Powerex

Summary Report

Powerex Achieves Clean Energy Trade Standard 2021-2024

Supply. Flexibility. Commitment.

Powerex Achieves Clean Energy Trade Standard 2021-2024

Overview

Powerex Corp. has successfully met the requirements of its four-year commitment under the Clean Energy Trade Standard (CETS), a standard introduced in January 2021. This milestone underscores Powerex's commitment to ensuring the clean electricity it provides to wholesale customers across the West is surplus clean supply. Further, it aligns Powerex with evolving corporate and jurisdictional goals across the West to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production of electricity. The CETS ensures the clean energy that Powerex's customers receive is not backfilled with fossil-fueled generation from elsewhere on the grid.

About the Clean Energy Trade Standard

Powerex developed the CETS to address a critical challenge in the market: avoiding the "backfilling" of clean electricity sales with fossil-fueled generation on the Western grid. Powerex wanted to provide its customers with the guarantee that electricity sold as "100% clean" represents genuine surplus clean generation, above and beyond the clean energy that is needed for BC Hydro's domestic customers.

The CETS includes the following key requirements:

- Demonstration that clean exports do not exceed surplus eligible clean energy supplied to the BC Hydro integrated grid over the four-year reporting period.
- Comprehensive reporting to ensure no miscounting or double counting of clean supply.
- Third-party verification in accordance with ISO 14065, with public issuance of the verification statement for transparency.[1]

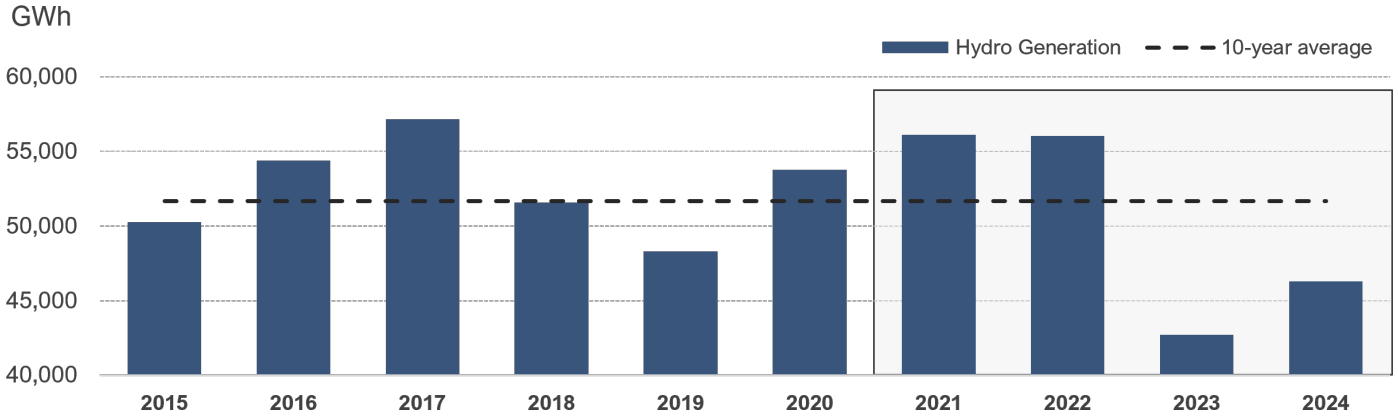
As a result, Powerex's customers can procure clean electricity from Powerex with full confidence that it is genuinely surplus carbon-free electricity.

