



E-CONTROL

Commentaries and recommendations by
Energie-Control GmbH on the power labelling
provisions in sections 45 and 45a EIWOG as
amended by Federal Law Gazette I
No. 149/2002
(Guidance Notes on Power Labelling)

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INTRODUCTION

The purpose of the power labelling on annual settlement invoices is to inform final electricity consumers of the contributions of the various primary energy sources to the supplier's energy mix in the preceding year. Power labelling is thus a system designed to enable final consumers to assess the electricity supplied to them according to quality criteria.

The Austrian power labelling system (sections 45[2] and 45a EIWOG [Electricity Industry and Organisation Act] as amended by Federal Law Gazette [FLG] I No. 149/2002) incorporates very strict rules for the issuing and use of power labelling statements.

Section 45a(3) EIWOG assigns responsibility for monitoring the accuracy of supplier power labelling disclosures to Energie-Control GmbH.

These Guidance Notes on Power Labelling are intended to assist the companies concerned with the preparation of power labelling disclosures. They contain commentaries (legal interpretations) and recommendations.

These Guidance Notes were compiled by Energie-Control. However market participants (electricity generators, traders and suppliers), accredited audit bodies (TÜV Österreich, ÖVE, arsenal research and TÜV Süd) and NGOs (Global 2000 and Greenpeace) were invited to make representations at four meetings of the Labelling Working Party.

Energie-Control reserves the right to amend or add to these Guidance Notes on Power Labelling.

Para. 13. b) of these Notes represents the conclusions jointly reached by the accredited audit bodies and Energie-Control on the issuing of "other certificates". The aim was to develop a standard for the uniform issuing of other certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG.

1. When must power labelling under sections 45 and 45a EIWOG as amended by FLG No. 149/2002 be shown on final consumers' bills for the first time?

- b) Under section 66c(2) EIWOG the new power labelling provisions entered into force on 1 July 2004.
- c) However this does not mean that the new provisions require these disclosures to be made immediately in final consumers' invoices, from 1 July 2004 on. Under the new legislation power must begin being labelled in the first calendar or financial year after 1 July 2004.
- d) Section 45a(8) EIWOG accords a maximum grace period of four months after the end of a calendar or financial year, after which power labelling (based on the power tracking prepared in accordance with section 45a[6] EIWOG) must be performed and appropriately audited.
- e) This means that a company with a financial year from 1 October until 30 September of the following year has until 1 February 2005 to make power labelling disclosures on final consumers' electricity bills under the new provisions. For a company with a financial year from 1 January to 31 December the operative date is 1 May 2005.

2. Who is obliged to make power labelling disclosures?

Interpretation of the first sentence of section 45(2) EIWOG: "Electricity retailers and other suppliers supplying final consumers in Austria shall be obliged to state on their electricity bills (annual settlement invoices) the contributions to the electricity supplied by them of the various primary energy sources used to generate such electricity."

- a) Only companies that supply final consumers with electricity are obliged to make power labelling disclosures.
- b) Companies that are exclusively electricity generators or traders thus have no obligation to perform power labelling under sections 45 and 45a EIWOG.

3. What electricity must suppliers take into account, and how?

Interpretation of the second sentence of section 45(2) EIWOG: “This shall be performed on the basis of all the electrical energy sold by a retailer to a final consumer (retailer mix).”;

as well as section 45a(1) EIWOG: “... on the basis of the electrical energy supplied to final consumers...”;

section 45a(2) EIWOG: “...be based on the entire volumes of electricity supplied to final consumers in the preceding calendar or financial year.”

the first sentence of section 45a(3) EIWOG: “The contributions of the various primary energy forms set forth in subsection 1 shall be stated as a single retailer mix, taking into account all electricity supplied by the electricity retailer to final consumers.”;

and the second sentence of section 45a(5) EIWOG: The volumes supplied by them to final consumers must be consistently presented in such tracking information, broken down by primary energy sources.”

- a) The electricity volumes sold to final consumers mean the aggregated volumes of electricity supplied to final consumers in the operative period, determined by the supplier’s accounting period (under section 45a[2] either the calendar or the financial year).
- b) The contributions of the various primary energy sources to the generation mix may only be evidenced by the volumes of electricity sold/supplied to final consumers.

Example:

The total volume of electricity sold by Company A is 1,000 GWh. The undertaking supplies 200 GWh to final consumers and sells 800 GWh to other electricity companies. Company A is only obliged to label the 200 GWh supplied to final consumers. Company A can thus furnish certificates for the various primary energy sources used to generate this volume. The primary energy sources used to generate the remaining 800 GWh, known or otherwise, are irrelevant to the labelling of the 200 GWh which are subject to the disclosure requirements.

4. UCTE mix for electricity of unknown origin

Interpretation of the second sentence of section 45a(3) EIWOG: “If the primary energy sources are not clearly identifiable, as is the case with procurement from power exchanges, such volumes shall be assigned on the basis of the current Union for the Co-ordination of Transmission of Electricity (UCTE) total supply statistics.”

- a) If the origin of given volumes of electricity supplied to final consumers is unknown (the supplier has no certificates under section 45a[7] EIWOG), or if the supplier refrains from using such certificates for power labelling, then the electricity in question is “electricity of unknown origin”.
- b) Under section 45a(3) EIWOG the percentage contribution to the total volume supplied to final consumers represented by electricity of unknown origin must be specified as “UCTE”.

Example:

Company A supplies 200 GWh to final consumers. It has certificates from hydro power stations for 100 GWh, and certificates from coal fired power stations for 80 GWh. Company A lacks proof of the origin of the remaining 20 GWh. The power labelling on the final consumers’ invoices should hence be as follows:

50%	Hydro power
40%	Coal
10%	UCTE (European power mix: 12.8% hydro power, 54.3% fossil fuels, 32.9% nuclear)

- c) The purpose of power labelling is to enable final consumers to understand the make-up of the power mix supplied to them. However most consumers will be unfamiliar with the term “UCTE”. Energie-Control therefore recommends the inclusion of a brief but informative explanation of this term in the event that it is used on electricity bills to designate electricity of unknown origin.

Example:

- 2003 UCTE mix (European power mix: 12.8% hydro power, 54.3% fossil fuels, 32.9% nuclear)

- d) Extrapolation of the UCTE mix to the primary energy sources listed in section 45a(1) EIWOG is impermissible, as the electricity volumes labelled as “UCTE” are “electricity of unknown origin” and can thus not be assigned to specific primary energy sources.
- e) The provision whereby the term “UCTE” is to be applied to electricity of unknown origin is only relevant to power labelling disclosures on final consumers’ electricity bills. The term “electricity of unknown origin” must be applied to uncertificated electricity volumes in the tracking information under section 45a(5) EIWOG.

