





Emissions Trading in Germany – An Abstract.

**EuPD Europressedienst** 

Fifth Annual Workshop on Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading

Paris, September 27th-28th 2005

- Part A Europressedienst and EuPD Research Who We Are
- Part B Survey An Overview
- Part C Methodology and Sample
- Part D Findings: An Excerpt



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### Part A: Europressedienst and EuPD Research – Who We Are

### Euro pressedienst

Europressedienst is an independent information service. Amongst others, it provides information and articles about current themes to media. At this connection, comparisons of products, sector overviews as well as excerpts of self-provided surveys take center stage.

Moreover, Europressedienst possesses an own national and international network of specialists, decision makers and media representatives in areas such as:

- management
- energy
- pharmacy and health
- finances and insurances

The network enables Europressedienst to access relevant primary and secondary data in a rapid and intense way.

#### **EuPD** Research

EuPD Research is our own market research division that directly gathers primary data about current, economically related topics by order of media, institutions or companies. Our particularly skilled interviewer center in combination with a substantial knowledge management and the expert network lead to a methodological and goal-oriented proceeding. The main objective is to validate secondary data by means of primary data.



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### Part B: Survey – An Overview

#### 1. Objective

According to an increasing media interest, Europressedienst has decided to conduct an emissions trading survey from a company's point of view. This survey focuses on experiences of concerned companies and aims at identifying strengths and weaknesses of the EU ETS (which is of particular importance for the legislative body), but it also points out opportunities and chances for companies.

#### 2. Structure

The questionnaire contained nine parts and addressed a wide range of aspects concerning emissions trading and therefore offers profound knowledge and insights into companies strategies how to meet with new challenges given by the coming into effect of the Kyoto Protocol.

- Information
- Application
- Allocation
- Trading
- Project activities
- Reduction means
- Evaluation
- Political aspects
- Company data

#### 2. Report

A detailed report including all mentioned aspects and moreover, detailed analyses (e.g. according to single sectors or specific differentiations between traders/non-traders) will be published in English and German in October 2005.



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### Part C: Methodology and Sample

#### 1. Course of Action

- survey was addressed to all German companies or installations that are subjected to EU ETS (in total 1,849 facilities of energy industry and energy-intense industry
- first full survey, unique in Germany
- field time: July 4<sup>th</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 2005

#### 2. Sample

- 151 people replied for 357 installations
- return rate according to companies: 14.1 percent
- return rate according to installations: 19.3 percent
- analysis on the basis of companies (not installations), however detailed examination of different sectors: energy-related installations vs. other installations and electric utilities in specific
- similar distribution as universe



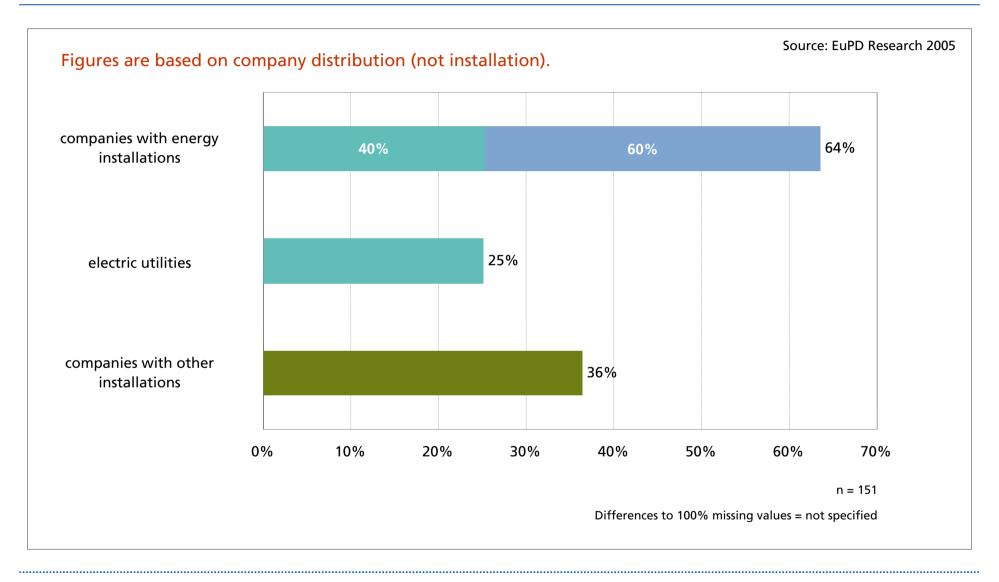
# Part C: Methodology and Sample

The sample (according to installations) is composed as follows:

Sector	Universe (percent)	Sample (percent)
Energy	1,234 (66.7 percent)	271 (76 percent)
Ceramics	207 (11.1 percent)	16 (4.5 percent)
Pulp and paper	127 (6.9 percent)	14 (3.9 percent)
Glass	89 (4.8 percent)	18 (5.0 percent)
Cement, lime and sugar	116 (6.3 percent)	29 (8.1 percent)
Iron and Steel	39 (2.1 percent)	4 (1.1 percent)
Refineries	37 (2 percent)	5 (1.4 percent)
Total	1,849 (100 percent)	357 (100 percent)



## Part C: Methodology and Sample

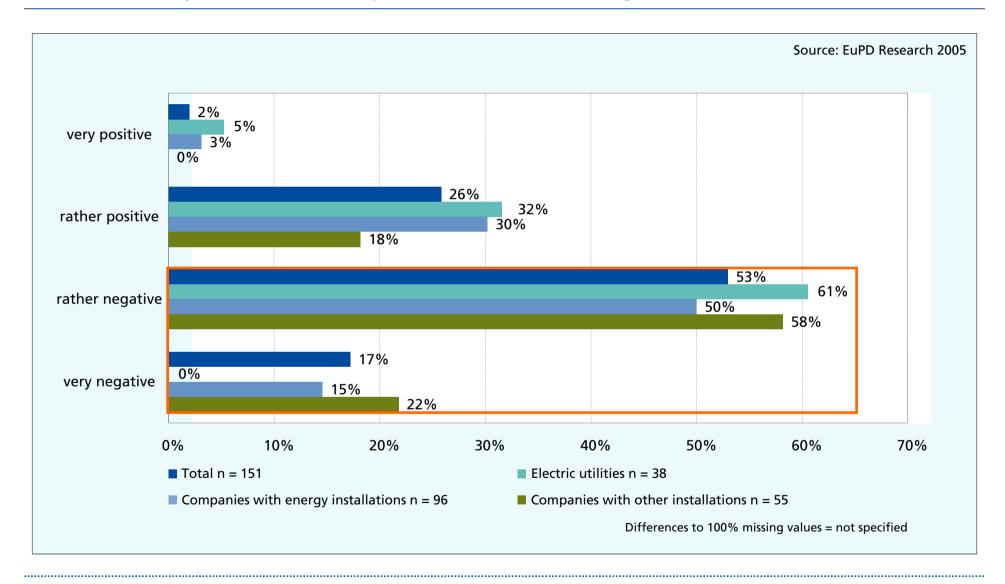




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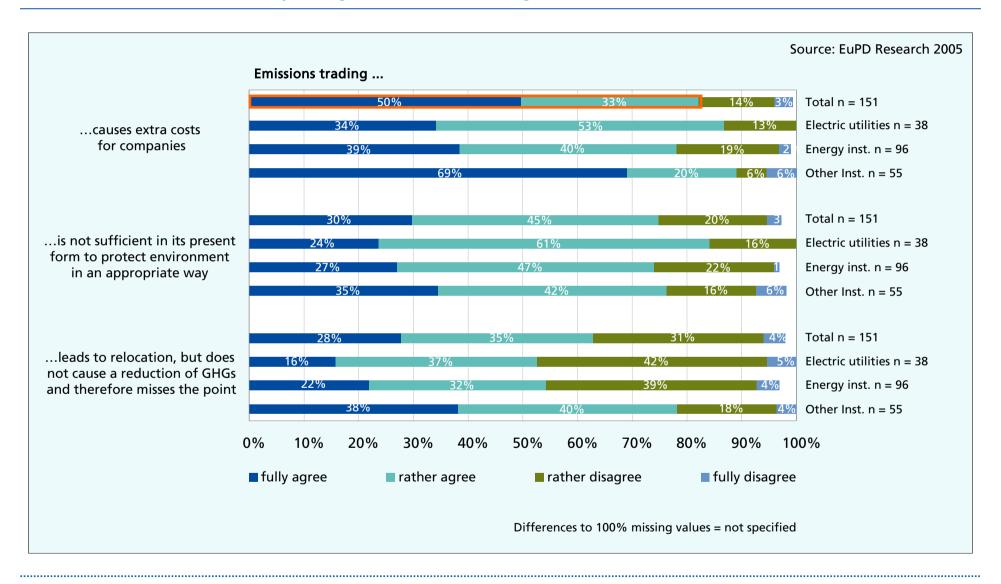


