

Green-e™ Renewable Energy Standard for Chile

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I. Introduction

This $Green-e^{TM}$ Renewable Energy Standard for Chile ("Chile Standard") document provides Green- e^{TM} Energy's requirements for certified renewable electricity sales and consumption in the Republic of Chile. Green- e^{TM} Energy is a program of the non-governmental organization Center for Resource Solutions ("CRS"), which was founded in San Francisco, California in 1997 with the mission to create policy and market solutions to advance sustainable energy. Learn more about CRS at www.resource-solutions.org.

Green- e^{TM} Energy is a voluntary certification and consumer protection program for sellers and buyers of renewable electricity, promoting the use of environmentally preferable renewable electricity generation in various countries around the world. The goals of Green- e^{TM} Energy are to support consumers' ability to choose renewable electricity and to accelerate the development of sustainable renewable electricity generation and renewable electricity markets. When more customers choose to use high-quality, impactful renewable electricity, more of it will be generated.

Sellers and users of renewable electricity and Energy Attribute Certificates may contact CRS to apply to sell renewable energy products certified under the Chile Standard or to certify eligible renewable energy consumption. Contact information is available at www.green-e.org/contact.

All participants in the Green-e™ Energy program agree to undergo annual verification audit of certified sales and usage, and of all electricity purchases and generation used to supply the certified renewable electricity. All electricity supply and associated generation facilities must meet the criteria contained in this Chile Standard. In addition, marketing materials used to promote the Green-e™ Energy certified product are reviewed for appropriateness, accuracy and clarity.

Renewable electricity sales and consumption that are certified by Green-eTM Energy may also use the Green-eTM logo under certain circumstances, but non-certified sales and consumption should not be described as Green-eTM "eligible" or "certifiable" (or similar words that imply certification where it does not exist). The Chile Standard applies to the certification of renewable electricity transactions and use, and not, for example, the certification of generation equipment, generation facilities or electricity sellers themselves.

This Chile Standard document was developed as a Regional Standard under the *Green-e™ Framework* for Renewable Energy Certification ("Framework"), with input from local and international stakeholders. CRS monitors developments in Chile and will update the Chile Standard as necessary to respond to changes in local policy and stakeholder needs, with input from stakeholders and the independent Green-e™ Governance Board.

In the event of any conflict between the English version of any Green-e™ document and a translated version, the English version shall prevail.

A. Structure of this Document

The Chile Standard is organized to provide information about all eligibility criteria for Green- Energy certified Renewable Energy Products.

Section I: Background on CRS and Green-e[™] Energy, definitions in addition to the Green-e[™] Glossary and the geographic coverage of the Chile Standard.

Section II: Eligible types of Renewable Energy Products and the types of consumers that may purchase certified products.

Section III: Eligibility requirements for renewable electricity generation facilities.

Section IV: Requirements for including all renewable energy benefits for the consumer, avoiding double counting and maintaining environmental impact.

Section V: Verification, renewable electricity tracking systems and customer disclosure.

Section VI: Governance, revisions to the standard and grievances.

B. Definitions

Green-e™ Energy publishes a glossary that defines many of the terms used throughout the Chile Standard and other Green-e™ Energy documents. The glossary is available at www.green-e.org/glossary. Chile law and regulation may contain additional rules related to terms or concepts that appear in this document.

In addition, certain definitions specific to the Chile Standard are provided below:

Participant: Entities entering into a Green-e[™] certification agreement with CRS are referred to as "Participants" in this Chile Standard. Participants may be electricity retailers, sellers of Energy Attribute Certificates (defined below), the sellers or purchasers under a renewable electricity power purchase agreement, or entities undertaking other means of procuring and consuming renewable electricity; see Section II.B for further details. Each Participant must have one or more contracts with CRS in order for their Renewable Energy Products to be Green-e[™] certified. Only Participants may market and sell Renewable Energy Products as Green-e[™] certified.

Renewable Energy Product: The renewable energy procurement options certified by Participants under the Chile Standard are collectively referred to as "Renewable Energy Products". See Sections II.A and II.B for details of which product types are eligible. Renewable Energy Products include all EAC Products and Renewable Electricity Products, both of which are defined below. Note that each Renewable Energy Product type is distinct and may be subject to different rules in the Chile Standard.

