



# SLOVENSKI STANDARD

## SIST EN 16325:2014

01-januar-2014

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### Potrdilo o izvoru energije - Potrdilo za električno energijo

Guarantees of Origin related to energy - Guarantees of Origin for Electricity

Herkunftsnachweise bezüglich Energie - Herkunftsnachweise für Elektrizität

Garanties d'origine liées à l'énergie - Garanties d'Origine de l'électricité

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 16325:2013**

[SIST EN 16325:2014](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/71d3f1fe-cf71-4b91-9df7-0de6b05cdd6f/sist-en-16325-2014)

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#### **ICS:**

27.010	Prenos energije in toplote na splošno	Energy and heat transfer engineering in general
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EUROPEAN STANDARD

EN 16325

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

February 2013

ICS 27.010

English version

## Guarantees of Origin related to energy - Guarantees of Origin for Electricity

Garanties d'origine liées à l'énergie - Garanties d'Origine de  
l'électricitéHerkunftsnachweise bezüglich Energie -  
Herkunftsnachweise für Elektrizität

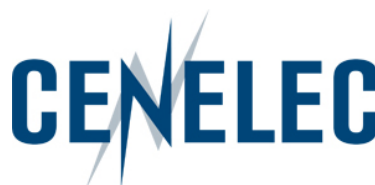
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CEN-CENELEC Management Centre:  
Avenue Marnix 17, B-1000 Brussels

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## Foreword

This document (EN 16325:2013) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/CENELEC/TC JWG 2 “Guarantees of origin and Energy certificates”, the secretariat of which is held by SIS.

This European Standard shall be given the status of a national standard, either by publication of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by August 2013, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by August 2013.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. CEN [and/or CENELEC] shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organisations of the following countries are bound to implement this European Standard: Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

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## 0 Introduction

### 0.1 General

The standard was developed and approved before the Cogeneration Directive (2004/8/EC) was replaced by the Energy Efficiency directive (2012/27/EU).

The objective for this European Standard is that it should contain standardisation of Guarantees of Origin (GO) in line with the relevant Directives and existing voluntary schemes with the aim to create a standardised transferable GO that can be used for mainly disclosure and also supporting labelling. A GO is an instrument for proving production of energy in a specific source of production.

There is an increasing demand from the end customers' side regarding reliable accounting of the origin of energy production. There is also an obligation for electricity suppliers to provide reliable disclosure information to end customers. A standardised system for GOs can fulfil these requirements.

Standardisation of Guarantees of Origin will create a tool for fulfilling the requirements in the revised Renewable Energy Directive, the Electricity Market Directive and the Cogeneration Directive and to create a basis for further development of certification regarding the original electricity production. In this way a harmonised way to prove the origin of the electricity produced will be developed. These GOs can be used for trading and/or for disclosure/labelling of electricity. The Renewable Energy Directive and Cogeneration Directive regulates that the member states shall generally recognise the GOs issued by other member states. Further, the system should be fraud-resistant and avoid double-counting. Therefore a European Standard for GOs for all member states is important. The content of the standard can, after necessary modifications, for example, be applied to heating, cooling, and gas (including biogas). These modifications will not be included in this standard.

The elaboration and publication of European Standards will allow certification bodies to develop their activities on consensual and recognised practices and this will increase the credibility of the certificates they deliver.

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### 0.2 Experiences of the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB), Description of existing voluntary system (EECS)

#### 0.2.1 Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB)

The AIB has as its purpose the development, use and promotion of a standardised system based on structures and procedures in order to ensure the reliable operation of international certificate schemes which satisfy the criteria of objectivity, non-discrimination, transparency and costs effectiveness in order to facilitate the international exchange of certificates.

#### 0.2.2 The EECS Rules

The European Energy Certificate System (EECS) is a commercially funded, integrated European framework for issuing, holding, transferring and otherwise processing electronic records (EECS Certificates) certifying, in relation to specific quantities of output from power plants, attributes of its source and/or the method and quality of its production. The number of certificates issued to a power plant during a period will be directly proportional to the electricity produced by it during that period. These certificates guarantee the source of that electricity.

