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**RE100.org**

# Market boundary for making corporate renewable electricity uses claims

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To claim use of renewables as part of an RE100 commitment, companies must source renewable electricity from within the boundary of the market in which they are consuming the electricity. Ideally the **"market boundary"** refers to an area in which **the laws and regulatory framework governing the electricity sector are sufficiently consistent between the areas of production and consumption** and there is a **physical grid interconnection** indicating a level of system-wide coordination between countries (and ideally if these countries' utilities/energy suppliers recognize each other's energy sourcing instruments).

Based on our current knowledge, we define the market boundary for most of the countries as their **geographical boundary**, except the following:

• **North America**: We consider USA + Canada to be a single market for renewable electricity sourcing and reporting.

• **Europe**:

i. We consider the **"European Single Market"** to be a single market for renewable electricity. We define this as the countries from European Union (EU-28), and European Economic Area (EEA). Please note, we do not consider Iceland to be part of this market as there is no grid interconnection to mainland Europe.

ii. We will be reviewing the EU market periodically based on changes to mutual agreements with the EU as per Article 19, paragraph 11, of the REDII, and other major changes such as new grid interconnections. Should this involve proposals to remove any countries from the current market definition, any changes will be subject to consultation, with grandfathering of existing deals and a reasonable notice period (see note 2).

**List of countries included in the market boundary for Europe:**

1. **Andorra**
2. Austria
3. Belgium

4. Bulgaria
5. Croatia
6. Cyprus
7. Czech Republic
8. Denmark
9. Estonia
10. Finland
11. France
12. Germany
13. Greece
14. Ireland
15. Italy
16. Latvia
17. **Liechtenstein**
18. Lithuania
19. Luxembourg
20. Hungary
21. **Malta**
22. **Monaco**
23. Netherlands
24. **Norway**
25. Poland
26. Portugal
27. Romania
28. **San Marino**
29. Serbia*
30. Slovenia
31. Slovakia
32. Spain
33. Sweden
34. **Switzerland**
35. United Kingdom
36. **Vatican City**

*Countries in bold are part of the single market through EEA and/or other similar bilateral treaties.*

**Serbia is included in the boundary as it is a member of the European Network of Transmission System Operators for Electricity (ENTSO-E) - Continental Europe regional group and Serbia is in the process to join the European Union as a member state.*

**Note 1:** The European Union is a political and economic union of **28 member states** (EU-28) that are located primarily in Europe. Three non-EU countries – **Liechtenstein and Norway**, are part of the **single market** through the EEA, and **Switzerland**, which has similar ties through bilateral treaties. The EEA enables the extension of the EU's single market to non-EU member parties. Also, four European microstates/ ministates i.e. **Andorra, Monaco, San Marino, and Vatican City** are also included in the market boundary because of their special relationship with the EU. All EECS member countries fall within this definition, with the exception of Iceland.

**Note 2**: **Grandfathering and Notice Periods** associated with any future subtractive change to RE100 market definitions will be developed subject to appropriate consultation with RE100 member representatives, prior to any such change being made.

**Note 3**: **Cancelling GO's within the country of production for uses in other countries within Europe:** RE100 members are advisedto abide by appropriate laws and regulations. For example- currently, EECS Guarantees of origin (EECS-GOs) can be cancelled within the country of production when making a claim for renewable electricity use in non-EECS member country within the ambit of AIB rules (known as Ex-domain cancellation of EECS GOs). Please note that ex-domain cancellations are **not** supported between AIB member countries, which always transfer GOs via the Hub for cancellation in the destination country, where this is technically possible. In case of non-EECS GOs such as national GOs, companies need to follow national regulations.

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