Employees (end of year)

Mining area	1989 *)	2009 **)	2010 **)	2011 **)
Rhineland	15,565	11,562	11,606	11,591
Lusatia	79,016	7,982	8,049	8,126
Central Germany	59,815	2,513	2,508	2,531
Helmstedt	1,693	548	541	522
Small firms	642	-	-	-
Germany	**156,731**	**22,605**	**22,704**	**22,770**

*) Annual average – without employees in own public power stations
**) including employees in own public power stations

Lignite reserves in bn t

Mining area	Geological reserves	economically minable reserves	Approved and developed opencast mines
Rhineland	55.0	35.0	3.3
Lusatia	12.0	3.5	1.2 [1)]
Central Germany	10.0	2.0	0.5
Germany	**77.0**	**40.5**	**5.0**

1) reserves according to approved mining fields per 31.12.2011 = 1.2 bn t
additional reserves in approval process = 0.8 bn t

Production of lignite products (in mt)

Products	1989	2010	2011	changes 2010/2009 in %
Briquettes	49.39	2.02	2.14	+ 5.5
Dry and pulverized/ Fluidized-bed coal	4.41	4.05	4.61	+ 13.9
Coke	5.09	0.18	0.17	- 2.7

Selected coal qualities in the main lignite mining areas

Mining area	Calorific value kJ/kg	Ash content in %	Water content in %	Sulphur content in %
Rhineland	7,800 – 10,500	2.0 – 8.0	50 – 60	0.15 – 0.5
Lusatia	7,800 – 9,500	2.5 – 16.0	48 – 58	0.3 – 1.5
Central Germany	9,000 – 11,300	6.5 – 10.0	49 – 53	1.5 – 2.1
Helmstedt	8,500 – 11,500	5.0 – 20.0	40 – 50	1.5 – 3.5

10 Facts around Lignite

For many years to come, lignite is the only domestic energy supplier that is available in large amounts without subsidies on **competitive** terms.

With an output of approx. 177 mill. tonnes (2011), lignite contributes almost 40 % to Germany's primary energy generation and is thus **the most important domestic energy supplier**.

High-quality and by worldwide standards, exemplary **recultivation** is compensation for land required for mining operations.

Almost 90 % of total lignite output is used for domestic **power and district heat** generation. All power plants have highly efficient systems for flue gas desulphurisation, dust removal and NO_x reduction.

Thanks to the combination of opencast mines and power plants, lignite-based plants offer a maximum of **security of supply**. There are **no transport risks**.

In 2011, lignite-fired power plants generated some 153 bn. kilowatt hours of power. **Every fourth kilowatt hour** of power consumed in Germany is derived from domestic lignite.

In Germany, some **86,000 competitive jobs** are secured by the lignite mining and lignite-based power generation industry. The lignite mining sector provides top-quality primary professional training to round 1,600 young people.

Industrial safety has attained a high development level: With 3.3 notifiable accidents at work per 1 mill. working hours (2011), the lignite mining sector ranks far below the average of the total German industry (2010: 16.5).

The lignite mining industry stands for preventive climate protection. With high investment in the power plant population, i.e. new power plants and modernisation, **efficiency of power generation** was and still is **continuously being stepped** up while the emissions are being lowered simultaneously.

The strategy of continuously modernising the power plant portfolio by building new, highly efficient power plants leads from approximately 2020 to the option of **capturing** and **storing** the accumulated **CO_2** in geological formations.

