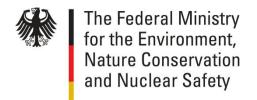


Use of auctioning revenues in the EU ETS / Germany

ETS ACADEMY MEXICO 23 – 25 July 2019, Mexico City

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EU-ETSBasics regarding Auctioning

Phase I (2005 - 2007)

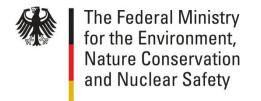
- Member States had to allocate 95 % of the allowances for free
- > Option: 5 % auctioning allowed, no MS used that option

Phase II (2008 - 2012)

- > Option: 10 % auctioning allowed, Germany used the option (allocation for electricity supplier was reduced correspondingly)
- Windfall-profits of power producers in Phase I
- Auctioning provides for an early price signal of allowances

Phase III (2013 - 2020)

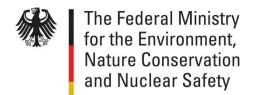
Auctioning is the default allocation method: EU-wide auctioning of more than 50% of allowances (weekly; only spot)



EU ETS: GermanySale / auction results since 2008

Year	Туре	No. Of Dates	Volumes	Average Price	Revenue
2008-2012	Sale / Auctioning P2	278	238,087,000	€ 13.39	€ 3,187,984,930
2013	Auctioning P3	46	182,560,500	€ 4.33	€ 790,486,965
2014	Auctioning P3	47	127,127,500	€ 5.90	€ 750,052,250
2015	Auctioning P3	49	146,122,500	€ 7.60	€ 1,110,531,000
2016	Auctioning P3	49	161,628,000	€ 5.26	€ 850,387,520
2017	Auctioning P3	46	197,495,500	€ 5.81	€ 1,146,817,980
2018	Auctioning P3	41	173,020,500	€ 14.92	€ 2,581,650,990

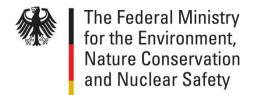
Source: Own calculations based on data from EEX, KfW.



EU-ETS Directive Framework regarding the use of revenues

Directive 2009/29/EC, art. 10 para 3:

- ➤ At least 50 % of the revenues generated from the auctioning of allowances ... should be used for one or more of the following:
 - to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, including by contributing to the Global Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Fund and to the Adaptation Fund ... to adapt to the impacts of climate change
 - to develop renewable energies
 - to increase energy efficiency
 - measures to avoid deforestation and increase afforestation and reforestation in developing countries
 - to encourage a shift to low-emission and public forms of transport
 - to cover administrative expenses of the management of the Community scheme
- Member States shall inform the Commission as to the use of revenues and the actions taken



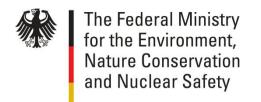
Germany Nearly 100 % used for Climate Targets

Revenues are used for financing German Emissions Trading Authority (DEHSt):

2013-2021: administrative expenses are estimated at 18 m EUR/a. e.g. in 2016 they represent 1% of total revenues

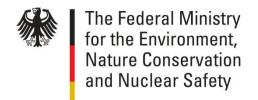
Revenues flow into the Energy and Climate Fund:

- Enables the financing of additional programs to promote environment-friendly, reliable and affordable energy supply and national and international climate protection, e. g.
 - energy efficiency and renewable energy
 - National Climate Initiative
 - energy storage and grid technologies
 - energy-efficient modernization of buildings
 - promotion of electromobility
 - compensation for the electricity price hikes caused by emission trading



Germany Energy and Climate Fund

Outflow of Funds in 2017:	EURO	Share
Promotion of energy-efficient refurbishment of buildings	932.708.000	45,2%
R&D renewable energy and energy efficiency	130.678.000	6,3%
Compensation for the electricity price hikes caused by emission trading	288.723.000	14,0%
Promotion of electromobility	222.854.000	10,8%
Action program climate protection 2020, climate protection plan 2050	3.047.000	0,1%
Promotion of energy efficiency	94.325.000	4,6%
Market incentive program for innovative renewable energy	62.224.000	3,0%
National Climate Initiative	99.639.000	4,8%
Promotion of adaptation and sequestration of CO ₂ in German forests	12.223.000	0,6%
Promotion of measures for climate change adaptation	3.221.000	0,2%
International energy and resources partnerships	15.336.000	0,7%
Cooperation in the EU on the Renewable Energies Directive	3.752.000	0,2%
Other measures within the range of energy efficiency	124.561.000	6,0%
Programs and measures belonging to energy transition and structural change	55.367.000	2,7%
Administrative expenses (DEHSt)	15.978.000	0,8%
Total	2.064.636.000	100,0%



GermanyNational Climate Initiative

Basic Facts

Aims at **fostering** the implementation of **national climate targets** through:

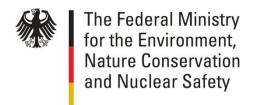
- Support for climate action strategies at local level and funding for their implementation
- Diffusion of relevant technologies (e.g. LED)
- Capacity Building: Information, training, public awareness, networking, know how exchange
- Monitoring and evaluation

The National Climate Initiative helps to anchor climate action at grassroots level, and benefits consumers as well as companies, municipalities and educational institutions.

