

Carbon Disclosure Project 2009 Central and Eastern Europe

On behalf of 475 investors with assets of \$55 trillion



Report written by CDP Partner:



Carbon Disclosure Project
info@cdproject.net
+44 (0)20 7970 5660
www.cdproject.net

Carbon Disclosure Project 2009

This report and all of the public responses from corporations are available to download free of charge from www.cdproject.net.

CDP Members 2009

CARBON DISCLOSURE PROJECT	
MEMBER 2009	

ABRAPP - Associação Brasileira das Entidades Fechadas de Previdência Complementar Brazil

Aegon N.V. Netherlands

AIG Investments US

APG Investments
Netherlands

ASN Bank Netherlands

ATP Group Denmark

Aviva Investors UK

AXA Group France

Bank of America Corporation
US

BBVA Spain

BlackRock US

BP Investment Management Limited UK

Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec
Canada

California Public Employees' Retirement System US

California State Teachers Retirement System US

Calvert Group US

Catholic Super Australia

CCLA Investment Management Ltd UK

CIBC Canada

Daiwa Asset Management Co. Ltd Japan

Essex Investment Management, LLC US

Ethos Foundation Switzerland

Folksam Sweden

Fortis Investments Belgium

Generation Investment Management UK

Grupo Santander Brasil Brazil

ING Netherlands

KLP Insurance Norway

Legg Mason, Inc. US

Libra Fund, L.P. US

London Pensions Fund Authority UK

Mistra, Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research Sweden

Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG) Japan

Morgan Stanley Investment Management US

National Australia Bank Limited Australia

Neuberger Berman US

Newton Investment Management Limited UK

Northwest and Ethical Investments LP Canada

Pictet Asset Management SA
Switzerland

Rabobank Netherlands

Robeco Netherlands

Russell Investments UK

Schroders UK

Second Swedish National Pension Fund (AP2) Sweden

Sompo Japan Insurance Inc.
Japan

Standard Chartered PLC UK

Sun Life Financial Inc.
Canada

Swiss Reinsurance Company
Switzerland

The RBS Group UK

The Wellcome Trust UK

Zurich Cantonal Bank
Switzerland

CDP Signatories 2009

475 institutional investors with assets of over US\$55 trillion were signatories to the CDP 2009 information request dated 1st February 2009, including:

Aachener Grundvermögen Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH	Germany
Aberdeen Asset Managers	UK
Acuity Funds	Canada
Addenda Capital Inc.	Canada
Advanced Investment Partners	US
Advantage Asset Managers (Pty) Ltd	South Africa
Aegon N.V.	Netherlands
Aeneas Capital Advisors	US
AGF Management Limited	Canada
AIG Investments	US
Alberta Investment Management Corporation (AIMCo)	Canada
Alberta Teachers Retirement Fund	Canada
Alcyone Finance	France
Allianz Group	Germany
Altshuler Shacham LTD	Israel
AMP Capital Investors	Australia
AmpegaGerling Investment GmbH	Germany
APG Investments	Netherlands
ARIA (Australian Reward Investment Alliance)	Australia
Arkitekternes Pensjonskasse	Denmark
Artus Direct Invest AG	Germany
ASB Community Trust	New Zealand
ASN Bank	Netherlands
ATP Group	Denmark
Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited	Australia
Australian Ethical Investment Limited	Australia
AustralianSuper	Australia
Aviva Investors	UK
Aviva plc	UK
AXA Group	France
Baillie Gifford & Co.	UK
Bakers Investment Group	Australia
Banco	Sweden
Banco Bradesco S.A	Brazil
Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires S.A.	Argentina
Banco do Brazil	Brazil
Banco Santander, S.A.	Spain
Banesprev – Fundo Banespa de Seguridade Social	Brazil
Bank of America Corporation	US
Bank Sarasin & Co, Ltd	Switzerland
Bank Vontobel	Switzerland
BANKINTER S.A.	Spain
Barclays Group	UK
BayernInvest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH	Germany
BBC Pension Trust Ltd	UK
BBVA	Spain
Bedfordshire Pension Fund	UK
Beutel Goodman and Co. Ltd	Canada
BlackRock	US
Blue Marble Capital Management Limited	Canada
BMO Financial Group	Canada
BNP Paribas Investment Partners	France
Boston Common Asset Management, LLC	US
BP Investment Management Limited	UK
Brasilprev Seguros e Previdência S/A.	Brazil
British Columbia Investment Management Corporation (bcIMC)	Canada
BT Financial Group	Australia
BT Investment Management	Australia
Busan Bank	South Korea
CAAT Pension Plan	Canada
Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec	Canada
Caisse des Dépôts	France
Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Nordeste do Brasil (CAPEF)	Brazil
Caixa Econômica Federal	Brazil
Caixa Geral de Depósitos	Portugal
California Public Employees' Retirement System	US
California State Teachers Retirement System	US
California State Treasurer	US
Calvert Group	US
Canada Pension Plan Investment Board	Canada
Canadian Friends Service Committee (Quakers)	Canada
CAPESESP	Brazil
Capital Innovations, LLC	US
CARE Super Pty Ltd	Australia
Carlson Investment Management	Sweden
Carmignac Gestion	France
Catherine Donnelly Foundation	Canada
Catholic Super	Australia
Cbus Superannuation Fund	Australia
CCLA Investment Management Ltd	UK
Central Finance Board of the Methodist Church	UK
Ceres, Inc.	US
Cheyne Capital Management (UK) LLP	UK
CI Mutual Funds' Signature Advisors	Canada
CIBC	Canada
Clean Yield Group, Inc.	US
ClearBridge Advisors, Socially Aware Investment	US
Close Brothers Group plc	UK
Colonial First State Global Asset Management	Australia
Comite syndical national de retraite Bâtirente	Canada
Commerzbank AG	Germany
CommInsure	Australia
Companhia de Seguros Aliança do Brasil	Brazil
Compton Foundation, Inc.	US
Connecticut Retirement Plans and Trust Funds	US
Co-operative Financial Services (CFS)	UK
Corston-Smith Asset Management Sdn. Bhd.	Malaysia
Crédit Agricole Asset Management	France
Credit Suisse	Switzerland
Daegu Bank	South Korea
Daiwa Securities Group Inc.	Japan
DB Advisors Deutsche Asset Management	Germany
DEFO – Deutsche Fonds für Immobilienvermögen GmbH	Germany
DEGI Deutsche Gesellschaft für Immobilienfonds mbH	Germany
Deka FundMaster Investmentgesellschaft mbH	Germany
Deka Investment GmbH	Germany
DekaBank Deutsche Girozentrale	Germany
Deutsche Bank	Germany
Deutsche Postbank Privat Investment Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH	Germany
Development Bank of Japan	Japan
Development Bank of the Philippines (DBP)	Philippines
Dexia Asset Management	France
DnB NOR ASA	Norway
Domini Social Investments LLC	US
DPG Deutsche Performancemessungs-Gesellschaft für Wertpapierportfolio mbH	Germany
East Sussex Pension Fund	UK
Economus Instituto de Seguridade Social	Brazil
ELETRA – Fundação Celg de Seguros e Previdência	Brazil
Environment Agency Active Pension fund	UK
Epworth Investment Management	UK
Erste Group Bank AG	Austria
Essex Investment Management, LLC	US
Ethos Foundation	Switzerland
Eureko B.V.	Netherlands
Eurizon Capital SGR	Italy
Evangelical Lutheran Church in Canada Pension Plan for Clergy and Lay Workers	Canada
Evli Bank Plc	Finland
F&C Management Ltd	UK
Faelba	Brazil
FAELCE – Fundação Coelce de Seguridade Social	Brazil
Fédérés Gestion d'Actifs	France
First Affirmative Financial Network	US
First Swedish National Pension Fund (AP1)	Sweden
FirstRand Ltd.	South Africa
Fishman & Co.	Israel
Five Oceans Asset Management Pty Limited	Australia
Florida State Board of Administration (SBA)	US
Folksam	Sweden
Fondaction CSN	Canada
Fonds de Réserve pour les Retraites – FRR	France
Fortis Bank Nederland	Netherlands
Fortis Investments	Belgium
Forward Management, LLC	US
Fourth Swedish National Pension Fund, (AP4)	Sweden
Frankfurter Service Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH	Germany
FRANKFURT-TRUST Investment Gesellschaft mbH	Germany
Franklin Templeton Investment Services GmbH	Germany
Frater Asset Management	South Africa
Friends Provident	UK
Front Street Capital	Canada

