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NSAI Standards

Irish Standard
I.S. EN 16325:2013+A1:2015

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

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National Foreword

I.S. EN 16325:2013+A1:2015 is the adopted Irish version of the European Document EN 16325:2013+A1:2015, Guarantees of Origin related to energy - Guarantees of Origin for Electricity

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Correction Notice

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please include the following minor editorial correction(s) in the document related to:

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- ☒ English
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- ☐ PQ/UQ
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- ☐ UAP
- ☐ TC Approval
- ☐ 2nd TC Approval
- ☒ Publication
- ☐ Parallel Publication

It has been brought to our attention that the xml version of this document, issued on 2015-10-28, requires modification as regards the structure of the Introduction.

Please find enclosed the updated English xml version.

We apologise for any inconvenience this may cause.

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EUROPEAN STANDARD

NORME EUROPÉENNE

EUROPÄISCHE NORM

EN 16325:2013+A1

October 2015

ICS 27.010

Supersedes EN 16325:2013

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'électricité

Herkunftsnachweise bezüglich Energie - Herkunftsnachweise für Elektrizität

This European Standard was approved by CEN on 28 December 2012 and includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 31 August 2015.

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European foreword

This document (EN 16325:2013+A1:2015) 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of an identical text or by endorsement, at the latest by April 2016, and conflicting national standards shall be withdrawn at the latest by April 2016.

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.

This document includes Amendment 1 approved by CEN on 2015-08-31.

This document supersedes EN 16325:2013.

The start and finish of text introduced or altered by amendment is indicated in the text by tags ▌A1⟩ ⟨A1▌.

According to the CEN/CENELEC Internal Regulations, the national standards organizations 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

[A1] *deleted text* [A1]

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 [A1] *deleted text* [A1] Renewable Energy Directive, the Electricity Market Directive and the [A1] Energy Efficiency Directive [A1] 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 [A1] Energy Efficiency Directive [A1] 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.

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

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Certificates to transfer them to other ▌A1⟩ Account Holders ⟨A1▐ at both the domestic and international level.

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 ▌A1⟩ Auxiliaries ⟨A1▐, 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 ▌A1⟩ Auxiliaries ⟨A1▐ 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

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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.

SAI GLOBAL

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