On 1 September, the new AIB Hub went live: the transition from the old Hub to the new was smooth and successful. The new Hub is well equipped to process certificate transfers – regardless of whether those certificates were issued under the PRO, the EECS Rules, Directive 2001/77/EC and/or Directive 2009/28/EC. The AIB Hub enables AIB’s Members to exchange data/certificates internationally between registries in a secure, reliable and efficient fashion.

Last year, we surveyed our members and applicants to find out the status of GO implementation in their countries. We recently asked for an update.

There has been substantial progress, but the job is not yet done. This article sets out what has been achieved, and what has yet to be done.

Iceland is poised to join AIB at the December General Meeting in Basel; Estonia has provided us with details of its proposed operations, and now awaits consideration of draft legislation within parliament.

Further members are expected in 2012, including Greece and Croatia.

In January 2012, the AIB will change its image to recognise the huge amount of work done in the last 2-3 years:

• adapting the EECS Rules to improve the system and support Directive 2009/28
• developing & implementing a new registry-to-registry systems Hub and
• opening the new Hub to non-member competent authorities.

The new visual identity will include the logo, website, annual report and the other communication materials.

RES Directive - what is the status?

The new EECS Rules is that EECS certificates can now identify any relevant “Independent Certification Schemes” - voluntary schemes that are supported by certificates.

Registered ICSs include EKOenergy, naturemade and RECS; and others are being considered.

What is an ICS?

Feedback from the Market Committee

The 4th annual Market Meeting allowed RECS and AIB members to swap views on such topics as:

• Now the new EECS rules are in place, how is the transitional period managed? When will new-format certificates replace old-format certificates? Can you still transfer a certificate by cancelling it in one country for use in another?
• When will the new CEN standard for guarantees of origin be adopted?
• What more can be done to improve and guarantee the standard of energy products? Can transparency be improved?
• What progress has been made by RE-DISS, and how can AIB and EPED make use of its findings?

New members

New image

New inter-registry Hub goes live!
National implementations of the RES Directive 2009/28/EC
in AIB current and probable member countries

Austria

In July 2011, the new Green Electricity Act (ÖSG 2012) was passed by the Parliament.

Currently, the Act is being inspected by the European Commission, and it is ex-
pected that the act will come into force in July 2012. The Act implies some new as-
pects regarding the feed-in-system, and the mechanism to raise the necessary mon-
etary resources. It also defines a new target: in 2015 Austria should have 10,000+ GWh
from renewables (without large hydro pow-
er), which is equivalent to ~17 % of the total
public electricity supply.

Austria has already implemented several
aspects of the Directive. One very impor-
tant formal action was the development of
a Renewables Action Plan.

In general, Austria does not have one spe-
cific “renewsables act”. The organisation, the
support and the further implementation of
renewables is extremely decentralised: it is
not easy to give a clear overview, as there
are several supporting schemes which are
organised by the federal government, re-
gional governments or even by cities or
communities.

Belgium (Brussels)

The Decree adopted on 26 May 2011 in-
cludes some elements of the new RES Di-
rective, particularly regarding the sustain-
ability criteria for biofuels and bioliquids.

While the main guidelines are fixed, de-
tailed implementation decrees have yet to
be adopted for this matter and some other
subjects of the Directive. This is expected
during 2012.

Belgium (Flanders)

Starting from December 1st, 2011 the
new GO rules will go into force. (Decree of
April 8th, 2011 and July 7th, 2011). These
rules include the limitation in validity of
the GO to 12 months. Most other GO-spec-
ifications of the Directive 2009/28/EC were
already implemented earlier in the Flemish
GO system.

Belgium (Wallonia)

The legislation originally planned for last
December has been delayed, awaiting the
appointment of a new government. This is
anticipated soon, and should be followed by
transposition of Directive 2009/28/EC into
national law. Much of the preparation has
been done for implementation, which is
expected in the first quarter of 2012.

Croatia

In Croatia, HROTE will join the AIB and
start issuing GOs following the completion
of the program of RES GO legislation, which
is likely to be in the second half of 2012.