EECS is governed by rules (the EECS Rules) which are intended to secure, in a manner that is consistent with European Community law and relevant national laws, that systems operating within the EECS framework are reliable, secure and inter-operable. The implementation, under the EECS Rules, of harmonised standards for issuing and processing EECS Certificates enables the owners of EECS Certificates to transfer them to other account holders at both the domestic and international level.

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The EECS Rules set out the obligations of AIB members in connection with their membership. The AIB governs the EECS Rules, its members conducting reviews of each other's operations. Members are responsible within set geographic "domains" for overseeing their customers' compliance with these rules. The EECS Rules harmonise the creation, maintenance, transfer, cancellation and other processing of EECS Certificates; setting requirements for member participation.

EECS Certificates may be eligible as Guarantees of Origin issued pursuant to European Community legislation as implemented by member states; or in connection with other legislative certification schemes or under other, entirely voluntary, arrangements. To become a member of an individual EECS Scheme, the relevant provisions applicable in that member's domain should satisfy the requirements of the EECS Rules, including legislative and administrative arrangements for the issue of such certificates. Each member produces a domain protocol, which legislative provisions ensure that the EECS Rules are satisfied.

Account holders are not bound by the EECS Rules, but by the legislation to their domain.

**0.2.3 Registration of production devices**

EECS Certificates can only be issued to the owners of power plants that have successfully registered within a domain. To apply for registration under EECS, the owner of the power plant should provide information about themselves and the power plant, including the technology and energy sources, commissioning dates and capacities, details of any public support that has been received, details of the arrangements for measuring energy sources and produced electricity, including any production auxiliaries, pumping stations and on-site demand. Registration requires the power plant to comply with both the law and with EECS with members being permitted to conduct physical inspections where necessary.

**0.2.4 Issuing of EECS Certificates**

Once a power plant has been registered, then it can receive EECS Certificates. The produced electricity, along with any fuels used, may only be measured by an approved body. The EECS Certificates may only be traded for electricity supplied to the grid, nett of electricity used by production Auxiliaries or for pumping water back to the header lake in pumped storage facilities. Certificates for electricity used by production auxiliaries and pumping are automatically cancelled upon issue.

**0.2.5 Use of EECS Certificates**

Certification of the quality of electricity and the method of its production provides an efficient mechanism for accounting for: the quality and method of production, as supplied to consumers; progress towards targets for the use of certain technologies; and production and/or consumption for stimulating investment in certain categories of plant. Certification enables specific types of electricity to be given a value; which can be traded separate to the physical electricity. For this to work effectively, producers, traders, suppliers, consumers, NGOs and governments should be sure that the certificates provide reliable evidence of the qualities to which they relate. EECS ensures that users have confidence in the EECS certificates issued and processed by AIB members.

**0.2.6 Life cycle**

The life cycle of an EECS Certificate encompasses: issuance, transfer and cancellation. EECS Certificates are issued on registries operated by AIB members for electricity by power plant registered in connection with national legislation or otherwise under EECS. They may be transferred from the producer's account to that of a trader and so on; either within the country of origin or to other EECS registries across Europe. EECS certificate may be cancelled and removed from circulation when the value of the certificate is realised, and may be used to adjust the residual mix for that domain. EECS Certificate may be cancelled by consumers in recognition of the qualities they represent; to qualify for financial incentives from government; or to discharge contractual or legal obligations. EECS Certificates may also be withdrawn from circulation where they have been issued in error; or expired (automatically cancelled), if they remain transferrable after a set period.



## 1 Scope

This European Standard specifies requirements for Guarantees of Origin of electricity from all energy sources. This standard will establish the relevant terminology and definitions, requirements for registration, issuing, transferring and cancellation in line with the RES, Cogeneration and IEM Directives. This standard will also cover measuring methods and auditing procedures.

These Guarantees of Origin may be traded and/or used for Disclosure/Labelling.

The content of this standard can, for example, be applied, after necessary modifications, to heating, cooling, and gas (including biogas). These modifications are not part of this standard.

This European Standard will not establish any sustainability criteria, this work is done elsewhere.

