



THE INTERNATIONAL REC STANDARD

Empowering Electricity Purchasers

MINUTES

To: Public Minutes
From: I-REC Standard secretariat
Date: April 24, 2018 :: 10:00 – 11:00
Location: National Energy Administration. No 38 Yuetan Street, Xicheng District, Beijing, China
Subject: Meeting Minutes with National Energy Administration (NEA) and The International REC Standard (I-REC Standard)

Attendees:

- Peng Li, Department of Renewable and New Energy National Energy Administration
- Ye Wang, NRIC
- Qiao Dong, China General Certification
- Libin Xie, General Manager, EcoChain (Beijing) S&T Co. Ltd.
- Jared Braslawsky, Secretary General I-REC Standard
- Jules Chuang, Board member, I-REC Standard
- Dongqi Yang, Rose Liao, Mt.Stonegate Green Asset Management Ltd.

Introduction and visiting purpose:

- To understand the policies and future of renewable energy policy and China and the impacts this has on corporate procurement.
- Determine the best way forward and the vision of the NEA regarding policy development in China.
- Determine if the I-REC Standard is necessary in the future and if so who will be the responsible party to deal with its implementation in China.
- Discuss other associated aspects such as recent RPS regulation and power market reform.

Meeting notes:

- NRIC had expressed their interest in becoming local issuer of the I-REC Standard. This would involve much more detailed cooperation with the NRIC and adherence to the international standard for attribute tracking systems.
- The NEA did not have an objection to NRIC taking on the role of local issuer and agreed the NRIC is well suited to make sure there is no conflict with Chinese government policies, such as the aim of replacing subsidies through Green Certificates over the long-term.
- As the NRIC is authorized by the NEA to conduct all REC-related activities in China. As such the NRIC cannot be involved in direct commercial relations with producers or market players. As such all activities of this sort should be carried out with the China Renewable Energy Engineering Institute (CREEI).
- Detailed RPS rules will be released in the end of May. The design of the Chinese system is to allow 1-MWh to receive various types of credits, such as: 1. Voluntary/proof of procurement, 2. Use in RPS allowance, 3. Potential emission reduction, 4. Potential energy conservation (white certificates) and potentially others in the future. As such a MWh will per definition be procured for RPS and voluntary procurement. Buyers can also decide to procure all potential emission reductions (3) and voluntary/proof of procurement (1) to make sure they have all associated



claims. There was discussion of this being, in some aspects, similar to the Norwegian El-cert/GO discussions.

- RPS is only for provincial grid entities and renewables from across the country can be used to meet provincial RPS requirements. This is separate from voluntary procurement.
- For use of voluntary/proof of procurement (1) the buyer may be required to cover some or all of the subsidy received by the generator. The level of support is being determined by many parties.
- It will be possible to purchase renewable energy directly from some producers.
- Subsidy levels are coming down quickly. The most recent wind product in Hebei Province will only receive 90 RMB/MWh as support. For a PPA it will be required that the end-user cover national subsidy costs.
- Moving forward with NRIC on MOU and local issuer agreement is considered to be okay. The NEA suggested that detailed implementation be discussed with the NRIC and I-REC Standard in more detail.
- The NEA supported the idea to hold a public workshop on these topics.



会议记录

标题: 公开会议记录
来源: I-REC Standard 秘书处
时间: 2018年4月24日 :: 10:00 – 11:00
地点: 中国国家能源局，北京市西城区月坛南街38号
主题: 国际可再生能源凭证标准 (I-REC Standard) 与中国国家能源局 (NEA) 的会议记录

与会者:

- 李鹏, 国家能源局 新能源和可再生能源司
- 王焯, 国家可再生能源信息管理中心
- 董巧, 鉴衡认证
- 谢利斌, 总经理, 易高天成 (北京) 科技有限公司
- Jared Braslawsky, 秘书长, 国际可再生能源凭证标准基金会
- Jules Chuang, 理事会成员, 国际可再生能源凭证标准基金会
- 杨东琪, 廖佩瑄, 石门山绿资本有限公司

简介及拜访目的:

- 了解中国目前及将来对可再生能源的相关政策，及其对企业采购可再生能源的影响
- 为推动中国绿色电力证书及国际可再生能源凭证系统在中国的发展寻求最佳解决方案
- 确定国际可再生能源凭证标准在中国的发展路径，及执行发展细项的负责单位
- 讨论与可再生能源相关的其它规范及事项（如可再生能源配额制）

会议记录:

- 国家可再生能源信息管理中心有意成为 I-REC 在中国的发行机构。I-REC 将与信息中心开展更加紧密的合作，并在属性追踪系统上向国际标准靠拢。
- 能源局对于由信息中心担任 I-REC 在中国发行方的提议并无异议，但信息中心需确保 I-REC 的发展不干扰中国推行的相关政策，例如不与绿色电力证书取代补贴的目的相冲突。
- 作为能源局的授权单位，信息中心负责执行一切与可再生能源证书相关活动。因此，信息中心不能与项目业主或市场参与者之间产生任何商业盈利行为，故涉及收费及商业项目，需与水电水利规划涉及总院 (CREEI) 合作。
- 可再生能源配额制的具体细则将于五月底前出台，中国相关系统的设计旨在对每 1 个兆瓦时 (MWh) 的电力同时赋予不同定义，如：1. 自愿交易，2. 用作配额，3. 减排量交易，4. 能效/节能量 (白色证书) 交易等。根据该定义，每 1 个 MWh 的电量可用于 RPS 配额和自愿交易。买方还可决定同时采购所有潜在减排(3)以及自愿性/凭证采购(1)，从而确保其可再生能源全部属性的使用。该系统设计从某些方面与挪威的 EI-cert/GO 具有相似之处。



- 可再生能源配额制的责任主体以电网企业为主，配额制允许在省外寻找买家进行交易。配额制与自愿购买无关。
- 自愿交易的买方可能需要为发电企业承担部分或全部的可再生能源补贴，该部分的多少由多个相关方共同决定。
- 从发电厂直购可再生能源电力可能实现
- 国家可再生能源补贴标准逐年大幅下调，目前河北省风电绿证卖出最低价格为 90 元/兆瓦时。签订直购电协议电厂需放弃补贴，用电者负担补贴费用。
- I-REC 与信息中心可就合作备忘录及发行机构相关问题进行进一步讨论。能源局表示相关合作细则由 I-REC 与信息中心双方协商拟定。
- 能源局支持双方通过共同举办研讨会的方式，对相关议题进行讨论。