

Use of EU ETS auctioning revenues in the Member States

Good Practices

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Subsidy for Energy renovation of Social Housing in Belgium¹



Picture provided by Clima Registry

What is the context of the Programme?

In Belgium, auctioning revenues are allocated among the different Belgian entities, namely the Federal State and the three Regional Governments. The revenues are regulated by a co-operation agreement called "National burden-sharing" [1].

The use of the auctioning revenues by the Flemish Region is laid down in the establishment decree of the Flemish Climate Fund VFK (article 14 of the Decree of 13 July 2012 containing provisions accompanying the second adjustment of the 2012 budget) [2].

One of the programmes financed with auctioning revenues by the Flemish Climate Fund is the subsidy to Wonen in Vlaanderen (Housing Agency – Flanders) for energy renovation of social housing.

What is the Energy Renovation of Social Housing Programme?

The Programme provides financial assistance to social housing companies for energy renovation of the dwellings. The aim is to support households with low to moderate incomes.

"Wonen in Vlaanderen" (VMSW), a government agency, administrates the Programme and is responsible for assigning subsidies to social housing companies.

The Programme focuses on existing housing and aims to optimize the thermal performance of the building stock and its energy consumption by fostering better insulation systems and efficient heating installations.

The subsidy allocation ensures that the investments made by Social Housing Companies comply with the Energy Renovation Path (ERP2020) objectives and are aligned with the long-term Climate 2050 goals [3].

What has been achieved so far?

In 2010, circa 50% of the 140,000 dwellings in Flanders were deemed to be non-compliant with energy efficiency standards. At that time, around 28% lacked roof insulation, 23% still had single-glazing windows, and 20% lacked central heating or were electrically heated.

Over 2010-2020s, several different subsidies financed many renovations, reducing the number of dwellings without roof insulation to 4.5%

¹ Name of programme in national language: VKF-Premies Energierenovatie Sociale Woningen.

and the number of dwellings with single glazing to 7.4%.

As part of a wider regional effort to renovate buildings, the VKF subsidies along with the REG subsidies focused on 'quick wins' such as the insulation of pitched roofs or attic floors. The insulation of flat roofs accelerated, requiring the replacement of roof waterproofing, and raising the eaves. The replacement of single glazing also accelerated as the programmes unrolled. As a result of these multiples initiatives, the renovation and housing situation in Flanders drastically changed between 2010 and 2020. While around 50% of the 141,600 houses in Flanders were non-compliant with ERP2020², the number of houses without roof insulation and with single glazing in 2020 fell drastically to 4.5% and 7.4% respectively.

From 2013 to 2022, the VKF subsidy of "Wonen in Vlaanderen" alone was attributed to a total CO₂ emission reduction of 1.4 million tons of CO₂.

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

Auctioning revenues entirely finance the Programme. Between 2013 and 2021, the Wonen in Vlaanderen received € 124 million from the VKF through six grants distributed, fully funded by the ETS auctioning revenues [4].

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2013	7.8	100%
2014	0	0
2015	0	0
2016	20.0	100%
2017	20.0	100%
2018	23.0	100%
2019	33.3	100%
2020	20.0	100%
Total	124.1	100%

References:

- [1] Cooperation agreement (national burden sharing). Available at: [link](#).
- [2] Decree of 13 July 2012 containing provisions accompanying the second adjustment of the 2012 budget, Article 14. Available at: [link](#).
- [3] Vision note of the Flemish Government concerning the Climate Fund 29 of October 2021. Available at: [link](#).
- [4] Compilatie van de gedetailleerde rapportering over de door het Vlaams Klimaatfonds gefinancierde Vlaamse klimaatmaatregelen per sector, 9 september 2022.
- [5] Information provided by the Belgian authorities.

² 28% of the houses did not have roof insulation; 23% of the houses only had single glazing; 20% lacked central heating or rely on electric heating.

Supporting the projects in Flood Risk Management Plans Programme in Estonia³



Picture provided by the Estonian Managing Authority⁴

What is the context of the Programme?

In Estonia, the Atmospheric Air Protection Act⁵ [1] governs the allocation of auctioning revenues. Per this Act, Estonia has a "State Budget Strategy (SBS)" that defines the list of measures, the preliminary budget distribution, and responsible institutions for using the auctioning revenue proceeds for the next four years.

One of the measures defined in the SBS is the Flood Risk Management Plans Programme, which aims to mitigate possible harmful effects of floods on human health, the environment, cultural values, and economic activity in significant flood-related risk areas.

What is the Flood Risk Management Plans Programme?

The Programme co-finances studies and construction activities related to flood risks. It is organized around the cooperation between the Estonian Ministry of Environment, municipalities, and other relevant public institutions.

The Ministry of Environment is responsible for developing the flood risk management policy, and public institutions and municipalities are responsible for implementing the programme activities. The Environmental Investment Centre is contracted to carry out the calls, monitoring, and supervision of projects.

Until May 2023, there have been two open calls. The selected projects focus on settlements identified as high-risk flood areas, with the objective of reducing the effects of flooding by installing return valves in harbours, renovating drainage ditches, cleaning ponds and culverts, re-storing flow beds (e.g., that of the Keila River) and replacing pedestrian bridges.

The Programme's first phase focused on initiatives related to risk management studies of pre-determined flood risk areas. The studies funded with auctioning revenues addressed gaps in flood risk management.

The second phase implemented a co-financing mechanism to support flood risk prevention,

³ Name of programme in national language: Üleujutusriskide maandamine.

⁴ The first and last pictures starting from the left are pictures taken on the project sites (Mündi bridge in Paide and project in Pärnu city). The picture in the middle shows the flood Mustjõgi (picture taken by Tanel Toots).

⁵ This is further supported by the governmental regulation on 'Conditions for the use and reporting of revenue from the auction of greenhouse gas emission allowance trading'.

preparedness, and protection measures within the Flood Risk Management Plans. The implementation of these projects is set to end in 2025.

