pronovo

Certificate of Origin System for Thermal and Motor Fuels

Manual

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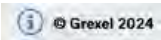
1. Introduction

This user manual is the central support document for using the Swiss Certificate of Origin System for Thermal and Motor Fuels. It describes all the processes involved in issuing, trading and cancelling certificates of origin (GOs) together with the relevant allocation of instruments. The structure of the user manual is based on the main processes and differentiates these according to the various stakeholders.

- The manual begins with an introductory chapter that explains the terminology, describes the basic principles of the GO system, and explains the central elements of a GO.
- This is followed by an overview of the data model and the various groups of stakeholders who use the GO system. This master data chapter also summarises which attributes are required when recording domestic and foreign production devices.
- Chapters 5 and 6 are dedicated to the issue of a GO. They show the different data sources which can lead to a GO, how these are handled in the system, and how producers or importers receive GOs on their accounts.
- Chapter 7 provides information on trading and transferring GOs in the system.
- Chapter 8 explains what instruments are, which instruments currently exist, and how GOs can be allocated to a specific instrument.
- At the end of their life cycle, GOs are cancelled. Chapter 9 shows which aspects must be taken into account during the cancellation process, and which information is mandatory for this transaction.

This manual does not cover all aspects of the GO system; it focuses on the operating processes. Pronovo revises the user manual when processes are adapted and continuously expands it in order to optimally fulfil the information requirements of the stakeholders when using the system. The latest version of this manual can always be found on the Pronovo website.

The GO system is a SaaS application (Software-as-a-Service application) from the Finnish company Grexel. Grexel provides a detailed manual in English (G-REX Account Holder User Manual) that is continuously updated to reflect the latest releases. This manual describes the standard version of the application and does not take special Swiss developments into account. Nevertheless, Pronovo recommends that interested users consult this document. It can be found at the bottom right of the application page:



Pronovo operates the GO system on behalf of the Swiss Federal Office of Energy (SFOE). The SFOE has worked closely with the Federal Office for the Environment (FOEN) to develop the framework conditions and regulatory provisions for the operation of the GO system. The legal basis can be found in the following documents on the websites of the federal authorities:

- **Energy Ordinance** (EnV)
- Federal law on a secure electricity supply with renewable energies: amendment of the Energy Ordinance. **Explanatory report**
- **DETEC Ordinance on the Certificate of Origin for Thermal and Motor Fuels**
- DETEC Ordinance on the Certificate of Origin for Thermal and Motor Fuels. **Explanatory report**

1.1. Relevant chapters for specific stakeholders

Producers	Traders	Importers of physical substances
2. Basic system principles	**2. Basic system principles**	**2. Basic system principles**
3. GO system overview	**3. GO system overview**	**3. GO system overview**
4. Master data	**4. Master data**	**4. Master data**
5. Issue of GO based on production data	**-**	**-**
-	**-**	**6. Issue of GO based on import data**
7. Trading and transfer of GOs	**7. Trading and transfer of GOs**	**7. Trading and transfer of GOs**
8. Instruments	**8. Instruments**	**8. Instruments**
9. Cancellation	**9. Cancellation**	**9. Cancellation**

1.2. What to do if the login does not work

In certain cases, the following error message may appear when logging in via the login page:

This error message may be related to one of the following reasons:

- Browsers store resources such as cookies in the cache to improve loading times. When an application is updated, old cache data can cause conflicts with new versions.
- Old or faulty cookies can cause this sessions not starting or ending correctly.
- SaaS applications often rely on authentication mechanisms that use temporary tokens or session data. Outdated or corrupt data in the cache can cause authentication to fail.

In such cases, it helps to take the following steps when logging in to the browser you are using:

- **Clearing the cache** ensures that users are using the latest version of the application and prevents errors by removing old tokens.
- Logging in using the «private browsing» or «incognito mode» on your browser ensures that no old cookies are loaded, which starts a new session.

2. Basic GO system principles

As the name suggests, a certificate of origin system is an application that documents the origin of certain substances or certificates. The document – the GO itself – is a digital certificate.