Fukoku Capital Management Inc Japan	Infrastructure Development Finance Company Ltd. (IDFC) India	MEAG Munich Ergo Asset Management GmbH Germany
Fundação AMPLA de Seguridade Social – Brasileiros Brazil	ING Netherlands	MEAG Munich Ergo Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH Germany
Fundação Atlântico de Seguridade Social Brazil	Inhance Investment Management Inc Canada	Meeschaert Gestion Privée France
Fundação Banrisul de Seguridade Social Brazil	Insight Investment Management (Global) Ltd UK	Meiji Yasuda Life Insurance Company Japan
Fundação CEEE de Seguridade Social – ELETROCEEE Brazil	Instituto de Seguridade Social dos Correios e Telégrafos- Postalis Brazil	Merck Family Fund US
Fundação Codesc de Seguridade Social – FUSESC Brazil	Instituto Infraero de Seguridade Social – INFRAPREV Brazil	Mergence Africa Investments (Pty) Limited South Africa
Fundação de Assistência e Previdência Social do BNDES – FAPES Brazil	Insurance Australia Group Australia	Meritas Mutual Funds Canada
Fundação Forluminas de Seguridade Social – FORLUZ Brazil	Internationale Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH Germany	Metzler Investment GmbH Germany
Fundação Promon de Previdência Social Brazil	Investec Asset Management UK	Midas International Asset Management South Korea
Fundação São Francisco de Seguridade Social Brazil	Itaú Unibanco Banco Múltiplo S.A. Brazil	Miller/Howard Investments US
Fundação Vale do Rio Doce de Seguridade Social – VALIA Brazil	J.P. Morgan Asset Management US	Mirae Investment Asset Management South Korea
FUNDIÁGUA - Fundação de Previdência da Companhia de Saneamento e Ambiental do Distrito Federal Brazil	Janus Capital Group Inc. US	Mistra, Foundation for Strategic Environmental Research Sweden
Gartmore Investment Management Ltd UK	Jarislowsky Fraser Limited Canada	Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group (MUFG) Japan
Generation Investment Management UK	Jubitz Family Foundation US	Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Co.,Ltd. Japan
Genus Capital Management Canada	Jupiter Asset Management UK	Mizuho Financial Group, Inc. Japan
Gjensidige Forsikring Norway	K&H Befektetési Alapkezelő Zrt. / K&H Investment Fund Management Hungary	Mn Services Netherlands
GLG Partners LP UK	KB Kookmin Bank South Korea	Monega Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH Germany
Goldman Sachs & Co. US	KBC Asset Management NV Belgium	Morgan Stanley Investment Management US
Governance for Owners UK	KCPS and Company Israel	Motor Trades Association of Australia Superannuation Fund Pty Ltd Australia
Government Employees Pension Fund (“GEPF”), Republic of South Africa South Africa	KDB Asset Management Co., Ltd. South Korea	MP Pension – Pensionskassen for Magistre og Psykologer Denmark
Green Cay Asset Management Bahamas	Kennedy Associates Real Estate Counsel, LP US	Munich Re Group Germany
Green Century Funds US	KfW Bankengruppe Germany	Mutual Insurance Company Pension-Fennia Finland
Groupe Investissement Responsable Inc. Canada	Kibo Technology Fund South Korea	Natcan Investment Management Canada
GROUPE OFI AM France	KLP Insurance Norway	Nathan Cummings Foundation, The US
GrowthWorks Capital Ltd. Canada	Korea Investment Trust Management Co., Ltd. South Korea	National Australia Bank Limited Australia
Grupo Banco Popular Spain	KPA Pension Sweden	National Bank of Canada Canada
Grupo Santander Brasil Brazil	Kyobo Investment Trust Management Co., Ltd. South Korea	National Bank of Kuwait Kuwait
Gruppo Monte Paschi Italy	La Banque Postale Asset Management France	National Grid Electricity Group of the Electricity Supply Pension Scheme UK
Guardian Ethical Management Inc Canada	La Financiere Responsable France	National Grid UK Pension Scheme UK
Guardians of New Zealand Superannuation New Zealand	LBBW – Landesbank Baden-Württemberg Germany	National Pensions Reserve Fund of Ireland Ireland
Hang Seng Bank Hong Kong	LBBW Asset Management GmbH Germany	Natixis France
HANSAINVEST Hanseatische Investment GmbH Germany	LD Lønmodtagernes Dyrtdidsfond Denmark	Needmor Fund US
Harrington Investments US	Legal & General Group plc UK	Nest Sammelstiftung Switzerland
Hastings Funds Management Limited Australia	Legg Mason, Inc. US	Neuberger Berman US
Hazel Capital LLP UK	Lend Lease Investment Management Australia	New Alternatives Fund Inc. US
Health Super Fund Australia	Libra Fund, L.P. US	New Jersey Division of Investment US
Helaba Invest Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH Germany	Light Green Advisors, LLC US	New Mexico State Treasurer US
Henderson Global Investors UK	Living Planet Fund Management Company S.A. Switzerland	New York City Employees Retirement System US
Hermes Fund Managers UK	Local Authority Pension Fund Forum UK	New York City Teachers Retirement System US
HESTA Super Australia	Local Government Superannuation Scheme Australia	New York State Common Retirement Fund (NYSCRF) US
Hospitals of Ontario Pension Plan (HOOPP) Canada	Local Super SA-NT Australia	Newton Investment Management Limited UK
HSBC Holdings plc UK	Lombard Odier Darier Hentsch & Cie Switzerland	NFU Mutual Insurance Society UK
Hyundai Marine & Fire Insurance Co, Ltd South Korea	London Pensions Fund Authority UK	NH-CA Asset Management South Korea
IDBI Bank Limited India	Lothian Pension Fund UK	Nikko Asset Management Co., Ltd. Japan
Ilmarinen Mutual Pension Insurance Company Finland	Macif Gestion France	Nissay Asset Management Corporation Japan
Impax Group plc UK	Macquarie Group Limited Australia	Nordea Investment Management Sweden
Industrial Bank China	Magnolia Charitable Trust US	Norfolk Pension Fund UK
Industry Funds Management Australia	Maine State Treasurer US	Norges Bank Investment Management (NBIM) Norway
	Man Group plc UK	Norinchukin Zenkyouren Asset Management Co., Ltd Japan
	Maple-Brown Abbott Limited Australia	North Carolina State Treasurer US
	Marc J. Lane Investment Management, Inc. US	
	Maryland State Treasurer US	
	McLean Budden Canada	

Northern Ireland Local Government Officers' Superannuation Committee (NILGOSC) UK	SEB Asset Management AG Germany	The Local Government Pensions Insitution (LGPI) (keva) Finland
Northern Trust US	Second Swedish National Pension Fund (AP2) Sweden	The Presbyterian Church in Canada Canada
Northwest and Ethical Investments LP Canada	Seligson & Co Fund Management Plc Finland	The RBS Group UK
Oddo & Cie France	Sentinel Funds US	The Russell Family Foundation US
Old Mutual plc UK	SERPROS Fundo Multipatrocinado Brazil	The Shiga Bank, Ltd. Japan
OMERS Administration Corporation Canada	Service Employees International Union Benefit Funds US	The Standard Bank of South Africa Limited South Africa
Ontario Teachers Pension Plan Canada	Seventh Swedish National Pension Fund (AP7) Sweden	The Sustainability Group at the Loring, Wolcott & Coolidge Office US
Opplysningsvesenets fond (The Norwegian Church Endowment) Norway	Shinhan Bank South Korea	The Travelers Companies, Inc. US
Oregon State Treasurer US	Shinhan BNP Paribas Investment Trust Management Co., Ltd South Korea	The United Church of Canada – General Council Canada
Orion Asset Management LLC US	Shinkin Asset Management Co., Ltd Japan	The University of Edinburgh Endowment Fund UK
Pax World Funds US	Shinsei Bank Limited Japan	The Wellcome Trust UK
PBU – Pension Fund of Early Childhood Teachers Denmark	Siemens Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH Germany	Third Swedish National Pension Fund (AP3) Sweden
Pension Fund for Danish Lawyers and Economists Denmark	Signet Capital Management Ltd Switzerland	Threadneedle Asset Management UK
Pension Protection Fund UK	Skandia Nordic Division Sweden	Tokio Marine & Nichido Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. Japan
PETROS – The Fundação Petrobras de Seguridade Social Brazil	SMBC Friend Securities Co., LTD Japan	Toronto Atmospheric Fund Canada
PFA Pension Denmark	Smith Pierce, LLC US	Trillium Asset Management Corporation US
PGGM Netherlands	SNS Asset Management Netherlands	Triodos Bank Netherlands
Phillips, Hager & North Investment Management Ltd. Canada	Social(k) US	TrygVesta Denmark
PhiTrust Active Investors France	Société Générale France	UBS AG Switzerland
Pictet Asset Management SA Switzerland	Sompo Japan Insurance Inc. Japan	Unibanco Asset Management Brazil
Pioneer Alapkezelő Zrt. / Pioneer Fund Management Ltd. Hungary	Souls Funds Management Limited Australia	UniCredit Group Italy
Pioneer Investments Kapitalanlagegesellschaft mbH Germany	SPF Beheer bv Netherlands	Union Asset Management Holding AG Germany
PKA Denmark	Sprucegrove Investment Management Ltd Canada	Union Investment Institutional GmbH Germany
Portfolio 21 Investments US	Standard Chartered PLC UK	Union Investment Privatfonds GmbH Germany
Portfolio Partners Australia	Standard Life Investments UK	Union Investment Service Bank AG Germany
Porto Seguro S.A. Brazil	State Street Corporation US	Union PanAgora Asset Management GmbH Germany
PPM Premiepensionsmyndigheten Sweden	Statewide Superannuation Trust Australia	UniSuper Australia
PRECE Previdência Complementar Brazil	Storebrand ASA Norway	Unitarian Universalist Association US
PREVI Caixa de Previdência dos Funcionários do Banco do Brasil Brazil	Strathclyde Pension Fund UK	United Methodist Church General Board of Pension and Health Benefits US
Principle Capital Partners Limited UK	Stratus Group Brazil	United Nations Foundation US
PSP Investments Canada	Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation Japan	Universal Investment Gesellschaft mbH Germany
QBE Insurance Group Limited Australia	Sumitomo Mitsui Card Company, Limited Japan	Universities Superannuation Scheme (USS) UK
Railpen Investments UK	Sumitomo Mitsui Finance & Leasing Co., Ltd Japan	Vancity Group of Companies Canada
Rathbones/Rathbone Greenbank Investments UK	Sumitomo Mitsui Financial Group Japan	VERITAS SG INVESTMENT TRUST GmbH Germany
Real Grandeza Fundação de Previdência e Assistência Social Brazil	Sumitomo Trust & Banking Japan	Vermont State Treasurer US
Rei Super Australia	Sun Life Financial Inc. Canada	VicSuper Pty Ltd Australia
Rhode Island General Treasurer US	Superfund Asset Management GmbH Germany	Victorian Funds Management Corporation Australia
RLAM UK	Svenska Kyrkan, Church of Sweden Sweden	Visão Prev Sociedade de Previdencia Complementar Brazil
Robeco Netherlands	Swedbank Sweden	Waikato Community Trust Inc New Zealand
Rose Foundation for Communities and the Environment US	Swiss Reinsurance Company Switzerland	Walden Asset Management, a division of Boston Trust and Investment Management Company US
Royal Bank of Canada Canada	Swisscanto Holding AG Switzerland	Warburg-Henderson Kapitalanlagegesellschaft für Immobilien mbH Germany
RREEF Investment GmbH Germany	Syntrus Achmea Asset Management Netherlands	West Yorkshire Pension Fund UK
Russell Investments UK	TD Asset Management Inc. and TDAM USA Inc. Canada	WestLB Mellon Asset Management (WMAM) Germany
SAM Group Switzerland	Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association – College Retirement Equities Fund (TIAA-CREF) US	Westpac Investment Management Australia
Sanlam Investment Management South Africa	Tempis Capital Management South Korea	Winslow Management Company US
Santa Fé Portfolios Ltda Brazil	Terra Forvaltning AS Norway	WOORI BANK South Korea
Sauren Finanzdienstleistungen Germany	TfL Pension Fund UK	YES BANK Limited India
Savings & Loans Credit Union (S.A.) Limited. Australia	The Bullitt Foundation US	York University Pension Fund Canada
Schroders UK	The Central Church Fund of Finland Finland	Youville Provident Fund Inc. Canada
Scotiabank Canada	The Collins Foundation US	Zurich Cantonal Bank Switzerland
Scottish Widows Investment Partnership UK	The Co-operators Group Ltd Canada	
SEB Sweden	The Daly Foundation Canada	
	The Dreyfus Corporation US	
	The Japan Research Institute, Limited Japan	
	The Joseph Rowntree Charitable Trust UK	

Introductory Commentary by the Carbon Disclosure Project

I am delighted that in 2009 for the first time we are publishing this report for Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), now that the Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) has launched in the region to enable the largest 100 Central & Eastern European companies to report climate change information.

