



CertiQ BV 2011 Annual Report

1 Foreword	3
2 Results for 2011	4
2.1 Key figures	4
2.2 Guarantees of Origin imported and exported	5
2.3 Financial results	6
3 Financial statements for 2011	8
Appendix: Our partners	20
Publication details	22

(table of content clickable)



Foreword

Demand for sustainably generated electricity continues to rise. In 2011 almost 22% more certificates were cancelled than in the previous year. Certificates are cancelled when end-users purchase sustainably generated electricity. So the rise in cancellations indicates that demand for sustainable electricity, from companies or private consumers, has increased considerably. The number of certificates issued – representing sustainable electricity produced in the Netherlands – also rose in comparison to 2010. Yet there was also a large increase in the number of certificates imported in 2011, showing that, as demand increases, the international market is becoming more important.

These and other developments are reflected in our results for 2011, presented in this annual report. CertiQ has decided to publish the annual report digitally, as we did last year. The digital age offers us a way to communicate that is in line with our customers' wishes. It is designed to be clear and accessible, and to meet the needs of our wide range of customers. That is also the idea behind the new CertiQ website, which was launched in 2011.

The sustainable energy sector is changing in several respects. We are increasingly becoming prosumers rather than consumers. Because at one moment we may generate electricity for our own use and at another time supply electricity to or draw it from the grid, the system is getting more and more dynamic. Another aspect is that the high-volume market is no longer only nationally oriented.

In 2011 we began to create a new certification system which will ensure that our services continue to meet the needs of users. Soon it will be possible for producers to see their measured production volumes, and the status of their registration, online using the 'My CertiQ' application. Our new system will also connect to the European hub, the platform for European certificate trading. The finishing touches will be put on this application in the coming months, so in 2012 there will be a platform on which certificates – including those issued in other European countries – can be traded simply and quickly. The goal is to strengthen the national and European market for certificates, while guaranteeing the quality and reliability of Guarantees of Origin.

Another interesting development in 2011 is that the Netherlands has decided to stimulate sustainable heat production. The Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation has announced a subsidy scheme and asked CertiQ to certify sustainably generated heat. We are happy to participate in this, because it is in line with our goal of certifying all sustainably generated energy. In fact, we want to go a step further: our goal is to certify both grey and green energy, to make the major challenges that the energy sector will face in the coming decades more transparent.

CertiQ provides clarity. Clarity is in the interests of consumers, large and small, because it enables them to have more influence on how the energy we use is generated.

J. van der Lee, MSc
Manager CertiQ BV

B.G.M. Voorhorst, MSc
Operational Director TenneT TSO BV



Results for 2011

2.1 Key figures

At the end of 2011, CertiQ had registered a total of 10,371 production plants for sustainable electricity. This is 36 percent more than in 2010. Table 1 provides an overview of the number of participants in our certification system.

Table 1 Participants in the Guarantee of Origin system

	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Number of production plants	10,371	7,599
Number of traders	50	53
Number of aggregators	2	2

In 2011, CertiQ issued Guarantees of Origin for 11,127,420 megawatt-hours of sustainable electricity generated in the Netherlands. These certificates relate mainly to generation in 2011, with a small contribution from generation in previous years. Table 2 breaks this total down for the various sources of energy.

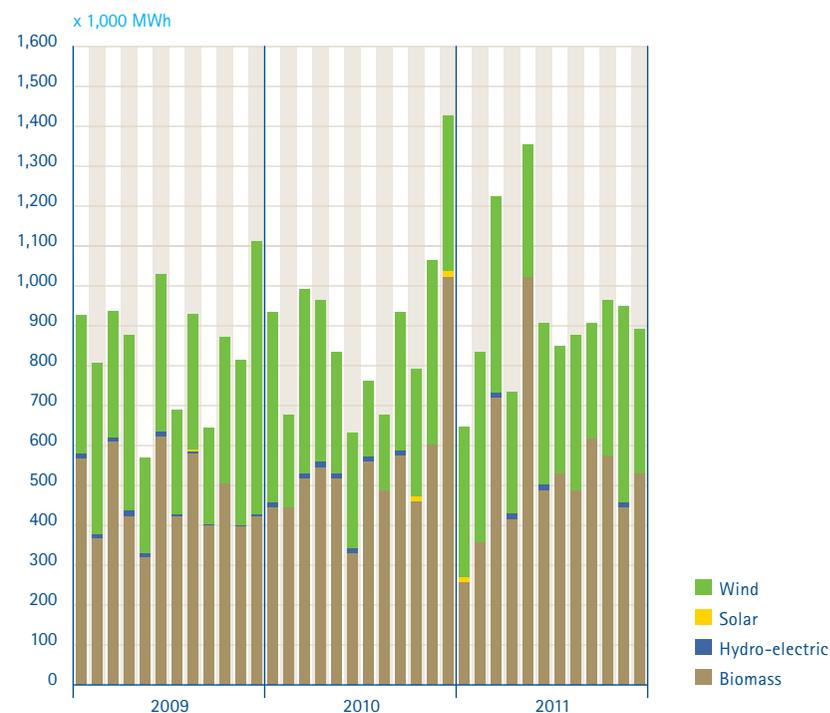
Table 2 Guarantees of Origin issued in 2010 and 2011