Renewable Electricity Product: Sometimes also called "bundled renewable electricity," this is retail electricity supply that is sourced from eligible renewable resources and offered to electricity consumers, where both electricity and Energy Attribute Certificates are provided to the consumer. Renewable electricity products are one type of renewable energy product that can be Green-e™ certified and are distinct from EAC Products (which do not include electricity supply). See also Section II.A.1.

Energy Attribute Certificate ("EAC"): When electricity is delivered to the grid by a generator it is able to sell Energy Attribute Certificates to another party who draws electricity from the grid, as a way to track renewable electricity generation and consumption. The purchaser of EACs and electricity from the grid is the only party that can claim to use the renewable electricity generated by the generator. This is because electricity on the grid can only be identified as coming from a particular generation through the use of contracts, and ultimately an EAC is a contractual instrument that represents and conveys all attributes of renewable electricity generation, without requiring that the electricity itself be sold with the attributes. Such attributes include but are not limited to: the renewable resource type used to generate the electricity; the location of the generation; the time period (e.g. month) of generation; the air emissions associated with generation (i.e. the emissions factor or rate); all other legally available environmental benefits of generation; and all other information relevant to using and claiming the benefits of generation. EACs as defined here are intended to be consistent with The World Resources Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol for the purposes of greenhouse gas accounting and Scope 2 claims.

Energy Attribute Certificate Product: This refers to EACs when they are marketed to electricity consumers as a way to use renewable electricity, without retail electricity supply necessarily being provided to the user by the EAC seller. See also Section II.A.2. Note that EACs must be used to substantiate the delivery of any type of Renewable Energy Product, not only EAC Products.

C. Usage and Geographic Range of the Criteria

These certification criteria are intended to be used by Green-e™ Energy Participants that are selling and/or using renewable electricity and EACs that are generated in the Republic of Chile. Participants must have an active contract of the appropriate type with CRS in order to claim certification under the Chile Standard and must comply with all rules in order to remain certified under the Chile Standard year-on-year.

II. Eligible Product, Consumer and Market Types

A. Renewable Energy Product Types

- 1. **Electricity Products:** Electricity purchasing where electricity and EACs are delivered together as the consumer's electricity supply, such as a self-generation and use, direct supply or renewable electricity offered by an electric retailer.
- **2. Energy Attribute Certificate Products:** Sale or use of EACs, independent from retail electricity supply.

B. Means of Renewable Energy Procurement

The product types in Section II.A above may be Green-e™ Energy certified when provided to users in the following ways, all of which require that the renewable attributes be conveyed to the consumer claiming to use renewable electricity:

- 1. Self-consumed from an owned on-site renewable electricity generator
- 2. Delivered via a direct electrical connection between the generator and the user, for example by leased on-site generators or through an energy services company (ESCO) model
- 3. Delivered from the generator to the user through the electricity grid, for example through a power purchase agreement ("PPA")
- 4. Energy Attribute Certificates sold separately from electricity supply

C. Consumer Types

Certified Renewable Energy Products may be sold to any commercial, industrial or institutional retail electricity consumers (collectively "non-residential" consumers) as allowed by law and regulation in effect at the time of sale or use. As of the time of publication of this Chile Standard, only customers with a certain electricity demand (Unregulated Customers) are able to choose to purchase renewable electricity through the grid in Chile, and non-residential customers using renewable electricity from on-site generation are also eligible to certify consumption from their own generation.

Green-e[™] does not endorse renewable electricity usage claims that are made by electricity users outside of Chile that buy a Renewable Energy Product certified under the Chile Standard, unless the consumer is applying the purchase to electricity consumed within Chile. Such claims may be allowed by other programs, however, so Green-e[™] does not specifically prevent sales made to consumers outside of Chile. See also Section V.C on Consumer Disclosure.

III. Eligible Sources of Generation

The following criteria apply to all Green-e[™] Energy certified Renewable Energy Products. Renewable electricity generation facilities supplying renewable energy used in Green-e[™] Energy certified products must meet all applicable eligibility rules in the Standard at the time of generation of such MWh.

A. Renewable Resource Types

The following types of renewable electricity generation are eligible to be used in Green- e^{TM} Energy certified Renewable Energy Products in Chile. Other technology/resource types may be added in future in response to market demand, consistent with the Framework.