Climate change is one of the biggest challenges ever faced by humanity. CDP facilitates a process for companies to report their carbon emissions and climate strategies to their shareholders and to other stakeholders. Since its foundation in 2000 it has grown rapidly and some 2,500 companies around the world now respond to the CDP information request. Yet the world still has a long way to go before climate change information is fully incorporated into investment and business decisions, and there is no time to waste.

In the light of the forthcoming UN negotiations in Copenhagen, as well as recent developments in international and European climate policy, the promotion of carbon reporting in Central and Eastern Europe is very important for helping companies prepare for the transition to the low carbon economy and improve their carbon management strategies. CDP is delighted to be working in partnership with Iparfejlesztési Közalapítvány (IFKA).

While climate change strategies and carbon reporting are still in their infancy within the majority of companies within the EU accession countries, the warnings issued by climate scientists are becoming more and more alarming and it is essential to act quickly. An increasing number of governments and companies are beginning to introduce climate change policies and strategies, and CDP wishes to contribute to this development through its tested carbon reporting systems. CDP's voluntary disclosure processes help companies to identify risks and opportunities related to climate change. The resulting corporate carbon database – the largest of its kind worldwide – enables investors and regulators worldwide to identify leading companies and make informed decisions based on the available climate change data.

The risks and challenges related to climate change, particularly if we fail to act, are enormous – in Central and Eastern Europe as much as anywhere else in the world. But for the companies who get it right, the associated economic opportunities from taking action and providing the solutions to climate change are equally significant. I hope that this first year of CDP in Central and Eastern Europe encourages both companies and investors across the region to engage with climate change issues more fully, and look forward to seeing the resulting discussion develop over the coming years.



Paul Dickinson

Chief Executive Director, Carbon Disclosure Project

Executive Summary by IFKA

Introduction

Though almost all of the Central & Eastern European countries have become, or are planning to be, members of the European Union (EU), and thus have had to adapt their environmental legislation to that of the EU, a considerable amount of improvement still needs to take place in terms of corporate environmental awareness.

In general, the companies of the post-communist countries are far behind in terms of sustainability awareness and in disclosing information on environmental performance. According to the world's largest online directory that lists all the companies issuing Environment, Sustainability and/or Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) reports from around the world, there are 68 such reports in Hungary, 36 in Croatia, 30 in Poland and 12 in Estonia, while in contrast in Austria there are 255 reports, and in the United Kingdom the number is as high as 2.¹

It is important for the companies of the region to understand that the newly popular Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) – including climate change and other environmental issues – ought not to be understood only as part of communications, but as a strategic management tool. CSR programmes have positive effects on the stakeholders of corporations. In addition to building a constructive relationship with local groups and non-profit organisations, and increasing the loyalty of employees, CSR activities strengthen the trust of investors for continued and additional investments.

Institutional investors not only analyse corporate financial reports but also pay increasing attention to the environmental, sustainability and CSR disclosures issued by companies. Shareholders are usually interested

in the environmental performance of companies they invest in, because there is generally a positive correlation between the environmental performance of a firm and the price of its stocks. This concern goes beyond the sustainability awareness, since past experience has shown that those companies which are efficient in managing environmental issues are more likely to be similarly efficient in the other areas. Such efficiencies then lead to sustainable increases in market value and market capitalisation.

Institutional investors use different indexes and reporting services to see how companies are performing. Climate change has evolved as a key issue on the corporate sustainability agenda, for companies and investors alike, and some investors even use climate change risk management strategy as a proxy for evaluating a company's general risk management practices.² This demonstrates how investor awareness of the link between climate performance and economic viability of companies is growing. The Carbon Disclosure Project (CDP) has established itself as the leading provider of corporate carbon data worldwide. With the expansion of CDP into Central and Eastern Europe, companies are offered an opportunity to showcase their good climate change and CSR practices via a tested reporting mechanism that reaches investors and other stakeholders worldwide. Iparfejlesztési Közalapítvány is delighted to be the regional partner to CDP, facilitating the project and pioneering carbon reporting in Central and Eastern Europe.

IFKA – a profile of the CDP CEE Partner's

Iparfejlesztési Közalapítvány (hereinafter: IFKA, Public Foundation for the Progress of the Industry) was founded by the predecessor of

the Hungarian Ministry for National Development and Economy and has been at the forefront of promoting quality, logistics and environmental management in Hungary since 1990. Between 1996 and 2007, IFKA organised the IASA-Shiba Award, as well as the National Quality Award as the national partner organisation of EFQM (European Foundation for Quality Management). The foundation has been advocating the extended use of the principles of logistics and it participates in the formation of the National Logistic Strategy for Hungary. In 2008 IFKA was responsible for the coordination of lobbying activities that were successful in convincing the European Commission to move the headquarters of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) to Budapest (www.ifka.hu).

CDP CEE 2009 highlights

In February the largest 100 companies in the Central & Eastern European countries by market capitalisation (CEE 100) were asked to respond to the CDP 2009 questionnaire by the end of June. Companies from eleven countries in the region were requested by CDP's 475 signatory investors to disclose information on their climate change management and emissions reporting.

A workshop was organised in Budapest in April to assist the companies in their efforts to respond to the questionnaire.

Despite the expected obstacles and difficulties of engaging the CEE 100 companies in climate change reporting, IFKA was able to obtain eight responses from five different CEE countries to the CDP 2009 questionnaire. This is a promising start for CDP CEE.

¹ <http://www.corporateregister.com> [15-01-2009]

² CDP, Investor Research Project, Report March 2009.

Contents

	CDP Investor Members	2
	CDP Signatory Investors	3
	Introductory Commentary CDP	6
	Executive Summary by IFKA	7
1	Overview of CDP	9
2	CDP in Central and Eastern Europe	12
3	Conclusions and Outlook for CDP CEE 2010	17
4	Appendix 1	18
	Summary table of company response status	
	Information Request	

1

Overview of CDP

The turmoil in the financial markets and the global economy over the last year has highlighted the importance of effective disclosure and high-quality risk management. The financial crisis of 2008 suggests we need to better understand systemic risks that can cause significant de-stabilizing impacts in the global economy. Climate change has the potential to cause disruption in the form of unforeseen, high-impact events (such as extreme weather) as well as a longer term re-assignment of value across countries, industries and corporations.

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) predicts that 'future climate impacts show that the consequences could vary from disruptive to catastrophic'³. So it is vital that policy makers, companies and investors have a full understanding of the associated risks and opportunities. According to **HSBC** research⁴, governments around the world have allocated US\$430 billion in fiscal stimulus to key climate change themes. Those providing the low carbon solutions are very well positioned to benefit, while those who ignore the risks gamble on being left behind.

By convening the collective power of the investment community, represented in 2009 by more than 475 investors, with US\$55 trillion in assets under management, CDP motivates more than 1800 companies globally to report their climate change strategies and greenhouse gas emissions. This global system provides the market, investors, policy makers and procurement directors with a clear understanding of how companies are positioned as we move towards a low carbon economy and ensures corporations provide full transparency on climate change.

This year has seen considerable growth in responses from emerging economies such as China, South Africa and Korea, and CDP expanded in Russia in 2009 where major companies such as **Gazprom** and **Novatek** reported. CDP's reach continues to grow with the launch of the first CDP Europe report, covering the largest 300 European listed companies, as well as expansion into countries within Central and Eastern Europe. We have also opened new offices in Germany and Brazil, both key economies in the fight against climate change.

While the quantity and quality of data available has increased significantly, so has the use of the data, which is acting as a catalyst for changing business behavior. CDP data is increasingly being integrated into mainstream financial analysis, is available through Bloomberg Professional Services, and used to provide sector based analysis to CDP signatory members. A recent report produced by Mercer supports this view.

Some CDP signatories, such as **CalSTRS** are going a step further, using shareholder resolutions to encourage companies to report through CDP and implement climate change management strategies. We are also working with the Principles of Responsible Investment (PRI) to drive awareness and improve climate change reporting. CDP has recently entered a new partnership with financial information services company **Markit** to build a suite of indices based on the Carbon Disclosure Leadership Index, which will be licensed to exchange-traded fund (ETF) and structured product providers.

CDP now works with more than 55 organizations including **Dell**, **Unilever**, **Wal-Mart Stores** and departments of the British Government to measure and assess climate change risk and opportunity through the supply chain. More than 800 companies report their climate change strategies through the CDP system to their customers and as a result we have seen a significant increase in the use of CDP data in procurement operations. Now procurement professionals can understand how their supply chains may be impacted and as a result begin to future-proof their procurement systems against climate change.

The process of measuring emissions is central to emissions management and reduction. As regulatory frameworks develop to mandate emission reductions, CDP's role will expand. We will continue to work with corporations, policy makers and information users to produce practical and robust results that complement the development of mandatory reporting rules.

In order to continue to provide the global hub for carbon reporting, CDP is currently undergoing a significant systems upgrade, designed to improve data comparability, facilitate benchmarking services and ultimately deliver data that is appropriate for investment analysis and regulatory submissions. In countries like the US and UK, where mandatory carbon reporting is on the horizon, CDP's systems will help companies prepare for such requirements and will eventually integrate with existing national registries to enable corporations to disclose more detailed and standardized data. Climate change is a global problem, which requires a global solution and by bridging the gaps between national governments and international businesses across the globe, CDP will help to connect the national and international climate change ecosystem.