Guarantees of Origin (MWh) issued in	2011	2010
Biomass	6,420,707	6,499,822
Wind	4,621,012	4,086,331
Hydro-electric	63,560	104,437
Solar	22,141	10,704
Total	11,127,420	10,701,294

Certificate production in 2011 was four percent higher than in 2010. The volume of biomass production declined by 1.2 percent in comparison to 2010, while wind production increased by 13.1 percent. This is because 2011 was a relatively windy year.

Figure 1 shows the number of certificates issued per month for each energy source.

Figure 1 Certificates issued for Dutch sustainable electricity





The number of certificates cancelled in our system (that is, the total consumption of sustainable electricity in the Netherlands) again grew considerably last year, from 27,450,124 megawatt hours in 2010 to 33,478,114 megawatt hours in 2011. This is an increase of 22.0 percent.

2.2 Guarantees of Origin imported and exported

Imports of sustainable electricity increased by almost 10 terawatt hours last year (to 25,533,863 megawatt hours). This increase is related to the larger number of cancellations: while more Guarantees of Origin were issued in the Netherlands, this was not sufficient to satisfy the higher demand.

Exports grew strongly in 2011, to 3,293,122 megawatt hours. It is unclear whether there is a single cause for this. In contrast to imports, we cannot see when and whether exported Guarantees of Origin are cancelled in the destination country, or whether they are traded to another country.

Table 3 Overview of imports and exports

Imports and Exports in MWh	2011	2010
Imports	25,533,863	15,987,028
Exports	3,293,122	416,963

Figure 2 shows that the certificates imported in 2011 again related mainly to hydro-electric power, which is by far the most important source of sustainably generated electricity in Europe.

Figure 2 Imports of sustainable electricity

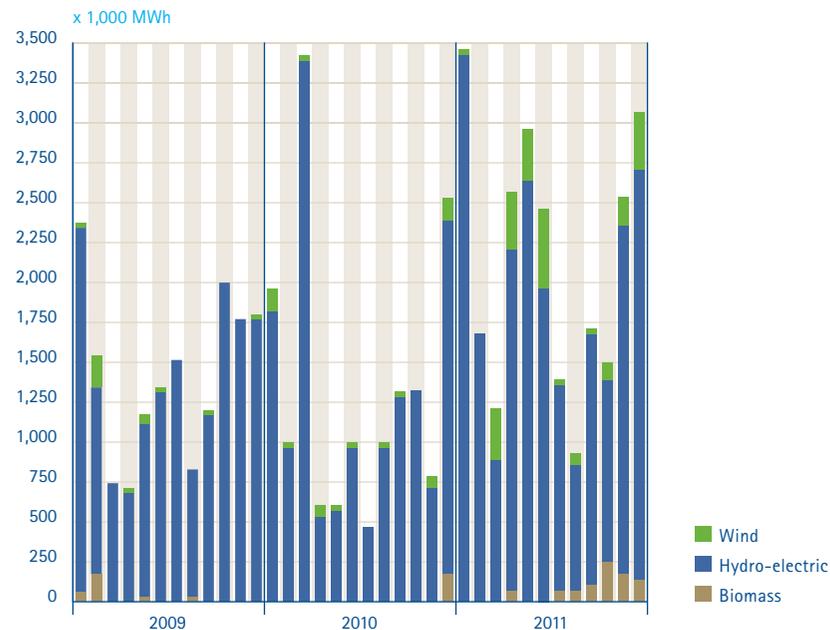
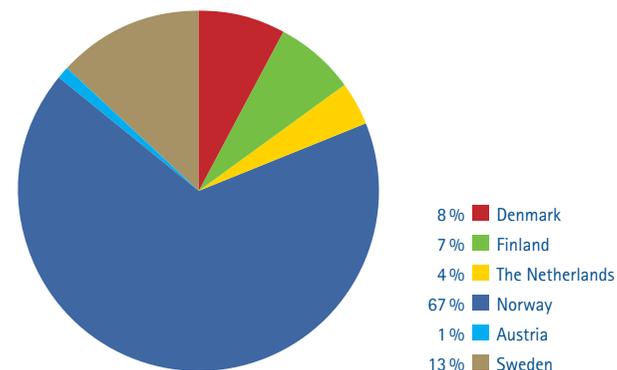