Denmark

Disclosure: New legislation on disclosure
was available in December 2010 and new
revised guidelines for the calculation of
both general (default set of disclosure in-
formation) and individual electricity labels
were published by Energinet.dk in May
2011.

The following changes have been imple-
mented in the guidelines (with effect for
the disclosure period of 2010):

- Electricity labels are prepared for Den-
mark (not separately for Eastern and
Western Denmark)

- Residual mix: the general electricity
label is calculated as a residual mix in
accordance with the E-TRACK standard
(Best Practice Recommendations from
the RE-DISS project). This also means
that the timing of disclosure in Den-
mark has been coordinated with other
European countries.

RES: also a change in legislation on Guar-
antees of Origin - RES has had the impact
that guarantees of origin can be issued 12
months back.

Cogeneration: domain protocol for Co-
generation GOs was approved by the AIB;
Denmark has not yet issued any Cogenera-
tion GOs.

Finland

The new legislation will come into force in
autumn 2011; with the first GOs under the
new Directive being issued early in 2012.

Germany

RES GO regulations for Germany are set
out in the Renewables Energy Law (Er-
neuerbare-Energien-Gesetz, EEG), which
has been updated in August 2011 and will
come into force beginning of 2012.

The Federal Environmental Agency (Um-
weltbundesamt, UBA), which is appointed
as Competent Authority for RES GO, is cur-
rently preparing secondary legislation on
GO and registry use, and also a tender for
the development of the registry itself.

The new GO regulations will only apply
after bringing the new registry into service,
which is not expected before the second
half of 2012. By then, a transitional rule of
the EEG ensures that the issuing of GO un-
der the former version of the EEG (based on
the old Directive 2001/77/EC) will continue
until a new system is up and running.

Greece

Greek legislation has been in line with the

The Hellenic Transmission System Op-
erator, HTSO, as stated in the ministerial
decision “ΥΠΕΚΑ Δ6/Φ.1/8786/10 (ΦΕΚ-646
B/14-5-10)”, entitled: “Implementation of the
Guarantees of Origin System for Electrical
Energy from RES and CHP and its Assurance
Mechanism”; acts as Issuing Body of GO
for the users of the interconnected trans-
mision system and as System owner and

(continued on next page)
National implementations of the RES Directive 2009/28/EC
(continued from previous page)

Italy
Directive 2009/28/EC was transposed into Italian law through the legislative decree No.28 of 3rd March 2011, even though it re-calls a lot of other implementation decrees which are already expected to be issued.

One of them relates to the Guarantees of Origin provisions. Hence the issuing of GOs under the EECS Standard is likely to be provided once such decree will come into force.

Luxembourg
The date for transposition is not known.

Netherlands
The implementation of Directive 2009/28/EC required a minor change to the Dutch Electricity Act. Additional enabling regulations on guarantees of origin came into effect on 1 January 2011, meaning the Directive has been fully implemented in Dutch legislation.

Norway
Norway finalised negotiations on the RES-E directive with the EU during July 2011, and the regulator has issued a draft of a re-quired update of the regulation concerning Guarantees of Origin.

It is intended that the RES-E Directive is implemented at the end of 2011, and that the updated regulations should enter into force before the 1st January 2012.

Statnett continues as the issuing body for GOs and RECs in Norway, and is the competent authority on the issuance of all types of GOs.

Portugal
Last year, within the scope of the transposition of the European Directives 2004/8/EC (CHP Directive), REN was appointed as the Issuing Body for CHP Guarantees of Origin and, at the end of last year, submitted for the approval of DGGE (the Directorate General for Geology and Energy) the corresponding Operations Manual.

In terms of the transposition of the European Directive 2009/28/EC (RES Directive), another Issuing Body was appointed, Labo-ratório Nacional de Energia e Geologia, I. P., which is currently in the implementation phase.

Slovenia
The new Energy Act is currently being prepared by the Ministry. While the dates of its enactment and enablement have yet to be set, it is hoped that the new Act will be approved by the new year.

It is planned to commence issuing EECS GO in 2012, once the connection with the Hub has been fully tested.