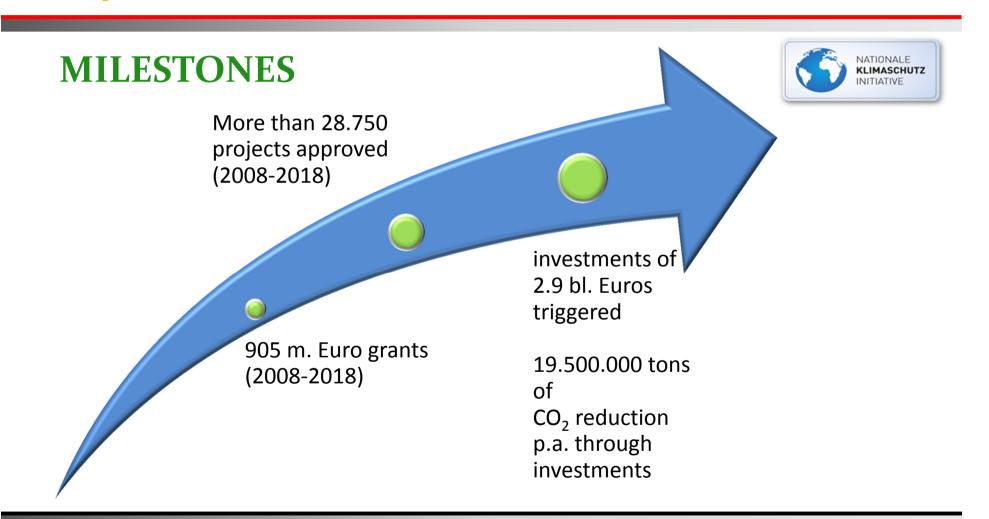


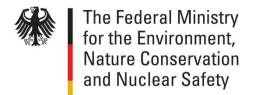
Target Groups

- municipalities
- industry and companies
- consumers
- educational institutions



GermanyNational Climate Initiative

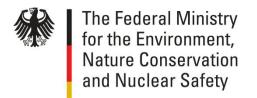




EU ETSCompensation of Indirect Carbon Costs

ETS-Directive, Art. 10a

- Member States may also adopt financial measures for sectors exposed to high electricity prices due to carbon costs
- ➤ Based on benchmarks of electricity consumption per product unit (most efficient available technologies, CO₂ emissions of European electricity production mix)
 - Only six Member States implemented compensation in Phase III
 - → Market Distortions
 - Commission Proposal for Phase IV: Member States should adopt [...]
 - Compensation of significant indirect costs added to use of auctioning revenues (earmarking)

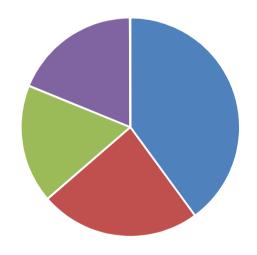


EU ETS: Germany

Compensation of Indirect Carbon Costs

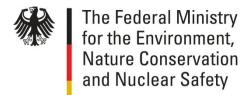
- Yearly compensation financed from auctioning revenues
- Based on product specific energy benchmarks to incentivize efficiency

Compensation for year	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Applications	358	349	337	329	323
Accepted	340	334	330	326	322
Installations	970	928	909	902	891
Subject to ETS	476	471	471	470	460
O Price €	7.94	4.68	6.17	7,80	5,40
Total	314m €	188m €	244m €	289m €	202m



Chemical Industry 40,1 % Iron and Steel 24,1 % Non-ferrous metals 17,3% Paper 18,4% Clothing Industry 0.1%

Source: DEHSt

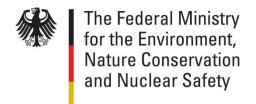


EU ETSCompensation of Indirect Carbon Costs

Six Member States established compensation schemes in Phase III

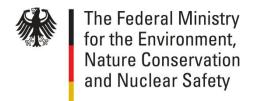
TITLE	MEMBER STATE	INTENSITY	TOTAL BUDGET
Compensation for indirect EU ETS costs in the UK	United Kingdom	85%	GBP 113 million (2013-2015)
Compensation of indirect EU ETS costs in Greece	Greece	85%	EUR 128 million (2014-2020)
State aid for indirectCO2 costs (ETS)	Germany	85%	EUR 756 million (2013-2015)
Compensation for indirect EU ETS costs	Spain	85%	EUR 5 million (2013-2015)
Compensation for Indirect EU ETS costs in the Netherlands	Netherlands	85%	EUR 156 million (2014 - 2015)
Compensation for Indirect EU ETS costs Vlaanderen	Belgium	85%	EUR 304 million (2013-2020)

Source: EU COM



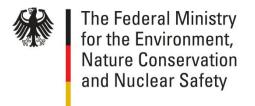
EU ETS Phase IVModernisation Fund

- Aim: Modernisation of power sector / energy systems and improving energy efficiency
- ➤ Eligibility: Member States with GDP < 60 % of the EU's average GDP (10 MS); share for each MS based on two components
 - 50 % verified emissions (VET)
 - 50 % GDP level
- Total size: 2 % of the overall cap of Phase IV (2021 2030) amounting to about 310 million EUAs (estimated volume up to € 10 billion)



EU ETS Phase IV Innovation Fund

- > Aim: Demonstration of innovative low-carbon technologies, e.g.
 - CCU & CCS for industrial processes and power generation,
 - Industrial sector projects
 - Renewables
- ➤ Eligibility: Industries/Companies for all Member States but only industrial sectors covered by the ETS
- > Total size: at least 450 million EUAs in Phase IV (2021 2030)



Thank you for your attention

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