What has been achieved so far?

Since 2018, 15 projects have been implemented under the Programme. In the first phase, 9 preparatory flood risks studies have outlined technical solutions for construction design to mitigate flood risk. In the second phase, 6 construction projects were selected. For example, one project had the objective of reducing the effects of flooding in the coastal city of Pärnu, where the installation of valves will prevent seawater from flooding the streets in the event of an increase of about 1.8-2.3 meters of sea water level [2].

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

The total budget for the programme is €5,367,000 which is fully financed by auctioning revenues (2018-2020) [3].

The use of auctioning revenues has increased awareness of funding opportunities. It acted as a catalyst for mobilizing future co-financing for local municipalities and continuing the implementation of Flood Risk Management Plans.

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2018	2.847	100%
2019	1.238	100%
2020	1.282	100%
2021	N/A	N/A
Total	5.367	100%

References:

- [1] Estonia, Atmospheric Air Protection Act 15.06.2016. Available at: [link](#).
- [2] Environmental Investment Centre, Funded projects. Available at: [link](#).
- [3] Information provided by the Estonian authorities.

Better Living Programme: support to low-income households for energy efficiency retrofitting of homes in France⁶



Picture provided by the Ministère de la Transition écologique

What is the context of the Programme?

France earmarks part of its auctioning revenues in line with Law No. 2012-1509 of 29 December 2012 on the finances for 2013, Article 43 [1]. From 2013 to 2021, France used auctioning revenues to finance the Habiter Mieux Programme, giving way to MaPrimRénov Sérénité in 2022. The earmarked revenues for the Programme are capped, with the remainder going into the state budget.

This cap was initially €550 million between 2013-2017 [2], then changed to €420 million from 2019-2020 [3], then to €481 million for 2022 [4] and €700 million for 2023 [5]. This adjustment process works by passing a finance law that amends Article 46 of the law n° 2011-1977, where the cap is written down (Government of France 2011) [6].

What is the Habiter Mieux Programme?

The Programme aims to improve energy efficiency in housing by providing grants to low-income households. The grants aim to support the energy retrofitting of dwellings and mitigate energy consumption. This is done through financing projects such as replacing boilers as part of a change of heating systems, insulation

of walls from the inside or outside, attic insulation, or replacing window openings to install double or triple glazing. Grants can be combined with other programs and financial aid, particularly tax credits, eco-loans at zero rates (eco-PTZ), and local assistance.

About 50,000 households benefitted from the scheme in 2021. Around 70% were owner-occupied homes with low incomes.

The Programme is managed by the National Housing Agency (ANAH).

What has been achieved so far?

An evaluation of the Habiter Mieux was conducted throughout 2021, which showed very high satisfaction with the Programme, with 97% of households satisfied.

Furthermore, according to the evaluation, 97% of low-income households would only have been able to carry out their work with Habiter Mieux [7]. Since 2011, the Programme contributed to renovating 549,002 housing units, with an average energy savings gain of 50% [8].

⁶ Name of programme in national language: Habiter Mieux.

MaPrimRénov' Sérénité, which is part of the Habiter Mieux program, achieved 2.1 TWh of final energy savings since 2020 [9].

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

Over the period 2013-2021, the Programme Habiter Mieux had an overall budget of €4.9 billion [10]. Auctioning revenues made an important contribution to the implementation of the programme. Amounting to €3.1 bn, auctioning revenues constituted 64% of the total Programme budget from 2013-2021. The auctioning revenues channelled to the Programme represented 71 % of the total auctioning revenues generated by France from 2013-2021.

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2013	219.5	66%
2014	215.4	38%
2015	312.2	60%
2016	234.7	67%
2017	313.4	62%
2018	829.6	80%
2019	420.0	72%
2020	420.0	70%
2021	420.0	58%
Total	3,384.4	64%

References:

- [1] Government of France (2011) LOI n° 2011-1977 du 28 décembre 2011 de finances pour 2012 (1) [Law No. 2011-1977 of 28 December 2011 on finance 2012]. Available at: [link](#).
- [2] Isabel Haase, et. al. (2022), The use of auctioning revenues from the EU ETS for climate action. Available at: [link](#).
- [3] Government of France (2018) Loi n° 2018-1317 du 28 décembre 2018 de finances pour 2019 [Law No. 2018-1317 of 28 December 2018 on finance for 2019]. Available at: [link](#).
- [4] Government of France (2021) Loi n° 2021-1900 du 30 décembre 2021 de finances pour 2022 [Law No. 2021-1900 of 30 December 2021 on finance for 2022]. Available at: [link](#).
- [5] Government of France (2022) Loi n°2022-1726 du 30 décembre 2022 de finances pour 2023 [Law No. 2022-1726 of 30 December 2022 on finance for 2019]. Available at: [link](#).
- [6] Government of France (2018) Article 46 of the law n° 2011-1977. Available at: [link](#).
- [7] ANAH, Key figures ANAH. Available at: [link](#).
- [8] ANAH, Evaluation of the Habiter Mieux aid. Available at: [link](#).
- [9] ANAH (2023), Annual Report 2022. Available at: [link](#).
- [10] ANAH (2020), Activity Report of ANAH. Available at: [link](#).
- [11] Court of Auditors (2018), The programme Better living of the National Housing Agency (ANAH) – Communication to the Senate Finance Committee.
- [12] Information provided by French authorities.

CO₂ Building Modernisation Programme in Germany: Making good funding better⁷



Picture provided by the Bundesministerium für Wirtschaft und Klimaschutz

What is the context of the Programme?

With the Climate Action Programme 2030, a new level of commitment was set in German climate policy. For the first time, national climate targets are given legal status with the Climate Change Act, significantly tightened in 2021 by a decision of the highest German court. Sector targets – like reducing greenhouse gas emissions emitted by the building sector – are kept track of in an annual monitoring procedure [1].

