



EUROPEAN
COMMISSION

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ANNEX 1

ANNEX

to the

Proposal for a Council Decision

on the conclusion, on behalf of the European Union, of an Agreement between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the Linking of their Greenhouse Gas Emissions Trading Systems

AGREEMENT between the European Union and the Swiss Confederation on the linking of their greenhouse gas Emissions Trading Systems

THE EUROPEAN UNION,

(hereinafter referred to as ‘the Union’)

of the one part, and

THE SWISS CONFEDERATION,

(hereinafter referred to as ‘Switzerland’)

of the other part,

(hereinafter referred to as ‘the Parties’),

CONSCIOUS OF the global challenge presented by climate change and the international efforts required to reduce greenhouse gas emissions to combat climate change;

NOTING the international commitments, in particular the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and its Kyoto Protocol, to reduce greenhouse gas emissions;

CONSIDERING THAT Switzerland and the Union share the objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions significantly by 2020 and beyond;

CONSCIOUS THAT revisions for future trading periods of the Emissions Trading Systems of the Union and Switzerland may necessitate reviews of the Agreement to, at a minimum, preserve the integrity of the mitigation commitments of the Parties;

RECOGNISING THAT Emissions Trading Systems are an effective tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions cost-effectively;

CONSIDERING THAT linking Emissions Trading Systems to enable the trade of emission allowances between systems will help build a robust international carbon market and further reinforce the emission reduction efforts of the Parties who have linked their systems;

CONSIDERING THAT by linking Emissions Trading Systems carbon leakage and distortion of competition between the linked systems should be avoided and an orderly functioning of the linked carbon markets ensured;

HAVING REGARD TO the Emissions Trading System of the Union, established by Directive 2003/87/EC as amended, and the Emissions Trading System of Switzerland, established by the CO₂ Act and its Ordinance;

RECALLING that Norway, Iceland and Liechtenstein participate in the Emissions Trading System of the Union;

CONSIDERING THAT, depending on the timing of ratification, linking should be operational from 1 January 2019 or from 1 January 2020 without prejudice to essential criteria being applied earlier by Switzerland or the Union, and to provisional application;

CONCIOUS THAT linking of Emission Trading Systems requires access to as well as exchange of sensitive information between the Parties and therefore appropriate security measures;

NOTING THAT this Agreement does not affect the provisions by means of which the Parties set their objectives for reducing greenhouse gas emissions not covered by their Emissions Trading Systems;

RECOGNISING THAT this Agreement shall be without prejudice to any bilateral agreement between Switzerland and France – in respect of the bi-national status of EuroAirport Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg as established by the “Convention franco-suisse du 4 juillet 1949 relative à la construction et à l’exploitation de l’aéroport de Bâle-Mulhouse”, as long as the bilateral agreement respects the essential criteria and technical provisions defined in this Agreement;

RECOGNISING THAT the provisions of this Agreement are designed in view of the close connections and special relationship existing between Switzerland and the Union;

WELCOMING the Agreement reached at the 21st conference of the parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change reached in Paris on 12 December 2015, and recognizing that the accounting issues resulting from that will be looked at in due course.

HAVE AGREED AS FOLLOWS:

CHAPTER I GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

Objective

This Agreement links the Emissions Trading System of the Union (hereinafter referred to as “EU ETS”) with that of Switzerland (hereinafter referred to as “ETS of Switzerland”).

Article 2

Essential Criteria

The Emissions Trading Systems (hereinafter referred to as "ETS") of the Parties shall meet at least the essential criteria set out in Annex I.

CHAPTER II

TECHNICAL PROVISIONS

Article 3

Registries

1. The registries of the Parties shall meet the criteria defined in Annex I, Part C.
2. To operationalize the link between the EU ETS and the ETS of Switzerland, a direct link between the European Union Transaction Log (EUTL) of the Union registry and the Swiss Supplementary Transaction Log (SSTL) of the Swiss registry shall be established, which will enable the registry-to-registry transfer of emission allowances issued under either system.
3. The registry link shall, inter alia:
 - a. be administered for Switzerland by the Swiss registry administrator and for the Union by the Union central administrator,
 - b. operate in accordance with applicable laws in each jurisdiction,
 - c. be supported by automated processes integrated into both the Swiss registry and the Union registry to enable transactions,
 - d. be implemented so as to ensure consistent functionality to the extent possible for users of the Swiss registry and the Union registry.
4. The Swiss registry administrator, the Union central administrator or both administrators jointly may temporarily close the registry link for system maintenance, security breach or security risk in accordance with the applicable Swiss and European Union legislations. The Parties shall give notice as early as possible of a temporary closure of the registry link for system maintenance, security breach or security risk and shall make the temporary closure as brief as possible.
5. The Parties shall act promptly and in close cooperation using measures available in their respective jurisdictions to prevent fraud and preserve market integrity of the linked ETS. In the context of the linked ETS, the Swiss registry administrator, the Union central administrator and national administrators from European Union Member States shall work together to minimise the risk of fraud, misuse or criminal activity involving the registries, to respond to such incidents, and to protect the integrity of the registry link. Measures agreed by the administrators to address risk of fraud, misuse or criminal activity shall be adopted by decision by the Joint Committee.
6. The Swiss registry administrator and the Union central administrator shall determine common operational procedures (COP) related to technical or other matters necessary for the operation of the linking and taking into account the priorities of domestic legislation. The COP developed by the administrators shall take effect when adopted by decision by the Joint Committee.
7. The Swiss registry administrator and the union central administrator shall develop Linking Technical Standards (LTS) based on the principles set out in the Annex II describing the detailed requirements for establishing a robust and secure connection between the SSTL and EUTL. The LTS developed by the administrators shall take effect when adopted by decision by the Joint Committee.

8. Issues requiring resolution arising out of the implementation and operation of the registry link will be resolved through timely consultation by the Swiss registry administrator and the Union central administrator and in accordance with the determined COP.

Article 4

Emission allowances and accounting

1. Emission allowances that can be used for compliance under the ETS of one Party shall be recognised for compliance under the ETS of the other Party.

Emission allowance means an allowance to emit one tonne of carbon dioxide equivalent during a specified period, which has been issued under the EU ETS or the ETS of Switzerland valid for the purposes of meeting the requirements under the ETS of Switzerland or the EU.