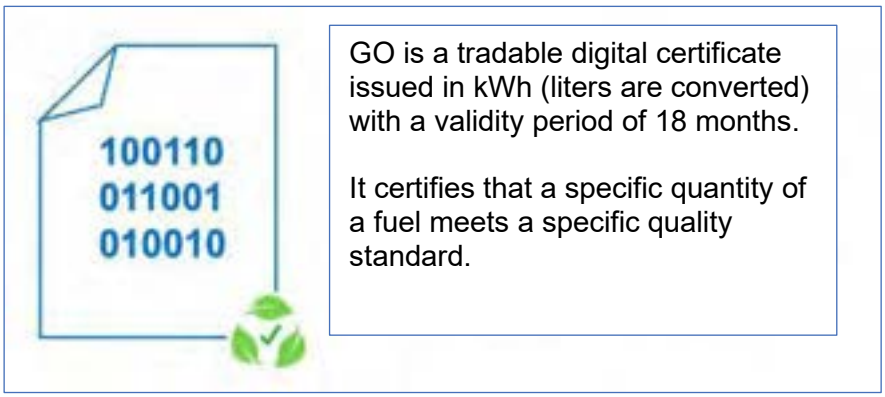


Figure 1: Definition of guarantie of origin

The GO system must cover liquid and gaseous renewable fuels, non-renewable hydrogen, and low-emission aviation fuels.
For gaseous or liquid substances produced in Switzerland, the GO system proves that they have been manufactured on the basis of renewable raw materials in accordance with Swiss legislation; it also proves this for imported substances and imported certificates.
The aim of the GO system is to create transparency in the market for renewable fuels. It enables trading in certificates that prove the quality of a particular substance. In view of the Federal Council's net-zero decision (CO_2 neutrality by 2050), the GO system also enables the coordination of the various energy and climate policy instruments in implementation.

2.1. Book-and-claim approach

A key feature of the GO is its separation from the physical goods (the GO system is classified as a «book-and-claim» system). It is not necessary for the GO to follow the physical flow of materials within the Swiss border. This book-and-claim approach is possible because the number of GOs issued is never greater than the number of renewable fuels imported into Switzerland or produced in Switzerland. The added value of biogenic biodiesel or bioethanol (as opposed to fossil) is separated from the product and traded separately. In order to prove the supply of biogenic fuel to an end customer group, it is therefore not necessary to prove that the molecules supplied are of renewable origin, but that the quantity of GO equivalent to the physical substance has been cancelled.

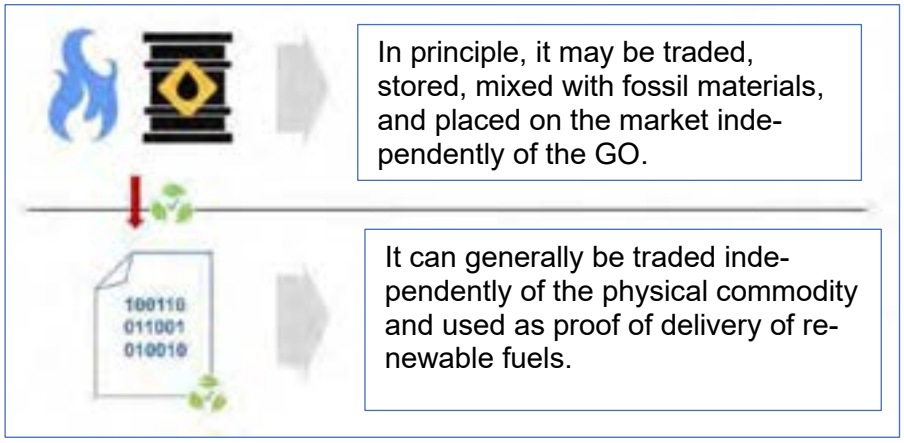


Figure 2: Book-and-claim approach

2.2. Overview of central functionalities

In the GO system, verified import or production data for renewable fuels is turned into certificates of origin. GOs can be traded as often as required; it is possible to bundle and split GOs. If the ecological added value is claimed by means of the allocation of an instrument and/or it is transferred to a customer, the GO must be cancelled immediately afterwards. Cancellation marks the end of the GO's life cycle.

Figure 3: Basic GO system principles

Throughout the life cycle of the GO, it is possible to allocate the digital certificate to a climate or energy policy instrument. In most cases, this instrument allocation is followed by the cancellation of the GO, as in most cases a GO no longer has any ecological value after instrument allocation (see chapter 9 Cancellation).