Germany channels its auctioning revenues into the Climate and Transformation Fund (KTF; before July 2022: Energy and Climate Fund - EKf). It is a special fund established to support Germany's climate protection targets and accelerate the transformation to climate neutrality [2].

What is the CO₂- Building Modernisation Programme?

To support the construction or purchase of energy-efficient buildings, renovation, and measures to improve the energy efficiency of buildings, the German CO₂ Building Modernisation Programme (the Programme) provided

funding with low-interest loans and, under certain conditions, direct subsidies, and repayment bonuses.

Funding is available to parties responsible for investment measures (e.g., private individuals, condominiums, companies, municipalities, and other actors in the housing industry). The Programme was implemented via the KfW⁸ - managed Energy-efficient Construction and Refurbishment of Non-Residential Buildings (EBS NWG) and Residential Buildings (EBS WG) funding programs until it was replaced by the new Federal Funding Programme for Efficient Buildings (BEG) in July 2021. Since March 2023, the Federal Ministry for Housing, Urban Development, and Building has managed the funding for new buildings [3].

What has been achieved so far?

The Programme provides financial incentives to invest in new buildings and refurbishments according to newly defined energy-efficiency standards and refurbishment measures, helping Germany achieve sectoral targets in 2030.

⁷ Name of programme in national language: CO₂-Gebäudesanierungsprogramm.

⁸ KfW: Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau; German Development Bank.

Between 2007 and 2021, the Programme supported the energy-efficient refurbishment and new construction of over 6 million homes. In addition, since 2007, energy-saving measures have been carried out on over 4,000 social and municipal infrastructure buildings, such as schools and kindergartens, and almost 8,000 commercial buildings have received funding [3].

In the last six months of the Programme (first half-year 2021), around 110,000 new measures were approved in the EBS WG Programme. These lead to an estimated annual GHG emissions reduction of around 255,000 tons of CO₂ equivalents. Energy/heating costs are reduced by € 3.4 billion via energy savings, reduction of GHG emissions and employment spillover.

In the non-residential Programme part 1,300 new measures were granted, which led to an estimated annual reduction in GHG emissions of around 67,000 tons of CO₂ equivalents [4].

Furthermore, additional funding supports the creation of synergies, such that various Programme are often combined or complemented.

How did auctioning revenues help?

Auctioning revenues are channelled through the special fund KTF. The largest share of this climate fund goes into funding energy-efficient refurbishments of buildings [5]. Thus, auctioning revenues are of great importance for financing various measures under the Programme.

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Pro-gramme funding (€ mil-lion)	Auction revenues for the pro-gramme (€ mil-lion)	Share of auc-tion revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2019	1,595	NA	NA
2020	1,821	NA	NA
2021*	2,199	NA	NA
Total	5,615	NA	NA

*January to June 2021

References:

- [1] The Federal Government, Climate Action Programme 2030. Available at: [link](#).
- [2] Government of Germany (2010), Act on the Establishment of a Special Fund "Climate and Transformation Fund" (Climate and Transformation Fund Act - KTFG). Available at: [link](#).
- [3] Information provided by the German authorities.
- [4] Government of Germany (2021), Programme Evaluations
 - EBS WG Evaluation - funding year 2021. Available at: [link](#).
 - EBS NWG Evaluation – funding year 2021. Yet to be published at: [link](#).
- [5] EKF, Reporting
 - EKF-Bericht 2019. Available at: [link](#).
 - EKF-Bericht 2020. Available at: [link](#).
 - EKF-Bericht 2021. Available at: [link](#).

Renewable Energy Sources Scheme in Greece ⁹



Picture provided by the Ministry of Environment and Energy of Greece, © Apostolos Pavlos, Vermio (<https://eletaen.gr/>)

What is the context of the Programme?

Greece earmarks its auctioning revenues every year according to legal requirements. The allocation of auctioning revenues is determined based on the legislation in force, namely Law 4843/21.

The legislation specifies that auctioning revenues generated from 2021 to 2030 will be channelled to the Renewable Energy Sources support scheme. [1]

What is the Renewable Energy Source (RES) support scheme?

The Renewable Energy Source (RES) support scheme is managed by the Renewable Energy Sources and Guarantees of Origin Operator (DAPEEP SA). The Programme aims to support electricity produced from various renewable energy sources, such as onshore wind, photovoltaic, wind, photovoltaic storage, biogas, biomass, landfill gas, hydroelectric power, concentrated solar power, and geothermal power plants.

For both onshore wind and solar installations, the aid was awarded through a joint competitive tendering procedure organised by Greece

to increase competition and reduce the cost of renewable energy for Greek consumers, both on the mainland and on the islands.

Support for producing electricity from other renewable energy technologies was directly awarded, subject to certain thresholds over which competitive tendering procedures apply.

What has been achieved so far?

From 2013 to 2021, Greece focussed on the transition towards renewable energy sources with the help of the Renewable Energy Sources (RES) support scheme.

The Programme led to a significant increase in the share of renewable energy in gross final energy consumption. A rise from 13.4 percent in 2012 to 21.75 percent in 2020 was noted. According to the authorities, it was estimated that the total installed renewable energy capacity in 2013 was equal to 7.7 GW (1.8 GW wind and 2.6 GW solar), while in 2020, it was 10.3 GW (3.8 GW wind and 3.1 GW solar). Greece has surpassed the national target of 18 percent set by the Renewable Energy Directive for 2020. The installation of solar PV and wind capacity largely drove the transition. [2]

⁹ Name of programme in national language: Πλαίσιο στήριξης των Ανανεώσιμων Πηγών Ενέργειας.

The carbon intensity in the electricity production sector has decreased since 2013-2021, going from 846 grams of CO₂ per kWh to 452 grams of CO₂ per kWh in 2021 [3]. The reduction has been partially due to an increase in the share of renewable energy in the energy mix, 25 percent in 2013 and 41 percent in 2021.

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

From 2013 until 2021, the Programme received €17 billion, of which around 1.8 billion (11%) were channelled from auctioning revenues [4].