3 http://unfccc.int/essential_background/feeling_the_heat/items/2905.php

4 HSBC Global Research: A Climate for Recovery The colour of stimulus goes green.

Table 01: Key Trends Snapshot⁵

This table outlines some of the key findings from CDP 2009 by geography and industry data-set.⁶

Sample: geography/ number of companies	% of sample answering CDP 2009	% of sample answering CDP6 (2008) ⁷	% of responders with Board level responsibility for climate change	% of responders seeing regulatory risks	% of responders seeing regulatory opportunities	% of responders seeing physical risk	% of responders seeing physical opportunities	% of responders disclosing Scope 1 emissions	% of responders disclosing Scope 2 emissions	% of responders externally verifying emissions disclosures	% of responders engaged/considering participation in emissions trading	% of responders with an emissions reduction/energy reduction plan	% of responders engaging with policy makers on climate change
Asia-ex JICK 100 ⁸	31	[35]	76	55	76	66	55	66	69	31	17	59	62
Australia 200	52	48	80	79	81	82	56	81	83	46	50	67	73
Brazil 80	76	[83]	49	61	73	73	53	61	55	22	25	61	49
Canada 200	49	55	70	57	68	56	46	81	76	27	34	49	61
Central & Eastern Europe 100	8	-	75	50	50	75	25	75	25	75	50	100	50
China 100	10	5	56	67	78	67	44	22	22	22	11	67	44
Europe 300	82	-	85	80	90	75	63	91	85	77	58	89	79
France 120	58	63	77	69	84	66	61	79	77	63	47	81	66
Germany 200	51	55	65	58	70	44	47	63	57	45	33	63	55
Global 500	81	77	80	78	84	78	63	85	80	63	54	80	74
Global Electric Utility 250	49	52	71	79	84	75	62	81	50	61	57	60	77
Global Transport 100	67	58	84	81	84	79	50	79	68	50	43	72	74
India 200	18	19	52	14	66	62	48	48	48	17	17	55	38
Ireland 45	33	-	71	71	71	64	43	71	50	50	43	57	43
Italy 60	35	[46]	52	67	86	67	48	81	62	71	33	67	57
Japan 500	37	[72]	85	87	83	80	64	77	72	33	90	49	49
Korea 100	50	[32]	61	67	76	69	57	55	55	33	35	63	55
Latin America 50	50	[52]	58	79	79	58	47	79	68	37	26	47	58
Netherlands 50	62	52	97	74	90	65	61	90	90	58	42	81	71
New Zealand 50	52	50	65	69	77	69	65	58	54	35	27	58	54
Nordic 200	65	[58]	77	76	81	63	54	83	77	46	33	78	59
Portugal 20	38	-	75	88	75	88	63	100	88	88	25	63	75
Russia 50	13	-	33	0	33	33	33	33	33	0	33	33	33
South Africa 100	68	58	86	73	86	89	68	83	86	38	33	68	65
Spain 85	41	[71]	80	66	77	63	54	91	83	86	34	80	74
Switzerland 100	56	57	74	44	72	48	48	72	67	35	19	65	43
UK FTSE 100	95	90	83	89	91	83	66	98	95	73	77	88	79
UK FTSE 250	57	58	79	78	76	72	53	81	80	36	43	61	49
US S&P 500	66	64	68	70	77	70	52	77	74	41	31	65	61

⁵ The numbers in this table are based on the total respondents at 10th July 2009. They may therefore vary from numbers in the rest of the report which are based on the number of companies who responded on time (e.g. 30th June for Global 500).

⁶ In some cases, the number of responses analyzed is slightly less than the number answering CDP 2009 due to takeovers, mergers and acquisitions.

⁷ Percentages in square brackets reflect a different sized sample in 2008, e.g.: in 2008 we wrote to 75 companies in Brazil, not 80; and in Japan we wrote to 150 companies in 2008, not 500.

⁸ Asia excluding Japan, India, China and Korea.

Highlights in carbon regulation and outlook for Copenhagen

2009 has witnessed significant progress in the global approach to climate change. The Obama administration has introduced a new era in climate change policy in the US and, as a result, a global deal in Copenhagen this December appears more tangible. China, so integral to the success of Copenhagen, is set to meet ambitious renewable energy and energy efficiency targets and hosts some of the world's largest renewable energy companies. Brazil entered the new year with a new National Plan on Climate Change and national governments in industrialized countries including Japan and Australia are introducing new legislation to reduce emissions.

Whilst the July G8 meeting agreed to prevent global temperatures rising beyond 2° Celsius (3°-4° Fahrenheit) against pre-industrial levels, and agreed on aims to cut greenhouse gas emissions by between 50 and 80% by mid-century they disappointed many by ducking the issue of medium term targets. Although the multilateral architecture still needs work, there is much to report on at a regional level.

In Europe, the Energy and Climate Change package was approved in December 2008 which sets out the policy framework and accompanying measures to reduce emissions through the continuation (and expansion) of the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS); targets for non-ETS sectors and new targets for the promotion of renewable energy.

In the US, the Obama administration moved early to set out its ambitions around climate change mitigation: "We will harness the sun and the winds and the soil to fuel our cars and run our factories."⁹

The Waxman-Markey bill was finally put before the House of Representatives in June and passed by a narrow margin. The proposed legislation would commit the US to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 17% below 2005 levels by 2020 through a cap-and-trade

system beginning in 2012. The bill will pass through various Senate Committees where amendments will be debated, before being put to a vote; most likely in October.

In Australia, further work has progressed on the detail of the Carbon Pollution Reduction Scheme (CPRS) despite political challenges over possible competitive impacts in the face of the economic downturn. The Scheme, which would cover around 75% of total Australian emissions, is due to face a key vote later this year.

Given the multinational nature of many companies, the evolution of these policies is likely to have significant implications on strategic direction and operations and many of the world's largest companies want to seize early mover advantage.

Of course, the role of government is crucial in providing the regulatory frameworks. But investors and businesses will also play an essential role by driving capital flows towards the technologies which will allow economies to flourish and innovation to thrive as we transition to a low carbon economy.

Already these same investors and businesses are being directly affected by climate change. Many companies report to CDP the material impacts of climate change on their operations, through increased flooding, water shortage, spread of disease and changing local weather patterns. Within the public sector, cities reporting through CDP also explain how they are planning to adapt to changes in weather patterns such as extreme heat and extreme precipitation.

Investors, policy makers, procurement directors and other stakeholders need to build up the necessary comparable datasets in order to monitor and analyze changes; both in terms of the response to mitigation measures (such as carbon regulation) and adaptation policies and programmes. Integral to the success of the deal in Copenhagen will be the availability of this accurate reported data: if businesses don't measure current emissions now, it will be impossible for them to manage and reduce them in the future. This is where CDP's role is crucial.

Progress on reporting standards

While CDP has set the tone on matters of disclosure over the years and, for the first time this year, is now widening its approach to encompass performance, there are other valuable and complementary initiatives underway to address the clear requirement for the creation of a global carbon measurement and reporting system.

While the financial accounting system has taken several hundred years to develop, carbon accounting is in its infancy. In order to achieve a coherent global system CDP is leading the work of the Climate Disclosure Standards Board (CDSB), working with **Deloitte, Ernst & Young, KPMG** and **PricewaterhouseCoopers** to develop robust accounting standards to enable carbon reporting through annual financial reports. CDP and CDSB will also work with the World Economic Forum to advise the G20 group of nations on climate change accounting in 2010.

The CDP process demonstrates that corporations can lead the way in taking action that can be Measured, Reported & Verified (MRV). It also shows how international companies can reduce their emissions across the entirety of their operations on a global basis, even when subject to a range of different regulatory requirements. As more and more countries introduce climate change regulation, the CDP system supports companies by bridging the gap between international business and national reporting requirements and helps reduce the reporting burden on companies.

The CDP Global launch marks the opening event of NY Climate Week, when business leaders, heads of state and the world's major investors congregate in New York to prepare for negotiations at COP15. An agreement there will be a vital step towards success, but it is just as important to look beyond Copenhagen and to look beyond the global systems required to combat dangerous climate change. CDP remains focused on and dedicated to this work and thanks all of the organizations that work with us to help realize this goal.

9 (Obama inauguration speech, January 21st, 2009)

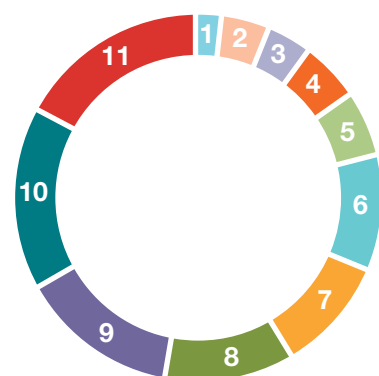
2

CDP in Central and Eastern Europe

An Introduction

Climate change is a global issue that calls for collaboration and dedicated action if the dangerous consequences predicted by the climate science are to be avoided. Since 2000, CDP has been working with investors and corporations around the world to encourage voluntary carbon disclosure via its CDP information request. This year for the first time, the CDP information request was sent to companies in Central and Eastern Europe (CEE). In cooperation with Iparfejlesztési Közalapítvány the largest 100 companies in the region were requested to complete the CDP information request. The CDP 2009 information request had been signed by 475 institutional investors, showcasing the strong interest of the investment community in corporate climate change data.

Fig. 1: Geographical Split of CDP CEE Sample 2009.



- 1. Slovakia (2%)
- 2. Latvia (4%)
- 3. Serbia (4%)
- 4. Estonia (5%)
- 5. Romania (6%)
- 6. Czech Republic (10%)
- 7. Lithuania (10%)
- 8. Hungary (11%)
- 9. Slovenia (14%)
- 10. Croatia (16%)
- 11. Poland (17%)

The CDP CEE 100 sample of companies comprised the largest 100 companies by market capitalisation in Central and Eastern Europe. The sample includes companies from eleven countries, namely Croatia, Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia and Slovenia. Figure 1 illustrates the geographical split of the 100 companies included in the sample: The largest number of companies come from Poland (18%), closely followed by Croatia (16%) and Slovenia (14%). A breakdown of the CEE 100 sample by sector shows that more than half the companies are from three sectors: Financials (26 companies), Energy (18), and Industrials (13). In total, ten sector groups are represented in the CEE 100 sample (see Figure 2). A complete list of the companies included in the sample can be found in Table 5 of Appendix 1 of this report.