2. Existing restrictions on the use of specific allowances in one system may be applied in the other system.
3. The ETS in which an emission allowance was issued shall be identifiable to the registry administrators and the account holders on the basis of at least the country code of the serial number of the emission allowance.
4. Each Party shall inform the other on at least an annual basis of the total holdings of emission allowances issued under the other system and the number of emission allowances issued under the other system surrendered for compliance or voluntarily cancelled.
5. Parties shall account for net flows of allowances in accordance with UNFCCC approved principles and rules for accounting following their entry into force. This mechanism shall be determined in an Annex to this Agreement adopted by decision by the Joint Committee.
6. Upon entry into force of the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol, the Parties shall transfer or acquire a sufficient number of Assigned Amount Units (AAUs) valid for the second commitment period of the Kyoto Protocol at an agreed interval and in case of termination in accordance with Article 16 to account for net flows of allowances between the Parties to the extent that such allowances have been surrendered by ETS operators for compliance and to the extent that such allowances represent emissions included in Annex A of the Kyoto Protocol. The mechanism for such transactions shall be determined in an Annex to this Agreement adopted by decision by the Joint Committee following the entry into force of the amendment of the Kyoto Protocol. The Annex shall also include agreement on the management of the share of proceeds applied to the first international transfer of AAUs.

Article 5

Auctioning

1. Allowances shall only be sold by the Parties through auctioning.
2. Operators under either ETS shall be eligible to apply for admission to bid in auctions for allowances. Access to auctions of allowances for operators under either ETS shall be given on a non-discriminatory basis. To ensure the integrity of the auctions, the eligibility to apply for admission to the auctions may only be extended to other categories of

participants that are regulated under the law of a Party or that are specifically authorised to participate in auctions.

3. Auctioning shall be conducted in an open, transparent and non-discriminatory manner and according to the criteria presented in Annex I Part D.

CHAPTER III

AVIATION

Article 6

Inclusion of aviation activities

Aviation activities shall be included by the Parties in their respective ETS in accordance with the essential criteria set out in Annex I, Part B. Inclusion of aviation activities in the Swiss ETS shall reflect the same principles as those of the EU ETS, in particular with regards to coverage, cap and allocation rules.

Article 7

Review of agreement in case of changes concerning aviation activities

1. In case of changes regarding aviation activities in the EU ETS, the corresponding Annex I, Part B, shall be reviewed by the Joint Committee pursuant to Article 13(2).
2. The Joint Committee shall in any event convene by the end of 2018 to review the relevant provisions of the agreement regarding the scope of coverage of aviation activities pursuant to Article 13(2).

CHAPTER IV

SENSITIVE INFORMATION AND SECURITY

Article 8

Sensitive information

1. 'Sensitive information' means information and material whether in oral, visual, electronic, magnetic or documentary form, including equipment and technology, which has been provided by or exchanged between the Parties in connection with this Agreement and (i) the unauthorised disclosure of which could cause varying degrees of damage or harm to the interests of Switzerland, the Union or one or more of the Member States of the Union; (ii) which requires protection against unauthorised disclosure in the security interests of one of the Parties; and (iii) which bears a sensitivity marking assigned by one of the Parties.
2. Without prejudice of the respective laws and regulations of the Parties, each Party shall protect sensitive information, in particular against unauthorised disclosure or integrity loss, in accordance with the security requirements and sensitivity levels and handling instructions defined in Annex II, III, and IV respectively. 'Handling' includes generating,

processing, storing, transmitting or destroying the sensitive information or any information contained therein.

Article 9

Sensitivity levels

1. Each Party is solely responsible for marking information it releases as sensitive and for downgrading or removing the level of sensitivity of information it released. Where sensitive information is released jointly by the Parties, the Parties shall agree together on the marking and the level of sensitivity, as well as the downgrading and removal of the level of sensitivity.
2. Sensitive information shall be marked ETS CRITICAL, ETS SENSITIVE or ETS LIMITED in accordance with its level of sensitivity listed in Annex III.
3. The sensitive information originator of the releasing Party should downgrade sensitive information to a lower sensitivity level as soon as information ceases to require a higher degree of protection or remove the sensitivity status as soon as the information no longer requires protection against unauthorised disclosure or loss of integrity.
4. The releasing Party shall inform the recipient Party of any new sensitive information and its associated level of sensitivity, as well as of any downgrades in sensitivity level or removals of sensitivity status.
5. A shared sensitive information list shall be established and maintained by the Parties.

CHAPTER V

DEVELOPMENT OF LAW

Article 10

Development of Law

1. This Agreement does not prejudice the right of each Party to amend or adopt legislation of relevance to this Agreement, including the right to adopt more stringent protective measures.
2. The Parties shall notify each other in writing in a timely manner when legislation is being developed by one of the Parties in an area of relevance to this Agreement. To this end, a process of regular information and consultation shall be set up by the Joint Committee.
3. Following notification pursuant to paragraph 2, either Party may request an exchange of views thereon within the Joint Committee under Article 13(4), in particular to assess whether the legislation would directly affect the criteria set out in Annex I.
4. Upon the adoption of a proposal for a legislative act of relevance to this Agreement by one Party, a copy thereof shall be transmitted to the other Party's representative(s) to the Joint Committee.
5. Upon the adoption of a legislative act of relevance to this Agreement by one Party, a copy thereof shall be transmitted to the other Party's representative(s) to the Joint Committee.

6. Where the Joint Committee concludes that the legislation is directly affecting the criteria set out in Annex I, the Joint Committee shall take a decision concerning a corresponding amendment of the relevant part of Annex I. Such a decision shall be taken before six months elapse from the date of referral to the Joint Committee.
7. Where a decision on an amendment of Annex I cannot be reached within the timeframe referred to in paragraph 6, the Joint Committee shall examine, within eight months of referral, all further possibilities to maintain the good functioning of the Agreement and take any decisions necessary to this effect.

Article 11

Coordination

1. The Parties shall coordinate in areas of relevance to this Agreement, and, in particular, on the criteria set out in the Annexes, to ensure the proper implementation of the Agreement and on-going integrity of the ETS of the Parties, as well as avoid carbon leakage and undue distortion of competition between the linked ETS.
2. Such coordination shall, in particular, take place through the formal and informal exchange or provision of information and, at the request of a Party, through consultations in the Joint Committee.

