Geneva Market Committee

The Market Committee was constituted as a formal mechanism for raising and resolving issues of interest to market parties. The latest committee meeting was in Geneva at the end of September 2009.

At the meeting were the RECS User Group, representing market parties in dealings with AIB; and its natural counterpart, the AIB workgroup Internal Affairs (WGIA). The WGIA is simplifying and adapting the EECS PRO to address the requirements of the new RES Directive (2009/28/EC).

The first of two articles about the Market Committee discusses the proceedings.

In the second article, Diane Lescot (WGEA chairman) speaks to Thomas Eccard (chairman of the RECS User Group), and asks him his opinion of the meeting.

Thomas takes this opportunity to give his views on the current consultation concerning the revisions to EECS; and his thoughts on areas where the two Associations might cooperate and how they can improve their cooperation.

Statistics update

(All figures 1MWh certificates)

Since 2001:
- ISSUED: 654 million
- TRANSFERRED: 262 million
- CANCELLED: 393 million

In 2008:
- ISSUED: 185 million
- TRANSFERRED: 95 million
- CANCELLED: 111 million

In 2009:
- ISSUED: 140 million
- TRANSFERRED: 71 million
- CANCELLED: 116 million

Inside this issue:

Geneva Market Committee
New Members
Disclosure in Italy
European activity

New members

Domains

The Institut Luxembourgeois de Régulation (ILR) has gained membership of the AIB. Claude Hornick, Head of the Energy Department at the ILR, describes its national position and why the ILR joined the AIB. He then discusses the joining process. Croatia is proceeding with drafting the domain protocol for a RES GO system compliant with EECS.

Schemes

The following scheme memberships were also approved by the Geneva General Meeting:
- Agen-RS joined the RES GO scheme
- CertiQ joined the Disclosure GO scheme
- ILR joined the RECS and RES GO schemes
- Swissgrid joined the Disclosure GO scheme.

Disclosure in Italy

Last August, the Italian ministerial decree concerning electricity source disclosure came into force, defining how electricity suppliers must inform consumers of the supplied mix of energy sources, and on its environmental impact.

Natascia Falucci of GSE, the Italian issuing body for RES GO, describes the responsibilities of GSE, producers and suppliers.

The AIB "Principles and Rules of Operation" (the PRO) of the "European Energy Certificate System" (EECS) is currently being restructured. This is in response to the new RES Directive (2009/28/EC), and to simplify both the PRO and EECS while expanding the scope of the latter and to increase market liquidity.

The timescales for putting the new PRO into place are tight: the new RES Directive (2009/28/EC) went into force on 25th June, and Member States are currently revising their legislation associated with guarantees of origin (GO), which needs to be completed by 5th December 2011.

There are two stages to the revision of the PRO: the structure must change as outlined above; and the changes to GO provided under the new Directive must be implemented.

The AIB has consulted stakeholders (the EU Commission, CEER, RECS International) and its own members concerning the issues that have been raised in the restructuring process, with the intention of implementing the restructured PRO during the first quarter of 2010.

The consultation has now closed: the AIB workgroup Internal Affairs is considering the responses it has received.
With the second Market Committee - held in Geneva on the 30th September - AIB and RECS International have started a new tradition of exchanging views with each other's members.

**Hot topics**
This year’s event was chaired by AIB’s president, Christof Timpe, and gave a good flavour of the current hot topics for the two associations.

Among the topics were (from AIB’s side): the impact of the new RES Directive (2009/28/EC) on the EECS standard; and the restructuring of the Principles and Rules of Operation.

RECS International addressed such issues as carbon footprinting, additionality and sustainability in the disclosure market.

**Changes to the PRO**
The AIB is restructuring the Principles and Rules of Operation, also known as the PRO: this may be regrettable for those who have finally got used to it, but it is good news for the others, as AIB’s Secretary General, Phil Moody, explained: the aim is to produce a more simple document, which will simplify the market and include the changes necessary to support the requirements of the new RES Directive.

