

# EU ETS data viewer

User manual and background note

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## ENQUIRIES

For questions and feedback to the EU ETS data viewer please send a message at [www.eea.europa.eu/enquiries/](http://www.eea.europa.eu/enquiries/) including “EU ETS data viewer” in the subject line.

## DISCLAIMER

The EEA accepts no responsibility or liability whatsoever with regard to any use of the EU ETS data viewer nor the use, accuracy or completeness of the EUTL data. Please also note the general disclaimer which applies for all information on the EEA website at [www.eea.europa.eu/legal/disclaimer](http://www.eea.europa.eu/legal/disclaimer).

# 1 Introduction

The EU Emissions Trading System (ETS) is one of the main and most prominent measures introduced by the EU to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions and reach its reduction target under the Kyoto Protocol and the internal EU-target for 2020. The main source of information on the system at EU level is the European Union Transaction Log (EUTL) formerly called Community Independent Transaction Log (CITL) <sup>(1)</sup>. The EUTL is run by the European Commission, which checks and records all transactions in the ETS. It contains information on all entities covered by the system including their activity/sector, allocation and verified emissions on an annual basis. However, the data is not easily accessible in a user-friendly format.

The European Environment Agency (EEA) <sup>(2)</sup> and its European Topic Centre on Air pollution and Climate change Mitigation (ETC/ACM) <sup>(3)</sup> developed the EU ETS data viewer, a tool to help exploring the information contained in the EUTL. The EU ETS data viewer aims to support governments, market players and other stakeholders in their assessment of the EU ETS. The EU ETS data viewer is accessible on EEA website at:

[www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/emissions-trading-viewer](http://www.eea.europa.eu/data-and-maps/data/data-viewers/emissions-trading-viewer)

This viewer enables users to assess the data concerning installations and emissions contained in the EUTL by country or country grouping, sector, size and year. The EUTL reports entity-level data, whereas the EU ETS data viewer provides aggregated data.

In the first and second trading period (2005-2007 and 2008-2012) the EUTL contained information for nine stationary sectors as mentioned in Annex I of the Emission Trading Directive <sup>(4)</sup> and an additional category for opt-in installations. For the third trading period (2013-2020) new sector categories have been introduced. In total, there are now 28 stationary sectors, some of which correspond to old sectors and some of which pertain to new activities covered by the scheme from the third trading period onwards (see Section 9). Information on aviation operators is not integrated in the EU ETS data viewer as data on free allowances and verified emissions in this sector <sup>(10)</sup> for the years 2013 are actually not available due to decisions changes on the level of inclusion of this sector <sup>(10)</sup> which have been finalized in April 2014.

This manual describes the functionalities and underlying data of the EU ETS data viewer. The latest version of the tool is based on EUTL data published by the Commission on 19<sup>th</sup> August 2014.

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<sup>(1)</sup> <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/ets>

<sup>(2)</sup> <http://www.eea.europa.eu>

<sup>(3)</sup> <http://air-climate.eionet.europa.eu>

<sup>(4)</sup> Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community, Official Journal of the European Union, 5.6.2009