Figure 3 Imports of Guarantees of Origin by country of origin





Guarantees of Origin can be traded within Europe. Figure 3 shows the countries of origin of the GOs imported by the Netherlands in 2011. The 4 percent of GOs whose origin is the Netherlands have been first exported and then imported again.

Table 4 **Changes in the stock of certificates in MWh**

Changes in the stock of certificates	2011	2010
Certificates issued	11,127,420	10,701,294
Imports	25,533,863	15,987,028
Increase in the stock of certificates	36,661,283	26,688,322
Domestic transfers	9,255,721	7,653,900
Cancellations	33,478,114	27,450,124
Certificates for electricity generated for the producer's own use	589,044	572,784
Exports	3,293,122	416,963
Expired	408,439	653,335
Decrease in the stock of certificates	37,768,719	29,093,206
Changes in the stock of certificates	-1,107,436	-2,404,884

2.3 Financial results

Table 5 summarises the costs and revenues for 2011 (in euros).

Financial result	2011	2010
Invoiced revenue	2,091,377	2,507,955
To adjust in tariffs	- 436,803	- 425,577
Revenue as per the annual accounts	1,654,574	2,082,378
Operating costs	1,669,248	2,089,490
Trading results	- 14,674	- 7,112
Financial costs and income	14,674	7,112
Result	-	-

Invoiced revenue in 2011 was 16.6 percent less than in 2010. This is because we reduced our tariffs for issuing and cancelling certificates by 35 percent compared to 2010 (in addition to the 2009 tariff cut of 25 percent for issuing and cancelling certificates and the 20 percent cut in the tariff for domestic transfers). If the tariffs had not been reduced, our revenue in 2011 would have increased, because of increases in the number of participants and the volume of certificates issued and traded.



Operating costs fell by 20.1 percent in comparison to 2010 for three reasons:

- Lower depreciation charges (the fixed assets from the period up to 2011 have been fully written off, and there was no depreciation on Source in 2011 since this was not yet being used).
- Lower costs for process automation (fewer hours were required for the management and maintenance of the existing certification system).
- Lower personnel costs (because some personnel costs, relating to the development of Source, have been capitalised and because the costs of general management were lower).

CertiQ sets its tariffs on a cost-recovery basis. Any difference between invoiced revenues and operating costs is cleared by adjusting tariffs in later years (see the annual accounts, under the heading 'Rights and obligations not evident on the balance sheet.'). The difference for 2011 is € 436,803.

At the end of 2011 the balance to be adjusted in tariffs was -€ 2,510,536. In 2010 it was decided, in consultation with the Participants' Council, to reserve € 750,000 of this for Source.

Chapter 3 provides more detailed explanations of the financial results.



Financial statements for 2011

Balance at 31 December 2011, after appropriation of profits	9
Profit and loss account for 2011	9
Cash flow statement for 2011	10
General notes	10
Notes to the balance sheet at 31 December 2011 after appropriation of profits	13
Notes to the profit and loss account for 2011	15
Other information	18
Auditor's opinion	18



Balance at 31 December 2011, after appropriation of profits (in euros)

Assets	Ref.	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Fixed assets	1		
Intangible fixed assets		1,576,517	-
Tangible fixed assets		-	127,844
		1,576,517	127,844
Liquid assets			
Claims	2		
Receivables		299,498	399,151
Associated companies		783,716	1,822,459
		1,083,214	2,221,610
Liquid funds	3	-	-
		2,659,731	2,349,454

