

Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 of 2 May 2013 establishing a Union Registry pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, Decisions No 280/2004/EC and No 406/2009/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EU) No 920/2010 and No 1193/2011 (Text with EEA relevance)

TITLE I

COMMON GENERAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER I

Subject matter, scope and definitions

Article 1

Subject matter

This Regulation lays down general, operational and maintenance requirements concerning the Union Registry for the trading period commencing on 1 January 2013 and subsequent periods, concerning the independent transaction log provided for in Article 20(1) of Directive 2003/87/EC, and concerning registries provided for in Article 6 of Decision No 280/2004/EC.

This Regulation also provides for a communication system between the Union Registry and the ITL.

Article 2

Scope

This Regulation applies to allowances created for the trading period of the Union emissions trading scheme commencing on 1 January 2013 and subsequent periods, annual emission allocation units and Kyoto units.

This Regulation also applies to aviation allowances to be auctioned that were created for the trading period from 1 January 2012 to 31 December 2012.

Article 3

Definitions

Unless otherwise indicated, terms used in Title II of this Regulation have the same meaning as under Directive 2003/87/EC. Moreover, the definitions set out in Article 3 of Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010 and in Article 3 of Commission Decision 2011/278/EU apply. The following definitions also apply:

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

- (1) ‘account holder’ means a natural or legal person that holds an account in the registries system;
- (2) ‘central administrator’ means the person designated by the Commission pursuant to Article 20 of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- (3) ‘competent authority’ means the authority or authorities designated by a Member State pursuant to Article 18 of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- (4) ‘external trading platform’ means any type of multilateral exchange that brings together or facilitates the bringing together of multiple third-party buying and selling interests as defined in Article 4 of Directive 2004/39/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁾, where the interests bought and sold are in allowances or Kyoto units;
- (5) ‘verifier’ means a verifier as defined in Article 3(3) of Commission Regulation (EU) No 600/2012⁽²⁾;
- (6) ‘assigned amount units’ (‘AAUs’) means units issued pursuant to Article 7(3) of Decision No 280/2004/EC;
- (7) ‘aviation allowances’ means allowances created pursuant to Article 3c(2) of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- (8) ‘general allowances’ means all other allowances created pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC;
- (9) ‘long-term certified emission reductions (‘ICERs’) means units issued for an afforestation or reforestation project activity under the clean development mechanism (‘CDM’) which, subject to Decision 5/CMP.1 of the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol, expire at the end of the emission reduction crediting period of the afforestation or reforestation project activity under the CDM for which they were issued;
- (10) ‘removal units’ (‘RMUs’) means units issued pursuant to the relevant provisions in the annex to Decision 13/CMP.1;
- (11) ‘temporary certified emission reductions’ (‘tCERs’) means units issued for an afforestation or reforestation project activity under the CDM which, subject to Decision 5/CMP.1, expire at the end of the Kyoto Protocol commitment period following the one during which they were issued;
- (12) ‘Kyoto units’ means AAUs, emission reduction units (‘ERUs’), certified emission reductions (‘CERs’), RMUs, ICERs and tCERs.
- (13) ‘process’ means an automated technical means to carry out an action relating to an account, a unit or a portion of the credit entitlement in a registry;
- (14) ‘transaction’ means a process in the Union registry that includes the transfer of an allowance, a Kyoto unit, an annual emission allocation unit or a portion of the credit entitlement from one account to another account;
- (15) ‘surrender’ means the accounting of an allowance by an operator or aircraft operator against the verified emissions of its installation or aircraft;
- (16) ‘cancellation’ means the definitive disposal of a Kyoto unit by its holder without accounting it against verified emissions;

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- (17) ‘deletion’ means the definitive disposal of an allowance by its holder without accounting it against verified emissions;
- (18) ‘retirement’ means the accounting of a Kyoto unit by a party to the Kyoto Protocol against the reported emissions of that Party;
- (19) ‘money laundering’ means money laundering as defined in Article 1(2) of Directive 2005/60/EC of the European Parliament and the Council⁽³⁾;
- (20) ‘serious crime’ means serious crime as defined in point (5) of Article 3 of Directive 2005/60/EC;
- (21) ‘terrorist financing’ means terrorist financing as defined in Article 1(4) of Directive 2005/60/EC;
- (22) ‘national administrator’ means the entity responsible for administering on behalf of a Member State a set of user accounts under the jurisdiction of a Member State in the Union Registry, designated in accordance with Article 8;
- (23) ‘directors’ means the persons effectively directing the day-to-day operations of a legal person
- (24) ‘Central European Time’ means Central European Summer Time during the summer-time period as defined in Articles 1, 2 and 3 of Directive 2000/84/EC;
- (25) ‘national administrative platform’ means an external system operated by a national administrator or a competent authority that is securely connected to the Union Registry for the purposes of automating functions related to the administering of accounts and of compliance obligations in the Union Registry;
- (26) ‘international credits’ means CERs, ERUs and credits from projects or other emission reducing activities which may be used pursuant to Article 11a(5) of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- (27) ‘annual emission allocation unit’ (‘AEA’) means a subdivision of a Member State’s annual emission allocation as determined pursuant to Article 3(2) and Article 10 of Decision No 406/2009/EC equal to one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent;
- (28) ‘credit entitlement’ means the right of a Member State, expressed as a number equal to a percentage of its 2005 greenhouse gas emissions as specified in Article 5(4) of Decision No 406/2009/EC, to use credits referred to in Article 5 of Decision No 406/2009/EC in order to comply with its obligations under Article 3 of Decision No 406/2009/EC;
- (29) ‘unused credit entitlement’ means a Member State’s credit entitlement less the sum of international credits, tCERs or ICERs held in the ESD Compliance Account at the moment of determination of the compliance status figures pursuant to Article 79 of this Regulation.
- (30) ‘compliance period’ means the period from 1 January 2013 to 31 December 2020 during which the Member States shall limit their greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Article 3 of Decision No 406/2009/EC.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

CHAPTER 2

The registries system

Article 4

Union Registry

1 A Union Registry for the trading period of the Union emissions trading scheme commencing on 1 January 2013 and subsequent periods is established.

2 The central administrator shall operate and maintain the Union Registry, including its technical infrastructure.

3 Member States shall use the Union Registry for the purposes of meeting their obligations under Article 19 of Directive 2003/87/EC and Article 11 of Decision No 406/2009/EC and to ensure accurate accounting of allowances, AEAs and to the credit entitlement within the scope of this Regulation. The Union Registry shall provide national administrators and account holders with the processes set out in this Regulation.

4 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry conforms to the functional and technical specifications for data exchange standards for registry systems under the Kyoto Protocol elaborated pursuant to Decision 12/CMP.1 and have regard to the hardware, network, software and security requirements set out in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105 of this Regulation.

Article 5

National and Union KP registries

1 For the purposes of meeting their obligations as Parties to the Kyoto Protocol and under Article 6 of Decision No 280/2004/EC to ensure the accurate accounting of Kyoto units, each Member State and the Union shall operate a Kyoto Protocol registry (KP registry) in the form of a standardised electronic database that have regard to the UNFCCC's requirements concerning registries, and in particular the functional and technical specifications for data exchange standards for registry systems under the Kyoto Protocol elaborated pursuant to Decision 12/CMP.1, and to the hardware, network, software and security requirements set out in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105 of this Regulation.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry also function as a KP registry for the Union as a Party to the Kyoto Protocol. The central administrator shall also act as the administrator of the Union's KP registry, which is part of the Union registry.

Article 6

European Union transaction log

1 A European Union Transaction Log (EUTL), to take the form of a standardised electronic database, is established, pursuant to Article 20 of Directive 2003/87/EC, for transactions within the scope of this Regulation. The EUTL shall also serve to record all information relating to the holdings and transfers of Kyoto units made available in accordance with Article 6(2) of Decision No 280/2004/EC.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

2 The central administrator shall operate and maintain the EUTL in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

3 The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL is capable of checking and recording all processes referred to under this Regulation, and has regard to the functional and technical specifications for data exchange standards for registry systems under the Kyoto Protocol elaborated pursuant to Decision 12/CMP.1 and complies with the hardware, network and software requirements set out in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105 of this Regulation.

4 The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL is capable of recording all processes described in Chapters 3 of Title I and Titles II, III and IV.

Article 7

Communication links between registries, the ITL and the EUTL

1 The central administrator and Member States shall ensure that the Union Registry and KP registries maintain a communication link with the ITL for the purposes of communicating transactions with Kyoto units.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL maintains a communication link with the ITL for the purposes of recording and checking transfers referred to in paragraph 1. All proposed transfers involving a KP registry shall be processed and checked by the EUTL before the transfer is recorded.

3 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry maintains a direct communication link with the EUTL for the purposes of checking and recording transactions with allowances, AEAs or portions of the credit entitlements and the account management processes set out in Chapter 3 of Title I. All transactions involving allowances, AEAs or portions of the credit entitlement shall take place within the Union Registry, and shall be recorded and checked by the EUTL. The central administrator may establish a restricted communication link between the EUTL and the registry of a third country which signed a treaty concerning its accession to the Union for the purposes of enabling such registries to communicate with the ITL through the EUTL and to record verified emissions data of operators in the EUTL. Those registries must successfully complete all testing and initialisation procedures required of registries before the establishment of this communication link.

[^{F14} The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry maintains a communication link with the registries of greenhouse gas emissions trading systems with whom a linking agreement is in force in accordance with Article 25 of Directive 2003/87/EC for the purposes of communicating transactions with allowances.]

Textual Amendments

F1 Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1122 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the functioning of the Union Registry \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 8

National administrators and KP registry administrators

1 Each Member State shall designate a national administrator. Notwithstanding Article 13(2), the Member State shall access and administer pursuant to Article 11 its own accounts and the accounts in the Union Registry under its jurisdiction through its national administrator as defined in Annex I. Each Member State's national administrator shall also act as the administrator of its KP registry in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

2 The Member States and the Commission shall ensure that there is no conflict of interest amongst national administrators, the central administrator and account holders.

3 Each Member State shall notify the Commission of the identity and contact details of its national administrator, including an emergency telephone number to be used in the case of a security incident.

4 The Commission shall coordinate the implementation of this Regulation with the national administrators of each Member State and the central administrator. In particular, the Commission shall consult the Administrators' Working Group of the Climate Change Committee on issues and procedures related to the operation of registries regulated under this Regulation and the implementation of this Regulation. By 31 March 2012, the Administrators' Working Group shall agree on the terms of cooperation between the central administrator and the national administrators that shall include common operational procedures for the implementation of this Regulation and change and incident management procedures for the Union registry and technical specifications for the functioning and reliability of the Union registry and the EUTL. The terms of cooperation may include the modalities of the consolidation of the external communication links, the information technology infrastructure, user account access procedures, and the mechanisms for managing KP accounts of the Union registry with those of other KP registries into a consolidated system of European registries, maintained by the central administrator. Rules of procedure for the Administrators' Working Group shall be adopted by the Climate Change Committee.

5 The central administrator, the competent authorities and national administrators shall only perform processes necessary to carry out their respective functions as set out in Directive 2003/87/EC, Decision No 280/2004/EC and Decision No 406/2009/EC and the measures adopted pursuant to their provisions.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

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CHAPTER 3

Accounts

Section 1

General provisions applicable to all accounts

Article 9

Accounts

- 1 Member States and the central administrator shall ensure that each KP registry and the Union Registry contain accounts as specified in Annex I.
- 2 Each account type may hold the unit types as set out in Annex I.

Article 10

Account status

- 1 Accounts shall be in one of the following status: open, blocked, excluded or closed.
- 2 No processes may be initiated from blocked accounts, except for the processes specified in Articles 25, 31, 35, 67, 77, 81 and 82.
- 3 No processes may be initiated from closed accounts. A closed account may not be re-opened, and may not acquire units.
- 4 Upon exclusion of an installation from the Union scheme pursuant to Article 27 of Directive 2003/87/EC, the national administrator shall set the corresponding operator holding account to excluded status for the duration of the exclusion.
- 5 Upon notification from the competent authority that an aircraft operator's flights are no longer included in the Union scheme in accordance with Annex I to Directive 2003/87/EC in a given year, the national administrator shall set the corresponding aircraft operator holding account to excluded status, after giving prior notice to the aircraft operator concerned and until notification from the competent authority that an aircraft operator's flights are again included in the Union scheme.
- 6 No processes may be initiated from excluded accounts, except for the processes specified in Articles 25 and 68 and the processes specified in Articles 35 and 67 corresponding to the period where the account status was not set to excluded.

Article 11

The administering of accounts

- 1 Every account shall have an administrator who shall be responsible for administering the account on behalf of a Member State or on behalf of the Union.
- 2 The administrator of an account shall be determined for each account type as set out in Annex I.

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3 The administrator of an account shall open, suspend, limit access to, or close an account, change its status, approve authorised representatives, permit changes to account details that require the approval of the administrator, and initiate transactions as requested by the account holder in accordance with Article 23(5), in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation.

4 The administrator may require the account holders and its representatives to agree to comply with reasonable terms and conditions consistent with this Regulation having regard to the issues set out in Annex II.

5 Accounts shall be governed by the laws and fall under the jurisdiction of the Member State of their administrator and the units held in them shall be considered to be situated in that Member State's territory.

Article 12

Notifications from the central administrator

The central administrator shall notify the account representatives and the national administrator of the initiation and completion or termination of any process related to the account, and of the change of status of the account, through an automated mechanism described in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

Section 2

Opening and updating accounts

Article 13

Opening accounts administered by the central administrator

1 The central administrator shall open all ETS management accounts in the Union Registry, the Union's KP accounts, the EU AEA Total Quantity Account, the ESD Deletion Account and one ESD Compliance Account for each Member State for each year of the compliance period within 20 working days of the receipt of the information set out in Annex III.

2 The national administrator designated pursuant to Article 8(1) shall act as authorised representative of the ESD Compliance Accounts, unless the relevant Member State nominates another person.