5. Company mix and product information

Interpretation of the second sentence of section 45a(4) EIWOG: “Other notes and comments on the electricity bill may not be such as to be easily confused with the power labelling.”

Power labelling informs consumers of their suppliers’ most recently recorded and audited power mix. While power labelling disclosures on electricity bills are mandatory, they may also be made elsewhere, in addition.

Just as a variety of electricity products derived from differing primary energy sources may be traded between market participants (generators, traders and suppliers), so too electricity products offered by suppliers to final consumers may vary in terms of the origin of the electricity.

An offer to supply a given power mix naturally always relates to the current delivery period. However the power labelling disclosures provide information as to the make-up of the last recorded and audited overall power mix of a given company in the preceding financial year. The power labelling thus has nothing to do with the mix currently supplied to final consumers.

Where products with given primary energy compositions are marketed by a single supplier it is important to provide proof that the mixes offered correspond to the actual attributes of the products. The electricity bill (annual settlement invoice) is the best means of achieving this.

It is therefore permissible to provide additional product information on the bill, over and above the legally required power labelling.¹

- a) The disclosure of additional product information on electricity bills is necessary for those customers or customer groups that have been promised products representing a given mix of primary energy sources. Such information is given in order to show that the product offered is as promised. Customers who have not been promised a special power mix should be informed as to the “residual power mix” as well as the company mix, so that they are aware that they have been supplied not with the company mix but with “the power mix less the special deliveries”.
- b) If no commitments have been given to supply any final consumers with a specific power mix, then it is improper to disclose product mix or product information under section 45(4) EIWOG, as this would represent post hoc “massaging” of the power labelling for certain customers.
- c) Suppliers disclosing additional product information on electricity bills must provide itemised proof in the tracking information under sections 45a(5 and 6) EIWOG that the volumes indicated by such product information were actually procured. The product information thus represents an integral component of the “results” referred to in the last sentence of section 45a(6) EIWOG, and must

¹ Note of DG Energy & Transport on Directives 2003/54 and 2003/55 on the Internal Market in Electricity and Natural Gas concerning the labelling provision in Directive 2003/54/EC: “Suppliers are free to provide product information in addition to their portfolio disclosure but it is recommended that Member States should require that if a supplier chooses to differentiate more products, he must then provide product and portfolio information to all customers.”

hence be certified by the auditor and published in a clear format, as an annex to the electricity retailer's annual report.

- d) In the event that a customer (final consumer) concludes an agreement for a new product (with a specific power mix) during the year, then the supplier may — if the annual settlement is computed before the end of the current financial year on the basis of the rolling invoicing — include in the annual settlement a description of the power mix promised under the applicable agreement in addition to the retailer mix. Such information on current electricity supplies can be given at any time, irrespective of the power labelling, and has no influence on the labelling disclosures on the bill. It is thus essential to specify the relevant period, both for the power labelling under section 45a EIWOG and for the product information discussed in paras. 5.a) and 5.d) of these Guidance Notes.

6. Reportable primary energy sources (minimum reporting threshold)

Interpretation of section 45a(1) EIWOG: "...of the primary energy sources into solid or liquid biomass, biogas, landfill and sewage gas, geothermal energy, wind and solar energy, hydro power, natural gas, oil and its products, coal, nuclear power and other energy sources..."

The purpose of power labelling is to enable final consumers of electricity to identify the make-up of the power mix supplied to them.

Detailed breakdowns according to the primary energy sources listed in section 45a(1) only make sense if a significant volume of electricity can be assigned to the various energy sources. It is therefore expedient to aggregate the renewable energy sources ("biomass, biogas, landfill and sewage gas, geothermal energy, wind and solar energy") under the heading of "other green power" in the event that the contribution of at least two of these sources is less than 1% of the electricity supplied.

- f) Reporting of "other green power" rather than individual primary energy sources is only appropriate to electricity bills. It goes without saying that all the primary energy sources listed in section 45a(1) EIWOG must be presented in the tracking records maintained under section 45a(5) EIWOG and the published results derived therefrom under section 45a(6) EIWOG.
- g) Energie-Control recommends rounding of the percentages in the disclosures on final consumers' electricity bills to the nearest two decimal points.

Example:

60.15%	Hydro power
15.25%	Natural gas
4.83%	Oil
18.27%	Coal
1.50%	Other green power

7. Presentation of power labelling on electricity bills

Interpretation of the first sentence of section 45a(4) EIWOG: “The labelling disclosures shall be clearly legible.”

In accordance with the Commission’s Interpretation Notes² Energie-Control GmbH makes the following recommendations for the presentation of power labelling on electricity bills:

- a) The provision requiring the labelling to be clearly legible implies requirements with regard not just to the format but also to easily understandable presentation.
- b) As regards the format, Energie-Control recommends tabular presentation.
- c) With respect to ease of understanding, we refer readers to the recommendations in para 4.c) of these Guidance Notes on the designation of electricity of unknown origin as “UCTE”.
- d) To make clear to final consumers that the power labelling disclosures do not relate to the current make-up of the power mix or to the settlement period covered by the invoice, the power labelling disclosures on electricity bills should state the supply period to which the labelling applies.
- e) In addition, Energie-Control recommends the inclusion of a reference to the legal provision (section 45[2] EIWOG) on which the power labelling is based.
- f) Energie-Control further recommends standardised use of the term *Stromkennzeichnung* (power labelling) on electricity bills.
- g) The power labelling may be displayed on the bill itself or an enclosure. If the power labelling is displayed on a separate enclosure the bill should draw attention to the enclosure.³

² Note of DG Energy & Transport on Directives 2003/54 and 2003/55 on the Internal Market in Electricity and Natural Gas concerning the labelling provision in Directive 2003/54/EC: *“It is recommended that there should be a harmonised presentation at Member State level as a minimum, in order to make comparisons between suppliers in a Member State easily possible.”*

³ Note of DG Energy & Transport on Directives 2003/54 and 2003/55 on the Internal Market in Electricity and Natural Gas concerning the labelling provision in Directive 2003/54/EC: *“Member States need to ensure that suppliers display disclosed information on the fuel mix on the bill, or on a separate insert which is sent out with the bill. If an insert is chosen, there should be a clear link on the bill to the insert provided with the bill.”*

Example:

Power labelling under section 45(2) EIWOG: contributions of primary energy sources used to generate the electricity supplied from 1.10.2003 to 30.9.2004.	
Energy source	Company mix
Hydro	61.3%
Wind	1.1%
Other green power	0.8%
Natural gas	15.4%
Oil	6.2%
Coal	12.8%
UCTE (European power mix: 12.8% hydro power, 54.3% fossil fuels, 32.9% nuclear)	2.4%
Total	100%

- h) Graphical elements (e.g. pie charts) may naturally be included in addition to the tabular presentation of the type shown above. Primary energy sources may be aggregated in the graphical presentation, e.g. as “renewable energy sources”, “fossil fuels”, “nuclear power” or “electricity of unknown origin (UCTE)”.

