

E-TRACK Project

Minutes of the 3rd Consultation Workshop
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Participants

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For all agenda items, see the PowerPoint-Presentations in the annex of these minutes.

1 Overview of the projects and recent developments in the respective countries

See attached presentation 01

Issues from the discussion

- WP1/WP2: lot of things have changed since the reports were finished. So the information in the these task reports is partly not valid any more.

Austria

- New-Eco law is in force since 1st October 2006, new provisions on disclosure regarding CO₂ and nuclear waste.
- Disclosure guidelines of E-Control have been further developed and the degree of the Ministry on disclosure will generally based on these guidelines

Hungary

- No information available

Slovakia

- No information available

Slovenia

- Provisions on disclosure has been in force since 2005. Contract based tracking is established, A standardised format for disclosure has to be used, Provisions on CO₂ and nuclear waste are in place.
- Participation in EECS (GO and RECs) and the HUB will be actively used
- Decree on GOs is in power

2 Revision of the tracking options and their evaluation

See attached presentation 02

Issues from the discussion

- What option corresponds to the Austrian situation? – The “voluntary certificate system plus residual mix” is rather close to Austrian system.
- The options are developed in order to determine the relevant topics for the E-Track standard.
- Linked/delinked certificates issue has been discussed in the corresponding Eurelectric-working group: certificates should be delinked from the commodity electricity market.

3 Proposal for an European tracking standard

See attached presentation 03, 04

Issues from the discussion

- How to deal if environmental attributes are tracked implicitly and fuel source attributes are tracked explicitly?
- What kind of certificates (GOs, RECs, etc.) will be used in the future? → Leave it to the market but ensure a common standard for tracking (E-Track-Standard)
- Issues of import and export of certificates in/from system outside the E-Track-bubble. How to deal with a country which does not have a certificate system?
- Relevant information for the certificates (attributes) should be standardised: type of fuel, environmental indicators, country of origin,...
- Multi certificate issue was raised again. If a certificate is applicable for more schemes (disclosure, support, target) it must be ensured that after redemption for one scheme, the “remaining” certificate can only be used for the other schemes, in order to avoid double counting.
- Pump storage has to be accounted for within the tracking standard regulation.
- There can be one domain for more than one country and more domains (non-overlapping) in one country .
- You have to consider if the E-Track-bubble is net-importer or net-exporter (surplus or leakage of attributes). This must be considered in the RM calculation, methodology should be developed within E-Track-standard
- Calculation of IRM is rather complex. Give corresponding illustrations in the upcoming presentations and reports.
- Different tracking regulation and disclosure requirements in Austria and Germany causes problems when importing or exporting electricity: In Germany mainly contract based tracking (certificates also accepted), in Austria certificate based tracking (disclosure only with

certificates or UCTE). When e.g. electricity from coal is exported from Germany to Austria accompanied only with a contract but without certificates, the Austrian recipient cannot disclose this electricity as from coal. According to Austrian law, he has to allocate UCTE mix to this amount of electricity, for which no certificates are available.

In contrast if electricity is exported from Austria to Germany, the Austrian seller is according to Austrian law not required to accompany a contract stating source of electricity, which leaves the German buyer without the information how to disclose this amount of electricity. There is currently no (Austrian-German) regulation in place how to proceed with imports and exports in regards to tracking electricity.

- A fully voluntary governance system is unlikely to work? – A certain legislative level and obligations should be set. Try to involve key actors and give clear instruction. Upgrade option voluntary independent grouping with linkage to EU institutions.
- Is a EU-degree or a directive more applicable?

4 Estimated costs of tracking systems

See attached presentation 05

Issues from the discussion

- The more functions and legal requirements (support relevance) the higher are costs (Sweden, Netherlands).

5 Outlook on the remaining work in E-Track, Final Conference

See attached presentation 06

Issues from the discussion

- What can stakeholder do to keep this topic on the EU-Agenda?