3 Each Member State shall provide the central administrator the information set out in Table VIII-I of Annex VIII for each authorised representative and additional representative of the ESD Compliance Accounts.

Article 14

Opening national administrative platform accounts in the Union Registry

1 From 1 January 2014, a national administrator may submit a request for opening a national administrative platform account in the Union Registry. This request shall be submitted to the central administrator. The national administrator shall provide information as required by the central administrator. This information shall include, at a minimum, the information

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set out in Annex III and evidence that the national administrative platform ensures a level of security equivalent or higher than the security ensured by the Union Registry in accordance with this Regulation, having regard to the technical and security requirements described in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

2 Within 20 working days of the receipt of a complete set of information in accordance with paragraph 1, the central administrator shall open a national administrative platform account in the Union Registry or shall inform the national administrator of the refusal to open the account if the level of security ensured by the national administrative platform is not sufficient compared to the requirements of paragraph 1.

3 The national administrator designated pursuant to Article 8(1) shall act as the authorised representative of the national administrative platform account.

Article 15

Opening an auction delivery account in the Union Registry

1 An auctioneer, a clearing system or a settlement system as defined in the Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010 or an auction platform appointed pursuant to Article 26 or Article 30 of that Regulation may submit to a national administrator a request for an auction delivery account in the Union Registry. The person requesting the account shall provide the information set out in Annex IV.

2 Within 20 working days of the receipt of a complete set of information in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 24, the national administrator shall open the auction delivery account in the Union Registry or inform the person requesting the account of the refusal to open the account, pursuant to Article 22.

Article 16

Opening operator holding accounts in the Union Registry

1 Within 20 working days of the entry into force of a greenhouse gas emissions permit, the relevant competent authority or the operator shall provide the relevant national administrator with the information set out in Annex VI and shall request the national administrator to open an operator holding account in the Union Registry.

2 Within 20 working days of the receipt of a complete set of information in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 24, the national administrator shall open an operator holding account for each installation in the Union Registry or inform the prospective account holder of the refusal to open the account, pursuant to Article 22.

Article 17

Opening aircraft operator holding accounts in the Union Registry

1 Within 20 working days from the approval of the monitoring plan of an aircraft operator, the competent authority or aircraft operator shall provide the relevant national administrator with the information set out in Annex VII and shall request the national administrator to open an aircraft operator holding account in the Union Registry.

2 Each aircraft operator shall have one aircraft operator holding account.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

3 Aircraft operators performing aviation activities with total annual emissions lower than 25 000 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent per year or operating fewer than 243 flight per period for three consecutive four-month period may mandate a natural person or a legal entity to open an aircraft operator holding account and to surrender the allowances pursuant to Article 12(2a) of Directive 2003/87/EC on their behalf. Responsibility for compliance still remains with the aircraft operator. When mandating the natural person or the legal entity, the aircraft operator shall ensure that there is no conflict of interest amongst the mandated person or entity and competent authorities, national administrators, verifiers or other bodies subject to the provisions of Directive 2003/87/EC and the acts adopted for its implementation. In this case, the natural person or legal entity mandated shall provide the information required in accordance with paragraph 1.

4 Within 40 working days of the receipt of a complete set of information in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 24, the national administrator shall open an aircraft operator holding account for each aircraft operator in the Union Registry or inform the prospective account holder of the refusal to open the account, pursuant to Article 22.

5 The status of aircraft operator holding accounts shall be changed from blocked to open following the entry of verified emissions pursuant to paragraphs 1 to 5 of Article 35 and a compliance status figure greater than or equal to 0 calculated pursuant to Article 37(1). The status of the account shall also be changed to open at an earlier date between the date of opening of the account and the date when verified emissions are entered in the Union Registry for the first time following receipt by the national administrator of a request by the account holder to activate its account for trading, provided that such a request contains, at a minimum, any required elements specified in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

Article 18

Opening person holding and trading accounts in the Union Registry

1 A request for opening a person holding account or trading account in the Union Registry shall be submitted to the national administrator by the prospective account holder. The prospective account holder shall provide information as required by the national administrator, which shall include, at a minimum, the information set out in Annex IV.

2 The Member State of the national administrator may require as a condition for opening a person holding or trading account that the prospective account holders have their permanent residence or registration in the Member State of the national administrator administering the account.

3 The Member State of the national administrator may require as a condition for opening a person holding or trading account that prospective account holders are registered for value added tax (VAT) in the Member State of the national administrator of the account.

4 Within 20 working days of the receipt of a complete set of information in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 24, the national administrator shall open a person holding account or trading account in the Union Registry or inform the prospective account holder of the refusal to open the account, pursuant to Article 22.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 19

Opening national holding accounts in the Union Registry

The competent authority of a Member State shall instruct the national administrator to open a national holding account in the Union Registry within 20 working days of the receipt of the information set out in Annex III.

Article 20

Opening external trading platform accounts in the Union Registry

1 External trading platforms may submit a request for opening an external trading platform account in the Union Registry. This request shall be submitted to the national administrator. The person requesting the account shall provide information as required by the national administrator. This information shall include, at a minimum, the information set out in Annex IV and evidence that the external trading platform ensures a level of security equivalent or higher than the security ensured by the Union Registry in accordance with this Regulation and that it has security arrangements in place that offer at least a level of protection equivalent to the approval of an additional account representative required in Article 23(3).

2 National administrators shall ensure that external trading platforms have regard to the technical and security requirements described in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

3 Within 20 working days of the receipt of a complete set of information in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 24, the national administrator shall open an external trading platform account in the Union Registry or inform the central administrator or the person requesting the account of the refusal to open the account, pursuant to Article 22. The national administrator concerned shall notify the Commission of the opening of such accounts without delay.

4 The approval of an additional authorised representative shall not be required pursuant to Article 23(3) to initiate a transaction for transactions initiated by external trading platforms.

Article 21

Opening verifier accounts in the Union Registry

1 A request for opening a verifier account in the Union Registry shall be submitted to the national administrator. The person requesting the account shall provide information as required by the national administrator including the information set out in Annexes III and V.

2 Within 20 working days of the receipt of a complete set of information in accordance with paragraph 1 of this Article and Article 24, the national administrator shall open the verifier account in the Union Registry or inform the prospective account holder of the refusal to open the account, pursuant to Article 22.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 22

Refusal to open an account

1 The national administrator shall verify whether the information and documents provided for account opening are complete, up-to-date, accurate and true.

2 A national administrator may refuse to open an account:

- a if the information and documents provided are incomplete, out-of-date or otherwise inaccurate or false;
- b if the prospective account holder, or, if it is a legal person, any of the directors of the prospective account holder, is under investigation or has been convicted in the preceding five years for fraud involving allowances or Kyoto units, money laundering, terrorist financing or other serious crimes for which the account may be an instrument;
- c if the national administrator has reasonable grounds to believe that the accounts may be used for fraud involving allowances or Kyoto units, money laundering, terrorist financing or other serious crimes;
- d for reasons set out in national law.

3 If the national administrator refuses to open an account, the person requesting the account opening may object to the relevant authority under national law, who shall either instruct the national administrator to open the account or uphold the refusal in a reasoned decision, subject to requirements of national law that pursue a legitimate objective compatible with this Regulation and are proportionate.

Article 23

Authorised representatives

1 Each account, with the exception of the verifier account, shall have at least two authorised representatives. A verifier account shall have at least one authorised representative. The authorised representatives shall initiate transactions and other processes on behalf of the account holder.

2 In addition to the authorised representatives specified in paragraph 1, accounts may also have authorised representatives with ‘view only’ access to the account.

3 Accounts may have one or more additional authorised representatives. The approval of an additional authorised representative is required, in addition to the approval of an authorised representative, in order to initiate a transaction, except for:

- a transfers to an account on the trusted account list in the Union Registry of the account holder;
- b transactions initiated by external trading platforms, whose accounts are opened pursuant to Article 20; and
- c the exchange of allowances pursuant to Article 60, the surrender of allowances pursuant to Article 67, the deletion of allowances pursuant to Article 68 and the cancellation of Kyoto units pursuant to Article 69, if no additional authorised representative has been nominated. In such a case, the transaction initiation shall be confirmed by another account representative.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

4 Account holders may enable their accounts to be accessed through an external trading platform. Such account holders shall nominate a person who is already the authorised representative of an external trading platform account as an authorised representative.

5 If an authorised representative cannot access the Union Registry for technical or other reasons, the national administrator may initiate transactions on behalf of the authorised representative upon request, provided that the national administrator allows such requests and that access was not suspended in accordance with this Regulation.

6 The data exchange and technical specifications may set a maximum number of authorised representatives and additional authorised representatives for each account type.

7 Authorised representatives and additional authorised representatives shall be natural persons over 18 years of age. All authorised representatives and additional authorised representatives of a single account shall be different persons but the same person can be an authorised representative or an additional authorised representative on more than one account. The Member State of the national administrator may require that at least one of the authorised representatives of an account shall be a permanent resident in that Member State, except for verifier accounts.

Article 24

Nominating and approval of authorised representatives and additional authorised representatives

1 When requesting the opening of an account, the prospective account holder shall nominate a number of authorised representatives and additional authorised representatives in accordance with Article 23.

2 When nominating an authorised representative or additional authorised representative, the account holder shall provide information as required by the administrator. That information shall include, at a minimum, the information set out in Annex VIII.

3 Within 20 working days of the receipt of a complete set of information required in accordance with paragraph 2, the national administrator shall approve an authorised representative or additional authorised representative, or inform the account holder of its refusal. Where evaluation of the nominee information requires more time, the administrator may extend the evaluation process by up to 20 additional working days, and notify the extension to the account holder.

4 The national administrator shall verify whether the information and documents provided for nominating an authorised representative or additional authorised representative are complete, up-to-date, accurate and true.

5 A national administrator may refuse to approve an authorised representative or additional authorised representative:

- a if the information and documents provided are incomplete, out-of-date or otherwise inaccurate or false;
- b if the prospective representative is under investigation or has been convicted in the preceding five years for fraud involving allowances or Kyoto units, money laundering, terrorist financing or other serious crimes for which the account may be an instrument;
- c for reasons set out in national law.

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6 If the national administrator refused to approve an authorised representative or additional authorised representative, the account holder may object through the relevant authority under national law, who shall either instruct the national administrator to approve the representative or uphold the refusal in a reasoned decision, subject to requirements of national law that pursue a legitimate objective compatible with this Regulation and are proportionate.

Article 25

Updating of account information and information on authorised representatives

1 All account holders shall notify the national administrator within 10 working days of changes to the information submitted for the opening of an account. In addition, account holders shall confirm to the national administrator by 31 December each year that the information for their account remains complete, up-to-date, accurate and true.

2 Aircraft operators shall notify the administrator of their account within 10 working days if they have undergone a merger involving two or more aircraft operators or if they have split into two or more aircraft operators.

3 The notification of change shall be supported by information as required by the national administrator in conformity with this Section. Within 15 working days of the receipt of such a notification and supporting information, the relevant national administrator shall approve the update of the information. The administrator may refuse to update the information in accordance with Article 24(4) and (5). The account holder shall be notified of any such refusal. Objections to such refusals may be raised with the competent authority or the relevant authority under national law in accordance with Article 22.

4 At least once every three years, the national administrator shall review whether the information submitted for the opening of an account remains complete, up-to-date, accurate and true, and shall request that the account holder notify any changes as appropriate.

5 The account holder of an operator holding account may only sell or divest of its operator holding account together with the installation linked to the operator holding account.

6 Subject to paragraph 5, no account holder may sell or divest of the ownership of its account to another person.

7 An authorised representative or additional authorised representative may not transfer its status as such to another person.

8 An account holder may request the removal of an authorised representative from an account. Upon receipt of the request the national administrator shall suspend the access of the authorised representative or additional authorised representative. Within 10 working days of the receipt of the request, the relevant administrator shall remove the authorised representative.

9 An account holder may nominate new authorised representatives or additional authorised representatives in accordance with Article 24.

10 If the administering Member State of an aircraft operator changes in accordance with the procedure set out in Article 18a of Directive 2003/87/EC or due to the enlargement of the Union, the central administrator shall update the national administrator of the corresponding aircraft operator holding account. Where the administrator of an aircraft operator holding account changes, the new administrator may require the aircraft operator to submit the account opening information that it requires in accordance with Article 17 and the information about authorised representatives that it requires in accordance with Article 24.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

11 Subject to paragraph 10, the Member State responsible for managing an account shall not change.

Article 26

Trusted account list

1 Auction delivery accounts, holding accounts and trading accounts may have a trusted account list in the Union Registry.

2 Accounts held by the same account holder shall be automatically included on the trusted account list.

3 Changes to the trusted account list shall be initiated and completed through the procedure set out in Article 39 for transfers specified in Section 6 of Chapter 2 of Title II. The change shall be confirmed by an additional authorised representative, or, if no additional authorised representative has been nominated, by another authorised representative. The delay specified in Article 39(3) shall not apply for the deletion of accounts from the trusted account list; for all other changes to the trusted account list the delay shall be seven days.

Section 3

Closure of accounts

Article 27

Closure of accounts

Subject to Article 32(1), within 10 working days of the receipt of a request from the account holder of an account other than those specified in Articles 28, 29, 30 and 31, the administrator shall close the account.

Article 28

Closure of operator holding accounts

1 The competent authority shall notify the national administrator within 10 working days of the revocation or suspension of a greenhouse gas emissions permit or knowledge of installation closure. Within ten working days of such a notification, the national administrator shall record the relevant date in the Union Registry.

