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Registry Design for Emissions Trading

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EU-China Exchange on Challenges and Best Practices in ETS
Registry Design, Management and Operation
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About Ecologic Institute

Who we are

- ▶ A private, not-for profit think tank for applied environmental research, policy analysis and consultancy
- ▶ Founded 1995 in Berlin, Germany
- ▶ Offices in Berlin, Brussels, Vienna, Washington DC and San Mateo CA
- ▶ Currently 125+ employees
- ▶ Ranked 6th among Environmental Think Tanks in the 2010 and 2011 Global Think Tank Index of the University of Pennsylvania

Who we work with

- ▶ International Organisations (UNEP, UNFCCC, CBD, World Bank, OECD)
- ▶ European Union (European Commission, European Parliament, European Environment Agency)
- ▶ National Parliaments and government agencies (e.g. German Environment Ministry, UK DECC, US EPA)
- ▶ Non-Governmental Organisations
- ▶ Educational Institutions
- ▶ Foundations, ...

Importance of a Registry in the Emissions Trading System

- ▶ Emission allowances only exist in electronic form – no physical equivalent
- ▶ Registry = electronic database, which keeps track of the ownership of emission allowances (=banking system for the ETS)
- ▶ In addition to the registry, all transfers of allowances are authorised and recorded by a central hub (CITL in the case of the EU ETS)

Main functions of the registry

- ▶ Definition according to the EU ETS Directive (Art. 19): Registries are “standardised electronic databases containing common data elements
 - ▶ to track the issue, holding, transfer and cancellation of allowances,
 - ▶ to provide for public access and confidentiality as appropriate and
 - ▶ to ensure that there are no transfers which are incompatible with the obligations resulting from the Kyoto Protocol.”

What does the registry do

- ▶ The Registry records the following:
 - ▶ CO₂ allowances and Kyoto units allocated to and held in operator, person and Government accounts
 - ▶ the movement of allowances and units between accounts (including allocations, transfers, surrender and cancellations)
 - ▶ annual verified emissions of installations
 - ▶ annual compliance status of installations
- ▶ The Registry does not record prices and contracted volumes

Key functions of the Registry

- ▶ User & account management – each operator *must* have an account, any person *can* have an account
- ▶ Allocation management – allocation of allowances to the operators' accounts
- ▶ Compliance management – surrendering of sufficient allowances from the operators' accounts
- ▶ Transaction management
- ▶ Reporting management

Dual function of the registries – EU ETS and Kyoto

- ▶ Any party to the Kyoto protocol must maintain its own national registry
- ▶ Each state that is part of the EU ETS must maintain an ETS registry
- ▶ National registries therefore perform both ETS-related functions and Kyoto functions. Also with a single EU registry, national registries are still needed for Kyoto protocol functions.
- ▶ All national registries must be able to connect to the Independent Transaction Log (ITL) under the Kyoto Protocol

Data Exchange Standards

- ▶ Registry must be established, operated and maintained to the functional & technical standard specified by the UNFCCC.
- ▶ **DES – Data Exchange Standards** for all registries under the Kyoto Protocol - specifying rules for
 - ▶ Data exchange (format, security, time validation etc.),
 - ▶ Unit transaction types and processes, transaction checks,
 - ▶ Reconciliation procedures,
 - ▶ Etc.