CHAPTER VI

JOINT COMMITTEE

Article 12

Composition and functioning of the Joint Committee

1. A Joint Committee composed of representatives of the Parties is established.
2. Either Party may request the convening of a meeting; the Joint Committee shall meet within 30 days of such a request.
3. Decisions taken by the Joint Committee in the cases provided for in this Agreement shall, upon their entry into force, be binding on the Parties, which shall take the necessary steps to ensure their implementation and application.
4. The Joint Committee shall establish its rules of procedure. Decisions taken by the Joint Committee shall be agreed by both parties.
5. The Joint Committee may decide to set up any subcommittee or working group that could assist it in its work.

Article 13

Functions of the Joint Committee

1. It shall be the responsibility of the Joint Committee to administer this Agreement and ensure its proper implementation.

2. The Joint Committee may decide to adopt a new Annex or amend an existing Annex to this Agreement.
3. The Joint Committee shall discuss amendments to the Articles of this Agreement proposed by one of the Parties. If the Joint Committee agrees to the proposal, it shall submit the proposal to the Parties for adoption according to their respective internal procedures.
4. Upon a request made pursuant to Article 10(3), the Joint Committee shall hold an exchange of views on proposed legislation, in particular whether this legislation would result in the respective Party's ETS no longer meeting the criteria set out in the Annexes.
5. Upon suspension of or prior to the notification of termination of this Agreement in accordance with Articles 15 and 16, the Joint Committee shall hold an exchange of views and shall aim to find agreement to end the suspension or prevent the termination.
6. The Joint Committee shall aim to settle disputes referred to it by the Parties in line with Article 14.
7. The Joint Committee shall conduct periodic reviews of the Agreement in light of any major developments in either ETS, including on market oversight or the commencement of a new trading period, to ensure in particular that the link is not undermining either Party's domestic emissions reductions targets or the integrity and orderly functioning of their carbon markets.
8. The functions of the Joint Committee shall be limited to those foreseen in this Agreement.

CHAPTER VII

DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

Article 14

Dispute Settlement

1. The Parties shall refer disputes on the interpretation or application of this Agreement arising between them to the Joint Committee for resolution.
2. Where the Joint Committee is unsuccessful in settling the dispute within six months after the referral to it, the dispute shall be referred, at the request of either of the Parties, to the Permanent Court of Arbitration for resolution in accordance with the Permanent Court of Arbitration's Rules of 2012.
3. The dispute settlement mechanism shall continue to apply after suspension or termination of the Agreement for disputes according to paragraph 1 that arose during the application of the Agreement.

CHAPTER VIII

SUSPENSION AND TERMINATION

Article 15

Suspension of Article 4(1)

1. Without prejudice to Article 16, a Party may suspend the application of Article 4(1) of this Agreement in the following circumstances:
 - a. Where one Party considers the other Party not to comply, wholly or in part, with the obligations established under Articles 2, 3(1), 4(1), 5(3), 6, 8(2), 10(2), 10(4)-(5) and 18(2) under this Agreement.
 - b. Where the other Party notifies the former in writing of its intention to link its ETS to that of a third Party.
 - c. Where the other Party notifies the former in writing of its intention to terminate this Agreement.
2. A Party shall notify its decision to suspend Article 4(1) of the Agreement in writing to the other Party together with a justification for this suspension. The decision shall be made public immediately after the notification has been made to the other Party.
3. The suspension of Article 4(1) of the Agreement shall be of a temporary duration. Where Article 4(1) is suspended pursuant to paragraph 1(a) of this Article, the suspension shall end with the resolution of the dispute in accordance with Article 14. Where Article 4(1) is suspended pursuant to paragraph 1(b) or paragraph 1(c) of this Article, the suspension shall be of a temporary duration of 3 months. The Party may decide to shorten or extend the duration of the suspension.
4. During suspension, allowances cannot be surrendered for compliance in an ETS from which they do not originate. All other transactions remain possible.
5. If no exchange of views in the Joint Committee has been requested from the moment of transmission of the legislative proposal pursuant to Article 10(3) until the time limit set out in Article 10(6), or where such an exchange has taken place and the Joint Committee has concluded that the new legislation does not directly affect the criteria, a Party may not suspend the application of Article 4(1) on the ground that the other Party no longer complies with its obligation to meet the criteria set out in Annex I.

Article 16

Termination

1. A Party may terminate this Agreement at any time by notifying the other Party of its decision in writing and after consultation within the Joint Committee. The termination shall take effect 6 months after the notification has been made to the other Party. The decision shall be made public after the notification has been made to the other Party.
2. In the case of non-prolongation or abolition of a Party's ETS, the present agreement shall be automatically terminated on the last operational day of the ETS in question.
3. In case of termination, the Parties shall reach agreement on the continued use and storage of the information that has already been communicated between them except for data held

in the respective registry. If no agreement is reached, either of the Parties is entitled to request deleting the information which has been communicated.

CHAPTER IX FINAL PROVISIONS

Article 17

Implementation

1. The Parties shall take all appropriate measures to ensure fulfilment of the obligations arising out of this Agreement, including the decisions of the Joint Committee.
2. The Parties shall abstain from any measure which could jeopardise the attainment of the objectives of this Agreement.

Article 18

Linking with Third Parties

1. The Parties to this Agreement may negotiate with a third Party with a view to link their respective Emission Trading Systems.
2. Where a Party to this Agreement negotiates linking with a third Party, the former shall notify the other Party to this Agreement thereof and regularly update it on the status of the negotiations.
3. Before linking one Party to this Agreement with a third Party takes place, the other Party to this Agreement shall decide whether it accepts the other Linking Agreement or terminates the present Agreement. Where it accepts the other Linking Agreement, suspension of Article 4(1) will end.
4. Upon linking with a third Party, the provisions of this Agreement may be revised.

Article 19

Annexes

The Annexes to this Agreement are an integral part of it.

Article 20

Languages

This Agreement shall be drawn up in duplicate in the Bulgarian, Croatian, Czech, Danish, Dutch, English, Estonian, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hungarian, Irish, Italian, Latvian, Lithuanian, Maltese, Polish, Portuguese, Romanian, Slovak, Slovenian, Spanish and Swedish languages, each of these texts being equally authentic.