Liabilities	Ref.	31 December 2011	31 December 2010
Equity	4		
Share capital		18,000	18,000
		18,000	18,000
Current liabilities	5		
Accounts payable		10,060	54,071
Accrued liabilities		121,135	203,650
Prepayments received		2,510,536	2,073,733
		2,641,731	2,331,454
		2,659,731	2,349,454

Profit and loss account for 2011 (in euros)

	Ref.	2011	2010
Revenue	6	1,654,574	2,082,378
Operating costs	7		
Systems for process automation		391,379	485,785
Hiring of personnel		574,180	719,404
Depreciation on tangible and intangible fixed assets		132,888	265,849
Costs of general management		570,801	618,452
		1,669,248	2,089,490
Operating result		-14,674	-7,112
Financial costs and income	8		
Interest received		14,674	7,112
		-	-
Pre-tax profit		-	-
Tax		-	-
Result after tax		-	-



Cash flow statement for 2011 (in euros)

	2011	2010
Cash flow from operational activities		
To adjust in tariffs	436,803	425,577
Depreciation on tangible and intangible fixed assets	132,888	265,849
Working capital:		
- Changes in claims	99,653	13,803
- Changes in current liabilities	-126,526	-174,463
	542,818	530,766
Cash flow from investments		
Investments in intangible fixed assets	-1,581,561	-
Changes in the current account	-1,038,743	530,766

General notes

Nature of the business operations

TenneT TSO BV (further referred to as TenneT), the Transmission System Operator and administrator of the national high-voltage grid, has been designated by the Minister of Economic Affairs, to establish an E-certificate system. TenneT established CertiQ BV to set up this system and implement the activities associated with it.

Our goal is to facilitate trading in sustainable energy by issuing and managing production certificates. Production certificates, such as Guarantees of Origin, are created to prove the production of sustainably generated energy and for electricity from high-efficiency combined heat and power plants (CHP). The certificates for sustainable energy are eligible for subsidies under two legally established schemes: the Sustainable Energy Production Incentives (SDE) scheme and the Environmental Quality of Electricity Generation Act (MEP). They are also nationally and internationally tradable.

All shares in CertiQ are held by TenneT.

Notes to the summary of cash flows

The summary of cash flows has been drawn up according to the indirect method.

Estimates

In applying the principles and rules for drawing up the annual accounts, the management of CertiQ BV makes various assessments and estimates that may be essential for the amounts shown in the annual statements. Where the nature of these evaluations and estimates must be disclosed to offer the reader the level of understanding required under Article 2:362, sub 1 of the Netherlands Civil Code (BW), the notes to the relevant item in the annual statements explain the nature of the evaluations and estimates, and the corresponding assumptions.



Principles for the valuation of the assets and liabilities

General

The annual accounts are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Part 9, Book 2, of the Netherlands Civil Code (BW), and the guidelines for annual reports applicable to small legal persons, as published by the Foundation for Annual Reporting (Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving). The valuation principles are based on historic costs and unit costs.

Comparison with the previous year

The valuation principles and method of determining the result are the same as those used in the previous year.

Fixed assets

The tangible and intangible fixed assets are valued at the original purchase price or production cost, after deducting linear depreciation based on the asset's economic life. An allowance is made for a long-term loss of value that is anticipated on the balance date.

Liquid assets

Claims are valued – when first entered – at the real value of the reciprocal amount that is expected to be received. Trading receivables are valued after the first entry at the amortised unit cost. If payment on the receivable is postponed under an agreement extending the payment deadline, its real value is decided on the basis of the cash value of the expected revenues, and adjustments are made to the 'interest received' item in the profit and loss accounts. Provisions for bad debts are subtracted from the book value of the receivable.

Liquid funds

The liquid funds are bank balances with a term shorter than twelve months.

Current liabilities

The current liabilities are valued at nominal value when first entered. After the initial entry, they are valued at the amortised cost.



Principles for determining profit and loss

Revenue

Under Article 6, paragraph 6 of the Ministerial decision on Guarantees of Origin for renewable electricity, the national transmission system operator may charge the cost of managing production certificates to producers, customers, suppliers and traders.

There are exceptions for some categories, for which the Minister of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation bears the costs (see article 6, paragraph 7 of the Ministerial decision on Guarantees of Origin).

