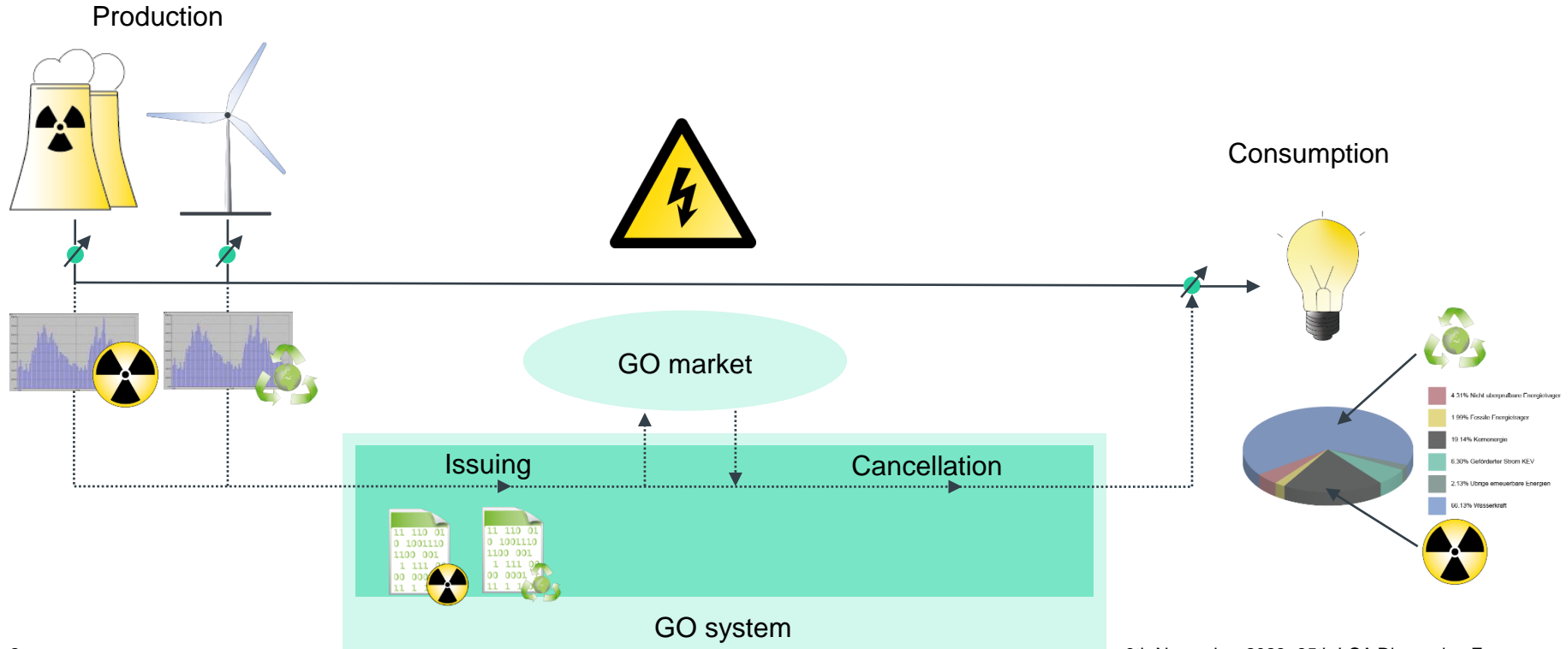


The GO market in CH and Europe: Strengths and weaknesses

85th LCA Discussion Forum



What is a Guarantee of Origin (GO)?



What does it need to guarantee the origin of energy across Europe?

Uniqueness

- 1 Issuing Body per country
- 1 GO system per country
- 1 GO issued per kWh produced energy



etc.

