

Buy Smart+ **Green Procurement in Europe**

Green Electricity

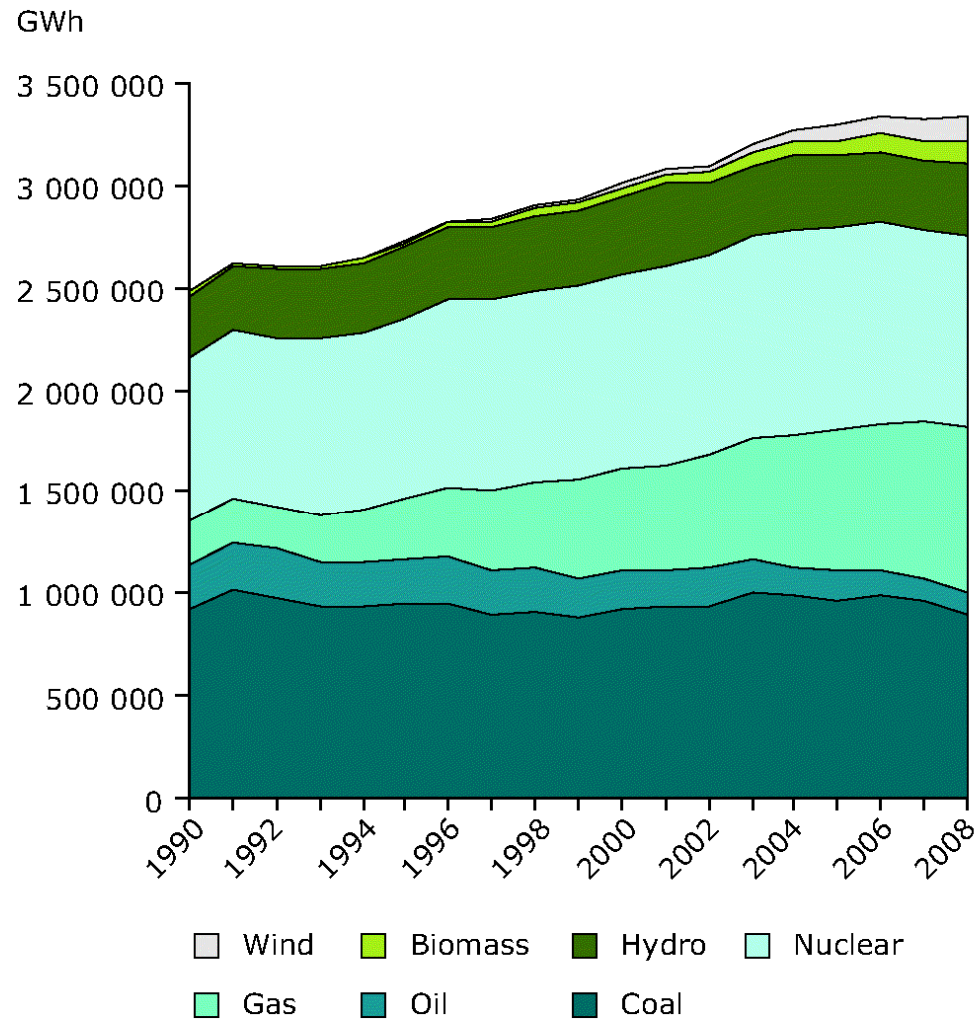
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Gross electricity consumption by main fuel in EU-27, 1990–2008

