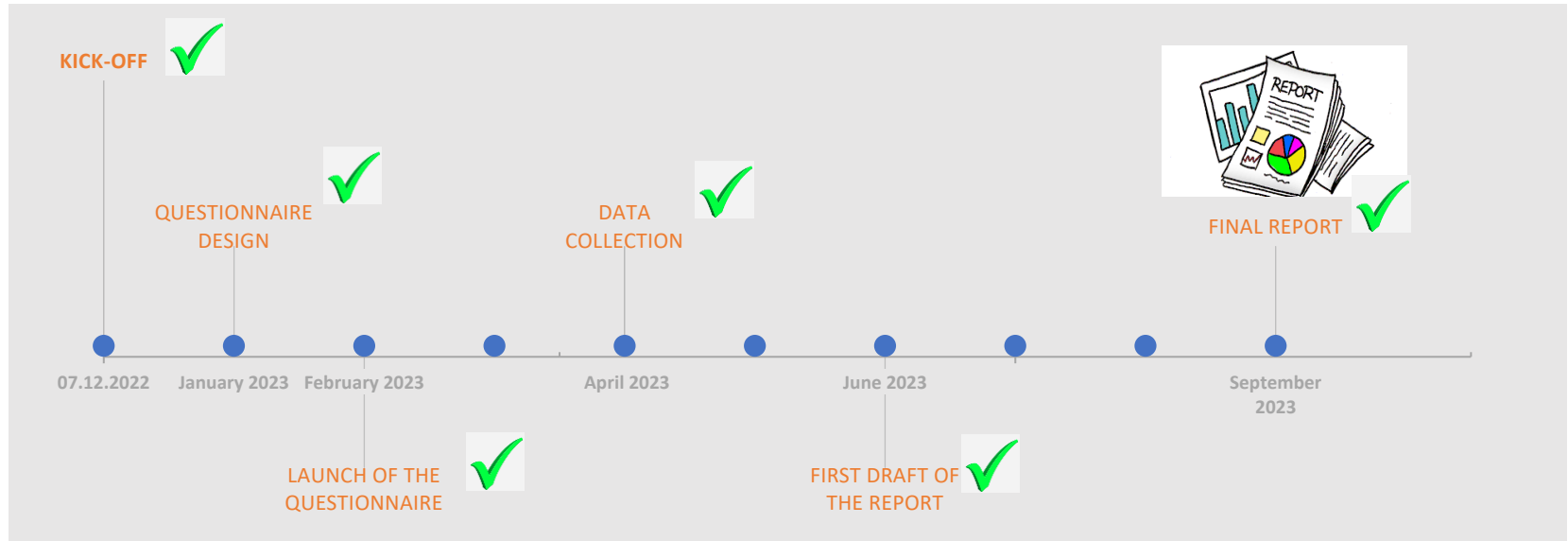


„Report on the implementation of the Guarantees of Origin systems“

Jana Vášová,
ERO, Czech Republic



„GO project“ - looking back in time



Aim of the GO Report

The main objective of the GO Report is:

- To provide a **general overview** and facilitate the **exchange of information** between ERRA member organisations on the subject of GOs,
- to **map the existence of GOs schemes for electricity, gas, hydrogen and heat** or cooling in each member country,
- to find out if and how **national regulators** and stakeholder organizations are involved in the GOs system,
- and more ...

The report was preceded by a questionnaire

- The questionnaire consisted of 2 sections with a total of 58 questions.
- In order to facilitate the work and subsequent processing, it was possible to answer some questions with a pre-defined answer and to specify this answer if necessary.
- For other questions it was possible to provide an individual text answer.
- The first part of the question covered electricity, gas, heating/cooling and hydrogen separately.
- The second part was common to all energy vectors.

GOs sytem for GO and Forms of energy

A total of 20 ERRA members responded to the questionnaire.