Article 21

Ratification and Entry into Force

1. This Agreement shall be concluded for an indefinite period, unless terminated in accordance with Article 16.
2. This Agreement shall be ratified or approved by the Parties in accordance with their respective internal procedures.
3. The Parties shall only ratify or exchange their instruments of ratification once they consider all conditions for linking as defined in this Agreement to have been fulfilled.
4. This Agreement shall enter into force on the 1 January following the exchange of the instruments of ratification by the Parties.
5. Entry into force of Article 4(6) shall be dependent on the ratification by and entry into force for both Parties of the Doha amendment to the Kyoto Protocol adopted at the 8th Meeting of the Parties (Decision 1/CMP.8; the second commitment period).

Article 22

Provisional application

Before its entry into force, Articles 11 to 13 shall be provisionally applied as from the date of signature of this Agreement.

Done at ... on the ...

For the Swiss Confederation:

For the European Union:

Annex I

Essential Criteria

A. Essential Criteria for Stationary Installations

Essential Criteria	In the EU ETS	In the ETS of Switzerland
Mandatory nature of the participation in the ETS	Participation in the ETS shall be mandatory for the installations carrying out the activities and emitting the GHG listed below.	Participation in the ETS shall be mandatory for the installations carrying out the activities and emitting the GHG listed below.
The ETS must cover at least the activities as foreseen in:	Directive 2003/87/EC, Annex I as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement	CO ₂ Ordinance, Art. 40, paragraph 1 and Annex 6 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement
The ETS must cover at least the GHGs as foreseen in:	Directive 2003/87/EC, Annex II as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement	CO ₂ Ordinance, article 1, paragraph 1 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement
A cap must be set for the ETS, which is at least as stringent as foreseen in:	Directive 2003/87/EC as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Act, article 18, paragraph 1 • CO₂ Ordinance, article 45, paragraph 1 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement
The level of ambition of the ETS must be at least as stringent as foreseen in:	Directive 2003/87/EC, articles 9 and 9bis as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Act, article 3 and 18, paragraph 1 • CO₂ Ordinance, article 45, paragraph 1 and Annex 8 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement

<p>The qualitative limits for international credits must be at least as stringent as set foreseen in:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2003/87/EC, articles 11 a and 11b • Commission Regulation (EU) No 550/2011 on determining pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council, certain restrictions applicable to the use of international credits from projects involving industrial gases • Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 on 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 the Council and repealing Commission Regulations (EU) No 920/2010 and No 1193/2011, article 58 <p>as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Act, article 5 and 6 • CO₂ Ordinance, articles 4 and 4a, paragraph 1 and Annex 2 <p>as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement</p>
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<p>The quantitative limits for international credits must be at least as stringent as set foreseen in:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2003/87/EC, article 11 a • Registry Regulation • Commission Regulation (EU) No 1123/2013 of 8 November 2013 on determining international credit entitlements pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council • 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, 60 <p>as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Act, articles 3, paragraph 2 and 16, paragraph 2 • CO₂ Ordinance, article 48 <p>as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement</p>
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Free allocation is to be calculated on the basis of benchmarks and adjustment factors. A maximum of five percent of the quantity of allowances over the period from 2013 to 2020 shall be set aside for new entrants. Allowances which are not allocated free of charge shall be auctioned. To this end, the ETS shall meet at least the following conditions:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2003/87/EC, articles 10, 10 a, 10 b, 10 c • Decision 2011/278/EU - determining transitional Union-wide rules for harmonised free allocation of emission allowances pursuant to Article 10a of Directive 2003/87/EC • Calculations for the determination of the cross-sectoral correction factor in the EU ETS in 2013 to 2020 • Carbon leakage list 2014 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Act, article 18, paragraph 2 and article 19, paragraph 2 and 3 • CO₂ Ordinance, articles 45, paragraph 2, 46 and 47; Annexes 9 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement
The ETS must foresee penalties in the circumstances and of the magnitude as foreseen in:	Directive 2003/87/EC, article 16 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Act, article 21 • CO₂ Ordinance, article 56 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement
Monitoring and reporting in the ETS must at least be as stringent as foreseen in:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2003/87/EC, article 14 and Annex IV • Commission Regulation 601/2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council • Commission Regulation (EU) 206/2014 amending Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 as regards global warming potentials for non-CO₂ greenhouse gases as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Act, article 20 • CO₂ Ordinance, articles 49, 50 to 53 and 55 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement

<p>Verification and accreditation in the ETS must at least be as stringent as foreseen in:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2003/87/EC, article 15 and Annex V • <u>Commission Regulation 600/2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council Text with EEA relevance</u> <p>as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Ordinance, articles 51 to 54 as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement
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B. Essential criteria for Aviation

Essential criteria	For the EU	For Switzerland
Mandatory nature of the participation in the ETS	Participation in the ETS shall be mandatory for aviation activities in accordance with the criteria listed below.	Participation in the ETS shall be mandatory for aviation activities in accordance with the criteria listed below.
Coverage of aviation activities and GHG and attribution of flights and their respective emissions according to the departing flight principle as foreseen in:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In accordance with Directive 2003/87/EC, of the European Parliament and the Council of 13 October 2003 establishing a scheme for greenhouse gas emission allowance trading within the Community and amending Council Directive 96/61/EC ○ Articles 17, 29, 35 and 56, and Annex VII of Commission Regulation (EU) No 389/2013 ○ Flights from aerodromes in Switzerland to aerodromes in the European Economic Area will be excluded through <i>Directive 2003/87/EC</i>, Article 25a from the EU ETS from 2017 	<p>In accordance with the CO₂ Act and the CO₂ Ordinance as in force at the date of entry into force of this Agreement, in accordance with Article 21 Paragraph 4:</p> <p><i>1. Scope of coverage</i></p> <p>Flights which arrive at or depart from an aerodrome situated in the territory of Switzerland, except flights from an aerodrome situated in the European Economic Area.</p> <p>Any temporary derogations as regards the scope of the system, such as derogations in the sense of EU Regulation No. 421/2014, may apply in the Swiss ETS in accordance with those introduced in the EU ETS. Only CO₂ emissions shall be covered for aviation activities.</p> <p><i>2. Limitations of coverage</i></p> <p>General coverage mentioned in point 1 above shall not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Flights performed exclusively for the transport on official mission of a reigning Monarch and his/her immediate family, Heads of State, Heads of Government and Government Ministers,

