

Naturskyddsföreningen | Bra Miljöval

Electricity

Criteria 2009:4



Bra Miljöval

Good Environmental Choice

Ecolabelling by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation

The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation (SSNC) is a politically unaligned, secular non-profit organisation. Concern for the environment and human health is our driving force. We have contributed to the resurgence of seals, white-tailed eagles, and peregrine falcons, which are no longer endangered in Sweden. We defend biological diversity and work to stop climate change, acidification, over-fertilisation, the spread of dangerous chemicals, and much more.

But protecting nature in a reserve or stopping individual polluters is not enough. All environmental pollution must be minimised. Companies that make environmental improvements to their production methods and products are important contributors to this effort.

Good Environmental Choice is an example of so-called Type-I labelling: a third-party certification agent independent of the partners involved. Good Environmental Choice is a member of GEN (the Global Ecolabelling Network), which is an international network of environmental labelling organisations. To ensure that Good Environmental Choice meets quality assurance demands, its environmental labelling has been reviewed by GENICES (the Global Ecolabelling Network's Internationally Coordinated Ecolabelling System).

Thanks to Good Environmental Choice, hundreds of products have been revised and made environmentally friendly. Labelling has led to concrete results. Thanks to Good Environmental Choice, Swedish laundry detergent is almost entirely free from the harmful surfactant LAS. Good Environmental Choice Grocery pushed for the first environmentally labelled, non mercury-based button-cell batteries and convinced producers of self-playing greetings cards to switch to such batteries for the entire Swedish market. Labelling also encourages reduced consumption through labelling second-hand clothing and clothes that are redesigned.

Another example is that electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice has established demands on water flow through hydropower plants and thereby benefited plants and animals in river environments. Labelling also creates incentives for improving energy efficiency and for building fish ladders around dams. Good Environmental Choice also aids consumers in choosing the transportation method that has the lowest environmental impact. Good Environmental Choice's criteria for insurance companies include making environmental demands on the licensee's asset management.

In the eyes of the consumer, the Good Environmental Choice label is a trustworthy symbol. For the licensee, labelling provides a competitive advantage.

Today criteria for Good Environmental Choice exist for the following products and services:

- Textiles
- Electrical energy
- District cooling
- Heat energy
- Freight transport
- Passenger transport
- Chemical products
- Auto and home insurance
- Grocery stores
- Biofuel



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Read more about Good Environmental Choice at www.bramiljoval.se
The criteria can be ordered via e-mail: gbg@naturskyddsforeningen.se
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NOTE: This text is a translation. The original Swedish version always takes precedence.

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Foreword

These are the environmental criteria for electrical energy for 2009. In these criteria SSNC establishes how electrical energy should be generated so that it can be labelled with Good Environmental Choice. Good Environmental Choice is one of SSNC's tools to encourage development of a sustainable energy system.

Simply put, the majority of a consumer's environmental impact occurs in the home, during transport and at mealtimes. Within industry and the public sector, consumption of electrical energy makes up a significant part of the total environmental impact. The electrical energy that is delivered can be generated in different ways, which is why it is important to develop sustainable electrical power. Realisation of the scale of humanity's impact on the climate has led consumers to turn to SSNC for concrete recommendations about how to limit their environmental impact from electrical production. Choosing electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice both contributes to a reduced climate impact and helps to restore the damage caused by renewable electrical power production. At the same time we need to minimise electrical demand through improving insulation, reconsidering our heating systems, and utilising homes, commercial properties and office space more efficiently.

The criteria for electrical power labelled with Good Environmental Choice have been set by SSNC's secretary-general. The criteria are valid from 1 January 2009 until the next version comes into effect. During the process of developing these criteria, SSNC has benefited from assistance from representatives of branch organisations, companies, local governments and researchers, for which we are grateful.

Eva Eiderström

Head of Good Environmental Choice

Goals

- To discourage the generation of new electrical energy using unsustainable energy sources and to promote electrical energy based on sustainable energy sources
- To increase investment in long-term sources of sustainable production
- To minimise electricity consumption
- To minimise the negative consequences of renewable energy generation on biological diversity

Scope of the criteria

All types of renewable electricity can be labelled with Good Environmental Choice if the means of production meets established criteria. This document places demands on the entire process chain from fuel extraction to production and waste handling.

