Under the Cap-and-trade system, companies are obliged to purchase allowances to emit CO₂. As the emitted amounts and the allowance prices are uncertain, finding an optimal way of covering the emissions is a complex task, especially when derivatives on allowances are involved. The present talk tries to answer the question whether and which derivatives help to reduce the costs and the risks of the emission covering. To this end, we discuss a real-life Czech steel company deciding on emission trading during the period 2018-2020. We assume the company is risk-averse, deciding according to Nested Mean-CVaR risk criterion. We show that using the derivatives can bring savings to the company, namely that their costs are stochastically dominated compared to the case when no derivatives are used. Out of the available derivatives, only futures are used; the options, surprisingly, are never chosen. A discussion of the choice of the risk measure, the computational aspects of the analysis and possible explanations of refusing the options, is a part of the talk.