The Board of TenneT fixes the tariffs each year, after hearing advice from the Participants' Council. Any difference between actual costs and invoiced revenues is adjusted in future tariffs.

Operating costs

Costs are decided on a historical basis and allocated to the year to which they relate.

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets

The depreciation on tangible fixed assets is decided in line with the asset's expected economic life, using the linear method.

Financial costs and income

Interest received and interest charges are spread over the relevant period, in line with the effective interest rate for the assets and liabilities concerned.

Taxes

Because CertiQ adjusts the difference between invoiced revenues and operating costs in the tariffs of subsequent years, there can be no fiscal profit and no tax payable.

Financial instruments and risk management

Price risks

CertiQ is not subject to any price risks.

Credit risks

CertiQ does not face any significant concentrations of credit risk. The credit risk is very limited because the payment of invoices is a condition for trading in certificates. There are almost no write-offs of receivables.

Liquidity

Our liquidity risk is slight. CertiQ has a current account with TenneT Holding BV.



Notes to the balance sheet at 31 December 2011, after appropriation of profits (in euros)

1 Fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets

The new website has been categorised as an intangible fixed asset, with a depreciation period of three years. The new certificate system (Source) is also treated as an intangible fixed asset. Depreciation on Source will begin when it is taken into service. The book value of the intangible fixed assets is as follows (in euros):

Software	Intangible fixed assets	Intangible fixed assets in formation	2011 Total
As of 1 January			
Purchase price	-	-	-
Cumulative depreciations and devaluations	-	-	-
Book value as of 1 January	0	0	0
Capitalisations	-	1,490,756	1,490,756
Commissioning costs	90,805	-	90,805
Disinvestment, at book value	-	-	-
Depreciation	-5,044	-	-5,044
Changes	85,761	1,490,756	1,576,517
As of 31 December			
Purchase price	90,805	1,490,756	1,581,561
Capitalisations	-	-	-
Cumulative depreciations and devaluations	5,044	-	5,044
Book value as of 31 December	85,761	1,490,756	1,576,517

Tangible fixed assets

Software is included as a tangible fixed asset. In 2011 the software was fully depreciated (the depreciation term was three years). At the beginning of 2006, the software that TenneT developed for our use was capitalised on the balance sheet and ownership was transferred to CertiQ.

The book value of the tangible fixed assets is as follows (in euro):

Software	2011 Total	2010 Total
As at 1 January		
Purchase price	2,062,873	2,062,873
Cumulative depreciations and devaluations	1,935,029	1,669,180
Book value as of 1 January	127,844	393,693
Capitalisations	-	-
Commissioning costs	-	-
Disinvestments, at book value	-	-
Depreciation	-127,844	-265,849
Changes	-127,844	-265,849
As of 31 December		
Purchase price	2,062,873	2,062,873
Capitalisations	-	-
Cumulative depreciations and devaluations	2,062,873	1,935,029
Book value as of 31 December	0	127,844



2 Claims

Receivables

The receivables are all claims with a remaining term of less than a year. No allowances for bad debts have been deducted from this item.

Associated companies

This item refers to the current account with TenneT. The year ended with a positive balance of € 783,716. The balance on the current account at TenneT attracts interest.

3 Liquid funds

The liquid funds consist of bank balances with a term shorter than twelve months. The liquid funds are automatically transferred to TenneT's current account, through a daily cash pool.

4 Equity

Share capital

The authorised capital of the company is € 90,000, divided into 900 shares of € 100 each. Of these, 180 shares have been issued and paid up.

5 Current liabilities

Accounts payable

The accounts payable are all liabilities with a remaining term of less than a year.

Accrued liabilities

This relates to accumulated paid holidays and outstanding charges, consisting mainly of a reserve for audit fees and the costs of the annual report and the hiring of personnel.

Prepayments received

This relates to the difference between invoiced revenue and our operating costs. This amount will be adjusted with the market actors in future tariffs. Tariffs are fixed annually in consultation with the Participants' Council.