Labelling electricity with Good Environmental Choice is a two-stage process. The basic criteria include specific demands for each production type, establishing which production can be marked with Good Environmental Choice. The additionality demands are requirements that lead to a direct environmental benefit for each unit of labelled electricity sold.

For electricity to be licensed to use the Good Environmental Choice label, both the basic criteria and the additionality criteria must be fulfilled. The amount of additionality required for the labelled product depends on which level the production meets in the basic criteria.

Glossary

Additionality	The measurable or quantifiable environmental benefit gained in connection with consumption of electrical energy labelled with Good Environmental Choice beyond the base level defined through legislation, market relations and support systems. In certain cases additionality requirements are met in the basic criteria but additionality can also simply involve the allocation of energy from one consumer to another.
Renewable energy	Energy derived from a source that is in principle inexhaustible despite the removal of energy from the source. The term renewable must be defined within a certain timeframe and geographic area. A reasonable timeframe is a human lifespan, approximately 100 years. This means that the energy source must be regenerated within a generation.
Environmentally labelled energy	Renewable energy which fulfils both the basic environmental criteria for the original production source plus additionality.
Production unit	The unit in which production of electricity takes place. The production unit can consist of an entire plant or a part of a plant as well as, for example, a furnace in a power plant with several combustion chambers.
Wind share	A right, purchased from a share company, to buy an in advance defined volume of electrical energy annually at a price established by the organisation.

1 Basic criteria

- 1.1 The electrical energy included in the environmentally labelled product should originate from renewable energy sources, for example hydropower, wind power, solar energy, wave and tidewater energy, or combustion of biomass or biogas.
- 1.2 The products environmentally labelled with Good Environmental Choice should achieve 30 points, including 5 points for energy efficiency measures, according to *Supplement 1 - Calculating additionality*. Each point corresponds to 100 SEK/GWh.
- 1.3 At most 10% non-renewable energy may be used during the entire lifecycle of the environmentally labelled electricity. This includes energy used for extraction, transport and refinement of fuel, process energy at the plant, point production during high loads as well as energy used during transport of waste products. Balance power provided through balance services or equivalent is not factored into process energy. If electrical energy and heat energy are parallel products, the energy quantity should be allocated in the first place according to principles for physical allocation and secondly according to economic allocation methods.
- 1.4 The sales volume of electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice must equal the quantity of electricity produced according to the current criteria for Good Environmental Choice at the end of the calendar year.
- 1.5 The electricity delivered with the label Good Environmental Choice may not guarantee the origin for any other delivered electricity. If an original guarantee has been issued for the electricity in question, this guarantee should be included with the delivery of environmentally labelled electricity.
- 1.6 Financial agreements, origin guarantees according to EEC standards and RECS certificates can be used to verify the electricity that will be labelled with Good Environmental Choice. The physical electricity from the relevant energy quantity should be fed into the Nordic electricity grid during the current calendar year.
- 1.7 Energy providers wishing to use the label Good Environmental Choice or cite the label must fulfil all criteria for the electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice and establish a licence with SSNC.
- 1.8 Production units generating the electrical energy associated with the licence must be located in Sweden, Norway, Denmark or Finland. These production units must also be approved by SSNC.
- 1.9 The electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice should be accompanied by a fund allocation for energy efficiency equivalent to at least 500 SEK/GWh. These allocated funds should be used for energy efficiency projects according to *Supplement 4 - Energy efficiency fund* and be approved by SSNC. The fund for energy efficiency can also be placed in the SSNC central fund. SSNC will then implement energy efficiency measures according to *Supplement 4 - Energy efficiency fund*.
- 1.10 The company should have an environmental policy established by the company leadership, encouraging the company to undertake improvements in its work.

Reason for requirement

[1.3] Electricity production that requires large quantities of fossil energy for production, transport, use and disposal is not sustainable. The efficiency of electrical production is therefore an important part of the requirement that the maximal proportion of non-renewable energy should not be exceeded. Because the requirement is based upon a lifecycle perspective, even necessary handling outside the plant is included.

[1.4] Checking the quantity of electricity sold as environmentally labelled that is actually produced in the plant is important for the trustworthiness of environmental labelling. An authorised auditor must perform the inspection for the annual audit.