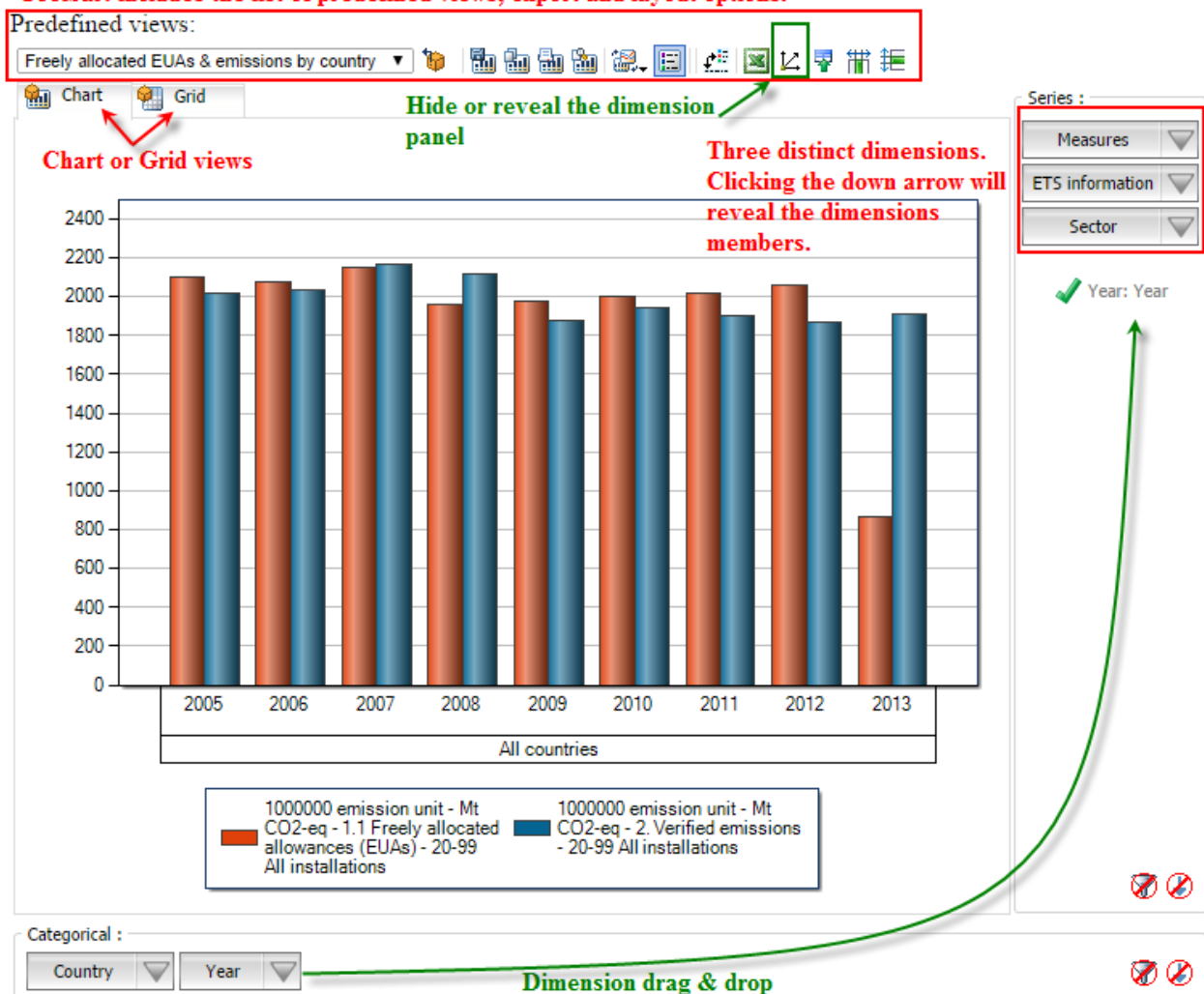
## 2 Data viewer description

This chapter explains the requirements and usage of the tool. For a more thorough explanation of the content of the different sheets and on their interpretation please refer to the following sections.

**Important setting:** in order to access all functionalities of the EU ETS data viewer, a specific setting has to be enabled under Internet Explorer 8. Under the menu “Tools/Internet options/security tab” the security setting “Active X controls and plug-ins/Binary and script behaviors” should be enabled.

The diagram below presents some of the main elements and functionalities of the EU ETS data viewer.

**Toolbar:** includes the list of predefined views, export and layout options.



### Predefined views:

The “Predefined views” drop down menu allows switching between defaults predefined views. Several predefined views are available from the menu.

### Dimensions:

The data viewer counts seven different dimensions: “Measures”, “Year”, “ETS information”, “Sector”, “Size”, “Country” and “Account status”.

**Axis:** Two distinct axis “Series” and “Categorical”.

**Chart/Grid tabs:** The “Chart/Grid” tabs allow easy switching between chart view and grid view.

**Note:**

Each dimension can be removed or added to the two axis panel. This can be accomplished by clicking the button “Show/Hide the dimension panel” (see figure) and using the drag and drop function.

A predefined item is selected by default when a dimension is removed from either of the two axis (“Series” or “Categorical”).

Default items have been defined as follows:

- ETS information: “2. Verified emissions”;
- Year: “2013”;
- Sector: “All sectors”;
- Country: “All countries”;
- Size: “All sizes”;
- Account status: “All account status”.

**Predefined views:**

The screenshot displays the EEA EU ETS data viewer interface. At the top, there is a title bar with the text "Freely allocated EUAs & emissions by country" and a set of icons. Below this, there are two tabs: "Chart" (selected) and "Grid".

The main area contains a bar chart with the following data series:

Category	Series 1 (Orange)	Series 2 (Blue)	Series 3 (Yellow)	Series 4 (Grey)	Series 5 (Dark Blue)
1.1 Freely allocated allowances (EUAs)	~2100	~2100	~2000	~2000	~2000
2. Verified emissions	~2000	~2100	~2100	~1900	~1900

On the left side, there is a "Measures and Dimensions" panel. It lists various measures and dimensions. A red arrow points to "Account status" and "Year" in this panel. Below this panel, there is a red text box that reads: "Not included in either 'Categorical' or 'Series' axis. Therefore, the default members are selected ('All sizes' and 'All account status')".

On the right side, there is a "Series" panel with dropdown menus for "Measures", "Sector", and "Year".

At the bottom, there is a "Categorical" panel with dropdown menus for "ETS information" and "Country".