[1] from https://powerex.com/environmental/clean-energy-trade-standard

Supply Conditions (2021-2024)

Over the CETS' first four-year period from 2021-2024, British Columbia experienced both wet and dry years, including a multi-year drought starting in mid-2022. As seen in the following graphic, the drought directly affected hydroelectric generation in the province.[2]

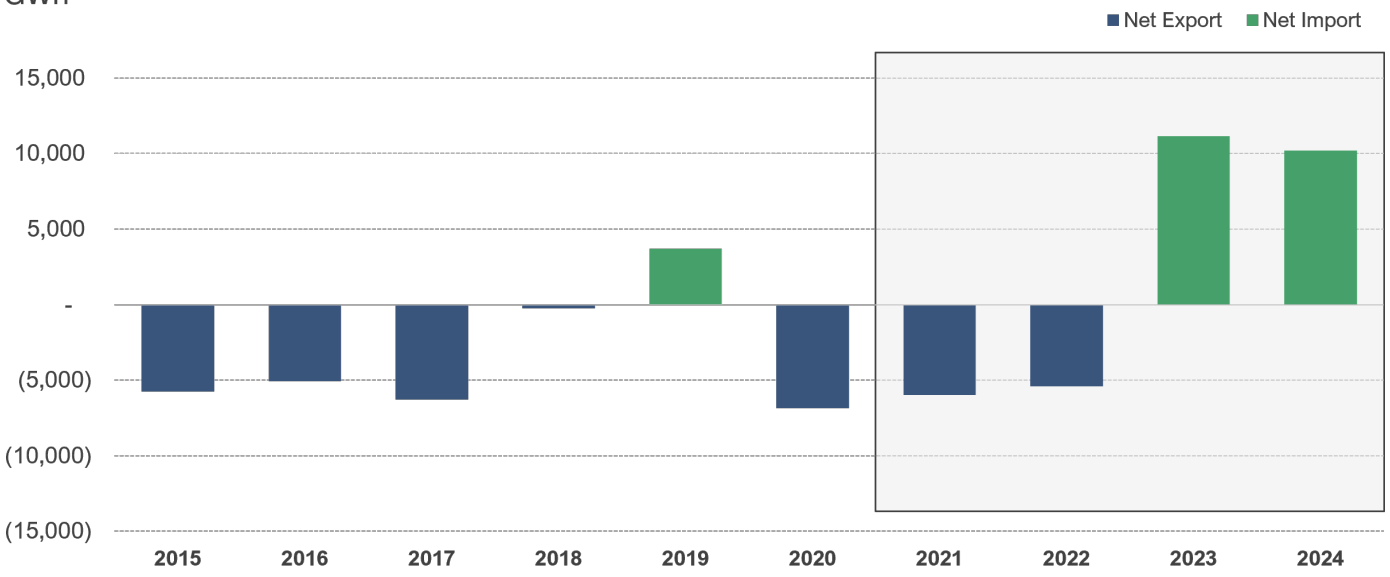
British Columbia: Utility Hydroelectric Generation (StatsCan)



*Note: vertical axis starts at 40,000 GWh

During these drought years, imports of electricity played an important role in supporting the BC Hydro system. The chart that follows illustrates how trade responded to changing hydrology. In 2021 and 2022, British Columbia had more generation than it needed and was a net exporter. In contrast, in 2023 and 2024, British Columbia became a net importer.[3] Viewed over a decade, the two charts show the strong relationship between water conditions and electricity trade.

British Columbia: Net Trade Electricity (StatsCan)



[2] Government of British Columbia. (n.d.). *Historical drought levels*. In *BC Drought Information Portal*. Retrieved December 15, 2025, from https://droughtportal.gov.bc.ca/pages/historical-drought-levels

[3] Statistics Canada. (n.d.). Electric power generation, monthly receipts, deliveries, and availability: Table 25-10-0016-01 (Web Table 2510001601). Retrieved December 17, 2025, from https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=2510001601

Electricity Trade (2021-2024)

Trading electricity is both necessary and economically beneficial.

Trading electricity is necessary between all jurisdictions because no state or province has precisely the right amount of supply to serve its customers across each year, as weather conditions and other events can greatly affect both local demand and local electricity production.

Trading electricity is also highly beneficial as electricity produced in one jurisdiction can serve the demand in another, whenever that imported electricity is more attractive than producing electricity locally, either because it is lower cost, has lower GHG emissions, or both.