2 Criteria for hydropower

- 2.1 Hydropower used to generate electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice counts as criteria level I.
- 2.2 Only electricity from hydropower plants built before 1 January 1996 can be approved for licensing for electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice.
- 2.3 Modifications to improve the efficiency of hydropower plants can be made within the current water rights if the changes do not cause environmental damage. Modifications made after 1 January 1996 should be approved by SSNC. This is valid independent of the date of granting of water rights.
- 2.4 The total tapping through a turbine and outside the turbine should be at least as large as the water flow's average low discharge or, if the permit's permanent dam or lowering limits are limited, calculated to at least inflow minus evaporation. Average low discharge is calculated as an average of the lowest low water flow every year during a period of at least ten years.
- 2.5 Minimal tapping should in the first place be released into the mainstream and secondly into the stream that provides the greatest benefit to the environment. Minimal tapping should in the first place be released outside the turbine but in cases where this does not provide a positive net effect on the environment or where it is technically not possible, minimal tapping can be released through the turbine.
- 2.6 The hydropower included in the electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice should complete a yearly provision to an environmental fund equivalent to 1500 SEK/GWh hydropower in the electricity sold as being environmentally labelled.
- 2.7 The environmental fund provision can be used in projects undertaken by the licensee's own operations or placed in SSNC's central environmental fund. Examples of projects that can be financed through the environmental fund are described in *Supplement 3 - Environmental fund projects for hydropower*. Projects undertaken by the licensee should not be required by laws or permit requirements.
- 2.8 All projects financed by the environmental fund should be approved by SSNC.
- 2.9 Application of the environmental fund is not limited to the power plants that are included in the electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice. The project financed by the environmental fund should, however, be related to power plants producing the electricity that the licensee delivers to its customers in other sales.
- 2.10 Financing research at universities related to increasing knowledge of hydropower's environmental effects or actions that limit their environmental impact can be approved even if they do not relate to the specific power plants producing non-environmentally labelled electricity which the licensee delivers to the customer.

Reason for requirement

[2.3] SSNC considers that improving efficiency according to paragraph 6 of the Swedish Regulation on Electricity Certificates (2003:120), whose applied measures mean raising the average water flow through the plant as well as minimising friction losses in waterways, in most cases causes net damage to the environment and therefore cannot be approved.

3 Criteria for electricity from combustion plants

Criteria level I

- 3.1 Biofuel may not originate in genetically modified organisms (GMOs).
- 3.2 The producer should where possible adopt a system for tracking the origins for all non-recycled biofuels that are used for production of the labelled product.
- 3.3 The fuel for the production of electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice should fulfil the current basic criteria for fuel. See section 4.
- 3.4 Biofuel may not be combined with other fuels if this means that the ash can not fulfil the demands of the Swedish Forest Agency's guidelines for ash recycling. Ash from combustion of biofuels should be sorted and stored separate from other types of ash. According to criteria level I, the ash need not be returned to the source if the authorities do not require it, even if this is preferred by SSNC.
- 3.5 Biofuel from countries outside the EU must fulfil FSC demands or equivalent third party labelling.

Criteria level II

- 3.6 Production should fulfil all demands of criteria level 1.
- 3.7 Ash from the combustion plant should be returned to the original land type according to the Swedish Forest Agency's guidelines or equivalent for each respective country.

Reason for requirements:

[3.1] SSNC considers that risks associated with genetically modified organisms (GMOs) have not been sufficiently investigated. For more information on what SSNC considers to be GMOs, see www.naturskyddsforeningen.se.

[3.2] It is the view of the SSNC that one of the most important requirements for the production of a biofuel is that its origins can be confirmed. A tracking system can establish and control maintenance and logging for forests that are worthy of protection. A tracking system can also prevent the use of biofuel from illegal logging or logging that violates human rights. Tracking should primarily be based upon the fuel's licensing agreements. Secondly, financial agreements concerning the fuel's origins can be approved.

[3.3] Ensuring that the extraction of biofuel does not risk damaging forests worthy of protection is one of the conditions for the SSNC to consider biofuel as a sustainable fuel. The requirements of the Forest Stewardship Council, FSC, ensure protection.

