

Reporting on the application of the ETS Directive in 2015 (Article 21)





This presentation

- 1) EEA technical report No 3/2015
- 2) Country reporting in 2015
- 3) Initial findings in 2015
(reporting years 2013 and 2014)
- 4) Process towards 2016 technical report

1) EEA technical report No 3/2015

EEA Technical report | No 3/2015

Application of the EU Emissions Trading Directive
Analysis of national responses under Article 21
of the EU ETS Directive in 2014

ISSN: 1725-2237



European Environment Agency 

- Based on country submissions under Article 21(1) of the EU ETS Directive;
- European Environment Information and Observation Network (Eionet) consulted;
- Published 27 April 2015;
- Ranked reasonably high among downloads on EEA's web page.

1) EEA technical report No 3/2015

EEA Technical report | No 3/2015

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European Environment Agency 

“As this was the first reporting period based on a new questionnaire, some data issues were found. The **quality of this information is expected to improve** over the coming years...”

2) Overview – country reporting in 2015

Was 2015 a better “data vintage”?

- Quality criteria (TTACCC):
 - Timeliness
 - Transparency
 - Accuracy
 - Completeness
 - Comparability
 - Consistency
- EEA & European Topic Centre for Air and Climate Change Mitigation (ETC/ACM): more systematic TTACCC checks of this year’s reports;
- Preliminary data!

2) Timeliness & transparency – country reporting in 2015

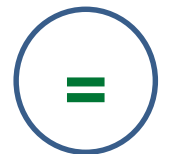
Timeliness: submission date

- All countries reported. Thank you!
- This year the last reports were received by September (after the deadline);
- 25 out of 31 countries reported on time. 6 more than last year;



Transparency: contact details

- Provided by all countries. Important for cooperation. But focal competent authority (CA) not identified in 5 cases (where required).



2) Accuracy – country reporting in 2015

Installation categories and comparison with EU transaction log (EUTL)

- Only one error on installation categories; some follow-up questions based on comparisons of Art 21(1) submissions with EUTL – slight improvement;



2) Completeness – country reporting in 2015

Completeness: percentage of questions answered by country



- Overall, responses were slightly more complete, with variations country by country.

	AT	BE	BG	CY	CZ	DE	DK	EE	ES	FI	FR	GR	HR	HU	IE	IS
2014	88	92	93	85	89	95	95	89	93	91	92	88	91	91	88	89
2013	83	92	95	84	87	84	81	77	91	91	96	88	89	97	89	84

	IT	LI	LT	LU	LV	MT	NL	NO	PL	PT	RO	SE	SI	SK	UK
2014	89	83	93	88	89	85	95	92	95	93	96	87	88	92	97
2013	91	79	88	87	88	83	95	89	93	77	95	88	80	96	92

2014 average 91%

2013 average 88%

2) Consistency & comparability – country reporting in 2015

Consistency (year-on-year): comparisons

- Quite some deviations of fuel consumption and emissions data in many countries.
- Unclear whether due to data improvement (including clarified guidance) or due to actual changes of consumption and emissions.



Comparability: checks standard deviation of implied emission factor of fuels

- Next slide.



2) Comparability – country reporting in 2015

Total fuel consumption and total annual emissions

- Checks of emissions/consumption to obtain an implied emission factor (IEF);
- IEFs were used to identify outliers (standard deviation per fuel);
- On average, an improvement compared to last year's situation;
- After QA/QC communications with countries, some significant outliers remain:
 - United Kingdom for coke and liquefied petroleum gas;
 - Sweden for hard coal and refinery gases;
 - Luxemburg for hard coal, petroleum coke and other fossil fuels;
 - Italy for blast furnace gas;
 - Estonia for peat and refinery gases;
 - Czech Republic for coke.

2) Overview of country reporting in 2015

Overall, 2015 was a better “data vintage”.

