DIN EN 16325:2026-03 (E)

Guarantees of origin related to energy

Contents

Page

European foreword 4

Introduction 5

1 Scope 9

2 Normative references 9

3 Terms and definitions 9

4 Generic Rules for guarantees of origin (for all energy carriers) 20
4.1 Main objectives 20
4.2 Principles 20
4.3 Registration of Competent Bodies and their agents 22
4.3.1 Appointing authority for Competent Bodies 22
4.3.2 Characteristics of Competent Bodies 22
4.3.3 Criteria for qualification and entitlements of Issuing Bodies 23
4.3.4 Appointment of Agents 24
4.3.5 Obligations of Issuing Bodies 24
4.4 Registration of Production Devices and Account Holders 25
4.4.1 Application procedure for Production Devices 25
4.4.2 Application procedure for Account Holders 27
4.4.3 Obligations of Registrants 27
4.4.4 Revision of Registration Databases 28
4.5 Issuing and content of a GO 28
4.5.1 General Principle for GO issuance 28
4.5.2 Format of the GO 28
4.5.3 The Issuing process 31
4.5.4 Measurement and calculation methods 32
4.5.5 Declaration of Consumption and Calculation of Output 33
4.5.6 Energy Carrier Conversion and Conversion Issuance 34
4.5.7 Energy Storage 36
4.6 Entitlement to perform transactions 37
4.7 Transferring of GOs 37
4.7.1 General 37
4.7.2 The Transfer process 37
4.7.3 Import/export from Registration Databases 39
4.8 Correction of errors 40
4.8.1 Errors during issuing 40
4.8.2 Transfer errors 40
4.9 End of the life of a GO 41
4.9.1 General 41
4.9.2 Cancellation 41
4.9.3 Withdrawal 44
4.9.4 Expiry 44
4.10 Disclosure Statements 44
4.11 Monitoring and Auditing 45
4.11.1 Monitoring 45
4.11.2 Transparent procedures of the Domain GO Scheme 45
4.11.3 Inspection of Production Devices 45
4.11.4 Verification of Consumption Declarations and measurement data 46
4.11.5 Verification of Disclosure Statements 47

4.11.6 Operational practice 48

5 Rules specific to individual energy carriers 48
5.1 General 48
5.2 Electricity 48
5.2.1 Applicability 48
5.2.2 Additional application information for the registration of a Production Device for Electricity 48
5.2.3 Production Devices for Electricity 48
5.2.4 Additional provisions and calculation of output for High-Efficiency Cogeneration Electricity 49
5.2.5 Obligatory additional information on a GO for Electricity 49
5.2.6 Additional optional information on a GO for Electricity 50
5.2.7 Calculation of Net Energy Production eligible for GO issuing 50
5.2.8 Limitations for Cancellation of GOs for Electricity 50
5.2.9 Additional data sources for Disclosure Statements 50
5.2.10 Residual mix calculation 50
5.3 Gas 50
5.3.1 Applicability 50
5.3.2 Additional application information for the registration of a Production Device 51
5.3.3 Production Devices for Gas 51
5.3.4 Additional criteria for issuing GOs 51
5.3.5 Obligatory additional information on a GO for Gas 52
5.3.6 Additional optional information on a GO for Gas 52
5.3.7 Inspections 53
5.3.8 Calculation of Net Energy Production eligible for GO issuing 54
5.3.9 Information on a cancellation request and a cancellation statement for the Gas GO 55
5.3.10 Hydrogen 55
5.4 Heating and Cooling 57
5.4.1 Applicability 57
5.4.2 Additional application information for the registration of a Production Device 57
5.4.3 Qualification criteria for Production Devices 58
5.4.4 Obligatory additional information on a GO for heating or cooling 58
5.4.5 Additional optional information on a GO for heating or cooling 58
5.4.6 Optional cancellation rules for heating or cooling GOs 59
5.4.7 Consumption Declaration 59
5.4.8 Calculation of Net Energy Production eligible for GO issuing 60

Annex A (normative) Energy Source Type codes 61

Annex B (normative) Technology codes 70

Annex C (normative) Coding structures 76

Annex D (normative) Cogeneration GO codes -- Uses of Heat 80

Annex E (normative) Dissemination level of the physical energy for which the GO is issued 81

Bibliography 82

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 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 internal electricity market. This article was later amended by Article 15 of the Renewable Energy Directive 2009/28/EC (often referred to as RED I). Article 15.1 states that " Member States shall ensure

that the origin of electricity produced from renewable sources can be guaranteed ..for the purpose of