## 3 Data source

The EU ETS data viewer contains information for all stationary installations covered by the EU ETS. Information on aviation operators is not integrated in the EU ETS data viewer due to pending decisions on the level of inclusion of this sector. The following information is based on the EUTL and is available on an installation level (Section 7):

- the quantity of allowances allocated to installation for the years 2005 to 2020;
- the quantity of verified emissions of that installation for the years 2005 to 2013;
- the activity under which the installation is registered;
- the amount of total units surrendered, the amounts of EU Allowances (EUAs) surrendered, the amounts of certified reduction units (CERs) and emission reduction units (ERUs) surrendered (for the third trading period surrendered units are no longer differentiated into their origin); and
- the account status (open/closed).

The data contained in the EUTL is undergoing constant changes, for examples due to:

- installations entering or leaving the EU ETS;
- addition of missing information, e.g. late verified emission reports;
- correction of emission reports or inaccurate data in national registries; and
- court decisions on the allocation decisions.

In most cases these changes are small and have no significant effect on the overall analysis. The aggregated data presented in the EU ETS data viewer includes data for installations with incomplete information (e.g. missing reports on verified emissions, on-going court procedures on allocation, etc.).

Furthermore, information on EUAs auctioned or sold by governments has been gathered from other sources and is available on the country level (Section 8). Similarly, data used for scope correction and manual correction of free allocations is drawn from sources other than the EUTL as described in Sections 6 and 7.

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<sup>(5)</sup> [www.eea.europa.eu/legal/disclaimer](http://www.eea.europa.eu/legal/disclaimer)

## 4 Regional disaggregation

All countries participating in the emission trading system are included in the EU ETS data viewer. The user can select individual countries or country groups. Countries are sorted alphabetically followed by the country groups. Table 1 lists all participating countries and indicates to which groups they belong.

**Table 1 Countries and country groups**

	EU-15	EU-13	EU-28	All countries
Austria	x		x	x
Belgium	x		x	x
Bulgaria		x	x	x
Croatia		x	x	x
Cyprus		x	x	x
Czech Republic		x	x	x
Denmark	x		x	x
Estonia		x	x	x
Finland	x		x	x
France	x		x	x
Germany	x		x	x
Greece	x		x	x
Hungary		x	x	x
Iceland				x
Ireland	x		x	x
Italy	x		x	x
Latvia		x	x	x
Liechtenstein				x
Lithuania		x	x	x
Luxembourg	x		x	x
Malta		x	x	x
Netherlands	x		x	x
Norway				x
Poland		x	x	x
Portugal	x		x	x
Romania		x	x	x
Slovak Republic		x	x	x
Slovenia		x	x	x
Spain	x		x	x
Sweden	x		x	x
United Kingdom	x		x	x

## 5 Temporal disaggregation

The European Emission Trading System is based on trading periods; coverage of installations and sectors as well as allocation rules might differ between trading periods. The first trading period (also called supplementary program commitment period) covered three years (2005-2007); the second trading period covered five years (2008-2012), while the third trading period (2013-2020) covers eight years. No banking of EUAs was possible between the first and the second trading period.

The user can choose the following settings in the category 'year':

- 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012 or 2013: data for an individual year.
- total 1<sup>st</sup> trading period (2005–2007): sum of the three years (2005 to 2007) of the first trading period.
- total 2<sup>nd</sup> trading period (2008–2012): sum of the five years (2008 to 2012) of the second trading period.
- total 3<sup>rd</sup> trading period (2013-2020)

As illustrated in Section 6 the number of countries participating in the EU ETS has increased over time. For example Bulgaria and Romania only entered the EU ETS in 2007. If 2005 or 2006 is selected, no data is shown for all installations for these two countries. The same applies to the selection of the years 2005, 2006 or 2007 for Norway and Liechtenstein who joined the EU ETS in 2008. For Iceland and Croatia no data is shown for the years 2005 to 2012.



## 6 Scope change

The ETS scope designates the entirety of installations participating in the EU ETS. Since the start of the EU ETS in 2005, the number of participating countries, sectors and installations has steadily increased. In order to be able to compare amounts (for example of verified emissions) across years, it is necessary to correct for this change in scope. Therefore, a “scope correction” for each country has been carried out by the EEA and included in the EU ETS data viewer. It can be viewed when choosing “all installations”. The scope correction (**Error! Not a valid bookmark self-reference.**) can be applied to both verified emissions and free allocation.

### *Participating countries*

The EU ETS started with the EU-25 in 2005; the number of countries covered has since increased to 31. Bulgaria and Romania entered the EU ETS in 2007. Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein joined in 2008 (stationary installations from Iceland only participate since 2013) and Croatia joined the EU and the EU ETS in 2013.

**Bulgaria, Romania:** ETS emissions and allocation for 2005 and 2006 for Bulgaria and Romania have been filled by assuming that they were equal to 2007 emissions <sup>(6)</sup>.