This standard is suitable for certification purposes.

## 2 Normative references

The following documents, in whole or in part, are normatively referenced in this document and are indispensable for its application. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

EN 16247-1, *Energy audits — Part 1: General requirements*

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## 3 Terms and definitions (standards.iteh.ai)

For the purposes of this document, the following terms and definitions apply.

### 3.1

#### **Account Holder**

person or organisation in respect of whom a Transferables Account or a Cancellation Account is maintained on a Registration Database

### 3.2

#### **Affiliate**

stakeholder assigned by the expression “related undertaking” by the IEM Directive

### 3.3

#### **Alteration**

correction by the Competent Body of any data of a GO in case that an error is introduced upon issuing of the GO or in the course of the processing of the GO

### 3.4

#### **Auxiliaries**

item of the plant and/or apparatus not directly part of an electricity generation process but required for the functional operation of the EGI

### 3.5

#### **Approved Measurement Body**

person or organisation that is responsible for collecting and determining (on behalf of the Registrant) measured values of the Import and Export Meters of an EGI, and which has been approved by a Competent Body to measure Electrical Energy

### 3.6

#### **Cancel**

to use a GO for purposes of Disclosure and prevent it from being transferred to another account

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- 3.7  
Cancellation Account**  
record on a Registration Database concerning Cancelled GOs and relating to a particular person or organisation
- 3.8  
Cancellation Statement**  
electronic receipt that can be printed which provides evidence to a National GO Scheme Participant and the respective beneficiaries of the cancellation of the attributes at the time of Cancellation of one or more GOs and which is not transferrable to any other National GO Scheme Participant or beneficiary
- 3.9  
Cancelling Body**  
body which cancels GOs in order to prevent their further transfer between National GO Scheme Participants
- 3.10  
Cogeneration**  
simultaneous generation in one process of thermal energy and electrical and/or mechanical energy
- 3.11  
Cogeneration Directive**  
Directive 2004/8/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 February 2004 on the promotion of Cogeneration based on a Useful Heat demand in the internal energy market and amending Directive 92/42/EEC
- 3.12  
Competent Body**  
body duly authorised under the laws and regulations of any state (and, as the case may be, region) to exercise or discharge any legislative, governmental, regulatory or administrative function associated with the administration of a National GO Scheme
- 3.13  
Competent Body's Agent**  
person or organisation engaged by the Competent Body to perform on its behalf any of its obligations relating to the administration of GOs
- 3.14  
Consumption Declaration**  
declaration with respect to the Inputs of an EGI (including the Electrical Energy used in storing energy to be used by that EGI)
- 3.15  
Disclosure**  
process whereby a supplier provides to its customers information about Electrical Energy that has been supplied to them, as directed by Article 3.9 of the IEM Directive
- 3.16  
Domain**  
geographic area containing EGIs with respect to which a Competent Body is responsible for issuing GOs
- 3.17  
Electrical Energy**  
Electricity  
energy made available by the flow of electric charge through a conductor
- 3.18  
Electricity Generation Installation**  
EGI  
separately measured device or group of devices that produces Output

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**3.19****Energy Input Factor**

proportion (expressed as a factor of not more than one) of the Nett Electrical Energy Generation of an EGI which is from a single type of Input, as specified in the GO Issuing Request for the period over which Electrical Energy has been generated for that EGI and for that single type of Input

**3.20****Expiry**

cancellation of a GO as a consequence of the passage of a given period of time since the production of the associated Electrical Energy

**3.21****Export Meter**

one or more device(s) and supporting arrangements for determining (in whole or in part) the quantity of Electrical Energy flowing from an EGI to a distribution or transmission system or to satisfy onsite demand

**3.22****GO Issuing Request**

request by the authorised representative of an EGI to a Competent Body for the Issue of GOs in respect of that EGI and a specific period of time

**3.23****Gross Electrical Energy**

total Gross Electrical Energy production of an EGI; as evidenced by measured values collected and determined by an Approved Measurement Body with reference to its Import and Export Meters (adjusted by meter amendments and the outcome of any disputes)

**3.24****Guarantee of Origin**

GO

certificate Issued under a National GO Scheme with the Purpose of Disclosure

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Note 1 to entry: Guarantees of origin should be used within the framework of Labelling to designate the provider mix and - if a provider sells to an end-consumer with undertaking a product differentiation with a different energy mix (product mix) – also for a designation of the product mix.