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2013	142.5	8%

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2014	116.7	6%
2015	177.2	9%
2016	106.6	7%
2017	142.6	7%
2018	376.9	19%
2019	366.8	18%
2020	395.2	25%
2021	40.6	2%
Total	1,865.1	11%

References:

- [1] Greek Ministry of Environment and Energy 2021, Law 4839/2021. Available at: [link](#).
- [2] Information provided by the Greek Ministry of Environment and Energy in cooperation with DAPEEP.
- [3] Carbon intensity for power sector in Greece. Available at: [link](#).
- [4] Greek Ministry of Environment and Energy 2021, Law 4843/21, article 77. Available at: [link](#).
- [5] DAPEEP, monthly bulletin (October-November-December 2022) published on 30 March 2023.

Green Bus Programme in Hungary¹⁰



Photo provided by Humda Hungarian Mobility Development Agency Ltd <https://humda.hu/green>

What is the context of the Programme?

Hungary earmarks auctioning revenues for a broad set of purposes. The allocation of auctioning revenues has its legal foundation in Act No. CCXVII of 2012 [1]. The Act foresees the financing with auctioning revenues of the Green Bus Programme.

What is the Green Bus Programme?

The Programme aims to revolutionize Hungary's bus fleet, ultimately decreasing the emissions produced by public transportation and fostering environmental sustainability. The Programme focusses on facilitating the development of connected charging infrastructure and awareness-raising activities.

The Programme's objectives include reducing vehicle emissions and improving public transport organization and efficiency. By prioritizing these efforts, it seeks a significant and lasting impact on the country's transportation industry, resulting in a more eco-friendly and sustainable future.

Phase I of the Programme started in 2020 with the Testing Pilot Projects and continued in 2021 with direct subsidy projects. In Phase I the Programme provided financial subsidies for

municipalities with inhabitants of 25,000 or more to procure environmentally friendly and climate-neutral urban electric passenger transport vehicles, such as electric buses or self-propelled trolleybuses.

In Phase II, the Programme will be extended to municipalities with less than 25,000 inhabitants.

What has been achieved so far?

As of March 2023, the Programme has supported the purchase of 135 electric buses, 4 self-propelled trolleybuses, and the installation of 148 charging stations. The support towards greener energies is expected to reduce emissions by around 70,000 tonnes of CO₂ per year.[2]

Using e-buses in Hungarian cities is part of an integrated mobility strategy. This sets the basis for rethinking the existing bus system; improving the service quality; and improving the interaction between traffic, the urban space and the city's image and liveability.

Deploying green public transportation fleets, such as electric buses, supports the creation of a healthier environment, with cleaner air and

¹⁰ Name of programme in national language: Zöld Busz Program.

less noise pollution, while reducing greenhouse gas emissions. [3]

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

The proceeds from the auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances were used to provide non-refundable grants and were pivotal in supporting the implementation of the Programme.

From 2019 to 2021, the Programme received € 65.5 million from auctioning revenues, constituting 17.5 percent of the total cost.

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2019	5.1	4.5
2020	12.4	10.9
2021	48.0	33.1
Total	65.5	17.5

References:

[1] Act No. CCXVII of 2012 on participating in the scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and implementing the Effort Sharing Decision. | UNEP Law and Environment Assistance Platform. Available at: [link](#).

[2] Information provided by the Hungarian authorities.

[3] [HUMDA Magyar Mobilitás-fejlesztési Ügynökség Zrt.](#)

Mobility Voucher Programme in Italy¹¹



Picture provided by the Direzione Generale Incentivi Energia, Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica

What is the context of the Programme?

Italy earmarks its auctioning revenues via Legislative Decree n°47 of 9 June 2020 [1]. The legislation implements the EU Directive 2018/410 of the European Parliament and Council, supporting a more effective reduction of emissions under the cost profile and promoting investments in favour of low carbon emissions.

What is the Buono Mobilità Programme?

The 'Buono Mobilità' Programme provides "mobility vouchers" equal to 60% of the expenditure incurred and up to € 500.00 for: the purchase of bicycles (including electric bicycles); the purchase of personal electric micro mobility vehicles (scooters, hoverboards, and segway) and the use of individual shared mobility services, excluding the services using cars [2].

To be eligible for the vouchers, individuals must be adult residents in regional capitals, metropolitan cities, provincial capitals, and municipalities with a population of over 50,000.

The initiative was introduced as a joint effort between the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport. The Programme was arranged as an experiment, planned for May to December 2020.

However, due to its high success, the Programme was extended under a new framework until 2024, and the fund's financial resources were increased via the 2021 budget law [3].

To support the Programme, a specific fund was established to allocate the vouchers, with specific annual lump sums: € 5 million for 2019, 70 million for 2020, 70 million for 2021, 55 million for 2022, 45 million for 2023, and 10 million for 2024 [4].

The Programme aims to reduce polluting emissions by encouraging the use of sustainable forms of transport. It has been vital, considering the significant changes in the mobility of people in urban areas caused by Covid-19 social distancing measures.

The reduced capacity of public transport and lower propensity to use it were observed in the past years, resulting in increased car travel [3].

What has been achieved so far?

The Programme achieved the intended results of favouring the development and uptake of sustainable mobility, allowing the purchase of 662,293 mobility goods and services. By December 2020, 198,557 mobility vouchers were

¹¹ Name of programme in national language: Programme "Buono Mobilità".

issued, with a lump sum of approximately € 71 million [5].

With the vouchers, almost half a million bicycles were purchased, contributing significantly to the record of sales in 2020. The combination of social distancing measures at the national level and the contraction of local public transport supply created a broader demand for alternative transport modes [3].

Electricity-powered micro-vehicles achieved similar success, with 165.573 units purchased in 2020. Furthermore, the sales of scooters in 2020 reached almost 300.000 units, demonstrating a great interest from the public in this innovative zero-impact form of mobility [3].