Pierre-Yves Cornelis, chairman of the AIB working group Internal Affairs, presented several changes to the EECS standard which will have an impact on the day-to-day life of market players, and which result from the adaptation of the EECS standard to the provisions of the new RES Directive.


**Extent of support**
The notion of knowing how to express the ‘extent’ to which support has been or is being granted to a plant, as is required by article 15.6.d, is quite tricky for issuing bodies as well as for market players. Issuing bodies are not always able to check what support has been granted to the plant.

For old plants, the producers themselves do not always have the required information.

The AIB therefore proposes to distinguish between support received in the past; production support being received at present; both combination of investment support received in the past and production support received currently; and a category “unknown” when there is no information available.

RECS International members were invited to express their suggestions and comments.

**Expiry of certificates**
Another topic presented by Pierre-Yves Cornelis was the introduction of an expiry date on certificates to support compliance with the new RES Directive.

There was general consensus that in future EECS certificates should expire, but two questions must be solved: how will the expiry period be set; and what should be done with existing certificates?

Members warned the AIB of the legal problems that might be raised by introducing a validity date for certificates that did not currently have one. In some member states the introduction of a validity date may be considered illegal, as it may diminish the value of the commodity.

The AIB was invited to reflect on this issue in its decision-making process.

**Carbon footprinting**
Peter Niermeijer and Niels van der Linden presented the reflections of RECS International on carbon footprinting.

The issuance of Guarantees of Origin should reduce the specific CO2 emissions for a given company (calculated using the Life Cycle Analysis methodology), and should be deducted from the national residual mix.

**Additionality & sustainability**
The Secretary General of RECS International went on to dismiss the relevance of the notion of additionality for the disclosure market in the current context of national subsidies given to producers.

According to him, what is relevant in relation to green products is that suppliers should be able to prove that the volume of electricity sold as green matches the number of cancelled certificates.

The RECS Quality Standard proposes that this is audited by a third party, and disclosed on the RECS website.

Finally, Peter Niermeijer stated that it was necessary to take sustainability into account in information provided to electricity consumers.

So a lot of high-level thinking is going on in both associations.

For members who either missed the event or wish to take another look at the slides, the agenda and presentations are available on the members’ pages of the Association's website, at http://www.aib-net.org/portal/page/portal/AIB_HOME/AIB_MEM/MARKETS_COMMITTEE/Market_Committee/30-09-2009.
As chairman of the RECS User group, what did you think of the Geneva MC? What were the useful points of this meeting?

This was an important meeting, which shared with a wider audience information on the current activities of the AIB and RECS International.

The most important aspect was that members of RECS International should gain an understanding of the implications of the RES Directive for the EECS system; and realise the importance of PRO restructuring. This sets framework conditions for the European green certificate market over the next decade.

I very much appreciate the work of the AIB in defining the rules of the future EECS system, and bringing these into line with the legal requirements of the RES Directive.

To fully realise the benefits of this, it is vital that AIB joins forces with RECS International in jointly promoting the EECS PRO as a single, standardised system for European guarantees of origin (GO).

Such a standard will ultimately lead to market harmonisation, and signal a move away from the currently rather fragmented markets.

My wish is that such a standard may also gain the official backing of EU institutions such as the European Committee for Standardisation. This could make it easier for EU governments to adopt the principles of the new PRO.

Will you take up some of the AIB’s questions to RECS International, and provide feedback on them? Which ones?

The RECS User Group is currently in the final stages of agreeing its response to the AIB consultation concerning the latest draft of the PRO. Its response to the consultation will take into account feedback that RECS International has received from the RECS Demand Side and User workgroups.

We have focused primarily on the main functions of the market. These include registration, issuance, transfer and cancellation of GO, as well as the setting of standards for certificate types.

Among other things, we believe that a number of issues need further clarification.