8. Publication of tracking information as annexes to annual reports

Interpretation of section 45a(5) EIWOG: “Electricity retailers shall maintain records of the tracking information on which the labelling disclosures are based. The volumes supplied by them to final consumers must be consistently presented in the tracking information, disaggregated according to primary energy sources.”

as well as section 45a(6) EIWOG: “The tracking information must, insofar as the electricity retailer supplies a total of at least 100 GWh to final consumers, be audited by a certified auditor or a certified expert witness in the field of electrical engineering. The results derived from such information, certified by the auditor, shall be published in a clear format, as an annex to the electricity retailer’s annual report.”

- a) Auditing by an auditor or a certified expert witness is only required if the total volume of electricity supplied by the retailer to final consumers exceeds 100 GWh.
- a) The results derived from the tracking information under section 45a(6) EIWOG which are to be published as an annex to the annual report must, as a minimum, include:
- (i) The total volume of electricity supplied as defined by para. 3.a) of these Guidance Notes;
 - (ii) Certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG, stated in kWh and classified according to primary energy sources under section 45a(1) EIWOG;
 - (iii) Reporting of electricity of unknown origin;
 - (iv) If additional product information as defined by para. 5 above is provided as well as the company mix, the following must also be included:
 1. a clear percentage breakdown of the certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG according to primary energy sources (and electricity of unknown origin where applicable);
 2. A percentage breakdown of the remaining certificates (and electricity of unknown origin where applicable) for the residual mix.

Example of tracking information published under section 45a(6) EIWOG:

Results on basis of electricity tracking information	Total		Ecopower product	Green power product	Residual amounts
	kWh	%	%	%	%
Hydro	117,004,000	58.502	50.000	100.000	22.004
Wind	1,836,000	0.918	18.36	-	-
Solid biomass	2,506,000	1.253	25.06	-	-
Gaseous biomass	208,000	0.104	2.08	-	-
Liquid biomass	10,000	0.005	0.100	-	-
Photovoltaic	52,000	0.026	0.520	-	-
Landfill and sewage gas	374,000	0.187	3.74	-	-
Geothermal	14,000	0.007	0.14	-	-
Natural gas	26,000,000	13.000	-	-	26.000
Oil and oil products	10,000,000	5.000	-	-	10.000
Coal	36,000,000	18.000	-	-	36.000
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity of unknown origin	5,996,000	2.998	-	-	5.996
Total	200,000,000	100.000	100.000	100.000	100.000

9. Can a supplier obtain certificates under section 45a(7) for power labelling purposes in the absence of a simultaneous or accompanying supply transaction?

- a) A guarantee of origin issued under a law implementing Article 5 Directive 2001/77/EC on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the internal electricity market can be traded in the absence of an accompanying electricity delivery or supply contract.
- b) Certificates issued by auditing, monitoring or certification bodies accredited under the Accreditation Act, or to which section 3 Accreditation Act applies by extension, are likewise tradable in the absence of an accompanying electricity supply contract provided that this does not conflict with the nature of the certification.
- c) RECS certificates issued by bodies subject to the accreditation provisions of section 45a(7) EIWOG may be used as certificates under that section of the Act provided that they have been redeemed by the company wishing to use them as proof of the accuracy of the power labelling.

10. Wrongly made-out, and duplicate, double-sold or reused certificates: consequences of fraudulent behaviour

- a) A certificate under section 45a(7) EIWOG may not be used for power labelling under sections 45 and 45a EIWOG if it is found to be:
 - i) incorrectly made-out (the information on the certificate is incorrect, e.g. power declared as “electricity from wind farms” in reality comes from a diesel generator);
 - ii) double issued (e.g. a generator has had its plant certified more than once [e.g. guarantee of origin and TÜV certificate] and has brought more than one certificate valid under section 45a[7] EIWOG into circulation for one and the same amount of electricity);
 - iii) double sold (e.g. a company has copied a given certificate and sold it on to two different undertakings); or
 - iv) reused (e.g. a given certificate has been used by more than one company for power labelling purposes).
- b) If Energie-Control ascertains that a company has used such certificates to prepare power labelling information under sections 45 and 45a EIWOG, that company will be required to correct such information pursuant to section 45(3).
- c) In such cases Energie-Control reserves the right to initiate further proceedings or instigate criminal proceedings against those suspected of fraudulent or like behaviour.

11. Accreditation of foreign certificates

Interpretation of the third sentence of section 45a(7) EIWOG: “Section 3 Accreditation Act shall apply by extension.”

- a) Section 3(1) Accreditation Act states that foreign audit and monitoring reports and certifications shall be given equal treatment to domestic ones if they originate from audit, monitoring or certification bodies that meet the requirements of the Austrian Accreditation Act and the orders enacted under it. However, in the case of countries that do not belong to the European Community or the European Economic Area steps should be taken to ascertain whether reciprocity applies.
- b) According to Mr. Günter Friers of Dept. 12 International Economic and Technical Affairs, Standardisation and Accreditation, Section I Ministry of Economic Affairs), the requirements of section 3 Accreditation Act are deemed to be fulfilled if the accredited organisation was accredited by a body that is a member of European Accreditation (www.european-accreditation.org) or which follows the latter's accreditation procedures.

12. Are there exceptions from the statutory duty to furnish certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG for very small power plants and special cases (e.g. reinjection by industrial power stations)?

- a) Energie-Control does not believe that the power labelling provisions of sections 45 and 45a EIWOG can be so interpreted as to permit exceptions from certification for certain electricity volumes whilst nevertheless including them in the tracking information relating to certain primary energy sources under section 45a(5).
- b) Where no certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG can be issued the electricity in question is “electricity of unknown origin”.

13. Certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG

- a) The following are eligible for use as certificates for power labelling purposes:
 - i) Guarantees of origin under the Green Electricity Act and Article 5 Renewable Energy Directive (2001/77/EC); or
 - ii) Certificates issued by auditing, monitoring or certification bodies accredited under the Accreditation Act (other certificates); or
 - iii) Foreign certificates conforming to the accreditation provisions of section 45a(7) EIWOG (e.g. RECS certificates).

