

## PRESS RELEASE

### **Carbon Market Data publishes key figures on the European emissions trading scheme for the year 2008**

London, 6 April 2009 - Carbon Market Data, a European company providing carbon market research and IT services, issued a data summary on the recent release of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme's 2008 verified emissions reports.

Based on Carbon Market Data calculations, the EU emissions trading scheme (EU ETS) installations were **short by 145 Mt** in 2008 (they emitted 145 million tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> more than they were allowed). This figure is derived from the verified emissions data submitted so far by approximately 85.3% of the 12,215 installations currently included in the trading scheme. It shows that EU ETS installations emitted – in total – **7.7%** more CO<sub>2</sub> than the number of allowances they received for free.

These figures do not include Bulgaria, Cyprus and Malta.

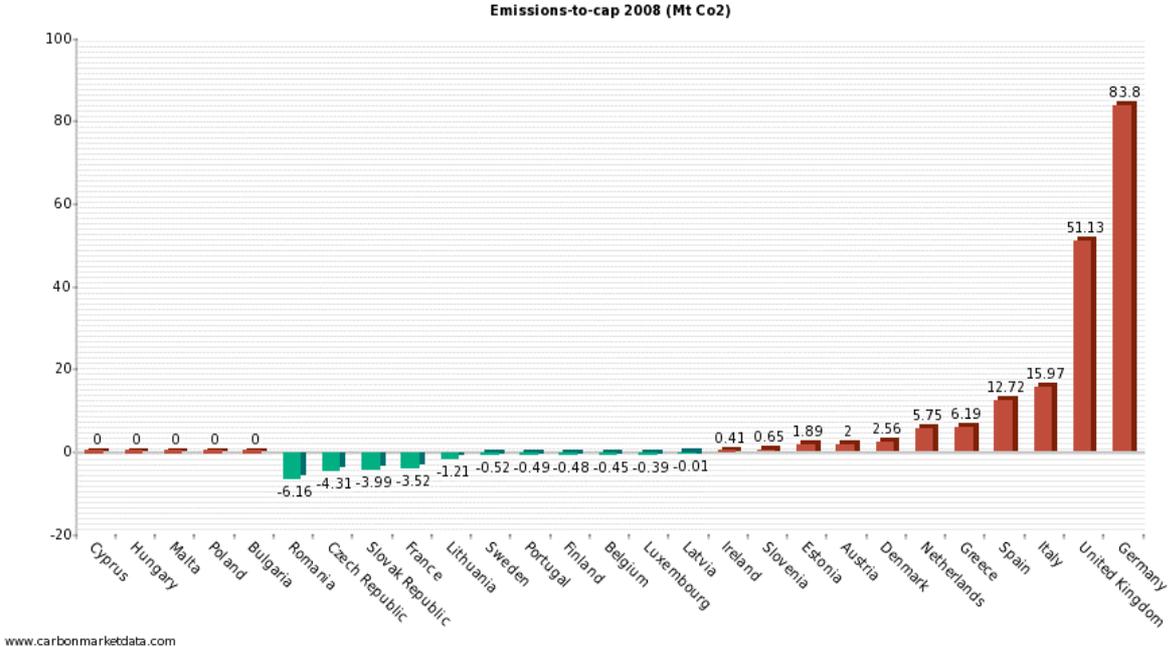
These figures do not include either so-called “new entrant reserves” allowances, which are distributed for free to new installations and to installations expanding the volume or the nature of their activities.

In 2008, 23 EU countries allocated so far to their installations a total of **1860 million allowances** (an allowance is a permit to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide). Verified emissions data submitted so far show that these installations emitted during the same period **1976 MtCO<sub>2</sub>**. This represents an average decrease of **3%** per installation in 2008 over 2007 (this figure takes into account only the installations that have submitted their emissions report). This figure includes new installations commissioned in 2008.

In 2008, eleven countries allocated to their installations – in aggregate - less free allowances than they emitted: Ireland (0.41 Mt), Slovenia (0.65 Mt), Estonia (1.89 Mt), Austria (2 Mt), Denmark (2.5 Mt), the Netherlands (5.7 Mt), Greece (6.2 Mt), Spain (12.7 Mt), Italy (16 Mt), the United Kingdom (51.1 Mt) and Germany (83.8 Mt).

All the other countries allocated to their installations more allowances than the amount of carbon emitted in 2008. Romania (-6.16 Mt), the Czech Republic (-4.3 Mt), Slovakia (-4 Mt), France (-3.5 Mt) and Lithuania (-1.2 Mt) are topping the league of countries with a EUA surplus, whereas Sweden (-0.5 Mt), Portugal (-0.5 Mt), Finland (-0.5 Mt), Belgium (-0.5 Mt) Luxembourg (-0.4 Mt) and Latvia (-0.01 Mt) have, in absolute terms, a very small EUA surplus.