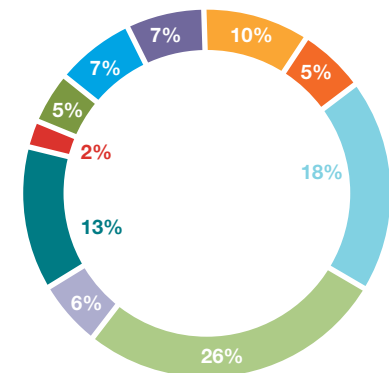
The CDP Process

At the beginning of February 2009, CDP sent its information request on behalf of Signatory Investors to the Chair of the Board of the companies in the CEE sample. The companies were asked to respond to the questionnaire, which asked for information on climate change management and emissions reporting (see Appendix p. 21). The CDP questionnaire is globally considered the "gold standard" of carbon reporting, and covers four main areas:

- (I) Risks and Opportunities
- (II) Greenhouse Gas Emissions Accounting
- (III) Performance
- (IV) Governance

In follow-up engagement, IFKA communicated with all CEE 100 companies explaining the CDP initiative and encouraging them to join more than 1,800 companies already reporting their emissions and climate strategies via the CDP process. In April 2009, a carbon reporting workshop was hosted by IFKA in Budapest to explain how companies can generate the necessary data and respond to the CDP Questionnaire.

Fig. 2: CEE 100 companies by Sector



- Consumer Discretionary (10%)
- Consumer Staples (5%)
- Energy (18%)
- Financials (26%)
- Health Care (6%)
- Industrials (13%)
- Information Technology (2%)
- Materials (5%)
- Telecommunications (7%)
- Utilities (7%)

All corporate responses had to be submitted to CDP by the end of June 2009. Companies responding to CDP can choose to make their response publicly available, or to keep it non-public in which case their response is only available to CDP's 475 signatory investors. All public responses are made available on the CDP website at no cost to the user (www.cdproject.net).

Since its inception, CDP has been pioneering carbon reporting among companies who may otherwise not have had any exposure to this issue. In 2009 this was the case in CEE, as most of the CEE 100 companies currently have very limited experience on the topic of climate change and carbon strategy.

The Background to the first CDP CEE Iteration

Out of the 100 companies in the CDP CEE sample, all companies except three were completely new to the CDP process and had little or no experience in carbon reporting.¹⁰

CDP recognises that the first year of operating in a new country or region is the most challenging, and that once companies have received the CDP information request on more than one occasion there is an improved chance of them responding. In addition, the CEE sample covers eleven countries; therefore the complexities of communication in many different languages proved significant. IFKA provided a Hungarian translation of the CDP questionnaire but in future years consideration will be given to making additional versions available. One characteristic that all eleven CEE countries have in common is the absence of climate change regulation that affects companies' emissions or reporting activities. Hence companies in the CEE have considerably lower levels of climate change awareness than those in Western Europe, where carbon has been an issue for some time, now due to the inclusion of the CEE countries in Annex B of the Kyoto Protocol and Annex 1 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, this awareness level have started to raise.

The Key Findings

Despite the challenges surrounding the launch of CDP in the region, the CDP CEE sample has made a good start and the results are encouraging. In total eight companies submitted a response to CDP 2009 (see Table 1). The companies who responded in this first year of the CDP CEE expansion demonstrate leadership within their region and signal to investors and other stakeholders internationally that they are willing and able to engage on climate change issues.

Four of the companies that participated in CDP this year referred to a CDP response prepared by their parent company. All of the referenced parent companies are headquartered outside CEE and have been reporting to CDP for many years. They are therefore experienced responders.

In turn, the submissions by the four new, direct responders demonstrated real initiative. Although the quality of the information provided was variable, this is often the case for first-time responders. These submissions by CEE's "first movers" demonstrate the responding companies' commitment to transparency and carbon disclosure.

Looking at the responding companies on a by-country basis, it is noticeable that Hungarian companies dominate this list: Out of the eight responding companies, three are headquartered in Hungary. This indicates a bias towards Hungary, and confirms the language barrier that the Hungarian CDP CEE Partner IFKA faced during the cross-regional engagement with companies.

"In respect of carbon related risk, we expect the shortage of allowance in the second trading period."

"The company continuously investigates opportunities for CO₂ reduction projects, including evaluation of new business opportunities offered by carbon constraints."

"By moving towards renewable energy, another opportunity can be captured at the same time, i.e. positioning our company as responsible corporate citizen contributing to sustainable development of the society as a whole."

MOL Nyrt.

Table 1: Responding Companies by Country, Sector and Permission Status

Company	Country	Sector	Permission Status
BRD (see Groupe Société Générale S.A.)	Romania	Financials	Public
HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije d.d. (see Deutsche Telekom)	Croatia	Telecommunications	Public
Komerční banka, a.s. (see Groupe Société Générale S.A.)	Czech Republic	Financials	Public
Magyar Telekom Nyrt.	Hungary	Telecommunications	Not public
MOL Nyrt.	Hungary	Energy	Not public
Petrom S.A. (see OMV)	Romania	Energy	Public
Poslovni sistem Mercator d.d.	Slovenia	Retail & Consumer	Not public
Richter Gedeon Nyrt.	Hungary	Health Care	Not public

¹⁰ Thanks to their inclusion in CDP's international samples Global 500 and Electric Utilities 250, the following three CEE companies had previously been asked to respond to the CDP information request: BRD - Groupe Société Générale S.A. (2007), CEZ (2006, 2007, and 2008), and PKO Bank Polski (2008).

“Our activities regarding green supply chain, optimisation of energy use, waste reduction etc. founded on regulatory requirements on climate change present opportunities in sense of cost reduction and customer satisfaction.”

**Poslovni sistem
Mercator d.d.**

“At the time being it does not seem to be very likely that the ICT industry will be included in emissions trading in the post-Kyoto phase after 2012. In spite of this Magyar Telekom is well prepared to join the trading if ICT will be included (measuring CO₂ emission etc.).”

Magyar Telekom Nyrt.

In addition to the eight full responses, two companies provided other information in the form of corporate reports that included environmental data: Zentiva (Czech Republic), and Dalekovod (Croatia).

These results for CDP's first iteration in CEE are encouraging. They show that corporate awareness of climate issues is beginning to grow in the region, despite the persistent absence of climate regulation and the economic challenges companies have been facing during the economic downturn that has been taking place since autumn 2008.

In addition to the completed questionnaires and submitted information in response to CDP 2009, IFKA was able to trace CSR

and Environmental reports on some of the CEE 100 companies' websites. For this review the English websites of the companies were searched for relevant information. Table 2 summarises the findings. More than half of the companies in Croatia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, and Slovenia publish easily-accessible environmental information on their websites and/or publish reports. This shows a level of awareness that stakeholders and shareholders are interested in this information. In Poland, however, only four out of 18 companies make the relevant information readily available. For the other countries it is difficult to see trends as the number of companies included from each country is too small.

**Table 2: Websites and environmental reporting:
the CDP CEE 100 companies' English websites**

	Numbers of companies in CEE 100	Dedicated reporting on environmental responsibility – easy to find on website.	Environmental responsibility is included as a chapter in the annual report or the sustainability report, or it is categorised as CSR.	No information on corporate responsibility on the corporate website	No English version of the corporate website is available	Includes link to the parent company's website where environmental information is available but scanty.	Total
Croatia	17	7	3	2	3	2	17
Czech Republic	8	1	4	3	0	0	8
Estonia	5	1	0	4	0	0	5
Hungary	11	1	6	4	0	0	11
Latvia	4	0	0	3	1	0	4
Lithuania	10	1	4	4	1	0	10
Poland	18	1	3	12	1	1	18
Romania	6	1	1	2	1	1	6
Serbia	4	0	1	2	0	1	4
Slovakia	2	0	1	1	0	0	2
Slovenia	14	1	9	3	1	0	14

The following trends can be observed from the website review:

- In cases where a company is owned by an international parent company, the parent company defines the image and structure of the subsidiary company's website. If the parent company prepares environmental reports the subsidiary company is obliged to follow this example. The surprising exception is the Banking sector, where – despite the parent company's reports (in some cases including participation in CDP) – subsidiaries are unlikely to publish environmental data.
- The absence of environmental reporting is most concerning for the two most carbon intensive sectors. CEE Companies in the Energy and Industrials sectors – according to their websites – do not consider climate change a significant business risk even though government regulation on climate change is likely to affect their activities.
- Companies which consider CSR as an important issue often conduct practical initiatives in the field of environmental protection.

CEE 100 Disclosure Trends

The results of CDP 2009 and the website review show that there is a great need for additional disclosure and transparency. The CEE 100 companies' understanding of climate change as a key driver for business risks and opportunities is lagging behind that of their peers in other countries. They do not currently seem to have the resources or expertise to answer the questions in the CDP information request.

While carbon disclosure via CDP has become very established among most of the world's largest corporations, some of the biggest CEE 100 companies still declined to participate in CDP 2009.¹¹ The largest non-responding companies in the CEE region are listed by country and sector in Table 3.

Carbon disclosure and CEE responses

Emissions accounting is a key section in the CDP questionnaire. Referring to the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol – see Table 4 on next page), CDP strongly recommends the disclosure of direct Scope 1 and indirect Scope 2 emissions. Due to the complexity of measuring Scope 3 emissions, the reporting of this third category is a secondary priority.

Out of the eight CEE responses, two contain data on Scope 1 and 2 emissions and planned activities in order to decrease greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. The response by Société Générale which was submitted on behalf of two CEE 100 subsidiary companies extends also to Scope 3 emissions. Three companies report information only on Scope 1 emissions. One CDP response has almost no information about emissions data.

Corporate Responsibility according to the CEE 100's websites

The website presentations of the CEE 100 companies suggest that the most frequently identified areas of environmental responsibility are the following:

- Waste management, which includes the recycling of waste water, reuse of packaging materials, and the reduction and recycling of waste in general.
- Acquisition of certificates (e.g. ISO, EMAS), quality control systems and process assurance (e.g. Management Support Systems).
- Energy efficiency
 - The first step is the reduction of unnecessary energy consumption.
 - The second step is to introduce innovative technologies and, at the same time, replacing carbon-intensive fossil fuels (e.g. coal) to less carbon-intensive fuels (e.g. gas) or even renewable energy.
- Use of environmentally acceptable technologies, or in other terms, the use of environmentally friendly technologies, and the production of eco-products.