- b) Energie-Control recommendation regarding other certificates:
- (i) Initial plant assessment (audit report)
 - 1. As a first step, a plant operator submits the labelling declaration (Annex A) to an accredited body.
 - 2. The second step is auditing by the accredited body of the labelling declaration and the other documentation submitted. The accredited body may both request additional documentation and inspect the plant if this is necessary for verification of the labelling declaration. Existing data available to the accredited bodies is taken into account when assessing the declaration.
 - 3. The third step is an audit report by the accredited body on the accuracy and completeness of the labelling declaration.
 - 4. A favourable audit report by an accredited body subsequently serves as the basis for the issuing of certificates for a period of three years⁴ On expiry of this three-year period the accredited body may demand formal confirmation of the information contained in the plant operator's labelling declaration.
 - (ii) Audit based certification options under section 45a(7) EIWOG:
 - 1. Option 1: The accredited body or the grid operator issues electronic certificates via the Energie-Control renewable energy guarantee of origin (REGO) database;
 - 2. Option 2: The accredited body issues certificates based on the templates shown in Annex B.
 - (iii) Net injection by a plant is the basis for certificates.
 - (iv) Certificate face value: The procurement period evidenced by a certificate is normally one month, but may be a multiple thereof if necessary. The certificates for such periods must however be issued at least once a calendar or financial year. Under some circumstances it may be possible to issue intrayear certificates for periods of the issuer's choice.

⁴ The three-year period relates to generation.

(v) Information on the electricity generated:

1. Certificates indicate the amount of electrical energy generated by the plant in question during the procurement period, and the proportion of this electricity attributable to the certificate.
2. In the case of multifuel plants certificates also indicate the percentage make-up of the primary energy sources used to generate the electricity.
3. In the case of pumped storage power stations certificates also indicate the amount of electrical energy used for pumping during the procurement period, and the efficiency of the pump.
4. If the accredited body receives information on the electrical energy injected into the public grid by a plant directly from the grid operator in question, then there is no need for it to check the amount of electricity generated over the period with the plant operator, since the principle of confirmation by a "competent independent third party" is satisfied. The same applies to certificates issued by grid operators under Option 1. However in exceptional cases verification of the data provided by the grid operator by obtaining information from the plant operator is possible. This will occur if, for instance, in the light of plausibility checks, the accredited body has reasonable grounds for supposing that the data supplied by the grid operator is incorrect (e.g. data transmission or input errors).

(vi) Multifuel plants and reconciliation of fuel balances:

1. The accredited bodies prefer certificates for electricity from multifuel plants for a given period to be issued after calculation of the respective fuel balance by the plant operator.
2. However in the event of intrayear issuing of such certificates (e.g. monthly) it may also be feasible to use either the fixed energy source assignment key in the labelling declaration or fuel statistics maintained by a power station provided that these are based on monthly figures. In such cases an annual reconciliation must be made of the certificates issued with the audited fuel balance. Any resultant adjustments must, wherever possible, be made during the last month of a year. Postponement until the early months of the following year is permissible in exceptional cases.

(vii) In order to prevent abuse the accredited bodies (TÜV Österreich, ÖVE, Arsenal research and TÜV Süd) agree to report to Energie-Control on the generation plants audited by them. The above accredited bodies have recommended to Energie-Control GmbH that it require all other accredited bodies are required to follow this procedure.

c) Incorrectly made-out guarantees of origin under section 8(1) Green Electricity Act and other certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG:

- i) Wrongly issued paper certificates must be returned to the respective issuers by the generators in whose favour they have been issued. The issuers must then destroy these certificates. Should it not be possible to return the original certificates, then this must be reported to the respective provincial government in the case of guarantees of origin

under section 8 Green Electricity Act, or to the respective accredited body in that of other certificates, unless they have in any case been identified the error.

- ii) Wrongly issued electronic certificates must be reported to the respective issuer by the generators in whose favour they have been issued. The issuer must then rectify the error in the database, the system allows of this possibility. Should it be impossible to rectify the error, then it must be reported to the respective provincial government in the case of guarantees of origin under section 8 Green Electricity Act, or to the respective accredited body in that of other certificates, unless they have in any case identified the error.

14. Redemption of certificates used for power labelling

- a) Certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG must be formally redeemed if used for tracking information under section 45a(5 and 6) of that Act, to ensure that certificates can never be used by more than one company.
- b) The formal redemption must include consistent information, including the name of the company that has used the certificate for power labelling purposes.
- c) It goes without saying that, where certificates are not held in electronic databases, only original hardcopy documents may be redeemed, so as to prevent fraud. In the case of paper certificates redemption must be indicated on the original document (contract, certificate, etc.)
- d) Certificates administered in electronic databases must be redeemed in those databases. In the interests of traceability of redeemed certificates, the auditor or certified expert witness who audits the tracking information under section 45a(6) must naturally be given access to the database in question.

15. Power labelling by newly formed companies

- a) Companies that are new market entrants, and to which customers and related supply volumes are transferred by another supplier by way of singular or universal succession must disclose the previous supplier's power labelling information until the initial preparation of power labelling under sections 45 and 45a EIWOG takes place.
- b) If a company is founded that brings together the customers and related supply volumes of a number of undertakings, by way of singular or universal succession, then it must make power labelling disclosures calculated on the basis of the power labelling by various predecessor companies, taking into account the volumes supplied to the transferred customers, until the initial preparation of power labelling information under sections 45 and 45a EIWOG takes place.
- c) It is self evident that a company formed without taking over the customer base of another supplier, or an electricity retailer supplying power to final consumers for the first time, may not make power labelling disclosures under sections 45

and 45a EIWOG prior to the initial preparation of power labelling information under those sections of that Act.

16. Procedures for the amendment or withdrawal of these Guidance Notes

- a) These Guidance Notes are based on the provisions of sections 45 and 45a EIWOG as amended by FLG I No. 149/2002.
- b) Energie-Control will consult the Labelling Working Party before making any substantive amendments to, or withdrawing these Guidance Notes.