Spain
Orden ITC/2914/2011 was published on 31st October. It modifies the former de-cree ITC/1522/2007 and incorporates the RES Directive 2009/28/EC into Spanish law. CEN, the Spanish regulator, is now formally appointed to issue RES GOs.

The new decree establishes a transitory period of 4 months, and so the regulation has yet to be implemented: the system is not in place, and issuing has not started.

Elections were held just one week ago and, due to the forthcoming change of the Spanish government and resulting changes in administration, the regulation is not expected to be implemented in a short term.

Sweden
The legislative changes came into force on 1st December 2010, and the issuing of GOs under the new RES Directive commenced 5th December 2010.

EECS is only used for international transfers.

Switzerland
While Switzerland is still negotiating with the European Union on an energy agree-ment, the regulation of the Swiss Federal Department of the Environment, Trans-port, Energy and Communications (DETEC) governing the certification of production method and origin of electricity (GO regu-lation) was adopted in 2011 with regard to Directive 2009/28/EC.

(continued on next page)
Future New Members

Iceland

Landsnet hf, the Icelandic TSO, has been appointed as the Competent authority for RES-GOs by the Act relating to the guarantee of origin of electricity produced by renewable energy sources no. 30 of 2008. RECS International has designated Landsnet as the Issuing Body for RECS certificates in Iceland.

Landsnet applied for membership in the AIB in September 2011, submitting a Domain Protocol for the electricity scheme.

The AIB reviewers from CertiQ and Observ’ER made a thorough assessment of this Domain Protocol, which was a little complex as there is no Domain Protocol template yet to fit the new EECS Rules and the electricity scheme.

Landsnet’s quick replies to the AIB reviewers made it easy to achieve the writing of a Domain Protocol which is recommended for approval to the Basel General Meeting in December.

Assuming the General Meeting decides to follow the recommendations of the reviewers, then Landsnet will be welcomed as a new member of the AIB in 2012.

Estonia

Estonia intends to join the AIB, and to this end it has now supplied a domain protocol setting out the details of its operations.

Unfortunately, the legislation appointing Elering AS as the issuing body for Estonia is still in draft form, and has yet to be approved by the parliament.

This, of course, delays acceptance of Elering into the membership of the AIB; but we still have high hopes of Elering joining AIB as a member during 2012.

For more information about Iceland, contact:

Gardar Larusson
Landsnet (Issuing body for Iceland)
Email: gardar@landsnet.is

For more information about Estonia, contact:

Liis Kilk
Elering (Issuing body for Estonia)
Email: liis.kilk@elering.es

AIB’s new image

AIB will soon reveal its new visual identity.

At its last general meeting, held in Amsterdam in September, the AIB decided to change its logo.

Why a change of logo?

The AIB logo was re-shaped into a more modern format at the beginning of 2009, at the same time as the EECS logo was created, so you might be forgiven for wondering why a change of logo was needed not so very long afterwards.

The change in 2009 was only a “rejuvenation” of the historic AIB logo, to make it more modern and up to date.

However, in the last couple of years, a huge amount of work has been accomplished by the AIB, leading the Association into a whole new world:

• The EECS Rules have been drafted, as an improved version of the previous “Principles and Rules of Operation of EECS”. These were adopted on 1st September, and enable AIB members to issue GOs in compliance with Directive 2009/28.

• A new registry-to-registry systems Hub has been designed. This also went live on 1st September, and all members have successfully connected to it.

• The decision has been taken to open this new Hub to those competent authorities that, for various reasons, do not wish to become AIB members.

To symbolise this new era, the AIB felt that it needed a new visual identity, which commenced with work on the logo and will continue with the reshaping and redesigning of the AIB website (at www.aib-net.org), the annual report and the other communication materials.

The AIB’s Working Group External Affairs, which is managing the change, will unveil the new colours of the AIB in January 2012, with its New Year’s card.

The website and other materials will follow within a month.