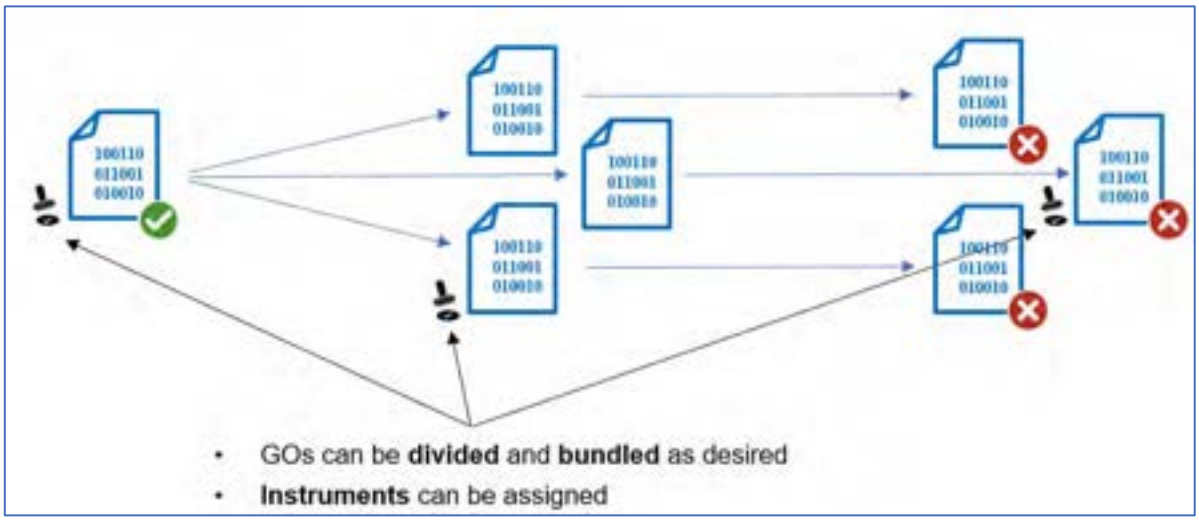


Figure 4: Instrument allocation and bundling

2.3. Substances and certificates recorded in the GO system

Gaseous and liquid renewable energy sources are recorded in the GO system. The first list below summarises the most frequently recorded substances, followed by a complete list of all substances (potentially) processed in the GO system:

Substance	Group
Biogas	**Gases**
Biomethane	**Gases**
Renewable hydrogen	**Hydrogen**
Non-renewable hydrogen	**Hydrogen**
Biodiesel – FAME (fatty acid methyl ester)	**Liquid energy sources**
Biogenic ethanol	**Liquid energy sources**
Biogenic methanol	**Liquid energy sources**

Table 1: Short list of the most common substances covered by the GO system

Substance	Group
Biogas	**Gases**
Biomethane	**Gases**
Renewable hydrogen	**Hydrogen**
Non-renewable hydrogen	**Hydrogen**
Other biogenic diesel	**Liquid energy sources**
Biodiesel – FAME (fatty acid methyl ester)	**Liquid energy sources**
Biogenic diesel – HVO (hydrogenated vegetable and animal oils and fats)	**Liquid energy sources**
Biogenic diesel – Fischer-Tropsch	**Liquid energy sources**
Biogenic diesel – Pyrolysis	**Liquid energy sources**
Biogenic diesel – Co-processing	**Liquid energy sources**

