



Member States' use of revenues from the auctioning of EU ETS allowances

Concept Name Description

A Data description (metadata)

Data description

Background, main characteristics of dataset

This dataset contains information on how EU Member States spend the revenues from auctioning EU ETS emission allowances in one calendar year. More information on the EU Emissions Trading System (EU ETS) can be found [here](#). The revenues from the auctioning of these allowances represent an increasing income source for Member States.

This data is being collected under Article 19 of the [Governance Regulation](#). The Regulation's aim is to help the EU reach its 2030 climate and energy targets by setting common rules for planning, reporting and monitoring. The Regulation also ensures that EU planning and reporting are synchronised with the ambition cycles under the Paris Agreement. Reporting is mandatory for EU Member States. Some information is only mandatory to report if the data is available.

Up to 2023, the [EU ETS Directive](#) provides that Member States should use at least 50% of auctioning revenues (or the equivalent in financial value) for climate and energy-related activities. In the revised EU ETS Directive adopted in 2023 ([EU ETS Directive \(2023/959\)](#)), the Member States are now requested to spend 100% of auctioning revenues on climate and energy related activities, except for any revenue spent in aid for indirect carbon costs. EU ETS revenues do not need to be spent within the EU, but Member States can also use them to support developing countries (on climate mitigation, adaptation, capacity-building or knowledge transfer).

For data covering 2022 and previous years, details on the format and method for data collection are defined in Annex II of the [Implementing regulation 2020/1208](#). With the adoption of the revised EU ETS, the reporting has evolved to provide more accurate information for monitoring the use of auctioning revenue in the Member States. For data related to years 2023 and onwards, Member States shall report on the amounts and the use of auctioning revenues according to the [Implementing regulation 2024/1281](#) (Annex II).

The Member States submit their data to the European Environment Agency (EEA) via the online platform [Reportnet 3](#). The data is then quality-checked by the DG CLIMA at the European Commission. DG CLIMA also performs aggregation of the data and complements them with other sources.

Statistical population

Population about which information is to be sought

This dataset refers to the official nationally reported use of EU ETS revenues and therefore applies to the entire statistical population of the national entity in relation to the specific information within the dataset.

Reference period

Calendar year.

Frequency of dissemination

Data are disseminated annually. Data is reported by the 31 July every year.

Geographical reference area

EU Member States
EU-27 (aggregate)

Unit of measure

1000 Euro
1000 Domestic currency

Basic statistical concepts and definitions

- Amount of revenues generated and used from auctioning of allowances
- Revenues disbursed or committed from the revenues generated from the auctioning of allowances for domestic, Union and international purposes, with details about the type and way of use
- Use of revenues from auctioning of allowances to support developing countries
- For data relating to the year 2023 and onwards: Revenues from auctioning of allowances cumulatively disbursed in the year X-1 for the purposes specified in Article 10(3) towards 100% spending

Classifications used

For data from 2013 to 2022:
See Annex II of the [Implementing Regulation 2020/1208](#) as adopted on 7 August 2020 for what categories of use are defined and for further details on what falls under each category.

For data from 2023 onward:
Type of use according to purposes listed in Article 10(3), point (a) and point (b), of [Directive 2003/87](#). There are 15 defined categories of use. See Annex I of the [Implementing Regulation 2024/1281](#) amending Implementing Regulation (EU) 2020/1208 for detailed lists.

Statistical Confidentiality

Data is required to be publicly accessible, in accordance with the [Governance Regulation 2018/1999](#), Article 19 and 28.

B Data quality

Relevance

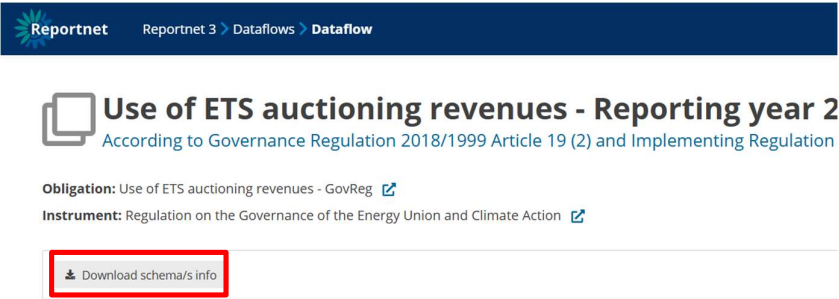
The dataset contains information on how much revenue the Member States have received through the auctioning of the EU ETS emission allowances. Additionally, users can find out how much revenue has already been spent on, or has been committed to certain climate and energy-related topics or initiatives – both within the respective Member States and in developing countries.