Table 3: The largest CEE 100 Non-Responders to CDP 2009 by Market Capitalisation

Company	Country	Sector
PKO Bank Polski	Poland	Financials
Bank Pekao S.A.	Poland	Financials
Telekomunikacja Polska S.A.	Poland	Telecommunications
Telefónica O2 Czech Republic, a.s.	Czech Republic	Telecommunications
Česká spořitelna	Czech Republic	Financials
Komerční banka, a.s.	Serbia	Financials
OTP Bank Nyrt.	Hungary	Financials
Petrom S.A.	Romania	Energy
Atlantic grupa d.d.	Croatia	Consumer Staples
PKN ORLEN	Poland	Energy

¹¹ The CDP Global 500 sample (the 500 largest companies in the world based on market capitalisation) achieved a response rate of 82%.

Potential goals for companies – conclusions from the answers provided

The results of CDP 2009 and the website review suggest that the CEE 100 companies have begun to look into the environmental impacts of their operations, but are yet to develop strategies to engage the issues at hand. Following from the review of the CDP 2009 responses and the online information provided by the CEE 100 companies, the following goals could be pursued by the CEE companies to improve and develop their environmental strategy:

- Improving capabilities of measuring the corporate climate impact and carbon emissions (“what gets measured gets

managed”) – familiarisation with the GHG Protocol and other methodologies / standards for carbon disclosure.

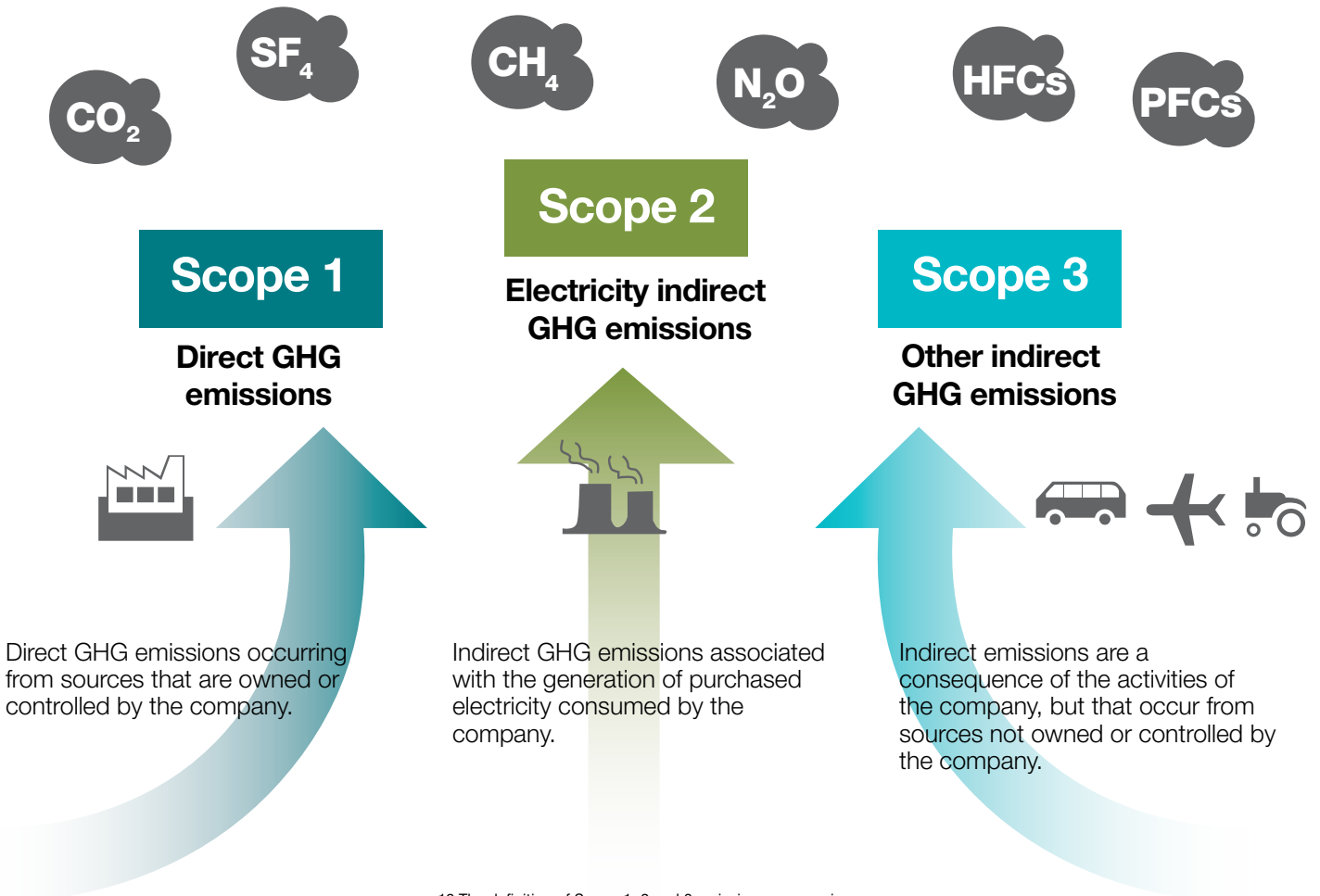
- Evaluating the company’s exposure to climate risks and opportunities – e.g. by following the guidance document that CDP publishes in connection with the annual information request – and incorporating findings in business strategy.
- As a first step towards emissions reduction, focusing on and improving energy efficiency with the potential for combined cost savings.

- Raising staff awareness and letting everyone contribute to reducing the corporate carbon footprint; starting with small initiatives such as:

- Decreasing the use of office paper
- Recycling
- Decreasing business travel

- Investigating innovative products, services and management models and changing the mentality of “business as usual”.

Table 4: GHG reporting protocol: defining emissions scopes 1, 2 & 3¹²



¹² The definition of Scope 1, 2 and 3 emissions appears in The Greenhouse Gas Protocol - A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard. World Resource Institute (WRI) and World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD), March 2004.

3

Conclusions and Outlook for CDP CEE 2010

Despite the various difficulties that IFKA encountered in this first year of CDP CEE we are very optimistic that the companies of the region will be more responsive in coming years. As the companies' sense of environmental responsibility increases and they develop their strategic response to the related challenges, companies will realise the benefits of CDP's climate reporting mechanism.

To overcome the language barrier - one of the most significant obstacles for working in the region – IFKA is looking for partners in the other CEE countries to support the company engagement process locally in 2010.

CDP and IFKA will ensure that companies aiming to respond to the CDP questionnaire receive professional support and guidance, e.g. through more and longer workshops throughout the region.

While the quality of the data was not evaluated in detail for this first CDP CEE report, future reports will include further analysis on the reported information to provide high-level information to investors, corporations and other stakeholders of the CEE 100 sample.

CDP and IFKA are encouraged by the company feedback from the first iteration of CDP CEE and look forward to engaging with companies across the region again in 2010 to promote a proactive approach to climate management and carbon reporting.

4

Appendix 1

Key

AQ	Answered questionnaire
DP	Declined to participate
IN	Provided some information (but did not answer the CDP questions)
NR	No response
NP	Non public response

Table 5: Summary table in alphabetical order

Sector	Company	2009	Non-public
Consumer Staples	Adris grupa d.d.	NR	
Consumer Discretionary	Agora S.A.	NR	
Financials	AIK banka a.d.	NR	
Financials	AS DnB NORD Banka	NR	
Telecommunications	AS Eesti Telekom	NR	
Energy	AS Latvijas Gāze	NR	
Industrials	AS Latvijas kuģniecība	DP	NP
Industrials	AS Tallink Grupp	NR	
Utilities	AS Tallinna Vesi	NR	
Industrials	AS Ventspils nafta	DP	NP
Information Technology	Asseco	DP	NP
Consumer Staples	Atlantic grupa d.d.	NR	
Industrials	Atlantska plovība d.d.	NR	
Financials	Banca Transilvania S.A.	NR	
Financials	Bank Pekao S.A.	NR	
Financials	Bank Zachodni WBK S.A.	NR	
Materials	Belišće d.d.	NR	
Health Care	Bioton S.A.	NR	
Financials	BRD - Groupe Societe Generale S.A. (see Societe Generale)	AQ	
Financials	BRE BANK S.A.	NR	
Utilities	C.N.T.E.E. Transelectica S.A.	NR	
Consumer Discretionary	Central European Media Enterprises Ltd.	NR	
Materials	Cersanit S.A.	NR	
Financials	Česká spořitelna	NR	
Industrials	Dalekovod d.d.	IN	
Consumer Discretionary	Danubius Hotels Nyrt.	NR	
Financials	DnB NORD bankas AB	NR	
Health Care	EGIS Nyrt.	NR	
Financials	Energoprojekt holding a.d.	NR	
Information Technology	Ericsson Nikola Tesla d.d.	NR	

Sector	Company	2009	Non-public
Financials	FHB Nyrt.	NR	
Financials	FOTEX Nyrt.	NR	
Financials	Getin Holding S.A.	NR	
Financials	Globe Trade Centre S.A.	NR	
Consumer Discretionary	Gorenje, d.d.	NR	
Energy	Grupa Lotos S.A.	NR	
Materials	Helios, Domžale, d.d.	NR	
Telecommunications	HT-Hrvatske telekomunikacije d.d. (see Deutsche Telekom)	AQ	
Energy	INA - Industrija nafte d.d.	NR	
Industrials	Institut građevinarstva Hrvatske d.d.	NR	
Industrials	Intereuropa Global Logistics Service, Ltd. Co.	NR	
Industrials	Istrabenz, d.d.	NR	
Materials	KGHM Polska Miedz S.A.	NR	
Energy	Klaipedos Nafta AB	NR	
Financials	Komercijalna banka a.d. Beograd	NR	
Financials	Komerční banka, a.s. (see Societé Générale Group)	AQ	
Utilities	Končar elektroindustrija d.d.	NR	
Consumer Staples	Konzum d.d.	NR	
Health Care	KRKA, d.d.	NR	
Consumer Staples	Ledo d.d.	NR	
Energy	Lietuvos Dujos AB	NR	
Utilities	Lietuvos Elektrine AB	NR	
Utilities	Lietuvos Energija AB	NR	
Materials	Lifosa AB	NR	
Industrials	Linamar Hungary Nyrt.	NR	
Industrials	Luka Koper d.d.	NR	
Telecommunications	Magyar Telekom Nyrt.	AQ	NP
Industrials	Messer Tehnogas a.d.	NR	
Energy	MOL Nyrt.	AQ	NP
Energy	New World Resources N.V.	NR	
Energy	Nova Kreditna Banka d.d.	NR	
Financials	Olympic Entertainment Group AS	DP	NP
Consumer Discretionary	Orco Property Group	NR	
Financials	OTP Bank Nyrt.	NR	
Financials	PBG S.A.	NR	
Energy	Pegas Nonwovens s.r.o.	DP	NP
Consumer Discretionary	Petrol, Slovenska energetska družba, d.d.	NR	
Energy	Petrom S.A. (see OMV)	AQ	
Energy	Philip Morris CR AS	NR	
Consumer Discretionary	Pivovarna Laško, d.d.	DP	NP
Energy	PKN ORLEN	NR	
Energy	PKO Bank Polski	NR	
Financials	Podravka d.d.	NR	
Consumer Staples	Polimex-Mostostal S.A.	NR	
Industrials	Polskie Górnictwo Naftowe i Gazownictwo SA	NR	
Energy	Poslovni sistem Mercator d.d.	AQ	NP
Financials	Pozavarovalnica Sava d.d.	DP	NP
Financials	Privredna banka Zagreb d.d.	NR	
Health Care	Richter Gedeon Nyrt.	AQ	NP

