Certification Criteria: Generation EE

“Certification of electricity generation from renewable energies”

Criteria relating to the supplier of the certified electricity:

1. The protection of the climate is an essential aim of the business policy, especially the growth of renewable energy as an instrument for a better climate protection should be promoted. This aim is set out in writing an in accordance with other criteria.

Criteria relating to energy carriers and energy sources:

2. The certified electrical power is derived from 100% renewable energy sources. The following carriers and technologies are considered renewable energies: hydropower (storage power stations without the energy absorbed by storage pumps), wind energy, biomass[1], biogas, landfill gas, pit gas[2], solar energy, geothermal heat, biogenic components of domestic and industrial refuse[3].
3. The certified electrical power provided as renewable energy can be traced back to clearly described and identifiable sources. The supplier will generally disclose them in an appropriate way, or at least to his customers.
4. The supplier has the exclusive and long-term marketing right in the certification production. This can encompass the total production of a generation source or a precisely defined part of this production.
5. It is assured the availability of all technical, legal and other prerequisites that are required for the supply of electrical power for the power station operation.

Criteria to acquire the certified amount of electricity and the alignment with the sales:

6. The actual available marketable amount of electricity is certified. This is the net production which is fed into the electricity grid minus all other long-term delivery obligations (such as substitution in kind, concession deliveries etc.) which explicitly budget deliveries from the certified power plants.
7. The supplier uses a reliable procedure for ongoing monitoring and for ensuring the balance between generation / purchases and demand. The delivered quantities for customers are unambiguously labeled and confirmed by both parties.

[1] In terms of the biomass law
[2] In countries where this form of renewable energy is explicitly defined as renewable energy
[3] Without further evidence electricity from domestic refuse up to a maximum of 30% can be classified as biogenic resp. renewable

8. If the delivery is not physically effected but only in the form of certificates, it must appropriately be proven that this was taken into account at the determination of the electricity labeling or electricity information. The customer should accordingly be encouraged to report back the electricity mix which was re-declared by the certificates to the producer.

9. If the delivery of the certified electricity is effected in the form of tradable certificates then 1 MWh of certified generation corresponds to a “TÜV SÜD Renewable Unit”-certificate or briefly worded “TRU”. 1 TRU is the proof that 1 MWh of electricity was generated according to the prerequisites of these certification criteria.

10. If the certified output is not already recorded in national registries, it is advisable to list the certified generation or the TRU-certificates in the registry database BlueRegistry of TÜV SÜD and so that they can be pursued there as well.

Criteria relating to the communication:

11. If the certification is promulgated publicly, all issued statements must in terms of content be covered by the certification. It should be an aim to promulgate the essential data of the certified power plants publicly.