		<p>where this is substantiated by an appropriate status indicator in the flight plan;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Military, customs and police flights; 3. Flights related to search and rescue, fire-fighting flights, humanitarian flights and emergency medical service flights; 4. Flights performed exclusively under visual flight rules as defined in Annex 2 to the Convention of 7 December 1944 on International Civil Aviation; 5. Flights terminating at the aerodrome from which the aircraft has taken off and during which no planned intermediate landing has been made; 6. Training flights performed exclusively in order to acquire or maintain a licence, or a rating in the case of cockpit flight crew where this is substantiated by an appropriate remark in the flight plan provided that the flight does not serve for the transport of passengers and/or cargo or for the positioning or ferrying of the aircraft; 7. Flights performed exclusively for the purpose of scientific research; 8. Flights performed
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		<p>exclusively for the purpose of checking, testing or certifying aircraft or airborne or ground-based equipment;</p> <p>9. Flights performed by aircraft with a certified maximum take-off mass of less than 5700 kilograms.</p> <p>10. Flights of commercial aircraft operators with total annual emissions lower than 10'000 tonnes per year on flights covered by the ETS of Switzerland or fewer than 243 flights per period for three consecutive four-month periods within the scope of the Swiss ETS, if the operators are not covered by the EU ETS.</p> <p>11. Flights of non-commercial aircraft operators covered by the ETS of Switzerland with a total of annual emissions lower than 1'000 tonnes per year in accordance with the respective derogation applied in the EU ETS, if the operators are not covered by the EU ETS.</p>
Exchange of relevant data regarding the application of the limitations of coverage of aviation activities	The two parties will cooperate regarding the application of the limitations of coverage in the Swiss and the EU ETS for commercial and non-commercial operators according to this Annex 1B. In particular, both parties ensure the timely transfer of all relevant data to enable correct identification of the flights and aircraft operators that are covered by the Swiss and EU ETS.	
Cap (total quantity of allowances to be	In accordance with article 3c of Directive 2003/87/EC.	The cap shall reflect a similar level of stringency as the one

allocated to aircraft operators)		<p>in the EU ETS, in particular with regards to the reduction percentage rate between years and trading periods. The allowances in the cap shall be allocated as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15% shall be auctioned, • 3% shall be set aside in a special reserve, • 82% shall be allocated free of charge. <p>This distribution may be reviewed in accordance with Articles 6 and 7 of this Agreement.</p> <p>Up to 2020, the quantity of allowances within the cap shall be calculated bottom-up on the basis of the allowances to be allocated for free in accordance with the above cap distribution. Any temporary derogations as regards the scope of the system would require the corresponding proportional adjustments to the amounts to be allocated.</p> <p>As of 2021, the quantity of allowances within the cap shall be determined by the cap in 2020, taking into account a possible reduction percentage rate in accordance with the EU ETS.</p>
Allocation of allowances for aviation through auctioning of allowances	In accordance with article 3d of Directive 2003/87/EC.	Swiss emission allowances to be auctioned shall be auctioned by the Swiss competent authority. Switzerland is entitled to the revenues generated from the auctioning of Swiss allowances.
Special reserve for certain aircraft operators	In accordance with article 3f of Directive 2003/87/EC.	Allowances are set aside in a special reserve for new entrants and fast growers, except that up to 2020, given that the reference year for the

		acquisition of data for Swiss aviation activities shall be 2018, Switzerland will not have a special reserve.
Benchmark for free allocation of allowances to aircraft operators	In accordance with article 3e of Directive 2003/87/EC.	The benchmark shall be no higher than the one in the EU ETS. Up to 2020, the annual benchmark will be 0,000642186914222035 allowances per tonne-kilometre.
Free allocation of emission allowances for aircraft operators	In accordance with article 3e of Directive 2003/87/EC. Adjustments should be made pursuant to <i>Directive 2003/87/EC</i> , Article 25a to the issuance of allowances in proportion to the corresponding reporting and surrendering obligations resulting from the actual coverage under the EU ETS of flights between the EEA and Switzerland.	The number of emission allowances allocated free of charge to aircraft operators is calculated by multiplying its reported tonne-kilometre data performed in the reference year with the applicable benchmark.
The qualitative limits for international credits must be at least as stringent as set foreseen in:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In accordance with article 11a and 11b of Directive 2003/87/EC, and the 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CO₂ Act, article 5 and 6 • CO₂ Ordinance, articles 4 and 4a, paragraph 1 and Annex 2 <p>as in force at the date of entry into force of this Annex in accordance with Article 21 Paragraph 4.</p>
Quantitative limits for the use of international credits	In accordance with article 11a of Directive 2003/87/EC.	The use shall be 1.5% of verified emissions up to 2020.
Acquisition of tonne-	In accordance with article 3e	Except as provided below, the

kilometre data for reference year	of Directive 2003/87/EC.	<p>acquisition of tonne-kilometre data shall be done at the same time and using the same approach as the acquisition of tonne-kilometre data for the EU ETS.</p> <p>Up to 2020 and in accordance with the Ordinance on the Acquisition of Data on Tonne-Kilometres performed by Aircraft Operators as in force at the date of entry into force of the Agreement the reference year for the acquisition of data for Swiss aviation activities shall be 2018.</p>
Monitoring and reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2003/87/EC, article 14 and Annex IV • Commission Regulation 601/2012 on the monitoring and reporting of greenhouse gas emissions pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council • Commission Regulation (EU) 206/2014 amending Regulation (EU) No 601/2012 as regards global warming potentials for non-CO₂ greenhouse gases <p>as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement</p>	Monitoring and reporting provisions shall reflect the same level of stringency as in the EU ETS.
Verification and accreditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Directive 2003/87/EC, article 15 and Annex V • Commission Regulation 600/2012 on the verification of greenhouse gas emission reports and tonne-kilometre reports and the accreditation of verifiers pursuant to Directive 2003/87/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council Text 	Verification and accreditation provisions shall reflect the same level of stringency as in the EU ETS.