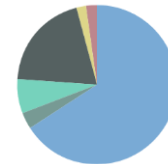
Reliability

- Crossborder GO exchange according to these principles of uniqueness

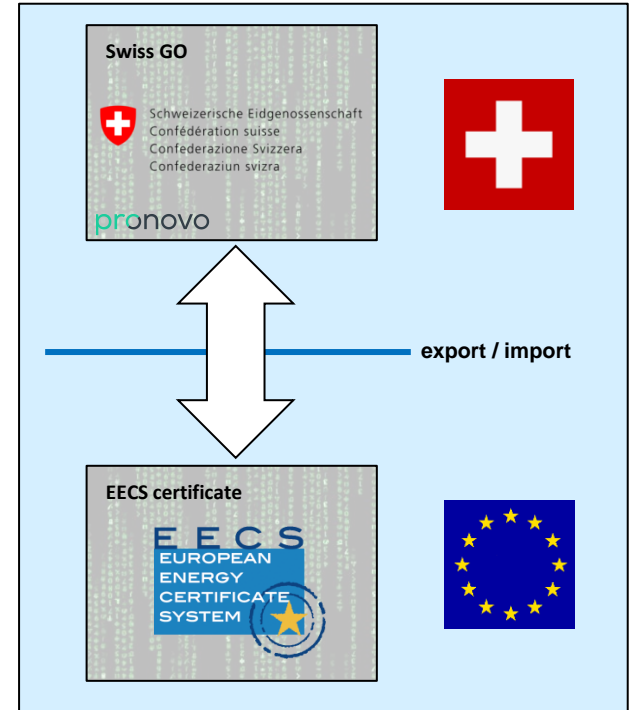
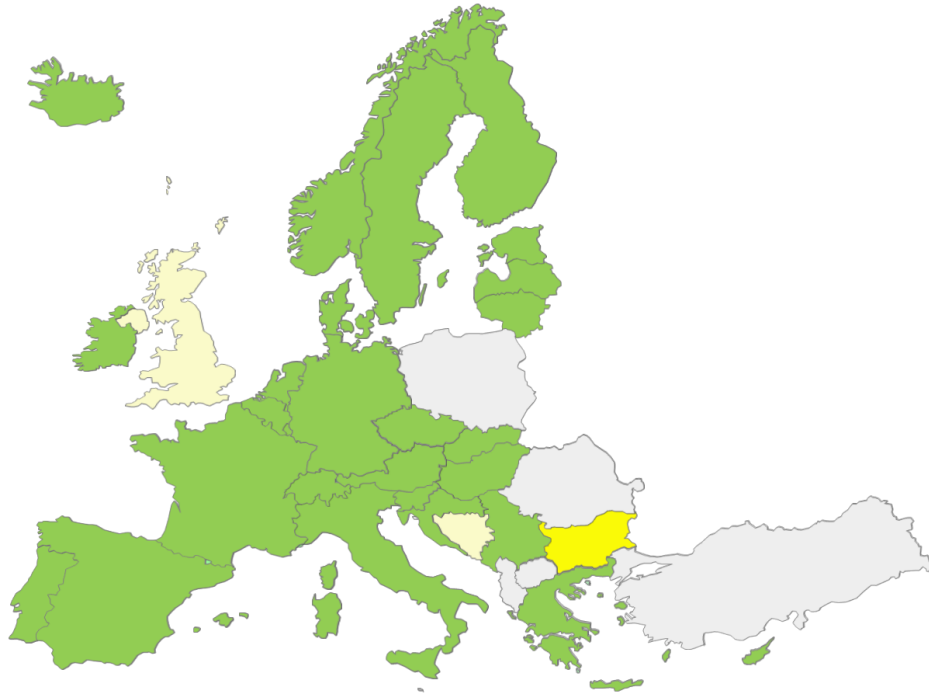


Transparency

- Ideally full disclosure towards the end consumers



How to ensure international compatibility of Swiss GO?