Substance	Group
Biogenic diesel – HVO co-processing	**Liquid energy sources**
Biogenic diesel – Alcohol-to-jet	**Liquid energy sources**
Waste vegetable oil recyclate	**Liquid energy sources**
Animal fats	**Liquid energy sources**
Biogenic ethanol	**Liquid energy sources**
Biogenic methanol	**Liquid energy sources**
Other biogenic aviation fuel	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – HEFA (hydroprocessed esters and fatty acids)	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – Alcohol-to-jet	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – Fischer-Tropsch	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – HC-HEFA (hydroprocessed hydrocarbons)	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – Catalytic hydrothermolysis (CHJ)	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – Hydrothermolysis (HTL)	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – Synthesised iso-paraffins (SIP)	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – Co-processing	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – HEFA Co-processing	**Aviation fuels**
Biogenic aviation fuel – Pyrolysis	**Aviation fuels**
Power-to-liquid aviation fuel	**Aviation fuels**
Power-to-Liquid aviation fuel – Fischer-Tropsch	**Aviation fuels**
Power-to-methanol aviation fuel	**Aviation fuels**
Sun-to-liquid aviation fuel	**Aviation fuels**
Sun-to-liquid aviation fuel – Thermochemical	**Aviation fuels**
Sun-to-liquid aviation fuel – Solar reforming+	**Aviation fuels**
Recycled carbon fuel (RCF) aviation fuel	**Aviation fuels**
Power-to-gas methane	**Power-to-X**
Other power-to-liquid diesel	**Power-to-X**
Power-to-liquid diesel – Fischer-Tropsch	**Power-to-X**
Power-to-methanol diesel	**Power-to-X**
Other sun-to-liquid diesel	**Power-to-X**
Sun-to-liquid diesel – Thermochemical	**Power-to-X**
Sun-to-liquid diesel – Solar reforming+	**Power-to-X**
Recycled carbon fuel (RCF) diesel	**Power-to-X**
Power-to-liquid – ethanol	**Power-to-X**
Power-to-liquid methanol	**Power-to-X**

Table 2: Complete list of all substances recorded in the GO system

General explanations of the substances covered:

- The liquid substances can occur in segregated and mass-balanced form.
- In the case of liquid renewable fuels (mainly biodiesel and bioethanol), both domestic production and imports must be recorded in the GO system.

- In the case of biogas, domestic production and physical imports (liquefied biogas) are recorded in the GO system. Imports of biogas certificates that fulfil the relevant conditions are also recorded in the GO system.
- The production of small quantities of less than 20 kg/year of renewable fuels and hydrogen that is not used as a fuel is exempt from registration in the GO system. In addition, the import of fuels as fuel in the vehicle tank or in a reserve canister, and the import of hydrogen in fuel cell vehicles as fuel in the vehicle tank, are excluded.
- If a (foreign) GO already exists, the import quantity is not recorded in the GO system, but the GO is imported.

Explanations specifically relating to hydrogen:

- Hydrogen (H_2) of all production types is included, even fossil hydrogen, and even if it is only potentially usable as a fuel. In addition to being used as an energy source, hydrogen can also serve as a raw material for material utilisation, for example, in the chemical or pharmaceutical industry. However, as long as the intended use of the hydrogen is unknown, it can also be used as a fuel and must therefore be recorded by the stakeholders in the GO System for Thermal and Motor Fuels. If use as an energy source is excluded, this must be documented by the system operator or importer concerned. If GOs have been issued for a quantity of H_2, these must be cancelled, even if the quantity was sold as a raw material.
- If hydrogen is fed into the Swiss gas network, when a gas mixture is sold, a quantity of hydrogen may be claimed by means of a GO that exceeds the proportion that is physically drawn from the network by the customer.

2.4. Units and conversions

The GO system works in kWh. The following list shows the conversion factors for all those substances that are not recorded directly in kWh (see also the process for recording energy data in the section 5 «Issuing GOs based on production data»):

Substance	FOCBS designation	Conversion factor	Source conversion factor
Bioethanol	**Renewable ethanol**	**5.911 (kWh/l)**	**JEC**
Biodiesel	**Biodiesel**	**9.125 (kWh/l)**	**JEC/FOCBS**
Biomethanol	**Renewable methanol**	**4.384 (kWh/l)**	**JEC**
Biodimethyl ether		**19.03 (kWh/l)**	**JEC**
Renewable hydrogen	**Renewable hydrogen**	**39.4 (kWh/kg)**	**Default value**
Non-renewable hydrogen	**Hydrogen**	**39.4 (kWh/kg)**	**Default value**
Hydrogenated vegetable and animal oils or fats	**Hydrogenated vegetable and animal esters, fatty acids, oils and waste oils**	**9.533 (kWh/l)**	**JEC**

Substance	FOCBS designation	Conversion factor	Source conversion factor
Vegetable and animal oils and waste oils	**Vegetable and animal oils as well as vegetable and animal waste oils**	**9.61 (kWh/l)**	**Total Energy Statistics (GEST) 2023**
Aviation fuels	**Aviation fuel, aviation petrol**	**9.5 (kWh/l)**	**US Federal Aviation Administration/University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign**

Table 3: Conversion factors in the GO system

Conversions from calorific value to heating value for methane are 0.9 or 1.11 (from heating value to calorific value).