Data Exchange Standards – main elements

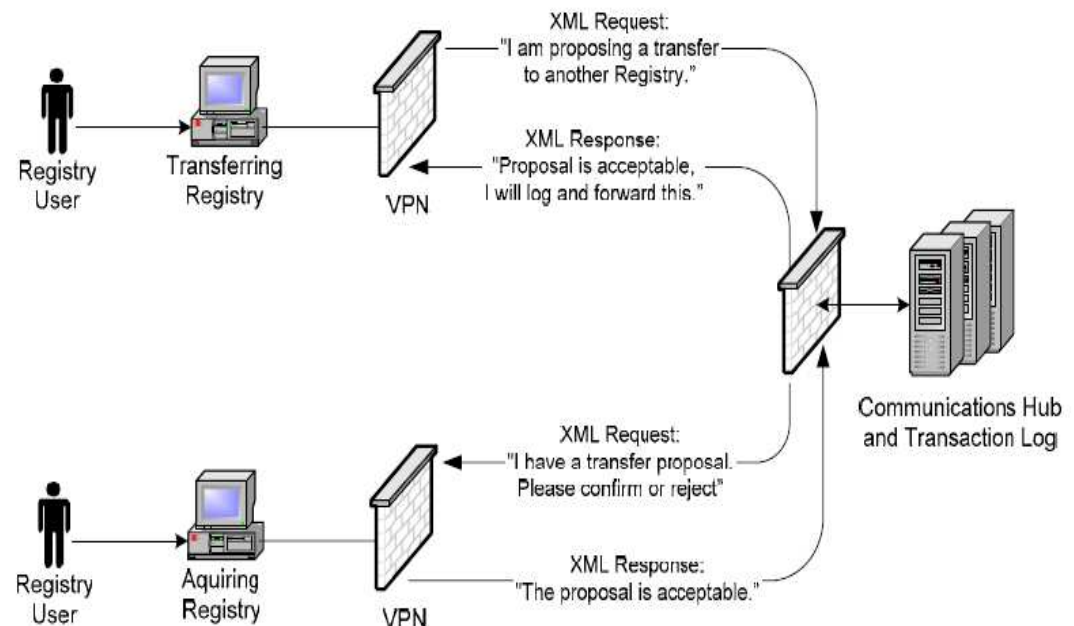
- ▶ Initialisation: start-up processes a registry will be required to complete before initiating communication and data exchange with the ITL
 - ▶ Staffing, registry documentation (database backup, disaster recovery, security plan, time validation plan, operational plan), tests to ensure that the registry works as technically intended
- ▶ Transaction specification: to ensure the secure and real time processing of transaction information.
 - ▶ Registry architecture; data transfer security; data transfer format specifications; time validation; data and transaction logging

Transaction logs

- ▶ Maintained by the UNFCCC (Independent Transaction Log, ITL) and by the EU (Community Independent Transaction Log, CITL / since 2012: EU Transaction Log, EUTL)

- ▶ Purpose of the transaction log:

- ▶ Checks the validity of transfers
- ▶ Forwards requested transfer to the acquiring registry
- ▶ Guarantees completion of the transfer



Types of accounts in the EU ETS part of the Union registry

- ▶ Aircraft operator holding account (any aircraft operator *must* have an account)
- ▶ Operator holding account (any plant operator *must* have an account)
- ▶ Person holding account
- ▶ Verifier accounts (not for holding allowances)
- ▶ Deletion accounts (to permanently delete EUAs)

Types of accounts in the Kyoto part of the Union registry

- ▶ Former operator holding account (transitional)
- ▶ Person holding account
- ▶ Cancellation account (for voluntary cancellation of allowances)
- ▶ Retirement account (for retiring allowances that count towards the achievement of Kyoto targets)
- ▶ National holding account

Physical set-up of the registry

- ▶ Online service: web-based database, accessible through the internet
- ▶ Usually involving external service providers
 - ▶ Hosting of the registry server – high-security application, availability 24/7
 - ▶ Programming / customisation of the registry software
 - ▶ Online or telephone hotline support
- ▶ Public and private section of the registry: transactions only possible (and visible) for registered users, headline information available for all

Management of the registry

- ▶ In-house staff including account management, IT management, international cooperation, further development and link to policy
- ▶ Staff requirement depending on the number of accounts and the degree of external support
 - ▶ Small Member State (Ireland >100 accounts): 2.3 fulltime staff at Irish EPA
 - ▶ Large Member State (Germany >2,000 accounts): 9 fulltime staff at DEHSt
 - ▶ Rule of thumb: one employee can manage 300 – 500 accounts



Registry software solutions on the market

- ▶ SERINGAS (CDC Climat, France) – used in six EU ETS countries, including France, Poland, plus Russia, Belarus, CH, Kazakhstan
- ▶ GRETA (DEFRA, UK) – used in nine EU ETS countries, including the UK, Italy, Sweden, NL
- ▶ ECRA (Siemens, Austria) – used in Austria and Greece
- ▶ CR – Community Registry – developed by the EU, customised and used by Germany, Belgium etc.
- ▶ PQA (Perrin Quarles Associates), USA - used by New Zealand and United Nations (CDM-Registry)