ANNEX A: Labelling declaration

LABELLING DECLARATION	
Basis for certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG	
ACCREDITED BODY	
<i>Name:</i>	Certification Institute Ltd
<i>Address:</i>	Musteralle 5 1010 Vienna Austria
PLANT OPERATOR / GENERATOR	
<i>Name:</i>	Austrian Muster Power AG
<i>Address:</i>	Musterweg 13a 1010 Vienna Austria
CONTACT PERSON / BODY	
<i>Name:</i>	Dr. Erwin Mustermann
<i>E-mail:</i>	erwin.mustermann@amp.at
<i>Tel:</i>	+43 (0)112345600
<i>Fax:</i>	+43 (0)1 12345610
ANLAGE	
<i>Name:</i>	Beispielkraftwerk
<i>Ort:</i>	Musterstrasse 20 1020 Vienna Austria poss. plot no., etc.
<i>Installed capacity (kW):</i>	256
<i>Ave. annual output (MWh):</i>	1,392,000
<i>Date of plant approval:</i>	3.6.1998
<i>GSRN numver (optional):</i>	910000003695002000
OPERATOR OF GRID INTO WHICH POWER INJECTED	
<i>Name:</i>	Musternetz GmbH
<i>Address:</i>	Musterplatz 1 1010 Vienna Austria
<i>Metering point(s)</i>	AT001000000000000009000000002350

OTHER CERTIFICATIONS RELATING TO CERTIFICATES FOR DEMAND-SIDE SYSTEMS				
<i>Designation:</i>	<i>Basis:</i>	<i>Valid</i>		
		<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>	
RECS	RECS Basic Commitment V 1.2	1.1.2002	31.12.2006	
HKN	Sectn. 7 Green Electricity Act FLG I No. 149/2002	1.1.2004	x	

ENERGY SOURCES				
Hydro power	Run-of-river power s	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Storage power stn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pump efficiency	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
Solar	Thermal	<input type="checkbox"/>		
	Photovoltaic	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Geothermal		<input type="checkbox"/>		
Wind		<input type="checkbox"/>		

				<i>Ave. GCV GJ/tonne</i>	<i>Electrical energy fraction %</i>
Solid and liquid biomass	Agricultural and forest waste	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
	Industrial waste	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
	Household refuse	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
Biogas		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
Landfill gas		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
Sewage gas		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
Natural gas		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
Oil and oil products	Light heating oil	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
	Heavy heating oil	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
Coal	Lignite	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
	Hard coal	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
	Coke	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input style="width: 100px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>
Other		<input type="checkbox"/>		<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	<input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>

THE PLANT OPERATOR

Hereby confirms the completeness and accuracy of the information given on the plant referred to in this declaration;
 declares that planned and unplanned modifications to the plant of relevance to this audit report will be reported to the accredited body as soon as possible;

declares that only one certificate will be issued for the same volume of electrical energy generated by this plant, and that such certificate will be suitable for labelling (or other demand-side systems) in Austria, other EU member states and third countries;

and accepts the rules for issuing of certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG established by the Energie-Control GmbH Guidance Notes on Power Labelling.

Date, signature of plant operator

ANNEX B: Templates for certificates issued on the basis of labelling declarations

CERTIFICATE		
under section 45a(7) EIWOG Consecutive number: PÜZ_0123456789		
ACCREDITED AUDIT, MONITORING OR CERTIFICATION BODY		
<i>Name:</i>	Certification Institute Ltd	
<i>Address:</i>	Musteralle 5 1010 Vienna Österreich	
<i>Accredited by:</i>	BMWA	
<i>Accredited in accordance with:</i>	ICS 29.020	
PLANT OPERATOR		
<i>Name:</i>	Austrian Power PLC	
<i>Address:</i>	Musterweg 13a 1010 Vienna Austria	
PLANT (LOCATION WHERE POWER GENERATED)		
<i>Name (plant name):</i>	Power station	
<i>Plant location:</i>	Musterstrasse 20 1020 Vienna Austria poss. plot no., etc.	
LABELLING DECLARATION		
<i>Date of approval of labelling declaration</i>	4.1.2004	
ENERGY SOURCES USED		
<i>Primary energy sources:</i>	<i>Share of total output:</i>	
Hydro	100%	
ELECTRICITY GENERATED		
	<i>kWh</i>	<i>Generation period</i> <i>from</i> <i>to</i>
Total output of plant	15,000,000	1.5.2004 31.5.2004
Confirmed volume of this guarantee of origin Wasser	6,000,000	
TYPE AND MAXIMUM ELECTRIC CAPACITY OF PLANT		
Type of plant	Run-of-river power station	
Maximum electric capacity	30,000 kW	
Date, signature of accredited body		

CERTIFICATE

under section 45a(7) EIWOG

Consecutive number: PÜZ_0123456789

ACCREDITED AUDIT, MONITORING OR CERTIFICATION BODY

<i>Name:</i>	Certification Institute Ltd
<i>Address:</i>	Musteralle 5 1010 Vienna Österreich
<i>Accredited by:</i>	BMWA
<i>Accredited in accordance with:</i>	ICS 29.020

PLANT OPERATOR

<i>Name:</i>	Austrian Power PLC
<i>Address:</i>	Musterweg 13a 1010 Vienna Austria

PLANT (LOCATION WHERE POWER GENERATED)

<i>Name (plant name):</i>	Power station
<i>Plant location:</i>	Musterstrasse 20 1020 Vienna Austria poss. plot no., etc.

LABELLING DECLARATION

<i>Date of approval of labelling declaration:</i>	4.1.2004
---	----------

ENERGY SOURCES USED

<i>Primary energy sources:</i>	<i>Share of total output:</i>	
Solid biomass		3%
Waste with high biogenic fractions		5%
Non-renewable energy sources		92%

ELECTRICITY GENERATED

	<i>kWh</i>	<i>Generation period</i>	
		<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Total output of plant	15,000,000		
Confirmed volume of this guarantee of origin		1.5.2004	31.5.2004
Solid biomass	450,000		
Waste with high biogenic fraction	750,000		

TYPE AND MAXIMUM ELECTRIC CAPACITY OF PLANT

Type of plant	Plant for firing of solid biomass, waste with high biogenic fractions and non-renewable fuels (hybrid plant)
Maximum electric capacity	30,000 kW

Date, signature of accredited body

CERTIFICATE

under section 45a(7) EIWOG

Consecutive number: PÜZ_0123456789

ACCREDITED AUDIT, MONITORING OR CERTIFICATION BODY

<i>Name:</i>	Certification Institute Ltd
<i>Address:</i>	Musteralle 5 1010 Vienna Austria
<i>Accredited by:</i>	BMWA
<i>Accredited in accordance with:</i>	ICS 29.020

PLANT OPERATOR

<i>Name:</i>	Austrian Power PLC
<i>Address:</i>	Musterweg 13a 1010 Vienna Austria

PLANT (LOCATION WHERE POWER GENERATED)

<i>Name (plant name):</i>	Power station
<i>Plant location:</i>	Musterstrasse 20 1020 Vienna Austria poss. plot no., etc.