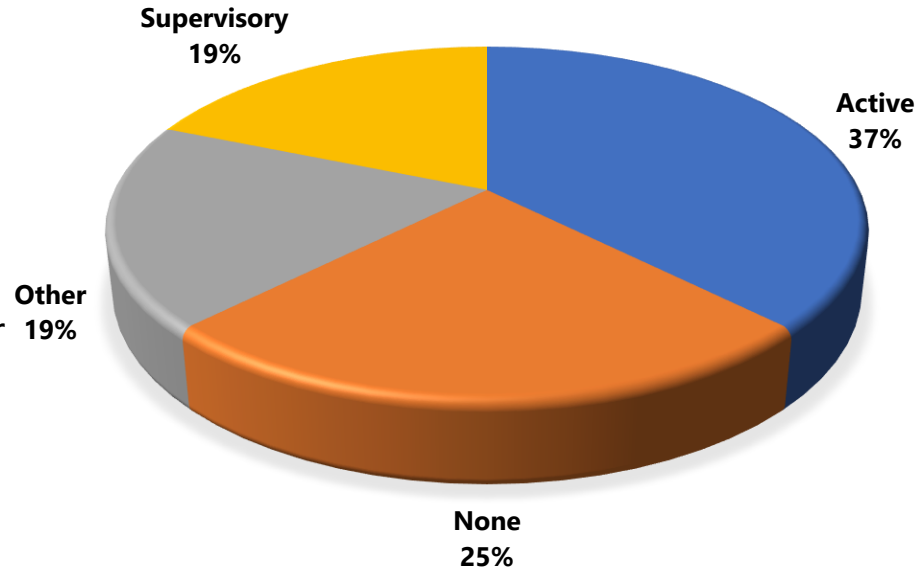
Country	GOs system in place	Electricity all	Electricity Renewables	CHP	Gas	Hydrogen	Heating and cooling
Albania	YES		x				
Algeria	YES		x	x			
Armenia	NO						
Austria	YES	x			x	x	
Azerbaijan	GO rules		x				
Bosnia and Hercegovina	YES		x				
Republic of Srpska							
Bulgaria	YES		x				
Czech Republic	YES	x		x	x		x
Egypt	NO						
Georgia	YES		x	x			
Hungary	YES		x	x			
Kosovo*	GO rules		x				
Latvia	YES		x	x			
Lithuania	YES		x		x		
Mozambique	NO						
Poland	YES		x				
Republic of North Macedonia	YES		x				
Türkiye	YES		x				
UAE	NO						
Ukraine	YES		x		x		

GOs System launch

Country	Introduction year	Notice
Austria	2003	
Czech Republic	2006	
Republic of North Macedonia	2006	
Latvia	2011	Significantly updated since December 2020 (under ABI system).
Ukraine	2011	
Bosnia and Hercegovina Republic of Srpska	2013	Significantly updated since 1st July 2023.
Poland	2013	
Hungary	2014	
ALGERIA	2015	
Lithuania	2018	
Albania	2019	
Georgia	2021	In Georgia there is special rules adopted by the GNERC which regulates the GOs in electricity sector.
Türkiye	2021	
Armenia		
Azerbaijan		We have just a draft of GO rules that mentioned in the RES law.
Bulgaria		
Egypt		
Kosovo*		Rule is adopted, but System not yet.
Mozambique		We have not yet developed GO Rules.
UAE		

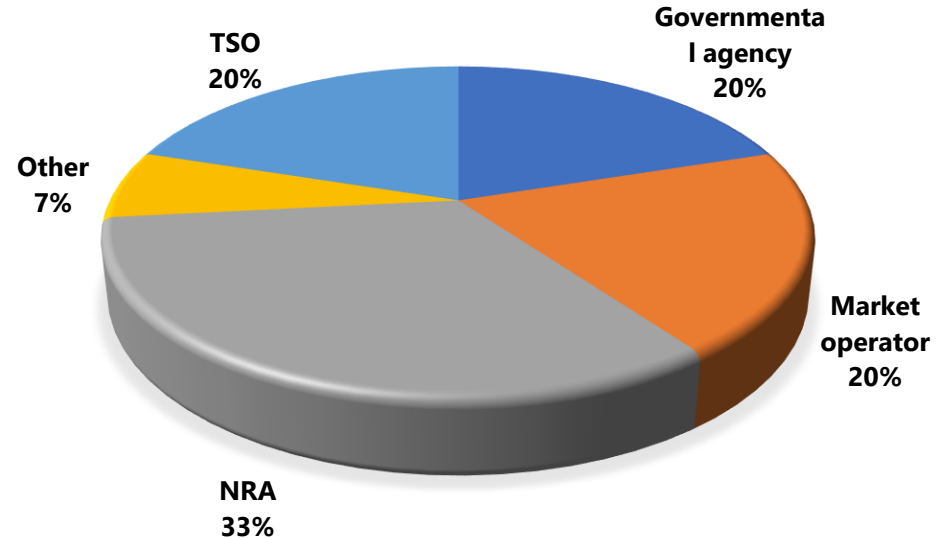
The NRA role regarding the GOs

- 7 countries Active
- 4 countries Supervisory
- 2 countries Other
 - (Disclosure procedures for electricity suppliers, Aproximement of Tariff system for fees for issuance, transfer and recognition of guarantee for origin)



The issuing body for the GOs

- 3 countries Governmental agency
- 3 countries Market operator
- 5 countries NRA
- 3 countries TSO
- 1 country Other



Publicly Supported Energy Production

The approach to issuing GOs for supported energy production varies considerably from country to country.