Sector	Company	2009	Non-public
Energy	Rompetrol Rafinare S.A.	NR	
Utilities	Rytų skirstomieji tinklai AB	NR	
Health Care	Sanitas AB	NR	
Financials	Sava, Holding Company, d.d.	NR	
Energy	Slovnaft, a.s.	NR	
Consumer Discretionary	Tallinna Kaubamaja AS	NR	
Industrials	Tankerska plovība d.d.	NR	
Telecommunications	Telefónica O2 Czech Republic, a.s.	NR	
Telecommunications	Telekom Slovenije, d.domaindomaid.	NR	
Telecommunications	Telekomunikacja Polska S.A.	NR	
Telecommunications	TEO LT AB	NR	
Energy	Transgaz S.A.	NR	
Consumer Discretionary	TVN S.A.	NR	
Energy	Unipetrol, a.s.	NR	
Financials	Všeobecná úverová banka, a.s.	DP	NP
Utilities	VST AB	DP	NP
Financials	Zagrebačka banka d.d.	NR	
Financials	Zavarovalnica Triglav, d.d.	DP	NP
Health Care	Zentiva, a.s.	IN	
Consumer Discretionary	Zwack Unicum Nyrt.	DP	NP

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

Where the answer to any of the questions in the risks and opportunities section (see left hand column) is yes, please provide the following information if relevant:

1. Regulatory Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(i))

1.1. Is your company exposed to regulatory risks related to climate change?

2. Physical Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(ii))

2.1. Is your company exposed to physical risks from climate change?

3. Other Risks: (CDP6 1(a)(iii))

3.1. Is your company exposed to other risks as a result of climate change?

4. Regulatory Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(i))

4.1. Do regulatory requirements on climate change present opportunities for your company?

5. Physical Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(ii))

5.1. Do physical changes resulting from climate change present opportunities for your company?

6. Other Opportunities: (CDP6 1(b)(iii))

6.1. Does climate change present other opportunities for your company?

- Describe the company's process for identifying risks/opportunities and assessing the degree to which they could affect the business, including the financial implications.
- Describe current and/or anticipated risks/opportunities.
- Explain the way in which the risks/opportunities could affect your business and your value chain, including the financial implications.
- What geographical areas are affected by the risks/opportunities you have identified.
- Outline the timescales over which the risks/opportunities are expected to materialise.
- Explain any actions the company has taken or plans to take to manage, adapt to and/or exploit the risks/opportunities that have been identified including the financial implications of those actions.
- Comment on whether your views on risks/opportunities have changed in the past twelve months.

Where the answer to any of the questions is no, please:

- Explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks/presented with opportunities.
- Explain the company process for identifying risks/opportunities and assessing the degree to which they could affect the business.
- Comment on whether your views have changed in the past twelve months.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

Information about how to respond to this section may be found in “The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)” developed by the World Resources Institute and the World Business Council for Sustainable Development (“the GHG Protocol”), see www.ghgprotocol.org. ISO 14064-1 is compatible with the GHG Protocol as are a number of regional/national programme protocols. For more information see www.ghgprotocol.org and the CDP 2009 Reporting Guidance.

7. **Reporting Year:** (CDP6 Q2(a)(ii))

Please also provide CDP with responses to questions 7, 8, 9, 10.1, 10.2, 11.1 and 11.2 for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not done so before or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request.

7.1. Please state the start date and end date of the year for which you are reporting GHG emissions.

8. **Reporting Boundary:** (CDP6 Q2(a)(i))

8.1. Please indicate the category that describes the company, entities, or group for which Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions are reported.

- Companies over which financial control is exercised – per consolidated audited financial statements;
- Companies over which operational control is exercised;
- Companies in which equity share is held;
- Other (please provide details).

8.2. Please state whether any parts of your business or sources of GHG emissions are excluded from your reporting boundary.

9. **Methodology:** (CDP6 Q2(a)(iii))

9.1. Please describe the process used by your company to calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions including the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 GHG emissions.

Please also provide:

- 9.2. Details of any assumptions made.
- 9.3. The names of and links to any calculation tools used.
- 9.4. The global warming potentials you have applied and their origin.
- 9.5. The emission factors you have applied and their origin.

Note about questions 10, 11 and 13

When providing answers to questions 10, 11 and 13, please do not deduct offset credits, Renewable Energy Certificates etc, or net off any estimated avoided emissions from the export of renewable energy, carbon sequestration (including enhanced oil recovery) or from the use of goods and services. Opportunities to provide details of activities that reduce or avoid emissions are provided elsewhere in the information request.

Carbon dioxide emissions from biologically sequestered carbon e.g. carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels should be reported separately from emissions Scopes 1, 2 and 3. If relevant, please report these emissions in question 15. However, please do include any nitrous oxide or methane emissions from biomass/biofuel combustion in your emissions under the three scopes.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

10. **Scope 1 Direct GHG Emissions:** (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Electric utilities should report emissions by country/region using the table in question EU3.

Please provide:

10.1. Total gross global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.2. Country or region

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 1 emissions by:

10.3. Business division

and/or

10.4. Facility

10.5. Please break down your total global Scope 1 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of the gas and metric tonnes of CO₂-e by GHG type.

10.6. If you have not provided any information about Scope 1 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 1 GHG emissions information in future.

11. **Scope 2 Indirect GHG Emissions:** (CDP6 Q2(b)(i))

Important note about emission factors where zero or low carbon electricity is purchased:

The emissions factor you should use for calculating Scope 2 emissions depends upon whether the electricity you purchase is counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor or not – see below. You can find this out from your supplier.

Electricity that IS counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:

Where electricity is sourced from the grid and that electricity has been counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor, Scope 2 emissions must be calculated using the grid average emissions factor, even if your company purchases electricity under a zero or low carbon electricity tariff.

Electricity that is NOT counted in calculating the grid average emissions factor:

Where zero or low carbon electricity is sourced from the grid or otherwise transmitted to the company and that electricity is not counted in calculating the grid average, the emissions factor specific to that method of generation can be used, provided that any certificates quantifying GHG-related environmental benefits claimed for the electricity are not sold or passed on separately from the electricity purchased.

Please provide:

11.1. Total gross global Scope 2 GHG emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by:

11.2. Country or region

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

Where it will facilitate a better understanding of your business, please also break down your total global Scope 2 emissions by:

- 11.3. Business division

and/or
- 11.4. Facility
- 11.5. If you have not provided any information about Scope 2 emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 2 GHG emissions information in future.

12. Contractual Arrangements Supporting Particular Types of Electricity Generation: (CDP6 Q2(b)(i) – Guidance)

- 12.1. If you consider that the grid average factor used to report Scope 2 emissions in question 11 above does not reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers, (for example, because you purchase electricity using a zero or low carbon electricity tariff), you may calculate and report a contractual Scope 2 figure in response to this question, showing the origin of the alternative emission factors and information about the tariff.
- 12.2. If you retire any certificates (eg: Renewable Energy Certificates) associated with zero or low carbon electricity, please provide details.

13. Scope 3 Other Indirect GHG Emissions: (CDP6 Q2(c))

For each of the following categories, please:

- Describe the main sources of emissions,
- Report emissions in metric tonnes of CO₂-e,
- State the methodology, assumptions, calculation tools, databases, emission factors (including sources) and global warming potentials (including sources) you have used for calculating emissions.

- 13.1. Employee business travel
- 13.2. External distribution/logistics
- 13.3. Use/disposal of company's products and services

For auto manufacture and auto component companies – please refer to the additional questions for these sectors before completing question 13.3.

- 13.4. Company supply chain
- 13.5. Other
- 13.6. If you have not provided information about one or more of the categories of Scope 3 GHG emissions in response to the questions above, please explain your reasons and describe any plans you have for collecting Scope 3 indirect emissions information in future.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

14. Emissions Avoided Through use of Goods and Services: (New for CDP 2009)

- 14.1. If your goods and/or services enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party, please provide details including the estimated avoided emissions, the anticipated timescale over which the emissions are avoided and the methodology, assumptions, emission factors (including sources), and global warming potentials (including sources) used for your estimations.

15. Carbon Dioxide Emissions from Biologically Sequestered Carbon: (New for CDP 2009)

An example would be carbon dioxide from burning biomass/biofuels.

- 15.1. Please provide the total global carbon dioxide emissions in metric tonnes CO₂ from biologically sequestered carbon.

16. Emissions Intensity: (CDP6 Q3(b))

- 16.1. Please supply a financial emissions intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, including a description of the measurement,

16.1.1. The units, and

16.1.2. The resulting figure.

- 16.2. Please supply an activity related intensity measurement for the reporting year for your combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions, including a description of the measurement,

16.2.1. The units, and

16.2.2. The resulting figure.

17. Emissions History: (CDP6 Q2(f))

- 17.1. Do emissions for the reporting year vary significantly compared to previous years?

If so, please explain why, and:

- 17.1.1. Estimate the percentage by which emissions vary compared with the previous reporting year.

18. External Verification/Assurance: (CDP6 Q2(d))

- 18.1. Has any of the information reported in response to questions 10 – 15 been externally verified/assured in whole or in part?

If so, please:

- 18.2. State the scope/boundary of emissions included within the verification/assurance exercise.

- 18.3. State what level of assurance, (eg: reasonable or limited) has been given.

- 18.4. Provide a copy of the verification/assurance statement.

- 18.5. Specify the standard against which the information has been verified/assured.