- 1. Solar, including photovoltaic and solar thermal electric
- 2. Wind
- 3. Geothermal
- 4. Ocean-based energy resources captured through tidal and wave technologies, if located in an area with permitting processes specific to the resource type at the time of construction and if the generator is fully licensed at the regional and national level (as applicable).¹
- 5. Hydropower that is:
 - a. Run-of-river hydropower (non-impoundment) generation projects² that are eligible under the Non-Conventional Renewable Energy (ERNC) law. No water impoundments or storage is allowed.
 - i. For such projects between 20MW and 40MW, only generation that would be ERNC-eligible is Green-e[™] Energy eligible. Such projects must follow the pro-rating rules in Law 20257, specifically that the monthly eligible amount of generation is equal to: generation in that month multiplied by (the generator's maximum name-plate capacity minus 20) divided by 20;³ or
 - b. A turbine in a pipeline, irrigation canal or other conduit, as long as any energy used to create the flow of water/hydrostatic pressure is primarily for non-energy purposes such as transporting potable water, irrigation, or waste transport, and not for creating energy storage.

Renewables from new impoundments of water are not eligible.

For hydropower projects that do not meet the applicable New Date (see Section II.E) but do meet all other relevant criteria in the Chile Standard, electrical energy increases due to improvements made on or after the applicable New Date may be eligible if:

- they are not due to routine maintenance (i.e. output would be increased compared to original design), and
- · they do not increase water storage capacity or the head of an existing water reservoir, and
- independent third-party reporting demonstrates that increased annual generation of electrical energy will result from these efficiency improvements.

¹ The Green-e Governance Board reserves the right to conduct additional ad hoc review prior to the generator's output being used in a Green-e Energy certified product and to reject facilities with serious environmental impacts. Green-e Energy Participants or generators of electricity using tidal- and wave-based resources should contact Green-e Energy staff with questions or materials related to eligibility.

 $^{2 \}quad \text{In this case, "project" refers to the aggregate capacity on a single water diversion structure} \\$

³ For example, a 30MW run-of-river hydro facility may count up to half of its output toward ERNC compliance, and if that entire amount is counted toward ERNC compliance then there are no more MWh from the facility that are ERNC eligible and therefore no more that are Green-e Energy eligible.

Also note that only the increased annual generation of electrical energy due to improvements is eligible for use in Green-e™ Energy certified products. Eligible improvements may include, but are not limited to, the following measures:

- · Rewinding or replacing the existing turbine generator
- · Replacing turbines or significantly modifying turbine runners
- · Addition of electrical generation of a minimum flow unit at an existing facility
- · Computerizing control

Green-e™ Energy staff must review and approve improvements prior to the hydro facility's increased output being used in a Green-e™ Energy certified Renewable Energy Product.

B. Vintage of Eligible Renewable Generation

A Renewable Energy Product certified under this Standard and sold or consumed in a particular calendar year (January 1–December 31) may include only renewable electricity that is generated during any of the following periods:

- 1. The six months before that calendar year;
- 2. The calendar year of sale or consumption; or
- 3. The first three months of the following calendar year.

C. Generator Age and "New Date"

For the output of a renewable electricity generator to be eligible for use in a Green-e™ Energy certified transaction made in a particular calendar year (January 1–December 31), the generator must meet at least one of the following conditions in relation to the applicable New Date (defined below):

- 1. The generator was first placed in operation on the grid on or after the applicable New Date; 4 or
- 2. The generator is a separable improvement to or enhancement, made on or after the applicable New Date, of an existing operating generator that was first placed in operation prior to the applicable New Date, such that the proposed incremental generation is contractually available for sale and metered separately from the existing generation at the generator.

The New Date that is applicable to a given year of sale of a Green-e[™] Energy certified Renewable Energy Product is shown on the following table, with the New Date continuing to advance by one year each year after 2025:⁵

| Year Certified Renewable Energy Product is Sold | Applicable New Date |
|---|---------------------|
| 2019–2021 | 2007 |
| 2022 | 2008 |
| 2023 | 2009 |
| 2024 | 2010 |
| 2025 | 2011 |

⁴ Test electricity put onto the grid before a generator's official operational date can be eligible for use in a certified Renewable Energy Product.

⁵ For example, a certified Renewable Energy Product sold in 2031 would have to use generation from generators that came online during or after 2017. The next year, in 2032, the New Date would increase to 2018, and any generators built in 2017 would no longer be eligible.