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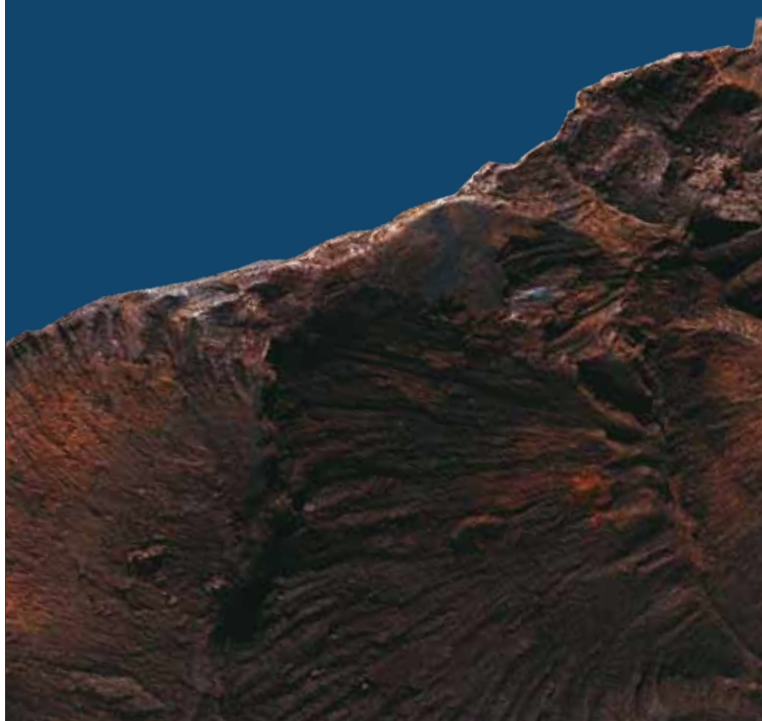
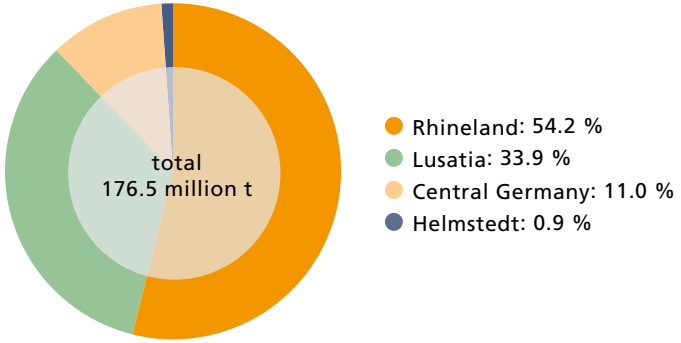
Bundesverband Braunkohle

Lignite in Germany 2011

Facts and Figures



Lignite production according to mining areas

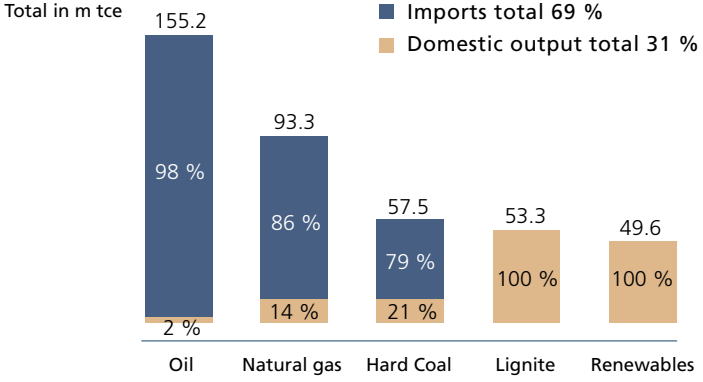


Production and utilisation of lignite in million t

Mining areas	Production*)	Utilisation: generation of electricity and heat	Utilisation: refining	Utilisation: others
	million t			
Rhineland	95.6	84.7	10.7	0.2
Lusatia	59.8	55.9	3.9	0.1
Central Germany	19.3	17.9	0.9	0.5
Helmstedt	1.6	1.6	–	–
Germany	**176.3**	**160.0**	**15.5**	**0.8**

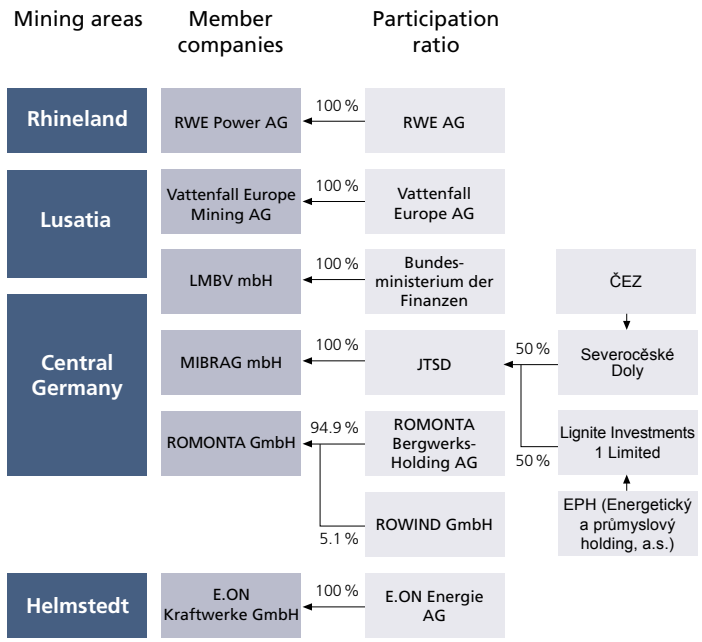
*) including change in stocking

Share of domestic output in primary consumption 2011*)