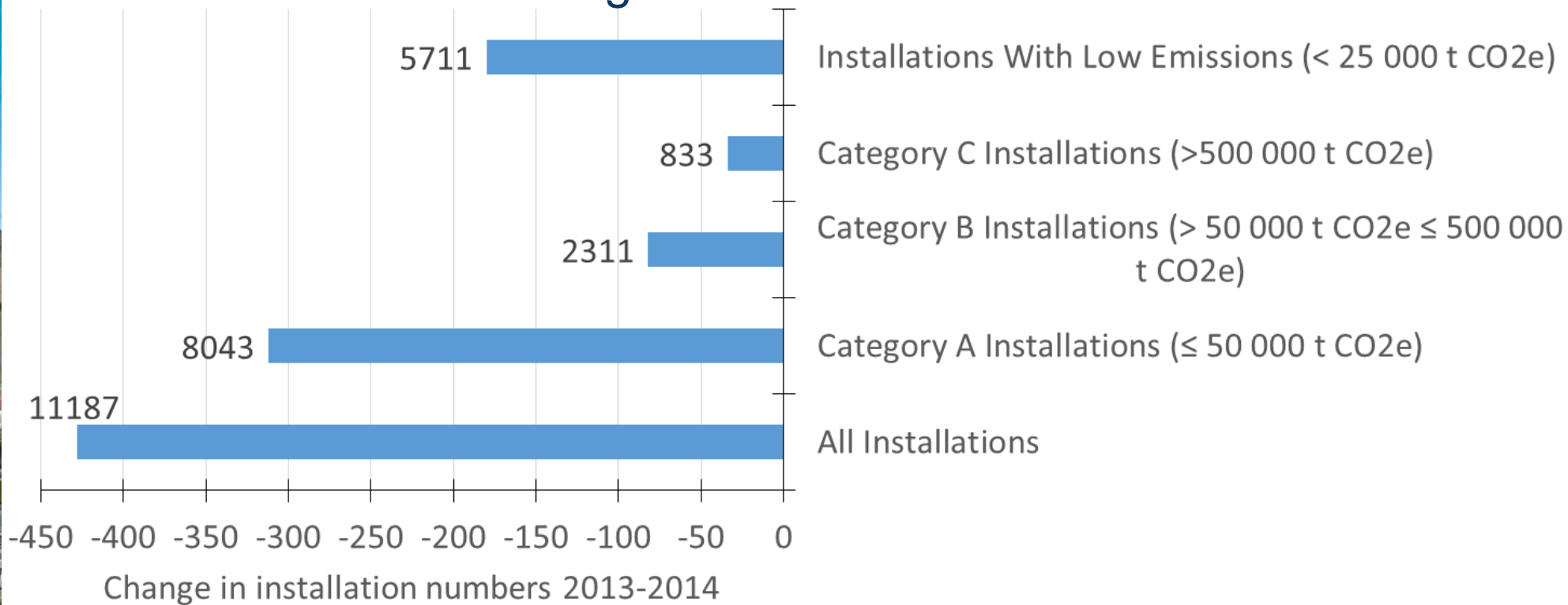
Exchanges between EEA, ETC/ACM and countries on data quality were fruitful.

- Unlikely that EEA will make data quality a key message in its technical report 2016;
- Good work on improving data quality needs to continue nevertheless.

3) Installations – findings in 2015 (on 2013 & 2014)



Installations and their categories:

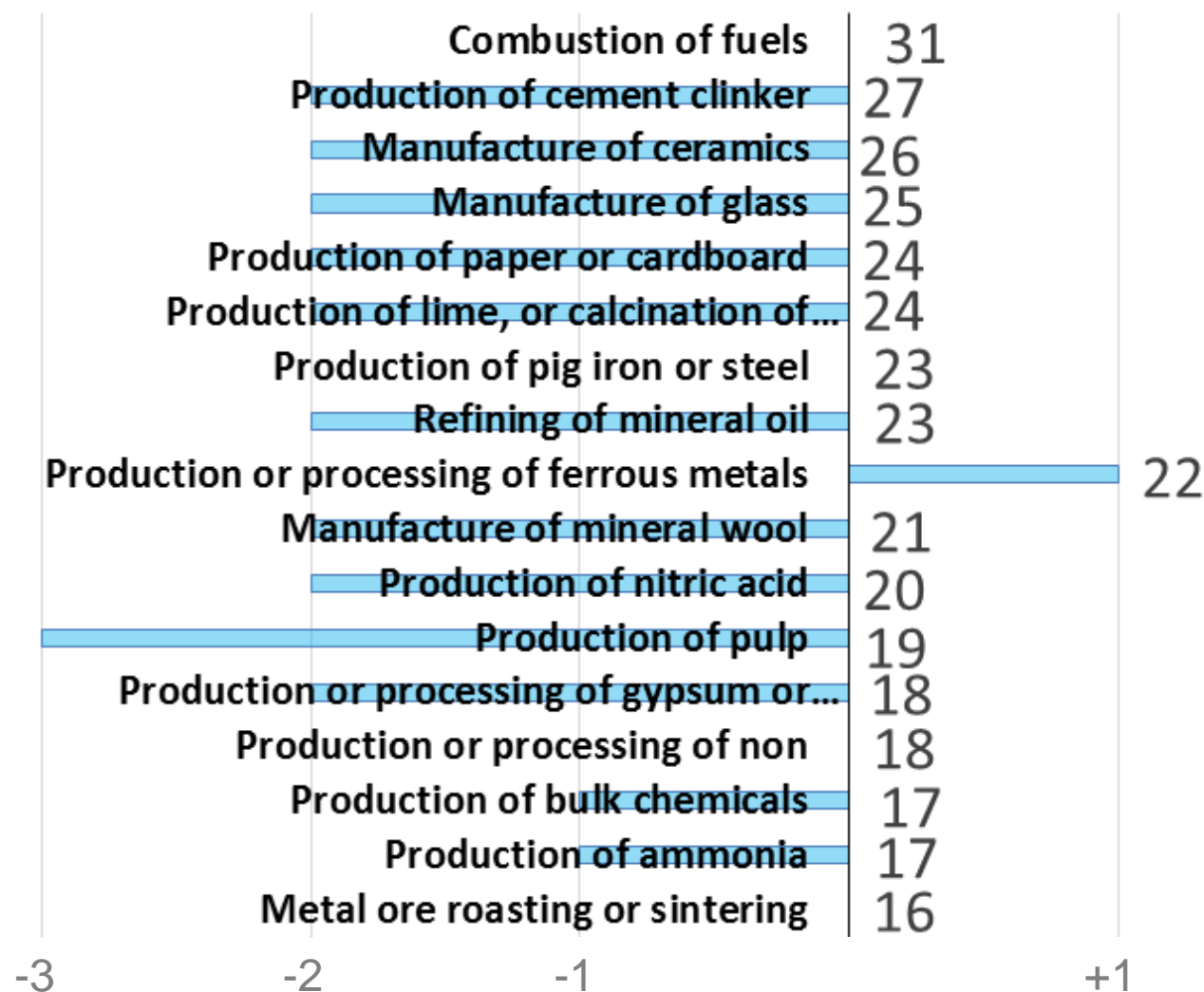


- some differences between 2013/2014 reporting remain to be addressed;
- QA/QC ongoing.

3) Activities – findings

- Little changes in reported Annex I activities;
- Figure on the right hand side: total number of countries issuing permits for a given Annex I activity (> 15 countries);
- All countries reported combustion of fuels;
- No country reported transport of greenhouse gases under the Directive on the geological storage of carbon dioxide.

Change in number of countries issuing permits and 2014 numbers of countries with > 15 countries



3) Allocations, simplifications – findings

- Changes in allocations
 - In 2014 the EU ETS decreased by approximately 107 million emission allowances;
 - Largest increase: “significant capacity extensions” (82 million allowances);
 - Largest decrease: “partial cessation” (173 million allowances).
- Simplifications allowed within the monitoring and reporting rules
 - Little change from previous reporting period;
 - Most simplifications applied were considered appropriate.