Long-term purchases or use of renewable electricity or EACs, where the purchase contracts were executed between the generator and purchaser of the certified Renewable Energy Product within 12 months of the date that a generator first met one of criteria 1–2 above and where the term of the contract extends beyond 15 years, may be allowed to remain eligible for the entirely of the contract term or 30 years, whichever is shorter.

D. Location of Eligible Generators

1. Geographic Location

Generators providing electricity or EACs for certified Renewable Energy Products must be located within the Republic of Chile.

Until CRS is able to develop a process to verify appropriate and sufficient indigenous consultation for projects (and their dedicated transmission⁶ infrastructure) located on or affecting indigenous lands or lands claimed by indigenous communities, such generation projects are not eligible under this Standard. However, it is CRS's intent to develop such a process in collaboration with interested indigenous groups and other stakeholders in Chile. Information on this process will be posted at www. green-e.org/chile as the process is developed and conducted. If you would like to be added to a stakeholder list specific to this topic, please contact CRS staff at comments@green-e.org. This Standard will be updated once this process is complete.

2. Grid-Connected Generators

a. Renewable Energy Products that are sold by a Participant to a retail customer

Generators must be one of the following:

- i. Directly connected to a grid; or
- ii. Connected behind the meter to a grid-connected electricity user; or
- iii. Part of a microgrid that is able to connect to the grid; or
- iv. Part of a microgrid that is not able to connect to the grid, but generators are only eligible when the retail customer receiving the Renewable Energy Product is connected to the same microgrid as the generator.
- b. Renewable Energy Products used and certified by the Participant itself

Generators must be:

- i. Directly connected to a grid; or
- ii. Connected behind the meter to a grid-connected electricity user; or
- iii. Part of a microgrid that is able to connect to the grid; or
- iv. Part of a microgrid to which the Participant is connected; or
- v. Electrically connected to the Participant; in this case the generator is not required to be grid connected or co-located with the Participant.

3. Consumer-Sited Generators

Generators co-located with electricity load are eligible for all Renewable Energy Product types. See also Sections III.D.2 on grid connection and IV.C on claims.

⁶ Dedicated transmission shall have the meaning as defined in Article 76 of Chilean Law 20936.

E. Electricity Products That Combine EACs and Undifferentiated Electricity

EACs are allowed to be combined with undifferentiated or system mix electricity for sale as a certified Renewable Electricity Product if all of the following conditions are met:

- 1. The emission rates per kWh for SO_2 , NO_x , and CO_2 for the electricity delivered with the EACs is lower than or equal to the average emissions rates⁷ of consumed power of the grid region of the consumer; and
- 2. For the electricity from which the EACs were derived, there are processes, policies and/or other methods in place with the electricity retailer and/or by the relevant government entity(ies) assuring that such electricity is not marketed or represented as renewable electricity that is delivered to retail electricity users.

While any electricity that meets the above criteria will qualify, the residual mix of Chile may explicitly be used to satisfy the non-eligible portion of a Green-e[™] Energy certified Renewable Electricity Product.

If criteria 1–2 above cannot be met, then the Renewable Energy Product will either need to be marketed as an EAC product or the Participant must purchase generation for the product through bundled renewable electricity purchases where the Participant procures and sells the electricity and the attributes from the same generator.

F. Emissions Limits

All generation facilities must be in compliance with all applicable laws/rules regarding emissions limits and other relevant emissions-related criteria.

G. Parasitic Load

Renewable electricity consumed as parasitic load (load that contributes to the process of electricity generation) of an eligible generator is not eligible.

IV. Renewable Energy Product Specifications

A. Fully Aggregated Renewable Generation Attributes

To the extent allowable under Chile's legal and regulatory structures, all attributes that can be owned that are associated with the electricity generation must be aggregated in a certified Renewable Energy Product. None of the attributes of generation may be sold off, transferred, or claimed elsewhere or by another party. There must be a legally enforceable contract, instrument (e.g. EAC), or collection of contracts and/or instruments in place to substantiate the exchange and exclusive ownership of the attributes of renewable electricity generation. These attributes include, but are not limited to, all the greenhouse gas ("GHG") emission benefits associated with the megawatt-hour ("MWh") of renewable electricity when it was generated, including avoided carbon dioxide ("CO₂") benefits. If a generator receives carbon offsets for an amount of renewable electricity generation, 8 those offsets must be retired on behalf of the certified sale of that renewable electricity/those corresponding EACs.