The balance of 'prepayments received' has changed as follows (in euros):

	2011	2010
Balance as at 1 January	-2,073,733	-1,648,156
Change	-436,803	-425,577
Balance as at 31 December	-2,510,536	-2,073,733



Rights and obligations not evident on the balance sheet

CertiQ, with TenneT and its subsidiaries, is part of one fiscal entity for company tax and sales tax purposes. On the basis of the standard conditions as laid out by the taxation authorities at the time the fiscal entity was established, CertiQ is primarily liable for the company tax and sales tax liabilities of the whole fiscal entity.

CertiQ has made four agreements to hire staff from other employers. The first is an agreement for the structural provision of legal advice (term: January - December 2012). The second is a contract for external technical advice relating to our field of operations (term: January - December 2012). The third is a contract to supply a project leader for the new certification system (term: January - April 2012) and the fourth contract covers an in-house customer accounts manager (term: January - December 2012).

These contracts stipulate the hourly rate to be charged for the use of these staff services.

It has been agreed with the Participants' Council that the accumulated 'Prepayments received' should be reduced by means of:

- 1 The structural introduction of a post-facto calculation, with proportional refunds as required, for 2012 and in the following years;
- 2 The complete abolition of participation fees for solar panels (assuming 9,000 such installations, this means a € 225,000 reduction);
- 3 A single, reduced, participation fee for all traders, resulting in a € 75,000 reduction.
- 4 Keeping other tariffs unchanged from those of 2011.

It was also agreed with the Participants' Council in 2010 to use € 750,000 of the accumulated prepayments balance for our new certification system (Source). This system is expected to be operational in the second quarter of 2012.

CertiQ has investment obligations in relation to the implementation of Source.

Notes to the profit and loss accounts for 2011 (in euros)

6 Revenue

During the reporting period, participants were invoiced on the basis of previously set tariffs. The amount needed to cover costs was € 1,669,248. The difference in our favour between this and the invoices issued will be accumulated with differences brought forward from previous years and will be adjusted in tariffs for the coming years.

Revenue (in euro):

	2011	2010
Invoiced revenue	2,091,377	2,507,955
To adjust in tariffs	- 436,803	- 425,577
Total	1,654,574	2,082,378

The invoiced revenue can be broken down as follows (in euros):

	2011	2010
Registration fees	825	72,725
Membership fees	372,937	303,700
Issuing certificates	325,493	506,545
Certificate transfers	304,662	192,463
Certificate cancellations	979,244	1,235,256
Other income	108,216	197,266
Total	2,091,377	2,507,955



Certificates

The lower tariffs for issuing and cancelling certificates and the abolition of registration fees for producers led to lower revenues. The higher revenue from membership fees is mainly due to the registration of solar power plants. The higher revenue from certificate transfers is mainly due to increases in imports and exports.

Other income

The other income consisted largely of amortisation of the invoiced contributions from the NL Agency and EnerQ for past investments, which were required to implement the MEP and SDE(+)-Sustainable Energy Production Incentives schemes. The remainder of these prepaid contributions was included under accrued liabilities and was fully amortised during 2011.

7 Operating costs

Costs of systems for process automation

The costs of systems for process automation have fallen because fewer hours were devoted to the existing certification system. The hours charged by the Automation Department were devoted mainly to our new certification system (Source) and not to the existing application. The new system is scheduled to be brought into service in the second quarter of 2012.

Hiring of personnel

CertiQ does not have its own employees, it hires them in. In 2011, the average number of hired staff was 11.6 FTE (2010: 12.5 FTE). These employees are all seconded from TenneT. The staff level at the end of 2011 was 11.7 FTE (2010: 11.9 FTE).

A charge for CertiQ team members working on TenneT projects and projects for third parties has been deducted from the personnel costs for permanent staff. The personnel costs have fallen in comparison to 2010 because some of the personnel costs, relating to the development of Source, have been capitalised.

The personnel costs can be broken down as follows (in euros):

	2011	2010
Hired from TenneT	512,402	696,337
Hired from third parties	61,778	23,067
Total	574,180	719,404

Depreciation on tangible and intangible fixed assets

Since 2006, the tangible fixed assets have been capitalised in our balance sheet, whereas previously they were included in TenneT's balance sheet. The depreciation for tangible fixed assets has decreased because the fixed assets from the period before 2011 have been completely written off. The new website went live in November 2011 and depreciation on it began from that moment. The new certification system, Source, is not yet in service. Depreciation is expected to begin as soon as the application comes on line in the second quarter of 2012.

Costs of general management

The costs of general management include all the expenses related to premises, consultancy fees, the office, travel and accommodation.