## Part D — Findings: An Excerpt How do you evaluate the option of emissions trading?



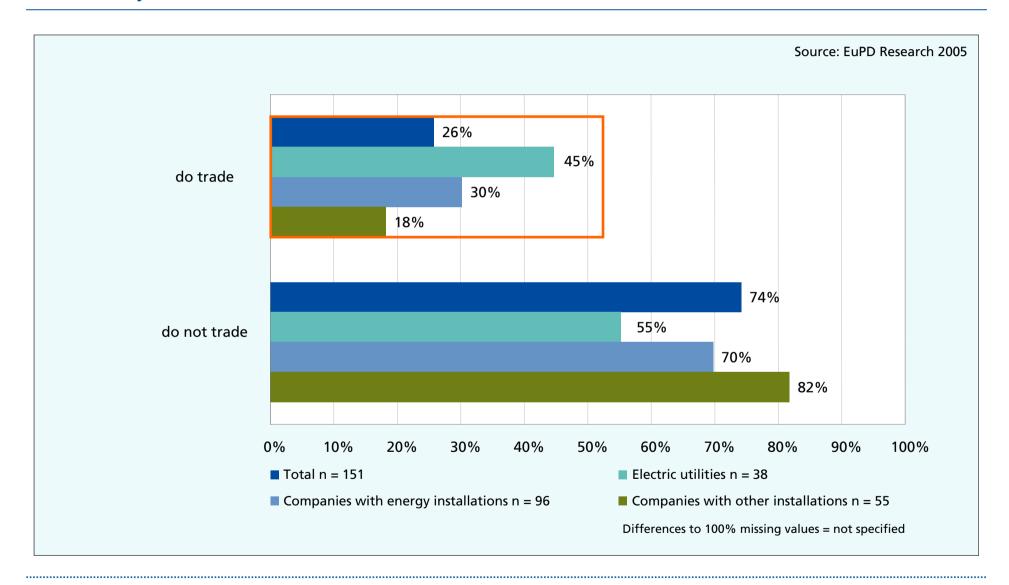


# Part D – Findings: An Excerpt To what extent to you agree with following statements?



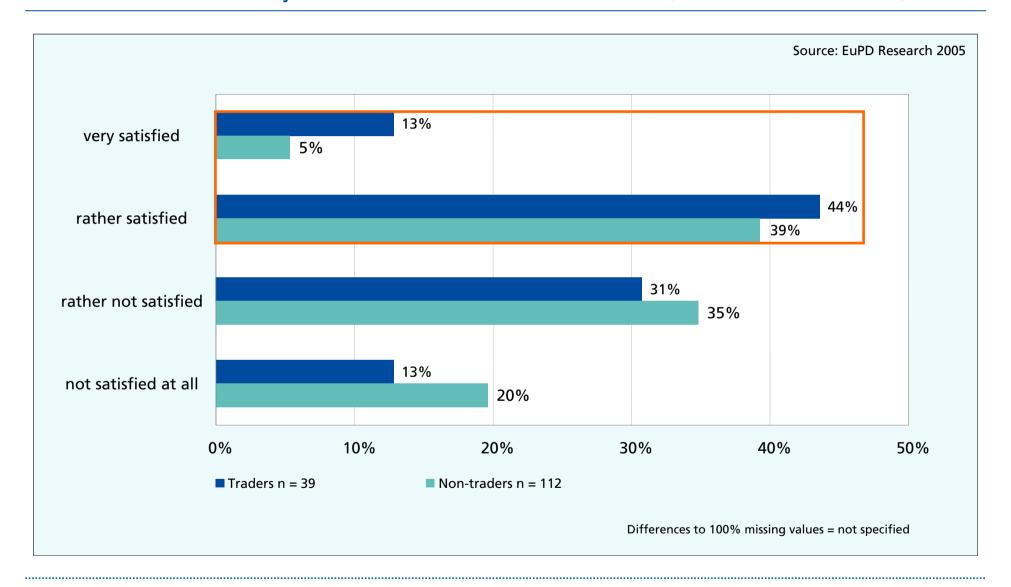


# Part D – Findings: An Excerpt Do you trade with allowances?



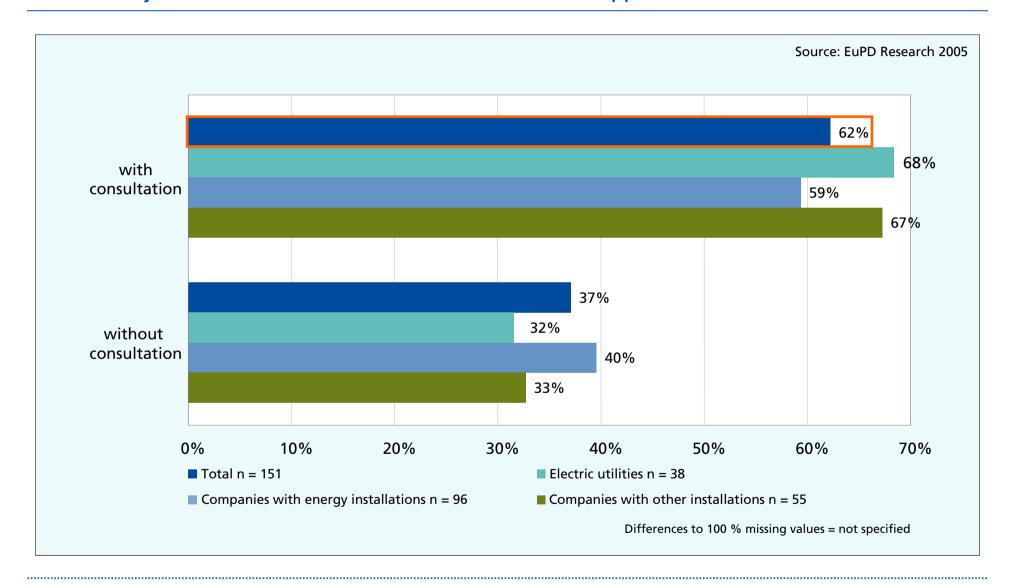


# Part D — Findings: An Excerpt How satisfied are you with the allocation of allowances (traders vs. non-traders)?



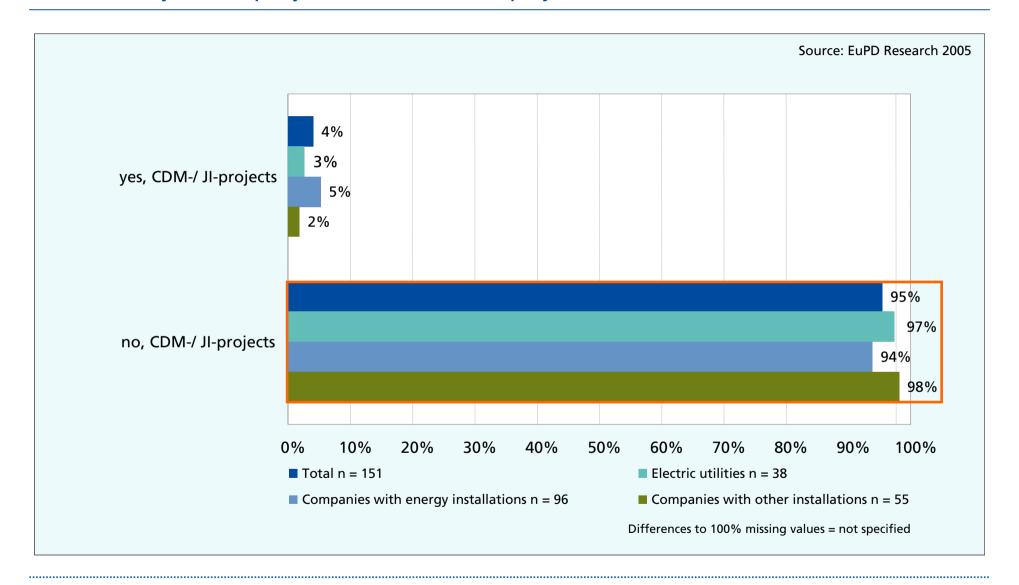


# Part D — Findings: An Excerpt Did you make use of external consultants for the application of allowances?



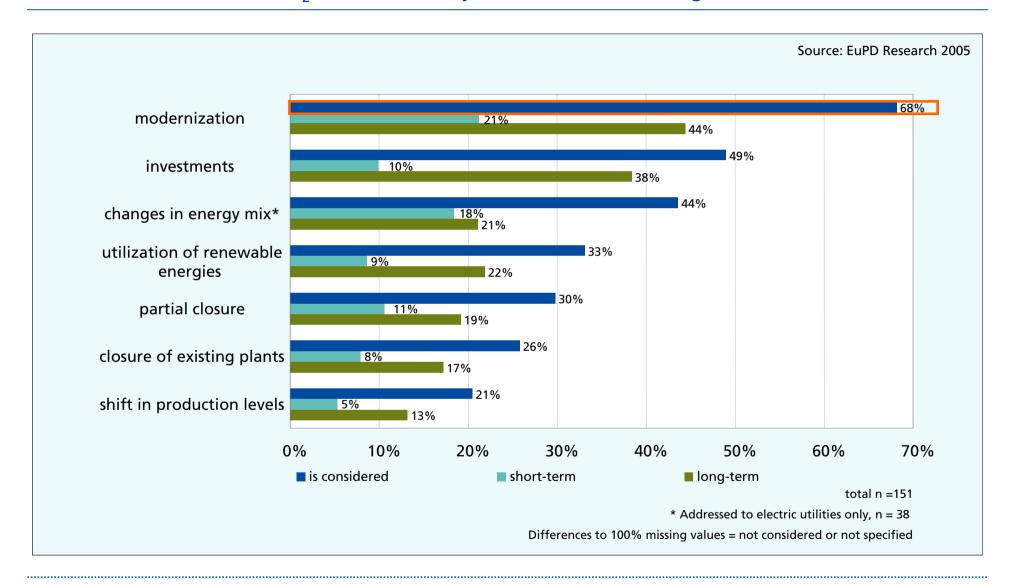