Country	Restrictions on GOs for energy that gains public support	
Albania	YES	GOs may not be issued at all.
Algeria	NO	
Armenia	NO	
Austria	NO	
Azerbaijan		
Bosnia and Hercegovina Republic of Srpska	YES	Other
Bulgaria		
Czech Republic	YES	GOs may be issued to a producer but the producer must pay a set price (value) of the GOs in addition to the issue fee.
Egypt		
Georgia	NO	
Hungary	YES	Other: (i) In case of 'KÁT' feed-in-tariff scheme, GOs are issued for the TSO who sells the GOs on auctions. (ii) In case 'METÁR-KÁT', 'METÁR-Green' and 'METÁR-brown' premium systems, the value of the GOs was administratively taken into account in the level of financial support. (iii) In case of 'METÁR' tendering scheme, support is granted through a tendering procedure, so, generators of this scheme are eligible for GOs.
Kosovo*	YES	GOs may be issued to the producer but the value of the GOs is deducted from the support.
Latvia	NO	
Lithuania	NO	
Mozambique	NO	
Republic of North Macedonia	YES	Other



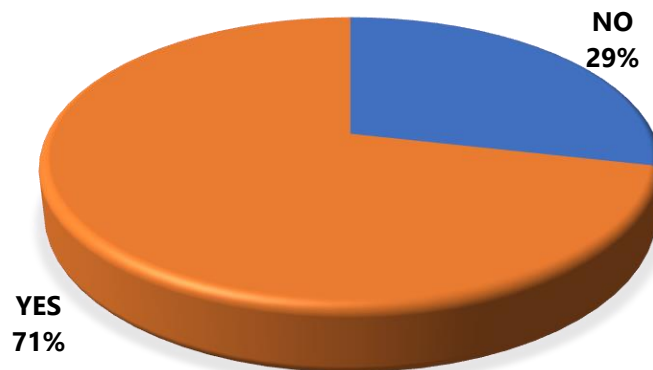
International GOs trading

- 8 countries have answered YES, of which 3 countries have indicated the condition of the transfer via the AIB

Country	Are the GOs traded/transferred to and from other countries?	Can GOs be traded internationally if they gain public support?
Albania	NO	NO
Algeria	NO	NO
Armenia	NO	
Austria	YES	
Azerbaijan	NO	
Bosnia and Hercegovina, Republic of Srpska	NO, except Energy Community.	NO, except Energy Community.
Czech Republic	YES	YES
Georgia	YES	NO
Hungary	YES	YES
Kosovo*	We have not started yet.	NO
Latvia	YES	YES
Lithuania	YES	YES
Poland	YES	YES
Republic of North Macedonia	YES	NO
Türkiye	YES	YES

Disclosure and control mechanism

- A total of 7 countries reported having a **mandatory disclosure system** for **electricity suppliers** to demonstrate the share of renewable electricity supplied to final consumers.
- Control mechanisms vary widely from country to country.



What are the benefits for consumers of using GO?

- Consumers **can not use GOs**
- Large organisations or companies that need or want **to report their energy use according to sustainability standards** often make voluntary disclosures. This form of disclosure is not legally required but is part of the inherent transparency of energy use. In general, voluntary
- Consumers have possibility of **reducing carbon footprint** for their purposes disclosures are verified and audited by third parties.
- **Marketing, reputation**, etc.
- Better public image (consumer considered as "green"), **cover transport fuel obligations**
- Obtaining a **market-favorable image** of the consumer as supporting ecological activities.
- The consumer/corporate companies **guarantee their** consumers and / or customers' **use of renewable energy, based on their sustainability reports and environmental approach.**

GO and Transport

3 countries:

- **Specific certificates for transport - but not GOS.** It is a separate system and not tradable or compatible with the GO-system.
- **Transport fuel suppliers** have two targets for compliance rates, i.e. the share of advanced biofuels supplied, and a target for emissions savings. Both can be demonstrated by a "**Proof of Sustainability (PoS) certificate**". On the contrary, **transport gas suppliers** only have a target for the share, i.e. the amount of advanced biomethane supplied as a proportion of the total gas supplied, and are only required to demonstrate this share through the **GO+ PoS**.
- Biomethane or advanced biomethane can be used in transport sector by using **GOs together with PoS** and matching actual physical consumption at the filling station. Canceled GOs are forwarded to national fuel statistics unit system administrator and units are generated based on amount of canceled GOs.

Conclusions

- There are big differences between countries - from the operation of GOs systems for electricity for **several decades to the recent introduction** of a GOs system.
- GOs for other energy sources - **renewable gases** such as biomethane and hydrogen, **heating** and cooling - exist in a very **small number** of countries and are still at an **early stage**.
- Most countries are working **to develop** their GOs systems, both for electricity and other types of energy.
- A **fully functioning, stable and trustworthy GOs system** can be a very valuable tool to **support the installation of new renewable energy sources** and **thereby achieve carbon neutrality goals**.



**THANK YOU
FOR YOUR ATTENTION!**

jana.vasova@eru.cz