8 Financial costs and income

Interest received

This item refers to the interest received on the balance of our current account at TenneT. The increase in interest income is caused by the higher average interest rate, in comparison to 2010.

9 Transactions with associated parties

The transactions with associated parties are all transactions with TenneT TSO BV.

The transactions and balance sheet positions at the end of 2011 between CertiQ and TenneT TSO BV are as follows (in euros):

	2011	2010
Software development	1,581,561	-
Reimbursements	1,183,563	1,407,885
Interest charges	-	-
Interest earned	14,674	7,112
Current account credit	783,716	1,822,459
Current account debt	-	-

Arnhem, 23 April 2012

Management of CertiQ BV



Other information

Appropriation of profits

The appropriation of profits is set out in article 29 of the statutes.

This reads as follows:

- 1 Profits will be distributed in accordance with the provisions of this article after adoption of the annual accounts showing that this is justified.
- 2 The profits are at the disposal of the general meeting.
- 3 The company may only make distributions to the shareholders and other persons entitled to the profit intended for distribution insofar as the shareholders' equity exceeds the issued capital plus the reserves that must be maintained by law.
- 4 A deficit may only be offset against the reserves prescribed by law to the extent permitted by law.

Auditor's opinion

To the General Meeting of the shareholders of CertiQ BV

Opinion concerning the annual accounts

We have audited the annual accounts of CertiQ BV Arnhem for 2011, included on pages 8 to 17 of this annual report and consisting of the balance sheet as at December 31, 2011, the statement of profit and loss for 2011, and the notes, including an overview of the accounting principles used in the financial reports and other notes.

Responsibility of the management

The management of the company is responsible for preparing financial statements, which must faithfully represent the assets and results of the company, and for preparing the annual report. Both must be in accordance with Part 9, Book 2, of the Netherlands Civil Code (BW). The management is also responsible for whatever internal management it considers necessary to ensure that the annual accounts can be prepared in such a way that they contain no inaccuracies of tangible importance as a result of fraud or error.

Responsibility of the auditor

Our responsibility is to issue an opinion on the financial statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including Dutch audit standards. These require us to comply with the ethical norms applicable to us and to plan and perform the audit in such a way as to obtain reasonable assurance that the financial statements are free of material misstatements.



An audit includes activities to obtain audit information about the amounts and the notes to the financial statements. The choice of activities to be performed depends on the professional judgement of the auditor, including his evaluation of the risk of misstatements of material importance resulting from fraud or errors.

For purposes of this risk evaluation, the auditor considers the internal control system that is relevant for the preparation and fair presentation in the annual accounts, in order to plan audit activities suited to the circumstances. However his purpose is not to produce an opinion about the effectiveness of the internal management of the company. An audit also includes an evaluation of the suitability of the accounting principles used for financial reporting and of the reasonableness of estimates made by the company's management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation in the financial statements.

We believe that the audit information that we have obtained is adequate and suitable as a basis for our opinion.

Opinion

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the magnitude and composition of the assets of CertiQ BV as of 31 December 2011 and of its result for 2011, in accordance with Part 9, Book 2, of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

Pursuant to the legal requirement under 2:393 sub 5 parts (e) and (f) of the Netherlands Civil Code, we report that we have examined whether the annual report has been prepared in accordance with Part 9 of Volume 2 of the Netherlands Civil Code and whether the information required under Section 2:392 sub 1 paragraphs (b) to (h) has been annexed to the annual report and, so far as we can form a judgement, we have found no deficiencies. We also state that the annual report, in so far as we can form a judgement, is in line with the requirements regarding annual financial statements, as set out in Section 2:391 sub 4 of the Netherlands Civil Code.

Arnhem, 23 April 2012

PricewaterhouseCoopers Accountants NV
Original signed by C.J.A.M. Romme, MA, RA



Appendix: Our partners.

CertiQ has active partnerships with a number of parties in the sustainable energy sector, including:

TenneT TSO BV

TenneT TSO BV is Europe's first cross-border grid operator for electricity. With 20,000 kilometres of high voltage lines and 35 million end-users in the Netherlands and Germany TenneT ranks among the top five grid operators in Europe. Their focus is to develop a Northwest European energy market and to integrate renewable energy. TenneT established the certification system for renewable electricity, on behalf of the Ministry of Economic Affairs (as it was then called). CertiQ manages this system, which is linked to TenneT's electronic infrastructure, on behalf of TenneT. TenneT is the only shareholder in its subsidiary CertiQ.