3) Verification – findings

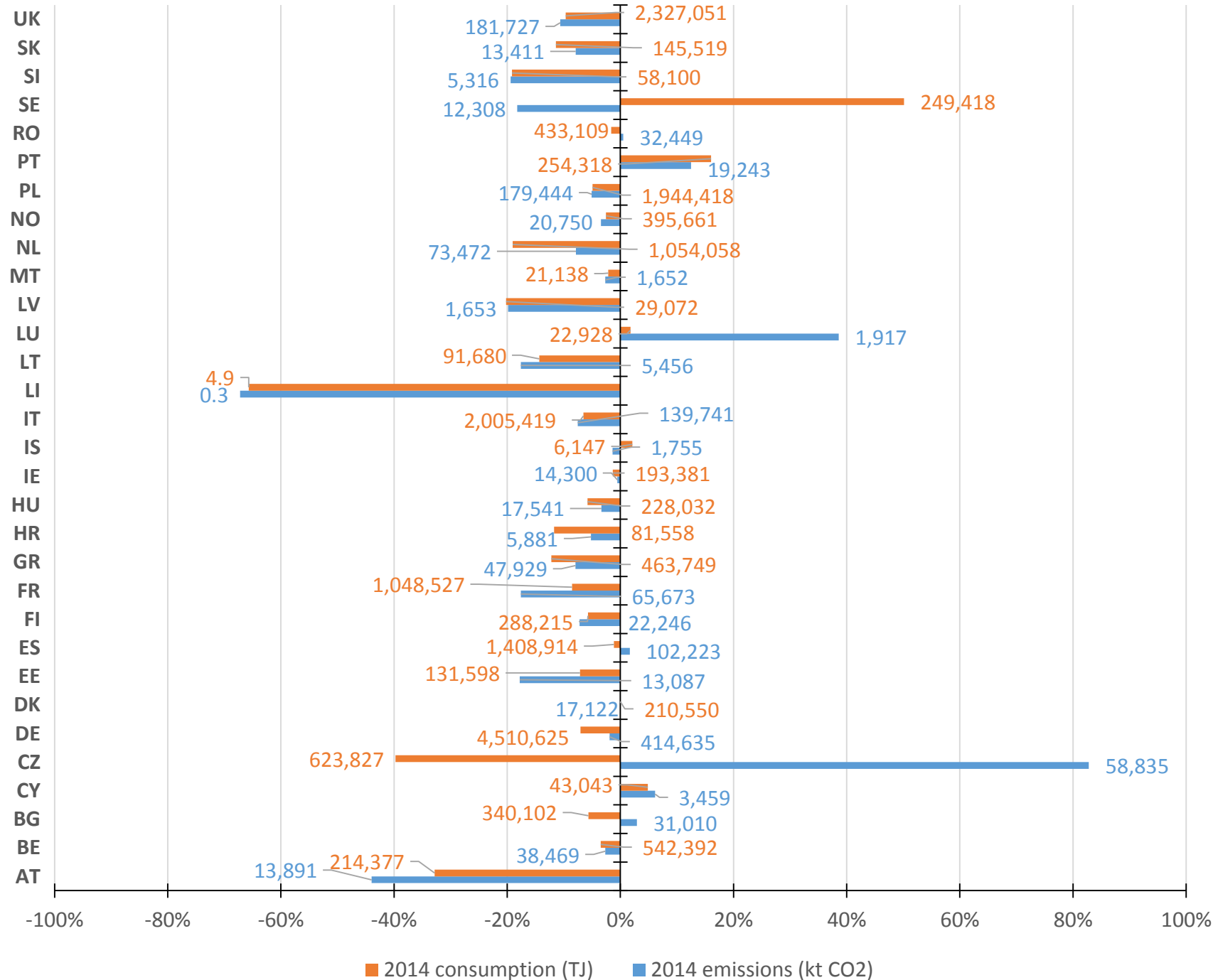
- Widespread use of verifiers from other countries;
- Complaints about verifiers increased, but almost all were resolved;
- Outstanding issues raised in verification reports decreased by 34% 2013-2014;
- Very small number of verification reports were rejected.