**Norway, Liechtenstein:** Data for ETS emissions in the year 2005 is available from the Norwegian NAP (17.82 Mt. CO<sub>2</sub>) <sup>(7)</sup> and the NAP of Liechtenstein (0.018 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>) <sup>(8)</sup> for each main activity code. As no information was available on the trend of ETS emissions for Norway and Liechtenstein in 2006 and 2007, ETS emissions and allocation in 2006 and 2007 were assumed to be equal to 2005 emission levels. From 2013 onwards additional installations will fall under the scope of the EU ETS in Norway. The cap adjustment in year 2013 was 5.8 Mt. CO<sub>2</sub>eq <sup>(9)</sup>. These 5.8 Mt. CO<sub>2</sub>eq were added to the above-mentioned scope correction for the years 2005 to 2012.

**Iceland:** The cap adjustment for Iceland in 2013 was 1.7 Mt. CO<sub>2</sub>eq.<sup>(11)</sup> Thus, a scope adjustment of 1.7 Mt. CO<sub>2</sub>eq was carried out for the years 2005 to 2012.

**Croatia:** Croatia joined the EU on 1 July 2013 and has been participating in the EU ETS since 1 January 2013. ETS emissions for the years 2005, 2008, 2009 and 2010 are available from the ESD target setting <sup>(10)</sup>. Missing values have been linearly interpolated. Verified emissions reported in the EUTL for the year 2013 were equal to 8.5 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq.

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<sup>(6)</sup> This approach has been used also by the Commission in the process of effort sharing decisions’ (ESD) target setting.

<sup>(7)</sup> Norway (2008): NAP Phase II; March 2008; [http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/Vedlegg/Planer/NAP\\_FINAL\\_ESA\\_260308.pdf](http://www.regjeringen.no/upload/MD/Vedlegg/Planer/NAP_FINAL_ESA_260308.pdf)

<sup>(8)</sup> Liechtenstein (2008): Nationaler Zuteilungsplan 2008-2012 für das Fürstentum Liechtenstein; Vaduz, Januar 2008; <http://www.llv.li/pdf-llv-aus-nap.pdf>

<sup>(9)</sup> EEA Joint Committee (2012): Decision No 152/2012 of 26 July 2012 amending Annex XX (Environment) to the EEA Agreement. Calculation and adjustment of the EEA-wide quantity of allowances in the EU ETS., 38–46.

<sup>(10)</sup> EU (2013): Commission Implementing Decision of 31 October 2013 on the adjustments to Member States’ annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2013/634/EU) (OJ L 292, 21.10.2013, p. 19) (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013D0634>).

### *Participating installations*

Also within countries already participating in the EU ETS since 2005, the scope changed over time.

- Some countries allowed for opt-outs (temporary exclusion of installations) in period I of the EU ETS (UK, Netherlands and Belgium).
- The clarification of the definition of combustion installation by the European Commission <sup>(11)</sup> for the second trading period resulted in the inclusion of additional installations in the EU ETS from 2008 onwards in several Member States which had applied a restrictive definition in the years 2005 to 2007.
- Certain installations were covered by the scheme in the first period but not any longer in the second period (e.g. due to de-minimis rules or temporary opt-ins), the corresponding emissions had to be subtracted.
- Some Member States (Austria, Italy, Latvia, the Netherlands, Norway and the United Kingdom) opted-in (mainly N<sub>2</sub>O emitting) installations during the second trading period.
- Additional sectors and gases are included in the EU ETS from 2013 onwards <sup>(12)</sup>.

The scope correction relating to additional sectors and gases is based on the following data sources and assumptions.

- Data about the extent of the scope correction necessary for the year 2005 is available from the process leading to the determination of annual emission allocations under the 'Effort Sharing Decision' <sup>(13)</sup>, from which the scope correction for 2005 can be derived. It was assumed that the scope change for the years 2006 and 2007 is equal to the year 2005, except for the United Kingdom and Spain. In the United Kingdom the scope correction is lower in 2007 compared to 2005 and 2006 as the opt-out for installations being previously covered by the UK ETS ended at the end of 2006 <sup>(14)</sup>. In Spain the scope for application of Law 1/2005 was enlarged since 2006 (Royal Decree Law 5/2005 article 33).
- The cap adjustment carried out for the additional sectors and gases that are included in the EU ETS from 2013 onwards amounted to 102.7 Mt CO<sub>2</sub>eq (using AR2 GWPs) <sup>(15)</sup> for the EU-28 in 2013 and was calculated as the difference between Member State targets published in the initial Commission decision on Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 <sup>(16)</sup> and the following

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<sup>(11)</sup> Communication from the Commission "Further guidance on allocation plans for the 2008 to 2012 trading period of the EU Emission Trading Scheme", COM(2005)703 final, 22.12.2005.

<sup>(12)</sup> Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 amending Directive 2003/87/EC so as to improve and extend the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme of the Community, Official Journal of the European Union, 5.6.2009

<sup>(13)</sup> Decision C(2013) 1708 on determining Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/EC: Presentation of draft text for decision on determining annual emission allocations for the period 2013-2020; Slide 9; Climate Change Committee Working Group II; 28 June 2012, Brussels.