The NL Agency

The NL Agency (Agentschap NL) is part of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation. The NL Agency implements government policies on innovation and sustainable development, and manages the SDE(+) and MEP subsidy schemes, which support the generation of renewable electricity that is certified by CertiQ.

Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation

Among its many activities, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, Agriculture and Innovation is responsible for policy making in relation to sustainably generated electricity. CertiQ systematically coordinates its policies with the Ministry regarding developments that affect CertiQ.

The Office of Energy Regulation

The Office of Energy Regulation (Energiekamer) is the regulator for the Dutch energy sector. Among its duties are to supervise the correct implementation and compliance with the Electricity Act of 1998 and the legal schemes that are implemented by CertiQ.

Regional grid operators

Regional grid operators are responsible for the transmission of electricity over the public electric grid. In relation to CertiQ, the grid managers are responsible for assessing applications to register generating plants and for periodically sending CertiQ measurements of electricity production.

Metering companies

Metering companies are responsible for installing and maintaining electricity meters, for collecting the data from the meters and for passing this data on to the regional grid operator.

Electricity producers

The producers generate electricity and supply it to the electric grid, or consume it on site. CertiQ issues Guarantees of Origin for renewable electricity. In the case of CHP production, CertiQ can issue CHP certificates and Guarantees of Origin for high-efficiency CHP. For electricity from other sources, CertiQ can, on request, issue energy labelling certificates.

Traders

Traders conclude agreements with producers regarding the purchase of Guarantees of Origin or other certificates. A producer of sustainable electricity informs CertiQ which trader they deal with. CertiQ credits the corresponding Guarantees of Origin to the account of this trader. A trader can trade the certificates or use them as proof of delivery to end-users.

Energy suppliers

Energy suppliers are companies that purchase energy (including grey and green power) and sell it to commercial and private users. Thus it is the energy suppliers who have supply contracts with electricity customers. Every energy supplier in the Netherlands that wishes to supply green electricity must have a certificate account with CertiQ.



Participants' Council

CertiQ established the Participants' Council to ensure the desires of its participants are satisfied in an optimal way. Its members represent the interests of all participants in the certification system. These include producers, traders (including foreign traders operating in the Netherlands), and representatives of several large energy suppliers. In drawing up its annual plan, CertiQ greatly values the advice given by the Council.

Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB)

The AIB is an international partnership of certification bodies. CertiQ is a member of the AIB. The members of the AIB issue Guarantees of Origin and/or RECS certificates. The AIB seeks to standardise certification systems to facilitate international trade. For this purpose it has developed a common standard: the European Energy Certificate Standard (EECS). In its new Renewable Energy Directive of 2009, the European Commission has made many elements of the EECS mandatory. CertiQ mainly exchanges certificates with the following national issuing bodies: VREG (Belgium), Energinet.dk (Denmark), Groxel (Finland and Sweden) and Statnett (Norway).

Statistics Netherlands (CBS)

CertiQ sends monthly statistics on the electricity generation it has certified to the CBS. This is done on the basis of an agreement between TenneT/CertiQ and the CBS. The CBS processes the data for its publications.



certiq

CertiQ BV is a subsidiary of TenneT TSO BV, the Dutch Transmission System Operator and network manager of the national electric grid.

CertiQ BV is responsible for the certification of sustainably generated electricity, on behalf of the Dutch government. It issues certificates, also called Guarantees of Origin, which enable end users to verify the origin of the green power supplied to them. In addition, this certification is an important instrument for facilitating the trade in sustainably generated electricity, and producers of this electricity can use the certificates to obtain subsidies.

CertiQ BV

Utrechtseweg 310

6812 AR Arnhem

PO Box 718

6800 AS Arnhem

The Netherlands

T +31 (0)26 373 16 58

F +31 (0)26 373 11 58

servicedesk@certiq.nl

www.certiq.nl

© This annual report is a digital publication by CertiQ BV, Arnhem
Text Jan van der Lee (CertiQ), Ben Voorhorst (TenneT),
Translation Michael Gould Associates BV
Design Loep ontwerp, Arnhem
Published April 2012