Re-registration of production facilities

It is not clear to us how this should be done, or why it is necessary to do so by 2nd March 2010. However, it is important that any re-registration should be handled efficiently.

expiry of GO

From Article 15(3) of RES Directive, we understand that GO (which allocate production attributes to consumed electricity) should be "used" no later than 12 months after production of the associated electricity.

But does this mean that GO should expire (i.e. cease to be valid in the EECS register) 12 months after the date of production?

If the expiry date is handled this way, as is proposed by the current draft of the PRO, then it may be difficult to prepare the necessary documentation: most European countries have a fuel-mix disclosure period longer than 12 months.

We must clarify the relation between production, usage, expiry and the end of the life cycle.

The “future fate” of RECS certificates

Today, the RECS certificate is an EECS certificate type that is widely-accepted across Europe. The User Group agrees that RECS certificates should remain on the market for the time being, and be based on similar information standards to GO.

The current draft of the PRO differentiates CHP GO and RES GO by means of a simple code or earmark, and such an approach might also be adopted to differentiate RECS certificates from other forms of EECS certificates.

Besides feeding back to AIB our own response, the RECS User Group also has encouraged members of RECS International to provide direct feedback to the AIB consultation request.

How does the RECS User group operate when the AIB puts questions to the members of RECS International?

One of my tasks is to enhance communications between the RECS User Group and AIB on a bilateral level. Given the changing framework and the revision of the PRO, it is particularly important that we communicate well with the AIB workgroup Internal Affairs (WGIA).

From an operational perspective, it would be useful for the RECS User Group to receive all requests for change to the PRO as they are raised by the WGIA. This would enable us to decide whether the proposed change is of material interest to the members of RECS International. If this is the case, then we should make our views known to the WGIA.

I would also welcome harmonisation of the meeting agendas of the RECS User Group and the AIB WGIA, such that WGIA meetings follow RECS User Group meetings. As we are all tied up in daily business operations, it naturally takes more time to form an opinion.

On what themes do you think the AIB and RECS International should work especially closely together?

First of all, RECS International should actively participate in the restructuring of the PRO in order to finalise this standard as soon as possible.

The new PRO aims to set a standard for EECS certificates throughout Europe, and provide a possible linkage with third countries.

This work should be accomplished as soon as possible. The clock is ticking for the implementation of the RES-E Directive; and we have an ambitious time schedule ahead of us.

The AIB and RECS International may not achieve a common viewpoint on all pending issues of the PRO, but that’s how it is. I can live with a somewhat imperfect standard as long as all stakeholders are in the same boat.

If the market requires change to the PRO down the road, I know that the AIB always has an open mind to change requests proposed by RECS International.

Do you have any suggestions for the next Committee meeting? On the contents, or on the organisation?

Well, I do not know when the next meeting takes place. If this is to be in one year’s time, it would be hard to determine the agenda today.

If I could express a wish, then it would be this: we can look back and conclude that we are on track to implement a standardised energy certificate system across Europe. To achieve this, there is still work ahead of us. But I am confident we can achieve this.
AIB welcomes its newest member!

After joining several General Meetings of AIB as an observer, the Institut Luxembourgeois de Régulation (ILR) decided to apply for membership of the AIB by submitting a Domain Protocol for RES-GO and RECS certificates.

This Domain Protocol was accepted by the Geneva General Meeting in September. Claude Hornick, Head of the Energy Department at ILR, and its representative to the AIB, describes ILR's national position: “ILR is not only the national regulatory authority for telecommunication, postal services, electricity and natural gas markets, but it is also the national competent body for issuing guarantees of origin for electricity generated from renewable energy sources.”

Why join the AIB?

So, what made ILR decide to join the AIB? According to Claude: “We observe a growing demand on the electricity retail market for electricity products generated from renewable energy sources. In order to facilitate monitoring and to improve the reliability of the electricity disclosure system, and especially its green attributes, we decided to join the ECSC standard of the AIB.