3) Fuels – findings

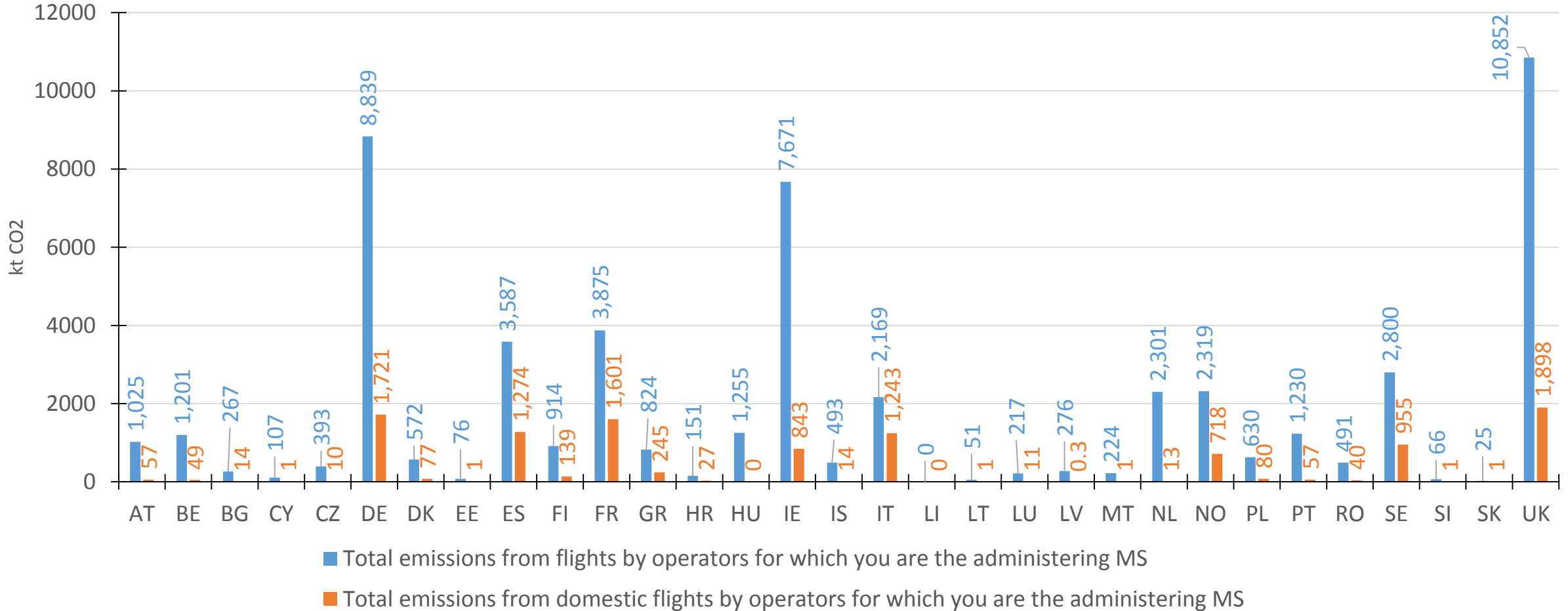
Fuel emissions & fuel consumption

- Comparison of 2013/2014 data;
- Outliers for Czech Republic and Sweden;
- No response from Denmark in 2013.



3) Aviation – findings

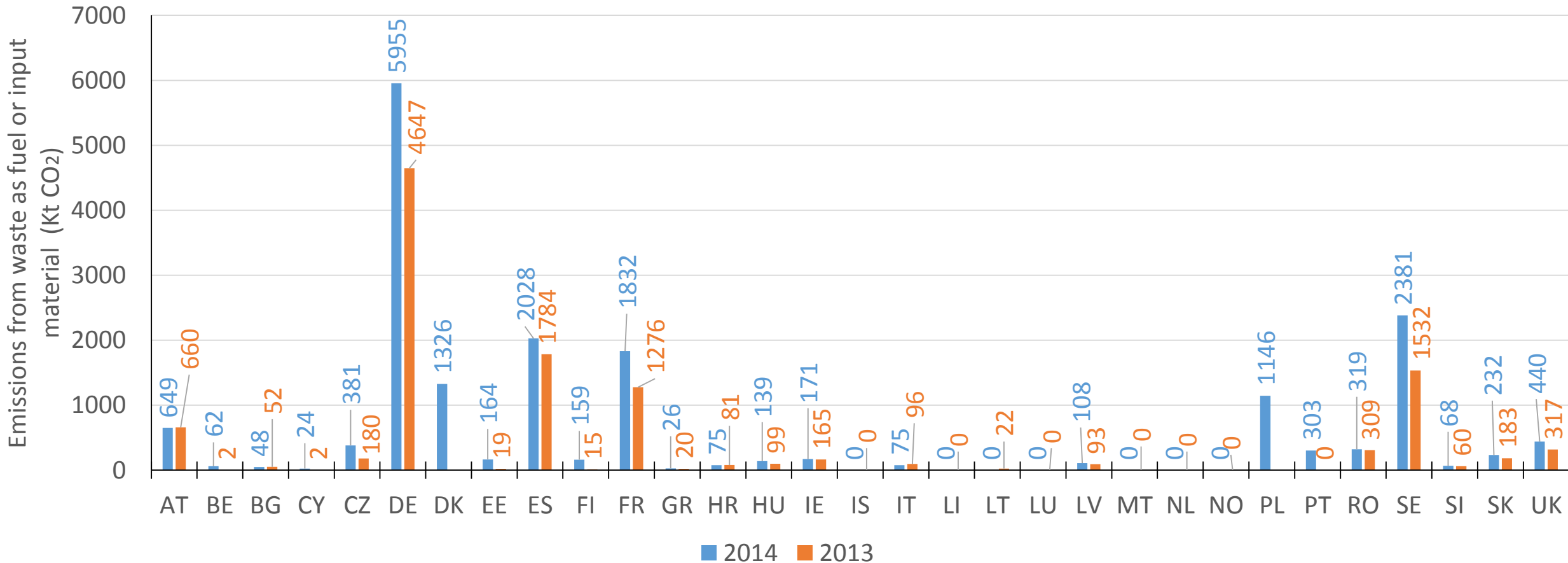
- improved country coverage; 611 aircraft operators in 2014;
- 20% of EU ETS aviation emissions were domestic in 2014.



