

0.1

Introduction**Please give a general description and introduction to your organization**

RWE is one of Europe's five leading electricity and gas companies. Through our expertise in oil, gas and lignite production, the construction and operation of conventional and renewables-based power plants, commodities trading as well as electricity and gas transmission and sales, we cover the entire energy value chain. More than 70,000 employees supply about 16 million customers with electricity and nearly 8 million customers with gas via our fully consolidated companies. In fiscal 2010, we recorded more than €53 billion in revenue. Europe is our market: RWE is the No. 1 power producer in Germany, No. 3 in the Netherlands, and No. 3 in the UK. We continuously expand our position in Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe. Germany is our largest single market and it is there that 54% of our turnover is generated and 58% of our workforce is employed. Many of the Group's most essential functions are shaped by the requirements of German law, among them our corporate governance. Our other important markets are the UK, where 16% of our turnover is generated, the Netherlands, which accounts for 12% and Poland, the Czech Republic and Hungary, which together account for 11% of total turnover. As an integrated energy utility, we regard it as our responsibility to provide a reliable, affordable, efficient and consumer-friendly and at the same time environment-friendly supply of electricity, gas and heat. Lowering carbon dioxide emissions is a mainstay of our strategy. And the end of fiscal 2010 the RWE Group as a whole had 52,200 MW of generation capacity at its disposal. Coal accounts for the lion's share of 50%, followed by gas (22%), nuclear power (12%) and renewables (6%). Every year we invest billions in making our generation portfolio more efficient and more climate friendly. All our new gas- and coal-fired power stations with a combined capacity of more than 12,400 MW are to come on stream by 2014. Besides more efficient and climate friendly fossil fuel-fired power stations, renewable energy plays a key role. We intend to have a Group-wide renewables-based generating capacity of 4,500 MW either under construction or in operation by 2014. Our goal is a generation portfolio that is 75% low-carbon or carbon-free by 2025, most of it either renewables- or gas-based.

0.2

Reporting Year

Please state the start and end date of the year for which you are reporting data.

The current reporting year is the latest/most recent 12-month period for which data is reported. Enter the dates of this year first.

We request data for more than one reporting period for some emission accounting questions. Please provide data for the three years prior to the current reporting year if you have not provided this information before, or if this is the first time you have answered a CDP information request. (This does not apply if you have been offered and selected the option of answering the shorter questionnaire). If you are going to provide additional years of data, please give the dates of those reporting periods here. Work backwards from the most recent reporting year.

Please enter dates in following format: day(DD)/month(MM)/year(YYYY) (i.e. 31/01/2001).

Enter Periods that will be disclosed

Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010
Thu 01 Jan 2009 - Thu 31 Dec 2009
Tue 01 Jan 2008 - Wed 31 Dec 2008
Mon 01 Jan 2007 - Mon 31 Dec 2007
Sun 01 Jan 2006 - Sun 31 Dec 2006

0.3

Country list configuration

Please select the countries for which you will be supplying data. This selection will be carried forward to assist you in completing your response

Select country
Germany
Netherlands
United Kingdom
Hungary
Turkey

0.4

Currency selection

Please select the currency in which you would like to submit your response. All financial information contained in the response should be in this currency.

EUR(€)

0.5

Please select if you wish to complete a shorter information request

0.6

Modules

As part of the Investor CDP information request, electric utilities, companies with electric utility activities or assets, companies in the automobile or auto component manufacture sectors and companies in the oil and gas industry should complete supplementary questions in addition to the main questionnaire.

If you are in these sectors (according to the Global Industry Classification Standard (GICS)), the corresponding sector modules will be marked as default options to your information request. If you want to query your classification, please email respond@cdproject.net.

If you have not been presented with a sector module that you consider would be appropriate for your company to answer, please select the module below. If you wish to view the questions first, please see <https://www.cdproject.net/en-US/Programmes/Pages/More-questionnaires.aspx>.

Further Information

Forward-looking statements: The response to the Investor CDP 2011 contains forward-looking statements regarding the future development of the RWE Group and its companies as well as economic and political developments. These statements are assessments that we have made based on information available to us at the time this document was prepared. In the event that the underlying assumptions do not materialise or additional risks arise, actual performance can deviate from the performance expected at present. Therefore, we cannot assume responsibility for the correctness of these statements.

Module: Management [Investor]

Page: 1. Governance

1.1

Where is the highest level of direct responsibility for climate change within your company?

Individual/Sub-set of the Board or other committee appointed by the Board

1.1a

Please identify the position of the individual or name of the committee with this responsibility

- i) Chief Commercial Officer, Dr. Leonhard Birnbaum
- ii) Dr. Leonhard Birnbaum is member of the RWE Executive Board. He is Chief Commercial Officer (CCO). His Group level responsibilities are Commodity Management, Strategy, Mergers & Acquisitions and Research & Development.

1.2

Do you provide incentives for the management of climate change issues, including the attainment of targets?

Yes

1.2a

Please complete the table

Who is entitled to benefit from these incentives?	The type of incentives	Incentivised performance indicator
Board/Executive board	Monetary reward	Performance indicator: Meeting emission reduction target as part of Corporate Responsibility (CR) Index. Description CR Index: Part of the performance-based remuneration of the Management Board depends on the development of a Corporate Responsibility Index. The CR Index rates the environmental and social conduct of the RWE Group, which is determined by assessing how well certain targets have been met. RWE has set itself ten areas for action to address sustainability. For each area for action, RWE has set measurable targets. One CR area for action is climate protection. The target we have set in respect to climate protection is to limit RWE's CO2 exposure to an equivalent of 0.67 metric tons for every megawatt hour of electricity generated. Thus, part of the Executive's Board remuneration depends on the achievement of targets in the field of climate protection. Description of the Executive Board remuneration system: In 2010, RWE tagged Executive Board remuneration to sustainability which made RWE one of the first German companies to take such a step. Payment of 25% of the bonus is withheld for three years. This corresponds to nearly 15% of total cash compensation. A review based on what is termed a "bonus malus factor" is conducted by the Supervisory Board at the end of the three-year period, in order to determine whether the Executive Board has managed the company sustainably. The development of the Group's value added determines 45% of the bonus malus factor. Another 45% is determined on the basis of a company-specific index, which reflects the Group's success in the field of corporate responsibility (CR). This CR Index, which builds on the sustainability reporting that has been a fixture for many years, reflects the Group's performance in the Group's ten CR areas for actions, including climate protection, energy efficiency and innovations.

Attachments

Page: 2. Strategy

2.1

Please select the option that best describes your risk management procedures with regard to climate change risks and opportunities

Integrated into multi-disciplinary company wide risk management processes

2.1a

Please provide further details (see guidance)

I. Scope of risk management process with regard to climate change

- Political, legal and regulatory framework conditions in the energy sector;
- Social environment, in particular with regard to consumer behaviour changes, such as demand for green energy products and with regard to RWE's consumer perception as being Europe's largest single CO2 emitter;
- Carbon market developments, in particular CO2 costs;
- Potential impacts of climate change;
- Changes in the local micro-climate affecting the operation of our power plants and transmission grids;
- Development of supply and demand on electricity and gas markets;
- Changes in market structure, e.g. the continued rise in the number of wind turbines and solar panels is crowding out conventional generation.

II. Risks/opportunities assessment at company level

In the RWE Group, risks and opportunities, defined as negative or positive deviations from target figures, are identified and classified early on. We evaluate risks according to their probability of occurrence and damage potential and aggregate them at the Group company level or Group level. Here, a risk's damage potential is defined against reference variables, i.e. the operating result and equity capital of the business unit concerned or the Group as a whole. We can thus ensure

a systematic and uniform analysis of our current risk situation throughout the Group, on the basis of which specific risk-control initiatives can be developed for the business units concerned. Risk monitoring covers the three-year horizon of our medium-term planning. However, it may extend beyond that for material strategic risks. Risks that share the same cause are aggregated to one position. If a risk can be reduced, the residual risk is reported together with the countermeasures already taken. The damage potential is defined in relation to the operating result and equity of the business unit concerned and the Group as a whole. Using a risk matrix, the corresponding risks thus become visible in terms of their probability of occurrence and potential damage. We can derive from this, among other things, the need for action with respect to individual risks. Risks with a high probability of occurrence or damage potential are mitigated by taking operational measures. Where necessary, we account for them by taking precautionary steps on the balance sheet, e.g. provisions.

III. Risk/ opportunities at asset level

The process for assessing risks/ opportunities at asset level is the same as at company level, but amounts at lower level have been defined to classify a risk as having a substantial impact on business, revenue or operations.

IV. Frequency

Risk management has been integrated into our operating workflow as a continuous process. We evaluate and manage opportunities as part of our regular planning process.

V. Criteria

Risks are evaluated according to their probability of occurrence and damage potential. We aggregate risks at the Group company or Group level.

VI. Reporting

Our risk reporting scheme is fully integrated in our standardized budgeting and controlling process. We prepare standardised reports on our risks and opportunities for our management and supervisory committees on a quarterly basis. The Executive Board of RWE AG is immediately informed of unforeseen material changes to the risk situation.

Our Group Audit Department regularly appraises the quality and functionality of our risk management system. Development of risks and opportunities are disclosed as being an integral part of RWE's review of operations under the RWE Annual Report.

2.2

Is climate change integrated into your business strategy?

Yes

2.2a

Please describe the process and outcomes (see guidance)

I. Influence

Due to the structure of its generation portfolio, RWE has a high CO₂ exposure. Averting the financial risk posed by CO₂ emissions under the EU Emissions Trading Scheme was the key driver to integrate the reduction of CO₂ as an integral part into the RWE Group strategy. External reporting had no direct influence. In respect of internal communication, the regular mid-term planning we undertake has helped to shape goals, set targets and to determine measures in detail.

II. Climate change aspects

Climate change respectively climate protection is the centrepiece of the overall RWE Group business strategy "greener, more robust, more international". RWE can only be successful in the long run if we manage to provide affordable, safe and environmentally friendly energy. Lowering carbon dioxide emissions provides the direction for the modernisation and expansion of our generation portfolio. Both policymakers and society expect us, as Europe's largest single emitter of CO₂, to deliver climate protection solutions. Society's acceptance of our company and our activities also depends largely on our efforts to protect the climate. What drives us to lower our specific CO₂ emissions is thus not just the political demands made of us at national level, but equally important society's expectations of us. Moreover, the costs for our high CO₂ emissions pose a risk that requires higher investments in comparison with our competitors. The long-term restructuring of our generation capacity will enable us to lower our CO₂ exposure while safeguarding our competitiveness.

III. Short term strategy

As it takes years to transform our generation portfolio to become more efficient and less carbon-intensive, we have a long-term strategy in place to lower our CO₂ emissions. When we invest in power stations, renewables and grids, we have to plan not just for years, but whole decades ahead. Nevertheless, we take short term measures in respect of climate change. Under the EU ETS, the costs for CO₂ emissions have become an important part of the short-run marginal costs of electricity production, and thus influence the merit order. Those power stations with the lowest marginal costs are the first ones to be brought online to meet the demand, and those with the highest marginal costs are the last to be brought online. This is a day-to-day decision.

Direct short-term measures we have in place are the introduction of a green car policy to lower the CO₂ emissions of our centrally managed fleet and our €150-million-strong energy efficiency drive initiated in 2007. Under this programme, all customer groups have been offered efficiency-enhancing products and services that can realise energy savings and thus CO₂ emission reductions at short-term.