2 The national administrator may close an operator holding account by 30 June of the year following the year of closure of the installation, revocation or suspension of the greenhouse gas emissions permit if the relevant installation has surrendered an amount of allowances equal to or greater than its verified emissions and is not excluded pursuant to Article 27 of Directive 2003/87/EC.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 29

Closure of aircraft operator holding accounts

Aircraft operator holding accounts shall only be closed by the national administrator if instructed by the competent authority to do so because the competent authority has discovered that the aircraft operator merged into another aircraft operator or the aircraft operator has ceased all its operations covered by Annex I of Directive 2003/87/EC, either through a notification by the account holder or through other evidence.

Article 30

Closure of verifier accounts

1 Within ten working days of the receipt of a request from a verifier to close its account, the national administrator shall close the verifier account.

2 The competent authority may also instruct the national administrator to close a verifier account where one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- a the verifier's accreditation has expired or has been withdrawn,
- b the verifier ceased operation.

Article 31

Closure of the ESD Compliance Account

1 The central administrator shall close an ESD Compliance Account not earlier than one month after the determination of the compliance status figure for that account pursuant to Article 79 and not later than 21 December, and after prior notice to the account holder.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry carries out a transfer of all international credits, tCERs and lCERs used pursuant to Article 81 to the relevant KP retirement account.

3 Where the direct transfer to the relevant KP retirement account is prohibited by the rules on transactions applicable to the ITL elaborated under the Kyoto Protocol, the international credits, the tCERs and the lCERs which have been used for compliance shall be transferred first to a dedicated holding account created for this purpose by the national administrator.

4 On closure of the ESD Compliance Account, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry transfers the AEAs remaining in the ESD Compliance Account to the ESD Deletion Account.

Article 32

Positive balance on accounts under closure

1 If there is a positive balance of allowances or Kyoto units on an account which an administrator is to close in accordance with Articles 27, 28 and 29, the administrator shall request the account holder to specify another account to which such allowances or Kyoto units shall be transferred. If the account holder has not responded to the administrator's request within

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

40 working days, the administrator shall transfer the allowances and Kyoto units to its national holding account.

2 If there is a positive balance of allowances or Kyoto units on an account to which access was suspended in accordance with Article 34, the competent authority may require that the allowances and Kyoto units are transferred immediately to the relevant national account.

Article 33

Closure of accounts and removal of authorised representative on the administrator's initiative

1 If the situation giving rise to the suspension of access to accounts pursuant to Article 34 is not resolved within a reasonable period despite repeated notifications, the competent authority may instruct the national administrator to close, or in the case of operator holding accounts or aircraft operator holding accounts to set to blocked status, those accounts for which access is suspended until the competent authority determines that the situation giving rise to the suspension no longer subsists.

2 If a person holding account or trading account has a zero balance and no transactions have been recorded for a period of one year, the national administrator may notify the account holder that the person holding account or trading account will be closed within 40 working days unless the national administrator receives a request that the account be maintained. If the national administrator does not receive any such request from the account holder, the national administrator may close the account.

3 The national administrator shall close an operator holding account upon instruction from the competent authority on the basis that there is no reasonable prospect of further allowances being surrendered.

4 The national administrator may remove an authorised representative or an additional authorised representative if it considers that the approval of the authorised representative or an additional authorised representative should have been refused in accordance with Article 24(3), and in particular if it discovers that the documents and identification information provided upon nomination were incomplete, out-of-date or otherwise inaccurate or false.

5 The account holder may object to the change of account status of an account in accordance with paragraph 1 or the removal of an authorised representative or additional authorised representative in accordance with paragraph 4 with the authority competent under national law within 30 calendar days, who shall either instruct the national administrator to reinstate the account or the authorised representative or additional authorised representative or uphold the change of account status or removal in a reasoned decision, subject to requirements of national law that pursue a legitimate objective compatible with this Regulation and are proportionate.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Section 4

Suspension of access to accounts

Article 34

Suspension of access to accounts

1 An administrator may suspend the access of an authorised representative or an additional authorised representative to any account in the registry or to processes to which that authorised representative would otherwise have access if the administrator has reasonable grounds to believe that the authorised representative has:

- a attempted to access accounts or processes for which he is not authorised;
- b repeatedly attempted to access an account or a process using an incorrect username and password; or
- c attempted to compromise the security, the availability, the integrity or the confidentiality of the Union Registry or the EUTL, or of the data handled or stored therein.

2 An administrator may suspend the access of all authorised representatives or additional authorised representatives of a specific account where one of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- a the account holder died without a legal successor or ceased to exist as a legal person;
- b the account holder did not pay fees;
- c the account holder violated the terms and conditions applicable to the account;
- d the account holder did not agree to changes in the terms and conditions set by the national administrator or the central administrator;
- e the account holder did not notify changes to account information or provide evidence concerning the changes to account information, or evidence concerning new account information requirements;
- f the account holder failed to maintain the required minimum number of authorised representatives for the account;
- g the account holder failed to maintain compliance with the Member State requirement to have an authorised representative with a permanent residence in the Member State of the national administrator;
- h the account holder failed to maintain compliance with the Member State requirement that the account holder have a permanent residence or registration in the Member State of the administrator of the account.

3 An administrator may suspend the access of all authorised representatives or additional authorised representatives to a specific account and the possibility to initiate processes from that account:

- a for a maximum period of four weeks if the administrator has reasonable grounds to believe that the account was used or will be used for fraud, money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption or other serious crimes, or
- b on the basis of and in accordance with national law provisions that pursue a legitimate objective.

4 The national administrator may suspend access to an account if it considers that the opening of the account should have been refused in accordance with Article 22 or that the account holder no longer meets the requirements for the opening of the account.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

5 The administrator of the account shall reverse the suspension immediately once the situation giving rise to the suspension is resolved.

6 The account holder may object to the suspension of its access in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 3 to the competent authority or the relevant authority under national law within 30 calendar days, who shall either instruct the national administrator to reinstate access or uphold the suspension in a reasoned decision, subject to requirements of national law that pursue a legitimate objective compatible with this Regulation and are proportionate.

7 The competent authority or the Commission may also instruct the national administrator or central administrator to implement a suspension for one of the grounds set in paragraphs 1, 2, 3 and 4.

8 A national law enforcement authority of the Member State of the administrator may also request the administrator to implement a suspension on the basis of and in accordance with national law.

9 When access to an external trading platform account is suspended, the administrator shall also suspend access enabled for the external trading platform to user accounts in accordance with Article 23(4). When access of authorised representatives and additional authorised representatives of an external trading platform account is suspended, the administrator shall also suspend the access of those representatives enabled by an account holder for the external trading platform in accordance with Article 23(4).

10 Where the holder of an operator holding account or aircraft operator holding account is prevented from surrendering in the 10 working days preceding the surrender time-limit laid down in Article 12(2a) and (3) of Directive 2003/87/EC due to suspension in accordance with this Article, the national administrator shall, if so requested by the account holder, surrender the number of allowances specified by the account holder.

TITLE II

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR THE UNION REGISTRY FOR THE UNION EMISSIONS TRADING SCHEME

CHAPTER 1

Verified emissions and compliance

Article 35

Verified emissions data for an installation or aircraft operator

1 Whenever required by national law, each operator and aircraft operator shall select a verifier from the list of verifiers registered with the national administrator administering its account. If an operator or aircraft operator is also a verifier, it may not select itself as verifier.

2 The national administrator, the competent authority or, upon decision of the competent authority, the account holder or the verifier shall enter emissions data for the previous year by 31 March.

3 Annual emissions data shall be submitted using the format set out in Annex IX.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

4 Upon the satisfactory verification in accordance with Article 15(1) of Directive 2003/87/EC of an operator's report on the emissions from an installation during a previous year, or of an aircraft operator's report on the emissions from all aviation activities it performed during a previous year, the verifier or the competent authority shall approve the annual verified emissions.

5 The emissions approved in accordance with paragraph 4 shall be marked as verified in the Union Registry by the national administrator or the competent authority. The competent authority may decide that instead of the national administrator, the verifier shall be responsible for marking emissions as verified in the Union Registry.

6 The competent authority may instruct the national administrator to correct the annual verified emissions for an installation or an aircraft operator to ensure compliance with Articles 14 and 15 of Directive 2003/87/EC, by entering the corrected verified or estimated emissions for that installation or an aircraft operator for a given year in the Union Registry.

7 Where, on 1 May of each year, no verified emissions figure has been recorded in the Union Registry for an installation or an aircraft operator for a previous year or the verified emissions figure was proven to be incorrect, any substitute emissions figure estimate entered in the Union Registry shall be calculated as closely as possible in accordance with Articles 14 and 15 of Directive 2003/87/EC.

Article 36

Blocking of accounts due to a failure to submit verified emissions

1 If, on 1 April of each year, the annual verified emissions of an installation or aircraft operator for the preceding year have not been recorded in the Union Registry, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry sets the corresponding operator holding account or aircraft operator holding account to a blocked status.

2 When all overdue verified emissions of the installation or aircraft operator for that year have been recorded in the Union Registry, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry sets the account to open status.

Article 37

Calculation of compliance status figures

1 The central administrator shall ensure that on 1 May of each year, the Union Registry indicates the compliance status figure for the preceding year for every installation and aircraft operator with an open or blocked operator or aircraft operator holding account by calculating the sum of all allowances surrendered for the current period less the sum of all verified emissions in the current period up to and including the current year, plus a correction factor.

2 The correction factor referred to in paragraph 1 shall be zero if the compliance status figure of the last year of the previous period was greater than zero, but shall remain the same as the compliance status figure of the last year of the previous period if this figure is less than or equal to zero.

3 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry records the compliance status figure for every installation and aircraft operator for each year.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

CHAPTER 2

Transactions

Section 1

General

Article 38

Only transactions expressly provided for in this Regulation for each account type shall be initiated by that account type.

Article 39

Execution of transfers

1 For all transactions specified in this Chapter that are not initiated by an external trading platform, an out of band confirmation shall be required by the Union Registry before the transaction can be initiated. A transaction shall only be initiated where an additional authorised representative or another account representative where appropriate, whose approval is required pursuant to Article 23(3), has confirmed the transaction out of band.

2 For all transfers specified in Article 64 and Section 8 of this Chapter, the transfer shall be initiated immediately if it is confirmed between 10:00 and 16:00 Central European Time between Monday and Friday inclusive, with the exception of public holidays in the Member States deciding to suspend the running of the delay pursuant to paragraph 3.

A transfer confirmed at any other time shall be initiated on the same day Monday to Friday with the exception of public holidays as referred to in the first subparagraph, at 10:00 Central European Time, if it is confirmed before 10:00 Central European Time, or on the following day, Monday to Friday with the exception of public holidays as referred to in the first subparagraph, at 10:00 Central European Time, if it is confirmed after 16:00 Central European Time.

3 For all transfers of allowances and Kyoto units specified in Articles 64 and 65, and for all transfers specified in Article 66 to accounts not indicated on the trusted list of the trading account holder, a delay of 26 hours shall apply between initiation and the transfer being communicated for finalisation pursuant to Article 104. The running of this delay shall be suspended between 00:00 and 24:00 Central European Time on Saturdays and Sundays. Member States may decide to also suspend the running of this delay between 00:00 and 24:00 Central European Time on national public holidays for a given year, subject to publication of that decision by 1 December of the previous year.

4 If an account representative suspects that a transfer was initiated fraudulently, at the latest two hours before the end of the delay provided in paragraph 3 the account representative may request the national administrator or the central administrator where appropriate to cancel the transfer on behalf of the account representative before the transfer is communicated for finalisation. The account holder shall report the suspected fraud to the competent national law enforcement authority immediately following the request. That report shall be forwarded to the national administrator or the central administrator where appropriate within 7 days.

5 Upon initiation pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2, a notification shall be sent to all account representatives indicating the proposed initiation of the transfer.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 40

Nature of allowances and finality of transactions

1 An allowance or Kyoto unit shall be a fungible, dematerialised instrument that is tradable on the market.

2 The dematerialized nature of allowances and Kyoto units shall imply that the record of the Union Registry shall constitute prima facie and sufficient evidence of title over an allowance or Kyoto unit, and of any other matter which is by this Regulation directed or authorised to be recorded in the Union Registry.

3 The fungibility of allowances and Kyoto units shall imply that any recovery or restitution obligations that may arise under national law in respect of an allowance or Kyoto unit shall only apply to the allowance or Kyoto unit in kind.

Subject to Article 70 and the reconciliation process provided for in Article 103, a transaction shall become final and irrevocable upon its finalisation pursuant to Article 104. Without prejudice to any provision of or remedy under national law that may result in a requirement or order to execute a new transaction in the Union Registry, no law, regulation, rule or practice on the setting aside of contracts or transactions shall lead to the unwinding in the registry of a transaction that has become final and irrevocable under this Regulation.

An account holder or a third party shall not be prevented from exercising any right or claim resulting from the underlying transaction that they may have in law, including to recovery, restitution or damages, in respect of a transaction that has become final in the Union Registry, for instance in case of fraud or technical error, as long as this does not lead to the reversal, revocation or unwinding of the transaction in the Union Registry.

4 A purchaser and holder of an allowance or Kyoto unit acting in good faith shall acquire title to an allowance or Kyoto unit free of any defects in the title of the transferor.

Section 2

Creation of allowances

Article 41

Creation of allowances

1 The central administrator may create an EU Total Quantity Account, an EU Aviation Total Quantity Account, an EU Auction Account, an EU Aviation Auction Account, an EU Credit Exchange Account and an EU International Credit Account as appropriate, and shall create or cancel accounts and allowances as made necessary by acts of Union law, including as may be required by Articles 3e(3), 9, 9a, 10a(8) and 11a of Directive 2003/87/EC, Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010, or Article 41(1) of Regulation (EU) No 920/2010.

2 The Commission shall, at an appropriate time or at appropriate times, instruct the central administrator to create a number of general allowances in total equivalent to the number determined in accordance with Article 2(1) of Commission Decision 2010/670/EU⁽⁴⁾ on, or for transfer to, accounts established for the purposes of Article 10a(8) of Directive 2003/87/EC.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

3 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry assigns each allowance a unique unit identification code upon its creation.