<sup>(14)</sup> DECC (Department of Energy & Climate Change) (2009): Report on 2008 EU emissions trading System emissions data.

<sup>(15)</sup> This would be equal to 101.6 Mt using AR4 GWPs.

<sup>(16)</sup> EU (2013): Commission decision of 26 March 2013 on determining Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the

implementing decision <sup>(17)</sup>. The scope correction used for the years 2005 to 2012 equals the cap adjustment in 2013.

**Table 2 Scope correction applied in the EU ETS data viewer**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	Mt CO <sub>2</sub>							
Austria	2.377	2.377	2.377	2.027	2.027	1.963	1.963	1.963
Belgium	9.238	9.238	9.238	4.049	4.049	4.049	4.049	4.049
Bulgaria	40.932	40.932	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750
Croatia	12.255	12.328	12.401	12.474	11.086	10.317	9.716	9.114
Cyprus								
Czech Republic	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.000
Denmark								
Estonia	0.247	0.247	0.247					
Finland	2.170	2.170	2.170	1.770	1.770	1.770	1.770	1.770
France	19.578	19.578	19.578	14.868	14.868	14.868	14.868	14.868
Germany	34.249	34.249	34.249	23.249	23.249	23.249	23.249	23.249
Greece	2.058	2.058	2.058	2.058	2.058	2.058	2.058	2.058
Hungary	1.845	1.845	1.845	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413	0.413
Iceland	1.733	1.733	1.733	1.733	1.733	1.733	1.733	1.733
Ireland	0.293	0.293	0.293	0.334	0.334	0.334	0.334	0.334
Italy	15.527	15.527	15.527	9.607	9.607	9.607	9.607	9.607
Latvia	0.019	0.019	0.019	0.002	0.001	0.009	0.009	0.009
Liechtenstein	0.018	0.018	0.018					
Lithuania	4.355	4.355	4.355	4.298	4.298	4.298	4.298	4.298
Luxembourg	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275	0.275
Malta								
Netherlands	6.099	6.099	6.099	1.619	1.684	1.875	1.875	1.875
Norway	23.647	23.647	23.647	5.827	5.827	5.827	5.827	5.827
Poland	16.026	16.026	16.026	11.074	11.074	11.074	11.074	11.074
Portugal	1.334	1.334	1.334	0.564	0.564	0.564	0.564	0.564
Romania	77.118	77.118	7.502	7.502	7.502	7.502	7.502	7.502
Slovakia	3.975	3.975	3.975	2.181	2.181	2.181	2.181	2.181
Slovenia	-0.047	-0.047	-0.047	-0.047	-0.047	-0.047	-0.047	-0.047
Spain	14.204	7.981	7.981	7.981	7.981	7.981	7.981	7.981
Sweden	3.375	3.375	3.375	1.704	1.704	1.704	1.704	1.704
United Kingdom	29.388	29.388	20.788	0.239	0.239	0.239	0.239	0.239
EU-28	299.891	293.740	176.415	112.989	111.666	111.033	110.431	109.829
All countries	325.289	319.139	201.813	120.549	119.226	118.593	117.991	117.389

Council (2013/162/EU) (OJ L 90, 28.03.2013, p. 106) (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/LexUriServ/LexUriServ.do?uri=OJ:L:2013:090:0106:0110:EN:PDF>).

<sup>(17)</sup> EU (2013): Commission Implementing Decision of 31 October 2013 on the adjustments to Member States' annual emission allocations for the period from 2013 to 2020 pursuant to Decision No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council (2013/634/EU) (OJ L 292, 21.10.2013, p. 19) (<http://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/?uri=CELEX:32013D0634>).

## 7 ETS information

The EUTL contains information on the verified emissions, the free allocation received and the surrendered units, while the information on EUAs auctioned / sold is drawn from other sources. The EU ETS data viewer gives the possibility to select one or several items described in Table 3.

**Table 3 ETS information**

Item	Description
<b>1. Total allocated allowances</b>	Sum of free allocation, correction to free allowances and auctioning (see below):
1.1. Freely allocated allowances (EUAs)	Amount of free allocation received (does not include allowances bought, e.g. through auctioning).
1.2. Correction to freely allocated allowances (not reflected in EUTL)	Manual correction for six countries (see Table 4)
1.3 Allowances auctioned or sold (EUAs)	Amount of EUAs auctioned or sold by participating countries
<b>2. Verified emissions</b>	Emissions of installations which have been testified by a verifier; for each tonne of CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. emitted operators have the obligation to surrender one emission trading unit.
<b>3. Consistent scope adjustment to allowances and emissions since 2005</b>	Scope correction to be added to allowances and verified emissions for a consistent comparison between the trading periods 1,2 and 3 (see Section 6).
<b>4. Total surrendered units</b>	Different types of units are surrendered to comply with the legal obligation of the operator; each unit equals one tonne of CO <sub>2</sub> -eq. These includes EUAs allocated for free, bought at auctions or from other operators, as well as CERs and ERUs (see below):
4.1 Surrendered EU allowances (EUAs)	EUAs surrendered by operators of stationary installations.
4.2 Surrendered certified emission reductions (CERs)	CERs (Certified Emission Reductions) can be surrendered to comply with the legal obligation of the operator and originate from CDM projects; i.e. emission reduction projects in non-Annex 1 countries (countries without an emission reduction target under the Kyoto-Protocol, mostly developing countries).
4.3 Surrendered emission reduction units (ERUs)	ERUs (Emission Reduction Units) can be surrendered to comply with the legal obligation of the operator and originate from JI projects; i.e. emission reduction projects in Annex 1 countries (countries with an emission reduction target under the Kyoto-Protocol, mostly industrialized countries).