IV. Long term strategy

Our long-term goal regarding RWE's CO₂ exposure is based on the average CO₂ emissions per MWh of electricity generated. Our goal is to use physical and financial measures to lower our CO₂ exposure to the average level of competition in our markets no later than 2020. According to current estimates, the customary emission factor in these markets will be in the order of 0.45 mt CO₂/MWh. To reach this, we pursue the long-term restructuring of our generating capacity. This will enable us to lower our CO₂ exposure while safeguarding our competitiveness. Our goal is a generation portfolio that is 75% low-carbon or carbon-free by 2025, most of it either renewables- or gas-based. Until 2014, RWE is investing some €12 billion in new-build projects in Germany, the UK, the Netherlands and Turkey. We intend to have all our new gas- and coal-fired power stations with a combined capacity of more than 12,400 MW on stream by 2014. The transformation of our generation portfolio will not stop there, however. In the long run, we are considering supplementing our generation base with additional state-of-the art combined-cycle gas turbine power stations. The expansion of renewables is another key element in our strategy. Spearheading our expansion of renewables is RWE Innogy, the subsidiary we founded for this purposes in 2008. Our aim is to have 4,500 MW of renewables-based capacity either under construction or in operation by 2014.

The financial measures we have adopted to improve our CO₂ emissions balance include the use of certified emission

reductions (CERs/ERUs) from international climate protection projects under Kyoto mechanisms CDM and JI to offset our own emissions.

Furthermore, innovations are key to reach our long-term goal. In 200 projects we are endeavouring to maximise the efficiency of our generation portfolio while minimising our CO₂ emissions, tapping new energy sources, making power distribution more flexible and intelligent, developing practicable energy storage solutions, facilitating the use of electric vehicles and using energy more efficiently.

V. Competitive advantages

Our Group-wide new-build programme is now in its final phase. This lowers our CO₂ exposure and safeguards our competitiveness. The massive expansion in renewables based on mature technologies such as onshore and offshore wind turbines, hydropower and power plant fired by biomass at locations all over Europe secure us a leading position in renewables-based power production.

VI. Most substantial business decisions in fiscal 2010

Expansion of renewables: To drive the expansion of renewables, we have decided to continue making investments in the order of billions. This will lower the carbon intensity of our generation portfolio. Among the large projects we decided for in fiscal 2010 is the building of RWE's first German offshore wind farm. The Nordsee Ost wind farm with capacity of 295 MW is to come on stream in 2013. Furthermore, we have won the contract to develop the Atlantic Array (1.5 GW) and Dogger Bank offshore wind projects (25% stake, 9 GW). Furthermore, decision to expand the Thornton Bank wind farm off the coast of Belgium from 30 MW to 325 MW (RWE has a 27% stake).

CCGT power stations: Decision to build a 775-MW gas-fired power station at Denizli, our first Turkish power plant. CCGT power stations are the most efficient of fossil-fuel power stations. Thus, these contribute to improve our CO₂ emissions balance whilst safeguarding security of supply and the commercial viability of power generation.

Use of biomass: Europe's climate protection targets can probably be met only through greater use of biomass. In 2010, we decided to build and started already works on a large pelleting plant in the state of Georgia, USA. The plant has come on stream in 2011 and produces up to 750,000 metric tons of pellets made only from sustainably sourced wood. This marked an important step towards securing a sustainable source of biomass for the future – the precondition to enlarge our power production based on biomass which totally accounts today for 700 MW.

Innovations: In 2010, we decided several research and development projects focussing the use of carbon dioxide from flue gas for energy conversion and as a source of carbon for chemical intermediates.

2.3

Do you engage with policy makers to encourage further action on mitigation and/or adaptation?

Yes

2.3a

Please explain (i) the engagement process and (ii) actions you are advocating

i) Engagement process

(i) Method of engagement

RWE engages through different channels like a trade union, international public and private organizations but also as an individual company. Therefore, RWE has committed to several global and national initiatives that describes the duty of politics and business for protecting the global climate.

Copenhagen Communiqué, initiated by the Prince of Wales, signed by RWE npower

The document argues for:

- o An ambitious, robust and fair global convention on climate change. Definition of a global emission cap from 2013-2050 including sub-ordinate targets for reaching the 2° target.
- o Investments in products that have a small carbon footprint.
- o The establishment of a global carbon market.
- o The development of the carbon capture and storage technology (CCS) strategy.

<http://www.copenhagencommuniqué.com/>

CEO Climate Policy Recommendations to G8 leaders hosted by the World Business Council for Sustainable Development and the World Economic Forum (WEF), signed by RWE AG

This statement stipulates:

- o The IPCC-results argue for urgent action in climate protection.

o Energy efficiency, low carbon technologies, conservation of ecosystems and reforestation and support of developing countries serve as key factors for this target.

o Market based instruments have to be preferred.

http://www.wbcsd.org/DocRoot/hTR3nsUWPLXEqBYaX1FR/CEO_Climate_Policy_Recommendations_to_G8_leader_s.pdf

EURELECTRIC Declaration on a carbon-neutral power supply

In 2009, RWE signed the EURELECTRIC Declaration, which embodies our ambitions to achieve a carbon-neutral power supply by 2050.

<http://www.eurelectric.org>

Initiative for Climate Protection of the BDI (Umbrella organisation of German industry and industry-related service providers).

o Supporting the policy makers by finding effective and efficient solutions for climate protection.

o Supporting and commissioning scientific studies the deal with the topic climate protection.

Moreover, RWE has made a study on its own to model a climate-friendly energy supply of the future

<http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/mediablob/en/352164/data/345768/3/rwe/innovations/services/info-service-research-development/info-service-downloadarea/Study-Developing-the-energy-supply-of-the-future.pdf>

ii topic of engagement

RWE is in dialogue with politicians and representatives from the responsible administration to give advice in legislation for climate protection (e.g. Emission Trading Scheme of the European Union, Integrated Energy and Climate Protection Programme of the German Federal Government, Legislation in the German states).

Next to bilateral appointments, RWE constantly invites the leaders from political parties to high-level-meetings with the RWE-board. Moreover, RWE is host of political discussion forums in Berlin and Brussels (RWE Talks) where topics related to current energy and climate issues are discussed with experts from RWE-companies. Furthermore, RWE gives input for policy programmes of the German parties and exhibits its technologies and strategies for climate protection on party conferences on federal scale.

iii nature of engagement

RWE participates on every consultation process on European and national level that deal with Climate and Energy issues.

Two examples that demonstrate our engagement:

http://ec.europa.eu/dgs/secretariat_general/eu2020/docs/rwe_de.pdf

<http://ec.europa.eu/clima/consultations/0002/RWE.pdf>

Additionally, we are supporting and participating in policy research like the studies from the European Climate Foundation.

(ii) Actions advocated

RWE is engaging for market-based solutions to protect the climate. Thus, we argue for a global carbon market that would establish an efficient and competitive climate protection regime. We also support a broad energy mix that also includes nuclear energy and clean coal technologies as they are the base for energy security and fair energy prices.

Page: 3. Targets and Initiatives

3.1

Did you have an emissions reduction target that was active (ongoing or reached completion) in the reporting year?

Intensity target

3.1b

Please provide details of your intensity target

ID	Scope	% of emissions in scope	% reduction from base year	Metric	Base year	Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Target year	Comment
2020	Scope 1	99%	34%	metric tonnes CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)	2009	0.796	2020	By 2020, we intend to have reduced our CO2 exposure to our competitors' average. According to current estimates, the customary emission factor in these markets will be in the order of 0.45 metric tons CO2 per MWh. We also want to accomplish this through financial hedges, such as the purchase of emissions allowances through climate-protection projects in developing and emerging countries and the virtual swap of carbon-intensive generation capacity for competitors' lower-emission capacities. The target we have set ourselves for 2013 is to limit our CO2 exposure to an equivalent of 0.67 metric tons for every megawatt hour of electricity generated.
2013	Scope 1	99%	13%	metric tonnes CO2e per megawatt hour (MWh)	2009	0.796	2013	By 2020, we intend to have reduced our CO2 exposure to our competitors' average. According to current estimates, the customary emission factor in these markets will be in the order of 0.45 metric tons CO2 per MWh. We also want to accomplish this through financial hedges, such as the purchase of emissions allowances through climate-protection projects in developing and emerging countries and the virtual swap of carbon-intensive generation capacity for competitors' lower-emission capacities. The target we have set ourselves for 2013 is to limit our CO2 exposure to an equivalent of 0.67 metric tons for every megawatt hour of electricity generated.

3.1c

Please also indicate what change in absolute emissions this intensity target reflects

ID	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 1+2 emissions	Direction of change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions at target completion?	% change anticipated in absolute Scope 3 emissions	Comments
2020	Decrease	21%			Due to our rising total electricity production our CO2 intensity in metric tons per megawatt hour of electricity generated (mt CO2/MWh) will decrease stronger (by 34%) than our total absolute CO2 emissions (by 21%). Scope 2 emissions will decrease slightly.
2013	Increase	10%			Due to higher electricity sales volume RWE's absolute emissions volume will increase until 2013. Nevertheless our carbon intensity in t/MWh will decrease by 13%. Scope 2 emissions will decrease slightly.

3.1d

Please provide details on your progress against this target made in the reporting year

ID	% complete (time)	% complete (emissions)	Comment
2020	9%	20%	
2013	25%	54%	

3.2

Does the use of your goods and/or services directly enable GHG emissions to be avoided by a third party?

Yes

3.2a

Please provide details (see guidance)

The key products we supply to our customers are electricity, gas and heat. These products, in particular electricity, enable our customers in manifold ways to avoid GHG emissions. These are supplemented by energy efficiency-related products such as smart meter, automated home consumption (smart homes) and the promotion of electric cars.

In addition to this, we have launched in 2008 the "RWE Climate Bonus Project Heat Pumps".

i. How the emissions are/were avoided

By paying a climate bonus, the program of activities (PoA) encourages private, commercial and industrial customers to convert the existing boilers running with fuel oil, coal, natural gas or liquid gas to electric powered heat pumps as

well as to install the electric powered heat pumps in new buildings. This approach aims to combine many small, diverse emission reduction programmes in one project with a uniform system of incentives, uniform monitoring and clearly defined framework for all participants. The participation is voluntary for each JpoA participant.

How GHG emissions are avoided: The conversion from old fuel oil, coal, natural gas and liquid gas-fired heating systems to modern electric powered heat pumps and the subsequent increase in efficiency results in a reduction of carbon dioxide emissions due to:

- Lower primary energy demand of electric powered heat pumps with high annual standard efficiency (the natural heat of the ground, the groundwater or outside air is used by the heat pump to provide heating)
- No direct carbon dioxide emissions on site

II. Amount of emissions avoided:

The project will generate an estimated emission reduction up to 112,179 tCO₂e over the project period 2008-2012 respectively 22,436 t CO₂e per annum.

The baseline scenario assumes that the relevant old heating systems would be operating at least as long as they are allowed to take part in the climate bonus project.