[^{F24} Allowances which are created as from 1 January 2018 pursuant to the National Allocation Table or the international credit entitlement table of a Member State which has notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the Union pursuant to Article 50 of the Treaty on European Union, or to be auctioned by an Auction Platform appointed by such a Member State, shall be identified by a country code and shall be made distinguishable according to the year of creation. Allowances created for 2018 shall not be identified with a country code where Union law does not yet cease to apply in that Member State by 30 April 2019 or where it is sufficiently ensured that the surrender of allowances must take place by no later than 15 March 2019 in a legally enforceable manner before the Treaties cease to apply in that Member State. The Member State concerned shall immediately after 15 March 2019 report on compliance to the Member States and the Commission.

[^{F3}[^{X1}From the day following the one on which both ratification instruments concerning the Withdrawal Agreement have been deposited, allowances created for 2019 and 2020 shall not be identified with a country code if compliance with Directive 2003/87/EC for emissions taking place during these years is required by an agreement setting out arrangements for the withdrawal of such a Member State from the European Union.]]]

Editorial Information

- X1** Substituted by [Corrigendum to Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/401 of 19 December 2018 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 establishing a Union Registry \(Official Journal of the European Union L 72 of 14 March 2019\)](#).

Textual Amendments

- F2** Inserted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2018/208 of 12 February 2018 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 establishing a Union Registry \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).
- F3** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/401 of 19 December 2018 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 establishing a Union Registry \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

Section 3

Account transfers before auctions and allocation

Article 42

Transfer of general allowances to be auctioned

1 The central administrator shall, in a timely manner, transfer on behalf of the relevant auctioneer appointed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010, general allowances from the EU Total Quantity Account into the EU Auction Account in a quantity corresponding to the annual volumes determined pursuant to Article 10 of that Regulation.

2 In case of adjustments to the annual volumes in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010, the central administrator shall transfer a corresponding quantity of general allowances from the EU Total Quantity Account to the EU Auction Account, or from the EU Auction Account to the EU Total Quantity Account, as the case may be.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 43

Transfer of general allowances to be allocated free of charge

The central administrator shall, in a timely manner, transfer general allowances from the EU Total Quantity Account into the EU Allocation Account in a quantity corresponding to the sum of the allowances allocated free of charge according to the national allocation tables of each Member State.

Article 44

Transfer of general allowances for the new entrant reserve

1 The central administrator shall, in a timely manner, transfer general allowances from the EU Total Quantity Account to the EU New Entrant Reserve Account in a quantity corresponding to five percent of the Union-wide quantity of allowances determined by decisions adopted pursuant to Articles 9 and 9a of Directive 2003/87/EC, less by the number to be created pursuant to Article 41(2) of this Regulation.

2 If the Union-wide quantity of allowances is increased by a decision adopted pursuant to Articles 9 and 9a of Directive 2003/87/EC, the central administrator shall transfer further general allowances from the EU Total Quantity Account to the EU New Entrant Reserve Account in a quantity corresponding to five percent of the increase of the Union-wide quantity of allowances.

3 If the Union-wide quantity of allowances is decreased by a decision adopted pursuant to Articles 9 and 9a of Directive 2003/87/EC, the central administrator shall delete general allowances on the EU New Entrant Reserve Account in a quantity corresponding to five percent of the decrease of the Union-wide quantity of allowances.

4 In the case of allocation to new entrants or allocation to new entrants following a significant capacity extension pursuant to Articles 19 and 20 of Decision 2011/278/EU, the resulting final amount of allowances allocated free of charge to the operator for the whole trading period, which is entered into the EUTL in accordance with Article 51(2) of this Regulation, shall be transferred by the central administrator from the EU New Entrant Reserve Account to the EU Allocation Account.

Article 45

Transfer of aviation allowances to be auctioned

1 The central administrator shall, in a timely manner, transfer on behalf of the relevant auctioneer appointed in accordance with the Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010, aviation allowances from the EU Aviation Total Quantity Account to the EU Aviation Auction Account in a quantity corresponding to the annual volumes determined pursuant to Article 12(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010.

2 In case of adjustments to the annual volumes in accordance with Article 14 of Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010, the central administrator shall transfer a corresponding quantity of aviation allowances from the EU Aviation Total Quantity Account to the EU Aviation Auction Account, or from the EU Aviation Auction Account to the EU Aviation Total Quantity Account, as the case may be.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 46

Transfer of aviation allowances to be allocated free of charge

1 The central administrator shall, in a timely manner, transfer aviation allowances from the EU Aviation Total Quantity Account to the EU Aviation Allocation Account in a quantity corresponding to the number of aviation allowances to be allocated free of charge determined by the Commission's decision adopted on the basis of Article 3e(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC.

2 If the number of aviation allowances to be allocated free of charge is increased by a decision pursuant to Article 3e(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC, the central administrator shall transfer further aviation allowances from the EU Aviation Total Quantity Account to the EU Aviation Allocation Account in a quantity corresponding to the increase of the number of aviation allowances to be allocated free of charge.

3 If the number of aviation allowances to be allocated free of charge is decreased by a decision pursuant to Article 3e(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC, the central administrator shall delete aviation allowances on the EU Aviation Allocation Account in a quantity corresponding to the decrease of the number of aviation allowances to be allocated free of charge.

Article 47

Transfer of aviation allowances to the special reserve

1 The central administrator shall, in a timely manner, transfer aviation allowances from the EU Aviation Total Quantity Account to the EU Special Reserve Account in a quantity corresponding to the number of aviation allowances in the special reserve determined by the decision adopted pursuant to Article 3e(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC.

2 If the number of aviation allowances in the special reserve is increased by a decision adopted pursuant to Article 3e(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC, the central administrator shall transfer further aviation allowances from the EU Aviation Total Quantity Account to the EU Special Reserve Account in a quantity corresponding to the increase of the number of aviation allowances in the special reserve.

3 If the number of aviation allowances in the special reserve is decreased by a decision adopted on the basis of Article 3e(3) of Directive 2003/87/EC, the central administrator shall delete aviation allowances on the EU Special Reserve Account in a quantity corresponding to the decrease of the number of allowances in the special reserve.

4 In the case of allocation from the special reserve pursuant to Article 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC, the resulting final amount of aviation allowances allocated free of charge to the aircraft operator for the whole trading period, entered into the EUTL in accordance with Article 54(2) of this Regulation, shall be automatically transferred from the EU Special Reserve Account to the EU Aviation Allocation Account.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 48

Transfer of general allowances to the EU Total Quantity-Account

At the end of each trading period, the central administrator shall transfer all allowances remaining on the EU Allocation Account and on the EU New Entrant Reserve Account to the EU Total Quantity Account.

Article 49

Transfer of aviation allowances to the EU Aviation Total Quantity Account

At the end of each trading period, the central administrator shall transfer all allowances remaining on the EU Special Reserve Account to the EU Aviation Total Quantity Account.

Article 50

Deletion of aviation allowances

The central administrator shall ensure that, at the end of each trading period, all allowances remaining on the EU Aviation Allocation Account shall be transferred to the Union allowance deletion account.

Section 4

Allocation to stationary installations

Article 51

Entry of national allocation tables into the EUTL

1 Each Member State shall notify its national allocation table for the period 2013-2020 to the Commission by 31 December 2012. Member States shall ensure that national allocation tables include the information set out in Annex X.

2 The Commission shall instruct the central administrator to enter the national allocation table into the EUTL if it considers that the national allocation table is in conformity with Directive 2003/87/EC, Decision 2011/278/EU and decisions adopted by the Commission pursuant to Article 10c(6) of Directive 2003/87/EC. It shall otherwise reject the national allocation table within a reasonable period and inform the Member State concerned without delay, stating its reasons and setting out criteria to be fulfilled for a subsequent notification to be accepted. That Member State shall submit a revised national allocation table to the Commission within three months.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 52

Changes to the national allocation tables

1 The national administrator shall carry out changes to the national allocation table in the EUTL where:

- a an installation's permit has been revoked or has otherwise expired;
- b an installation ceased operations;
- c an installation was split into two or more installations;
- d two or more installations were merged into one installation.

2 A Member State shall notify the Commission of changes to its national allocation table, concerning:

- a allocations to new entrants or allocations to new entrants following significant capacity extensions;
- b partial cessations of operations and significant capacity reductions;
- c allocation free of charge pursuant to Article 10c of Directive 2003/87/EC that is justified in the light of advancement of the investments that have been undertaken and reported to the Commission pursuant to Article 10c(1) of that Directive;
- d any other change not referred to in paragraph 1.

On receiving a notification pursuant to the first subparagraph, the Commission shall instruct the central administrator to make the corresponding changes to the national allocation table held in the EUTL, if it considers that the changes to the national allocation table are in conformity with Directive 2003/87/EC, Decision 2011/278/EU and decisions adopted by the Commission in accordance with Article 10c(6) of Directive 2003/87/EC. It shall otherwise reject the changes within a reasonable period and inform the Member State concerned without delay, stating its reasons and setting out criteria to be fulfilled for a subsequent notification to be accepted.

Article 53

Free allocation of general allowances

1 The national administrator shall indicate in the national allocation table for each operator, for each year and for each legal basis set out in Annex X, whether or not an installation should receive an allocation for that year.

2 From 1 February 2013, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry transfers general allowances automatically from the EU Allocation Account in accordance with the relevant national allocation table to the relevant open or blocked operator holding account, having regard to the modalities of the automatic transfer specified in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

3 Where an excluded operator holding account does not receive allowances under paragraph 2, those allowances shall not be transferred to the account should it be subsequently set to open status.

4 The central administrator shall ensure that an operator can perform transfers returning excess allowances to the EU Allocation Account where the central administrator has made a change to the national allocation table of a Member State pursuant to Article 52(2) to correct

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

for an over allocation of allowances to the operator, and the competent authority has requested the operator to return such excess allowances.

Section 5

Allocation to aircraft operators

Article 54

Entry of national aviation allocation tables into the EUTL

1 Each Member State shall notify its national aviation allocation table for the period 2013-2020 to the Commission by 30 September 2012. Member States shall ensure that national aviation allocation tables include the information set out in Annex XI.

2 The Commission shall instruct the central administrator to enter the national aviation allocation table into the EUTL if it considers that the national aviation allocation table is in conformity with Directive 2003/87/EC, in particular with the allocations calculated and published by Member States under Article 3e(4) of that Directive. It shall otherwise reject the national aviation allocation table within a reasonable period and inform the Member State concerned without delay, stating its reasons and setting out criteria to be fulfilled for a subsequent notification to be accepted. That Member State shall submit a revised national aviation allocation table to the Commission within three months.

Article 55

Changes to the national aviation allocation tables

1 The national administrator shall carry out changes to the national aviation allocation table in the EUTL where:

- a an aircraft operator ceased all its operations covered by Annex I of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- b an aircraft operator was split into two or more aircraft operators;
- c two or more aircraft operators have merged into a single aircraft operator.

2 A Member State shall notify the Commission of changes to its national aviation allocation table, concerning:

- a any allocation from the special reserve pursuant to Article 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- b any adjustment following the adoption of measures pursuant to Article 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC;
- c any other change not referred to in paragraph 1.

3 The Commission shall instruct the central administrator to make the corresponding changes to the national aviation allocation table held in the EUTL if it considers that the change to the national aviation allocation table is in accordance with Directive 2003/87/EC, in particular with the allocations calculated and published pursuant to Article 3f(7) of that Directive in case of allocations from the special reserve. It shall otherwise reject the changes within a reasonable period and inform the Member State without delay, stating its reasons and setting out criteria to be fulfilled for a subsequent notification to be accepted.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

4 If a merger between aircraft operators involves aircraft operators that are administered by different Member States, the change under point (c) of paragraph 1 shall be initiated by the national administrator administering the aircraft operator whose allocation is to be merged into the allocation of another aircraft operator. Before carrying out the change, consent shall be obtained from the national administrator administering the aircraft operator whose allocation will incorporate the allocation of the merged aircraft operator.

Article 56

Free allocation of aviation allowances

1 The national administrator shall indicate for each aircraft operator and for each year whether or not the aircraft operator should receive an allocation for that year in the national aviation allocation table.

2 From 1 February 2013 the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry transfers aviation allowances automatically from the EU Aviation Allocation Account to the relevant open or blocked aircraft operator holding account in accordance with the relevant allocation table, having regard to the modalities of the automatic transfer specified in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

3 Where an excluded aircraft operator holding account does not receive allowances under paragraph 2, those allowances shall not be transferred to the account should it be subsequently set to open status.

[^{F14} Where an agreement pursuant to Article 25 of Directive 2003/87/EC is in force and requires transferring aviation allowances to aircraft operators holding accounts in the registry of another greenhouse gas emissions trading system, the central administrator, in cooperation with the administrator of the other registry, shall ensure that the Union Registry transfers those aviation allowances from the EU Aviation Allocation Account to the corresponding accounts in the other registry.

5 Where an agreement pursuant to Article 25 of Directive 2003/87/EC is in force and requires transferring aviation allowances corresponding to another greenhouse gas emissions trading system to aircraft operators holding accounts in the Union Registry, the central administrator, in cooperation with the administrator of the other registry, shall ensure that the Union Registry transfers those aviation allowances from the corresponding accounts of the other registry to the aircraft operator holding accounts in the Union Registry, upon approval by the competent authority responsible for the administration of the other greenhouse gas emissions trading system.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1122 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the functioning of the Union Registry \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 57

Return of aviation allowances

When a change to the national aviation allocation table is carried out pursuant to Article 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC after the transfer of allowances to the aircraft operator holding accounts for a given year in accordance with Article 56 of this Regulation, the central administrator shall execute any transfer required by any measure adopted pursuant to Article 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC.

Section 6

Use of CERs and ERUs

Article 58

International credit holdings in the Union Registry

1 The central administrator shall ensure that CERs and ERUs relating to projects hosted in Member States are only held in ETS accounts in the Union Registry if their issuance was not prohibited by Article 11b of Directive 2003/87/EC.