- 18.6. If not, please state whether you have plans for GHG emissions accounting information to be externally verified/assured in future.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

19. Data Accuracy: (CDP6 Q2(e) – New wording for CDP 2009)

- 19.1. What are the main sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling and calculations e.g.: data gaps, assumptions, extrapolation, metering/measurement inaccuracies etc?
- 19.2. How do these uncertainties affect the accuracy of the reported data in percentage terms or an estimated standard deviation?
- 19.3. Does your company report GHG emissions under any mandatory or voluntary scheme (other than CDP) that requires an accuracy assessment?

If so, please provide:

- 19.3.1. The name of the scheme.
- 19.3.2. The accuracy assessment for GHG emissions reported under that scheme for the last report delivered.

20. Energy and Fuel Requirements and Costs: (New for CDP 2009)

Please provide the following information for the reporting year:

Cost of purchased energy

- 20.1. The total cost of electricity, heat, steam and cooling purchased by your company.
- 20.1.1. Please break down the costs by individual energy type.

Cost of purchased fuel

- 20.2. The total cost of fuel purchased by your company for mobile and stationary combustion.
- 20.2.1. Please break down the costs by individual fuel type.

Energy and fuel inputs

The following questions are designed to establish your company's requirements for energy and fuel (inputs). Please note that MWh is our preferred unit for answers as this helps with comparability and analysis. Although it is usually associated with electricity, it can equally be used to represent the energy content of fuels (see CDP 2009 Reporting Guidance for further information on conversions to MWh).

Purchased energy input

- 20.3. Your company's total consumption of purchased energy in MWh.

Purchased and self produced fuel input

- 20.4. Your company's total consumption in MWh of fuels for stationary combustion only. This includes purchased fuels, as well as biomass and self-produced fuels where relevant.
- 20.4.1. Please break down the total consumption of fuels reported in answer to question 20.4 by individual fuel type in MWh.

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

Energy output

In this question we ask for information about the energy in MWh generated by your company from the fuel that it uses. Comparing the energy contained in the fuel before combustion (question 20.4) with the energy available for use after combustion will give an indication of the efficiency of your combustion processes, taking your industry sector into account.

- 20.5. What is the total amount of energy generated in MWh from the fuels reported in question 20.4?
- 20.6. What is the total amount in MWh of renewable energy, excluding biomass, that is self-generated by your company?

Energy exports

This question is for companies that export energy that is surplus to their requirements. For example, a company may use electricity from a combined heat and power plant but export the heat to another organisation.

- 20.7. What percentage of the energy reported in response to question 20.5 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?
- 20.8. What percentage of the renewable energy reported in response to question 20.6 is exported/sold by your company to the grid or to third parties?

21. EU Emissions Trading Scheme: (CDP6 Q2(g)(i) – New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should report allowances and emissions using the table in question EU5.

- 21.1. Does your company operate or have ownership of facilities covered by the EU Emissions Trading Scheme (EU ETS)?
- If not, please proceed to question 22.
If yes, please give details of:
- 21.2. The allowances allocated for free for each year of Phase II for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the full number of allowances.)
- 21.3. The total allowances purchased through national auctioning processes for the period 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities that you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total allowances purchased through auctions by the facilities for this period.)
- 21.4. The total CO₂ emissions for 1 January 2008 to 31 December 2008 for facilities which you operate or own. (Even if you do not wholly own facilities, please give the total emissions for this period.)

22. Emissions Trading: (CDP6 Q2(g)(ii) – New wording for CDP 2009)

Electric utilities should read EU6 before answering these questions.

- 22.1. Please provide details of any emissions trading schemes, other than the EU ETS, in which your company already participates or is likely to participate within the next two years.
- 22.2. What is your overall strategy for complying with any schemes in which you are required or have elected to participate, including the EU ETS?

Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions Accounting, Emissions Intensity, Energy and Trading

22.3. Have you purchased any project-based carbon credits?

If so, please indicate whether the credits are to meet one or more of the following commitments:

- Primarily for compliance purposes,
- Primarily for voluntary offsetting of your own emissions,
- Other (please describe).

Please also:

22.4. Provide details including the type of unit, volume and vintage purchased and the standard/scheme against which the credits have been verified, issued and retired (where applicable).

22.5. Have you been involved in the origination of project-based carbon credits?

If so:

22.6. Please provide details including:

- Your role in the project(s),
- The locations and technologies involved,
- The standard/scheme under which the projects are being/have been developed,
- Whether emissions reductions have been validated or verified,
- The annual volumes of generated/projected carbon credits,
- Retirement method if used for own compliance or offsetting.

22.7. Are you involved in the trading of allowances under the EU ETS and/or project-based carbon credits as a separate business activity, or in direct support of a business activity such as investment fund management or the provision of offsetting services?

If so:

22.8. Please provide details of the role performed.

Performance

23. Reduction Plans: (CDP6 Q3(a))

23.1. Does your company have a GHG emissions and/or energy reduction plan in place?

If not:

23.2. Please explain why and answer question 23.8 if possible.

If your company does have a plan, please provide the following information:

Goal setting

23.3. Do you have an emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

23.4. What is the baseline year for the target(s)?

23.5. What is the emissions and/or energy reduction target(s)?

23.6. What are the sources or activities to which the target(s) applies?

23.7. Over what period/timescale does the target(s) extend?

GHG emissions and energy reduction activities

23.8. What activities are you undertaking or planning to undertake to reduce your emissions/energy use?

Goal evaluation

23.9. What benchmarks or key performance indicators do you use to assess progress against the emissions/energy reduction goals you have set?

Goal achievement

23.10. What emissions reductions, energy savings and associated cost savings have been achieved to date as a result of the plan and/or the activities described above? Please state the methodology and data sources you have used for calculating these reductions and savings.

23.11. What investment has been required to achieve the emissions reductions and energy savings targets or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 above and over what period was that investment made?

Performance

Goal planning and investment

Electric utilities should read the table in question EU3 for giving details of forecasted emissions.

- 23.12. What investment will be required to achieve the future targets set out in your reduction plan or to carry out the activities listed in response to question 23.8 above and over what period do you expect payback of that investment?
- 23.13. Please estimate your company's future Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.
- 23.14. Please estimate your company's future energy use for the next five years for each of the main territories or regions in which you operate or provide a qualitative explanation for expected changes that could impact future GHG emissions.
- 23.15. Please explain the methodology used for your estimations and any assumptions made.

24. Planning: (CDP6 Q3(c))

- 24.1. How do you factor the cost of future emissions into capital expenditures and what impact have those estimated costs had on your investment decisions?

Governance

25. Responsibility: (CDP6 Q4(a))

25.1. Does a Board Committee or other executive body have overall responsibility for climate change?

If not:

25.2. Please state how overall responsibility for climate change is managed and indicate the highest level within your company with responsibility for climate change.

If so, please provide the following information:

25.3. Which Board Committee or executive body has overall responsibility for climate change?

25.4. What is the mechanism by which the Board or other executive body reviews the company's progress and status regarding climate change?

26. Individual Performance: (CDP6 Q4(b))

26.1. Do you provide incentives for individual management of climate change issues including attainment of GHG targets?

If so:

26.2. Are those incentives linked to monetary rewards?

26.3. Who is entitled to benefit from those incentives?

27. Communications: (CDP6 Q4(c))

27.1. Do you publish information about the risks and opportunities presented to your company by climate change, details of your emissions and plans to reduce emissions?

If so, please indicate which of the following apply and provide details and/or a link to the documents or a copy of the relevant excerpt:

27.2. The company's Annual Report or other mainstream filings.

27.3. Voluntary communications (other than to CDP) such as Corporate Social Responsibility reporting.

28. Public Policy: (CDP6 Q4(d))

28.1. Do you engage with policymakers on possible responses to climate change including taxation, regulation and carbon trading? If so, please provide details.

CDP Contacts

Paul Dickinson

Chief Executive Officer
paul.dickinson@cdproject.net

Sue Howells

Head of Global Partnerships
sue.howells@cdproject.net

Zoe Riddell

Head of CDP Institutional
Investors
zoe.riddell@cdproject.net

Carbon Disclosure Project

www.cdproject.net
info@cdproject.net

Paul Simpson

Chief Operating Officer
paul.simpson@cdproject.net

Daniel Turner

Head of Disclosure
daniel.turner@cdproject.net

40 Bowling Green Lane
London, EC1R 0NE
United Kingdom
Tel: +44 (0) 20 7970 5660/5667
Fax: +44 (0) 20 7691 7316

CDP CEE / Report Writer Contacts

Dr. Krisztina Bárdos

Executive Director
bardos@ifka.hu

Kristóf Vadovics

Project Manager
vadovics@ifka.hu

Zsuzsanna Viszlay

Project Manager
viszlay@ifka.hu

Iparfejlesztési Közalapítvány

www.ifka.hu
info@ifka.hu

Adrienn Vida

PhD Student
vida@ifka.hu

16 Munkácsy M. u.
1063 Budapest
Hungary
Tel: +36 1 312 2213
Fax: +36 1 332 0787

CDP Board of Trustees

Chair: Robert Napier

The Met Office

Jeremy Smith

Berkeley Energy

Takejiro Sueyoshi

James Cameron
Climate Change Capital

Tessa Tennant**Alan Brown**

Schroders

Christoph Schroeder

TVM Capital

Important Notice

The contents of this report may be used by anyone providing acknowledgement is given to Carbon Disclosure Project.

IFKA and CDP prepared the data and analysis in this report based on responses to the CDP 2009 information request. IFKA and CDP do not guarantee the accuracy or completeness of this information. IFKA and CDP make no representation or warranty, express or implied, concerning the fairness, accuracy, or completeness of the information and opinions contained herein. All opinions expressed herein are based on IFKA's and CDP's judgment at the time of this report and are subject to change without notice due to economic, political, industry and firm-specific factors. Guest commentaries where included in this report reflect the views of their respective authors.

IFKA and CDP and their affiliated member firms or companies, or their respective shareholders, directors, officers and/or employees, may have a position in the securities discussed herein. The securities mentioned in this document may not be eligible for sale in some states or countries, nor suitable for all types of investors; their value and the income they produce may fluctuate and/or be adversely affected by exchange rates.

'Carbon Disclosure Project' and 'CDP' refers to Carbon Disclosure Project, a United Kingdom company limited by guarantee, registered as a United Kingdom charity number 1122330.