III. Methodology: project-specific approach

Formulae used to estimate project emissions:

As electrical energy from the public electricity grid is used, there are not generated any direct CO₂ emissions, only indirect emissions, which almost exclusively occur in power plants, which are subject to emissions trading. However, in some heat pump systems as a working fluid HCFCs are used. They are exhausted during the operation and have a high Global Warming Potential (GWP). Often the HCFC blends R 404A (GWP: 3,260), R 407C (GWP:1,525) and R 410A (GWP: 1,725) are used or the HCFC R134a (GWP: 1,300) (Source GWP: http://www.grida.no/climate/ipcc_tar/wg3/144.htm). Most manufacturers use volumes of 2-4kg. German Federal Environmental Agency (UBA) in its annual report HCFC assumes, that the leakages rate is ca. 2% (Source: /UBA 2004/). Therefore, the maximum annual emissions from a heat pump using 4kg of R 404A amount to ca. 260 kgCO₂eq/a. This value is applied as a conservative maximum in the case, when it is not known, if a heat pump uses a cooling fluid with lower GWP. Thus, the project emissions are calculated using the following formula:

PE Heatpumps_y = Number heatpumps*volume (cooling liquid)*annual leakage*GWP (cooling liquid)

Formulae used to estimate baseline emissions occurring without the climate bonus project:

BE Heatpumps_y = 0.93*[sum of from i=1 to n] HC_Standard, participants i*3.6 (GJ/MWh)*EF CO₂, old fuel / n_{BL}, participants i

where n:= total number of participating customers

HC = standardised annual demand in MWh

EF CO₂: CO₂ emission factor of fuel

N_{BL}: Standard annual utilisation ratio of old boiler (baseline)

3.6 GJ/MWh: conversion factor for the heat amount HC (MWh in GJ)

0.93: correction factor for consideration of the nuclear electricity fraction

In the case of new installations, a natural gas-fired condensing boiler is used as baseline for the boiler utilisation ratio. The share of nuclear energy in RWE electricity grid amounted in 2005 to 24%.

In the baseline calculation we assume, that the share of the used electrical energy by heat pumps will be produced by nuclear power stations. The needed amount of electricity for the heating depends on the "annual standard efficiency" of the heat pump. The usual values of "annual standard efficiency" are between 3 and 4 (IZW, 1999) depending on heat source and installation type. In this calculation a conservative assumption was taken with an average annual standard efficiency of 3,475 based on the mean of the annual standard efficiency of new heat pump (IZW, 1999) .

Therefore the correction factor for the consideration of the nuclear energy fraction in the baseline calculation equals (1-0,24/3,475) = 0,93.

IV: Joint Implementation

The RWE Climate Bonus Project Heat Pumps has been developed as project under Joint Implementation. The project has been approved by Germany (Host Country) and France (Investor Country). Status of the project: registered and implemented: <https://www.jicdm.dehst.de/promechg/pages/project1.aspx>

3.3

Did you have emissions reduction initiatives that were active within the reporting year (this can include those in the planning and/or implementation phases)

Yes

3.3a

Please provide details in the table below

Activity type	Description of activity	Annual monetary savings (unit currency)	Investment required (unit currency)	Payback period
Transportation: fleet	RWE in Germany runs a centrally managed fleet of some 3,000 company cars, which between them emit more than 20,000 metric tons of CO2 annually. By 2012, we aim to reduce these CO2 emissions by 20 % compared with 2007, and in December 2008 introduced a green car policy. What this means in practice is that RWE selects only models which the German automobile association ADAC has rated highly according to its EcoTest rating system (http://www.adac.de/infotestrat/tests/ecotest/default.aspx?ComponentId=29755&quer=ecotest). We had purchased 1,100 new vehicles according to these criteria by the end of 2010." Monetary savings realised in € fuel savings in Investment required in € Certification procedure by ADAC	1275000	135000	<1 year

3.3b

What methods do you use to drive investment in emissions reduction activities?

Method	Comment
Dedicated budget for energy efficiency	To win more widespread support for greater energy efficiency among its customers, RWE bundled a whole raft of product and services in a €150-million-strong energy efficiency drive initiated in 2007. Since then, all customer groups from residential customers to municipal utilities have been offered efficiency-enhancing products and services, some of which are heavily subsidised. Assessing the potential energy savings in specific buildings is an important part of this endeavour. To raise awareness of the importance of saving energy, moreover, RWE launched an energy efficiency competition in which more than 18,000 schoolchildren all over Germany took part.
Dedicated budget for low carbon product R&D	We will achieve our goals in the fields of climate protection, energy efficiency and security of supply only if we have access to cutting-edge technologies. This is why we assign significant importance to research and development (R&D). In 2010, we spent € 149 million for R&D. Fossil fuels will remain important to the generation of electricity for many years to come. To secure public acceptance of the use of coal to fire power stations, we must find reliable ways of minimising the resulting CO2 emissions. Our development of new technologies for reducing and converting CO2 is concentrated at our Coal Innovation Centre at our Niederaußem power station in Germany. Our partners in this endeavour include companies in the plant engineering and chemical industries as well as research institutes. Our low carbon R&D activities cover: a) Carbon capture and storage (CCS): CO2 scrubbing, carbon transportation and storage. b) Carbon capture and usage (CCU): using CO2 for energy conversion and as a source of carbon for chemical intermediates. c) New renewable power generation technologies: small wind turbines, offshore wind, solar thermal power, marine power, Desertec, biocoal. d) Efficient electricity generation: increase the efficiencies of hard coal-, lignite- and gas-fired power stations.
Dedicated budget for other emission reduction activities	Green company car policy: RWE in Germany runs a centrally managed fleet of some 3,000 company cars, which between them emit more than 20,000 metric tons of CO2 annually. By 2012, we aim to reduce these CO2 emissions by 20 % compared with 2007, and in December 2008 introduced a green car policy. What this means in practice is that RWE selects only models which the German automobile association ADAC has rated highly according to its EcoTest rating system. Annual investment budget: € 135,000 for certification procedure by ADAC.
Financial optimization	Portfolio optimisation: Optimising our portfolio through virtual power plant swaps with

Method	Comment
calculations	other electricity generators.
Internal incentives/recognition programs,	Part of the performance-based remuneration of the Management Board depends on the development of a Corporate Responsibility Index. The RWE Corporate Responsibility Index is based on RWE's ten CR areas for action, which includes climate protection. For each area of action, we have set measurable targets. Thus, part of the Executive's Board remuneration depends on the achievement of targets in the field of climate protection.
Partnering with governments on technology development	Smart grids: The rising number of small, decentralised power plant resulting from the expansion of renewables has led to changes in the loads that have to be carried by our low- and medium-voltage grids. Grid structures and grid planning have to take account of this. The need for additional lines can be minimised by turning existing grids into smart grids, which are more flexible and have a greater load-bearing capacity. However, a lot of development work in control and regulation will be needed before this becomes a reality. As leader of the Zukunftsnetze/Smart Grids consortium co-sponsored by the German Ministry of Economics and Technology, RWE Deutschland is for the first time putting the smart grid concept into practice in the model region of Bitburg/Prüm in western Germany. The other members of the consortium are ABB, consentec and the Technical University of Dortmund. Commissioning is scheduled for the spring of 2011. The findings obtained are expected to provide important data for the planning and operation of grids in future years and will therefore be made available to all transmission system operators.

Further Information

Forward-looking statements: The response to the Investor CDP 2011 contains forward-looking statements regarding the future development of the RWE Group and its companies as well as economic and political developments. These statements are assessments that we have made based on information available to us at the time this document was prepared. In the event that the underlying assumptions do not materialise or additional risks arise, actual performance can deviate from the performance expected at present. Therefore, we cannot assume responsibility for the correctness of these statements.

Page: 4. Communication

4.1

Have you published information about your company's response to climate change and GHG emissions performance for this reporting year in other places than in your CDP response? If so, please attach the publication(s)

Publication	Page/Section Reference	Identify the attachment
In annual reports (complete)	P: 52-55; 69-72; 78-79;154-159	RWE Annual Report 2010: Straight Talking
In voluntary communications (complete)	P: 20-27: "Climate Protection"	RWE Our Responsibility. CR Report 2010: Embracing Challenges
In voluntary communications (complete)	Slides 6, 8, 11, 39	Presentation: Fiscal year 2010 analyst and investor conference call: Managing through the cycle
In voluntary communications (complete)	P: 27; 28; 30-34; 36	Speech of Dr Grossmann, CEO of RWE, at the RWE Annual General Meeting 2011

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/RWE_Presentation_Fiscal-Year-2010_analyst-and-](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/RWE_Presentation_Fiscal-Year-2010_analyst-and-)

[investor-conference-call.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/RWE_Dr-Grossmann-CEO_Statements_at_AGM-2011.pdf)
https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/RWE-Group-CR-Report-2010.pdf
https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/4.Communication/RWE-Group-Annual-report-2010.pdf

Module: Risks and Opportunities [Investor]

Page: 5. Climate Change Risks

5.1

Have you identified any climate change risks (current or future) that have potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Risks driven by changes in regulation

5.1a

Please describe your risks driven by changes in regulation

ID	Risk driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/ Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
1	Cap and trade schemes	High CO2 costs under EU ETS	Increased operational cost	Current	Direct	Very likely	High
2	Other regulatory drivers	Nuclear phase-out in Germany	Reduced stock price (market valuation)	1-5 years	Direct	Virtually certain	High
3	Carbon taxes	UK government plans legislative package for increased climate protection	Increased operational cost	1-5 years	Direct	Likely	Low-medium

5.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the risk before taking action; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this risk; and (iii) the costs associated with these actions

1. Risk: High CO2 costs under EU ETS

The RWE Group's exposure to the constant change in the political, legal and social environment in which it does business can be expected to have a substantial impact on earnings. Lignite and hard coal power plants account for a significant portion of our electricity generation portfolio. The costs we incur to purchase CO2 certificates are, as a result, far above the sector average. In December 2008, the EU member states agreed that the Western European electricity sector will be allocated hardly any free certificates from 2013 onwards. This will cause our CO2 costs to be much higher than in the current trading period, which will last until 2012. To avert the financial risk posed by our high CO2 emissions, we are committed to significantly reducing our generation portfolio's CO2 intensity, i.e. reducing our specific carbon dioxide emissions by means of:

- I. Making our power generation portfolio more efficient and less carbon-intensive through our large investment programme:** The long-term restructuring of our generating capacity will enable us to lower our CO2 exposure while safeguarding our competitiveness. RWE is investing some € 12 billion in new-build projects in Germany, the UK, the Netherlands and Turkey. The modernisation of our generation portfolio is

progressing well. Our Group-wide new-build programme is now in its third and final phase. Our new combined-cycle gas turbine (CCGT) power stations at Lingen in Germany and Staythorpe in the UK both came on stream in 2010. We are therefore now in a position to take older and less efficient power stations off the grid without jeopardising security of supply or the commercial viability of power generation. In 2011, our new 2,100-MW dual-block lignite-fired power plant at Neurath in Germany (efficiency of at least 43%) is scheduled to come on stream together with our CCGT power station Moerdijk in the Netherlands (426 MW). We intend to have all our new gas-and coal-fired power stations with a combined capacity of more than 12,400 MW on stream by 2014. However, the transformation of our generation portfolio will not stop there. In the long run, we are considering supplementing our generation base with additional state-of-the-art CCGT power stations.

- **II. Expansion of renewables:** The expansion of renewables is another key element in our strategy to improving our CO₂ emissions balance. Important milestones have been reached in the expansion of renewables which now account for 4% of the electricity we generate compared with 3.5% in 2009. Spearheading our expansion of renewables is RWE Innogy, the subsidiary we founded for this purpose in 2008. Our Group-wide renewables-based generating capacity increased from 1,300 MW at the end of 2007 to 2,947 MW at the end of 2010. To drive the expansion, we intend to continue making investments in the order of billions. Our aim is to have 4,500 MW of renewables-based generating capacity either under construction or in operation by 2014. Our expansion of renewables is based on mature technologies such as onshore and offshore wind turbines, hydropower and power plant fired by biomass at locations all over Europe. RWE Innogy's project pipeline comprises a capacity of 18,2 GW. We currently have plant with a combined capacity of 1,100 MW under construction in Germany, the UK, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal and Spain. Expanding our offshore capacity is the main focus of our wind power activities, as they have the greatest potential for the future. The limited availability of the special vessels needed to install wind turbines at sea is a problem in realising offshore projects. To prevent delays we therefore ordered two of our own, delivery of which is scheduled for 2011. We also signed long-term contracts worth a total of €2 billion for the delivery of 250 offshore wind turbines.
- **III. CDM/JI:** We also take financial measures to improve our CO₂ emissions balance. We limit our CO₂ risk by participating in climate-protection projects in developing and newly industrialising countries within the scope of the Kyoto Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation programme. The EU ETS allows us to use carbon credits from CDM/JI projects to offset up to 100 million metric tons of our own CO₂ emissions by 2020. At the end of fiscal 2010, we were involved in 137 projects and had contractually secured CERs for 68.6 million metric tons of CO₂ equivalents.
- **IV. Portfolio optimisation:** Another measure involves the virtual swapping of power plant capacity with various contracting parties. In addition, we conclude long-term electricity supply agreements, in which the CO₂ price risk is borne by the customer, and purchase CO₂ certificates for future periods early on.