This is an important step towards fulfilling the requirements of the European Directives - that competent bodies like ourselves should put in place a mechanism that allows the electronic transfer and cancellation of guarantees of origin; while ensuring the utmost accurateness, reliability and fraud-resistance.”

Furthermore, ILR considers that participation in the standardised system - promoted by the AIB and connecting with other registries via the Hub - offers an excellent tool to generators wanting to value their renewable generation attributes; and for suppliers wishing to improve the reliability and credibility of their electricity products, and thus to enable consumer choice.

What was the joining process like?

Claude explains: “The process of joining the AIB was launched 15 months ago, by gaining observatory status in the AIB General Meeting. Regularly contacts with members of the AIB, along with public consultation on a national level, allowed fast progress with the establishment of the national domain protocol and registry.”

The membership of ILR, together with its domain protocol and registry, gained the approval of the Geneva General Meeting in September 2009. Claude adds: “It was a lot of work, and I am glad that all documents were approved after an extensive review. Final work on the contractual framework and system localization is ongoing in order to allow the launch of the registry by January 2010.”

The opening of accounts and management of the national registry will be handled by the ILR Energy Department.

AIB helps new members

The AIB assists applicants to complete their domain protocols by a process of constructive review, first by two members and then by the General Meeting. Registry systems and services are available from members' software providers, and a mentoring scheme for new members is planned.

New AIB scheme members

RES GO
Institut Luxembourgeois de Régulation (ILR)

Following a review of its domain scheme by Agen-RS of Slovenia and REN of Portugal, the application of the ILR for membership of the RES GO scheme was approved by the Geneva General Meeting in September 2009. The ILR has been invited to join the Disclosure GO and multi-certificer RES GO schemes, for both of which it qualifies by virtue of its membership of the RES GO scheme.

Agen-RS - Slovenia
The review of the Slovenian domain scheme for RES GO was conducted by Observ’ER of France and Oeko-Institut of Germany. The review was successful, and the Geneva General Meeting approved the domain scheme.

RECS
Institut Luxembourgeois de Régulation (ILR)

As well as joining the RES GO scheme, the ILR has also joined the RECS scheme.

Disclosure GO
Swissgrid - Switzerland

Following a review of its domain scheme by Statnett of Norway and EnergiNet.dk of Denmark, the application of Swissgrid for membership of the RES GO scheme was approved by the Geneva General Meeting. Note that Swissgrid has also adjusted its RECS domain protocol to reflect its change of name (ETRANS to Swissgrid) and the new registry address.

CertiQ - Netherlands
The Disclosure GO domain scheme prepared by CertiQ for the Netherlands was reviewed by Swissgrid of Switzerland and E-Control of Austria. As a result of a successful review, the application of CertiQ for membership of the Disclosure GO scheme was approved by the Geneva General Meeting.

For more information, please contact:
Agen-RS
Ervin Seršen BSc
Tel: +386 (0) 2 234 03 00
Email: ervin.sersen@agen-rs.si

For more information, please contact:
Swissgrid ag
Lukas Groebke
Tel: +41 (0) 585802138
Email: lukas.groebke@swissgrid.ch

For more information, please contact:
CertiQ BV
Gineke van Dijk
Tel: +31 (26) 373 1754
Email: g.v.dijk@certiq.nl
Disclosure in Italy

The new Decree

Last August, the ministerial decree concerning electricity source disclosure came into force, defining the way in which, from 2011, electricity suppliers must provide final consumers with information on:

- the contribution of each energy source to the overall fuel mix supplied during the preceding year (and over the two preceding years, from 2012);
- the environmental impact resulting from the electricity produced by the overall fuel mix supplied over the preceding year.

GSE Responsibilities

In the “disclosure” process, GSE will be responsible for certifying electricity produced from renewable energy sources by means of the issuance of Guarantees of Origin (RES GO), being the tool used for RES disclosure purposes.

Such certificates may be issued, at the request of electricity producers, for each MWh produced and injected into the grid by power plants qualified as “renewable plants”.