*) provisional Source: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energiebilanzen

Participation ratios of the lignite companies



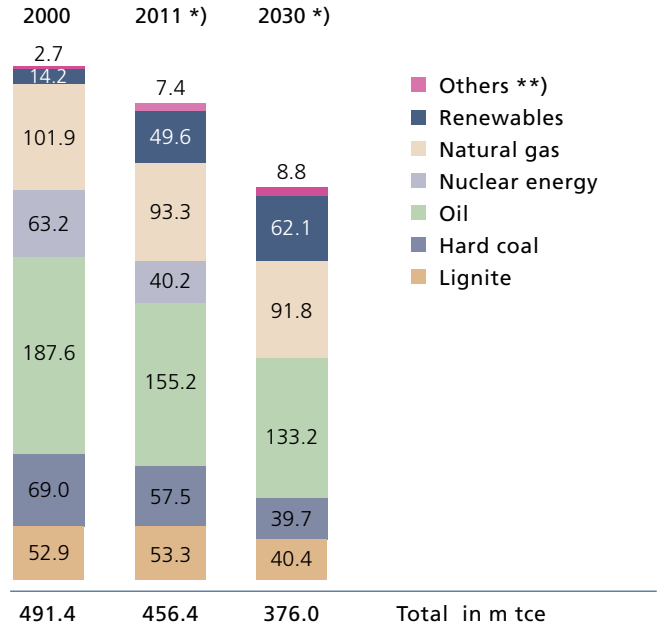
Capacity and generation of lignite powerstations

Federal state	Gross installed power Dec. 31, 2011	Electricity generation 2011
	MW	TWh
North-Rhine/Westphalia	11,004 [1]	78.0
Brandenburg	4,789 [2]	35.6
Saxony	3,965 [3]	29.1
Saxony-Anhalt	1,362 [4]	7.3
Lower Saxony	407	2.0
Berlin	188	1.0
Hesse	40	
Bavaria	2	
Baden-Wuerttemberg	2	
Total	**21,759**	**153.0**

including newly built power stations (since 1995):

1) Niederaußem (1,012 MW)
2) Schwarze Pumpe (1,600 MW)
3) Boxberg (900 MW)
   Lippendorf (1,840 MW)
4) Schkopau (980 MW)

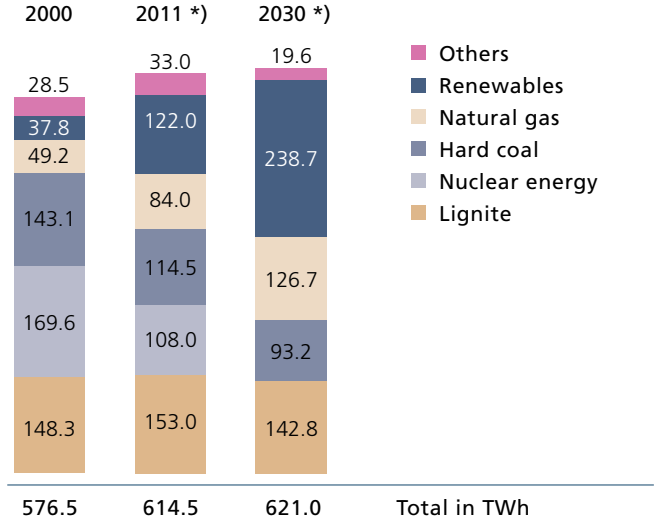
Primary energy consumption



*) provisional/forecast
**) including power exchange balance

Source: Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energiebilanzen, Energieprognose 2009 (Referenzprognose), DEBRIV

Total gross electricity generation



*) provisional/forecast

Source: BMWi, Arbeitsgemeinschaft Energiebilanzen, Energieprognose 2009 (Referenzprognose), DEBRIV