

Emmission Trading System

Association of Chemical and
Pharmaceutical Industry
of the Slovak Republic

Greenhouse Gas effect

- There are six anthropogenic gases which cause the greenhouse gas effect :
 - carbon dioxide (CO₂),
 - methane (CH₄),
 - nitrous oxide (N₂O),
 - ground-level ozone (O₃),
 - CFCs (chlorofluorocarbons)
 - and HCFC (hydrochlorofluorocarbons), all syngas that contribute to the depletion of the ozone layer as well as the following CFC substitutes : HFCs (hydrofluorocarbons), PFCs (perfluorocarbons) and SF₆ (sulphur hexafluoride).
- Greenhouse gases tend to absorb sunlight as it is reflected back towards space, thus maintaining a temperature of 15°C on Earth. Without these gases, the average temperature would be -18°C and Earth would be inhospitable.
- The temperature at ground level depends on the quantity of greenhouse gases (GHG) in the atmosphere. Not very abundant at the start, the atmospheric concentration of GHGs have increased as a result of human activity.
- Concentrations of CO₂, the main GHG, have increased by 30% since the pre-industrialization era.

Steps fight global warming

- The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), adopted in Rio in 1992 and in force since 1994 provides for the stabilization of greenhouse gas concentration in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system (Article 2 – UNFCCC).
- Signed in 1997, the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC provides for quantified emission limitation and reduction commitments by 2008-2012 from industrialized countries by an average of 5.2% compared with 1990: the US by 7%, European Union by 8%, Japan and Canada by 6%. Countries such as Australia and Iceland have committed to contain the increase of emissions.
- The successful negotiations of the Bonn Agreement, finalized through the Marrakech Agreement in November 2001, led to the ratifying of the Protocol by several countries in 2002: the European Union and its 15 member countries on May 31 and Japan on June 4. The Protocol will become in force once it is ratified by 55 countries parties to the UNFCCC and which represented at least 55% total GHG emissions in 1990.
- As at October 20, 2003, 111 countries had ratified the Kyoto Protocol. They represented 44.2% GHG emissions in 1990.

Legislation

- Act of Parliament No. 572/2004 Coll. About Emission Trading
- Act of Parliament No. 117/2007 Coll. amending Act of Parliament No. 572/2004 Z.z. About Emission Trading
- European Commission Regulation No 2216/2004 For a Standardized and Secured System of The Registries
- European Commission Regulation No 916/2007 amending Regulation (EC) No 2216/2004
- Directive 2003/87/EC establishing a scheme for GHG emission allowance trading
- Decision NO 280/2004/EC concerning a mechanism for monitoring Community greenhouse gas emissions
- Directive 2004/101/EC amending Directive 2003/87/EC

National Allocation Plans

- The EU greenhouse gas Emissions Trading System covers around 10,500 installations across the 27 Member States of the European Union
- It is mandatory for each Member State to have a national registry.

Slovak National Emission Registry

- In January 2005 the European Union Greenhouse Gas Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS) commenced operation as the largest multi-country, multi-sector Greenhouse Gas emission trading scheme world-wide.
- The scheme is based on Directive 2003/87/EC, which entered into force on 25 October 2003.
- Emission allowances, which belong to the certain person are archived in the account opened in the Registry. Registry is normalized electronic database, which keep strict evidence about issuance, allocation, holding, transfer and cancellation of allowances.
- Pursuant regulation No. 2216/2004/EC of normalized and secured systems of registries each EU member has to establish and administrate its own registry.

Slovak National Emission Registry

- Registry is controlled by registry administrator. Dexia banka Slovensko a.s. was designated as Slovak registry administrator by Slovak Ministry of Environment.
- Slovak Ministry of Environment is central institution of state administration in patens of emission trading.

Status of NAP 2008-2012 Revisions and NAP Table uploads (26 September 2008):

| | NAP Revision notified | NAP Table notified | NAP Revision approved by EC | NAP Table decision issued by EC | Registry enabled for issuance |
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Brussels, 20 JUN 2008

COMMISSION DECISION

of

on instructing the Central Administrator of the Community Independent Transaction Log to enter into the Community Independent Transaction Log the National Allocation Plan table of the Slovak Republic for the 2008-2012 period of the Community Emissions Trading Scheme

THE COMMISSION OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES,

Having regard to the Treaty establishing the European Community,

Having regard to Commission Regulation (EC) No 2216/2004 of 21 December for a standardised and secured system of registries pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and Decision No 280/2004/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council¹, and in particular Article 44 (1) thereof,