For more information about the AIB’s image - including the new logo and the new website, contact:

Diane Lescot
Observ’ER (Issuing body for France)
Email: diane.lescot@energies-renouvelables.org

National implementations of the RES Directive 2009/28/EC (continued from previous page)

The revised GO regulation came into force on 1st October 2011 and covers all relevant aspects of Directive 2009/28/EC concerning GOs.

In addition, starting from 2013, plant operators are obliged to register the whole electricity production from plants with an installed capacity of more than 30kW (all technologies) in the Swissgrid GO registry.
Now in its fourth year, the annual Market Meeting took place in Amsterdam on 22nd September. This traditional meeting gives RECS market parties and AIB members the possibility of exchanging views and ideas.

Transition to the new EECS Rules

Christof Timpe chaired the meeting and introduced the first topic on the discussion agenda: now that EECS rules are in place, how should the transitional period be managed?

Concerning the timeframe, registries must produce certificates in the new format by 1st April 2012. The end of the transitional period is set by different legislation in each country. Old certificates will not automatically expire on this date; they will simply not be permitted to pass through the HUB any more.

As for the conditions for “ex-domain cancellations”, it is now clear that this will only be possible under certain conditions:

- It must be technically impossible to transfer the certificates
- The two related issuing bodies must have signed a Cancellation Agreement
- All cancellation statements must state the Domain, Account Holder and purpose of cancellation and
- The member must provide statistical information about the cancelled certificates to the other Competent Body and to the AIB General Secretary.

Provided these conditions are fulfilled, then the “ex-domain cancellation” will be accepted and will be charged with the same EECS fees as transfers.

CEN standard for Guarantees of Origin

Phil Moody, AIB’s General Secretary, informed the participants about the CEN standard for GOs which were released for consultation the same day as the meeting: the adoption of the standard is expected to be 23rd June 2013. In the meanwhile, it was highly recommended that members share their views with their local standards bodies.

CEN had also commenced the process of developing a common approach for White Certificates.

RES-EE

The energy sector is constantly evolving and improving. For this reason, RECS International will work with stakeholders (e.g. EEB and labelling organizations throughout Europe) to develop a new, non-profit Foundation, provisionally named “RES-EE”. RES-EE and RECS International will be separate organisations.

The aim of RES-EE will be to develop a standard for renewable energy products. This standard will be supported by stakeholders (e.g. EEB and labelling organizations throughout Europe) to develop a new, non-profit Foundation, provisionally named “RES-EE”. RES-EE and RECS International will be separate organisations.

The standard will also facilitate Carbon Accounting, by applying emission factors to the residual mix.

Verification, auditing and sustainability information are the basis of this new Foundation, which will exploit the experience acquired during the development of RECS Good Practice.

Consumers will be the focus of RES-EE, which will promote the provision of transparency to consumers, regarding such matters as the exact meaning of claims of the “additionality” of energy products (drawn from a standardised list of the most common definitions).

RE-DISS

The closing presentation was given by Christof Timpe, who explored the recent results of the RE-DISS project, considering in more depth the more relevant elements of the “Best Practice Recommendations”.

In this framework it has been decided that RECS and AIB should discuss how EPED will continue due to the fact that RE-DISS will end in October 2012, proposals for procedure will be made between the two General Secretaries.

Further information

For AIB members who missed the event, or who wish to review the above issues in more depth, the agenda and the presentations are available on members’ pages of the Association’s website at: www.aib-net.org/portal/page/portal/AIB_HOME/AIB_MEM/MARKETS%20COMMITTEE/2011-09-22%20Amsterdam.

For anyone wishing to learn more about RE-DISS, please consult the project website at: www.reliable-disclosure.org

For more information about the Market Committee, contact:

Claudia Delmirani
GSE (Issuing body for Italy)
Email: claudia.delmirani@gse.it
One feature of the new EECS Rules is that EECS certificates can now identify any relevant “Independent Certification Schemes”.

An ICS is a generic term for a voluntary scheme that is supported by certificates, and current registered ICSs include EKOenergy, naturemade and RECS.