Each day, every jurisdiction in the western grid actively trades with its neighbours to balance and optimize their own supply and demand. In British Columbia, electricity trade occurs through thousands of import and export transactions each year, reflecting the dynamic nature of western electricity markets, as well as the needs and capabilities of the BC Hydro System. Powerex is responsible for the vast majority of this trade.[4]

Powerex purchases and imports electricity from outside of British Columbia in two ways. The first is to import electricity from specific sources of clean generation. For example, Powerex imports the Canadian Entitlement, the clean electricity returned to Canada by the United States under the Columbia River Treaty. The second is to purchase unspecified energy from wholesale markets, which represents a mix of clean and fossil resources.

In 2021 and 2022, British Columbia had fewer imports than exports, with an average annual trade balance of 5,700 GWh of net exports, comprised of 8,400 GWh of gross imports and 14,100 GWh of gross exports.[5] Over this period, Powerex's gross imports were more than 50% clean.

In 2023 and 2024, the trend reversed. British Columbia became a net importer with an average annual trade balance of approximately 10,700 GWh of net imports, comprised of 17,600 GWh of gross imports and 6,900 GWh of gross exports. Over this period, most of the imports came from unspecified market energy.

The Clean Energy Trade Standard provides a rigorous accounting framework for Powerex's electricity trade, tracking both clean and unspecified market imports and exports, as well as all sources of electricity supply within the BC Hydro system. The CETS then compares the total clean supply, both domestic clean generation and clean imports, to the requirements for BC Hydro retail customers and Powerex's clean exports. By applying this framework over a multi-year period, the CETS ensures that temporary hydro-related shortfalls, such as during the recent drought, are balanced by other periods of surplus clean generation.[6]

[4] Canada Energy Regulator. (n.d.). Table 2A/2B. In Commodity statistics. Retrieved December 15, 2025, from https://apps.cer-rec.gc.ca/CommodityStatistics/Statistics.aspx?language=english

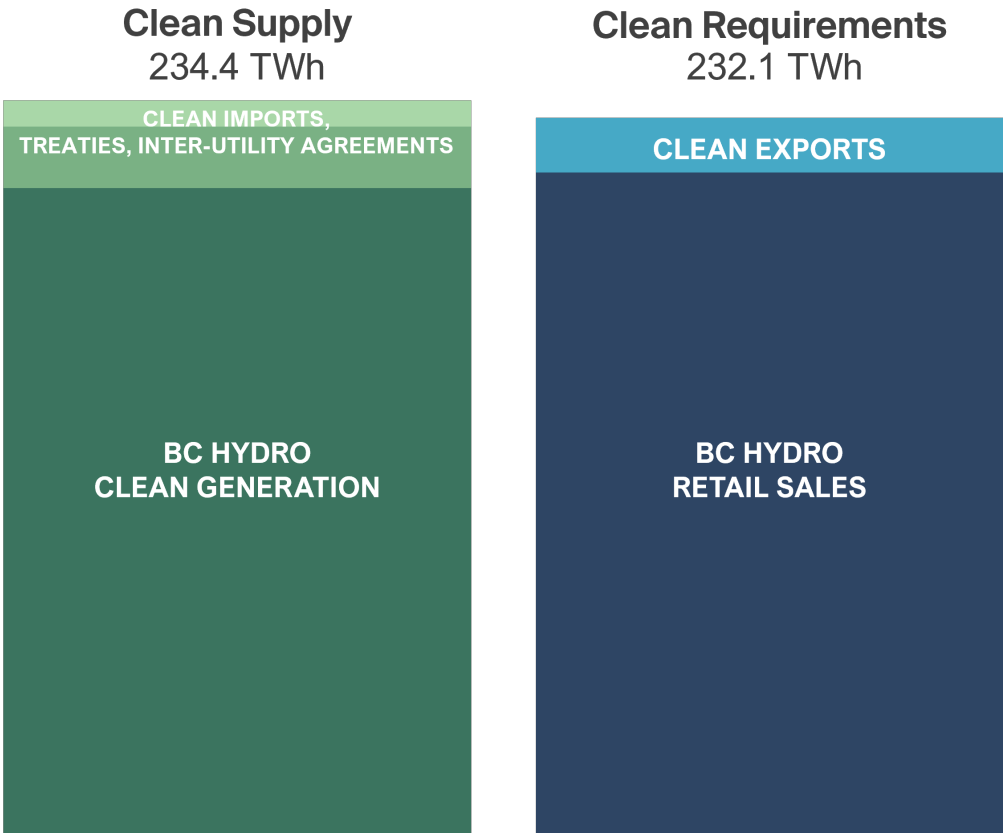
[5] Statistics Canada. (n.d.). Electric power generation, monthly receipts, deliveries, and availability: Table 25-10-0016-01 (Web Table 2510001601). Retrieved December 15, 2025, from https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=2510001601