For GOs requested by operators known to GSE (e.g. responsible for power plants already qualified by GSE to receive feed-in tariffs), this procedure is streamlined: all the plant/operator’s data, or a large part of it, will be automatically retrieved from the GSE database.

Following successful completion of the registration procedure, producers are entitled to receive RES GO and may request that these be issued. They may then transfer these RES GO to suppliers wishing to move towards a “more renewable supply”. To do so, suppliers must open an account on the GSE System, to which they may transfer and cancel RES GO previously issued to producers.

Furthermore, GSE is responsible for:

- determining the national residual mix; and
- estimating the fuel mixes of other Member States and Third Countries on the basis of publicly available information.

Producer responsibilities

It is the responsibility of producers to communicate their “original fuel mix” to GSE, which will assess this on an annual basis.

Supplier responsibilities

The contribution of each energy source to the overall fuel mix supplied over the preceding year is calculated by electricity suppliers based on:

- the electricity purchased via bilateral contracts, depending on the producer’s residual mix;
- the electricity purchased in the power exchange, depending on the national (Italian or foreign) fuel mix; and
- the GOs held by the supplier itself.

This new framework will be operational in Italy from 2011. Meanwhile, GSE is defining the new procedures for the qualification of renewable plants and the process of the issue, transfer and cancellation of GOs. These procedures will be published by 2010.

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<tr>
<th>Original Producer fuel mix</th>
<th>Total amount of electricity (% for each source) based on a self declaration</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amount of renewable electricity (% certified with GO</td>
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<td>Original fuel mix - RES GO transferred</td>
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<th>Producer Residual Mix (RM)</th>
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<th>National Original fuel mix</th>
<th>Total amount of electricity injected into the national electricity grid, including imports (% for each source) determined by GSE</th>
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<tr>
<td>Amount of renewable electricity (% certified with Italian GO</td>
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<td>National Original fuel mix - RES GO transferred - RES GO imported</td>
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</table>
MEMBERSHIP

Croatia continues to develop an EECS-compliant GO system. Luxembourg having now joined AIB. Switzerland and the Netherlands have both joined the Disclosure GO scheme; while Slovenia and Luxembourg have joined the RES GO scheme; and Luxembourg has joined the RECS scheme.

MARKET ACTIVITY

National summary (2009)

The market continues to grow rapidly, although international trade seems to be slowing. The major certificate issuing countries remain Norway (which has issued 62% of all certificates this year), Sweden, the Netherlands and Finland. Regarding cancellations, Norway, Germany, the Netherlands and Sweden cancel the most certificates. The largest exporters are Norway, Sweden and Finland; while major importers are now Wallonia, Austria, Germany and the Netherlands.

83% of certificates issued have been cancelled this year, and it seems that traders are using up certificates issued in previous years in anticipation of the limitation of the lifetime of GOs imposed by the new RES Directive. 60% of all certificates issued since 2002 have now been cancelled.

Technology / energy sources

Hydropower now provides 91% of issued RES certificates; while wind power contributes 4%. Most cancellations (91%) are for hydropower (and to a far lesser extent wind and biomass).

Since 2008, Disclosure-GO certificates have been issued for nuclear and fossil electricity, in the following proportions:

MEMBER ACTIVITY

BENELUX

Brussels has registered many auto-consumed PV production devices, producing about 100MWh per quarter and increasing, but has yet to commence certificate activity.

Flemish issuing activity has been similar to last year. However, imports and cancellation are substantially lower.

This quarter has seen Wallonia commence issuing certificates, with import and cancellation rising well above last year. There has also been limited export.

Luxembourg recently joined the AIB, and the RECS and RES GO schemes. It is likely to commence issuing activity in 2010.

Dutch issuing and cancellation continues to increase, while trading is down on previous years.

NORDIC / NORTH EUROPEAN

Norwegian trading activity continues at a higher rate than before.