LABELLING DECLARATION

<i>Date of approval of labelling declaration</i>	4.1.2004
--	----------

ENERGY SOURCES USED

<i>Primary energy sources:</i>	<i>Share of total output:</i>
Hydro	90%
Unknown energy source	10%

ELECTRICITY GENERATED

	<i>kWh</i>	<i>Generation period</i>	
		<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Total output of plant inc. output from storage	1,000,000	1.5.2004	31.5.2004
Electricity consumed by pump	100,000		
Confirmed volume of this guarantee of origin	922,000		
Hydro			

TYPE AND MAXIMUM ELECTRIC CAPACITY OF PLANT

Type of plant	Pumped storage power station
Maximum electric capacity	30,000 kW
Efficiency of pump	78%

Date, signature of grid operator

ANNEX C: Recommended templates for guarantees of origin issued by grid operators under section 8 Green Electricity Act

GUARANTEE OF ORIGIN		
under section 8(1) Green Electricity Act Consecutive number: NAG_0123456789		
ISSUER OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN (GRID OPERATOR)		
Name:	Grid Operator PLC	
Address:	Musteralle 5 1010 Vienna Austria	
PLANT OPERATOR		
Name:	Austrian Power AG	
Address:	Musterweg 13a 1010 Vienna Austria	
PLANT (LOCATION WHERE POWER GENERATED)		
Name (plant name):	Power station	
Plant location:	Musterstrasse 20 1020 Vienna Austria poss. plot no., etc.	
GREEN ELECTRICITY ACCREDITATION NOTICE		
Number:	uxc.481/2002	
Date:	4.1.2004	
ENERGY SOURCES USED		
Primary energy sources:	<i>Share of total output:</i>	
Hydro	90%	
Unknown energy source	10%	
ELECTRICITY GENERATED		
	<i>kWh</i>	<i>Generation period from to</i>
Total output of plant inc. output from storage	1,000,000	1.5.2004 31.5.2004
Electricity consumed by pump	100,000	
Confirmed volume of this guarantee of origin Hydro	922,000	
TYPE AND MAXIMUM ELECTRIC CAPACITY OF PLANT		
Type of plant	Pumped storage power station	
Maximum electric capacity	30,000 kW	
Efficiency of pump	78%	
Date, signature of grid operator		

GUARANTEE OF ORIGIN

under section 8(1) Green Electricity Act
Consecutive number: NAG_0123456789

ISSUER OF GUARANTEE OF ORIGIN (GRID OPERATOR)

Name: Grid Operator PLC
Address: Musteralle 5
1010
Vienna
Austria

PLANT OPERATOR

Name: Austrian Power PLC
Address: Musterweg 13a
1010
Vienna
Austria

PLANT (LOCATION WHERE POWER GENERATED)

Name (plant name): Power station
Plant location: Musterstrasse 20
1020
Vienna
Austria
poss. plot no., etc.

GREEN ELECTRICITY ACCREDITATION NOTICE

Number: uxc.481/2002
Date: 4.1.2004

ENERGY SOURCES USED

<i>Primary energy sources:</i>	<i>Share of total output:</i>
Solid biomass	3%
Waste with high biogenic fractions	5%
Non-renewable energy sources	92%

ELECTRICITY GENERATED

	<i>kWh</i>	<i>Generation period</i>	
		<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Total output of plant	15,000,000		
Confirmed volume of this guarantee of origin		1.5.2004	31.5.2004
Solid biomass	450,000		
Waste with high biogenic fraction	750,000		

TYPE AND MAXIMUM ELECTRIC CAPACITY OF PLANT

Type of plant: Plant for firing of solid biomass, waste with high biogenic fractions and non-renewable fuels (hybrid plant)
Maximum electric capacity: 30,000 kW

Date, signature of plant operator

GUARANTEE OF ORIGIN

under section 8(1) Green Power Act
Consecutive number: NAG_0123456789

ISSUER OF GUARANTEE OF ORIGIN (GRID OPERATOR)

Name: Grid Operator PLC
Address: Musteralle 5
1010
Vienna
Austria

PLANT OPERATOR

Name: Austrian Power PLC
Address: Musterweg 13a
1010
Vienna
Austria

PLANT (LOCATION WHERE POWER GENERATED)

Name (plant name): Power station
Plant location: Musterstrasse 20
1020
Vienna
Austria
poss. plot no., etc.

GREEN ELECTRICITY ACCREDITATION NOTICE

Number: uxc.481/2002
Date: 4.1.2004

ENERGY SOURCES USED

<i>Primary energy sources:</i>	<i>Share of total output:</i>
Hydro	100%

ELECTRICITY GENERATED

	<i>kWh</i>	<i>Generation period</i>	
		<i>from</i>	<i>to</i>
Total output of plant	15,000,000	1.5.2004	31.5.2004
Confirmed volume of this guarantee of origin			
Hydro	6,000,000		

TYPE AND MAXIMUM ELECTRIC CAPACITY OF PLANT

Type of plant	Run-of-river power station
Maximum electric capacity	30,000 kW

Date, signature of plant operator

ANNEX D: Legal basis

Article 3(6) Electricity Directive (2003/54/EC)

Member States shall ensure that electricity suppliers specify in or with the bills and in promotional materials made available to final consumers:

- a) the contribution of each energy source to the overall fuel mix of the supplier over the preceding year;
- b) at least the reference to existing reference sources, such as web-pages, where information on the environmental impact, in terms of at least emissions of CO₂ and the radioactive waste resulting from the electricity produced by the overall fuel mix of the supplier over the preceding year is publicly available.

With respect to electricity obtained via an electricity exchange or imported from an undertaking situated outside the Community, aggregate figures provided by the exchange or the undertaking in question over the preceding year may be used.

Member States shall take the necessary steps to ensure that the information provided by suppliers to their customers pursuant to this Article is reliable.

Austrian Electricity and Organisation Act (EiWOG) FLG I No. 143/1998 as amended by FLG I No. 149/2002

Section 45 EiWOG

(2) Electricity retailers and other suppliers supplying final consumers in Austria shall be obliged to state on their electricity bills (annual settlement invoices) the contributions to the electricity supplied by them of the various primary energy sources used to generate such electricity. This shall be performed on the basis of all the electrical energy sold by a retailer to a final consumer (retailer mix).

(3) The correctness of the information provided by undertakings shall be monitored by Energie-Control GmbH. In the event that incorrect information is provided the electricity retailer concerned shall be required by notice to correct such information.

Disclosure of origin (labelling)

Section 45a. (Directly applicable Federal law) (1) Labelling under section 45(2) shall be performed according to a percentage breakdown, based on the electrical energy (kWh) supplied to final consumers, of the primary energy sources into solid or liquid biomass, biogas, landfill and sewage gas, geothermal energy, wind and solar energy, hydro power, natural gas, oil and its products, coal, nuclear power and other energy sources.

(2) Labelling of the primary energy sources on the electricity bill shall be based on the entire volumes of electricity supplied to final consumers in the preceding calendar or financial year.