The amount of freely allocated allowances recorded in the EUTL has been corrected manually for six countries as shown in Table 4. Free allocation to installations in Austria and

France has been corrected downwards as these countries have bought EUAs from the market and allocated these to new entrants. Therefore, the amount of free allocation recorded in the EUTL is higher than the amount of EUAs initially issued by these two countries. In Germany, some operators gave back their free allocation and it was not possible to correct this in the EUTL. Similarly, an excess of allowances on closed accounts was deleted in Denmark, which was not recorded in the EUTL. For Spain, the overall quantity recorded is correct, however, a correction is applied to its distribution across years. Finally, the EUTL does not contain any information on free allocation to Bulgarian installations in 2007.

**Table 4 Corrections to freely allocated allowances**

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
	million EUA							
Austria				0.58	-1.56	-1.56	-1.86	-3.48
Bulgaria			39.70					
Denmark				-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08	-0.08
France						-5.41	-5.41	-5.41
Germany				-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96	-0.96
Spain				0.26	0.69	-0.95		

## 8 Auctions

EUAs auctioned or sold by governments are not recorded in the EUTL. For the first and second trading period the number of EUAs auctioned or sold by governments has been collected from publications from the respective countries, as well as auction reports published by the trading platforms on which the auctions are carried out. Table 5 summarises the amount of EUAs auctioned or sold by countries during the first and second trading period and includes the relevant sources <sup>(18)</sup>.

**Table 5 EUAs auctioned or sold, 2005 to 2012**

Auctions/ Sales	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012*	Sources
	million EUA (1st & 2nd trading period)								
Austria					0.4	0.4	0.2	1.0	<a href="http://www.climex.com">www.climex.com</a>
Belgium								9.6	<a href="http://www.eex.com">www.eex.com</a>
Bulgaria								0.1	<a href="http://www.eex.com">www.eex.com</a>
Cyprus									
Czech Republic								2.6	<a href="http://www.eex.com">www.eex.com</a>
Denmark		4.4						2.8	<a href="http://greenstream.dev.aucor.fi/content/greenstream-network-appointed-trustee-sell-2775-million-euas-behalf-danish-state">http://greenstream.dev.aucor.fi/content/greenstream-network-appointed-trustee-sell-2775-million-euas-behalf-danish-state</a>
Estonia									
Finland									
France									
Germany				49.1	41.1	41.1	40.7	48.1	<a href="http://www.bmu.de">www.bmu.de</a> , <a href="http://www.dehst.de">www.dehst.de</a>
Greece							10.0	8.8	<a href="http://www.helex.gr/index2.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=2239&amp;pop=1&amp;page=0&amp;Itemid=10554">http://www.helex.gr/index2.php?option=com_content&amp;task=view&amp;id=2239&amp;pop=1&amp;page=0&amp;Itemid=10554</a>
Hungary		1.2	1.2					7.7	<a href="http://www.euets.com">www.euets.com</a> ; <a href="http://www.eex.com">www.eex.com</a>
Iceland									
Ireland		1.2			0.2	0.2	0.2		<a href="http://www.pointcarbon.com">www.pointcarbon.com</a> , <a href="http://www.ec.europa.eu">www.ec.europa.eu</a>
Italy									
Latvia									
Liechtenstein									
Lithuania			0.6				0.9	2.5	<a href="http://www.eex.com">www.eex.com</a>
Luxembourg								0.004	<a href="http://www.eex.com">www.eex.com</a>
Malta									
Netherlands						8.0	4.0	4.0	<a href="http://www.eex.com">www.eex.com</a>
Norway					12.6	6.3	6.3	9.8	Email from Norwegian financial department.
Poland								0.2	<a href="http://www.gpw.pl/wydarzenia_en/?ph_tresc_glowna_start=show&amp;ph_tresc_glowna_cmn_id=50140">http://www.gpw.pl/wydarzenia_en/?ph_tresc_glowna_start=show&amp;ph_tresc_glowna_cmn_id=50140</a>
Portugal									
Romania								0.6	<a href="http://www.eex.com">www.eex.com</a>
Slovakia									
Slovenia									
Spain									
Sweden									
United Kingdom				4.0	25.0	35.8	30.7	27.3	<a href="http://www.dmo.gov.uk/index.aspx?page=ETS/AuctionInfo">http://www.dmo.gov.uk/index.aspx?page=ETS/AuctionInfo</a>
<b>EU-25</b>		<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>114.5</b>	
<b>EU-27</b>		<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>66.7</b>	<b>85.5</b>	<b>86.6</b>	<b>115.3</b>	
<b>All countries</b>		<b>6.8</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>53.1</b>	<b>79.3</b>	<b>91.9</b>	<b>92.9</b>	<b>125.0</b>	