The annual distance of car travel that avoided CO₂ emissions equals a total of 391.449.629 km per year. Therefore, the estimated reduction in emissions of particulate matter (PM₁₀) is similar to 12.605 kg per year, nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) emissions are equivalent to 49.910 kg per year, and carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions equal to 65.415.578 kg per year [3].

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

Italian auctioning revenues from the ETS are committed by law to supporting the experimental development of low-carbon solutions, including this first-of-a-kind demonstration project [1].

EU ETS auctioning revenues entirely funded the Programme. In that regard, € 202,300,000 was dedicated to the Programme in 2020- The Programme was envisaged as a pilot. A new framework is envisaged based on the success of the pilot [3].

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2020	202.3	100%
Total	202.3	100%

References:

- [1] Government of Italy (2020), Decreto Legislativo 9 giugno 2020, n. 47 – “Attuazione della direttiva (UE) 2018/410 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio del 14 marzo 2018, che modifica la direttiva 2003/87/CE per sostenere una riduzione delle emissioni più efficace sotto il profilo dei costi e promuovere investimenti a favore di basse emissioni di carbonio, nonché adeguamento della normativa nazionale alle disposizioni del regolamento (UE) 2017/2392 relativo alle attività di trasporto aereo e alla decisione (UE) 2015/1814 del Parlamento europeo e del Consiglio del 6 ottobre 2015 relativa all'istituzione e al funzionamento di una riserva stabilizzatrice del mercato” Available at: [link](#).
- [2] Government of Italy (2020), Decreto 14 agosto 2020 Programma sperimentale buono mobilità. Available at: [link](#).
- [3] Information provided by Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica.
- [4] Government of Italy (2020), Misure per incentivare la mobilità sostenibile nelle aree metropolitane, Article 2. Available at: [link](#).
- [5] Government of Italy (2020), Bonus mobilità: il bilancio del programma sperimentale 2020 [Mobility bonus: the budget of the 2020 experimental program]. Available at: [link](#).
- [6] Government of Italy (2019), Piano nazionale integrato per l'energia e il clima [National Energy and Climate Plan]. Available from: [link](#).
- [7] Parliament of Italy (2022), La mobilità sostenibile. Available at: [link](#).
- [8] European Commission (2019), Recommendation on the draft integrated National Energy and Climate Plan of Italy covering 2021-2030. Available at: [link](#).

Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Smart Urban Technologies in Latvia¹²



Picture provided by Ministry of Climate and Energy of Latvia - Department of Climate and Energy Financial Instruments

What is the context of the Programme?

Latvia directs the proceeds from emission allowances auctioning to the Emission Allowances Auction Instrument (EKII) [1], and its implementation is ensured by the Ministry of Climate and Energy of the Republic of Latvia. Auctioning revenues shall be used to reduce and provide adaptation to climate change.

During 2013-2021, Latvia disbursed less financial resources than gained from the auctioning of emission allowances. All non-disbursed auctioning revenues from the previous years were carried over to the following year and accumulated. By the end of 2021, € 60 million were allocated for implementation of the projects within the framework of the EKII, developing five open project tenders.

What is the Reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Smart Urban Technologies?

The EKII has allocated funds towards implementing the open project tender "Reducing

Greenhouse Gas Emissions with Smart Urban Technologies" (the Programme).

The Programme aimed to support the implementation and demonstration of smart urban technologies that reduce greenhouse gas emissions by installing:

- smart urban technologies using renewable energy resources – solar panels, solar collectors, wind generators, heat pumps, biomass installations and combined solutions of these installations equipped with Internet of Things devices.
- smart urban environment technologies promoting energy efficiency – installations and technologies equipped with Internet of Things devices, having the ability to reduce the amount of greenhouse gas emissions and energy consumption.

The Programme operated as an open tender process, where interested parties applied project applications for funding to implement energy-efficient and renewable energy technologies in urban areas [2]. Latvian Environmental

¹² Name of programme in national language: Siltumnīcefekta gāzu emisiju samazināšana ar viedajām pilsētvides tehnoloģijām.

Investment Fund oversees the Programme's tender process and carries out definite tasks to ensure the implementation of the Programme [3].

What has been achieved so far?

The Programme has financed fifteen projects implemented by municipalities, municipal institutions, and enterprises, estimated to reduce CO₂ emissions by 560 tons annually [4]. The Programme supported mainly the installation of public smart lighting technologies. The installation of solar panels in wastewater treatment facilities and on the municipal administration building (see picture) was also carried out.

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

The ETS auctioning revenues entirely funded the Programme. The funds of the EKII available within the tender were €8 million.

Within the framework of the Programme, smart urban technologies using renewable energy resources were installed, thus replacing inefficient and worn-out equipment, promoting the reduction of resource consumption and the development of the urban environment.

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2019	1.1	14.2%
2020	1.7	21.5%
2021	2.9	36.4%
Total	5.7	24.0%

References:

- [1] Emission Allowances Auction Instrument (EKII). Available at: [link](#)
- [2] Reducing greenhouse gas emissions with smart urban technologies: Available at: [link](#)
- [3] Cabinet of Ministers Regulation No 333 (dated 12 June 2018) of the Open Tender "Reducing greenhouse gas emissions with smart urban technologies" for the Projects Financed by the Emission Allowances Auction Instrument. Available at: [link](#).
- [4] Environmental improvements. Available at: [link](#).
- [5] Information provided by the Latvian authorities.

Renovation of multiapartment buildings programme in Lithuania¹³



Picture provided by the Lithuanian Managing Authorities

What is the context of the Programme?

Lithuania earmarks its auctioning revenues via the Law on Financial Instruments for Climate Change Management (2009) [1]. This law further establishes the Climate Change Programme, which aims to support measures to improve energy efficiency and consumption in public and residential buildings [2].

Auctioning revenues under the EU ETS are used through the Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund (LEIF). The fund supports investment projects in purchasing technological equipment (water, air purification) and energy efficiency improvements through soft loans and subsidies.