# Part D — Findings: An Excerpt Does your company conduct CDM- or JI-projects?



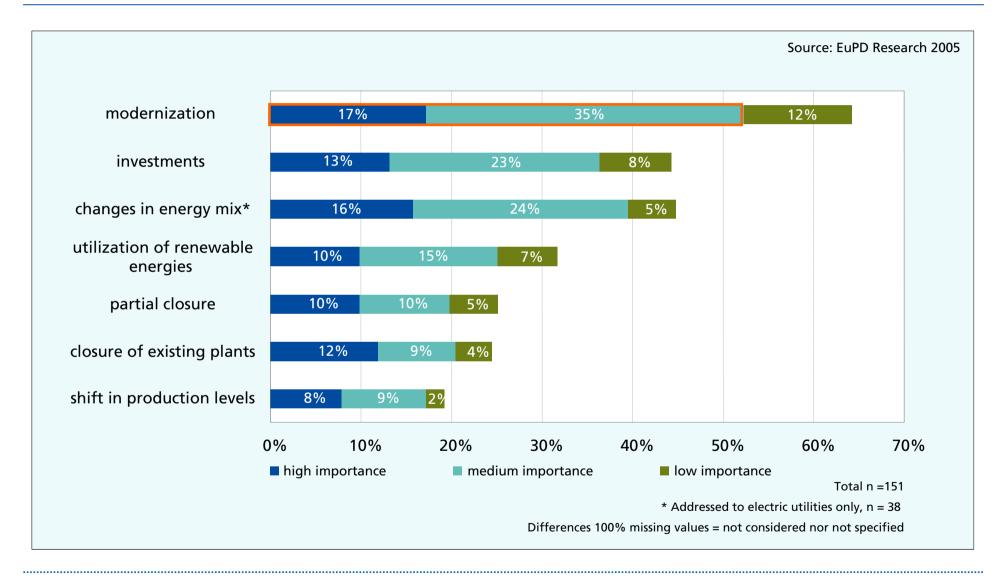


# Part D – Findings: An Excerpt Which means of CO<sub>2</sub>-reductions do you consider in the long-/short-term?





### Part D – Findings: An Excerpt How important are those measures for your company?





### First Emissions Trading Survey in Germany — an Extract

- The majority of respondents evaluates emissions trading negatively.
   From companies' point of view, emissions trading causes extra costs (administrational efforts, new employment, extensions of competencies).
- 2. Satisfaction and estimations vary among sectors and company size. Energy-related installations for example, evaluate emissions trading more positive than companies with other installations.
- Most of the respondents do not actively trade with certificates, even though more than a half of interviewees is satisfied with the allocation of certificates.
   Huge trading experiences are not existent yet.
- 4. There is a big consulting potential for concerned companies regarding application, trading and other means of generating certificates (e.g. CDM- and JI-projects).
- 5. All mentioned aspects have a great effect on companies strategy and how they face emissions trading.



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