Some countries (Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Norway, Poland and Romania) sold/auctioned allowances relative to the second trading period in the first months of 2013. These were mainly EUAs remaining in the new entrants' reserve or unused EUA set aside for UN backed emissions reduction projects.

<sup>(18)</sup> Auctions in Germany in 2008 include sales of 8.125 million EUA by the KfW to compensate for costs of the replenishment of the NER in period I. Source (page 69):

[http://www.dehst.de/cIn\\_162/SharedDocs/Downloads/Publikationen/Auswertung\\_\\_1\\_\\_Handelsperiode,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Auswertung\\_1\\_Handelsperiode.pdf](http://www.dehst.de/cIn_162/SharedDocs/Downloads/Publikationen/Auswertung__1__Handelsperiode,templateId=raw,property=publicationFile.pdf/Auswertung_1_Handelsperiode.pdf)

These volumes are added to the 2012 figures. On the other hand, in 2012 so-called “early auctions” of third trading period EUAs were held. The volumes of these auctions were published in the Consolidated Auctioning Regulation <sup>(19)</sup> and are added to 2013 auctioning volumes in the data viewer (Table 6).

Finally, part of the new entrant reserve for the third trading period (300 million EUAs in total) was auctioned starting in August 2012. These amounts are added to auctioning volumes in 2013 and 2014 (200 and 100 million EUA respectively), as allowances auctioned pertain to the third trading period.

From the third trading period onwards, a much larger share of allowances is auctioned. Volumes can be derived from auction calendars and auction reports published by the two exchanges that carry out auctions of allowances for the third trading period. <sup>(20)</sup>.

**Table 6 Third period EUAs auctioned in 2012**

Member State	million EUA (3rd trading period)
Belgium	2.98
Bulgaria	3.28
Czech Republic	5.50
Denmark	1.47
Germany	23.53
Estonia	1.07
Ireland	1.10
Greece	4.08
Spain	10.15
France	6.43
Italy	11.32
Cyprus	0.31
Latvia	0.32
Lithuania	0.64
Luxembourg	0.14
Hungary	1.76
Malta	0.12
Netherlands	3.94
Austria	1.64
Poland	14.70
Portugal	2.07
Romania	5.88
Slovenia	0.52
Slovakia	1.81
Finland	1.97
Sweden	1.05
United Kingdom	12.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>120.00</b>

<sup>(19)</sup> Consolidated Auctioning Regulation established by DG CLIMA/B/1, 25.2.2014;  
[http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/cap/auctioning/docs/auction\\_regulation\\_consolidated\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/clima/policies/ets/cap/auctioning/docs/auction_regulation_consolidated_en.pdf)

<sup>(20)</sup> The European Energy Exchange (EEX) [www.eex.com](http://www.eex.com) and the Intercontinental Exchange (ICE) [www.theice.com](http://www.theice.com)

## 9 Sectors

Stationary installations included in the EUTL are grouped in different sectors as shown in Table 7. Information on aviation operators is not integrated in the EU ETS data viewer.

**Table 7 EUTL sectors**

Main activity type code (adapted for data viewer)	New sum
20 All combustion of fuels (20.0 + 20.1)	x
20.0 New activity code 20. Combustion of fuels	
20.1 Old activity code 1. Combustion installations	
21 All refining of mineral oil (21.0 + 21.2)	x
21.0 New activity code 21. Refining of mineral oil	
21.2 Old activity code 2. Mineral oil refineries	
22 All production of coke (22.0 + 22.3)	x
22.0 New activity code 22. Production of coke	
22.3 Old activity code 3. Coke ovens	
23 All metal ore roasting or sintering (23.0 + 23.4)	x
23.0 New activity code 23. Metal ore roasting or sintering	
23.4 Old activity code 4. Metal ore roasting or sintering	
24 All production of pig iron or steel (24.0 + 24.5)	x
24.0 New activity code 24. Production of pig iron or steel	
24.5 Old activity code 5. Pig iron or steel	
25 Production or processing of ferrous metals	
26 Production of primary aluminium	
27 Production of secondary aluminium	
28 Production or processing of non-ferrous metals	
29 All production of cement clinker (29.0 + 29.6)	x
29.0 New activity code 29. Production of cement clinker	
29.6 Old activity code 6. Cement clinker or lime	
30 Production of lime, or calcination of dolomite/magnesite	
31 All manufacture of glass (31.0 + 31.7)	x
31.0 New activity code 31. Manufacture of glass	
31.7 Old activity code 7. Glass including glass fibre	
32 All manufacture of ceramics (32.0 + 32.8)	x
32.0 New activity code 32. Manufacture of ceramics	
32.8 Old activity code 8. Ceramic products by firing	
33 Manufacture of mineral wool	
34 Production or processing of gypsum or plasterboard	
35 Production of pulp	
36 All production of paper or cardboard (36.0 + 36.9)	x
36.0 New activity code 36. Production of paper or cardboard	
36.9 Old activity code 9. Pulp, paper and board	
37 Production of carbon black	
38 Production of nitric acid	
39 Production of adipic acid	
40 Production of glyoxal and glyoxylic acid	
41 Production of ammonia	
42 Production of bulk chemicals	
43 Production of hydrogen and synthesis gas	
44 Production of soda ash and sodium bicarbonate	
45 Capture of greenhouse gases under Directive 2009/31/EC	
46 Transport of greenhouse gases under Directive 2009/31/EC	
47 Storage of greenhouse gases under Directive 2009/31/EC	
99 Old activity code 99. Other activity opted-in under Art. 24	
21-99 All industrial sectors	x
20-99 All installations	x