4 Criteria for fuels for combustion plants

Fuel from the forestry industry

- 4.1 Wood fuel, including biomass from thinning and byproducts associated with logging, should either originate from FSC-labelled forestry or come from forestry managed according to the principles of sustainable forestry.
- 4.2 Needles, leaves and root mass cannot be included as fuel for electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice but should, as far as possible, be left in the forest. This criterion does not apply to needles and leaves included in rejected tops and branches.
- 4.3 Wood fuel originating from illegal felling or forest with high conservation value cannot be approved for licensing electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice.
- 4.4 Wood fuel from forestry with regeneration periods of less than 10 years, such as willow plantations, should not originate in land converted from pastures or meadows with high significance for conservation.

Reason for requirement:

SSNC considers biofuel from agriculture a good complement to biofuel from forests. Production must, however, occur in an ecologically sustainable manner with as little use of synthetic fertilisers, pesticides and herbicides as possible.

Definition of forests with high conservation value

Forests with high conservation value are forests with one or more of the following characteristics:

- a) Forested areas that have global, regional, or national importance:
 - concentrations of biological diversity (e.g. endemic species, endangered species, refuges), and/
 - or
 - large forests on a regional scale, which comprise a part of the forestry unit or in which the forestry unit is included, where viable populations of most or all naturally occurring species exist to their natural extent and in a natural quantity
- b) Forested areas which are located in or which include rare, threatened or endangered ecosystems
- c) Forested areas which support fundamental natural functions in critical situations (e.g. protection for watersheds, erosion control)
- d) Forested areas which are of crucial importance to fulfilling a local society's fundamental needs (e.g. provisions, health) and/or are crucial for a local society's traditional cultural customs (areas of cultural, ecological, economic or religious importance which are established in interaction with such local societies)

In Sweden "forests with high conservation value" include the following:

- Forested areas of national interest with a concentration of key habitats and/or areas for red-listed species outside of key habitats
- Mountainous forests located above the conservation boundary
- Forests protected by Swedish law and forests within protected areas for water sources.

Biofuel from agriculture

- 4.5 Biofuel from agriculture must not be derived from land converted from pastures, meadowland or grazing lands with high significance for conservation.
- 4.6 Extraction of biofuel must ensure that the nutrient supply is not threatened, and that the soil humus content is not reduced over time.
- 4.7 Methane gas collected from fertiliser plants can be approved as biofuel.

Biofuel from horticulture, gardening and plantations

- 4.8 Biofuel from horticulture and gardening, such as liquid vegetable oils, should be developed in a manner that does not encourage erosion or have a negative impact on local ecological, economic, and social sustainable development.
- 4.9 Liquid biofuels, including bio-oils, must not contain primary palm oil and other fuels associated with negative socioeconomic and environmental consequences. Bio-oils must not contain byproducts such as PFAD (palm fatty acid distillate).

Biofuel from industry

- 4.10 Byproducts from sawmills, such as sawdust, wood chips and bark, can be included in biofuel. The biofuel must be traceable back to the the sawmill. Sawdust, wood chips and bark originating directly from forestry are to be regarded as biomass from forestry rather than industry.
- 4.11 High-fibre byproducts from paper and pulp production, such as black liquor and fiber sludge, can be included in biofuel, provided that the biomass content is at least 80%.

Biofuel from waste

- 4.12 Unsorted waste must not be used as fuel for electricity labelled Good Environmental Choice.
- 4.13 Sorted waste consisting of at least 90% organic material can be used as fuel if for environmental reasons the biomass cannot be returned to forestry or agriculture or be used as raw material in other production.
- 4.14 Waste wood must not be painted or chemically treated and must not contain plastic or metal, as this reduces the quality of the ash.
- 4.15 Landfill gas is not an approved fuel for electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice.
- 4.16 Biogas from waste can be included as biofuel.

5 Criteria for wind power

- 5.1 Wind power electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice counts as criteria level II.
- 5.2 Wind turbines producing electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice should not be located in areas worthy of protection. These are areas protected by legislation in their respective countries or by international conventions as well as areas listed *Supplement 2 - Wind power*.
- 5.3 Responsibility for wind power production should include and follow a written plan for personal control according to the Regulation on operators' self-monitoring (1998:901) or its equivalent in each respective country. The self-monitoring should include a continuous and systematic examination of the risks of the operation from health and environmental standpoints with a particular focus on the disruption to flora and fauna. A plan for self-monitoring should be included in a supplement to the application.