Also, the AIB is considering supporting the sustainability schemes approved by the European Union which seek to ensure that biofuels certified under these schemes qualify for EU biofuel targets under the Renewable Energy Directive. The seven programs include Bonsucro, Roundtable on Sustainable Biofuels, Roundtable on Sustainable Soy, ISCC, Abengoa’s RED Bioenergy Sustainability Assurance and Greenergy’s Brazilian Bioethanol verification program.

The AIB would be delighted to discuss registering further such schemes.

**SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY**

During 2011, market activity has continued to increase, and in particular the use of certificates for disclosure purposes.

The number of certificates issued is considerably (27%) down on last year, due to the requirement to re-register Swedish production devices, and the use of domestic GOs rather than EECS GOs internally, while transfers and cancellations have increased by more than 20%.

This continues the trend last year, which saw significant (40%) increases in internal trade and cancellation over 2009, and so far this year 91% of certificates representing last year’s production have been cancelled.

What is an ICS?
- Independent Certification Schemes
The monthly discrepancy between exports and imports is due to not all transfers being instantaneous, and hence trades which commence in one month can complete the following month.

Norway, Sweden and Finland continue to be the major exporters, although Denmark, Austria and Belgium continue to make their presence felt.

Regarding imports, these continue to be dominated by Belgium, followed by Germany, Finland and the Netherlands; while other countries play a lesser part.

Some countries (Norway, Denmark and Sweden) figure in both exports and imports, suggesting trading activity.

Other trade exists in the form of the cancellation of certificates in one country for use in another: the new EECS Rules only permit this where transfer is not possible.

### 2011 Export

- Norway: 57%
- Finland: 16%
- Sweden: 9%
- Austria: 4%
- Belgium Flanders: 4%
- Belgium Wallonia: 1%
- Switzerland: 1%
- Germany: 1%
- Denmark: 4%
- Spain: 1%

### 2011 Import

- Finland: 17%
- Germany: 19%
- Belgium Wallonia: 6%
- Belgium Flanders: 16%
- Austria: 5%
- Sweden: 9%
- Netherlands: 14%
- Italy: 3%
- France: 1%
- Denmark: 1%
Analysis by Country

The pie charts on this page show the certificates issued and cancelled this year, in summary.

Again, these charts show the large role that the Nordic region has in this market, and the interest in renewable products and impact of support schemes accepting GOs elsewhere in Europe, in particular Germany, Benelux and Italy.

They demonstrate the continued flow of certificates from the Nordic region to the Netherlands, Belgium, Germany, France and Italy.

Hydropower remains by far the prevalent renewable energy source, followed by onshore wind and biomass (note that certificates for nuclear are issued during the following year).

Detailed national activity can be found by going to the AIB website at: http://www.aib-net.org/portal/page/portal/AIB_HOME/AIB_OPE/MARKET_INFORMATION/MARKET_ACTIVITY.
### EUROPEAN ACTIVITY

#### The Raw Data - by Country - as at October 2011

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2010</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>Issued</td>
<td>Transferred</td>
<td>Cancelled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Internal</td>
<td>Export</td>
<td>Import</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Italy</td>
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<td>Netherlands</td>
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<td>Norway</td>
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<td>952,954</td>
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<td>Sweden</td>
<td>288,315,082</td>
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<td>Slovenia</td>
<td>4,902,080</td>
<td>958,904</td>
<td>1,178,918</td>
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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,129,570,884</td>
<td>330,152,057</td>
<td>546,938,285</td>
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</table>

**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.
The Raw Data - by Energy Source - as at October 2011

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<th>2010</th>
<th>Cancelled</th>
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<td>1</td>
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<td>Hydropower</td>
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<td>Offshore total</td>
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<td>Other biogas</td>
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<td>IE&amp;CW</td>
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</table>

NOTE

The tables above display issue and cancellation statistics for the last two years, and for 2001-11 in total. These show that volumes issued are growing less quickly than in the past, but that volumes transferred and cancelled continue to increase at a greater rate than in previous years.
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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

2011

08-09 December Basel AIB General Meeting

2012

15/16 March Berlin AIB General Meeting
14/15 June Helsinki AIB General Meeting
13/14 September Paris (?) AIB General Meeting
06/07 December Rome AIB General Meeting