SLOVENSKI STANDARD
SIST EN 16325:2025

01-september-2025

Nadomešča:
SIST EN 16325:2014+A1:2016

Potrdilo o izvoru energije

Guarantees of origin related to energy

Herkunftsnachweise im Energiebereich - Herkunftsnachweise für Elektrizität, gasförmige Kohlenwasserstoffe, Wasserstoff sowie Wärme und Kälte

Garanties d'origine liées à l'énergie - Garanties d'origine de l'électricité, des hydrocarbures gazeux, de l'hydrogène, du chauffage et du refroidissement

Ta slovenski standard je istoveten z: **EN 16325:2025**

ICS:

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

SIST EN 16325:2025 **en,fr,de**

EUROPEAN STANDARD **EN 16325**

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

July 2025

ICS 27.010

English version

Guarantees of origin related to energy

Garanties d'origine liées à l'énergie - Garanties d'origine de l'électricité, des hydrocarbures gazeux, de l'hydrogène, du chauffage et du refroidissement

Herkunftsnachweise im Energiebereich - Herkunftsnachweise für Elektrizität, gasförmige Kohlenwasserstoffe, Wasserstoff sowie Wärme und Kälte

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 7 April 2025.

CEN and CENELEC members are bound to comply with the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations which stipulate the conditions for giving this European Standard the status of a national standard without any alteration. Up-to-date lists and bibliographical references concerning such national standards may be obtained on application to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre or to any CEN and CENELEC member.

This European Standard exists in three official versions (English, French, German). A version in any other language made by translation under the responsibility of a CEN and CENELEC member into its own language and notified to the CEN-CENELEC Management Centre has the same status as the official versions.

CEN and CENELEC members are the national standards bodies and national electrotechnical committees of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Croatia, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and United Kingdom.

CEN-CENELEC Management Centre:
Rue de la Science 23, B-1040 Brussels

Contents

Page

European foreword

This document (EN 16325:2025) has been prepared by Technical Committee CEN/CLC/JTC 14 “Energy management and energy efficiency in the framework of energy transition”, the secretariat of which is held by UNI.

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 January 2026, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by January 2026.

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

This document supersedes EN 16325:2013+A1:2015.

EN 16325:2025 includes the following significant technical changes with respect to EN 16325:2013+A1:2015:

— the scope of the document is extended to guarantees of origin for gasses and heating and cooling,

— this document establishes the relevant terminology and definitions, and requirements for the registration, issuance, transfer and cancellation of GOs in line with the following directives:

- Directive (EU) 2023/2413 on the promotion of energy from renewable sources,
- Directive (EU) 2019/944 on common rules for the internal market for electricity,
- Directive (EU) 2023/1791 on energy efficiency,
- and other relevant European Union law.

Any feedback and questions on this document should be directed to the users’ national standards body. A complete listing of these bodies can be found on the CEN website.

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, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Republic of North Macedonia, Romania, Serbia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Türkiye and the United Kingdom.

Introduction

General

This document sets out how Guarantees of Origin (GOs) are standardised in line with relevant European Union (EU) Directives and existing voluntary schemes. The aim of the standard is, therefore, to create a standardised transferable GO that can be used to facilitate the disclosure of the origin of energy, the identification of particular energy sources, to its final customer, including by labelling schemes, like environmental/ecological labels. For the purpose of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2023/2413, often and henceforth referred to as RED III, a GO means an electronic document which has the sole function of providing evidence to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources. A GO may serve other purposes where Member States have arranged to have GOs for other types of energy.

There is a growing demand from final customers for the ability to make reliable and unique claims about the origin of their energy use. Energy suppliers are required to provide reliable disclosure information to final customers on the origin of the energy they supplied them by using GOs. The EU GO system already meets many of the needs of these stakeholders and revising the EN 16325 standard on GOs can further strengthen the current system. The EN 16325 standard on GOs is being revised to ensure that it fulfils the requirements of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2023/2413, the Directive on common rules for the internal market for electricity (EU) 2019/944, the Directive on Energy Efficiency (EU) 2023/1791 and other relevant European legislation. The revised standard provides a basis for the further development of energy attribute tracking in the EU, to achieve greater harmonisation between the national systems of EU Member States and European Economic Area (EEA) countries that are part of the CEN & CENELEC community.

GOs are electronic certificates which can be issued, traded, and cancelled following the principles of a book and claim system and convey the ownership of energy attributes that can be used for disclosure through national registries. The Renewable Energy Directive and Directive on Energy Efficiency require Member States to recognise a GO issued by another Member State unless they have “well-founded doubts about its accuracy, reliability, or veracity” (RED III - Art. 19.9). Further, the system should prevent double-counting and be resistant to fraud. Therefore, a European Standard for GOs for all member states is important. As per the Renewable Energy Directive, the content of the standard applies to energy from renewable sources, be it “electricity, or gas, including hydrogen, or heating or cooling” (RED III - Art. 19.7), and non-renewable sources.

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

Description of the Guarantee of Origin system and its components

Basic description of the GO system and its components

The purpose of a guarantee of origin (GO) system is to allocate the attributes of an amount of energy from generation/production to its delivery to final customers. In doing so, the system allows final customers to assign to the energy supplied to them the attributes of the energy for which the GO was issued. For instance, this enables final customers to choose to claim energy from renewable sources or to consume/use decarbonised and low-carbon energy. This is accomplished by energy producers or generators requesting the issuance of a GO for each MWh of energy which they produce/generate. These GOs can then be traded until they are cancelled by/for a final customer. This cancellation allows the final customer to state that they have used this unit of energy. The main goal of GOs is to facilitate consumer choice and market transparency, and indirectly, since GOs have a certain monetary value, act as a market incentive for renewable production.

The Guarantee of Origin system for electricity was first legislated for at European level in Article 5 of Directive 2001/77/EC on the promotion of electricity produced from renewable energy sources in the