However, the usability of this dataset is limited, because there are partly substantive gaps in the data provided by Member States. These gaps can limit the accuracy of the provided numbers on total revenues, and on revenue use, as well as the comparability between countries.

Timeliness

Length of time between data availability and the

T + 1 year.
Deadline for reporting on calendar year T is the 31 July of the following year (T+1). The data are usually made publicly available on [Reportnet 3](#) as soon as released by Member States. They are disseminated on the [EEA Climate and Energy in](#)

event or phenomenon they describe	the EU website . EU Commission documents are disseminated around November/December every year. For example, the data on revenues spent in the calendar year 2021 were submitted and published in 2022.
Accuracy and reliability	<p>Source data: The data are officially reported by Member States' national administrations from relevant financial records.</p> <p>Data from 2013 to 2022: The reported data for a given year refers to <i>revenue spending during</i> that year. This means, it can include revenues that resulted from auctions in earlier years. <i>Spending</i> is understood as committed and disbursed money in a given year.</p> <p>Member States only report on spending for measures addressing climate change and energy, from those purposes listed in Article 10(3) of the ETS Directive. However, this does not mean that non-reported spending is used on measures unrelated to climate change and energy: it is possible that revenues are spent later, or used to fund many projects/activities, of which only parts are linked to climate change and energy. It is also possible that Member States decide to report less amount than spent on those purposes, as they were only subject to a soft obligation to spend 50% on those purposes. It is also possible that a certain amount has been set aside for climate and energy but not all of it has yet been formally attributed to specific projects.</p> <p>Additionally, multiple Member States do not earmark their auction revenues for a specific purpose. Instead, they attribute part or all of their revenues to a broad budget such as the general budget that is funded by multiple sources. The general budget can then be spent on both climate change, energy and other purposes. In such cases, example projects funded by the broad budget are often reported but a direct link to auctioning revenues cannot be made.</p> <p>Reported spending can also be higher than the revenues of that year. This might be because it includes spending of previous years' revenues or if the reported projects were co-funded with other funds. For the purposes of the estimated shares spent on climate and energy, the annual shares have been capped at 100% in order to avoid distortion of the figures.</p> <p>Data from 2023: The data provide additional and more detailed information and allow to closely monitor the spending of the revenues obtained in a given year as committed and/or disbursed.</p> <p>Data collection and methods used: Member States report data via the EEA's reporting platform Reportnet 3. The legislation and the EEA provide methodological guidelines to Member States. They also offer workshops every year to train reporters in the Member States. Automatic quality assurance and quality control are implemented in Reportnet 3.</p>
Accessibility and clarity	<p>Publications: The raw data reported by the Member States are available on the public online platform Reportnet 3. The data and some visualizations are also available on the Climate and Energy in the EU website. The data is used in the European Commission's 'European Climate Action Report'.</p> <p>Quality documentation: DG CLIMA performs manual quality checks on the data.</p> <p>Automatic quality assurance and quality control mechanisms are implemented in Reportnet 3. Details on the automatic quality control mechanisms are listed in the Excel document (Tab 'QC rules') available for download on the Reportnet 3 website. In Reportnet 3, navigate to the relevant year of the dataflow 'Use of ETS auctioning revenues' and click on the button 'Download schema/s info'.</p> 
Coherence and comparability	<p>Geographical: There are large differences in the extent to which Member States report their use of auctioning revenues (see the section on Accuracy and Reliability). This limits comparability between countries.</p> <p>Over time: The 2024 change of reporting requirement limits comparability of data covering years 2023 and onwards with data covering years before 2023.</p>
C Contact and update	
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