The central administrator shall ensure that ERUs issued in respect of emission reductions taking place until 31 December 2012 but relating to projects hosted in Member States involving activities not listed in Annex I of Directive 2003/87/EC as amended by Regulation (EC) No 219/2009 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁵⁾, but listed in Annex I of Directive 2003/87/EC as amended by Directive 2009/29/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁶⁾, shall only be held in ETS accounts in the Union Registry if they are issued before 30 April 2013.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that ERUs issued after 31 December 2012 in respect of emission reductions taking place until 31 December 2012 and relating to projects in third countries which do not have legally binding quantified emission targets from 2013 to 2020 as set out within an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol pursuant to its Article 3, paragraph 9, or that have not deposited an instrument of ratification relating to such an amendment to the Kyoto Protocol are only held in ETS accounts in the Union Registry where they relate to emission reductions verified in accordance with the verification procedure under the Joint Implementation Supervisory Committee set out in Decision 9/CMP.1 (pursuant to the so-called 'track 2 procedure'), or, if such verification is not possible, if they have been certified as having been issued in respect of emission reductions taking place until 31 December 2012 by an independent entity accredited pursuant to Decision 9/CMP.1.

3 The central administrator shall provide national administrators with a list of the ETS accounts holding international credits which cannot be held pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 2 after the dates therein. On the basis of this list, the national administrator shall request the account holder to specify a KP account to which such international credits shall be transferred.

If the account holder has not responded to the administrator's request within 40 working days, the administrator shall transfer the international credits to a national KP account.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 59

Entry of international credit entitlement tables into the EUTL

1 Each Member State shall notify its international credit entitlement table to the Commission within one month after the adoption of measures pursuant to Article 11a(8) of Directive 2003/87/EC. Member States shall ensure that the international credit entitlement table includes the total initial international credit entitlement for the period 2008-2020 for each operator and aircraft operator and the information set out in Annex XII.

2 The Commission shall instruct the central administrator to enter the international credit entitlement table into the EUTL if it considers that the international credit entitlement table is in conformity with Directive 2003/87/EC and measures adopted pursuant to Article 11a(8) of that Directive. The Commission shall otherwise reject the international credit entitlement table within a reasonable period and inform the Member State without delay, stating its reasons and setting out criteria to be fulfilled for a subsequent notification to be accepted. A Member State shall submit a revised international credit entitlement table to the Commission within one month.

3 A Member State shall notify the Commission of changes to its international credit entitlement table, including entitlements to new entrants. The Commission shall instruct the central administrator to make the corresponding changes to the international credit entitlement table held in the EUTL if it considers that the changes to the international credit entitlement table are in conformity with Directive 2003/87/EC and measures adopted pursuant to Article 11a(8) of that Directive. The Commission shall otherwise reject the changes within a reasonable period and inform the Member State without delay, stating its reasons and setting out criteria to be fulfilled for a subsequent notification to be accepted.

Article 60

Use of international credits through allowance exchange

1 An operator may request the exchange of an international credit for a general allowance pursuant to Article 11a(2) of Directive 2003/87/EC until 31 March 2015 and pursuant to Article 11a(3) and (4) of that Directive until 31 December 2020. It shall propose a transfer of international credits from the relevant operator holding account to the EU International Credit Account for operators in the Union Registry.

An aircraft operator may request the exchange of an international credit for an aviation allowance pursuant to Article 11a(2) of Directive 2003/87/EC until 31 March 2015 and pursuant to Article 11a(3) and (4) of that Directive until 31 December 2020. It shall propose a transfer of international credits from the relevant aircraft operator holding account to the EU International Credit Account for aircraft operators in the Union Registry.

2 Upon a request, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry carries out a transfer of international credits to the relevant EU International Credit Account if:

- a the transfer is allowed by the status of the initiating account;
- b the relevant international credit entitlement table has been entered into the EUTL and the operator or aircraft operator has an entry in the table pursuant to Article 59;
- c the number of units proposed in the transfer does not exceed the remaining credit entitlement pursuant to Article 61;

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

- d all units proposed in the transfer are eligible for use pursuant to Articles 11a and 11b of Directive 2003/87/EC, Article 58 of this Regulation and any measures adopted pursuant to Article 11a(9) of Directive 2003/87/EC.

3 Upon completion of the transfer pursuant to the first subparagraph of paragraph 1, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry creates an equivalent number of general allowances on the EU Credit Exchange Account for operators and transfers, on behalf of the relevant competent authority, an equivalent number of general allowances to the operator holding account from which the transfer was initiated.

Upon completion of the transfer pursuant to the second subparagraph of paragraph 1, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry creates an equivalent number of aviation allowances as appropriate on the EU Credit Exchange Account for aircraft operators and transfers, on behalf of the relevant competent authority, an equivalent number of aviation allowances to the aircraft operator holding account from which the transfer was initiated.

Article 61

Calculation of remaining international credit entitlement

1 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry automatically determines the remaining international credit entitlement for each operator or aircraft operator by subtracting from the total initial international credit entitlement indicated pursuant to Article 59:

- a the sum of all CERs and ERUs surrendered by an operator or aircraft operator pursuant to Article 11a of Directive 2003/87/EC as amended by Regulation (EC) No 219/2009;
- b the sum of all CERs and ERUs transferred to the EU International Credit Account pursuant to Article 60 of this Regulation.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry corrects the remaining international credit entitlement to reflect reversals pursuant to Article 70.

Section 7

Auction

Article 62

Entry of auction tables into the EUTL

1 Within one month of the determination and publication of an auction calendar pursuant to Articles 11(1), 13(1), 13(2) or 32(4) of Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010, the relevant auction platform shall provide the Commission with the corresponding auction table. The auction platform shall provide two auction tables for each calendar year from 2012, one for the auction of general allowances and one for the auction of aviation allowances and shall ensure that the auction tables includes the information set out in Annex XIII.

2 The Commission shall instruct the central administrator to enter the auction table into the EUTL if it considers that the auction table is in conformity with Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010. It shall otherwise reject the auction table within a reasonable period and inform the auction platform without delay, stating its reasons and setting out criteria to be fulfilled for a

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

subsequent notification to be accepted. The auction platform shall submit a revised auction table to the Commission within three months.

Article 63

Changes to the auction tables

- 1 The relevant auction platform shall immediately notify the Commission of any necessary amendment to the auction table.
- 2 The Commission shall instruct the central administrator to enter the revised auction table into the EUTL if it considers that the revised auction table is in conformity with Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010. It shall otherwise reject the changes within a reasonable period and inform the auction platform without delay, stating its reasons and setting out criteria to be fulfilled for a subsequent notification to be accepted.
- 3 The Commission may instruct the central administrator to suspend the transfer of allowances as specified in an auction table if it becomes aware of a necessary amendment to the auction table that the auction platform has failed to notify.

Article 64

Auctioning of allowances

- 1 The Commission shall instruct the central administrator, in a timely manner, to transfer on request of the relevant auctioneer, appointed in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010, general allowances from the EU Auction Account, and/or aviation allowances from the EU Aviation Auction Account to the relevant auction delivery account in accordance with the auction tables. For allowances created in view of auctions pursuant to Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010, the Commission shall instruct the central administrator, in a timely manner, to transfer allowances, on request of the relevant auctioneer, from the account in which the allowances were created to the account established for auction delivery as indicated in the relevant auction table. The provision of the auction table in accordance with Article 62 shall constitute the request.
- 2 The account holder of the relevant auction delivery account shall ensure the transfer of the auctioned allowances to the successful bidders or their successors in title in accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010.
- 3 In accordance with Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010, the authorised representative of an auction delivery account may be required to transfer any allowances that were not delivered from the auction delivery account to the EU Auction Account.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Section 8

Trading

Article 65

Transfers of allowances or Kyoto units initiated by a holding account

1 Subject to paragraph 2, upon request of a holder of a holding account, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry carries out a transfer of allowances or Kyoto units to any other account unless such a transfer is prevented by the status of the initiating or receiving account.

2 Operator holding accounts, aircraft operator holding accounts and person holding accounts may only transfer allowances or Kyoto units to an account on the trusted list set up pursuant to Article 26, except for:

- a the exchange of international credits pursuant to Article 60;
- b the surrender of allowances pursuant to Article 67;
- c the deletion of allowances pursuant to Article 68;
- d the cancellation of Kyoto units pursuant to Article 69.

Article 66

Transfers of allowances or Kyoto units initiated by a trading account

Upon request of a holder of a trading account, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry shall carry out a transfer of allowances or Kyoto units to a holding or trading account in the Union Registry unless such a transfer is prevented by the status of the initiating account.

Section 9

Surrender of allowances

Article 67

Surrender of allowances

1 An operator or aircraft operator shall surrender allowances by proposing to the Union Registry to:

- a transfer a specified number of allowances created for compliance in the same trading period from the relevant operator holding account or aircraft operator holding account into the Union allowance deletion account;
- b record the number and type of transferred allowances as surrendered for the emissions of the operator's installation or the emissions of the aircraft operator in the current period.

2 Aviation allowances may only be surrendered by aircraft operators.

3 An allowance that was already surrendered may not be surrendered again.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

[^{F24} Allowances which have a country code pursuant to Article 41(4) may not be surrendered.]

[^{F15} Where an agreement is in force in accordance with Article 25 of Directive 2003/87/EC, paragraphs 1, 2 and 3 of this Article shall apply to units issued under the greenhouse gas emissions trading system linked to the EU ETS.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Inserted by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2019/1122 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the functioning of the Union Registry (Text with EEA relevance).
- F2** Inserted by Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/208 of 12 February 2018 amending Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 establishing a Union Registry (Text with EEA relevance).

Section 10

Deletion of allowances and cancellation of Kyoto units

Article 68

Deletion of allowances

- 1 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry carries out any request from an account holder pursuant to Article 12(4) of Directive 2003/87/EC to delete allowances held in the accounts of the account holder by:
- a transferring a specified number of allowances from the relevant account into the Union allowance deletion account;
 - b recording the number of transferred allowances as deleted for the current year.
- 2 Deleted allowances shall not be recorded as surrendered for any emissions.

Article 69

Cancellation of Kyoto units

The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry carries out any request from an account holder pursuant to Article 12(4) of Directive 2003/87/EC to cancel Kyoto units held in its accounts by transferring a specified type and number of Kyoto units from the relevant account into the cancellation account of the account administrator's KP registry or the cancellation account of the Union Registry.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Section 11

Transaction reversal

Article 70

Reversal of finalised processes initiated in error

1 If an account holder or a national administrator acting on behalf of the account holder unintentionally or erroneously initiated one of the transactions referred to in paragraph 2, the account holder may propose to the administrator of its account to carry out a reversal of the completed transaction in a written request. The request shall be duly signed by the authorised representative or representatives of the account holder that are authorised to initiate the type of transaction to be reversed and shall be posted within five working days of the finalisation of the process. The request shall contain a statement indicating that the transaction was initiated erroneously or unintentionally.

2 Account holders may propose the reversal of the following transactions:

- a surrender of allowances;
- b deletion of allowances;
- c exchange of international credits.

3 If the administrator of the account establishes that the request fulfils the conditions under paragraph 1 and agrees with the request, it may propose the reversal of the transaction in the Union Registry.

4 If a national administrator unintentionally or erroneously initiated one of the transactions referred to in paragraph 5, it may propose to the central administrator to carry out a reversal of the completed transaction in a written request. The request shall contain a statement indicating that the transaction was initiated erroneously or unintentionally.

5 National administrators may propose the reversal of the following transactions:

- a allocation of general allowances;
- b allocation of aviation allowances.

6 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry accepts the proposal for reversal made pursuant to paragraphs 1 and 4, blocks the units that are to be transferred by the reversal and forwards the proposal to the central administrator provided that all of the following conditions are met:

- a a transaction surrendering or deleting allowances to be reversed was not completed more than 30 working days prior to the account administrator's proposal in accordance with paragraph 3;
- b no operator would become non-compliant for a previous year as a result of the reversal;
- c the destination account of the transaction to be reversed still holds the amount of units of the type that were involved in the transaction to be reversed;
- d the allocation of general allowances to be reversed was carried out after the expiry date of the installation's permit.

7 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry completes the reversal with units of the same unit type on the destination account of the transaction that is being reversed.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

CHAPTER 3

Links with other greenhouse gas emission trading schemes

[^{F4}Article 71

Implementation of linking arrangements

The central administrator may create accounts and processes and undertake transactions and other operations at appropriate times to implement agreements and arrangements made pursuant to Articles 25 and 25a of Directive 2003/87/EC.]

Textual Amendments

- F4** Substituted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1122 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the functioning of the Union Registry \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

TITLE 3

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR KP REGISTRIES

Article 72

Opening of person holding accounts in KP registries

A request for a person holding account in a KP registry shall be submitted to the national administrator by the prospective account holder. The prospective account holder shall provide the same information as required by the national administrator pursuant to Article 18.

Article 73

Execution of transfers

For all transfers from accounts in KP registries, Articles 38, 39, 65 and 66 shall apply.

[^{F5}Article 73a

Transfer of CERs and ERUs exchanged in the EU ETS

1 The central administrator shall inform each national administrator of the number of CERs and ERUs valid for the first commitment period transferred pursuant to Article 60 from operator holding accounts and aircraft operators holding accounts administered by that Member State. The central administrator shall add to that number a portion of the number of CERs and ERUs valid for the first commitment period transferred pursuant to Article 60 from operators holding accounts and aircraft operators holding accounts administered by Member States with no KP registry in the first commitment period, in proportion of Member States' respective

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

numerical limits for the carry-over of CERs and ERUs from the first to the second commitment period.