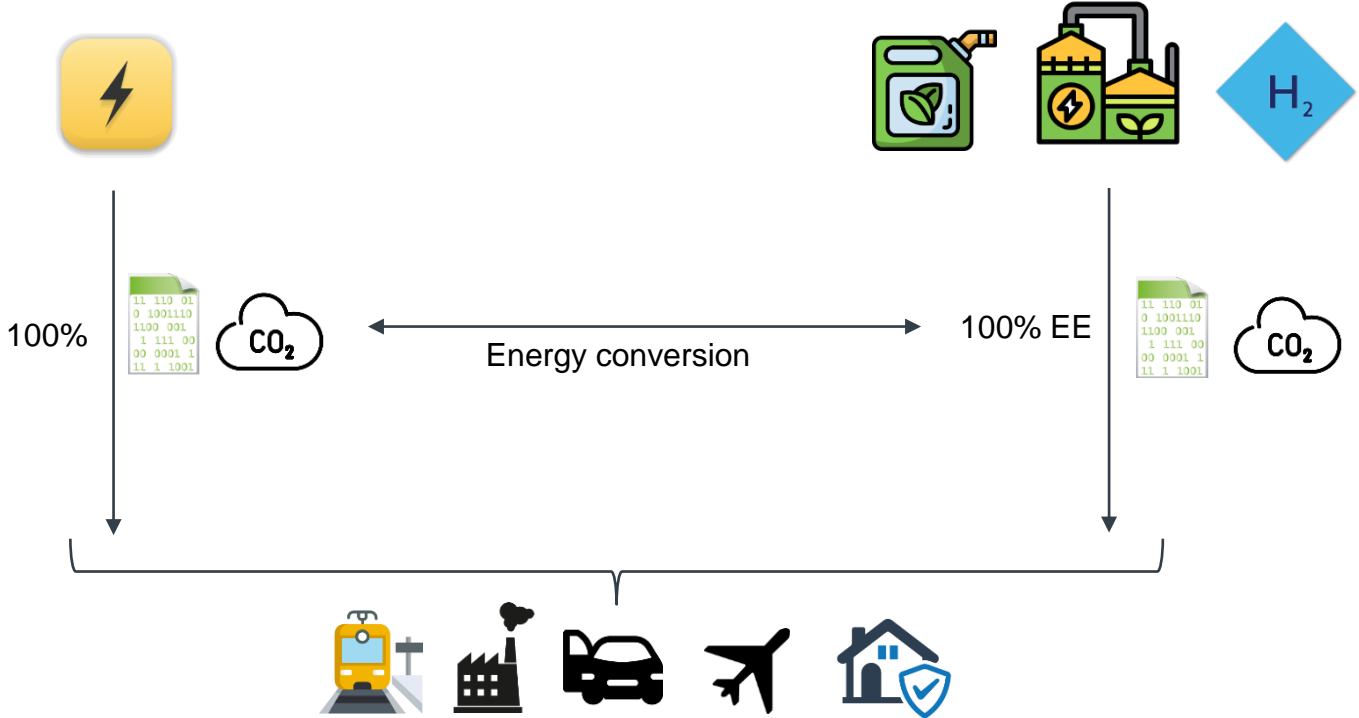


Full disclosure in Switzerland

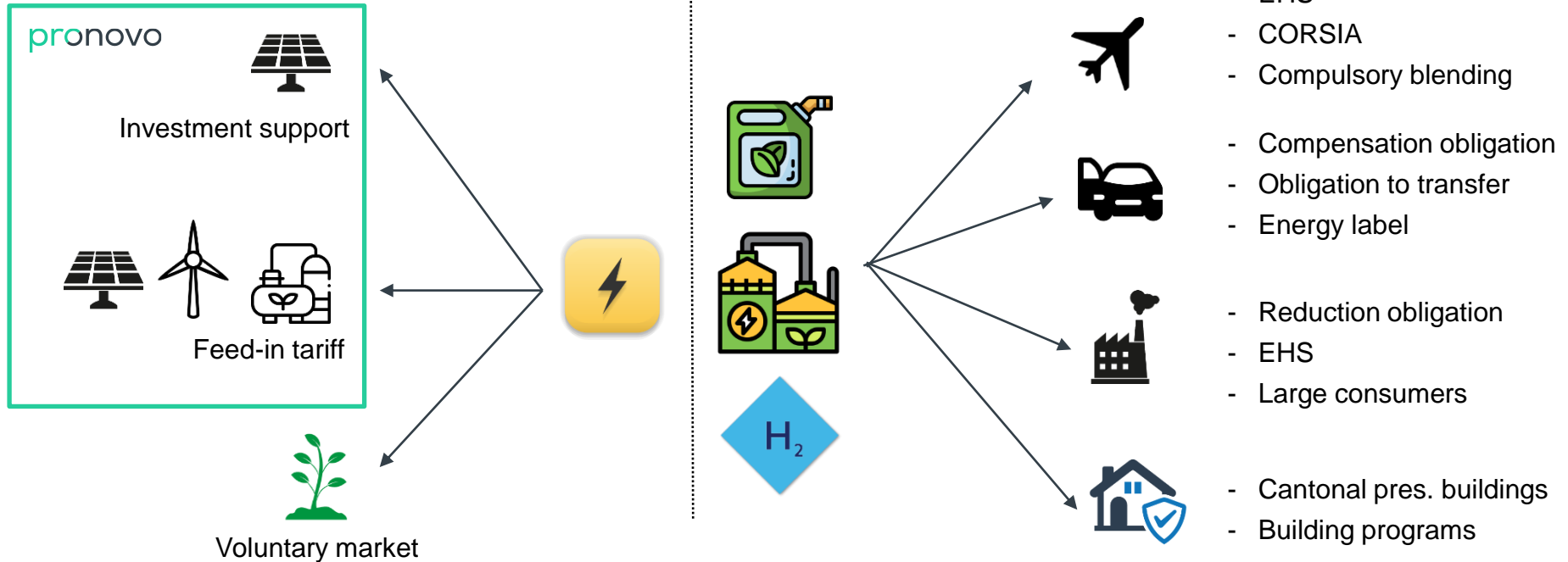
	2005		2016		2022	
	Total	CH	Total	CH	Total	CH
Renewable energy	34%	32%	62%	54%	79%	53%
Hydro power	34%	32%	56%	48%	65%	44%
Other renewable energy	<1%	<1%	1%	1%	8%	3%
Subsidised electricity	0%	0%	5%	5%	6%	6%
Non renewable energy	45%	31%	19%	17%	21%	20%
Nuclear	41%	28%	17%	16%	19%	19%
Fossil	4%	3%	2%	1%	2%	1%
Unknown sources	21%	n.a.	19%	n.a.	0%	n.a.
Total	100%	63%	100%	71%	100%	73%

No GO system
Full disclosure on production
Full disclosure on production & consumption

GO system for renewable fuels and combustibles



Interaction of support and climate policy instruments



Strengths and weaknesses

Strengths	Weaknesses
<p>European standard & license to operate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The European Energy Certificate System (EECS) is providing a strong basis to guarantee the origin of European energy • EECS is providing a flexible infrastructure to connect all registries across Europe • EECS is the de-facto standard for GO in Europe being independent, transparent and reliable 	<p>European legislation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regulatory imbalance (EU, non-EU) • No obligation on GO for non-renewables and no obligation on full disclosure • Partially inconsistent implementation of EU directives in certain countries • Partially inconsistent use of GO for certain products (e.g. PPA)
<p>Flexibility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GO are providing a maximum flexibility for the market • GO enable sustainability criteria (labels) to be considered in international trade • GO enable support programs to be managed flexibly and transparently 	<p>Granularity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A higher granularity on disclosure and GO could bring more dynamic into the market and incentives for potential investors
<p>Dissemination:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Huge member base on GO for electricity all over Europa (27 countries on EECS) and a growing member base on gas GO 	<p>Gas and liquids:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of harmonized solutions to take physical tracking or mass balancing into account • A harmonization of the standards beyond Europe would be beneficiary

Best practice recommendations

1. Issue GOs also for non-renewable energy
2. Full disclosure on production and consumption
3. Consider energy conversion
4. GO = only tracking instrument
5. All products with claims regarding the origin of energy should be based exclusively on cancelled GO
6. Only GOs based on European Energy Certificate System (EECS)
7. Harmonized legislation across Europe (mutual acceptance)

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