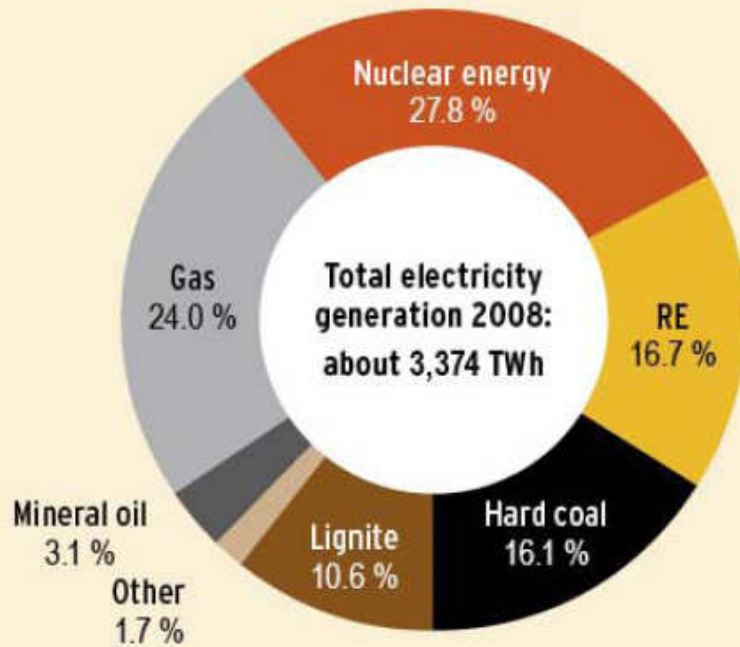


Source: EEA 2010

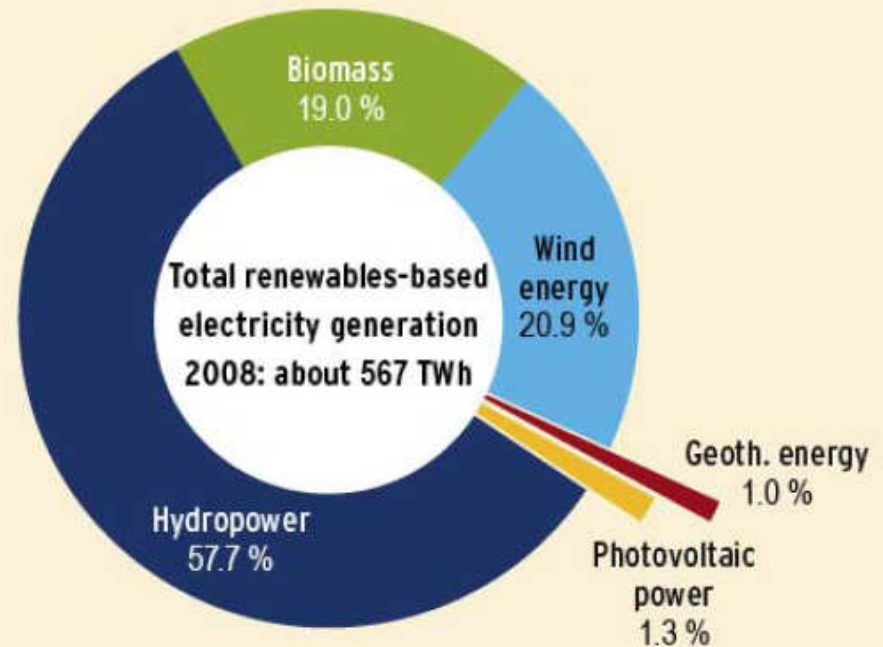
Installed capacity for the supply of electricity from renewable energy sources in the EU