Whereas

(1) The Slovak Republic notified by letter dated 22 May 2008 its partial allocation decision for the 2008-2012 period taken under Article 11 of Directive 2003/87/EC and its partial national allocation plan table for the 2008-2012 period drawn up on the basis of Article 44 (1) of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2216/2004,

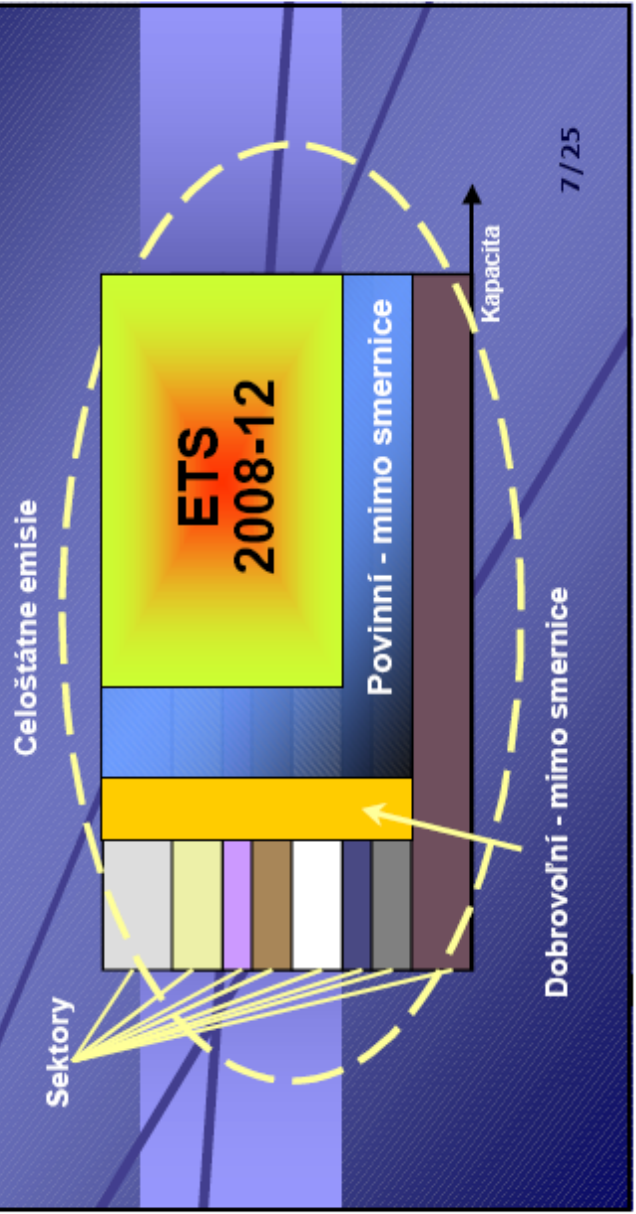
(2) The notified documents apply only to the part of the total quantity, to be potentially allocated on the basis of Commission Decisions of 29 November 2006² and of 7 December 2007³, which does not concern the allocation of additional emission allowances for combustion installations as referred to in Article 1(1) of Commission Decision of 29 November 2006 and Article 1 of Commission Decision of 7 December 2007. This notification does therefore not prevent the Slovak Republic from notifying further allocation decisions and

HAS DECIDED AS FOLLOWS:

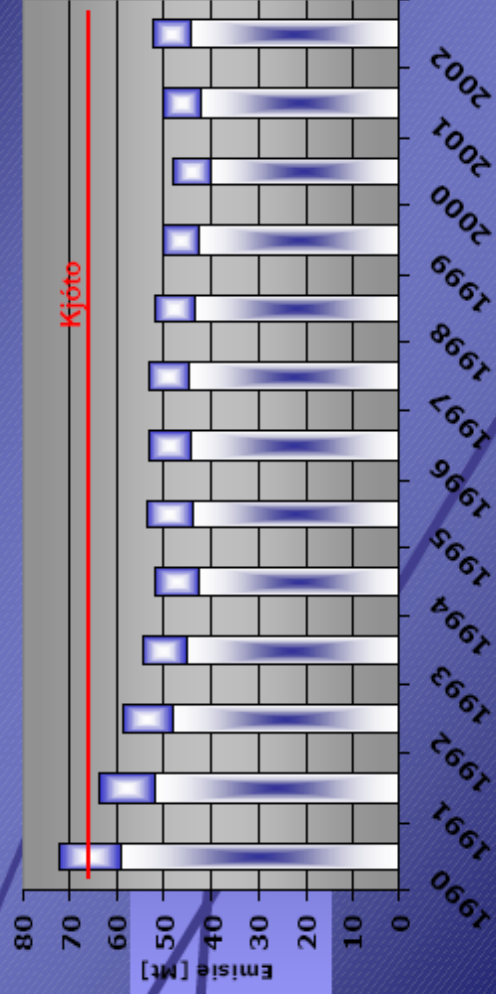
Article 1

The Commission instructs the Central Administrator of the Community Independent Transaction Log to enter the Slovak Republic's partial National Allocation Plan table for the 2008-2012 period as notified by letter dated 22 May 2008 into the Community Independent Transaction Log in accordance with the initialisation procedures set out in Annex XIV of Commission Regulation (EC) No 2216/2004.