⁷ Emission rates of default retail electricity supply should be based on the most detailed and recent data provided by the relevant government-approved body that collects and publishes such data, unless one or more of Chile's transmission system administrators, electric retailer oversight body(ies), or other authorities makes more up-to-date and accurate information available. Emission rates will be checked during annual verification.

⁸ Examples include Certified Emissions Reductions issued for the generator under the Clean Development Mechanism of the Kyoto Protocol or a voluntary carbon offset standard for which the generator has registered.

1. Energy Attribute Certificates

Energy Attribute Certificates, if issued for the transacted generation, must be included and retired/cancelled by or on behalf of the retail user of a Green-e™ Energy certified Renewable Energy Product. All environmental attributes must be included in certified transactions, whether or not EACs are issued.

2. Carbon Legislation

CRS will monitor developments related to the carbon tax (Law 20780) and will update the Chile Standard as necessary to avoid double counting and to maintain all renewable energy benefits for purchasers of Green- e^{TM} Energy certified Renewable Energy Products. Likewise, other carbon legislation will be analyzed as it is developed in Chile.

National carbon emissions goals under the Kyoto Protocol and Paris Agreement do not affect eligibility under the Chile Standard.

B. Regulatory Surplus: Renewable Quotas, Targets, Other Mandates and Incentives

Green-e[™] Energy certified Renewable Energy Products must be comprised of eligible renewable generation over and above any amount required by applicable requirements or legislation. Green-e[™] Energy does not certify renewable electricity or EAC sales that result in double counting, including double counting between compliance and voluntary markets.

EACs or renewable electricity from generators that obtain tax or financial incentive payments unrelated to delivery of renewable electricity to a particular buyer or user are eligible under Green- e^{TM} Energy (to the extent allowed by law, regulation, and contract language governing the tax or financial incentives program), so long as these incentives do not also claim the EACs or other attributes.

Below is a non-exhaustive list of how certain specific renewable energy policies in Chile are treated.

1. Non-Conventional Renewable Energy (ERNC), Law 20257

Renewable energy generation that is used to demonstrate compliance with the ERNC law is ineligible for use in Green- e^{TM} Energy certified Renewable Energy Products. Generation that is eligible for use toward ERNC compliance but that is not counted toward ERNC compliance is eligible.⁹

C. Double Counting, Double Selling, and Double Claiming

A given amount of eligible renewable electricity and any associated attributes can be applied to an electricity consumer's claim of using renewable electricity only once.¹⁰ Renewable electricity or attributes that can be reasonably attributed to a party other than the user of a certified Renewable Energy Product may not be used in Green-e™ Energy certified Renewable Energy Products. Examples of prohibited double uses include but are not limited to:

- 1. When the same MWh or attributes are sold to more than one party, or any case where another party has a conflicting contract for the attributes or the renewable electricity;
- 2. When the same MWh is claimed by more than one party, including any expressed or implied environmental claims made pursuant to electricity coming from a renewable electricity resource, environmental labeling or disclosure requirements. This includes representing the electricity from which attributes are derived as renewable if the EACs are not also owned and retired/cancelled;¹¹

⁹ See footnote 2 on ERNC hydropower.

 $^{10 \ \} For further \ resources on \ double \ claims, see \ www.resource-solutions.org/learn/rec-claims-and-ownership/.$

¹¹ An example of such representations includes use of the renewable energy in calculating product or portfolio resource mixes for the purpose of marketing or disclosing to electricity end-users when the attributes have been sold off or claimed separately.

- 3. When the same MWh is used by an electricity provider or other entity to meet a delivery or consumption mandate for renewable energy (such as a quota) and is also used in certified sales, transactions, or consumption under Green-e™ Energy; or
- 4. When another party uses one or more attributes of the renewable generation (See Section IV.A. on Fully Aggregated Renewables for details). This includes when a MWh or associated attributes are sold as a Renewable Energy Product to one party, and one or more attributes associated with the same MWh of generation (such as CO₂ reduction or offset) are sold to another party.

In all cases, the relevant government agency or agencies in Chile must be notified, by or on behalf of the Participant in writing at least annually, of all generation used in Green-e™ Energy certified Renewable Energy Products. A renewable energy tracking system or other infrastructure that already provides this information to the relevant agency or agencies may satisfy this requirement if approved by Green-e™ Energy.