Wind power: reasons and working methods

The development of new wind power plants has accelerated, which is fundamentally positive but can simultaneously represent a threat to areas with high conservation value. These areas can for example be composed of forested highlands which are not logged and serve as refuges for red-listed species, as well as breeding areas for threatened raptors. SSNC follows approval processes and offers viewpoints and proposes requirements. New wind power plants should not be built where they can damage documented areas of high conservation significance. If construction of new plants is approved, SSNC will carefully examine whether they can be approved within the framework for Good Environmental Choice labelling. The determining factor will then be what efforts have been made to mitigate risks during construction and how self-monitoring occurs.

6 Criteria for wind shares

- 6.1 Wind share electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice counts as criteria level II.
- 6.2 Wind turbines producing electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice should not be located in areas worthy of protection. These are areas protected by legislation in their respective countries or by international conventions, as well as areas listed in *Supplement 2 - Wind power*.
- 6.3 Responsibility for wind power production should include and follow a written plan for self-monitoring according to Swedish Regulation 1998:901 or the equivalent regulation in each respective country. Self-monitoring should include a continuous and systematic examination of the risks of the operation from health and environmental standpoints with a particular focus on the disruption to flora and fauna. A plan for self-monitoring should be included in a supplement to the application.
- 6.4 As soon as the wind power plant or wind park has received approval, wind shares can be labelled with Good Environmental Choice. If the actual wind shares are intended for as-yet unbuilt wind power plants, the following is required as a supplement to the application:
- The building approval application
 - A description of environmental consequences (when applicable), as well as
 - Confirmation of planning approval and any associated requirements.
- 6.5 The electricity company responsible for billing customers must be able to handle electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice so that shareowners' entire electricity consumption can be covered with electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice. Core electrical consumption that is handled by wind shares should be composed of electricity from wind power labelled with Good Environmental Choice.

7 Criteria for solar power and other renewable electricity

- 7.1 Solar power and wave power electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice counts as criteria level II. Other renewable electricity production not mentioned in these criteria can be included in environmentally labelled electricity after specific assessment by SSNC.
- 7.2 In order for electricity from solar power plants to be approved for environmental labelling with Good Environmental Choice, a plan for handling the used solar panels once they have reached the end of their life span must be defined and followed.

Supplement 1 Calculating additionality

Background

In order for electrical production to be ecolabelled with “Good Environmental Choice” it must fulfil demands on additionality. Additionality means that money will be set aside for concrete environmental use. Money should be set aside to three funds: investment funds, energy efficiency measure funds, and the environmental fund. The licensee can set aside money in the SSNC’s fund or use the money in company projects that are approved by the SSNC.

Criteria for hydropower

Note that a separate provision to the environmental fund is included in the criteria for hydropower and is required separately from the above-mentioned additionality requirement. This provision is described in Section 2: criteria for hydropower.

Calculating the size of the additionality

A points system is used to calculate the size of the additionality. Electricity production must reach 30 points to be labelled with Good Environmental Choice. Depending on the level at which the electricity production is classified, different amounts of additionality are necessary to achieve 20 points. Level I provides 15 points and Level II provides 25 points. Both levels have an obligatory 5-point additionality requirement in the form of investments in energy efficiency. Level II therefore has no requirement over the investment in energy efficiency.

Level I (hydropower and biopower without ash recycling)

15 base points + 5 points energy efficiency + 10 points elective additionality = 30 points

Level II (other electrical production approved according to the criteria)

25 base points + 5 points energy efficiency = 30 points

Every additionality point represents 100 SEK per pre-sold GWh of the labelled product. For electrical production at Level I, 500 SEK/GWh must be set aside for energy efficiency measures, as well as 1000 SEK/GWh to elective funds. For Level II, only 500 SEK/GWh for energy efficiency measures is required.