2. Nuclear phase-out in Germany

Carbon-free nuclear power is an important part in our generation portfolio. In 2010, 20% of our electricity production has been based on nuclear. The accelerated nuclear-phase out process in Germany due to Fukushima has considerable negative effects on our earnings, financial and expenditure planning. This is even stronger as the nuclear-based power generation has been a pillar of our climate protection strategy. The annulations of the lifetime extension and the accelerated nuclear phaseout in Germany have a negative impact on our emissions balance, as we have to rely on more on fossil-fuel generation. Associated with higher CO₂ emissions are higher costs for CO₂ certificates.

3. United Kingdom: government plans legislative package for increased climate protection.

The UK's general elections in May 2010 resulted in a conservative /liberal democrat coalition. The two governing parties intend to launch a series of legislative initiatives designed to improve the regulatory framework conditions for climate-friendly electricity generation. The plan includes taxing fossil fuels depending on their carbon intensity. This would give the generation of electricity from gas, nuclear fuel and renewables another cost advantage over hard coal, going above and beyond emissions trading. In addition, a new tariff scheme for electricity from nuclear reactors and renewables is to provide greater planning certainty for investors. Two new models are being evaluated: a fixed surcharge on the wholesale price on the one hand and a guaranteed sales price on the other. Furthermore, new power stations would only be approved if their carbon emissions do not exceed a cap that is yet to be determined. The government wants to make the upper limit so low that only those power plants that can at least partially capture and store carbon dioxide emissions can be built.

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

RWE is exposed to risks driven by physical climate parameters, but we do not consider these issues to have a substantive impact on our locations we have under operation. We are analysing these risks and take action to adapt to climate change.

Adapting to climate change is for RWE first and foremost a question of security of supply. Climate change is expected to lead to a higher incidence of extreme weather events such as heavy storms, flooding and droughts, all of which could impinge on security of supply. RWE is therefore actively involved in projects and initiatives to investigate the potential impacts of climate change as well as changes in the local micro-climate. Our main concern is how these will affect the operation of our power stations and transmission grids. Flood protection, the availability of cooling water for our conventional power stations, the availability of renewables and uninterrupted operation of our transmissions lines and transformers are among the important issues being considered.

Our existing supply infrastructure is designed to withstand extreme weather conditions; yet long periods of drought in our core markets would inevitably have consequences for our thermal power stations. This is because approx. 80% of our hard-coal and gas-fired power stations and all of our nuclear power stations draw their cooling water from nearby rivers. Here too, however, there is a built-in redundancy to minimise the risks. Our lignite-fired power stations would not be affected by changes in the water levels of nearby rivers as they are cooled mainly with water pumped out of the opencast mines that supply them. The safeguards we have developed for those power stations that are cooled with seawater are premised on the maximum credible flood scenario plus safety margins and are designed to exclude the possibility of the plant itself causing flooding in the hinterland.

This is the concept being applied at our new power station at Eemshaven currently under construction.

The resilience of our renewables portfolio, in particular that of our offshore wind farms to high winds and heavy seas, has yet to be put to the test. Our transmission grids are designed to withstand inclement weather. The built-in safety margins are so generous that there have been no widespread outages such as might put the whole system at risk in recent years. The systems' inherent redundancy also ensures that there is always a back-up available in the event of failure. Distribution networks generally have a higher percentage of lines laid underground. Underground lines make for a more resilient network that cannot be knocked out by falling trees in wooded areas, for example. More frequent flooding could still jeopardise security of supply, however, especially if substations and transformers were affected. After the experience of 2010 and especially the floods in Hungary and Poland, we have already begun planning improvements to the flood protection of these plants.

5.1i

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to risks driven by changes in other climate-related developments that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Only risks related to regulation have a potential substantive impact on RWE. However, we are analysing any risks that may occur from climate-related developments.

Risk issue: reputation.

Both policymakers and society expect us, as Europe's largest single emitter of CO₂, to deliver climate protection solutions. Society's acceptance of our company and our activities also depends largely on our efforts to protect the climate. What drives us to lower our CO₂ emissions per megawatt hour of electricity generated is thus not just the political demands made of us at national and European level, but equally important society's expectations of us. We respond to this with modernising our power plant portfolio. Until 2014, RWE is investing some €12 billion in new-build projects in Germany, the UK, the Netherlands and Turkey. We intend to have all our new gas-fired and coal-fired power stations with a combined capacity of more than 12,400 MW on stream by 2014. The transformation of our generation portfolio will not stop there, however. In the long run, we are considering supplementing our generation base with additional state-of-the-art combined-cycle gas turbine power stations.

In addition, to drive the expansion of renewables, we intend to continue making investments in the order of billions. Our aim is to have 4,500 MW of renewables-based generating capacity either under construction or in operation by 2014. Our goal is a generation portfolio that is 75% low-carbon or carbon-free by 2025, most of it either renewables- or gas-based.

Risk issue: decreasing acceptance of our operations and projects.

In general, the public acceptance of power plants, grids and new-build projects has decreased considerably. There is a strong resistance by NGO's and other stakeholder groups against new-build of fossil fuel-fired power stations, even if older and less efficient power stations are to be replaced by new plants, meeting higher efficiency rates and thus emitting less CO2. We respond to this with stakeholder dialogue and our corporate responsibility strategy.

We can only achieve long-term success as a company if we secure society's acceptance through responsible action. Our corporate responsibility (CR) strategy encompasses ten fields of action in which we pool the issues and challenges that are most demanding to us. We want everything that we do in the field of CR to be transparent, measurable and binding. Therefore, we have defined key performance indicators for each of the fields of action and set ourselves goals which we intend to achieve in the years ahead.

Risk issue: State budgetary deficits.

State budgetary deficits are increasing the pressure on governments in numerous European countries to impose new burdens on companies such as energy utilities, which are bound to certain locations.

Further Information

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Page: 6. Climate Change Opportunities**6.1**

Have you identified any climate change opportunities (current or future) that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure? Tick all that apply

Opportunities driven by changes in regulation
Opportunities driven by changes in other climate-related developments

6.1a

Please describe your opportunities that are driven by changes in regulation

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
1	International agreements	The use carbon credits from CDM/JI beyond 2012	Reduced operational costs	1-5 years	Direct	More likely than not	Medium
2	General environmental regulations, including planning	Expansion of grids	Investment opportunities	1-5 years	Direct	More likely than not	Medium
3	Other	Promotion of	Increased	1-5 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium-

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
	regulatory drivers	electromobility	demand for existing products/services				high
4	Cap and trade schemes	The use of carbon credits from CDM/JI until 2013	Reduced operational costs	Current	Direct	Virtually certain	Medium

6.1b

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

1. The use of carbon credits from CDM/JI beyond 2012

In case that a post-Kyoto regime allows for a further and greater use of CDM/JI to generate carbon credits at relatively low cost under a global carbon market, this might have a positive impact on our business due to lower costs for CO2 mitigation.

2. Expansion of grids

One of the challenges when expanding renewables is the problem of getting the electricity generated at some distance from densely populated areas to the main centres of consumption. In Germany this will require greatly enlarging the transmission grid. The German government has accounted to facilitate the expansion of transmissions grids to foster the expansion of renewables. This will support Amprion, our unbundled transmission system operator in realising their investment plans.

3. Promotion of electromobility

Charging instead of filling: the mobility of the future. Electric cars are an integral component of tomorrow's energy world. They are occasionally seen on Germany's roads, sometimes bearing the RWE logo. The German government has set itself the goal of having a million electric cars on the country's roads by 2020. We are supporting this undertaking by setting up and constantly refining a network of charging stations with a user-friendly billing system. To supplement these efforts, we started investigating with our partners Renault, RWTH Aachen University and Aachener Forschungsgesellschaft Krafftahwesen mbH how suitable electric cars are for commuters. We are examining how specific driving styles on short routes affect the performance of an electric motor. Beside technical aspects, we want to use our study to analyse customer acceptance and develop ideas for new products. Here again, we are receiving assistance from the realm of politics, as the project is being subsidised by the German transport, building and urban development ministry.

4. The use of carbon credits from CDM/JI until 2013

Under the EU Emissions Trading System, we are allowed to use carbon credits from CDM and JI projects to offset up to 100 million metric tons of our own CO2 emissions by 2020. Costs for Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) tend to be lower than the market prices charged for EU allowances (EUAs). Therefore, we participate in projects under the CDM and JI to generate carbon credits and reduce our mitigation costs. At the end of fiscal 2010 we were involved in 137 projects altogether and had contractually secured CERs for 68.6 metric million tons of CO2 equivalents.

6.1e

Please describe the opportunities that are driven by changes in other climate-related developments

ID	Opportunity driver	Description	Potential impact	Timeframe	Direct/Indirect	Likelihood	Magnitude of impact
1	Changing consumer behaviour	Demand-side energy efficiency	Increased demand for existing products/services	1-5 years	Direct	Very likely	Medium

6.1f

Please describe (i) the potential financial implications of the opportunity; (ii) the methods you are using to manage this opportunity; (iii) the costs associated with these actions

1. Demand-side energy efficiency

The EU strategy requires to increase energy efficiency in all fields: industry, household, real estate, transportation. We offer already a large range of services to lower energy consumption and thus to increase energy efficiency. Among these services are customer advice, smart home and smart meter. We see business opportunities to expand these services and to develop new ones. We have pooled the work we do to help our customers save energy in RWE Effizienz GmbH, which was established on July 1, 2009 for this purpose. Activities include the smart meters, automated home consumption (smart home) and the promotion of electric cars.

6.1h

Please explain why you do not consider your company to be exposed to opportunities driven by physical climate parameters that have the potential to generate a substantive change in your business operations, revenue or expenditure

Europe is our market. The regional focus of our activities is and will remain Europe. Among our core markets are Germany, the United Kingdom, the Benelux countries as well as Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe. In these markets, there might be an increase in power consumption due to greater use of air-conditioning systems during hot summers, but we do not expect substantial higher sales from this.