Note: Liechtenstein reported no EU ETS aircraft operators.

3) Waste – findings

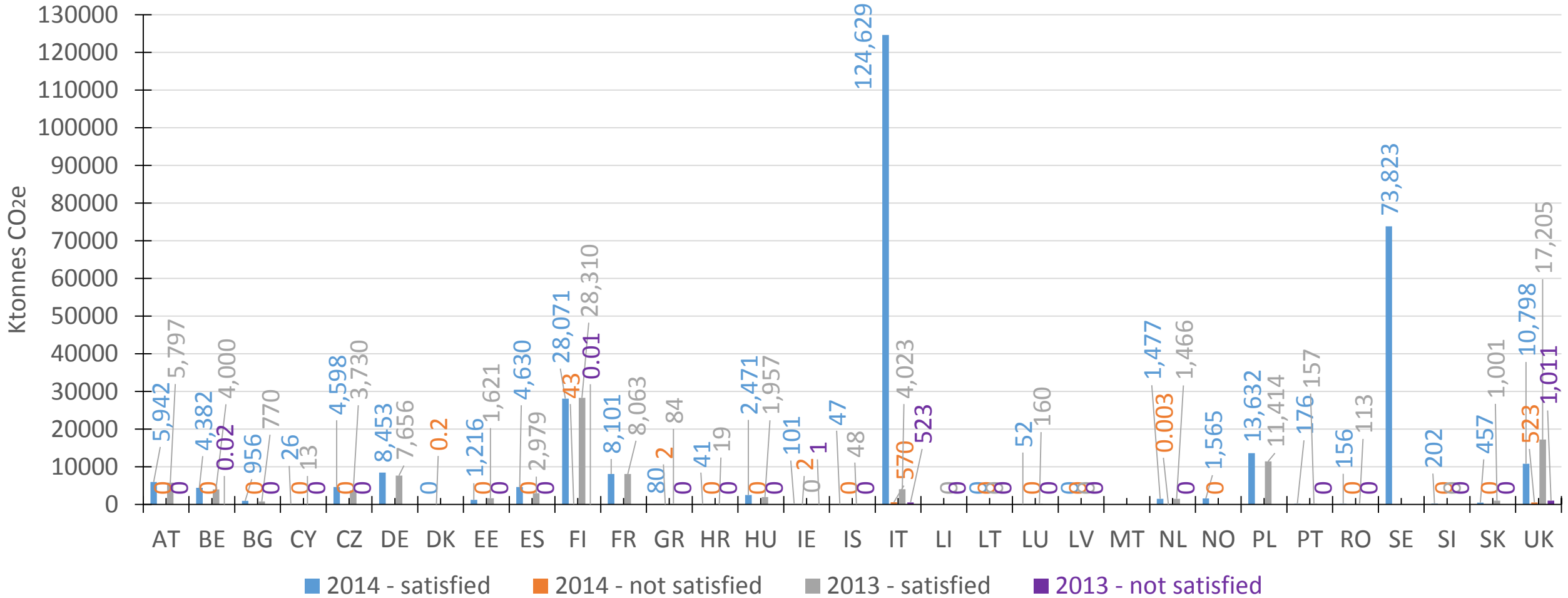
– better overview this year.



Note: Denmark and Poland did not report for 2013.

3) Biomass – findings

– Increase in installations across categories.



Note: Denmark, Malta, Norway and Sweden did not report 2013 data. Liechtenstein and Slovenia reported 0 emissions in 2013. Lithuania and Latvia reported installations but 0 emissions for 2013 and 2014. Liechtenstein and Malta did not report 2014 data. Sweden did not report non-sustainable biomass in 2014.

4) Process towards EEA's 2016 report

- European Commission: carbon market report will include data compiled from this year's reporting;
- Eionet consultation: currently scheduled late 2015;
- EEA's 2016 report on the application of the ETS Directive: quarter 1 or early quarter 2/2016.



Contact details

EEA

Johannes Schilling, EEA project manager

johannes.schilling@eea.europa.eu

+45 33 36 72 35

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<http://eea-subscriptions.eu/subscribe>

ETC/ACM team

Katie King, ETC/ACM task leader

Katrina Young, ETC/ACM task member