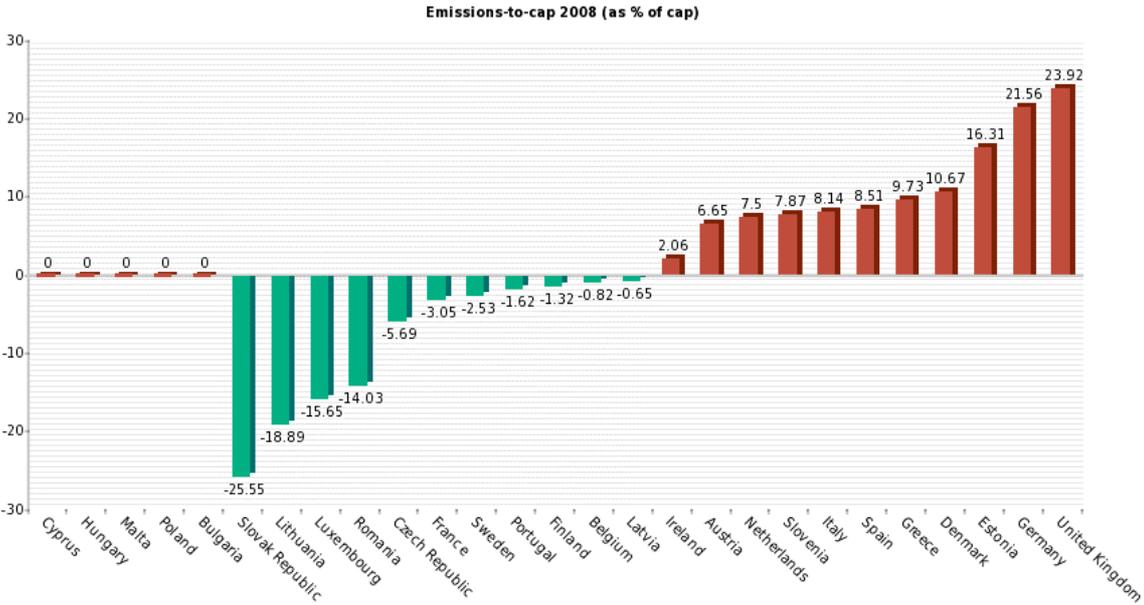
The graph below shows the EU ETS **emissions-to-cap** (the difference between the verified emissions and the allocated allowances) figures of 22 EU countries.



In the graph shown below are displayed the same **emissions-to-cap figures**, but this time expressed **in percentage** of the number of EU allowances distributed by each country.

United Kingdom and Germany saw in 2008 their emissions respectively at 24% and 21.5% above their national cap. In 2008, the UK government sold through an auction 4 million carbon allowances, whereas the German government sold 40 million allowances through carbon exchanges. The UK government conducted on 24 March a second auction of 4 million carbon allowances.

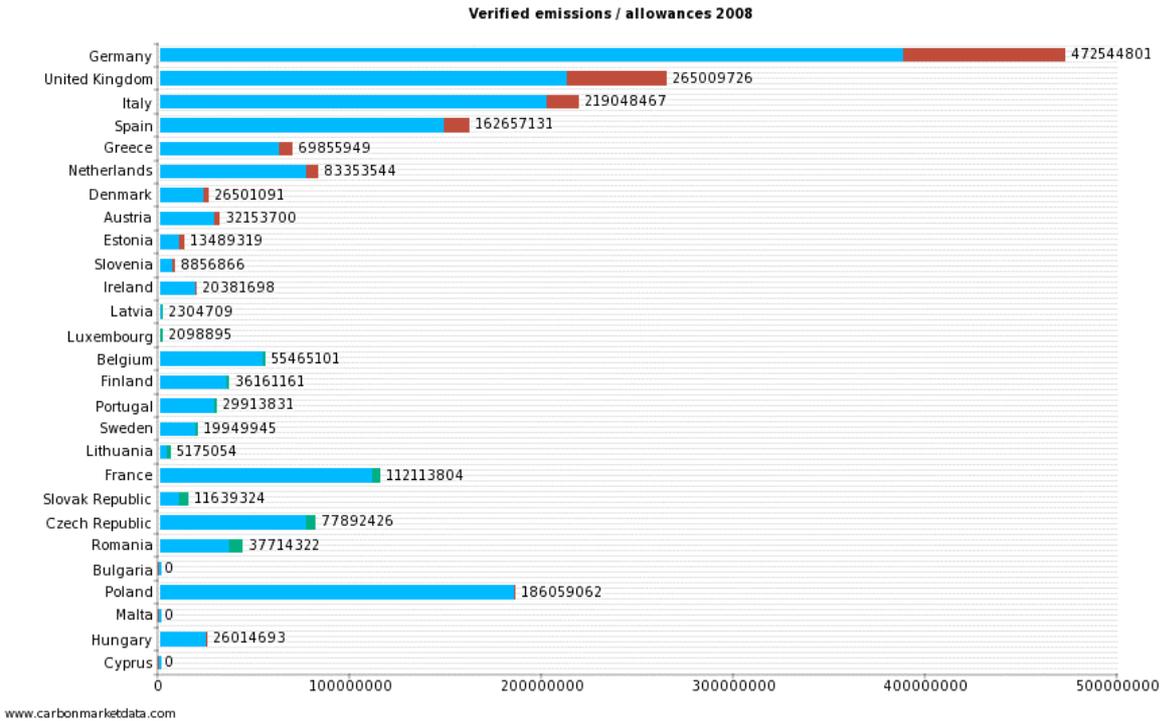
In terms of emissions evolution between 2008 and 2007, Lithuania (+8%), Sweden (+4.5%), the Slovak Republic (+4.2%), Belgium (+3.8%) and the UK (+3.5) are topping the list of countries with rising emissions. Finland (-16.4%), Luxembourg (-16.3%), Estonia (-13.2%) and Spain (-11.3%) and Denmark (-9.7%) are the best performers among countries that saw their emissions decrease in 2008.