Further Information

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Module: GHG Emissions Accounting, Energy and Fuel Use, and Trading [Investor]

Page: 7. Emissions Methodology

7.1

Please provide your base year and base year emissions (Scopes 1 and 2)

Base year	Scope 1 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO ₂ e)	Scope 2 Base year emissions (metric tonnes CO ₂ e)
Thu 01 Jan 2009 - Thu 31 Dec 2009	151300000	3500000

7.2

Please give the name of the standard, protocol or methodology you have used to collect activity data and calculate Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions

Please select the published methodologies that you use

The Greenhouse Gas Protocol: A Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard (Revised Edition)

7.2a

If you have selected "Other", please provide details below

7.3

Please give the source for the global warming potentials you have used

Gas	Reference
CO2	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
CH4	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
N2O	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)
SF6	IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4 - 100 year)

7.4

Please give the emissions factors you have applied and their origin; alternatively, please attach an Excel spreadsheet with this data

Fuel/Material/Energy	Emission Factor	Unit	Reference
Other: See attached Excel sheet			See attached Excel sheet; The above stated emission factors are average emission factors. For example we use different emission factors for brown coal from Eastern Germany, Hungary or North-Rhine-Westphalia. Also emissions from hard coal are calculated according to the country of origin. 99% of our Scope 1 emissions including emission factors are verified by the German Emissions Trading Authority (DEHSt). Additionally our total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

Further Information

Emissions factors: see attached excel sheet:

The above stated emission factors are average emission factors. For example we use different emission factors for brown coal from Eastern Germany, Hungary or North-Rhine-Westphalia. Also emissions from hard coal are calculated according to the country of origin. 99% of our Scope 1 emissions including emission factors are verified by the German Emissions Trading Authority (DEHSt). Additionally our total Scope 1, Scope 2 and Scope 3 emissions are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/7_EmissionsMethodology/2011_Emission factors.xls](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/7_EmissionsMethodology/2011_Emission factors.xls)

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2006 - 31 Dec 2006)

8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Financial control

8.2a

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

181200000

8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

3000000

8.4

Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

8.4a

Please complete the table

Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
Fleet management	Scope 1	Poor data quality of fuel consumption. New IT system started in January 2011
Real estate energy consumption	Scope 2	Poor data quality. Processes for better data quality will be installed during 2011

8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling, and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps	Fleet management is not included
Scope 2	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Data Gaps	Real estate energy consumption is not included

8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 1 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.6a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.6b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 2 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.7a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

8.7b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.8

Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

Yes

8.8a

Please provide the emissions in metric tonnes CO2e

800000

Further Information

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Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2006-31Dec2006\)/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance_Statement-2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2006-31Dec2006)/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance_Statement-2010.pdf)

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2007 - 31 Dec 2007)

8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Financial control

8.2a

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

189700000

8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

3600000

8.4

Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

8.4a

Please complete the table

Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
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Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
Fleet management	Scope 1	Poor data quality of fuel consumption. New IT system started in January 2011
Real estate energy consumption	Scope 2	Poor data quality. Processes for better data quality will be installed during 2011

8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling, and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps	Fleet management is not included
Scope 2	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Data Gaps	Real estate energy consumption is not included

8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 1 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.6a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.6b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 2 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.7a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.7b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.8

Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

Yes

8.8a

Please provide the emissions in metric tonnes CO₂e

800000

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2007-31Dec2007\)/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance_Statement-2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2007-31Dec2007)/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance_Statement-2010.pdf)

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2008 - 31 Dec 2008)

8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Financial control

8.2a

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

174500000

8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

3800000

8.4

Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

8.4a

Please complete the table

Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
Fleet management	Scope 1	Poor data quality of fuel consumption. New IT system started in January 2011
Real estate energy consumption	Scope 2	Poor data quality. Processes for better data quality will be installed during 2011

8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling, and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps	Fleet management is not included
Scope 2	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Data Gaps	Real estate energy consumption is not included

8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 1 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.6a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.6b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 2 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.7a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.7b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance (qualified)	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance (qualified)	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.8

Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

Yes

8.8a

Please provide the emissions in metric tonnes CO2e

2200000

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2008-31Dec2008\)/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance_Statement-2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2008-31Dec2008)/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance_Statement-2010.pdf)

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2009 - 31 Dec 2009)

8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Financial control

8.2a

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

151300000

8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO2e

3500000

8.4

Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

8.4a

Please complete the table

Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
Fleet management	Scope 1	Poor data quality of fuel consumption. New IT system started in january 2011
Real estate energy consumption	Scope 2	Poor data quality. Processes for better data quality will be installed during 2011

8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling, and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps	Fleet management is not included
Scope 2	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Data Gaps	Real estate energy consumption is not included

8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 1 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.6a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.6b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 2 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.7a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.7b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.8

Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

Yes

8.8a

Please provide the emissions in metric tonnes CO₂e

2500000

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2009-31Dec2009\)/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance_Statement-2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2009-31Dec2009)/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance_Statement-2010.pdf)

Page: 8. Emissions Data - (1 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010)

8.1

Please select the boundary you are using for your Scope 1 and 2 greenhouse gas inventory

Financial control

8.2a

Please provide your gross global Scope 1 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO₂e

167100000

8.3a

Please provide your gross global Scope 2 emissions figure in metric tonnes CO₂e

3100000

8.4

Are there any sources (e.g. facilities, specific GHGs, activities, geographies, etc.) of Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions which are not included in your disclosure?

Yes

8.4a

Please complete the table

Source	Scope	Explain why the source is excluded
Fleet management	Scope 1	Poor data quality of fuel consumption. New IT system started in January 2011
Real estate energy consumption	Scope 2	Poor data quality. Processes for better data quality will be installed during 2011

8.5

Please estimate the level of uncertainty of the total gross global Scope 1 and Scope 2 figures that you have supplied and specify the sources of uncertainty in your data gathering, handling, and calculations

Scope	Uncertainty Range	Main sources of uncertainty	Please expand on the uncertainty in your data
Scope 1	Less than or equal to 2%	Data Gaps	Fleet management is not included
Scope 2	More than 10% but less than or equal to 20%	Data Gaps	Real estate energy consumption is not included

8.6

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 1 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.6a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 1 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.6b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance	AA1000 Assurance	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
	Standard	reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.7

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 2 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

8.7a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 2 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

8.7b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports are verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

8.8

Are carbon dioxide emissions from the combustion of biologically sequestered carbon (i.e. carbon dioxide emissions from burning biomass/biofuels) relevant to your company?

Yes

8.8a

Please provide the emissions in metric tonnes CO_{2e}

2000000

Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData\(1Jan2010-31Dec2010\)/RWE-Group-CR-Report Assurance Statement-2010.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/8.EmissionsData(1Jan2010-31Dec2010)/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance%20Statement-2010.pdf)

Page: 9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2006 - 31 Dec 2006)

9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Please see answers to EU2	

9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

By activity

9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business Division	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	152.5
Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe	6.5
United Kingdom	19.3

9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Gas & Oil	2.89
Electricity	178.3

Page: 9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2007 - 31 Dec 2007)

9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Please see answers to EU2	

9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By activity

9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business Division	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	158.5
Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe	6.6
United Kingdom	22

9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Gas & oil	2.55
Electricity	187.1

Page: 9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2008 - 31 Dec 2008)

9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
---------	----------------------------

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Please see answers to EU2	

9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By activity

9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business Division	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	140.9
Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe	6.4
United Kingdom	24.8

9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Gas & oil	2.38
Electricity	172.1

Further Information

Page: 9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2009 - 31 Dec 2009)

9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Please see answers to EU2	

9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By activity

9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business Division	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	123.3
Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe	6.5
United Kingdom	16.6
Netherlands	2.7

9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Gas & Oil	2.24
Electricity	149.1

Further Information

Page: 9. Scope 1 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010)

9.1

Do you have Scope 1 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

9.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Other: Please see answers to EU2	

9.2

Please indicate which other Scope 1 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By activity

9.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 1 emissions by business division

Business Division	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	130.6
Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe	7.1
United Kingdom	18.9
Netherlands	8.3

9.2d

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

Activity	Scope 1 metric tonnes CO2e
Gas & Oil	2.24
Electricity	164.9

Further Information

Page: 10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2006 - 31 Dec 2006)

10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

10.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	1.36
Poland	0.87
Hungary	0.73

10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By activity

10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	1.36
Central Eastern and Southeastern Europe	1.6

10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Electricity	2.96

Page: 10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2007 - 31 Dec 2007)

10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

10.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	1.9
Poland	0.9
Hungary	0.75

10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By activity

10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	1.9
Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe	1.65

10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Electricity	3.6

Further Information

10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

10.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	2.17
Poland	0.93
Hungary	0.74

10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

By activity

10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	2.17
Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe	1.67

10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Electricity	3.6

Further Information

10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

10.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	2.03
Poland	0.75
Hungary	0.75

10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division
By activity

10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	2.03
Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe	1.5

10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
	3.5

Further Information

Page: 10. Scope 2 Emissions Breakdown - (1 Jan 2010 - 31 Dec 2010)

10.1

Do you have Scope 2 emissions sources in more than one country or region (if covered by emissions regulation at a regional level)?

Yes

10.1a

Please complete the table below

Country	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	1.63
Poland	0.70
Hungary	0.74

10.2

Please indicate which other Scope 2 emissions breakdowns you are able to provide (tick all that apply)

By business division

By activity

10.2a

Please break down your total gross global Scope 2 emissions by business division

Business division	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Germany	1.63
Central Eastern and South Eastern Europe	1.44

10.2c

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

Activity	Scope 2 metric tonnes CO2e
Electricity	3.1

Further Information

Page: 11. Emissions Scope 2 Contractual

11.1

Do you consider that the grid average factors used to report Scope 2 emissions in Question 8.3 reflect the contractual arrangements you have with electricity suppliers?

Yes

11.2

Has your organization retired any certificates, e.g. Renewable Energy Certificates, associated with zero or low carbon electricity within the reporting year or has this been done on your behalf?

No

Page: 12. Energy

12.1

What percentage of your total operational spend in the reporting year was on energy?

More than 0% but less than or equal to 5%

12.2

Please state how much fuel, electricity, heat, steam, and cooling in MWh your organization has consumed during the reporting year

Energy type	MWh
Fuel	403002202
Electricity	104400000
Heat	0
Steam	0
Cooling	0

12.3

Please complete the table by breaking down the total "Fuel" figure entered above by fuel type

Fuels	MWh
Anthracite	84866427.59
Brown coal	221228057
Other: brown coal dust	102689.30
Blast furnace gas	4068318.56
Natural gas	89053476.32
Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)	605.65
Coke oven gas	1288753.19
Crude oil	2393874.88

Page: 13. Emissions Performance

13.1

How do your absolute emissions (Scope 1 and 2 combined) for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Increased

13.1a

Please complete the table

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
Change in output	10	Increase	In fiscal 2010, our electricity generation operations emitted 164.9 million metric tons of carbon dioxide. RWE-owned power plants accounted for 142.7 million metric tons, and the remaining 22.2 million metric tons came from contractually secured capacity. Our emissions were 15.8 million metric tons, or 11 %, higher year on year. This is a consequence of the marked rise in electricity generation by hard coal and gas-fired

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of change	Comment
			power plants, to which the inclusion of Essent on a twelve-month basis for the first time contributed. By contrast, our specific emission factor, reflecting the carbon dioxide emissions per megawatt hour of electricity produced, improved. It dropped by 8 %, from 0.796 metric tons per MWh to 0.732 metric tons, because the share of CO2-free or low-CO2 generation in our total production increased. The improved utilisation of the capacity of the Biblis nuclear power station was one of the reasons.

13.2

Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per unit currency total revenue

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
0.0032	metric tonnes CO2e	unit total revenue	2	Decrease	The intensity per unit currency decreased due to our decreasing CO2 emissions per MWh. See Comment in question 13.1.a

13.3

Please describe your gross combined Scope 1 and 2 emissions for the reporting year in metric tonnes CO2e per full time equivalent (FTE) employee

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
2402	metric tonnes CO2e	FTE Employee	10	Increase	Our intensity per FTE increased slightly due to our expansive staffing policy. On the other hand in fiscal 2010, our electricity generation operations emitted 164.9 million metric tons of carbon dioxide. RWE-owned power plants accounted for 142.7 million metric tons, and the remaining 22.2 million metric tons came from contractually secured capacity. Our emissions were 15.8 million metric tons, or 11 %, higher year on year. This is a consequence of the marked rise in electricity generation by hard coal and gas-fired power plants, to which the inclusion of Essent on a twelve-month basis for the first time contributed. By contrast, our specific emission factor, reflecting the carbon dioxide emissions per megawatt hour of electricity produced, improved. It dropped by 8 %, from 0.796 metric tons per MWh to 0.732 metric tons, because the share of CO2-free or low-CO2 generation in our total production increased. The improved utilisation of the capacity of the Biblis nuclear power station was one of the

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
					factors.