	<p>with EEA relevance</p> <p>as in force at the date of signature of this Agreement</p>	
Administration	<p>Criteria laid down in article 18a of Directive 2003/87/EC will apply. To this effect and pursuant to Article 25a, Switzerland will be considered as an Administering Member State as regards the attribution of the administration of aircraft operators to Switzerland and EU (EEA) Member States.</p> <p>Pursuant to Article 25a, Member States competent authorities will be responsible for all tasks related to the administration of aircraft operators attributed to them, including also those tasks relating to the Swiss ETS (e.g. reception of verified emission reports covering both EU and Swiss aviation activities, allocation and issuance and transfer of allowances, compliance and enforcement, etc.)</p> <p>The EU Commission agrees bilaterally with the Swiss competent authorities on handing over the relevant documentation and information.</p> <p>In particular, EU Commission will ensure the transfer to the Swiss competent authorities pursuant to <i>Directive 2003/87/EC</i>, Article 25a the amount of EU allowances needed for the free allocation of aircraft operators administered by Switzerland.</p> <p>In case of a bilateral agreement regarding the administration of flights</p>	<p>In accordance with the CO₂ Ordinance as in force at the date of entry into force of the Agreement, Switzerland will be responsible for the administration of aircraft operators:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ with a valid operating licence granted by Switzerland, or ○ with the greatest estimated attributed aviation emissions in Switzerland under the linked systems. <p>Swiss competent authorities will be responsible for all tasks related to the administration of aircraft operators attributed to Switzerland, including also those tasks relating to the EU ETS (e.g. reception of verified emission reports covering both EU and Swiss aviation activities, allocation and issuance and transfer of allowances, compliance and enforcement, etc.).</p> <p>Swiss competent authorities agree bilaterally with the EU Commission on handing over the relevant documentation and information.</p> <p>In particular, the Swiss competent authorities will transfer to EU competent authorities the amount of Swiss allowances needed for the free allocation of aircraft operators administered by the EU (EEA) Member States.</p>

	operating in relation to the EuroAirport Basel-Mulhouse-Freiburg not involving any amendment to Directive 2003/87/EU, the Commission will, as appropriate, facilitate the implementation of the agreement, provided it does not result in double counting.	
Legal enforcement	Parties will enforce the provisions of their respective ETS in relation to aircraft operators that do not fulfil the responsibilities in the respective system, regardless of whether the operator is administered by an EU (EEA) or a Swiss competent authority in case enforcement by the authority administering the operator requires additional action.	
Administrative attribution of aircraft operators	<p>Pursuant to Article 25a, the aircraft operator's list published by the Commission in accordance with Article 18a (3) of Directive 2003/87/EC will specify the administering State, including Switzerland, for each aircraft operator.</p> <p>Aircraft operators attributed to Switzerland for the first time after the entry into force of this agreement will be administered by Switzerland after 30 April of that year and before 1 August of that year.</p> <p>The two parties will cooperate on sharing relevant documentation and information.</p> <p>The attribution of an aircraft operator will not affect the coverage of that aircraft operator by the respective ETS (i.e., an operator covered by the EU ETS that is administered by the Swiss competent authority will have the same level of responsibilities under the EU ETS alongside its coverage under the Swiss ETS, and <i>vice versa</i>).</p>	
Modalities for implementation	Any further modalities needed for the organization of the work and cooperation within the one-stop-shop for aviation account holders shall be developed and adopted by the Joint Committee after signature of the agreement in accordance with Articles 12, 13 and 22 of the present agreement. These shall start applying at the same time as this agreement.	
Assistance from Eurocontrol	For the purpose of the aviation part of this agreement, the Commission includes Switzerland within the mandate given to Eurocontrol in relation to the EU-ETS.	

C. Essential Criteria for Registries

The ETS of each party shall include a registry and a transaction log, which shall meet the following essential criteria in relation to security mechanisms and procedures and for the opening of accounts.

Essential Criteria on Security Mechanisms and Procedures:

The registries and transaction logs shall protect the confidentiality, the integrity, the availability and the authenticity of the data stored in the system. To this end, the following security mechanisms shall be implemented by the Parties:

Essential Criteria
To access accounts, a two-factor authentication mechanism for all users accessing the account is required.
A transaction signature mechanism is required for both initiation and approval of transactions. The confirmation code shall be sent out-of-band to the users.
Any of the following operations must be initiated by one and approved by another person (4-eye-principle): <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ All operations undertaken by an administrator, unless justified exceptions defined in the LTS apply;○ All transfers of units unless justified by an alternative measure providing the same level of security.
A system of notifications that alert the users when operations are performed involving their accounts and holdings must be in place.
A 26h delay applies between the initiation of a transfer and its execution to all the users to receive information and stop any suspected illegitimate transfer.
The Swiss administrator and the Union central administrator shall also take steps to inform users on their responsibilities with regards to the security of their systems (PC, network) and in handling data / navigating on the Internet.

Essential Criteria on the Opening and Management of Accounts:

The following essential criteria shall be respected with regard to the opening of accounts:

Essential Criteria
Opening of an Operator (Holding) Account: The application by the operator or competent authority to request the opening of an Operator (Holding) Account shall be addressed to the national administrator (Federal Office of the Environment, FOEN, for Switzerland). The application must contain sufficient information to identify the ETS installation and a relevant installation ID.
Opening of an Aircraft Operator Holding Account: Each aircraft operator covered by the Swiss and or the EU ETS shall have one aircraft operator holding account. For aircraft operators administered by Swiss authorities such an account shall be held in the Swiss registry. The application by the aircraft operator or an authorized representative of the aircraft operator shall be addressed to the national administrator (FOEN for Switzerland) within 30 working days from the approval of the monitoring plan of the aircraft operator or its transferral from an EU-Member State to the Swiss authorities. The application must contain the unique aircraft code(s) of the aircraft operated by the applicant and which fall under the coverage of the Swiss and/or the EU ETS.
Opening of a Personal Account/Person Holding Account: The application to request the opening of a Personal Account or Person Holding Account shall be addressed to the national administrator (FOEN for Switzerland). It shall include sufficient information to identify the account holder/applicant and at least: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• For a natural person: proof of ID and contact details• For a legal person:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ copy of the commercial register OR○ the instruments establishing the legal entity and a document proving the registration of the legal entity• Criminal records of the natural person or for a legal person of its directors
Account/ Authorised representatives: Each account shall have at least one authorised/account representative who is nominated by the prospective account holder. The authorised/account representatives shall initiate transactions and other processes on behalf of the account holder. When nominating the authorised representative, the following information on the concerned authorised representative shall be transmitted: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Name and contact details• Document supporting ID• Criminal record
Checking of documents: Any copy of a document submitted as evidence for the opening of a person holding/personal account or the nomination of an authorised/account representative must be certified as a true copy. Regarding documents issued outside the State requesting a copy, the copy must be legalised. The date of the certification or legalisation must not be more than three months prior to the date of application.