Around 30% of the revenues of the Fund come from taxes paid by economic entities for environmental pollution, as stated in the Lithuanian Pollution Tax Law [3].

What is the renovation of multiapartment buildings programme?

The Governmental Resolution 2004 No. 1213 established the Multi-apartment Building Renovation Programme.

The Programme focuses on increasing energy efficiency in the most heat-intensive residential buildings. As a result of various renovation initiatives, 4,480 multi-apartment facilities have been modernised, and 1,400 facilities are under construction.

The Programme is viewed as a complement to the new construction requirements, according to which newly constructed buildings must meet the nearly zero energy targets from 2021 onwards [4].

What has been achieved so far?

The Programme enabled the renovation of 3,445 multi-apartment buildings. A total of 5.37 million sq. meters of usable area has been modernized, amounting to 955 GWh in energy savings [4].

The Programme also raised public awareness of energy performance and savings issues. According to the Ministry of the Environment's data, the measure resulted in 757 renovation projects and 6.88 GWh in energy savings in one year [2].

According to a Lithuanian Energy Agency report, up to 2020, 1,165.61 GWh of energy was

¹³ Name of the programme in national language: Daugiabučių namų atnaujinimo (modernizavimo) programa.

saved because of the measures implemented under the Climate Change Programme [5].

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

According to data from Lithuanian national authorities, the total funding for the multi-apartment renovation Programme from 2013-2021 amounted to € 1,084 million.

However, the relative importance of auctioning revenues is shrinking due to the increased volume of projects financed by the Climate Change Programme [4].

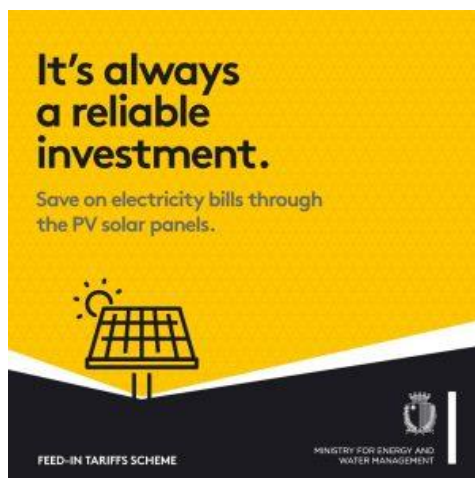
Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2013	5.5	N/A
2014	34.1	10%
2015	239.7	8%
2016	111.5	42%
2017	84.7	41%
2018	112.2	14%
2019	101.4	10%
2020	205.8	4%
2021	188.8	5%
Total	1,083.5	N/A

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

References:

- [1] Government of Lithuania (2009) Law on Financial Instruments for Climate Change Management No XI-329; Available at: [link](#).
- [2] Lithuanian Energy Agency (2018) 2018 Annual Report on the Energy Efficiency Directive. Available at: [link](#).
- [3] Government of Lithuania (2023) Lithuanian Environmental Investment Fund. Available at: [link](#).
- [4] Information was provided by Lithuanian authorities.
- [5] Lithuanian Energy Agency (2019) 2019 Annual Report on The Progress Achieved Towards National Energy Efficiency Targets. Available at: 2018 m. pažanga (europa.eu).

Feed-in Tariff Scheme (Electricity Generated from Solar Photovoltaic Installations)¹⁴



Picture provided by the Maltese Energy and Water Agency

What is the context of the Programme?

Malta introduced the Feed-in-Tariff Scheme Regulation (S.L. 545.27) in 2010 establishing tariff rates, approval procedures, and support conditions on electricity generated from solar photovoltaic installations (PV) [1].

Malta earmarks auctioning revenues according to Regulation S.L.504.66 from 2013. The act establishes the Malta Resources Authority as the institution overseeing the implementation of the emissions trading scheme [2]. The revenues accrued from the auctioning of allowances are distributed through the Government's Consolidated Fund (the main governmental account) according to annual budgeting mechanisms. The Parliament authorizes all expenditures from the Consolidated Fund through the Appropriation Act or other relevant legislation [3].

What is the Feed-in-Tariff Programme?

The Feed-in tariff Scheme established a feed-in-tariff (FIT) for electricity generated from solar photovoltaic installations. [4].

The Scheme aims to promote and support electricity generation from renewable energy sources by providing energy consumers with better rates. Operators of PV installations in the residential and non-residential sectors can apply for the scheme.

The feed-in tariff is paid according to kWh of electricity generated and exported to the grid through solar PV installations at a capacity of less than 400kWp [5].

In 2017, the competitive bidding for the award of support to PVs with a capacity of 1 MW or more was introduced. In 2020, the competitive bidding for the award of support to RES with a capacity of between 400 kW and less than 1 MW was then introduced. This was extended to RES with a capacity starting from 40kW in 2021 [4].

What has been achieved so far?

Between 2016 and 2021, the total energy consumption of renewable energy sources registered a substantial increase from 383 GWh to 758 GWh, mainly attributed to the uptake of solar PVs.

In 2021, solar photovoltaic panels represented 31% of Malta's gross final consumption of energy from renewable energy sources. Their successful deployment was created through various national support schemes, such as the European Regional Development Fund (ERDF) co-financing grants and the feed-in-tariff scheme [5].

Electricity generated by photovoltaic panels has been one of the main drivers behind meet-

¹⁴ Name of programme in national language: Skema ta' Tariffi Feed-in (Elettriku Ġenerat minn Stallazzjonijiet Fotovoltajċi tax-Xemx)

ing Malta's renewable energy targets of a renewable energy source share of 10% by 2020. Malta registered a share of renewable energy of 10.71% in 2020.

As per Malta's 2019 National Energy and Climate Plan, solar PVs are expected contribute to 42% of Malta's renewable energy sources by 2030. To increase the potential of solar PV, the Maltese government extended the support scheme beyond 2020 [6]. As of 2021, the feed-in tariffs regulations cater for feed-in tariffs for PVs with capacity less than 40kW [4].