13.4

Please provide an additional intensity (normalized) metric that is appropriate to your business operations

Intensity figure	Metric numerator	Metric denominator	% change from previous year	Direction of change from previous year	Explanation
0.732	metric tonnes CO2e	megawatt hour (MWh)	8	Decrease	In fiscal 2010, our electricity generation operations emitted 164.9 million metric tons of carbon dioxide. RWE-owned power plants accounted for 142.7 million metric tons, and the remaining 22.2 million metric tons came from contractually secured capacity. Our emissions were 15.8 million metric tons, or 11 %, higher year on year. This is a consequence of the marked rise in electricity generation by hard coal and gas-fired power plants, to which the inclusion of Essent on a twelve-month basis for the first time contributed. By contrast, our specific emission factor, reflecting the carbon dioxide emissions per megawatt hour of electricity produced, improved. It dropped by 8 %, from 0.796 metric tons per MWh to 0.732 metric tons, because the share of CO2-free or low-CO2 generation in our total production increased. The improved utilisation of the capacity of the Biblis nuclear power station was one of the factors.

Page: 14. Emissions Trading

14.1

Do you participate in any emission trading schemes?

Yes

14.1a

Please complete the following table for each of the emission trading schemes in which you participate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership
European	Fri 01 Jan	95400000	47300000	142700000	Facilities we own and operate

Scheme name	Period for which data is supplied	Allowances allocated	Allowances purchased	Verified emissions in metric tonnes CO2e	Details of ownership
Union ETS	2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010				
European Union ETS	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010	19700000	2500000	22200000	Other: Power stations not owned by RWE that we can deploy at our discretion on the basis of long-term agreements.

14.1b

What is your strategy for complying with the schemes in which you participate or anticipate participating?

In the year under review, we were allocated free state emission allowances (known as EU allowances, or EUAs) corresponding to 115.1 million metric tons in CO2 emissions. We received emissions allowances for 84.9 million metric tons in Germany, 16.2 million metric tons in the UK, and 8.5 million metric tons in the Netherlands. In total, the allocation was far from being enough to cover our emissions. Therefore, we had to purchase certificates. At the Group level, the shortage amounted to 49.8 million metric tons.

In the emission trading period from 2008 to 2012 and thereafter, we are allowed to cover a maximum of 100 million metric tons of our CO2 emissions by submitting certificates obtained through emission reductions within the scope of Kyoto Clean Development Mechanism and Joint Implementation projects. This is advantageous because the cost of these certificates is usually below the market price of EUAs. By the end of the 2010 financial year, we had contractually secured certificates for 68.6 million metric tons of carbon dioxide. However, it cannot be ruled out that some projects may not be implemented or that their emission savings may lag behind expectations. Taking such risks into account, we estimate that we will receive emissions certificates covering 41.4 million metric tons. By the end of 2010, we had already received certificates for 14.5 million metric tons, of which we have already used an equivalent of 4.6 million metric tons.

14.2

Has your company originated any project-based carbon credits or purchased any within the reporting period?

Yes

14.2a

Please complete the following table

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance
Credit Origination	HFCs	Project for GHG Emission Reduction by Thermal Oxidation of HFC23 in Jiangsu Meilan Chemical CO. Ltd., Jiangsu Province, China UNFCCC	CDM	3882000	3645000	Not relevant	Compliance

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance
		reference number: 11					
Credit Origination	HFCs	Project for HFC23 Decomposition at Changshu 3F Zhonghao New Chemical Materials Co. Ltd, Changshu, Jiangsu Province, China UNFCCC reference number: 306	CDM	5258000	5167000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	N2O	Catalytic N2O destruction project in the tail gas of the Nitric Acid Plant of Abu Qir Fertilizer Co. UNFCCC reference number: 490	CDM	3297000	3297000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	N2O	Catalytic N2O destruction project in the tail gas of three Nitric Acid Plants at Hu-Chems Fine Chemical Corp. UNFCCC reference number: 765	CDM	6056000	6466000	Not relevant	
Credit Origination	Methane avoidance	Composting of organic waste in Wuzhou UNFCCC reference number: 1087	CDM	155000	32000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Hubei Xuan'en Dongping Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1433	CDM	1414000	1002000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Purchase	N2O	N2O decomposition project of Henan Shenma Nylon Chemical Co., Ltd UNFCCC reference number: 1083	CDM	370000	355000	No	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Dehong Longchuan Bienaihe 1st and 2nd Level Hydropower Stations UNFCCC reference number: 1507	CDM	160000	109000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Guizhou Shuicheng Jinshizi Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1517	CDM	267000	245000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	N2O	Catalytic N2O destruction project in the tail gas of the nitric acid plant PANNA 3 of Enaex S.A. UNFCCC reference number: 1229	CDM	154000	128000	Not relevant	Compliance

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance
Credit Origination	Energy efficiency: industry	Beijing No.3 Thermal Power Plant Gas-Steam Combined Cycle Project Using Natural Gas UNFCCC reference number: 1373	CDM	2708000	2425000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Guizhou Taijiang Yanzhai Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1953	CDM	316000	87000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Longchuan Nanwanhe 2nd Level Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2063	CDM	147000	87000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Hubei Hefeng Yanzi Town Baishun Village Taohuashan Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1438	CDM	183000	148000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Wuzhou Wangcun Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2004	CDM	533000	158000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Nandan Naba 1st Level Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1776	CDM	146000	38000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Jiangxi Fuliang Zhangshukeng Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1780	CDM	118000	61000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Yingjiang Xiangbai River Zhina Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2016	CDM	291000	156000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Guizhou Xingyi Laojiangdi Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2065	CDM	1198000	710000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Lushui Jinman River Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1777	CDM	191000	92000	Not relevant	Compliance

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Jinping Dapo Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1779	CDM	94000	78000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Jinping Miao-Yao-Dai Autonomous County Kesikou Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2064	CDM	231000	95000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Dayao County Yupao River 3rd Level Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2015	CDM	289000	126000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Hubei Lichuan Longqiao Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2017	CDM	588000	420000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Guangxi Baise Tianlin Baile Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2791	CDM	187000	38000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Guangdong Shaoguan Yizhou Hydro Power Station UNFCCC reference number: 1980	CDM	265000	151000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Yingjiang Zuanshui River Hydropower Station Project UNFCCC reference number: 1988	CDM	256000	148000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Yingjiang Binglang River Mengnai Hydropower Station Project UNFCCC reference number: 2803	CDM	301000	136000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Yingjiang Yinhe Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2000	CDM	155000	45000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Fujian Wuyishan Wenlin River 2nd and 3rd Level Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1831	CDM	94000	44000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yingjiang Songpo Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1983	CDM	191000	75000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit	Energy	Visakhapatnam (India)	CDM	110000	89000	Not	Compliance

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance
Origination	efficiency: households	OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project UNFCCC reference number: 1754				relevant	
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Yingjiang Wakuhe Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 2052	CDM	478000	292000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Methane avoidance	Upgradation, Operation and Maintenance of 200 TPD Composting facility at Okhla, Delhi, UNFCCC reference number 2470; Upgradation and expansion of A.P.M.C compost plant at Tikri, Delhi; UNFCCC reference number 2502; Establishment of Compost Production Unit of 100 TPD at Lalganj, UNFCCC reference number 2505	CDM	238000	159000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Wind	Huade Changshun 49.5MW Wind Power Project UNFCCC reference number: 2093	CDM	432000	283000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Yingjiang Binglangjiang Shizishan Hydropower Station Project UNFCCC reference number: 2815	CDM	217000	161000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Yingjiang County Binglang River Mangkang Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 1997	CDM	189000	104000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Wind	Baihubao 33.75MW Wind Power Generation Project in Shanxi Province UNFCCC reference number: 2018	CDM	249000	152000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Wind	Xiaowutai 41.25MW Wind Power Generation Project in Shanxi Province UNFCCC reference number: 2564	CDM	185000	125000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Xiaoxi Hydropower Project UNFCCC reference number: 1749	CDM	1773000	1086000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Wind	Inner-Mongolia Ximeng Abag 49.5MW Wind	CDM	579000	294000	Not relevant	Compliance

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance
		Power Project UNFCCC reference number: 2135					
Credit Origination	Wind	Diaobingshan New-built 49.5MW Wind Power Station Project UNFCCC reference number: 2149	CDM	492000	328000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Sichuan Mabian Yi-Autonomous County Bajiaoxi Hydro Power Station UNFCCC reference number: 2806	CDM	641000	292000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Hubei Baokang Siping Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 3052	CDM	371000	149000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Biomass energy	Jilin Wangqing 2x25MW Biomass Cogeneration Project UNFCCC reference number: 4060	CDM	701000	85000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Energy efficiency: households	Yamunanagar & Sonipat (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project UNFCCC reference number: 2457	CDM	75000	47000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Energy efficiency: industry	Laiwu Iron & Steel Group Laigang Inc. 25MW Waste Gas Power Generation Project UNFCCC reference number: 1657	CDM	742000	393000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Energy efficiency: industry	Yinshan Profiled Iron Co., Ltd. 25 MW Waste Gas Power Generation Project of Laiwu Iron & Steel Group Corp. UNFCCC reference number: 1658	CDM	716000	366000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Energy efficiency: industry	Coke Dry Quenching (CDQ) Waste Heat Recovery for Power Generation Project of Laiwu Iron & Steel Group Corp. UNFCCC reference number: 1656	CDM	1492000	585000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Coal mine/bed CH4	Ningxia Rujigou Coal Mine Methane Power Generation Project UNFCCC reference number: 3130	CDM	925000	332000	Not relevant	Compliance
	Coal mine/bed	Ningxia Wulan Coal Mine Methane Power	CDM	512000	188000	Not relevant	Compliance

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance
	CH4	Generation Project UNFCCC reference number: 3289					
Credit Origination	Hydro	Zhejiang Tonglu Bipu Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 3437	CDM	104000	47000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Wind	Guangdong Zhanjiang Yangqian 49.5MW Wind Power Project UNFCCC reference number: 2805	CDM	208000	127000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Dak Rung Hydropower Project UNFCCC reference number: 3505	CDM	45000	18000	Not relevant	
Credit Origination	Hydro	Dak Nong 2 Hydropower Project UNFCCC reference number: 3944	CDM	52000	19000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Energy efficiency: households	Pune (India) OSRAM CFL distribution CDM Project UNFCCC reference number: 2476	CDM	103000	59000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Methane avoidance	Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) Composting Project in Urumqi, China UNFCCC reference number: 2374	CDM	26000	10000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Hubei Hefeng Yuejia River 2nd level Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 3510	CDM	64000	29000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Dak N'Teng Hydropower Project UNFCCC reference number: 3942	CDM	45000	24000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Dak Ne Hydropower Project UNFCCC reference number: 3484	CDM	47000	20000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Biomass energy	Lap Vo Rice Husk Biomass Power Plant UNFCCC reference number: 3482	CDM	103000	35000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Biomass energy	Bagasse based Cogeneration Project - Satish Sugar Limited UNFCCC reference number: 4057	CDM	72000	6000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Maguan Huabazi Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 3376	CDM	216000	70000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit	Hydro	Yunnan Maguan	CDM	118000	44000	Not	Compliance

Credit origination or credit purchase	Project type	Project identification	Verified to which standard	Number of credits (metric tonnes of CO2e)	Number of credits (metric tonnes CO2e): Risk adjusted volume	Credits retired	Purpose e.g. compliance
Origination		Tongguo Hydropower Station UNFCCC reference number: 3377				relevant	
Credit Origination	Solar	Bundled Solar Water Heater Project UNFCCC reference number: 3757	CDM	37000	12000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Energy efficiency: households	CDM LUSAKA SUSTAINABLE ENERGY PROJECT 1 UNFCCC reference number: 2969	CDM	304000	147000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Wind	e7 Galapagos / San Cristobal Wind Power Project UNFCCC reference number: 1255	CDM	11000	7000	No	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Yunnan Yunpeng Hydropower Project UNFCCC reference number: 2580	CDM	1544000	761000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	Hydro	Xinjiang Kaiduhe River Chahan Wusu Hydropower Project UNFCCC reference number: 2551	CDM	667000	384000	Not relevant	Compliance
Credit Origination	N2O	Catalytic N2O destruction project in the tail gas of the Nitric Acid Plant of Abu Qir Fertilizer Co. UNFCCC reference number: 420	CDM	0	300000	Not relevant	Compliance

Further Information

As of 31 December 2010, RWE were involved as approved project participated in 137 CDM and JI projects. At that time, we had contractually secured CERs for 68.6 million metric tons of CO2 equivalents. Taking into account project risks, we expect this portfolio to yield 41.4 metric tons of CO2 equivalents. Projects listed under 14.2a include only those CDM projects that were already registered by the CDM Executive Board as CDM project under the UNFCCC at the end of fiscal 2010. Credits contracted and expected out of these projects include credits up to 2012.

