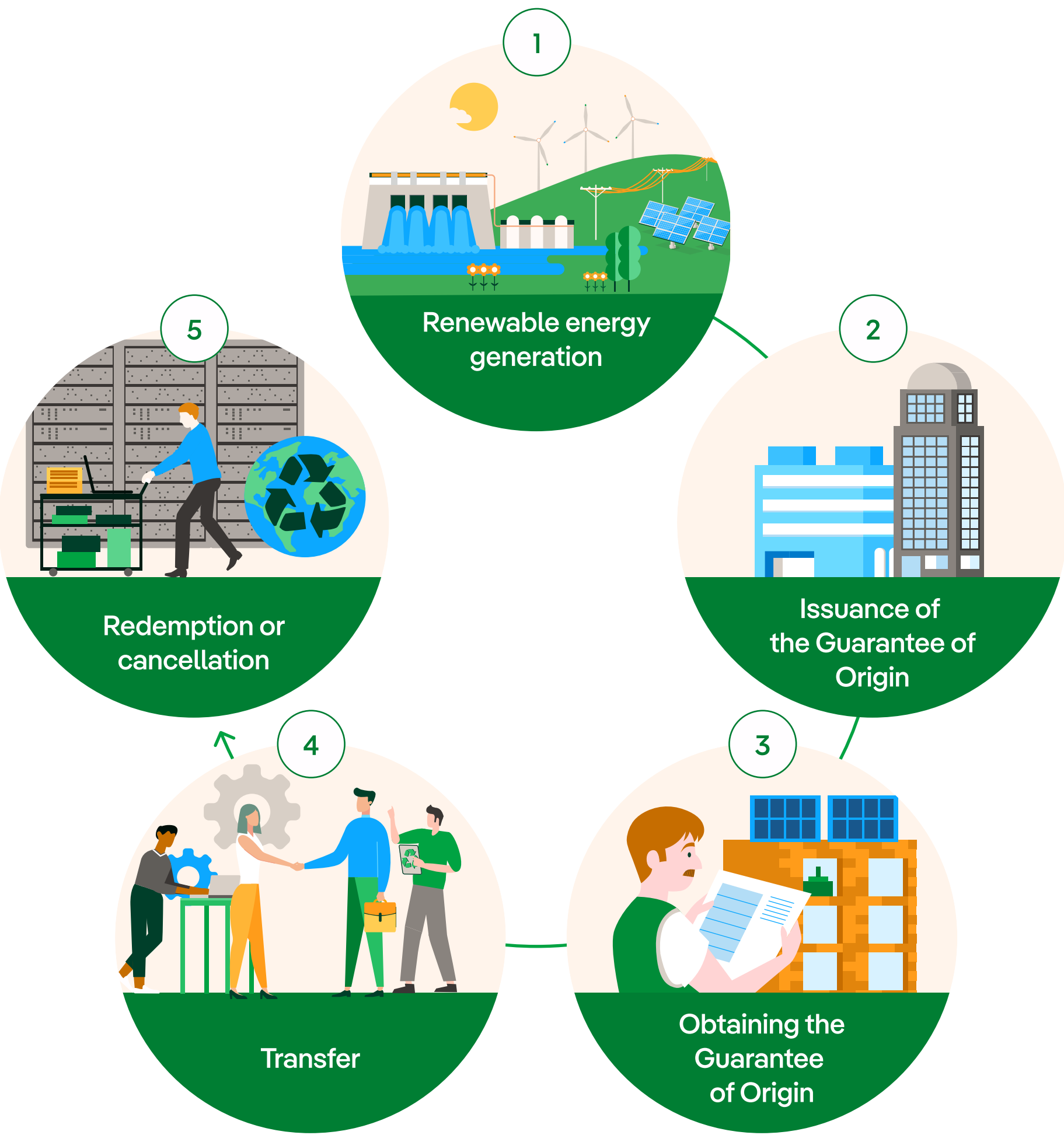


The life cycle of a **Guarantee of Origin (GO)** certificate

The **Guarantee of Origin certificate** system, specific to the **European Union**, serves to certify that the electricity consumed has been generated from **renewable sources**. This is how the model works.



The GO cannot be transferred to multiple holders at the same time: there is only one registered owner for each certificate at any given time

1

Renewable energy generation

A **renewable power station** generates electricity. The system measures the amount of **electricity generated** precisely and records each **megawatt hour** produced in the GO certificate system.

2

Issuance of the Guarantee of Origin

The **national issuing authority** or **certifying body** creates a digital certificate for every MWh generated and verified as **renewable**. This certificate includes **key information** such as the type of renewable source, the date of generation and the amount of certified energy.

3

Obtaining the Guarantee of Origin

The **GO is registered** in the name of the energy producer in a **national register**. This producer may **transfer the GO** independently of the physical energy.

4

Transfer

GOs can be **sold or transferred** to energy suppliers or **end consumers**. Every transaction is **recorded** to ensure that the same certificate is not used twice. The producer can transfer the GO to a **trader**, who will then use it or resell it. The producer can **transfer** the GO directly to an **end consumer** who wishes to **redeem** it to demonstrate their use of renewable energy.

5

Redemption or cancellation

An **end consumer** wishing to demonstrate renewable consumption **requests the redemption** of the GO. This step marks the GO as **used**, preventing its reuse.

Other regions of the world have models and instruments similar to Guarantees of Origin, but they do not always have a centralised and harmonised infrastructure