Activity in Finland has slackened off since 2008, although the volumes concerned remain substantial.

Cancellation and import are now increasing to the extent that Danish activity in these areas is now running much higher than in previous years; while issuing continues at broadly the same rate, and export remains much lower.

Sweden more certificates than before. The statistics focus on renewable energy, and ignore nuclear electricity, for which Sweden now issues Disclosure-GO (to date, this has been in December). The increase in the scope of EECS to encompass non-renewable electricity will provide better statistics for calculation of the Swedish residual mix.

Ireland has not been active so far this year.

MEDITERRANEAN / SOUTH EUROPEAN

The French market continues to grow, with higher issued and cancelled certificates than in previous years, although international trade has dropped recently.

Italian issuing continues to grow at a slower rate than in previous years, but major growth in import and cancellation of RECS certificates makes Italy one of the larger importers.

Portugal continues to issue a small number of certificates, but has otherwise been inactive.

Since resuming operations at the start of 2009, the Spanish domain saw relatively high activity levels servicing domestic consumers, before activity flattened off in the last 6 months.

CENTRAL EUROPE

Austria has virtually ceased issuing, although it has recently started to trade more.

Issuing ceased last year in Germany. However, import, export and cancellation of certificates have continued at a much higher rate than previous years, making Germany a major importer.

Slovenia has cancelled a small number of certificates this year, but has otherwise been inactive for the past year or so. It was recently admitted to membership of the RES GO scheme in compliance with the EECS model.

Swiss RECS certificate activity has levelled off, while cancellation continues to rise. As Switzerland has been admitted to the Disclosure GO scheme, Swiss RES GO will also be eligible as Disclosure GO (but not vice versa).
# THE RAW DATA - BY COUNTRY

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<td>54,978,834</td>
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<td>All countries</td>
<td>553,994,951</td>
<td>218,606,262</td>
<td>254,337,857</td>
<td>261,999,126</td>
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<tr>
<td>Percentage Cancelled</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>80%</td>
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<td>80%</td>
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## NOTE

All certificates are 1MWh. As metering data is the basis for issuing certificates, there is always delay in gaining accurate statistics for a particular month, so the most recent quarter is understated and corresponding information should be treated with care. International trade statistics continue to be misleading due to the practice of cancelling certificates in one country and transferring the renewable benefit over national borders by means of cancellation statements rather than via electronic certificate transfer.
The tables above display issue and cancellation statistics for each year to date, and for 2001-9 in total. These, and the following charts, show that volumes issued, transferred and cancelled continue to increase at a greater rate than in previous years.
EUROPE: 2008-2009

Source of certificates: country

Comparing 2009 with 2008, the major certificate issuing countries remain Norway and Sweden, then Finland and the Netherlands. However, Italy, Finland and Sweden have marginally decreased their share with the arrival of new issuers, and Norway strengthening its performance.

Destination of certificates: country

The major buyers remain Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and Norway, with several new consuming countries entering the market. The large drop in the consumption of Belgium may be due to consumption tending to be higher than average in the last quarter of the year.

Cancelled certificates: technology

Again comparing 2008 with 2009, but this time for cancelled certificates by technology, hydro has held its market share along with wind.

Source of certificates: technology

Hydropower retains its predominant position; most other technologies having virtually ceased to contribute except onshore wind power and biomass.

Realisation of value

The proportion of certificates that were cancelled has stayed at 60% overall, but during 2009 it is more than 83% (up from 60% in 2008) - suggesting that stocks of certificates from previous years are now being used up, and that most certificates are now being cancelled within 12 months of the production of the associated electricity.
Cumulative issue and cancellation

Overall, issuing and cancellation continue to increase rapidly as GO are increasingly used for disclosure across Europe. The volume of hydro issued and cancelled continues to eclipse everything else (except wind and forestry). [Note that the left-hand axis applies to overall totals, plus statistics for Norway and Hydro - the green lines.]