2.5. Fees

The fees incurred in connection with the use of the GO system are described in a separate document on the Pronovo website (including exceptions). From 2026, the fees for issuing GOs will be CHF 0.135/MWh. The following table shows the fees for issuing GOs per unit of quantity (litres and kilograms).

Substance	FOCBS designation	Conversion factor	Fees CHF/litre	Fees CHF/kg
Bioethanol	**renewable ethanol, E95**	**5.911 (kWh/l)**	**0.000798.**	
Biodiesel	**Biodiesel**	**9.125 (kWh/l)**	0.001232	
Biomethanol	**Renewable methanol**	**4.384 (kWh/l)**	0.000592	
Biodimethyl ether		**19.03 (kWh/l)**	0.002569	
Renewable hydrogen	**Renewable hydrogen**	**39.4 (kWh/kg)**		0.005319
Non-renewable hydrogen	**Hydrogen**	**39.4 (kWh/kg)**		0.005319
Hydrogenated vegetable and animal oils or fats	**Hydrogenated vegetable and animal esters, fatty acids, oils and waste oils**	**9.533 (kWh/l)**	0.001287	
Vegetable and animal oils and waste oils	**Vegetable and animal oils as well as vegetable and animal waste oils**	**9.61 (kWh/l)**	0.001297	
Aviation fuels	**Aviation fuel, aviation petrol**	**9.5 (kWh/l)**	0.001283	

Table 4: Charges per quantity unit

2.6. Information on the GO

The following table shows all the information on the certificate of origin:

Attribute	Obligatory	Optional	Comment
The name of the fuel (substance)	**X**		
The type of energy source (oil, gas or hydrogen)	**X**		
The amount of fuel produced in kWh	**X**		
The name of the energy sources used to produce the fuel	**X**		
The indication of the carbon source used for the production of fuels produced from renewable energy sources other than biomass	**X**		**if relevant**
Indication of the production period (for domestically produced substances)	**X**		
The date of issue of the original certificate (in the case of imported foreign certificates for renewable gases or replacement certificates)	**X**		
The information on the greenhouse gas emissions caused by the production and use of fuels	**X**		
The details of the production device, in particular the designation, location, date of commissioning, name and address of the operator	**X**		**not for mass-balanced imports**
An indication of whether and to what extent the producer has received financial assistance for the production of the fuel	**X**		**if received**
One or more labels		**X**	
An allocated instrument		**X**	

Table 5: Information on the GO

2.7. Validity of GO

A GO is valid for 18 months. For GOs issued on the basis of foreign certificates, the period of validity begins on the date of issue of the original foreign certificate.
Special cases in the transition from the clearing house to the GO system are described in a separate document «Transitional provisions for gas». This document is based on Art. 80a EnV.

3. GO system overview (landing page)

The following illustration shows the landing page of the GO system.

- The system languages (English, German, French and Italian) can be selected via the globe (top right).
- The active user and the active organisation are displayed to the right of the language selection. The organisation settings can be selected and changed by clicking on the organisations.
- «Tasks» and «Notifications» on the right-hand side of the screen show the current tasks of this organisation or provide information about actions that have been carried out.
- Actions can be carried out in the system via the menu ribbon on the left-hand side of the screen (recording energy data, GO trading, etc.)

Figure 5: Central elements of the landing page

4. Master data

4.1. Data model

Organisations can be included in the GO system with or without production devices.

- The majority of organisations without production devices are traders.
- Organisations can have any number of production devices allocated to them, including production devices that they manage on behalf of the owners in the GO system.
- Production systems are the most important sources of GOs; the energy produced leads to a GO.
- The recording of production systems and the entry of energy data can be delegated to an authorised third party by means of a written power of attorney to Pronovo.