**3.25****High-Efficiency Cogeneration**

Cogeneration which meets the criteria of Annexes II and III of the Cogeneration Directive

**3.26****IEM Directive**

Internal Electricity Market Directive, being Directive 2009/72/EC (and its predecessor 2003/54/EC) of the European Parliament and of the Council

**3.27****Import Meter**

one or more devices and supporting arrangements for determining (in whole or in part) the quantity of Electrical Energy flowing into an EGI from a distribution or transmission system or onsite production

**3.28****Input**

amount of a specific type of energy or material goods consumed by an EGI in the production of Output

**3.29****Issue**

process of creating (as a GO) a record in a Transferables Account in a Registration Database

**EN 16325:2013 (E)****3.30****Labelling**

process whereby a supplier provides to a customer detailed information about the supplied Electrical Energy based on the selection of GOs which satisfy the criteria for specific commercial products

**3.31****National GO Scheme**

legislative, regulatory, administrative and contractual framework, in relation to any Domain, establishing a system of GOs in that Domain pursuant to the laws of the European Union

**3.32****National GO Scheme Participant**

Registrant of an EGI within the Domain to which a National GO Scheme relates and/or an Account Holder on the Registration Database established for the purposes of that National GO Scheme

**3.33****Natural Flow**

flow of water which occurs without any pumping

**3.34****Nett Electrical Energy Generation**

Gross Electrical Energy production of an EGI minus the demand of any production Auxiliaries and minus losses in the main generator transformers on the site of the EGI

**3.35****On-Site Demand**

demand of Electricity taking place at the location of the generating plant, but for other purposes than Electricity generation (e.g. supplying of a paper mill, etc)

**3.36****Originating EGI**

EGI which produced the Output to which a GO relates

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**3.37****Output**

amount of Electrical Energy yielded by an EGI and measured by an Approved Measurement Body in units of 1 MWh

**3.38****Primary Energy Savings**

Primary Energy Savings that can be attributed to the use of cogeneration technology, calculated according to Annexes II and III to the Cogeneration Directive

**3.39****Production Auditor**

Approved Body, independent of a Registrant, which has been appointed by the relevant Competent Body to examine the information provided by that Registrant in a GO Issuing Request, in order to confirm the accuracy of the Production and, where appropriate, the Consumption Declaration in relation to that GO Issuing Request

Note 1 to entry Such audit is achieved by reference to the records of, or made available by, the Registrant (or, if different, the owner or operator of the relevant EGI). Where appropriate, inspection of records may be supplemented by inspection of the relevant EGI.

**3.40****Production Registrar**

person or organisation responsible for assessing applications to register EGIs for the purposes of the National GO Scheme

**3.41****Public Support**

Support

extent to which financial Support (other than through the sale or Cancellation of GOs) has been received or is receiving for investment in qualifying EGIs or for their current production of Output

**3.42****Registrant**

person in whose name an EGI is registered in a Registration Database

**3.43****Registration Database**

Registry

database operated either by a Competent Body or by a third party on its behalf, comprising:

- a) Transferables and Cancellation Accounts and the GOs in those Accounts;
- b) details of EGIs and information provided to the Competent Body or a third party on its behalf in connection with the registration of those EGIs; and
- c) details of GOs which have been transferred out of that Registration Database

**3.44****Registration Functions**

registration of EGIs and the issuing and registration of GOs in respect of their Output, and the maintenance of records regarding such processes

**3.45****RES Directive**

Directive 2009/28/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 23 April 2009 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources and amending and subsequently repealing Directives 2001/77/EC and 2003/30/EC

**3.46****Transfer Request**

request to transfer one or more GOs which specifies:

- a) the identity of the relevant GOs;
- b) the identity of the Transferables Account in which such GOs are held;
- c) the identity of the Transferee's Transferables Account; and
- d) the Registration Database on which such Transferables Account is held,

and which is made by the Account Holder of that Transferables Account or the operator of a trading exchange which the Account Holder has notified the relevant Competent Body is authorised to make such a request in relation to GOs held in its (relevant) Transferables Account

**3.47****Transferables Account**

record on a Registration Database relating to a particular account holder incorporating:

- a) GOs Issued to that Account Holder by the Competent Body operating that Registration Database; and
- b) GOs transferred to that Account Holder

which in either case have not subsequently:

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- 1) been transferred to another Transferables Account on this or another Registration Database; or
- 2) been Cancelled; or
- 3) Expired; or
- 4) been Withdrawn

**3.48****Transferee**

Account Holder whose Transferables Account has been nominated in a Transfer Request

**3.49****Transferor**

Account Holder who has requested the Competent Body in whose Registration Database a GO is held on its Transferables Account to transfer that GO to another Transferables Account

**3.50****Type of Installation (of an EGI)**

type of Input consumed by an EGI and the type of technology used in the conversion of this Input into Output

Note 1 to entry: See Normative Annexes A and B for clarification/more information.

**3.51****Useful Heat**

heat produced in a Cogeneration process to satisfy an economically justifiable demand for heat or cooling, as intended by the Cogeneration Directive

**3.52****Virtual Natural Flow**

flow which would have been due to gravity, had a hydraulic linkage existed

**3.53****Withdrawal**

removal of a GO from a Transferables Account or the amendment of its status by the Competent Body on whose Registration Database a GO resides

**4 Main objectives**

This European Standard provides guidance to Competent Bodies and their agents and stakeholders in National GO Schemes as to the manner in which they should discharge their responsibilities with respect to National GO Schemes.

This European Standard shall support and promote a set of long-term objectives for the development of National GO Schemes, being:

- a) Uniqueness:
  - 1) No more than one Certificate with a purpose of Disclosure shall be Issued and subsequently Cancelled in respect of the same unit of Output.
- b) Ownership of GOs:
  - 1) The Account Holder of a Transferable Account shall be treated as the owner of the GOs in that Transferable Account.
- c) Operational reliability and record keeping:

- 1) Contingency plans and backup facilities should be established to allow for timely recovery of records and operations and completion of the transfer process.
  - 2) Records which are sufficient to enable resolution of disputes relating to such matters as ownership of and eligibility for GOs should be kept of all material communications between Competent Bodies and National GO Scheme Participants regarding the registration of EGIs and the Issue, transfer and Cancellation of GOs.
- d) Protection of Account Holders:
- 1) Competent Bodies and Account Holders should co-operate in seeking to minimise the risk of an unauthorised instruction with respect to a GO being acted upon.
- e) Access and transparency:
- 1) Participation in National GO Schemes should be based on objective and publicly disclosed criteria.
  - 2) Access to details of GO should be made available to National GO Scheme Participants.
  - 3) Competent Bodies shall ensure that the purpose of a GO is clearly communicated to National GO Scheme Participants in order that they may better inform consumers.
- f) Communications:
- 1) The systems of Competent Bodies should use or accommodate appropriate international communication procedures and standards in order to facilitate effective, efficient and secure cross-border transfers.

## 5 Registration of Competent Bodies and their agents

### 5.1 Appointing authority for Competent Bodies

The appointing authority for Competent Bodies within a Domain shall be the relevant Member State.

### 5.2 Characteristics of Competent Bodies

#### 5.2.1 General

A Competent Body shall not be entitled to become or remain a Competent Body if it or any of its Affiliates participates in or distorts the competition in markets associated with GO. The Competent Body may participate in the market by buying or selling GOs when fulfilling public services or in connection with the performance of Registration Functions or associated functions such as metering, inspections, reviews, audits and data collection and aggregation. The competent body may act as authorised representative of an EGI for requesting the issuing of GOs when fulfilling public services.

#### 5.2.2 Responsibilities

A Competent Body shall be responsible for:

- a) a specific geographic or geopolitical Domain which does not overlap with any other Domain;
- b) issuing and administering GOs under one or more Directives;