Refusal to open or update an account or to nominate an account/authorised representative:

A national administrator (FOEN for Switzerland) may refuse to open or to update an account or to nominate an account/authorised representative provided the refusal is reasonable and justifiable. The grounds for rejection must be justified on at least one of the following grounds:

- if the information and documents provided are incomplete, out-of-date or otherwise inaccurate or false;
- 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;
- for reasons set out in national or EU law.

Regular review of account information:

The account holders must immediately report any change to the account or user data to the national administrator (FOEN for Switzerland) supported by information as required by the national administrator who is responsible for the approval of the update of the information in a timely manner.

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

Suspension of Access to Account:

Access to accounts may be suspended where the Registry provisions are contravened or an investigation concerning a possible contravention of the Registry provisions is pending.

Confidentiality and disclosure of information:

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 or the SSTL, the Union Registry, the Swiss registry and any other KP registry shall be considered confidential.

Such data may be provided to relevant public entities upon their request if such requests pursue a legitimate objective and are justified, necessary and proportionate (for the purposes of investigation, detection, prosecution, tax administration, enforcement, auditing and financial supervision to prevent and combat fraud, money laundering, terrorism financing, other serious crime, market manipulation or other breaches of Union or national law of an EEA MS or Switzerland and to ensure the good functioning of the Union ETS and the Swiss ETS).

D. Essential Criteria for Auctioning Platforms and Auction Activities

Entities conducting auctions of allowances in the ETS of the Parties shall meet the following essential criteria and conduct the auctions accordingly.

	Essential Criteria
1	Selection of the entity conducting the auction shall be made through a process which ensures transparency, proportionality, equal treatment, non-discrimination and competition between different potential auction platforms on the basis of Union or national procurement law.
2	The entity conducting the auction shall be authorised for this activity and provide the necessary safeguards in the conduct of their operations; these safeguards include, among others, arrangements to identify and manage the potential adverse consequences of any conflicts of interest, to identify and manage risks that the market is exposed to, to have transparent and non-discretionary rules and procedures for fair and orderly auctioning and sufficient financial resources to facilitate the orderly functioning.
3	Access to the auctions shall be subject to minimum requirements for adequate customer diligence checks to ensure that participants do not undermine the operation of the auctions.
4	The process of auctioning shall be predictable, in particular as regards the timing and sequencing of sales and the estimated volumes to be made available. The main elements of the auctioning method, including the schedule, dates and estimated volumes of sales shall be published on the website of the entity in charge of auctioning at least one month before the start of the auctions. Any significant adjustment shall be announced as early as practicable in advance as well.
5	The auctioning of allowances shall be performed with the objective of minimising any impact on the ETS of each Party. The entity in charge of auctioning shall ensure that the auctioning prices do not deviate significantly from the relevant price for allowances in the secondary market over the auctioning period, situation which would indicate a deficiency of the auctions.
6	All non-confidential information pertinent to the auctions, including all legislation, guidance, forms shall be published in an open and transparent manner. The results of each auction conducted shall be published as soon as is reasonably practicable and include the relevant non-confidential information. Reports on the results of the auctions shall be published at least annually.

7	<p>The auctioning of allowances shall be subject to adequate rules and procedures to mitigate the risk of anti-competitive behaviour market abuse, money-laundering and terrorist financing in auctions. Such rules and procedures shall be to the extent possible not less stringent than those applicable to financial markets in the respective legal regime of each Party. In particular, the entity in charge of the auctioning shall be responsible for putting in place measures, procedures and processes ensuring the integrity of the auctions. It shall also monitor the behaviour of market participants and notify the competent public authorities in the event of anti-competitive behaviour, market abuse, money laundering and terrorist financing.</p>
8	<p>The entity conducting the auctions and the auctioning of allowances shall be subject to adequate supervision by competent authorities. Designated competent authorities shall have necessary legal competences and technical arrangements to supervise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • organisation and conduct of operators of auction platforms; • organisation and conduct of professional intermediaries acting on behalf of clients; • behaviour and transactions of market participants, in order to prevent insider dealing and market manipulation; • transactions of market participants, in order to prevent money laundering and terrorist financing. <p>To the extent possible, the supervision shall not be less stringent than the one applicable for financial markets in the respective legal regime of each Party.</p>

Switzerland shall endeavour to make use of a private entity for the auctioning of its allowances, in accordance with public procurement rules.

Until such an entity is contracted, and if the number of allowances to be auctioned in a year is below a fixed threshold, Switzerland may continue to use the current arrangements for auctioning, namely the auctions operated by the FOEN, under the conditions listed below:

1. The threshold shall be 1,000,000 allowances, including allowances to be auctioned for aviation activities.
2. The essential criteria listed above shall apply, with the exception of criteria 1 and 2, while the criteria 7 and 8 only apply to the FOEN to the extent possible. Essential criteria 3 shall apply, together with the following provision: admission to bid in auctions of Swiss allowances under the arrangements for auctioning which were in place at the time this agreement was reached shall be guaranteed for all entities in the EEA which are admitted to bid in auctions in the EU.

Switzerland may mandate entities conducting the auction which are located in the EEA.

Annex II

Linking Technical Standards

The Linking Technical Standards (LTS) shall specify:

- The architecture of the communication link;
- The security of data transfer;
- The list of functions (transactions, reconciliation ...);
- The definition of the web services;
- The data logging requirements;
- The operational arrangements (Call desk, support);
- The communication activation plan and the testing procedure;
- The security testing procedure.

The LTS shall specify that the administrators shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the SSTL and the EUTL and the link are operational 24 hours a day, 7 day a week and those interruptions to the operations of the SSTL and the EUTL and the link are kept to the minimum.

The LTS shall specify that the communications between the Swiss Supplementary Transaction Log (SSTL) and the European Union Transaction Log (EUTL) consist in secure exchanges of Simple Object Access Protocol (SOAP) messages based on the following technologies¹:

- Web services using SOAP;
- Hardware-based Virtual Private Network (VPN);
- XML (Extensible Markup Language);
- Digital signature; and
- Network time protocols.