Structure of electricity generation 2008



Structure of renewables-based electricity generation 2008



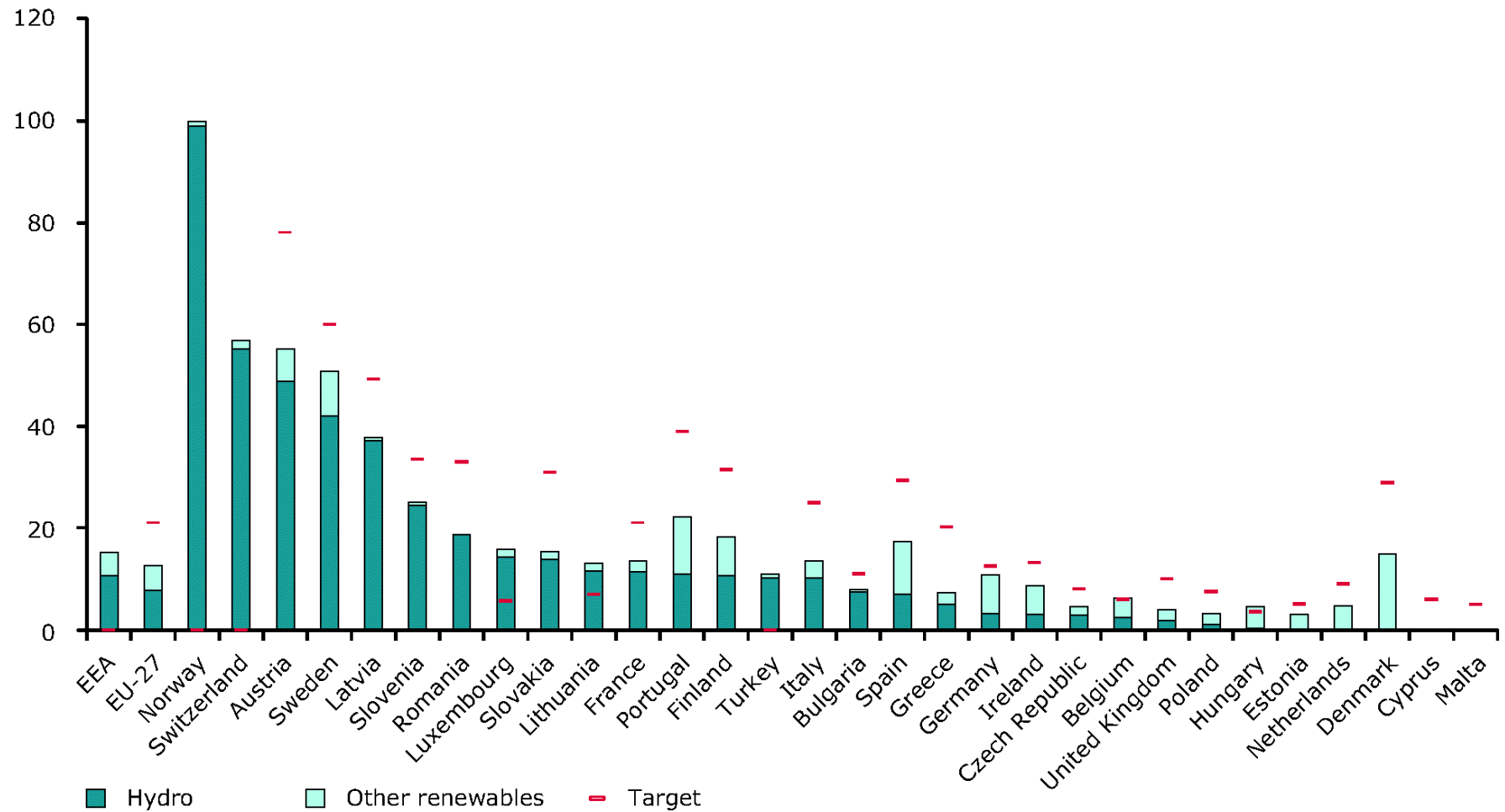
Other = industrial waste, pumped storage, etc.

