Certification Criteria: UE01

„Certification relating to the provision of electricity from renewable energies and combined heat and power (including capacity growth of renewable energies) “

Criteria relating to the supplier of the “green power product”:

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 and in accordance with the other criteria cited.

Criteria relating to the type of energy sources:

2. The certified electrical power provided as a “green power product” is derived from at least 50% renewable energy sources. The remaining electricity can derive from fossil-fueled combined heat and power plants (CHP). The following carriers and technologies are considered renewable energies: hydropower[1], wind energy, biomass[2], biogas, landfill gas, pit gas[3], solar energy, geothermal heat, biogenic components of domestic and industrial refuse[4].

3. The certified electrical power provided as renewable energy and CHP-power can be traced back to clearly described and identifiable sources. The supplier will disclose them to his customers in an appropriate way. As long as this is guaranteed, the proof of the energy sources can also be performed by certificates which are issued by an accepted certificate trading system. If obligations to take delivery of provided electricity from renewable energies exist for ultimate users (such as EEG), then they can be incorporated although they do not meet the above mentioned requirements.

4. The applied combined heat and power plants must reach an annual efficiency[5] of at least (fossil-fueled) 70% or of at least (waste-fired) 45%. Moreover, the requirements of the EU Directive 2004/8/EG for highly efficient combined heat and power as well as additional prospectively published guidelines should be taken into account.

5. The CO2 emissions per kWh (electricity + heat) are below those of a modern gas-fired gas and steam power stations[6] which exclusively generates electricity. The biogenic part (referring to the energy content) of the refuse is evaluated with zero emissions.

[1] Including wave -, tidal - and ocean current power plants. Storage power plants without the energy absorbed by storage pumps
[2] In terms of the German biomass law
[3] In countries where this form of energy is explicitly defined as renewable energy
[4] Without any further evidence electricity from domestic refuse up to a maximum of 30% can be classified as renewable
[5] Quotient of the total amount of applicably delivered thermal and electrical energy to the input energy within a year
[6] Value according to the current version of the Germis database

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 amount can be proven based on the manufacturing data of power plants, contracts, certificates or the like. 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.).

7. The work is supplied simultaneously to the consumption. The synchronism should be ensured in a grid of 15 minutes. If no 15 minutes values are available, a grid of one hour should be applied. The effectiveness of the introduced system will appropriately be announced publicly and to the customers.

   Even if redistributors will be supplied, the supply will be effected simultaneously to the generation[7].

   The supplier uses a reliable procedure for ongoing monitoring and for ensuring the balance between generation / purchases and demand.

8. Double-marketing of eco-power of any kind must be impossible.

   [does only apply in Germany] Electricity which is generated within the local distribution grid and paid according to EEG can be taken into account after its examination. However, it must not exceed the prevailing German average amount. In the latter case for each category of renewable energy (water, wind, PV, etc.) only that amount is certified which arises from the multiplication by the proportion of the average amount to the entire percentage of the German feed-in law (EEG).

Criteria relating to the support of the green power product:

9. The support of the climate protection in particular of renewable energies is a significant aim of the provided electricity:

   9.1 At least 25% of the electrical power agreed within the scope of contracts on the supply of renewable energy comes at any one time from generation capacities, which have been put into operation no more than 36 months ago (related to the time when the certificate was issued for the first time).

   9.2 Surcharges of the green power product are used to support the growth of combined heat and power or renewable energies. At least 2/3 flow into funds to finance new production sites. Alternatively electricity is produced by plants which are being built specifically to deliver energy for the green power product and where profitability can be achieved only by a surcharge on the green power product.

   9.3 Other models are possible as long as their support effect equals at least the models mentioned in section 9.2.

   9.4 The revenues of the fund should be reinvested as soon as possible. According to the size of the fund, supporting projects should be implemented every 1 to 3 years.

[7] This case occurs if a green power product of the supplier will be merchandized unmodified via redistributors

Criteria relating to the organization:

10. All technical, legal and other prerequisites for power stations operating that are required for the supply of electrical power are covered.
11. The supplier nominates an audit mandatory who is responsible for the green power supply and who provides all necessary information on the certification.
12. It is guaranteed that third-party suppliers for the above mentioned energy carriers are included in the scope of certification.
13. Not until the appropriate capacity is available on delivery of an end customer will the contractual payment for the electricity generated from renewable energy be effected.
14. The customer contracts for green power must not contain any disadvantages compared to conventional offers. End users can withdraw from the electricity supply contract easily and without any risk. Low consumers should experience an equal treatment in order that stimuli remain for an economical consumption.

Criteria relating to the communication:

15. End users are kept informed via suitable means of communication of further development of the technology trends, assistance measures and the application of renewable energies.
16. The green power product is promoted actively, continually and with a suitable means of communication. The statements on the green power product issued there must be covered by the certification.
17. The information and the depiction of the electricity disclosure relating to the company mix as well as the green power product are effected within the law and consumer-friendly. If certificates are used as evidence of the sources of supply, the re-declared electricity mix should be reported back to the producer or the supplier. The producer resp. the supplier should accordingly be encouraged in order to consider the electricity labeling resp. the electricity information.