Table 7 shows the new activity codes (codes 20-47) introduced for the third trading period of the EU ETS (2013-2020).<sup>21</sup> All new installations entering the scheme are automatically assigned a new activity code. However, not all installations that were already part of the scheme before the start of the third trading period have changed to the new activity codes, but kept the old codes. Therefore, for all of those installations with old activity codes a translation into new codes was carried out by combining their assumed new code with the old code. Such that, an installation with an old activity code 1 “Combustion installations” is assigned a new code 20.1, while all installations with new activity code 20 are marked with 20.0.

This mapping from old to new codes is carried out for all activity codes except code 99 “Other activity opted-in under Art. 24”. The reason for keeping this activity as a separate sector is due to the fact that the nature of such activities could be very diverse across the 13 countries that opted-in installations falling into this category. For example, Sweden decided to include all installations with a thermal input below 20 MW that are nevertheless connected to a district heating network with a total rated thermal input above 20 MW. In practice, the activity of an installation which is listed under sector 99 in the EUTL is rarely clear.

Sums for all new activity codes combining installations with old and new codes (as outlined in Table 7), as well as sums for all industrial sectors or sums for all installations can also be shown.

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<sup>21</sup> Information on aviation operators is not included in the data viewer due to pending decisions on the level of inclusion of this sector (10), but data is available in the dataset provided for download

## 10 Installation size

In the EU ETS data viewer, it is possible to limit the data to installations of a certain size category. An overview of the possible choices is presented in Table 8.

**Table 8**      **Size definitions**

<b>Size</b>	<b>Emission values</b>
large	Entities with verified emissions higher than 500 000 t CO <sub>2</sub>
medium	Entities with verified emissions comprised between 50 000 and 500 000 t CO <sub>2</sub>
small	Entities with verified emissions comprised between 25 000 and 50 000 t CO <sub>2</sub>
mini	Entities with verified emissions lower than 25 000 t CO <sub>2</sub>
zero	Entities with verified emissions equal to 0
unknown	Entities where verified emissions are unknown
All sizes	All entities

The EUTL does not contain information on the size of an installation. As an approximation the maximum emissions of an installation over the time series were used to define its size. It is appropriate to use the maximum and not average emissions over the time series as real emissions are always lower than theoretical emissions if an installation would run at maximum capacity throughout the entire year.

## 11 Account status

The account status indicates whether an installation actively takes part in the trading system (open) or has left the system (closed). The account status always refers to the date of download. If the user wishes to assess the number of installations included in the system at the time of download, only installations with account status “open” should be selected; if the user aims at assessing e.g. the total volume of emissions over the whole time period the EU ETS has been in operation also closed accounts should be taken into account.

The viewer can show the number of installations. A good indicator of whether and installation is participating in the system in a given year is that it has emissions in that year. Therefore the number of installations only takes into account installations for which emissions are available in the year shown.

## 12 Measures

The unit in which the information is downloaded from the EUTL is million tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent and million emission trading units (one unit being equivalent to one tonne of CO<sub>2</sub>). The EU ETS data viewer also offers the option to change the output values in kilo tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents / 1000 emission trading units but also to show them in relative units. All EUTL information data can be given in relation to the allocation of allowances or in relation to the verified emissions.

## 13 Gases

By default the ETS covered only CO<sub>2</sub> emissions in the first two trading periods (with the exemption of some smaller opt-ins in the second trading period). Since 2013, N<sub>2</sub>O from the production of nitric, adipic and glyoxylic acid and PFC emissions from aluminium production are also included.

As all allowances and verified emissions are reported in CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent, it is not possible to distinguish whether an installation emitted CO<sub>2</sub>, N<sub>2</sub>O, PFC or a combination of gases.