D. Minimum Purchase Quantity

Green-e[™] Energy certified Renewable Energy Products sold to non-residential electricity consumers have no minimum purchase quantity requirement. However, non-residential purchasers seeking guidance on environmental claims or having interest in using the Green-e[™] logo to promote their purchase may participate in the Green-e[™] Marketplace program when available in Chile: www.green-e.org/marketplace.

E. Criteria for the Non-Eligible Portion of a Renewable Electricity Product

For Renewable Electricity Products that provide less than 100% of a consumer's load with eligible renewable electricity, the portion of such products that is not composed of eligible renewable electricity must meet the criteria for electricity in Section III.E.1–2.

V. Additional Criteria

A. Third-Party Verification

Green- e^{TM} Energy certification requires that certified Renewable Energy Products undergo an annual verification process to substantiate certified product-related purchases, sales, and claims. The Green- e^{TM} Energy Participant must employ an independent qualified auditor to conduct this verification in accordance with verification procedures supplied by CRS. Required auditor qualifications are specified in the *Green-e^{TM} Energy Chile Verification Requirements*. The results of the verification and selected supporting documents must be made available to CRS, and verification is not considered completed until all materials are submitted and accepted as complete and final by CRS. All audit costs are the responsibility of the Green- e^{TM} Energy Participant undergoing verification.

B. Use of EACs and Renewable Energy Tracking Systems

In all but the specific cases listed in this section, Green-eTM Energy certified products must be supplied and substantiated by renewable MWh tracked in a renewable energy tracking system that is approved by Green-eTM Energy. Green-eTM Energy provides a list of approved tracking systems and the criteria under which they are evaluated at www.green-e.org.

Only in the following cases is the use of tracking systems not required for Green-e™ Energy certified products and Participants, in which case additional verification will be required:

- 1. The entire facility has an aggregated nameplate capacity less than or equal to 10 MW; or
- 2. The facility is located on property owned by the retail electricity user claiming the EACs/renewable energy or has a "direct-line connection." That user is claiming all EACs generated by the facility during the period of certification, and all generation is validated by attestations and third-party verification records; or
- 3. The facility (or Participants using output from the facility in Green-e™ Energy certified transactions) provide to Green-e™ Energy an independent third-party verification of the facility, including but not limited to its total output and sales agreements, to verify no double selling has occurred, in accordance with Green-e™ Energy verification procedures; or
- 4. The retail renewable electricity purchase contract was executed prior to January 1, 2019, and in this case the exception is only valid for the life of the contract, and not for any renewals or extensions.

In addition, in certain circumstances such as total certified sales below 10,000 MWh in a given year, Green-eTM Energy may allow EACs to be retired for a certified retail product in the tracking system account of a different Green-eTM Energy Participant, rather than the account of the Participant offering the certified retail product. Participants must receive approval in advance from a Green-eTM Energy representative as described in the Green-eTM Energy verification instructions.

For all eligible supply, each Green-e™ Energy participant, if not exempted by an exception above, must use an account in an approved tracking system to substantiate the participant's certified sales in a given calendar year following procedures in the Green-e™ verification protocols.

Any costs associated with the use of third-party verification in criterion 4 above are the responsibility of the facility or Participant and are unrelated to Green- e^{TM} certification fees. All costs associated with use of any approved tracking system are the responsibility of tracking system users. Tracking systems seeking approval under the Chile Standard will be assessed by CRS against the applicable criteria in the Framework.

C. Consumer Disclosure

Participants selling Green-e™ Energy certified Renewable Energy Products must disclose product information (including price, terms and conditions, a product content label, and that the Renewable Energy Product is certified under the Chile Standard) to each interested potential consumer prior to their purchase of the Renewable Energy Product. Participants must also make additional disclosures in the case that the Renewable Energy Product changes during the term of the purchase agreement with the affected consumer. Required disclosures will be detailed in the applicable *Green-e™ Energy Code of Conduct*.

VI. Governance and Revisions to the Standard

The Chile Standard is a dynamic document and may be updated over time to accommodate changes in renewable electricity markets, policy changes that affect renewable energy, and/or innovations in renewable energy technology, as well as to reflect relevant changes in the Framework. Please see Section VI of the Framework for details on Governance and on the impacts of changes to Green- e^{TM} rules, which also apply to the Chile Standard.

Details of the standard-setting process and how to submit comments or grievances are available at: www.green-e.org/about/standard-setting.

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