The Feed-in Tariff Scheme generated 196 MWp capacity by the end of 2022, reducing CO₂ emissions by 99K Tons [4].

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

During 2010-2017, € 84 million were spent under the scheme to support the development of PVs, supporting the development of approximately 94 MW in installed capacity [7]. As of 2021, the total funding, including auctioning revenues for the Feed-in Tariff Scheme, amounted to € 21 million [4].

As presented below, auctioning revenues had an important contribution to the programme,

as the revenues amounted to a total of € 114 million over the period 2013-2021.

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2013	2.4	40%
2014	4.8	80%
2015	11.4	Not available
2016	14.9	Not available
2017	9.8	80%
2018	8.0	47%
2019	1.2	Not available
2020	42	Not available
2021	20	Not available

References:

- [1] Subsidiary Legislation 545.27, Feed-In Tariffs Scheme (Electricity Generated from Solar Photovoltaic Installations) Regulations. Available at: [link](#)
- [2] Subsidiary Legislation 504.66, European Union Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Scheme For Stationary Installations Regulations, Available at [link](#)
- [3] Article 102, Chapter IX, Constitution of Malta, Available at: [link](#)
- [4] Information provided by national authorities' officials.
- [5] Malta's 2030 National Energy and Climate Plan, December 2019. Available at: [link](#).
- [6] EU Commission, Feed-in tariff (Feed-in tariffs scheme for electricity generated from solar photovoltaics installations). Available at: [link](#).
- [7] National Audit Office, Performance Audit: Evaluation of Feed-In Tariff Schemes for Photovoltaics, March 2018. Available at: [link](#).
- [8] Energy and Water Agency, New schemes, and grants for PV panels launched. Available at: [link](#).

Vehicle Fleet Renewal Programme (Rabla) Plus in Romania¹⁵



Picture provided by the Romanian authorities

What is the context of the Programme?

Romania earmarks its auctioning revenues according to Emergency Ordinance No 115/2011 through article 12(4) [1]. In addition, the Legislation establishes Romania's institutional framework for managing the auctioning greenhouse gas emission allowances [1].

What is the Rabla Plus Programme?

The Rabla Programme was established in 2018 and aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in transport, fostering the implementation of clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles. The Programme runs until 2024.

The Rabla Plus Programme provides non-reimbursable funding to citizens and legal entities through **grants to purchase electric and hybrid vehicles** [2]. The payment happens through eco-tickets and eco-bonuses.

The extent of the eco-ticket varies depending on the number of vehicles replaced and the intended replacement. For any vehicle that has at least six years since its registration, the 2023 legislation states that:

- A ticket worth 26,000 lei (€ 5,265) is attributed for the replacement of a vehicle with a new plug-in hybrid one, with a maximum emission threshold of 80g CO₂ km

WLTP (Worldwide Harmonised Light Vehicles Test Procedure).

- A ticket worth 51,000 lei (€ 10,328) is attributed for the replacement of one vehicle with a new, fully electric one.
- A ticket worth 29,000 lei (€ 5,872) is attributed for the replacement of two vehicles by a new plug-in hybrid one with a maximum emission threshold of 80g CO₂ km WLTP.
- A ticket worth 54,000 lei (€ 10,935) is attributed for the replacement of two vehicles with a new fully electric one.
- A ticket worth 26,000 lei (€ 5,265) is attributed to replacing one motorcycle with a new electric one [3] [7].

In addition, an eco-bonus of 1,500 lei may be attributed to one used vehicle that is older than 15 years (from the year of manufacture) and/or with a three or lower pollution score (EURO norms) [3] [8]. This eco-bonus is deducted based on the car's specification and by the dealer when they issue the invoice [4].

What has been achieved so far?

By providing financial incentives to renew the national vehicle fleet, the Programme aims to reduce the effects of air pollution on the environment and public health, mitigate the impact of soil and water pollution due to car leakages

¹⁵ Name of the programme in national language: Rabla Plus - Programul de Înnouire a Parcului Auto Programme.

and prevent waste generation and recovery from end-of-life vehicles. According to 2021 data, **4,171 electric vehicles were financed** for 216,993,048 lei (€ 43,942,697) in 2021 [4].

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

Revenues from auctioning greenhouse gas emissions certificates entirely fund the Rabla Plus Programme. From 2018 until 2021, almost € 78 million were allocated to the Programme [4].

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2018	2.4	100%
2019	17.1	100%
2020	14.3	100%
2021	43.9	100%
Total	77.8	100%

References:

- [1] Government of Romania (2012), Government Emergency Ordinance No. 115/2011 on establishing the institutional framework and authorizing the Government through the Ministry of Finance to auction greenhouse gas emission allowances allocated to Romania at the European Union level.
- [2] Government of Romania (2023), Order of the President of the Environmental Fund Administration, no. 78 of 22.03.2023 on the allocation of amounts and the organization of sessions for the registration of individuals, as well as the registration, for the purpose of acceptance, of the applicants' owners legal entities, the legal person of public or private law, the entity without legal personality or the professional organization that is organized and carries out its activity in one of the forms of exercise of the liberal profession, including the institution from the defense system, public order and national security, within the Program on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions in transport, by promoting clean and energy-efficient road transport vehicles 2020-2024
- [3] Government of Romania (2023) Rabla Plus. Available from: [link](#).
- [4] Information provided by the Environmental Fund Administration.
- [5] Government of Romania (2006), Government Decision No 780/2006 on the establishment of the greenhouse gas emission allowance trading scheme.
- [6] Government of Romania (2018), Emergency ordinance No37 of 10 May 2018, published in the official monitor No 407 of 14 May 2018.
- [7] Conversions as of the 13/04/2023, RON 1 = € 0,20 (source: [FX rate| OANDA](#)).
- [8] New Euro 7 Standards proposed by the European Commission. Available from: [link](#).