Page: 15. Scope 3 Emissions

15.1

Please provide data on sources of Scope 3 emissions that are relevant to your organization

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
Use of sold products	79710000	Total gas sales volume	

Sources of Scope 3 emissions	metric tonnes CO2e	Methodology	If you cannot provide a figure for emissions, please describe them
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	48850000	Electricity purchased from third parties, split up and calculated per country	
Transportation and distribution	4810000	Supply chain hard coal	
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	1570000	Exploration and conditioning of sold gas transported through own net	
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	610000	Exploration, conditioning and transportation of sold gas transported through external net	
Fuel- and energy-related activities (not included in Scope 1 or 2)	2430000	Grid losses from electricity sales volume transported through grids of third parties	

15.2

Please indicate the verification/assurance status that applies to your Scope 3 emissions

Verification or assurance complete

15.2a

Please indicate the proportion of your Scope 3 emissions that are verified/assured

More than 90% but less than or equal to 100%

15.2b

Please provide further details of the verification/assurance undertaken, and attach the relevant statements

Type of verification or assurance	Relevant standard	Relevant statement attached
Moderate assurance (qualified)	AA1000 Assurance Standard	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/
Moderate assurance (qualified)	ISAE 3000	RWE's Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions for the current and the previous years are published in the Annual report as well as in the Corporate Responsibility report. Both reports have been verified by PriceWaterhouseCoopers. Please find the link to the Independent Assurance report: http://www.rwe.com/web/cms/en/535872/about-the-report/independent-assurance-report/

15.3

How do your absolute Scope 3 emissions for the reporting year compare to the previous year?

Increased

15.3a

Please complete the table

Reason	Emissions value (percentage)	Direction of Change	Comment
Change in output	6	Increase	Scope 3 emissions increased only by 6% despite an increase of sold gas by 19%. The second highest part of scope 3 emissions, Electricity purchased from third parties decreased by 9%.

Attachments

https://webadmin.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor_CDP_2011/Shared_Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/15.Scope3Emissions/RWE-Group-CR-Report_Assurance_Statement-2010.pdf

Module: Electric utilities

Page: 2011-Investor-Electrical 1 Reporting Years

EU0.1

Reference dates

Please enter the dates for the periods for which you will be providing data. The years given as column headings in subsequent tables correspond to the “year ending” dates selected below. It is requested that you report emissions for: (i) the current reporting year; (ii) one other year of historical data (i.e. before the current reporting year); and, (iii) one year of forecasted data (beyond 2015 if possible).

Year ending	Date range
2005	Sat 01 Jan 2005 - Sat 31 Dec 2005
2006	Sun 01 Jan 2006 - Sun 31 Dec 2006
2007	Mon 01 Jan 2007 - Mon 31 Dec 2007
2008	Tue 01 Jan 2008 - Wed 31 Dec 2008
2009	Thu 01 Jan 2009 - Thu 31 Dec 2009
2010	Fri 01 Jan 2010 - Fri 31 Dec 2010
2011	Sat 01 Jan 2011 - Sat 31 Dec 2011
2012	Sun 01 Jan 2012 - Mon 31 Dec 2012
2013	Tue 01 Jan 2013 - Tue 31 Dec 2013
2014	Wed 01 Jan 2014 - Wed 31 Dec 2014
2015	Thu 01 Jan 2015 - Thu 31 Dec 2015

Further Information

Disclaimer: No responsibility is taken for the correctness of the data provided under EU0.1

Forward-looking statements: The response to the Investor CDP 2011 contains forward-looking statements regarding the future development of the RWE Group and its companies as well as economic and political developments. These statements are assessments that we have made based on information available to us at the time this document was prepared. In the event that the underlying assumptions do not materialise or additional risks arise, actual performance can deviate from the performance expected at present. Therefore, we cannot assume responsibility for the correctness of these statements.

Page: 2011-Investor-Electrical 2 GlobalTotalByYear

EU1.1

In each column, please give a total figure for all the countries for which you will be providing data for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	43269	218500	173000000	.815
2006	43434	223700	178300000	.797
2007	44533	216100	187100000	.866
2008	45196	224100	172100000	.768
2009	49582	187200	149100000	.796
2010	52214	225300	164900000	.732
2011	54740	231000	171000000	.690
2012	59511	253000	175000000	.640
2013	61422	276000	174000000	.670
2014	63558	290000	170000000	.63
2015	63600	300000	165000000	.60

Further Information

Disclaimer: No responsibility is taken for the correctness of the data provided under EU1

Forward-looking statements: The response to the Investor CDP 2011 contains forward-looking statements regarding the future development of the RWE Group and its companies as well as economic and political developments. These statements are assessments that we have made based on information available to us at the time this document was prepared. In the event that the underlying assumptions do not materialise or additional risks arise, actual performance can deviate from the performance expected at present. Therefore, we cannot assume responsibility for the correctness of these statements.

Page: 2011-Investor-Electrical 2 - EnergyFuelSelection - Germany

EU2.1

Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity(metric tonnes of CO2e/MWh)
-------------	-------------------------	------------------	---	---

Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
-------------	-------------------------	------------------	---	---

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
-------------	-------------------------	------------------	--	---

[Page: 2011-Investor-Electrical 2 - EnergyFuelSelection - Germany](#)

EU2.1

Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Coal - Hard
 Lignite
 Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)
 CCGT
 Nuclear
 Waste
 Hydro
 Other renewables

Coal - Hard

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	9580	46200	47026000	1.018
2006	9571	50800	56587000	1.114
2007	9583	55900	58000000	1.038
2008	9608	44000	45500000	1.034
2009	9785	31800	28502305	0.896
2010	9683	39100	35117000	0.898
2011	9673	39100	35117000	0.898
2012	9673	39100	35117000	0.898
2013	11201	39100	35117000	0.898
2014	11201	39100	35117000	0.898

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	11201	39100	35117000	0.898

Lignite

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	10135	71700	88782000	1.238
2006	10015	68365	87383000	1.278
2007	10041	71260	91079000	1.278
2008	10051	68300	86636000	1.268
2009	10162	65300	83685590	1.282
2010	10172	65400	83708000	1.280
2011	12272	65400	83708000	1.280
2012	12272	65400	83708000	1.280
2013	12272	65400	83708000	1.280
2014	12272	65400	83708000	1.280
2015	12272	65400	83708000	1.280

Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	3474	9989	7500000	.751
2006	2474	8874	7500000	.845
2007	3972	11528	7500000	.830
2008	3972	12653	7500000	.830
2009	3972	10216	8800000	.861
2010	3809	7800	9138000	1.172
2011	3809	7800	8938000	1.146
2012	3809	7800	8938000	1.146
2013	3809	7800	8938000	1.146
2014	3809	7800	8938000	1.146
2015	3809	7800	8938000	1.146

CCGT

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	586	1685	592000	.551
2006	586	1497	592000	.523
2007	586	1701	592000	.510
2008	586	1867	592000	.510
2009	586	1507	695000	.461
2010	1462	4104	2057000	.501
2011	2338	4104	1900000	.463
2012	3214	4104	1900000	.463
2013	4090	4104	1900000	.463
2014	4966	4104	1900000	.463
2015	5842	4104	1900000	.463

Nuclear

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2005	6308	45100
2006	6308	47300
2007	6295	32100
2008	6295	49300
2009	6295	33900
2010	6295	45200
2011	6295	40125
2012	6295	40125
2013	6295	40125
2014	5095	32500
2015	3895	30000

Waste

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	38	203	628000	3.088
2006	38	190	480727	2.534
2007	38	23	487059	21.362
2008	38	157	685984	4.364
2009	38	139	493927	3.551
2010	38	153	577000	3.764
2011	38	153	577000	3.764
2012	38	153	577000	3.764
2013	38	153	577000	3.764
2014	38	153	577000	3.764

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2015	38	153	577000	3.764

Hydro

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2005	2365	3200
2006	2372	3000
2007	2972	3500
2008	2975	3600
2009	3003	3400
2010	3003	3300
2011	3093	3400
2012	3193	3500
2013	3193	3500
2014	3193	3500
2015	3193	3500

Other renewables

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2005	427	61
2006	573	94
2007	593	91
2008	808	108
2009	1576	94
2010	1748	859
2011	1771	869
2012	2023	869
2013	2383	1336
2014	3195	1375
2015	3195	1375

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity(metric tonnes of CO2e/MWh)
2005	22	200	400000	2

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity(metric tonnes of CO2e/MWh)
2006	22	200	400000	2
2007	22	200	400000	2
2008	52	350	613500	1.753
2009	82	350	613500	1.753
2010	64	350	613500	1.753
2011	99	500	613500	1.227
2012	99	500	613500	1.227
2013	99	500	613500	1.227
2014	99	500	613500	1.227
2015	99	500	613500	1.227

Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	23850	130078	144928000	1.114
2006	23721	130026	152942727	1.176
2007	24257	140711	158058059	1.123
2008	24322	127477	141527484	1.110
2009	24640	109462	122790322	1.122
2010	25243	117057	131210500	1.121
2011	28244	117157	130853500	1.117
2012	29120	117157	130853500	1.117
2013	31524	117157	130853500	1.117
2014	32400	117157	130853500	1.117
2015	33276	117157	130853500	1.117

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	32503	178439	144928000	.812
2006	32930	180420	152942727	.848
2007	33513	176402	158058059	.896
2008	33596	180485	141527484	.784
2009	33914	146856	122790322	.836
2010	34934	166416	131210500	.788
2011	38048	162000	130853500	.858
2012	39024	173000	130853500	.809
2013	41700	178000	130853500	.775
2014	41399	178000	130853500	.735
2015	41075	178000	130853500	.735

Further Information

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Page: 2011-Investor-Electrical 2 - EnergyFuelSelection - Hungary

EU2.1

Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Lignite
Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)
CCGT
Hydro

Lignite

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	714	5265	6100000	1.43
2006	714	4475	6497000	1.452
2007	714	4784	6604000	1.38
2008	763	5540	6373000	1.15
2009	763	5540	6500000	1.173
2010	763	5540	6645000	1.199
2011	763	5540	6645000	1.199
2012	763	5540	6645000	1.199
2013	763	5540	6645000	1.199
2014	763	5540	6645000	1.199
2015	763	5540	6645000	1.199

Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2007	66	192	220000	1.149
2008	66	210	240000	1.142