The LTS shall set out additional security requirements for the Swiss registry, the SSTL, the Union registry and the EUTL and be documented in a 'security management plan'. In particular, the LTS shall specify that:

- If there is a suspicion that the security of the Swiss registry, the SSTL, the Union registry or the EUTL has been compromised then both Parties shall immediately inform each other and suspend the link between the SSTL and the EUTL.

¹ Those technologies are currently used for establishing a connection between the Union Registry and the International Transaction Log as well as between the Swiss Registry and the International Transaction Log.

- In the event of a security breach Parties commit to share the information with each other with no delay. To the extent that the technical details are available, a report describing the incident (date, cause, impact, remedies) shall be shared between the Swiss registry administrator and the Union central administrator within 24 hours following the security breach.

The security testing procedure set out in the LTS shall be completed before the communication link between the SSTL and the EUTL is established and when a new version or release of the SSTL or the EUTL is required.

The LTS shall provide two testing environments in addition to the Production environment: a developer testing environment and an acceptance environment.

The Parties through the Swiss registry administrator and the Union central administrator shall provide evidence that an independent security assessment of their systems has been performed in the last 12 months in accordance with the security requirements set out in the LTS. Security testing and in particular penetration testing shall be performed on all new major releases of the software in accordance with the security requirements set out in the LTS. The penetration testing shall not be performed by the software developer or a subcontractor of the software developer.

Annex III

Sensitivity levels and handling instructions

The Parties agree to make use of the following sensitivity levels to identify sensitive information handled and exchanged within the agreement:

- ETS Limited
- ETS Sensitive
- ETS Critical

Information marked "ETS Critical" being more sensitive than information marked "ETS Sensitive" itself being more sensitive than information marked "ETS Limited".

The Parties agree to develop handling instructions on the basis of the existing ETS information classification policy of the EU and on the basis of the Information Protection Ordinance (IPO) and the Federal Act on Data Protection (FADP) for Switzerland. These handling instructions will be submitted to the Joint Committee for approval. Following approval, all information will have to be handled according to its sensitivity level in compliance with these handling instructions.

In case of different level assessments by the Parties, the higher level shall be applied.

The legislation of each Party shall include equivalent essential security requirements for the following handling steps, taking into account the ETS sensitivity levels:

- **Generation of document**
 - Resources
 - Sensitivity Level
- **Storage**
 - Electronic document on network
 - Electronic document in a local environment
 - Physical document
- **Electronic transmission**
 - Phone and mobile
 - Fax
 - E-mail
 - Data transmission
- **Physical Transmission**
 - Oral
 - Personal handover
 - Postal system

- **Use**
 - Processing with IT applications
 - Printing
 - Copying
 - Removal from permanent location
- **Information management**
 - Regular evaluation of classification and recipients
 - Archiving
 - Deletion and destruction

Annex IV

Definition of ETS Sensitivity levels

A.1- Confidentiality and Integrity rating

Confidentiality means the reserved character of information or of all or part of an information system (such as algorithms, programmes and documentation) to which access is limited to authorised persons, bodies and procedures.

Integrity means the guarantee that the information system and processed information can be altered only by deliberate and legitimate action and that the system will produce the expected result accurately and in full.

For each ETS information considered sensitive, confidentiality (resp. integrity) aspect has to be considered from the potential impact at business level in case this information is disclosed (resp. unwillingly modified, partially or totally destroyed).

For each security aspect confidentiality and integrity a rating is assessed based on the definition provided in section A.2 and then the global sensitivity level of the information is evaluated thanks to the grid provided in section A.3

A.2- Confidentiality and Integrity rating

A.2.1- Definition for "Low"

Any information relating to the Emission Trading System for which disclosure to unauthorised persons and/or loss of integrity would cause moderate prejudice to the Parties or other institutions to be likely to:

- moderately affect political or diplomatic relations;
- cause local negative publicity to the image or reputation of the Parties or other institutions;
- cause embarrassment to individuals;
- affect staff morale/productivity,
- cause limited financial loss or, moderately facilitate improper gain or advantage for individuals or companies;
- moderately affect the effective development or operation of Parties' policies;
- moderately affect the proper management of the Parties and their operations.

A.2.2- Definition for "Medium"

Any information relating to the Emission Trading System for which disclosure to unauthorised persons and/or loss of integrity would cause prejudice to the Parties or other institutions to be likely to:

- cause embarrassment to political or diplomatic relations;
- cause damage to the image or reputation of the Parties or other institutions ;
- cause distress to individuals;
- cause consequential reduction in staff morale/productivity;
- embarrass the Parties or other institutions in commercial or policy negotiations with others;
- cause financial loss or facilitate improper gain or advantage for individuals or companies;
- affect the investigation of crime;
- breach legal or contractual obligations on confidentiality of information;
- affect the development or operation of Parties' policies;
- affect the proper management of the Parties and their operations.

A.2.3- Definition for "High"

Any information relating to the Emission Trading System for which disclosure to unauthorised persons and/or loss of integrity would cause catastrophic and/or unacceptable prejudice to the Parties or other institutions to be likely to:

- Adversely affect diplomatic relations;
- Cause substantial distress to individuals;
- Make it more difficult to maintain the operational effectiveness or security of Parties or other contributors' forces;
- Cause financial loss or facilitate improper gain or advantage for individuals or companies;
- Breach proper undertakings to maintain the confidence of information provided by third parties;
- Breach statutory restrictions on disclosure of information;
- Prejudice the investigation or facilitate the commission of crime;
- Disadvantage the Parties in commercial or policy negotiations with others;
- Impede the effective development or operation of Parties' policies;
- Undermine the proper management of the Parties and their operations.

A.3 – ETS Sensitive information level assessment

Based on both ratings for Confidentiality and Integrity completed as described in the former section, information sensitivity is established using the following mapping table:

Confidentiality rating	Low	Medium	High
Integrity rating			
Low	ETS Limited	ETS Sensitive (or ETS Limited*)	ETS Critical
Medium	ETS Sensitive (or ETS Limited *)	ETS Sensitive (or ETS Critical *)	ETS Critical
High	ETS Critical	ETS Critical	ETS Critical

* Possible variation to be assessed on a case-by-case basis.