Benefits of shared software

- ▶ Economies of scale
- ▶ Shared costs for testing and development
- ▶ Knowledge sharing and support
- ▶ Fair system where all licensees have a voice
- ▶ Representation at EU and UN level



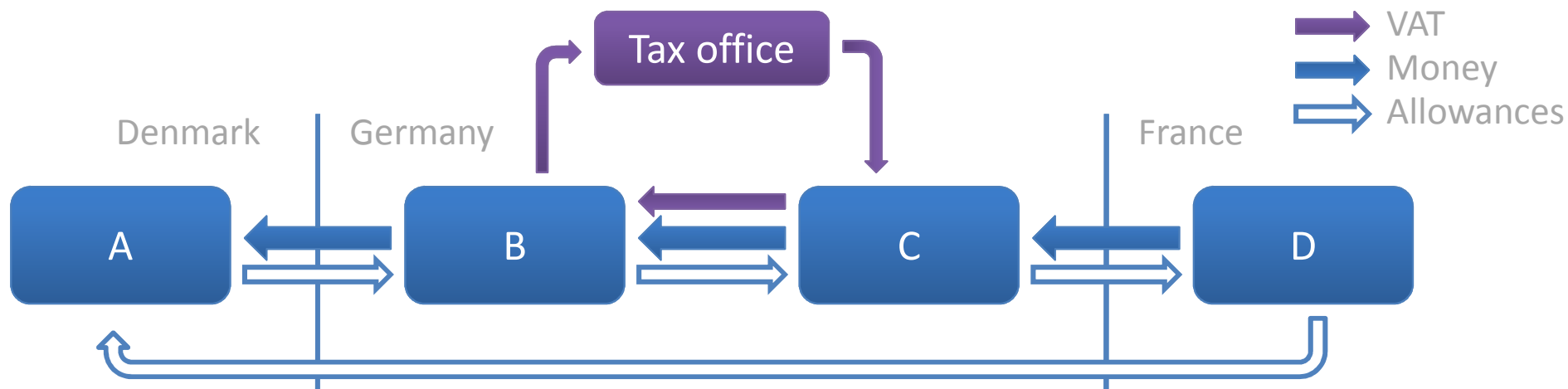
Safety issues and fraud

- ▶ Some cases fraud in the EU ETS in 2009 / 2010
 - ▶ VAT fraud
 - ▶ Phishing attack on operators in Germany and elsewhere
- ▶ Response: Security measures, safety precautions, changes to the VAT collection system



VAT fraud in 2009 / 2010

- ▶ Carousel trading: taking advantage of VAT exemption for int'l trades
- ▶ Fraud by the seller (B): fails to pay VAT to the tax office, seller (C) reclaims VAT from the tax office



VAT fraud in 2009 / 2010

- ▶ VAT fraud not a specific problem of the ETS (or the registry): possible for any high-value good that can be transported at low cost
- ▶ Suspicious trading patterns observed in the German registry in 2009
- ▶ Tax evasion a criminal offense – pursued by authorities across Europe
- ▶ In 2010, 26 arrests were made in Germany and the UK – court trials ongoing, long prison sentence expected. Damage across Europe: €5 bn
- ▶ Systematic solution: reverse-charge procedure applies to allowance trading (buyer has to pay VAT, not the seller)

Phishing attacks in 2010

- ▶ Phishing attacks launched in January 2010 – emails sent to registry account holders in Germany and other EU countries
- ▶ Seven users disclosed their usernames and passwords
- ▶ Accounts were robbed – allowances transferred to accounts abroad
- ▶ Registry operations stopped immediately, new usernames and passwords assigned for all account holders
- ▶ Since then: range of new safety precautions introduced
- ▶ Again: not an inherent ETS problem, but general IT safety issue

Safety precautions in registries

- ▶ Secure, encrypted data transmission (SSL)
- ▶ Double authentication for login and transactions: username, password, SMS-TAN
- ▶ Transactions confirmed by SMS
- ▶ Designation of a second authorised representative (dual approval)
- ▶ Possibility to set transaction limits
- ▶ External auditing of security provisions
- ▶ Rules to verify the identity of account holders (incl. criminal records)



Thank you for your attention

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