other hand, covers the current and expected future value fluctuations that can occur between the last exchange of margins and the hedging of the exposure or the liquidation of the position if one of the counterparties defaults (is unable to meet its contractual obligations).

Modal split
This refers to the percentage breakdown of total traffic volume into the various transport modes.

Other comprehensive income (OCI)
Other comprehensive income includes income and expense items that are not recognised in profit or loss under IFRS. These are therefore changes in the value of asset or liability items that are recognised directly in equity and result neither from transactions with shareholders nor from the items included in the income statement.

Omnibus package
On 26 February 2025, the EU announced far-reaching simplification in the field of sustainability reporting for companies as part of an Omnibus package. The new regulations relate primarily to the CSRD, the CSDDD and the EU Taxonomy Regulation.

Photovoltaic system
A system that uses sunlight to produce electricity. If it produces heat, it is called a solar thermal system.

PUC
The projected unit credit (PUC) method is an actuarial method for calculating company pension obligations.

Rating
A rating is an evaluation of the creditworthiness of a debtor (countries, companies, etc.), often carried out by a specialised rating agency. The evaluation is expressed as a kind of grading. It is very similar to a school grading system. The rating systems of the agencies use different grading schemes and their own symbols. See also Standard and Poor's.

RCF
A revolving credit facility (RCF) is a credit agreement under which the company can draw down, repay and redraw amounts as required – comparable to an overdraft facility for companies, but on a much larger scale. Used, for example, to secure liquidity (e.g. for unexpected expenses or short-term financing gaps), to finance working capital or to finance seasonal fluctuations.

Renewable Heat Act
The Austrian Federal Act on Renewable Heat Supply in New Buildings, which came into force on 29 February 2024, is designed to impose a general ban on the installation of heat supply systems based on fossil fuels for heating and/or hot water purposes in new buildings (with corresponding transitional provisions for projects under construction).

Risk management
Risk management is the systematic recognition and evaluation of risk, and the management of responses to identified risks. This process has many areas of application, including the management of business, credit, financial investment, environmental, insurance and technical risk.

Seat kilometres
The seat kilometre is a unit employed in the public transport industry. It refers to the product of the seats offered by a transport company and the distance travelled by the means of transport concerned. It takes no account of whether the seats are occupied.

Smart city
The expression "smart city" refers to a city where information and communication technology, and resource-efficient technologies are systematically deployed in order to conserve resources, enhance citizens' quality of life and the competitiveness of the local economy, and ultimately increase the city's sustainability. At the very least, this encompasses the areas of energy, mobility, urban planning and governance. Within this context, the extended Smart Climate City strategy for Vienna is to focus on the need for action with regard to climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Smart metering
Smart metering combines cutting-edge meter technology with information and communication technology to give consumers near-real-time updates on their power consumption, transmit meter readings to the system operator electronically, and price electricity according to current supply availability.

Statement of cash flows
The statement of cash flows presents movements in cash and cash equivalents during a financial year with a breakdown into three areas: operating activities, investing activities, and financing activities. The aim is to obtain information about the financial strength of the company.

Total heating degrees
The difference between a given room temperature (measured in degrees Celsius) and the average air temperature for a day is referred to as a degree day figure. The total of all the degree days for a year is the total heating degrees. Total heating degrees is the heating demand during a year, and hence an important indicator of energy suppliers' business performance.

VOR
Verkehrsverbund Ost-Region (VOR) Gesellschaft m.b.H. is a public transport service provider in the Eastern Region of Austria. It is responsible for coordinating timetables and prices and for commissioning local trains and regional bus services in the region.

WACC
WACC stands for "weighted average cost of capital" and is used when valuing a company and in conjunction with value-oriented management indicators. It is calculated using the weighted values of a company's equity and debt capital, whereby the weighting is worked out by dividing the equity and debt capital each by the total capital.

Contact and imprint

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As at May 2025

Note
The financial report is published in German and English, but the German version is authoritative
The financial report can also be found at https://www.wienerstadtwerke.at/berichte.

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