(3) The contributions of the various primary energy forms set forth in subsection 1 shall be stated as a single retailer mix, taking into account all electricity supplied by the electricity retailer to final consumers. If the primary energy sources are not clearly identifiable, as is the case with procurement from power exchanges, such volumes shall be assigned on the basis of the current Union for the Co-ordination of Transmission of Electricity (UCTE) total supply statistics.

(4) The labelling disclosures shall be clearly legible. Other notes and comments on the electricity bill may not be such as to be easily confused with the power labelling.

(5) Electricity retailers shall maintain records of the tracking information on which the labelling disclosures are based. The volumes supplied by them to final consumers must be consistently presented in such tracking information, broken down by primary energy sources.

(6) The tracking information must, insofar as the electricity retailer supplies a total of at least 100 GWh to final consumers, be audited by a certified auditor or a certified expert witness in the field of electrical engineering. The results derived from such information, certified by the auditor, shall be published, in a clear format, as an annex to the electricity retailer's annual report.

(7) The certificates under subsection 6 hereof must contain information as to the primary energy sources used to generate the electrical energy, the place and period of such generation, and the name and address of the generator. They shall be certified by an audit, monitoring or certification body accredited under the Accreditation Act FLG No. 468/1992 as amended by FLG No. 430/1996. Section 3 Accreditation Act shall apply by extension. Certificates may be dispensed with in respect of that part of the electricity supplies which is evidenced by the guarantee of origin system under section 7 Green Electricity Act, FLG I No. 149/2002.

(8) The results derived from the tracking information, which must be prepared not later than four months after expiry of the calendar or financial year or the actual supply period, shall be held for a period of three years at the registered office (main domicile) of the electricity retailer or — if this is abroad — at the registered office of the company authorised to deliver the electricity, for inspection by final consumers.

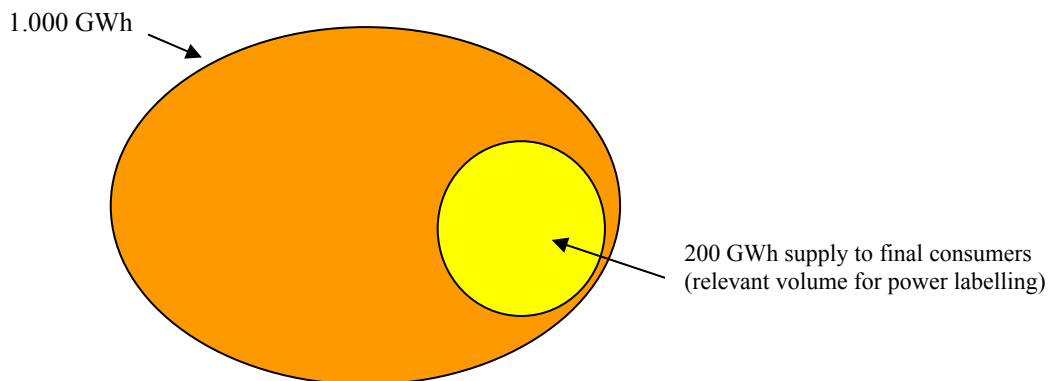
(9) Electricity retailers shall, on request, submit to Energie-Control GmbH the certificates under subsections 5 to 7 hereof and all documentation required to assess the accuracy of the information.

(10) Electricity retailers and other suppliers shall, if subject to a duty to publish annual financial statements under section 8(1), disclose in such statements the retailer mix under subsection 3 hereof, stating the respective amounts of electrical energy bought or supplied.

ANNEX E: Example

The entire volume of electricity traded by Company A in the period from 1 January to 31 December 2004 is 1,000 GWh.

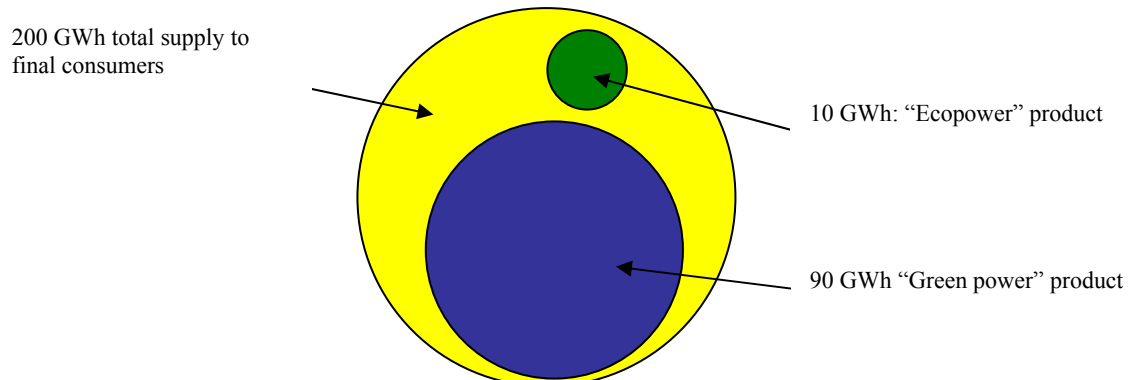
The enterprise supplies 200 GWh to final consumers and sells 800 GWh to other electricity companies. The procurement volumes relevant to power labelling are those supplied to final consumers (section 45a[2] EIWOG).



Company A offers two different products to certain groups of consumers:

- * "Ecopower" (50% hydro power and 50% other green power); and
- * "Green power" (100% hydro power).

The "Ecopower" product is supplied to final consumers with an aggregate consumption of 10 GWh, and the "Green power" product to consumers with a total consumption of 90 GWh.



In this example Company A holds a number of certificates which it intends to use for power labelling, and therefore redeems. All these certificates were issued for electricity generated between 1 January and 31 December 2004.

The tracking information (section 45a[5] EIWOG) which Company A must now prepare represents a form of “energy accounts” which must subsequently be audited by an auditor. This documentation contains:

- Detailed information on the individual certificates (shown here in a highly simplified form);
- The total volume of electricity supplied to final consumers;
- and information on the special electricity products.