For licensees who sell several different energy types

The additionality requirement for a licensee who sells electricity from electricity production at both Level I and Level II is calculated by multiplying the points from the quantity of energy at each criteria level with its share of the total product.

$$\text{Total points} = 15 \text{ points} \times \frac{\text{energy volume at Level I}}{\text{the product's total volume}} + 25 \text{ points} \times \frac{\text{energy volume at Level II}}{\text{the product's total volume}}$$

Example

The product consists of 20 GWh of which 8 GWh biopower according to Level I, 10 GWh biopower according to Level II and 2 GWh wind power classified as Level II.

Level	Volume	Points
Level I	8 Gwh	15 points x 8/20 = 6 points
Level II	10+2 GWh	25 points x 12/20 = 15 points
Total	20 GWh	21 points
Point requirement		30 points
Additionality need		30 – 21 = 9 points

In this case the production must be complemented with 9 points of additionality, which is done through a provision of 900 SEK/GWh. A 5-point provision for energy efficiency measures (500 SEK/GWh) is obligatory. The remaining 4 points (400 SEK/GWh) should be set-aside in an elective fund.

Supplement 2 Wind power

To be approved within the framework for Good Environmental Choice, wind power plants may not be planned within areas defined in this supplement. The areas are divided into groups A, B and C.

A tool for seeing all areas is available on www.naturskyddsforeningen.se

Contact your advisor on Good Environmental Choice Electricity to receive login information.

Group A

Areas that are protected by legislation in individual countries or by international conventions.

- 1) Ramsar wetlands
- 2) Natura 2000 areas
- 3) National parks
- 4) Nature reserves
- 5) Animal and plant protected areas
- 6) Nature-care areas
- 7) Natural monuments
- 8) Protected biotope areas
- 9) Planned national parks
- 10) Areas with nature care agreements
- 11) Contiguous mountain areas of national interest
- 12) Objects protected for landscape representation

Group B

Areas that are included in national investigations of areas of specific natural significance and which are not included in Group A above.

- 13) Valuable meadowlands identified in the Swedish Board of Agriculture's TUVAs database.
- 14) Objects in national bog protection plans
- 15) National natural forests and virgin forest species forests
- 16) Sveaskog's eco parks
- 17) Key biotopes
- 18) Objects of natural value

Group C

Important bird and bat habitats as well as valuable forest areas that are not included in category A or B above.

- 19) Areas selected as important bird areas (IBA) by Birdlife International.
- 20) Important migratory bird areas, bird stopovers and bat areas which are not already IBA areas. These areas are selected by the SSNC.
- 21) Protected forest areas identified on the SSNC forestry map.

Supplement 3 Environmental fund projects for hydropower

Provision to an environmental fund for hydropower

Companies that deliver electricity based on hydropower should set aside money in a company environmental fund or a fund allocated by the SSNC. This requirement is waived for licensees purchasing electricity that is already labelled with Good Environmental Choice.

The environmental fund should primarily be used to minimise environmental damage caused by hydropower. Companies applying for labelling with Good Environmental Choice should present which measures they intend to take. The list below describes proposals for acceptable measures. Other proposals can be approved after an auditing process by SSNC. The measures do not need to be directly related to the hydropower plant producing the electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice or be applied in connection with a specific power plant. Work should begin at the latest six months after the company has received its licence. Results should be presented during the audit and again on completion.

General demands for projects that can be financed by the environmental fund

- The measures should have the aim of minimising hydropower's potential for damage
- The measures must not be required by legislation or current permits
- The project owner must be able to demonstrate the environmental benefit of the measure
- The measure must be documented and be used as a good example
- The project owner must be able to receive visitors and present relevant information to interested parties.

Approved projects that can be financed by the environmental fund

- Environmental auditing according to SSNC's guidelines for environmental auditing
- Measures that contribute to preserving or recreating biological diversity in forests or wetlands near the body of water
- Changing dams' drainage points to prioritise surface water draining during minimum draining
- Changing controls so that damage to biological diversity or nature in general are minimised. Examples of such measures are changing controls to mimic a more natural water level variation and water flow and maintenance of high spring water levels to preserve natural beach vegetation.
- Measures, for example bypass channels, which contribute to recreating continuity in the stream. These measures should benefit more than individual species.
- Clearing of obstructions for fish and other waterlife in the flow of the stream
- Projects that aim to preserve or benefit red-listed species that are threatened or can be harmed by the hydropower plant
- Declaration of hydropower property rights areas as nature reserves
- Demolition of existing dams or other obstructions in the stream that are associated with hydropower
- Financing of applied research that can lead to increased knowledge about how hydropower can minimise its impact on the environment
- Investments in nature that aim to develop measures that minimise hydropower's capacity for damage
- Simple inventories of hydropower plants that aim to appraise proposed measures for minimising environmental impact

Other measures can be approved by the SSNC after specific testing.
The list will be regularly updated.