The Environmental Fund: Increasing energy efficiency in existing public buildings in Slovakia¹⁶



Environmentálny fond



Picture provided by the Ministry of Environment of Slovakia

What is the context of the Programme?

In Slovakia, the legislation that regulates auctioning revenues is Act No. 414/2012. According to para18(4) (d), 20% of the auctioning revenues should be used for the purposes defined in the Act no. 587/2004 on the Environmental Fund in paragraph 4(1) (I) "increasing the energy efficiency of existing buildings including insulation" [1].

Since 2015, revenues collected from auctioning revenues have become the primary funding source of the Environmental Fund of the Slovak Republic, which finances several programmes.

The Fund finances the Programme "increasing energy efficiency in existing public buildings, including insulation".

What is the "increasing energy efficiency in existing public buildings" Programme?

The Programme focuses on increasing energy efficiency in existing public buildings through improvements in thermal insulation.

The refurbishment aims to reduce operational costs by modernizing buildings owned by municipalities [2].

The Programme is a subsidy scheme, where municipalities and other public entities can apply for project funding. The Programme requires of a minimum of 5% co-financing by the applicant.

What has been achieved so far?

Between 2017 and 2021, the total number of contracted projects amounted to 763. The impacts of the Programme have been energy savings and greenhouse gas emissions reductions, modernization, and life extension of public buildings.

In that regard, due to the Programme, a total of 84,500,012.00 kWh was saved between 2014 and 2022. In 2022, 6,390,758.00 kWh of energy were saved and 1365.82 tons of CO₂ were saved [3].

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

The total expenditure of the program between 2015 to 2022 was € 130,488,946.

¹⁶ Name of the programme in national language: Zvyšovanie energetickej účinnosti existujúcich verejných budov – Oblasť L".

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2014	15.0	25.97%
2015	0.4	0.48%
2016	15.5	23.92%
2017	10.4	12.00%
2018	14.0	6.10%

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2019	27.3	11.21%
2020	14.0	5.81%
2021	17.1	6.18%
Total	130.5	4.76%

References:

- [1] Act No. 587/2004 Coll. on Environmental Fund - Slovakia - Climate Change Laws of the World. Available at: [link](#).
- [2] Increasing the energy efficiency of existing public buildings - Area L - Environment Fund. Available at: [link](#).
- [3] Information provided by the Slovak Government.
- [4] Climate dividend. Available at: [link](#).
- [5] Fourth Biennial Report of the Slovak Republic to the UNFCCC, December 2019, Available at: [link](#).
- [6] Slovak Ministry of Economy (2019), Integrated National Energy and Climate Plan for 2021 to 2030. Available at: [link](#).

The Climate Projects programme under the Carbon Fund for a Sustainable Economy in Spain¹⁷



Picture provided by the Oficina Española de Cambio Climático

What is the context of the Programme?

Spain channels parts of its auctioning revenues from the ETS via the Carbon Fund for a Sustainable Economy (FES-CO₂).

The Fund was established by Law 2/2011 of Sustainable Economy [1] and regulated by the Royal Decree 1494/2011 [2]. The Fund aims to boost investment in clean technologies, supporting a decarbonized, innovative, and sustainable economy and, in turn, contributing to the fulfilment of the international commitments undertaken by Spain [3].

Since its establishment in 2011, the Fund has published 11 calls for proposals, received more than 1,000 proposals, and built a climate finance tool **supporting around 800 mitigation projects** [3].

The Fund is financed by annual allocations from the General State Budget [6] and auctioning revenues from the ETS [2].

What is the Climate Projects Programme?

The Programme supports public and private sectors in undertaking low-carbon activities and fostering climate investment to promote

the development of clean technologies by purchasing verified emission reduction credits.

The Programme ran officially from 2012 to 2019, but the Carbon Fund continues to be active, building on the Climate Projects programme. While the program published its last call for proposals in 2019, the Fund still received a state budget allocation in 2020, and a new call for proposals was published in 2021 to modify some elements of the previous climate calls.

What has been achieved so far?

The Programme launched eight calls and supported around 800 projects. From 2013 to 2021, € 39.483.283 have already been disbursed to operationalize 'Climate Projects' from the FES-CO₂¹⁸ [3].

How did ETS auctioning revenues help?

Over the period 2013-2019, the Climate Projects Programme was the main activity of the FES-CO₂.

¹⁷ Name of the programme in national language: FES-CO₂.

¹⁸ According to Spanish authorities it is not possible to allocate the exact auction revenues amount to a specific programme, given the nature of its financing.

Auctioning revenues have provided additional financing to the Fund, allowing it to support larger projects.

Table 1. Auctioning revenues allocated

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2013	14.9	-
2014	43.6	-
2015	24.2	-
2016	9.2	-
2017	9.2	-
2018	15.0	20.0%

Year	Auction revenues for the programme (€ million)	Share of auction revenues relative to programme budget (%)
2013	14.9	-
2019	19.5	38.5 %
2020	65.0	81.5 %
2021	12.8	-
Total	204.3	-

References:

- [1] Government of Spain (2011), Ley 2/2011, de 4 de marzo, de Economía Sostenible [Law 2/2011, of 4 March, on Sustainable Economy]. Available from: [link](#).
- [2] Government of Spain (2011) Real Decreto 1494/2011, de 24 de octubre, por el que se regula el Fondo de Carbono para una Economía Sostenible [Royal decree 1494/2011, of 24 October, by which regulates the Fund of Carbon for a Sustainable Economy]. Available from: [link](#).
- [3] Information provided by Spanish governmental authorities.
- [4] Government of Spain (2021) Ley 7/2021, de 20 de mayo, de cambio climático y transición energética [Law 7/2021, of 20 May, on climate change and energy transition]. Available from: [link](#).
- [5] Government of Spain (2015) Climate projects: definition, project cycle, monitoring, and verification. Available from: [link](#).
- [6] Article 91.9 of Law2/2011 on Sustainable Economy.

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