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The graph below shows for each country the number of verified emissions versus the total number of distributed allowances for the year 2008. Countries are ranked according to their emissions-to-cap expressed in absolute terms (emissions-to-cap data for Poland, Bulgaria, Hungary, Cyprus and Malta are not shown in the graph).

The figure displayed represents the number of verified emissions; the red colour represents the shortage in EUAs and the green colour the surplus in EUAs.



*List of the 15 biggest CO2 emitting installations in 2008*

installation	country	activity	company	allocated allowances 2008	verified emissions 2008	emissions-to-cap (=E-C) 2008
Elektrownia Belchatow	Poland	Power & Heat	PGE Elektrownia Belchatów	26,937,155	30,862,792	3,925,637
Kraftwerk Niederaußem	Germany	Power & Heat	RWE Power Aktiengesellschaft	14,558,503	24,866,476	10,307,973
Kraftwerk Peitz	Germany	Power & Heat	Vattenfall Europe Generation	12,230,895	23,457,273	11,226,378
Drax Power Station	UK	Power & Heat	Drax Power	9,501,265	22,299,778	12,798,513
Kraftwerk Weisweiler	Germany	Power & Heat	RWE Power Aktiengesellschaft	10,629,761	21,440,879	10,811,118
Kraftwerk Frimmersdorf	Germany	Power & Heat	RWE Power Aktiengesellschaft	8,171,598	18,550,352	10,378,754
Kraftwerk Neurath	Germany	Power & Heat	RWE Power Aktiengesellschaft	8,379,517	17,950,484	9,570,967
Centrale di Brindisi Sud	Italy	Power & Heat	Enel	11,044,502	14,914,745	3,870,243
Elektrownia Turow	Poland	Power & Heat	BOT Elektrownia Turów	11,158,636	12,879,526	1,720,890
Kraftwerk Spremberg	Germany	Power & Heat	Vattenfall Europe Generation	8,124,378	12,461,307	4,336,929
DEH S.A. TPS Agios Dimitrios	Greece	Power & Heat	Public Power Corporation	11,049,784	11,803,191	753,407
Kraftwerk Böhlen	Germany	Power & Heat	Vattenfall Europe Generation	8,584,197	11,385,504	2,801,307
Sollac Atlantique - Site de Dunkerque	France	Iron & Steel	ArcelorMittal	11,662,531	11,261,849	-400,682
ILVA S.P.A. - Stabilimento di Taranto	Italy	Iron & Steel	Riva Group	13,255,657	10,776,465	-2,479,192
Kraftwerk Scholven	Germany	Power & Heat	E.ON Kraftwerke GmbH	7,967,325	10,576,801	2,609,476
				<b>173,255,704</b>	<b>255,487,422</b>	<b>82,231,718</b>

The table above shows the list of the 15 biggest CO<sub>2</sub> emitting installations in 2008 in the European emissions trading scheme. Out these fifteen installations, thirteen are power plants and two installations are steel factories. Four out of the seven worst polluting installations belong to the German energy company RWE.

These fifteen installations alone emitted in 2008 a total of 255 MtCO<sub>2</sub>, which represents as much as 12% of all the CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by EU ETS installations in 2007, and which also equals to the total quantity of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted by all UK installations during the year 2007 (256 MtCO<sub>2</sub>).

It is also interesting to note that these combined 15 installations had a shortage of 82 million carbon allowances, which represents more than half of the overall shortage of the scheme for 2008, currently estimated at 145 million allowances.

### **Note for journalists:**

All data and graphs shown in this document are **available for free for publication** by any newspaper, magazine and information provider (electronically or on paper). Please state the source of the data - Carbon Market Data - together with the website address <http://www.carbonmarketdata.com> next to the graphs used and within the article.

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