Growth

Last year, 185 million certificates were issued, of which 111 million were cancelled; and the figures for 2009 to date (140 and 116 million certificates respectively) suggest that the final figure might well be in excess of 170 million issued and 150 million cancelled.

Rolling three month averages show that the market continues to grow at a cyclical and increasing rate.
TRADE

The following graphs summarise monthly issuing and cancellation, clearly showing the influence on international trade of the producing countries - most recently Norway, Sweden and the Netherlands; and of the consuming countries – most recently the Netherlands, Norway and Italy.

**Exports and imports**

The largest exporters remain Norway (by far), then Sweden and Finland; while the Netherlands, Austria, Germany and Wallonia are currently the major importers.
The predominance of hydro - and the emergence of nuclear - masks the growth of the non-hydro renewable electricity market: removing hydro and nuclear from the picture exposes the contribution of wind power and biomass.
National Participation

Membership continues to grow, Luxembourg having now joined the AIB, and the RES-GO and RECS schemes. Switzerland and Netherlands have both joined the Disclosure GO scheme; while Slovenia has joined the RES GO scheme.

Membership of the GO RES-E scheme is now available to countries wishing to issue support certificates as well as GO RES-E; and countries issuing GO RES-E can export these into countries operating the Disclosure-GO scheme.

EUROPEAN ACTIVITY

While issuing continues to grow at roughly the same rate, cancellation is increasing rapidly, the growth in cancellation betraying the increasing demand for GO to provide evidence for disclosure purposes, due to government requiring cancellation of GO as evidence for disclosure purposes, and increased public awareness of the usefulness of this form of guarantee. However, international trade seems to be slowing.
Austria

Austria has virtually ceased issuing, although it has recently started to trade more.

Cancellation remains much as in previous years.

For more information, contact:
Christian Schönbauer
E-Control (Issuing body for Austria)
Tel: +43 (1) 24724 707
Email: christian.schoenbauer@e-control.at

Belgium (Brussels)

Brugel has registered a substantial number of accounts and production devices, most of which relate to photovoltaic production which is fully auto-consumed by producers, but has yet to commence certificate activity.

For more information, contact:
Pascal Misselyn
Brugel (Issuing body for Brussels)
Tel: +32 (2) 563 0202
Email: pmiselyn@brugel.irisnet.be
Belgium (Flanders)

So far, issuing activity has been similar to last year. However, imports and cancellation are substantially lower.

For more information, contact:
Thierry van Craenenbroeck
VREG (Issuing body for Flanders)
Tel: +32 (0) 2 553 13 59
Email: thierry.vancraenenbroeck@vreg.be

Belgium (Wallonia)

This quarter has seen Wallonia commence issuing certificates, with imports and cancellation rising well above last year. There has also been limited export.

For more information, contact:
Pierre-Yves Cornélis
CWaPE (Issuing body for Wallonia)
Tel: +32 (0) 81 33 08 14
Email: pierre-yves.cornelis@cwape.be
Denmark

Cancellation and import are now increasing to the extent that Danish activity in these areas is now running much higher than in previous years; while issuing continues at broadly the same rate and export remains much lower.

For more information, contact:
Louise Rønne Christensen
Energinet.dk (Issuing body for Denmark)
Tel: +45 7622 4439
Email: lro@energinet.dk

Finland

Activity in Finland has slackened off since 2008, although the volumes concerned remain substantial.

For more information, contact:
Marko Lehtovaara
Grexel (Issuing body for Finland)
Tel: +358 (9) 251 22211
Email: marko.lehtovaara@grexel.com
France

The French market continues to grow, with higher issued and cancelled certificates than in previous years, although international trade has dropped recently.

For more information, contact:
Diane Lescot
Observ’ER (Issuing body for France)
Tel: +33 1 44 18 0080
Email: diane.lescot@energies-renouvelables.org

Germany

Since 2008, issuing has ceased. However, the import, export and cancellation of certificates have continued at a much higher rate than previous years: Germany is now one of the larger consumers of certificates.

