Basic information

2026/2677(DEA) DEA - Delegated acts procedure	Procedure completed - delegated act enters into force
Rules on the timing, administration and other aspects of auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances. Supplementing 2001/0245(COD) **Subject** 3.70.02 Atmospheric pollution, motor vehicle pollution 3.70.03 Climate policy, climate change, ozone layer 3.70.18 International and regional environment protection measures and agreements	

Key players

European Parliament

Committee responsible	Rapporteur	Appointed
ENVI Environment, Climate and Food Safety		

Committee for opinion	Rapporteur for opinion	Appointed
ITRE Industry, Research and Energy		

Key events

Date	Event	Reference	Summary
08/04/2026	Non-legislative basic document published	C(2026)02119	
08/04/2026	Initial period for examining delegated act 2 month(s)		
29/04/2026	Committee referral announced in Parliament		
16/06/2026	Delegated act not objected by Parliament		

Technical information

Procedure reference	2026/2677(DEA)
Procedure type	DEA - Delegated acts procedure
Procedure subtype	Examination of delegated act
Amendments and repeals	Supplementing 2001/0245(COD)
Stage reached in procedure	Procedure completed - delegated act enters into force
Committee dossier	ENVI/10/05569

Documentation gateway			
European Commission			
Document type	**Reference**	**Date**	**Summary**
Non-legislative basic document	C(2026)02119	08/04/2026	

Additional information		
Source	**Document**	**Date**
European Commission	EUR-Lex	

Rules on the timing, administration and other aspects of auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances.

2026/2677(DEA) - 25/06/2002

The Council was briefed on the state of play on this proposal for a Directive, which is intended to create a Community market for emission allowance trading as part of the overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions required by the Kyoto Protocol. Three important issues relating in particular to the first phase in 2005-2007 remain undecided at this stage, i.e. whether the emission allowance trading scheme should be compulsory or optional, what its scope of application should be and how rights to pollute should be allocated. While seeking an overall reduction in greenhouse gas emissions, the proposal aims to ensure the proper functioning of the internal market and prevent any distortions of competition which might result from the establishment of separate national trading schemes. The first phase of the scheme proposed by the Commission, between the beginning of 2005 and the end of 2007, precedes the Kyoto Protocol's first commitment period. It will be recalled that the Council discussed the proposal at its meeting on 12 December 2001 and that it was briefed on the stage reached in the initial proceedings at its meeting on 4 March 2002.

Rules on the timing, administration and other aspects of auctioning of greenhouse gas emission allowances.

2026/2677(DEA) - 12/12/2001

On the basis of questions prepared by the Presidency to guide future work on the Commission's proposal for a Directive of 23 October 2001 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community, the Council held a policy debate focusing on how to organise the initial phase of the scheme (2005 to 2007) prior to entry into force of the Kyoto Protocol. The Council began by stressing that the European Union saw such an allowance trading scheme as complementary to efforts to reduce emissions via domestic measures and policies. As to whether the method of allocating allowances should be free of charge or by auction, the vast majority of Member States held that making it free would be an incentive to participation. In general, Member States argued for the introduction of a harmonised method of allocation and harmonised criteria as the best means of preventing distortions of competition. As regards cover, the majority of Member States favoured a scheme initially for CO2 only, but did not rule out the possibility of rapidly extending it to other greenhouse gases. There was broad support for the Commission's proposal regarding the sectors to be covered, although a few Member States wanted to include additional sectors, with other stressing that that must be done solely on the basis of harmonised criteria set at Community level. Finally, a large majority of Member States considered that the costs of such a scheme should be borne by electricity producers, in line with the polluter-pays principle. The President concluded the debate by noting that positions were not firmly fixed, since consultations were still under way in some Member States, which had therefore expressed preliminary views. She noted that because of the initial phase many States were keeping an open mind and that positions could therefore change, particularly on the subsequent commitment period.