[6] Powerex Corp. (n.d.). *Clean Energy Trade Standard*. Retrieved December 15, 2025, from https://powerex.com/environmental/clean-energy-trade-standard

Performance Results (2021-2024)

Despite facing the significant challenges described above, most notably the multi-year drought in British Columbia, Powerex has successfully adhered to the CETS requirements over its first four-year reporting period from 2021 through 2024.[7]

While Powerex experienced a surplus of clean energy during the first two years (i.e., there was more clean energy supplied to the BC Hydro grid than there were requirements for that clean energy), the following two years saw a deficit. In aggregate, the four-year period saw a small surplus of 2,276 GWh (or 1%), meaning that more clean energy was supplied to the grid (clean generation and clean imports) than was consumed by BC Hydro's retail sales and Powerex's clean exports, as demonstrated in the graphic below.



Third-Party Verification and Accountability

As required under the Standard, Powerex retained a third-party verifier to perform independent verification of the CETS for the four-year reporting period between 2021-2024. The verification process includes a review of transactions, contracts, and methodologies.

Cameron-Cole conducted the verification activities in alignment with the principles of ISO-14064-3:2019(E) Specifications with Guidance for the Validation and Verification of Greenhouse Gas Assertions. The Cameron-Cole 2021-2024 Verification Opinion of Powerex CETS Report is posted on the Powerex website.[8]

[7] Clean Energy Trade Standard Metric (Section 3.C) Clean Requirements = BC Hydro Retail Sales + Powerex Clean Exports

[8] Powerex Corp. (n.d.). *Clean Energy Trade Standard*. V2 April 2022, Retrieved December 15, 2025, from https://powerex.com/environmental/clean-energy-trade-standard

Conclusion

Powerex's achievement in meeting the CETS over the calendar 2021-2024 period, despite the record drought conditions experienced in the province, demonstrates Powerex's strong commitment to environmental accountability, market transparency, and operational excellence.

About Powerex

Powerex Corp., an energy marketer, is a key participant in wholesale energy markets in North America. Powerex's business consists of trading wholesale power and natural gas, environmental products, ancillary energy services, and financial energy products. A wholly owned corporate subsidiary of BC Hydro and active since 1988, Powerex provides innovative solutions across the West with approximately 250 customers and trading partners, including commercial and industrial companies, public power, and investor-owned utilities.

Appendix: British Columbia Electricity Trade by Jurisdiction (GWh)

	2021		2022		2023		2024	
Jurisdiction	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import	Export	Import
Alberta	2,273	130	2,348	253	681	1,663	278	2,468
United States	11,370	7,528	12,116	8,812	6,625	16,810	6,299	14,317
Total	**13,643**	**7,658**	**14,464**	**9,065**	**7,306**	**18,473**	**6,577**	**16,785**

Sources

Statistics Canada. (n.d.). Electric power generation, monthly receipts, deliveries, and availability: Table 25-10-0016-01. Retrieved December 15, 2025, from https://www150.statcan.gc.ca/t1/tbl1/en/cv.action?pid=2510001601\