



EU-ETS Auctioning during 2008-2020

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Auction during 2008-2012

- Very limited number of countries and rights (4% of the total)
- Austria: auction through Trading Platform
- Germany:
 - Now: sale through secondary markets
 - In future: Spot and Futures through a Trading Platform
- UK: Auction through Agency
Objections E-sector (conflict of interest)
- The Netherlands



Basic Principles regarding Dutch Auctions

- Auction is accessible and user friendly
- Minimal market disturbance
- Maximising profits
- Reliability (financial settlement)





Auctions in the Netherlands during 2008-2012

- Available rights derive from wind fall profit rebate
- Delays through objections by the Council of State
- Goal: Be prepared for post 2012 period
- First auction through an Agency (UK style)
- Second auction through a Trading Platform (Austrian style)



Auctions post 2013

Most important differences between now and the preceding period:

- Large numbers (1000 million per year, over 50%)
- E-sector does not receive free rights any longer
- Major differences between countries
 - Germany 196 million, Malta 1 million





EU-Auction Regulations

Consultation Document
Stakeholder Meetings

Subjects of Discussion:

- Central Auction at EU level/auction per country/intermediate form
- Futures or only Spot?
- Frequency (Daily – once per month)
- Maximum number of rights per auction
- Reserve Price, yes or no?
- Auction Model (UK version, Austrian or intermediate form)