Generation in solar thermal power stations not shown due to the small quantities involved

Renewable electricity as a percentage of gross electricity consumption, 2009

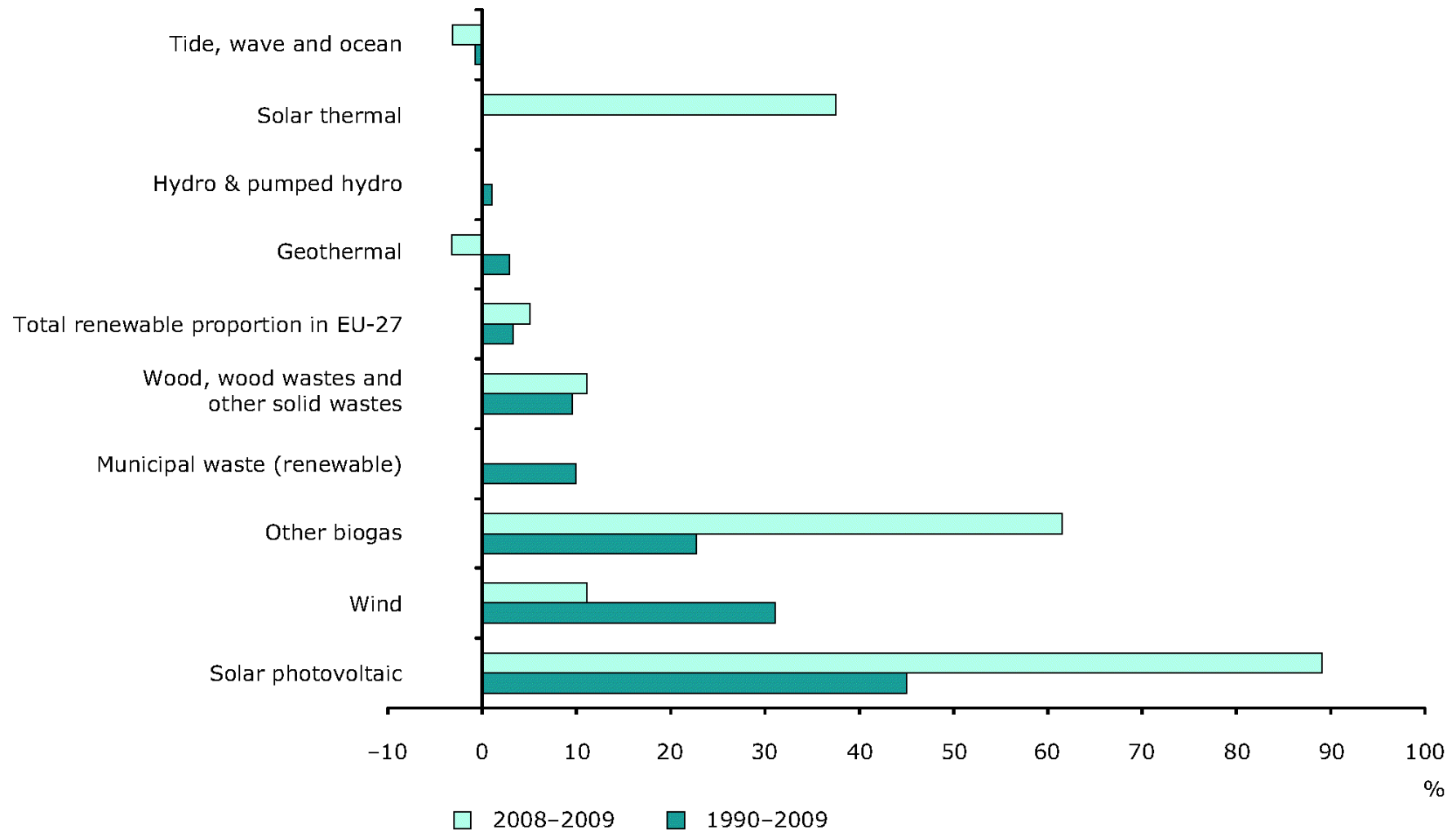


Share of renewable electricity (%)



Source: EEA 2010

Average annual growth rates of renewable energy in electricity consumption (EU-27) for 1990-2009 and 2008-2009



Source: EEA 2010

General framework



- Electricity became 1999 a free tradable commodity in most member states
- Only few distinctive features exist for electricity:
 - Price
 - Origin / generation of the electricity



General framework



- The coordinating procurement directive 2004/18/EC permits public clients to require certain production procedures for the production of the procuring commodity - explicitly e. g. power from renewable energy sources.
- The demand for generated power based on a specific technology would be discriminating.



General framework



Environmental Additionality of Green Power:

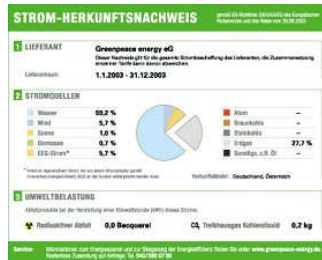
- Development of plants for renewable energies beyond existing capacities
- Only new installations have an emission-reducing effect –already amortised renewable energy plants have not

It is possible to set up criteria for the renewable energy power plants.



Label

Label



- GoO – Guarantee of Origin
- Electricity Disclosure (2003/54/EC)



- RECS – Renewable Energy Certificate System

- Ok-power



- Grüner Strom Label

- TÜV Mark EE01/02



- Norppa

- 100% Energia Verde (100% Green Electricity)

- The Austrian Eco-Label



- Milieukeur



- Bra Miljöval

RECS



- RECS: renewable electricity certificate system
- Book, trade and claim system
- Completely delinked from the physical flows of the electricity
- The certificate is issued by an independent organisation, the issuing body. It is the task of the issuing body to issue the certificate (so to make sure the electricity was produced and was from a renewable source), to keep a registry (which is a monopoly to avoid double issuing), and to cancel the certificate on request of the owner.



- (1) Support certificates: By having an obligation, usually set for the supplier, a demand is created that drives the market. The prices in the support certificate market are in theory representing the cost of building and operating the new power station. The income from selling the support certificates is the support (subsidy) for renewable power. Support systems are currently only nationally oriented and imported renewable electricity are in all cases excluded from the issue of the support certificates. This could be seen as discrimination and in breach of the European treaty, safeguarding the Internal Market. The new RES Directive however allows Member States to do so.
- (2) Guarantee of Origin (GO): tracking instrument. In the RES Directive the GO is explicitly excluded for target counting and is solely meant for disclosure.

General Tipps



- Combine procurement of green power with electricity saving measures.
- Summarize several buildings into a pool and accomplish a common call for tender.
- Use the criteria of the GPP toolkit.

Good Practice



- The KfW banking group purchased green power consisting of hydro power from the NaturEnergie AG.
- The costs increased about 4 % which is still below the public price increase.
- The KfW banking group is credited for 9,604 tons saved CO2 per year.



Contact



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|----|-------------|----------------|
| 1 | BEA | Germany |
| 2 | BSU | Germany |
| 3 | CA | Germany |
| 4 | CEA | Cyprus |
| 5 | CONSIP | Italy |
| 6 | Ekodoma | Latvia |
| 7 | ENEA | Italy |
| 8 | Energiaklub | Hungary |
| 9 | ESS | Sweden |
| 10 | ESV | Austria |
| 11 | Icemenerg | Romania |
| 12 | KREA | Lithuania |
| 13 | RAEE | France |
| 14 | REACM | Greece |
| 15 | REGEA | Croatia |
| 16 | SEC | Bulgaria |
| 17 | SEVEn | Czech Republic |
| 18 | ZRMK | Slovenia |