2 Prior to the end of the additional period for fulfilling commitments under the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol referred to in Article 11(2) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013, the central administrator shall transfer to each national KP registry a number of CERs and ERUs valid for the first commitment period from the EU International Credit Accounts equal to the total number determined pursuant to paragraph 1 of this Article.

3 The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL prevents all transactions of units transferred pursuant to paragraph 1 with the exception of:

- a the cancellation of units in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013;
- b the retirement of units in accordance with Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013;
- c the carry-over of units from the first to the second commitment period in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013;
- d the transfer of units within one KP registry.

4 Immediately after the transfer performed pursuant to paragraph 2, each national administrator shall transfer a number of AAUs to a relevant Party holding Account in the Union Registry equal to the number of credits returned to that Member State pursuant to paragraph 2.]

Textual Amendments

- F5** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2015/1844 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 as regards the technical implementation of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

F5 Article 73b

Issuance and Deposit of AAUs

1 Prior to the retirement transaction in accordance with Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽⁷⁾, the central administrator shall:

- a issue a number of AAUs equal to the Union assigned amount determined in accordance with Council Decision (EU) 2015/1339⁽⁸⁾ in the EU AAU Account in the Union Registry;
- b immediately transfer a number of AAUs equal to the number of general allowances created pursuant to Commission Decision 2010/634/EU⁽⁹⁾ from the EU AAU Account to the ETS AAU Deposit Account in the Union Registry.

2 At the latest 3 months after the closure of the ESD Compliance Account for 2020 pursuant to Article 31, each national administrator shall:

- a issue a number of AAUs equal to its respective Member State assigned amount determined pursuant to the Ratification Decision in a Party holding Account in its KP registry;
- b immediately transfer a number of AAUs equal to the total number of AEAs corresponding to the annual emission allocation for its Member State for all years pursuant to Article 3(2) of Decision No 406/2009/EC as determined prior to any amendment pursuant to Article 27(2) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 from the Party holding Account to the ESD AAU Deposit Account in its KP registry.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

3 Before the completion of the clearing processes pursuant to Article 73f, the central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL prevents all transactions of AAUs from the ETS AAU Deposit Account or from the ESD AAU Deposit Accounts, with the exception of:

- a the cancellation or the transfer of a number of AAUs less than or equal to the number of AEAs transferred to the ESD Deletion Account pursuant to Article 88(2);
- b the retirement of a number of AAUs in accordance with Article 11(3) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013, equal to the number of AEAs transferred to the ESD Deletion Account pursuant to Article 31(4) of this Regulation corresponding to the quantity of GHG emissions entered in the ESD Compliance Account pursuant to Article 77 of this Regulation;
- c the cancellation or the transfer of a number of AAUs less than or equal to the number of AEAs transferred to the ESD Deletion Account pursuant to Article 31(4) that exceed the quantity of GHG emissions entered in the ESD Compliance Account pursuant to Article 77;
- d transfers required for the purposes of the clearing processes pursuant to Article 73f;
- e the conversion of AAUs into ERUs, provided that a number of AEAs equal to the number of AAUs to be converted plus the number of ERUs required to satisfy the share of proceeds levy referred to in Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 have been transferred to the ESD Deletion Account pursuant to Article 31(4) of this Regulation.

Textual Amendments

- F5** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2015/1844 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 as regards the technical implementation of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

Article 73c

Transfer and use of units

1 The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL prevents transactions involving CERs, ERUs, tCERs and ICERs which have been used in accordance with Article 81 with the exception of:

- a the transfer of units from the ESD Compliance Account in the Union Registry to the relevant MS KP registry pursuant to Article 31(3);
- b the retirement of units pursuant to Article 11 of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013;
- c the carry-over of units from the first to the second commitment period in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.

2 Upon completion of the carry-over of units from the first to the second commitment period in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013, the central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL prevents the use of CERs, ERUs, tCERs or ICERs pursuant to Article 81 of this Regulation unless those units are valid for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol.

Textual Amendments

- F5** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2015/1844 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 as regards the technical implementation of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 73d

Cancellation of units

1 After the completion of the carry-over of units from the first to the second commitment period in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013, the central administrator shall cancel all CERs and ERUs remaining in the Aviation Surrender Set Aside Account.

2 After the completion of the carry-over of units from the first to the second commitment period in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013, the central administrator shall request national administrators to cancel CERs and ERUs valid for the first commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol held in ETS accounts they administer in the Union Registry or cancel them.

Textual Amendments

- F5** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2015/1844 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 as regards the technical implementation of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

Article 73e

Retirement of units

To the extent that emissions covered by Directive 2003/87/EC exceed the Union assigned amount determined in accordance with the Ratification Decision, the central administrator shall retire AAUs from the EU PPSR Account.

Textual Amendments

- F5** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2015/1844 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 as regards the technical implementation of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

Article 73f

Carry-over in the Union Registry

The central administrator shall carry-over all AAUs from the ETS Central Clearing Account and the AAUs transferred pursuant to Article 73a(4) of this Regulation to the EU PPSR Account established pursuant to Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F5** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2015/1844 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 as regards the technical implementation of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

Article 73g

Clearing Processes

1 Within 6 months of the closure of the ESD Compliance Account for 2020 in accordance with Article 31, the central administrator shall calculate a clearing value for each Member State by subtracting net transfers of AEAAs from net acquisitions of AEAAs between Member States over the period 2013-2020.

2 Where a Member State has a negative clearing value pursuant to paragraph 1, the relevant national administrator shall transfer a number of AAUs equal to the clearing value from their ESD AAU Deposit Account to the ESD Central Clearing Account.

3 Where a Member State has a positive clearing value pursuant to paragraph 1 and after the completion of all transfers pursuant to paragraph 2, the central administrator shall transfer a number of AAUs equal to the clearing value to a Party holding Account of the relevant Member State.

4 Before performing the transfer referred to in paragraph 2 of this Article, the relevant national administrator shall first transfer a number of AAUs required to satisfy the share of proceeds applied to first international transfers of AAUs in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.]

Textual Amendments

- F5** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2015/1844 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 as regards the technical implementation of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012 \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

^{F6}Article 73h

Clearing process for countries not parties to a joint fulfilment agreement

1 Within 6 months after the closure of the trading period 2013-2020, the central administrator shall calculate the clearing value for countries not parties to a joint fulfilment agreement by subtracting the amount equal to the allowances in the EU ETS resulting from the inclusion of that country in the EU ETS for the trading period 2013-2020 from the total amount of general allowances surrendered by operators administered by the national administrator of that country for the period 2013-2020.

2 The central administrator shall notify the national administrators about the result of the calculation pursuant to paragraph 1.

3 Within 5 working days of the notification set out in paragraph 2, the Central Administrator shall transfer an amount of AAUs equal to the clearing value calculated pursuant

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

to paragraph 1 from the ETS Central Clearing Account in the Union Registry to a KP party holding account in the KP registry of each country with a positive clearing value.

4 Within 5 working days of the notification set out in paragraph 2, each KP registry administrator whose country has a negative clearing value shall transfer an amount of AAUs to that is equal to the positive equivalent of the clearing value calculated pursuant to paragraph 1 to the ETS Central Clearing Account in the Union Registry.

5 Before performing the transfer referred to in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this Article, the relevant national administrator or the central administrator shall first transfer a number of AAUs required to satisfy the share of proceeds applied to first international transfers of AAUs in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.

6 Within 6 months after the closure of the trading period 2013-2020, the central administrator shall calculate the clearing value for countries not parties to a joint fulfilment agreement by subtracting the amount equal to the verified emissions by aircraft operators that are included in the national inventory under the UNFCCC of that country from the total amount of general allowances surrendered by aircraft operators administered by the national administrator of that country for the period 2013-2020.

7 The central administrator shall notify the national administrators about the result of the calculation pursuant to paragraph 6.

8 Within 5 working days of the notification pursuant to paragraph 7, each KP registry administrator whose country has a positive clearing value shall transfer an amount of AAUs equal to the clearing value calculated pursuant to paragraph 6 to the ETS Central Clearing Account in the Union Registry.

9 Within 5 working days of the notification pursuant to paragraph 7, the Central Administrator shall transfer an amount of AAUs equal to the positive equivalent of the clearing value calculated pursuant to paragraph 6 from the ETS Central Clearing Account in the Union Registry to a KP party holding account in the KP registry of each country with a negative clearing value.

10 Before performing the transfer referred to in paragraphs 8 and 9 of this Article, the relevant national administrator or the central administrator shall first transfer a number of AAUs required to satisfy the share of proceeds applied to first international transfers of AAUs in accordance with Article 10(1) of Regulation (EU) No 525/2013.]

Textual Amendments

- F6** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1123 of 12 March 2019 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 as regards the technical implementation of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol \(Text with EEA relevance\)](#).

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

TITLE 4

SPECIFIC PROVISIONS FOR ACCOUNTING TRANSACTIONS UNDER DECISION No 406/2009

Article 74

Creation of AEAs

1 At the beginning of the compliance period, the central administrator shall create in the EU AEA Total Quantity Account a number of AEA equal to the sum of the annual emission allocations for all Member States for all the years of the compliance period as determined in the Decisions adopted pursuant to Article 3(2) and Article 10 of Decision No 406/2009/EC.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry assigns each AEA a unique unit identification code upon its creation.

Article 75

Annual emission allocation units

AEA shall be valid only for the purpose of meeting the Member States' greenhouse gas emissions limitation requirements pursuant to Article 3 of Decision No 406/2009/EC and they shall be transferable only pursuant to conditions laid down in Article 3(3), (4), and (5) of that Decision.

Article 76

Transfer of AEA to each ESD Compliance Account

At the beginning of the compliance period, the central administrator shall transfer a quantity of AEA corresponding to the annual emission allocation for each Member State for each year as determined in the Decisions adopted pursuant to Articles 3(2) and 10 of Decision No 406/2009/EC, from the EU AEA Total Quantity Account into the relevant ESD Compliance Account.

Article 77

Introduction of the relevant greenhouse gas emissions data

1 In a timely manner, upon availability of the relevant greenhouse gas emissions data for a given year of the compliance period for the majority of Member States, the central administrator shall enter the total quantity of the relevant greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent for each Member State in its ESD Compliance Account for that given compliance year.

2 The central administrator shall also enter the sum of the relevant greenhouse gas emissions data for all Member States for a given year in the EU AEA Total Quantity Account.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 78

Calculation of the balance of the ESD Compliance Account

1 Upon introduction of the relevant greenhouse gas emissions data pursuant to Article 77, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry calculates the balance of the respective ESD Compliance Account by subtracting the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in the respective ESD Compliance Account from the sum of all AEAs in the same ESD Compliance Account.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry displays the balance of each ESD Compliance Account.

Article 79

Determination of the compliance status figures

1 The central administrator shall ensure that after the introduction of the relevant greenhouse gas emissions data pursuant to Article 77 and after a period of time as set out in Union legislation for the use of flexibilities pursuant to Articles 3 and 5 of Decision No 406/2009/EC, the Union Registry determines the compliance status figure for every ESD Compliance Account by calculating the sum of all AEAs, international credits, tCERs and ICERs less the total quantity of greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent in the same ESD Compliance Account.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry records the compliance status figure for each ESD Compliance Account.

Article 80

Application of Article 7(1) (a) and (c) of Decision No 406/2009/EC

1 Where the compliance status figure determined pursuant to Article 79 is negative, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry transfers the exceeding quantity of greenhouse gas emissions expressed in tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent multiplied by the abatement factor specified in Article 7(1) (a) of Decision No 406/2009/EC from a Member State's ESD Compliance Account for the given year to its ESD Compliance Account for the next year.

2 At the same time, the central administrator shall block the ESD Compliance Accounts corresponding to the remaining years of the compliance period, of the Member State concerned.

3 The central administrator shall change the ESD Compliance Account status from blocked to open for all the remaining years of the compliance period as of the year for which the compliance status figure determined pursuant to Article 79 shows compliance.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 81

Use of international credits, tCERs and ICERs

The central administrator shall ensure that, upon request of a Member State, the Union Registry carries out a transfer of international credits, tCERs or ICERs to that Member State's ESD Compliance Account for a given year of the compliance period. Such transfer shall not be carried out where:

- (a) the Member State's request is submitted before the calculation of the balance of the ESD Compliance Account or after the determination of the compliance status figure for the given year; or
- (b) the conditions laid down in Article 5 of Decision No 406/2009/EC are not complied with.

Article 82

Carry forward of AEAs

The central administrator shall ensure that, upon request of a Member State, the Union Registry carries out a transfer of AEAs to that Member State's ESD Compliance Account for a given year of the compliance period from its ESD Compliance Account for the following year of the compliance period. Such transfer shall not be carried out where:

- (a) the Member State's request is submitted before the calculation of the balance of the ESD Compliance Account or after the determination of the compliance status figure for the given year; or
- (b) the transferred amount exceeds 5 percent of the following year's annual emission allocation as determined pursuant to Article 3(2) of Decision No 406/2009/EC, or a higher percentage if an increased carry forward has been granted by the Commission pursuant to the second subparagraph of Article 3(3) of No Decision 406/2009/EC.

Article 83

Carry over of AEAs

The central administrator shall ensure that, upon request of a Member State, the Union Registry carries out a transfer of AEAs from that Member State's ESD Compliance Account for a given year of the compliance period to its ESD Compliance Account for any of the following years of the compliance period. Such transfer shall not be carried out where:

- (a) the Member State's request is submitted before the calculation of the balance of the ESD Compliance Account for the given year;
- (b) the transferred amount exceeds the positive balance of the account as calculated pursuant to Article 78; or
- (c) the status of the ESD Compliance Account initiating the transfer does not allow the transfer.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 84

Carry over of the unused credit entitlement

The central administrator shall ensure that, upon request of a Member State, the Union Registry carries out a transfer of the whole or portions of the unused credit entitlement from that Member State's ESD Compliance Account for a given year of the compliance period to its ESD Compliance Account for any of the following years of the compliance period. Such transfer shall not be carried out where the transfer is initiated before the determination of the compliance status figure for the given year.