Supplement 4 Energy efficiency measures fund

Companies delivering electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice must allocate funds equivalent to 500 SEK/GWh for energy efficiency to a company account or a fund provided by the Swedish Society for Nature Conservation. If the funds are paid into a company account these funds shall be isolated from other investments within the company. These funds can, however, comprise partial financing of a larger project. In this case it must be clarified which parts of the project are financed by the energy efficiency fund. This requirement is waived for licensees purchasing electricity that is already labelled with Good Environmental Choice.

The fund should be used for measures where the result can be measured in saved electricity. Companies that apply for labelling of products with Good Environmental Choice should explain the measures they intend to implement, the expected energy savings as well as providing details of the organisation responsible. Work should begin at the latest six months after the company has received its licence. Results should be presented during the audit and again on completion. The energy efficiency measures should aim to minimise electricity use. The application should include an estimate of how and where electricity is used, divided into heat, lighting, ventilation, processes, and other. Special interest is shown in projects where technology has yet to be introduced and has great efficiency potential.

Requirements for projects that can be financed by the Energy efficiency measures fund

- Measures that aim to minimise electricity use in premises, industries or homes
- The measure should not be required by legislation or current permits
- The project owner must be able to show that the increase in efficiency is due to the measure
- The measure should be documented and function as a good example
- The project owner should be able to host study visits and provide relevant information on request

Examples of projects that can be financed by the energy efficiency measures fund

- Projects that minimise electricity use in lighting without worsening light quantity or the work or living environment
- Projects that minimise electricity use in compressed air systems
- Projects that minimise electricity use in pumps, motors and fans while maintaining system performance
- Projects that minimise electricity use in appliances or office equipment
- Projects that minimise electricity use in ventilation systems without having a negative impact on the indoor climate
- Projects that minimise electricity use by reducing standby consumption
- Projects that minimise electricity use through insulation or control
- Projects that minimise transmission losses
- Projects that minimise electricity use in cooling systems without having a negative impact on comfort and the desired cooling effect, for example sun shading

Other measures can be approved by the SSNC after specific testing. The list will be regularly updated.

Supplement 5 Investment fund

Companies that deliver electricity labelled with Good Environmental Choice can make use of an investment fund for renewable energy to achieve the environmental labelling's additionality demand. The type of production for which the investment fund can be used should be such that it is unlikely that the green electricity certificate fee or other support systems together with the electricity price will cover the variable production cost. The investment fund can also be used for demonstration and development projects for new renewable technologies.

The funds to be placed in the investment fund can either be set aside in a company account or in the SSNC's central investment fund. If the funds are set in a company account these funds must be isolated from other investments within the company. These funds can, however, comprise partial financing of a larger project. In this case it must be clarified which parts of the project are financed by the fund.

Companies that apply for labelling of electricity with Good Environmental Choice where the investment fund is included should provide details of the projects they intend to complete with the assistance of the investment fund.

Examples of projects that can be financed through the investment fund

- Investments in small-scale, targeted solar electricity production, especially in a demonstration context.
- Investments in small-scale, targeted wind electricity production, especially in a demonstration context.
- Investments in other targeted power sources, such as wave power.

Other measures can be approved by the SSNC after specific testing.



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The Swedish Society for Nature Conservation is an environmental organisation with power to bring about change. We spread knowledge, map environmental threats, create solutions, and influence politicians and public authorities, at both national and international levels. Moreover, we are behind one of the world's most challenging ecolabellings,

“Bra Miljöval”(Good Environmental Choice). Climate, the oceans, forests, environmental toxicants and agriculture are our main areas of involvement.

www.naturskyddsforeningen.se



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