Účast zdrojov v schémach



Emisie GHG - SR

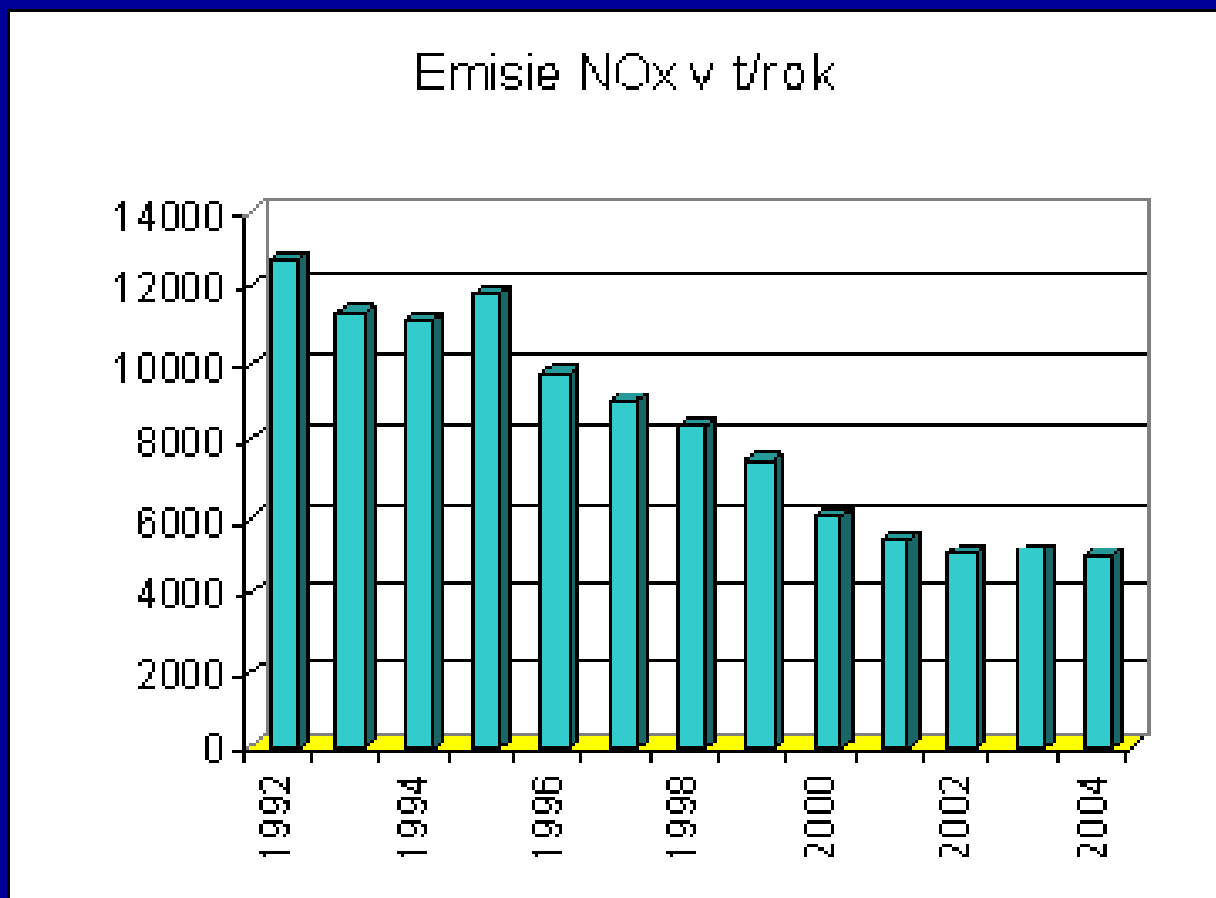


Slovak National Allocation Plan

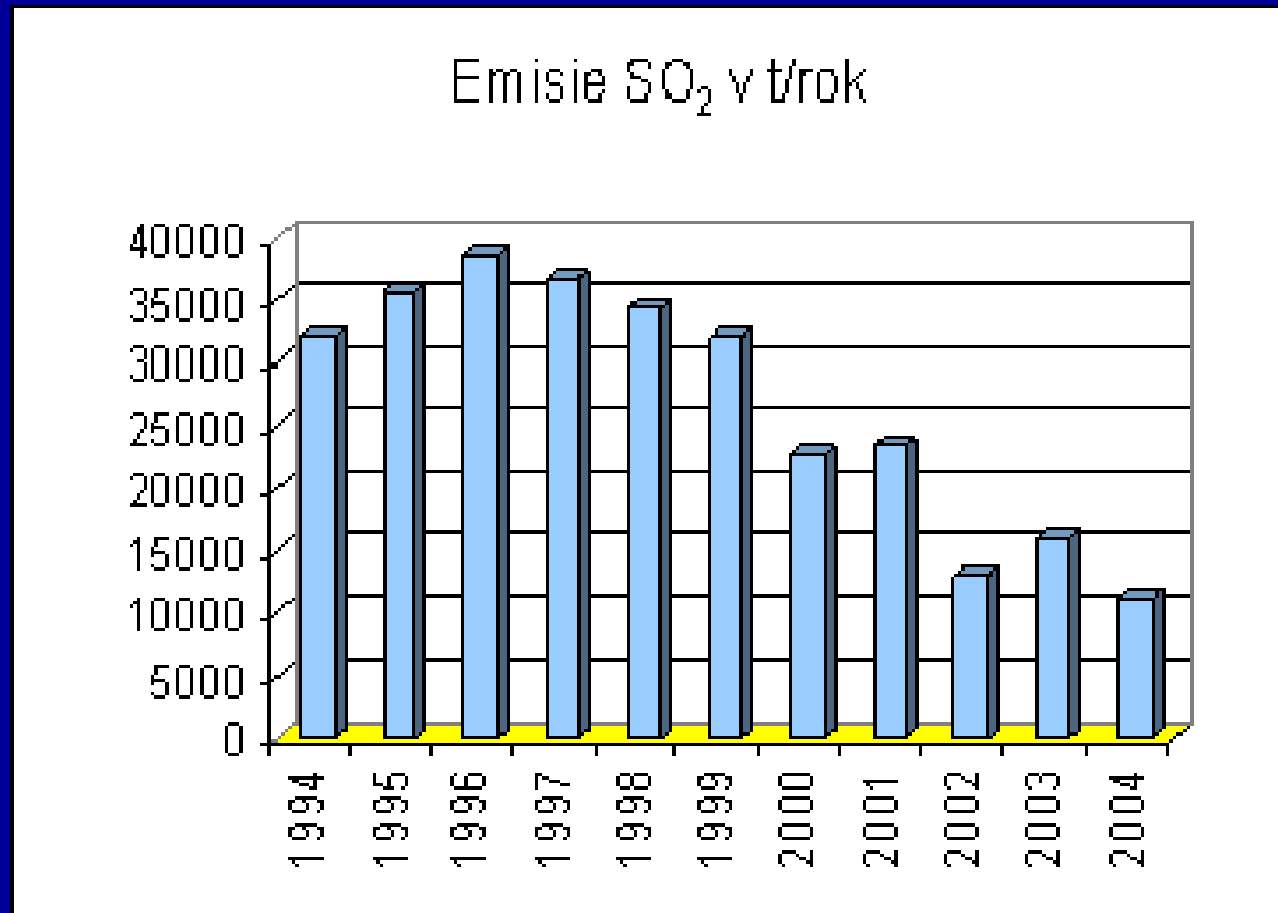
- 187 companies....Total 30 384. 657 kt
- App. 20 % over 50 kt
- App. 47% bellow 10 kt

- 9 of 187 are chemical and pharmaceutical companies
 - Only 3 of them over 50kt

Responsible Care Companies in ZCHFP SR



Responsible Care Companies in ZCHFP SR



- ZCHFP SR supports CEFIC proposals
 - Free allocation of CO2 allowances based on benchmarking
 - Free allocation for the industry`s Energy generation Installations
 - Focus ETS Extension on major chemical processes
 - Small emitters CO2 should be excluded
 - Mitigate ETS impact on EU electricity prices