Article 85

Transfers of up to 5 % of a Member State's annual emission allocation

The central administrator shall ensure that, upon request of a Member State, the Union Registry carries out a transfer of AEAs from the ESD Compliance Account for a given year of that Member State to the ESD Compliance account of another Member State. Such transfer shall not be carried out where:

- (a) the transferred amount exceeds five percent of the given year's annual emission allocation of the initiating Member State as determined pursuant to Article 3(2) of Decision No 406/2009/EC or the remaining amount available;
- (b) the Member State has requested the transfer to an ESD Compliance Account for a year previous than the given year, or
- (c) the status of the ESD Compliance Account initiating the transfer does not allow the transfer.

Article 86

Transfers after the calculation of the balance of the ESD Compliance Account

The central administrator shall ensure that, upon request of a Member State, the Union Registry carries out a transfer of AEAs from the ESD Compliance Account for a given year of that Member State to the ESD Compliance Account of another Member State. Such transfer shall not be carried out where:

- (a) the Member State's request is submitted before the calculation of the balance of the account pursuant to Article 78;
- (b) the transferred amount exceeds the positive balance of the account as calculated pursuant to Article 78; or
- (c) the status of the ESD Compliance Account initiating the transfer does not allow the transfer.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 87

Transfer of up to 3 % of the credit entitlement

The central administrator shall ensure that, upon request of a Member State, the Union Registry carries out a transfer of the whole or a portion of the credit entitlement from the ESD Compliance Account for a given year of that Member State to the ESD Compliance Account of another Member State. Such transfer shall not be carried out where:

- (a) the Member State's request is submitted before the calculation of the compliance status figure for the given year;
- (b) the transferred quantity exceeds a Member State's allowed quantity equal to three percent as specified pursuant to Article 5(6) of Decision No 406/2009/EC less the sum of international credits, tCERs or ICERs held in the ESD Compliance Account at the moment of determination of the compliance status figures pursuant to Article 79 of this Regulation; or
- (c) the status of the ESD Compliance Account initiating the transfer does not allow the transfer.

Article 88

Adjustments

1 In case of adjustments pursuant to Article 10 of Decision No 406/2009/EC or of any other modification of the sum specified in Article 74 of this Regulation that would lead to an increase of a Member State's annual emission allocation during the compliance period, the central administrator shall create the corresponding amount of AEA's in the EU AEA's Total Quantity Account and transfer it in the relevant ESD Compliance Account of the Member State concerned.

2 In case of adjustments pursuant to Article 10 of Decision No 406/2009/EC or of any other modification of the sum specified in Article 74 of this Regulation that would lead to a decrease of a Member State's annual emission allocation during the compliance period, the central administrator shall transfer the corresponding amount of AEA's from the Member State's relevant ESD Compliance Account to the ESD Deletion Account.

Article 89

Replacement of tCERs and ICERs

1 Where a tCER or a ICER must be replaced while in the Union Registry, the Member State concerned pursuant to Article 5(1) (d) of Decision No 406/2009/EC shall request the transfer of a Kyoto unit from its KP Registry to the relevant Party holding Account in the Union Registry.

2 An expired ICER shall not be considered in the determination of the compliance figure pursuant to Article 79.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 90

Execution and reversal of transfers

- 1 For all transfers specified in this Title, Articles 38, 39, 65 and 66 shall apply.
- 2 Transfers to the ESD Compliance Accounts initiated in error may be reversed at the request of the national administrator. In such cases, Article 70(4), (6) and (7) shall apply.

TITLE V

COMMON TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

CHAPTER 1

Technical requirements of the registries system

Section 1

Availability

Article 91

Availability and reliability of the Union Registry and the EUTL

- 1 The central administrator shall take all reasonable steps to ensure that:
 - a the Union Registry is available for access by account representatives and national administrators 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;
 - b the communication links referred to in Article 7 between the Union Registry, the EUTL and the ITL are maintained 24 hours a day, 7 days a week;
 - c backup hardware and software necessary in the event of a breakdown in operations of the primary hardware and software is provided for;
 - d the Union Registry and the EUTL respond promptly to requests made by account representatives.
- 2 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry and EUTL incorporate robust systems and procedures to safeguard all relevant data and facilitate the prompt recovery of data and operations in the event of failure or disaster.
- 3 The central administrator shall keep interruptions to the operation of the Union Registry and EUTL to a minimum.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 92

Helpdesks

1 National administrators shall provide assistance and support to account holders and account representatives in the Union Registry that are administered by them through national helpdesks.

2 The central administrator shall provide support to national administrators through a central helpdesk for the purposes of helping them to provide assistance in accordance with paragraph 1.

Section 2

Security and authentication

Article 93

Authentication of the Union Registry and national KP registries

1 The identity of the Union Registry shall be authenticated by the EUTL having regard to the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

2 The Member States and the Union shall use the digital certificates issued by the Secretariat to the UNFCCC, or an entity designated by it, to authenticate their KP registries to the ITL for the purposes of establishing the communication link referred to in Article 7.

Article 94

Accessing accounts in the Union Registry

1 Account representatives shall be able to access their accounts in the Union Registry through the secure area of the Union Registry. The central administrator shall ensure that the secure area of the Union Registry website is accessible through the Internet. The website of the Union Registry shall be available in all official languages of the Union.

2 Following the opening of a platform account pursuant to Article 14(1) or Article 20(1), the central administrator shall establish the connectivity between the platform and the Union Registry. The central administrator shall ensure that accounts in the Union Registry, where access through external trading platforms in accordance with Article 21(4) is enabled and one authorised representative is also the authorised representative of an external trading platform account, are accessible to the external trading platform operated by the holder of that external trading platform account.

3 Communications between authorised representatives or platforms and the secure area of Union Registry shall be encrypted having regard to the security requirements set out in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

4 The central administrator shall take all necessary steps to ensure that unauthorised access to the secure area of the Union Registry website does not occur.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

5 If the security of the credentials of an authorised representative or additional authorised representative has been compromised, the authorised representative or additional authorised representative shall immediately suspend access to the relevant account, inform the administrator of the account thereof and request a replacement.

Article 95

Authentication and authorisation of authorised representatives in the Union Registry

1 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry issues each authorised representative and additional authorised representative a username and password to authenticate them for the purposes of accessing the registry.

2 An authorised representative or additional authorised representative shall only have access to accounts in the Union Registry for which he is authorised and shall only be able to request the initiation of processes for which he is authorised pursuant to Article 23. That access or request shall take place through a secure area of the website of the Union Registry.

3 In addition to the username and password referred to in paragraph 1, an authorised representative or additional authorised representative shall use secondary authentication to access the Union Registry, having regard to the types of secondary authentication mechanisms set out in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

4 The administrator of an account may assume that a user who was successfully authenticated by the Union Registry is the authorised representative or additional authorised representative registered under the provided authentication credentials, unless the authorised representative or additional authorised representative informs the administrator of the account that the security of his credentials has been compromised and requests a replacement of his credentials.

5 The authorised representative shall take all necessary measures to prevent the loss, theft or compromise of its credentials. The authorised representative shall immediately report to the national administrator the loss, theft or compromise of its credentials.

Article 96

Suspension of all access due to a security breach or a security risk

1 The Commission may instruct the central administrator to suspend access to the Union Registry or the EUTL or any part thereof where it has a reasonable suspicion that there is a breach of security of the Union Registry or the EUTL or that there exists a serious security risk to the Union Registry or the EUTL that threatens the integrity of the system, which includes the back-up facilities referred to in Article 91.

2 In the event of a breach of security or a security risk that may lead to suspension of access, a national administrator who becomes aware of the breach or risk shall promptly inform the central administrator of any risks posed to other parts of the Union Registry. The central administrator shall inform all national administrators.

3 If a national administrator becomes aware of a situation that requires the suspension of all access to the accounts that it manages in accordance with this Regulation, it shall inform the central administrator and account holders with such prior notice of the suspension as is practicable. The central administrator shall inform all national administrators as soon as possible.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

4 The notice referred to in paragraph 3 shall include the likely duration of the suspension and shall be clearly displayed on the public area of the EUTL's web site.

Article 97

Suspension of access to allowances or Kyoto units in the case of a suspected fraudulent transaction

1 A national administrator or a national administrator acting on request of the competent authority may suspend access to allowances or Kyoto units in the part of the Union Registry it administers:

- a for a maximum period of four weeks if it suspects that the allowances or Kyoto units have been the subject of a transaction constituting fraud, money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption or other serious crime, or
- b on the basis of and in accordance with national law provisions that pursue a legitimate objective.

2 The Commission may instruct the central administrator to suspend access to allowances or Kyoto units in the Union Registry or the EUTL for a maximum period of four weeks if it suspects that the allowances or Kyoto units have been the subject of a transaction constituting fraud, money laundering, terrorist financing, corruption or other serious crime.

3 The national administrator or the Commission shall immediately inform the competent law enforcement authority of the suspension.

4 A national law enforcement authority of the Member State of the national administrator may also instruct the administrator to implement a suspension on the basis of and in accordance with national law.

Article 98

Cooperation with competent authorities and notification of money laundering, terrorist financing or criminal activity

1 The national administrator, its directors and its employees shall cooperate fully with the relevant competent authorities to establish adequate and appropriate procedures to forestall and prevent operations related to money laundering or terrorist financing.

2 The national administrator, its directors and its employees, shall cooperate fully with the FIU referred to in Article 21 of Directive 2005/60/EC by promptly:

- a informing the FIU, on their own initiative, where they know, suspect or have reasonable grounds to suspect that money laundering, terrorist financing or criminal activity is being or has been committed or attempted;
- b providing the FIU, at its request, with all necessary information, in accordance with the procedures established by the applicable legislation.

3 The information referred to in paragraph 2 shall be forwarded to the financial intelligence unit (FIU) of the Member State of the national administrator. The national measures transposing the compliance management and communication policies and procedures, referred to in Article 34(1) of Directive 2005/60/EC, shall designate the person or persons responsible for forwarding information pursuant to this Article.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

4 The Member State of the national administrator shall ensure that the national measures transposing Articles 26 to 29 and Articles 32 and 35 of Directive 2005/60/EC apply to the national administrator.

Article 99

Suspension of processes

1 The Commission may instruct the central administrator to temporarily suspend the acceptance by the EUTL of some or all processes originating from the Union Registry if it is not operated and maintained in accordance with the provisions of this Regulation. It shall immediately notify national administrators concerned.

2 The central administrator may temporarily suspend the initiation or acceptance of some or all processes in the Union Registry for the purposes of carrying out scheduled or emergency maintenance on the Union Registry.

3 A national administrator may request the Commission to reinstate processes suspended in accordance with paragraph 1 if it considers that the outstanding issues that caused the suspension have been resolved. If this is the case, the Commission shall instruct the central administrator to reinstate those processes. It shall otherwise reject the request within a reasonable period and inform the national administrator without delay, stating its reasons and setting out criteria to be fulfilled for a subsequent request to be accepted.

[^{F24} The Commission may instruct the central administrator to temporarily suspend the acceptance by the EUTL of relevant ETS processes from 1 January 2018 until the measures foreseen in Article 41(4), Article 67(4) and Annex XIV points 4(c) and 5(a) have been implemented.

5 The Commission may, including at the request of a Member State which has notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the Union pursuant to Article 50 TEU, instruct the central administrator to temporarily suspend the acceptance by the EUTL of relevant processes for that Member State relating to free allocation, auctioning and the exchange of international credits.]

Textual Amendments

F2 Inserted by [Commission Regulation \(EU\) 2018/208 of 12 February 2018 amending Regulation \(EU\) No 389/2013 establishing a Union Registry \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

[^{F1}Article 99a

Suspension of linking agreements

In case of suspension or termination of an agreement under Article 25 of Directive 2003/87/EC, the central administrator shall take the measures in accordance with the agreement.]

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Textual Amendments

- F1** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1122 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the functioning of the Union Registry \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

Section 3

Automated checking, recording and completing of processes

Article 100

Automated checking of processes

1 All processes must conform to the general IT-requirements of electronic messaging that ensure the successful reading, checking and recording of a process by the Union Registry. All processes must conform to the specific process-related requirements set out in this Regulation.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL conducts automated checks having regard to the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105 for all processes to identify irregularities and discrepancies, where a proposed process does not conform to the requirements of Directive 2003/87/EC, Decision No 406/2009/EC and this Regulation.

Article 101

Detection of discrepancies

1 In the case of processes completed through the direct communication link between the Union Registry and the EUTL referred to in Article 7(3), the central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL terminates any processes where it identifies discrepancies upon conducting the automated checks referred to in Article 102(2), and informs thereof the Union Registry and the administrator of the accounts involved in the terminated transaction by returning an automated check response code. The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry immediately informs the relevant account holders that the process has been terminated.

2 In case of transactions completed through the ITL referred to in Article 7(1), the ITL shall terminate any processes where discrepancies are identified either by the ITL or the EUTL upon conducting the automated checks referred to in Article 102(2). Following a termination by the ITL, the central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL also terminates the transaction. The ITL informs the administrators of the registries involved of the termination of the transaction by returning an automated check response code. If one of the registries involved is the Union Registry, the central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry also informs the administrator of the Union Registry accounts involved in the terminated transaction by returning an automated check response code. The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry immediately informs the relevant account holders that the process has been terminated.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 102

Detection of discrepancies within the Union Registry and national KP registries

1 The central administrator and Member States shall ensure that the Union Registry and other KP registries shall contain check input codes and check response codes to ensure the correct interpretation of information exchanged during each process. The check codes shall have regard to those contained in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105.

2 The central administrator shall ensure that, prior to and during the execution of all processes, the Union Registry conducts appropriate automated checks to ensure that discrepancies are detected and incorrect processes are terminated in advance of automated checks being conducted by the EUTL.