The rapid increase in imports and cancellations seems to be due to increasing numbers of consumers and suppliers switching to supply of 100% renewable electricity.

For more information, contact:
Christof Timpe
Oeko-Institut (Issuing body for Germany)
Tel: +49 (761) 452 95-25
Email: c.timpe@oeko.de
Ireland

Issuing ceased in autumn 2008, and no issuing, trade or cancellation has taken place since then.

For more information, contact:
Edmund Everson
GCC (Issuing body for Ireland)
Tel: +44 7941 236053
Email: ed.everson@green-certificates.co.uk

Italy

Domestic issuing continues to grow at a slower rate than in previous years in Italy, but major growth has been experienced in import and cancellation of RECS certificates to the extent that Italy is now one of the larger importers.

For more information, contact:
Natascia Falcucci
GSE (Issuing body for Italy)
Tel: +39 (06) 8011 4827
Email: natascia.falcucci@gse.it
Luxembourg

The Institut Luxembourgeois de Régulation recently joined the AIB, and the RECS and RES GO schemes. It is likely to commence issuing activity in the new year.

For more information, contact:
Claude Hornick
ILR (Issuing body for Luxembourg)
Tel: +352 (45) 88 45 58
Email: claude.hornick@ilr.lu

The Netherlands

During 2009, all activity except international trade has continued to increase above the level of previous years.

The Netherlands continue to be one of the major markets for EECS certificates, which mostly originate from the Nordic countries.

For more information, contact:
Gineke van Dijk
CertiQ (Issuing body for Netherlands)
Tel: +31 (26) 373 1754
Email: g.v.dijk@certiq.nl
Norway

Norway has continued to issue and export, certificates at broadly the same rate; and to import and cancel certificates at a higher rate than ever before.

For more information, contact:
Tor Bjarne Heiberg
Statnett (Issuing body for Norway)
Tel: +47 (2252) 7573
Email: tor.heiberg@statnett.no

Portugal

Portugal continues to issue a small number of certificates, but apart from that has been inactive.

For more information, contact:
Pedro Cabral
REN (Issuing body for Portugal)
Tel: +351 (220) 012 416
Email: pedro.cabral@ren.pt
Slovenia

Slovenia has cancelled a small number of certificates this year, but has otherwise been inactive for the past year or so.

Slovenia was recently admitted to membership of the RES GO scheme in compliance with the EECS model.

Spain

Since resuming operations at the start of 2009, the Spanish domain saw relatively high activity levels servicing domestic consumers, before activity flattened off in the last 6 months.
Switzerland

In the last quarter, Swiss RECS certificate activity has levelled off, while cancellation continues to rise.

Switzerland has successfully applied for admission to the Disclosure GO scheme, so Swiss RES GO will also be eligible as Disclosure GO (but not vice versa).

The current form of the forthcoming EU Renewables Directive includes provisions for the treatment of "third countries" outside of the EU such as Switzerland.

For more information, contact:
Lukas Groebke
swissgrid ag (issuing body for Switzerland)
Tel: +41 (58) 580 2138
Email: lukas.groebke@swissgrid.ch

Sweden

Sweden continues to import and export more than in previous years.

The above statistics focus on renewable energy, and ignore nuclear electricity, for which Sweden now issues Disclosure-GO (to date, this has been in December).

The increase in the scope of EECS to encompass non-renewable electricity will provide better statistics for calculation of the Swedish residual mix.

For more information, contact:
Marko Lehtovaara
Grexel (issuing body for Sweden)
Tel: +358 (9) 251 22211
Email: marko.lehtovaara@grexel.com
The leading enabler of international energy certificate schemes

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS

February 24 | Brussels | AIB General Meeting
April 13 | Barcelona | AIB General Meeting
April 14-15 | Barcelona | REXchange conference
June | TBA | AIB General Meeting
September | Dubrovnik | AIB General Meeting
December | Portugal | AIB General Meeting