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2009	121	311	370000	1.189
2010	121	360	421754	1.172
2011	121	360	420000	1.167
2012	121	360	420000	1.167
2013	121	360	420000	1.167
2014	121	360	420000	1.167
2015	121	360	420000	1.167

CCGT

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2009	26	67	33581	.502
2010	26	67	33581	.501
2011	26	67	30000	.448
2012	26	67	30000	.448
2013	26	67	30000	.448
2014	26	67	30000	.448
2015	26	67	30000	.448

Hydro

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2009	1	4
2010	1	4
2011	1	5
2013	1	5
2013	1	5
2014	1	5
2015	1	5

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity(metric tonnes of CO2e/MWh)
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Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	714	4265	6100000	1.43
2006	714	4475	6497000	1.452
2007	780	4976	6824000	1.372
2008	829	5750	6613000	1.15
2009	910	5918	6903581	1.167
2010	910	5967	7100335	1.190
2011	910	5967	7095000	1.189
2012	910	5967	7095000	1.189
2013	910	5967	7095000	1.189
2014	910	5967	7095000	1.189
2015	910	5967	7095000	1.189

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	714	4265	6100000	1.43
2006	714	4475	6497000	1.452
2007	780	4976	6824000	1.372
2008	829	5750	6613000	1.15
2009	911	5922	6903581	1.166
2010	911	5971	7100335	1.189
2011	911	5972	7095000	1.188
2012	911	5972	7095000	1.188
2013	911	5972	7095000	1.188
2014	911	5972	7095000	1.188
2015	911	5972	7095000	1.188

Further Information

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Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Coal - Hard
Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)
CCGT
Hydro
Other renewables

Coal - Hard

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2009	1180	1600	750000	.688
2010	885	5700	3920250	.688
2011	885	5700	3920250	.688
2012	885	5700	3920250	.688
2013	885	5700	3920250	.688
2014	2445	5700	3920250	.688
2015	2445	5700	3920250	.688

Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2009	913	1000	500000	.500
2010	750	1419	825900	.582
2011	750	1419	825900	.582
2012	750	1419	825900	.582
2013	750	1419	825900	.582
2014	750	1419	825900	.582
2015	750	1419	825900	.582

CCGT

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2009	756	3200	1300000	.406
2010	1177	5500	2250000	.409
2011	1603	7000	2250000	.350
2012	2907	7000	2250000	.350

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2013	2907	7000	2250000	.350
2014	2907	7000	2250000	.350
2015	2907	7000	2250000	.350

Hydro

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2009	11	48
2010	11	47
2011	11	51
2012	11	51
2013	11	51
2014	11	51
2015	11	51

Other renewables

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2009	615	860
2010	201	357
2011	201	345
2012	201	345
2013	289	345
2014	289	345
2015	289	345

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity(metric tonnes of CO2e/MWh)
2009	320	400	275000	.688
2010	320	1731	1306919	.755
2011	320	1731	1306919	.755
2012	320	1731	1306919	.755
2013	320	1731	1306919	.755
2014	320	1731	1306919	.755
2015	320	1731	1306919	.755

Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2009	2849	6200	2825000	.456
2010	3132	14350	8303069	.579
2011	3558	15850	8303069	.524
2012	4862	25850	8303069	.321
2013	6166	25850	8303069	.321
2014	9030	25850	8303069	.321
2015	10334	25850	8303069	.321

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2009	3475	7108	2825000	.563
2010	3344	14754	8303069	.563
2011	3770	14000	8303069	.511
2012	5074	18000	8303069	.316
2013	6466	24000	8303069	.315
2014	9330	24000	8303069	.315
2015	10634	24000	8303069	.315

Further Information

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Page: 2011-Investor-Electrical 2 - EnergyFuelSelection - Turkey

EU2.1

Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

CCGT

CCGT

Please complete the following table for the “year ending” periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2012	775	2000	700000	.35
2013	775	2000	700000	.35
2014	775	2000	700000	.35
2015	775	2000	700000	.35

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity(metric tonnes of CO2e/MWh)
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Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2012	775	2000	700000	.35
2013	775	2000	700000	.35
2014	775	2000	700000	.35
2015	775	2000	700000	.35

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2012	775	2000	700000	.35
2013	775	2000	700000	.35
2014	775	2000	700000	.35
2015	775	2000	700000	.35

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arise, actual performance can deviate from the performance expected at present. Therefore, we cannot assume responsibility for the correctness of these statements.

EU2.1

Please select the energy sources/fuels that you use to generate electricity in this country

Coal - Hard
 Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)
 CCGT
 Hydro
 Other renewables

Coal - Hard

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	4415	17800	19800000	1.112
2006	4415	20800	14000000	1.113
2007	4481	15100	17000000	1.126
2008	4575	18000	19685000	1.094
2009	4575	10700	12632000	1.181
2010	4575	10400	9290000	.893
2011	4575	13000	9290000	.715
2012	3512	13000	9290000	.715
2013	1554	10000	9290000	.715
2014	1554	10000	9290000	.715
2015	1554	10000	9290000	.715

Oil & gas (excluding CCGT)

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	2621	7537	5000000	.663
2006	2621	6695	5000000	.747
2007	2621	7607	6000000	.789
2008	2621	8349	6000000	.719
2009	3218	8277	7000000	.846
2010	3067	1801	1140000	.633
2011	3067	1801	1140000	.633
2012	3067	1801	1140000	.633

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2013	3067	1801	1140000	.633
2014	3067	1801	1140000	.633
2015	3067	1801	1140000	.633

CCGT

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emissions intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	2465	7088	3490000	.492
2006	2465	6297	3305000	.525
2007	2465	7154	4007300	.560
2008	2465	7852	4142600	.528
2009	2465	6340	3990000	.629
2010	4115	21988	8470000	.385
2011	4115	22000	8300000	.377
2012	6303	26900	10250000	.381
2013	6303	26900	12200000	.381
2014	6303	26900	14150000	.381
2015	6303	26900	16100000	.381

Hydro

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2005	55	99
2006	62	242
2007	62	319
2008	65	346
2009	69	303
2010	69	295
2012	69	318
2012	69	318
2013	69	318
2014	69	318
2015	69	318

Other renewables

Please complete the following table for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)
2005	267	700
2006	400	768
2007	400	744
2008	573	924
2009	423	591
2010	466	827
2011	466	799
2012	718	1231
2013	718	1231
2014	1064	1824
2015	1064	1824

Solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity(metric tonnes of CO2e/MWh)
2012	115	600	1050000	1.75
2013	115	600	1050000	1.75
2014	115	600	1050000	1.75
2015	115	600	1050000	1.75

Total thermal including solid biomass

Please complete for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	9501	32425	28290000	.872
2006	9501	33792	22305000	.660
2007	9567	29861	27007300	.904
2008	9661	34201	29827600	.872
2009	10258	25317	23622000	.933
2010	11757	34189	18900000	.553
2011	8690	36801	18730000	.509
2012	9930	42301	21730000	.489
2013	7972	39301	23680000	.576
2014	7972	39301	25630000	.625
2015	7972	39301	27580000	.675

Total figures for this country

Please enter total figures for this country for the "year ending" periods that you selected in answer to EU0.1

Year ending	Nameplate capacity (MW)	Production (GWh)	Absolute emissions (metric tonnes in CO2e)	Emission intensity (metric tonnes CO2e/MWh)
2005	9823	33224	28290000	.851
2006	9963	34802	22305000	.641
2007	10029	30924	27007300	.873
2008	10299	35471	29827600	.841
2009	10750	26211	23622000	.901
2010	12292	35312	18900000	.535
2011	9225	41000	18730000	.457
2012	10717	46000	21730000	.450
2013	8759	52000	23680000	.435
2014	9105	52000	25630000	.473
2015	9105	52000	27580000	.510

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Page: 2011-Investor-EU3 Renewable electricity sourcing regulations

EU3.1

In certain countries, e.g. Italy, the UK, the USA, electricity suppliers are required by regulation to incorporate a certain amount of renewable electricity in their energy mix. Is your company subject to such regulatory requirements?

Yes

EU3.1a

Please provide the scheme name, the regulatory obligation in terms of the percentage of renewable electricity sourced (both current and future obligations) and give your position in relation to meeting the required percentages

Scheme name	Current % obligation	Future % obligation	Date of future obligation	Position in relation to meeting obligations
UK Renewables Obligation	11.1%	15.4%	2015	The Renewables Obligation (RO) requires electricity suppliers to supply an increasing proportion of electricity from renewable sources or to pay a 'buy-out' price. The money raised from the buy-out fund is recycled to suppliers and further supports the development of renewables projects. The RO is a market mechanism and at any time the value of the Renewables Obligation Certificates (ROCs) may be above or below the buy-out price that has been put in place to limit the cost to customers. In order to minimise the cost to our customers

Scheme name	Current % obligation	Future % obligation	Date of future obligation	Position in relation to meeting obligations
				<p>we only buy ROCs when they represent better value than paying the buy-out. The relative proportions of ROC redemption and buy-out we use for compliance in any one year will depend on the price at which ROCs can be obtained and the buy-out price in that year. Between April 2007 and March 2008 we met 55% of our obligation through ROCs, and redeemed the rest through buy-outs. The UK subsidiary of RWE Innogy is RWE npower renewables. Renewable generation by itself won't be able to fill the anticipated energy gap in the short term. The UK has a target to supply 15% of electricity from renewables by 2015. We have an important part to play in reaching that target. During 2008 RWE npower renewables generated a total of 1,235 GWh of electricity from renewable sources in the UK compared with 1,126 GWh in 2007. RWE npower renewables is currently constructing over 150 MW of wind and hydro projects. These include: two new wind farms, Little Cheyne Court and the company's second major offshore wind farm, Rhyl Flats two hydro schemes, at Carnoch and Inverlael in Scotland. The Rhyl Flats wind farm, which will be completed at the end of 2009, will have an installed capacity of 90MW, and it is expected to generate enough electricity to supply the average needs of about 61,000 homes every year. In addition to the schemes for which it is project managing the build, RWE npower renewables owns a 50% share of the Greater Gabbard Offshore Wind Farm which is also under construction. Once built, this offshore wind farm will have an installed electrical capacity of approximately 500MW.</p>

Further Information

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Page: 2011-Investor-EU4 Renewable electricity development

EU4.1

Please give the contribution of renewable electricity to your company's EBITDA (Earnings Before Interest, Tax, Depreciation and Amortisation) in the current reporting year in either monetary terms or as a percentage

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	Comment
Renewable electricity's contribution to EBITDA	211		Monetary figure in € million

EU4.2

Please give the projected contribution of renewable electricity to your company's EBITDA at a given point in the future in either monetary terms or as a percentage

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	Year ending	Comment
Renewable electricity's contribution to EBITDA				

EU4.3

Please give capital expenditure (capex) planned for the development of renewable electricity capacity in monetary terms and as a percentage of total capex planned for power generation in the current capex plan

Please give:	Monetary figure	%	End year of capex plan	Comment
Capex planned for renewable electricity development	3700	29%	2013	Monetary figure in € million. Capex programme 2011-2012 see presentation attached

Further Information

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Attachments

[https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor CDP 2011/Shared Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/EU4Renewableelectricitydevelopment/Capex 2011-2013.pdf](https://www.cdproject.net/Sites/2011/36/16036/Investor%20CDP%202011/Shared%20Documents/Attachments/InvestorCDP2011/EU4Renewableelectricitydevelopment/Capex%202011-2013.pdf)

Module: Sign Off

Page: Sign Off

Please enter the name of the individual that has signed off (approved) the response and their job title

Joachim Löchte
Head of Group Corporate Responsibility/ Environmental Management
RWE AG

Carbon Disclosure Project