Article 103

Reconciliation - detection of inconsistencies by the EUTL

1 The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL periodically initiates data reconciliation to ensure that the EUTL's records of accounts, holdings of Kyoto units and allowances match the records of these holdings in the Union Registry. The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL records all processes.

2 If during the data reconciliation process referred to in paragraph 1, an inconsistency is identified by the EUTL, whereby the information regarding accounts, holdings of Kyoto units and allowances provided by the Union Registry as part of the periodic reconciliation process differs from the information contained in the EUTL, the central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL prevents any further processes to be completed with any of the accounts, allowances or Kyoto units which are the subject of the inconsistency. The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL immediately informs the central administrator and the administrators of the relevant accounts of any inconsistency.

Article 104

Finalisation of processes

1 All transactions communicated to the ITL in accordance with Article 7(1) shall be final when the ITL notifies the EUTL that it has completed the process.

2 All transactions and other processes communicated to the EUTL in accordance with Article 7(3) shall be final when the EUTL notifies the Union Registry that it has completed the processes. The central administrator shall ensure that the EUTL automatically aborts the completion of a transaction or process if it could not be completed within 24 hours of its communication.

3 The data reconciliation process referred to in Article 103(1) shall be final when all inconsistencies between the information contained in the Union Registry and the information contained in the EUTL for a specific time and date have been resolved, and the data reconciliation process has been successfully re-initiated and completed.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Section 4

Specifications and change management

Article 105

Data exchange and technical specifications

1 The Commission shall make available to national administrators data exchange and technical specifications necessary for exchanging data between registries and transaction logs, including the identification codes, automated checks, response codes and data logging requirements, as well as the testing procedures and security requirements necessary for the launching of data exchange.

2 The data exchange and technical specifications shall be drawn up in consultation with the Administrators' Working Group of the Climate Change Committee and shall be consistent with the functional and technical specifications for data exchange standards for registry systems under the Kyoto Protocol elaborated pursuant to Decision 12/CMP.1.

[^{F13} Standards developed in accordance with agreements under Article 25 of Directive 2003/87/EC shall be consistent with the data exchange and technical specifications drawn up in accordance with paragraphs 1 and 2.]

Textual Amendments

- F1** Inserted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1122 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the functioning of the Union Registry \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

Article 106

Change and release management

If a new version or release of the Union Registry software is required, the central administrator shall ensure that the testing procedures set out in the data exchange and technical specifications provided for in Article 105 are completed before a communication link is established and activated between the new version or release of that software and the EUTL or ITL.

CHAPTER 2

Records, reports, confidentiality and fees

Article 107

Processing of information and personal data

1 The central administrator and Member States shall ensure that the Union Registry, the EUTL and other KP registries only store and process the information concerning the accounts,

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

account holders and account representatives as set out in Table III-I of Annex III, Tables VI-I and VI-II of Annex VI, Table VII-I of Annex VII, and Table VIII-I of Annex VIII.

2 No special categories of data as defined in Article 8 of Directive 95/46/EC and Article 10 of Regulation (EC) No 45/2001 shall be recorded in the Union Registry, the EUTL or other KP registries.

3 The central administrator and Member States shall ensure that only personal data related to transactions that transfer Kyoto units are transferred to the ITL.

F⁴ Article 108

Records

1 The central administrator shall ensure that the Union Registry stores records concerning all processes, log data and account holders for five years after the closure of an account.

2 Personal data shall be removed from the records after five years of the closure of an account or after five years of the closure of business relationship, as defined in Article 3(13) of Directive (EU) 2015/849, with the natural person.

3 Personal data may be retained, with access restricted to the central administrator, for additional five years only for the purposes of investigation, detection, prosecution, tax administration or enforcement, auditing and financial supervision of activities involving allowances, or of money laundering, terrorism financing, other serious crime or market abuse for which the accounts in the Union Registry may be an instrument, or of breaches of Union or national law ensuring the functioning the EU ETS.

4 For the purposes of investigation, detection, prosecution, tax administration or enforcement, auditing and financial supervision of activities involving allowances, or of money laundering, terrorism financing, other serious crime or market abuse for which the accounts in the Union Registry may be an instrument, or of breaches of Union or national law ensuring the functioning the EU ETS, personal data controlled by national administrators may be retained after the closure of the business relationship until the end of a period corresponding to the maximum prescription period of these offences laid down in the national law of the national administrator.

5 Account information containing personal data, gathered pursuant to the provisions of this Regulation and not stored in the Union Registry or the EUTL shall be retained according to the provisions of this Regulation.

6 The central administrator shall ensure that national administrators are able to access, query and export all records held in the Union Registry in relation to accounts that are or were administered by them.]

Textual Amendments

- F4** Substituted by [Commission Delegated Regulation \(EU\) 2019/1122 of 12 March 2019 supplementing Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council as regards the functioning of the Union Registry \(Text with EEA relevance\).](#)

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 109

Reporting

1 The central administrator shall make available the information referred to in Annex XIV to the recipients set out in Annex XIV in a transparent and organised manner via the EUTL web site. The central administrator shall take all reasonable steps to make available the information referred to in Annex XIV at the frequencies set out in Annex XIV. The central administrator shall not release additional information held in the EUTL or in the Union Registry unless this is permitted under Article 110.

2 National administrators may also make available the part of the information referred to in Annex XIV that they have access to in accordance with Article 110 at the frequencies and to the recipients set out in Annex XIV in a transparent and organised manner on a site publicly accessible via the Internet. National administrators shall not release additional information held in the Union Registry unless this is permitted under Article 110.

Article 110

Confidentiality

1 Information, including the holdings of all accounts, all transactions made, the unique unit identification code of the allowances and the unique numeric value of the unit serial number of the Kyoto units held or affected by a transaction, held in the EUTL, the Union Registry and any other KP registry shall be considered confidential except as otherwise required by Union law, or by provisions of national law that pursue a legitimate objective compatible with this Regulation and are proportionate.

2 The central administrator or national administrator may provide data stored in the Union Registry and the EUTL to the following entities:

- a the law enforcement and tax authorities of a Member State;
- b the European Anti-fraud Office of the European Commission;
- c the European Court of Auditors;
- d Eurojust;
- e the competent authorities referred to in Article 11 of Directive 2003/6/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council⁽¹⁰⁾ and in Article 37(1) of Directive 2005/60/EC;
- f competent national supervisory authorities;
- g the national administrators of Member States and the competent authorities referred to in Article 18 of Directive 2003/87/EC.

3 Data may be provided to the entities referred to in paragraph 2 upon their request to the central administrator or to a national administrator if such requests are justified and necessary for the purposes of investigation, detection, prosecution, tax administration or enforcement, auditing and financial supervision of fraud involving allowances or Kyoto units, or of money laundering, terrorism financing, other serious crime, market manipulation for which the accounts in the Union registry or the KP registries may be an instrument, or of breaches of Union or national law ensuring the functioning the Union ETS.

4 An entity receiving data in accordance with paragraph 3 shall ensure that the data received is only used for the purposes stated in the request in accordance with paragraph 3 and is

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

not made available deliberately or accidentally to persons not involved in the intended purpose of the data use. This provision shall not preclude these entities to make the data available to other entities listed in paragraph 2, if this is necessary for the purposes stated in the request made in accordance with paragraph 3.

5 Upon their request, the central administrator may provide access to transaction data which do not allow the direct identification of specific persons to the entities referred to in paragraph 2 for the purpose of looking for suspicious transaction patterns. Entities with such access may notify suspicious transaction patterns to other entities listed in paragraph 2.

6 Europol shall obtain permanent read-only access to data stored in the Union Registry and the EUTL for the purpose of the performance of its tasks in accordance with Council Decision 2009/371/JHA⁽¹¹⁾. Europol shall keep the Commission informed of the use it makes of the data.

7 National administrators shall make available through secure means to all other national administrators and the central administrator the names and identities of persons for whom they refused to open an account in accordance with points (a), (b) and (c) of Article 22(2), or whom they refused to nominate as an authorised representative or additional authorised representative in accordance with points (a) and (b) of Article 24(5), and the names and identities of the account holder, authorised representative or additional authorised representative of accounts to which access has been suspended in accordance with Article 34 or of accounts that have been closed in accordance with Article 33. National administrators shall inform the persons concerned.

8 National administrators may decide to notify to national law enforcement and tax authorities all transactions that involve a number of units above the number determined by the national administrator and to notify any account that is involved in a number of transactions within a period that is above a number determined by the national administrator.

9 The EUTL, the Union Registry and other KP registries shall not require account holders to submit price information concerning allowances or Kyoto units.

10 The auction monitor appointed pursuant to Article 24 of Regulation (EU) No 1031/2010 shall have access to all information concerning the auction delivery account held in the Union Registry.

Article III

Fees

1 The central administrator shall not charge any fees to account holders in the Union Registry.

2 National administrators may charge reasonable fees to account holders administered by them.

3 National administrators shall notify the central administrator of the fees charged and of any changes in the fees within ten working days. The central administrator shall display fees on a public website.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 112

Interruption of operation

The central administrator shall ensure that interruptions to the operation of the Union Registry are kept to a minimum by taking all reasonable steps to ensure the availability and security of the Union Registry and the EUTL and by providing for robust systems and procedures to safeguard all information.

TITLE IV

TRANSITIONAL AND FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 113

Implementation

Member States shall bring into force the laws, regulations and administrative provisions necessary to implement this Regulation, and in particular for national administrators to comply with their obligations to verify and review information submitted pursuant to Articles 22(1), 24(4) and 25(4).

Article 114

Further use of accounts

Accounts, as specified in Chapter 3 of Title I of this Regulation, opened or used pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 920/2010 shall remain in use for the purposes of this Regulation.

Trading platform accounts opened pursuant to Regulation (EU) No 920/2010 shall remain in use as external trading platform accounts for the purposes of this Regulation.

Article 115

Entry into force of use restrictions

The central administrator shall provide national administrators with a list of the ETS accounts holding international credits which cannot be used pursuant to measures adopted pursuant to Article 11a(9) of Directive 2003/87/EC after the date set by those measures. On the basis of this list, the national administrator shall request the account holder to specify a KP account to which such international credits shall be transferred.

If the account holder has not responded to the administrator's request within 40 working days, the administrator shall transfer the international credits to a national KP account.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 116

Amendments to Regulation (EU) No 920/2010

Regulation (EU) No 920/2010 is amended as follows:

- (1) Articles 3 to 28 are deleted;
- (2) Article 32 is replaced by the following:

Article 32

Excluded aircraft operator holding accounts

- 1 If, by the deadline set out in Article 12(2a) of Directive 2003/87/EC for surrendering allowances, a verified emissions value of 0 is entered in the Union registry for an aircraft operator for the previous year in accordance with Article 29, the Union registry shall set the corresponding aircraft operator holding account to excluded status.
- 2 The Union registry shall set the account to open status when the verified emissions value for year before the current year is not 0.;
- (3) in Article 41, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:
4. Where an excluded aircraft operator holding account does not receive allowances under paragraph 1, those allowances shall not be created in the account should it be subsequently set to open status.;
- (4) Article 57 is replaced by the following:

Article 57

Banking between periods

- Within ten working days of the completion of the clearing transactions set out in Article 56, the Union registry shall delete Chapter II allowances valid for the 2008-2012 period held in user accounts in the Union registry and issue an equal amount of Chapter II allowances valid for the 2013-2020 period to the same accounts and delete Chapter III allowances valid for the 2008-2012 period held in user accounts in the Union registry and issue an equal amount of Chapter III allowances valid for the 2013-2020 period to the same accounts.;
- (5) in Article 52, paragraph 4 is replaced by the following:
 4. The central administrator shall carry out a deduction of a quantity from the minimum deposited quantity recorded in the EUTL after the clearing transactions in accordance with Article 56 have taken place. The deduction shall equal the total amount of Chapter III allowances surrendered by operator holding accounts administered by the national administrator of the Member State for the 2008-12 period; plus the clearing value calculated in accordance with Article 56(3).;
 - (6) Articles 59 to 79 are deleted.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

Article 117

Repeal

Regulation (EU) No 1193/2011 is repealed.

Regulation (EU) No 920/2010 is repealed with effect from 1 October 2013.

Article 118

Entry into force

This Regulation shall enter into force on the day following its publication in the *Official Journal of the European Union*.

This Regulation shall be binding in its entirety and directly applicable in all Member States.

Status: Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation: There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013. (See end of Document for details)

- (1) OJ L 145, 30.4.2004, p. 1.
- (2) OJ L 181, 12.7.2012, p. 1.
- (3) OJ L 309, 25.11.2005, p. 15.
- (4) OJ L 290, 6.11.2010, p. 39.
- (5) OJ L 87, 31.3.2009, p. 109.
- (6) OJ L 140, 5.6.2009, p. 63.
- (7) [^{F5}Regulation (EU) No 525/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on a mechanism for monitoring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and for reporting other information at national and Union level relevant to climate change and repealing Decision No 280/2004/EC (OJ L 165, 18.6.2013, p. 13).]
- (8) [^{F5}Council Decision (EU) 2015/1339 of 13 July 2015 on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of the Doha Amendment to the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the joint fulfilment of commitments thereunder (OJ L 207, 4.8.2015, p. 1).]
- (9) [^{F5}Commission Decision 2010/634/EU of 22 October 2010 adjusting the Union-wide quantity of allowances to be issued under the Union Scheme for 2013 and repealing Decision 2010/384/EU (OJ L 279, 23.10.2010, p. 34).]
- (10) OJ L 96, 12.4.2003, p. 16.
- (11) OJ L 121, 15.5.2009, p. 37.

Textual Amendments

- F5** Inserted by Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2015/1844 of 13 July 2015 amending Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 as regards the technical implementation of the Kyoto Protocol after 2012 (Text with EEA relevance).

Status:

Point in time view as at 31/12/2020.

Changes to legislation:

There are currently no known outstanding effects for the Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013.