It could be as follows:

Power tracking information	Total			Ecopower product		Green power product		Residual amounts	
	No.	kWh	%	kWh	%	kWh	%	kWh	%
Renewable energy guarantees of origin (REGOs) under Art. 5 EU Directive									
Hydro	4	80.000.000	40,000	-	-	80.000.000	88,889	-	-
Solid biomass	1	2.008.000	1,004	2.008.000	20,080	-	-	-	-
REGOs assigned by green power balancing group rep. under section 19 Green Electricity Act									
Small hydro	480	17.004.000	8,502	5.000.000	50,000	10.000.000	11,111	2.004.000	2,004
Wind	348	1.836.000	0,918	1.836.000	18,360	-	-	-	-
Solid biomass	132	498.000	0,249	498.000	4,980	-	-	-	-
Gaseous biomass	83	208.000	0,104	208.000	2,080	-	-	-	-
Liquid biomass	12	10.000	0,005	10.000	0,100	-	-	-	-
Photovoltaic	24	52.000	0,026	52.000	0,520	-	-	-	-
Landfill and sewage gas	96	374.000	0,187	374.000	3,740	-	-	-	-
Geothermal	12	14.000	0,007	14.000	0,140	-	-	-	-
Other certificates under section 45a(7) EIWOG									
Hydro	2	20.000.000	10,000	-	-	-	-	20.000.000	20,000
Natural gas	1	26.000.000	13,000	-	-	-	-	26.000.000	26,000
Oil and oil products	1	10.000.000	5,000	-	-	-	-	10.000.000	10,000
Coal	4	36.000.000	18,000	-	-	-	-	36.000.000	36,000
TOTAL	1200	194.004.000	97,002	10.000.000	100,000	90.000.000	100,000	94.004.000	94,004
ELECTRICITY OF UNKNOWN ORIGIN		5.996.000	2,998	-	-	-	-	5.996.000	5,996
TOTAL ELECTRICITY SUPPLIED		200.000.000	100,000	10.000.000	100,000	90.000.000	100,000	100.000.000	100,000

Following the audit Company A publishes the results derived from the tracking information (section 45a[6] EIWOG) together with the audit certificate in an annex to its annual report.

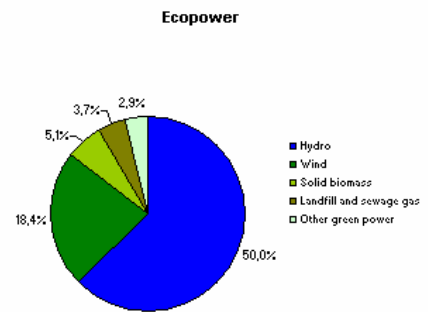
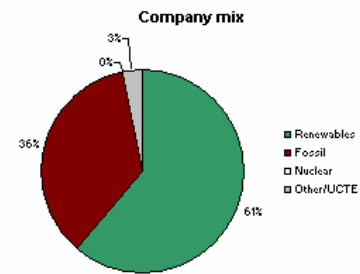
Results on basis of electricity tracking information	Total		Ecopower product	Green power product	Residual amounts
	kWh	%	%	%	%
Hydro	117.004.000	58,502	50,000	100,000	22,004
Wind	1.836.000	0,918	18,360	-	-
Solid biomass	2.506.000	1,253	25,060	-	-
Gaseous biomass	208.000	0,104	2,080	-	-
Liquid biomass	10.000	0,005	0,100	-	-
Photovoltaic	52.000	0,026	0,520	-	-
Landfill and sewage gas	374.000	0,187	3,740	-	-
Geothermal	14.000	0,007	0,140	-	-
Natural gas	26.000.000	13,000	-	-	26,000
Oil and oil products	10.000.000	5,000	-	-	10,000
Coal	36.000.000	18,000	-	-	36,000
Nuclear	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity of unknown origin	5.996.000	2,998	-	-	5,996
Total	200.000.000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000

The power labelling disclosures that ultimately appear on the electricity bills are shown below (in this case, with added graphical elements):

Case 1: a consumer who opts for the “Ecopower” product

Power labelling under section 45(2) ElWOG: contributions of primary energy sources used to generate the electricity supplied from 1.1.2004 to 31.12.2004.		
Energy source	Company mix*	Ecopower Product**
	%	%
Hydro	58,50	50,000
Wind	0,92	18,360
Solid biomass	1,25	25,060
Gaseous biomass	0,10	2,080
Liquid biomass	0,01	0,100
Photovoltaic	0,03	0,520
Landfill and sewage gas	0,19	3,740
Geothermal	0,01	0,140
Natural gas	13,00	-
Oil and oil products	5,00	-
Coal	18,00	-
Nuclear	-	-
Other	-	-
UCTE (European power mix: 12.8% hydro power, 54.3% fossil fuels, 32.9% nuclear)	3,00	-
Total	100,00	100,000

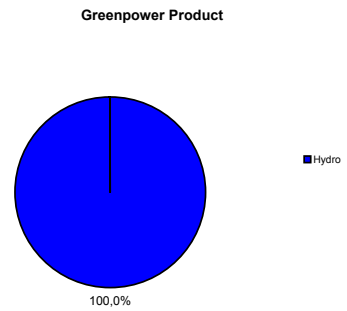
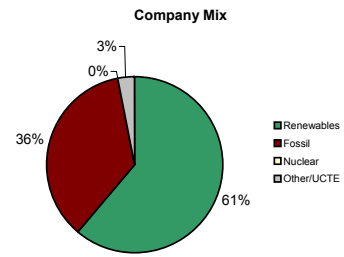
* Power mix supplied to final consumers
** Power mix of the your product



Case 2: a consumer who opts for the “Green power” product

Power labelling under section 45(2) EIWOG: contributions of primary energy sources used to generate the electricity supplied from 1.1.2004 to 31.12.2004.		
Energy source	Company mix*	Greenpower Product**
	%	%
Hydro	58,50	100,00
Wind	0,92	-
Solid biomass	1,25	-
Gaseous biomass	0,10	-
Liquid biomass	0,01	-
Photovoltaic	0,03	-
Landfill and sewage gas	0,19	-
Geothermal	0,01	-
Natural gas	13,00	-
Oil and oil products	5,00	-
Coal	18,00	-
Nuclear	-	-
Other	-	-
UCTE (European power mix: 12.8% hydro power, 54.3% fossil fuels, 32.9% nuclear)	3,00	-
Total	100,00	100,00

* Power mix supplied to final consumers
** Power mix of the your product



Case 3: A consumer who does not opt for a specific product and to whom the residual mix is therefore assigned.

Power labelling under section 45(2) ElWOG: contributions of primary energy sources used to generate the electricity supplied from 1.1.2004 to 31.12.2004.		
Energy source	Company mix*	Residual amounts**
	%	%
Hydro	58,50	22,00
Wind	0,92	-
Solid biomass	1,25	-
Gaseous biomass	0,10	-
Liquid biomass	0,01	-
Photovoltaic	0,03	-
Landfill and sewage gas	0,19	-
Geothermal	0,01	-
Natural gas	13,00	26,00
Oil and oil products	5,00	10,00
Coal	18,00	36,00
Nuclear	-	-
Other	-	-
UCTE (European power mix: 12.8% hydro power, 54.3% fossil fuels, 32.9% nuclear)	3,00	6,00
Total	100,00	100,00

* Power mix supplied to final consumers
** Power mix of the your product