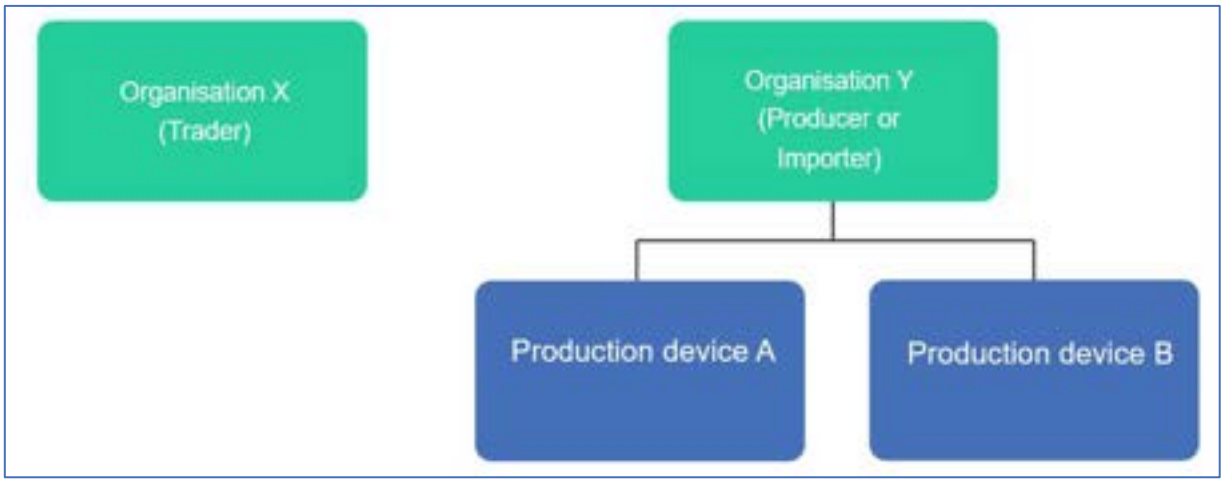


Figure 6: Organisations with and without production systems

Special cases and exceptions:

- When importing certificates for renewable gases (virtual gas import), the devices in which the substances that form the basis for the certificates were produced do not have to be recorded in the GO system.
- In the case of physical imports of mass-balanced substances, the original production devices do not have to be recorded in the GO system.

4.1.1. Stakeholders and rights in the GO system

The GO system distinguishes between the following stakeholders:

- Domestic *producers* of renewable fuels. The term «producer» is used congruently with the term «manufacturing company» in mineral oil tax legislation. The GO system also uses the equivalent term *«system operator»* in some cases.
- *Importers* of renewable fuels from abroad into Switzerland
- *Importers* of certificates from abroad into Switzerland
- *Traders* of certificates of origin

- *Instrument managers* (representatives of the Confederation or the cantons) who are responsible for one or more climate or energy policy instruments (for example, reduction commitment, offsetting obligation, …)
- *Administrators* (Pronovo employees) who have access to all other roles.

The stakeholders have the following rights:

Stakeholder	Rights
Producers (device operators)	**Input of energy data** **Obtaining GO on the basis of energy data** **GO trading** **Instrument allocation** **Cancellation**
Trader	**GO trading** **Instrument allocation** **Cancellation**
Importers, physical (system technology = plant operator)	**Receipt of GO for physically imported fuels** **GO trading** **Instrument allocation** **Cancellation**
Importers, virtual	**Receipt of GO for imported certificates** **GO trading** **Instrument allocation** **Cancellation**
Instrument managers	**Reports on certificates of origin that have been assigned to a specific instrument** **Checking/verification of documents**
Administrators (Pronovo)	**Can carry out, adjust and reverse all transactions for all other stakeholders**

4.2. Master data organisations

This sub-chapter provides explanations of the essential basic information for the organisational settings.

- Open the master data settings of the organisations: Click on the organisation at the top right (here Pronovo) and then select organisation settings; the «General» screen appears on the «Organisation settings (Pronovo)».

4.2.1. Information about details on the «General» screen:

Figure 7: General master data for producers, importers and traders (upper part of the screen)

Input field	Required input
Start and end date	**No details necessary**
Organisation ID	**Number automatically assigned by the system**
Standards of the organisation	**already prefilled; no information necessary**
Business ID	**UID in Switzerland (see example)**
Personal ID	**No details necessary**
Invoice reference	**No details necessary**
Order number	**No details necessary**
VAT number	**VAT in Switzerland (see example)**

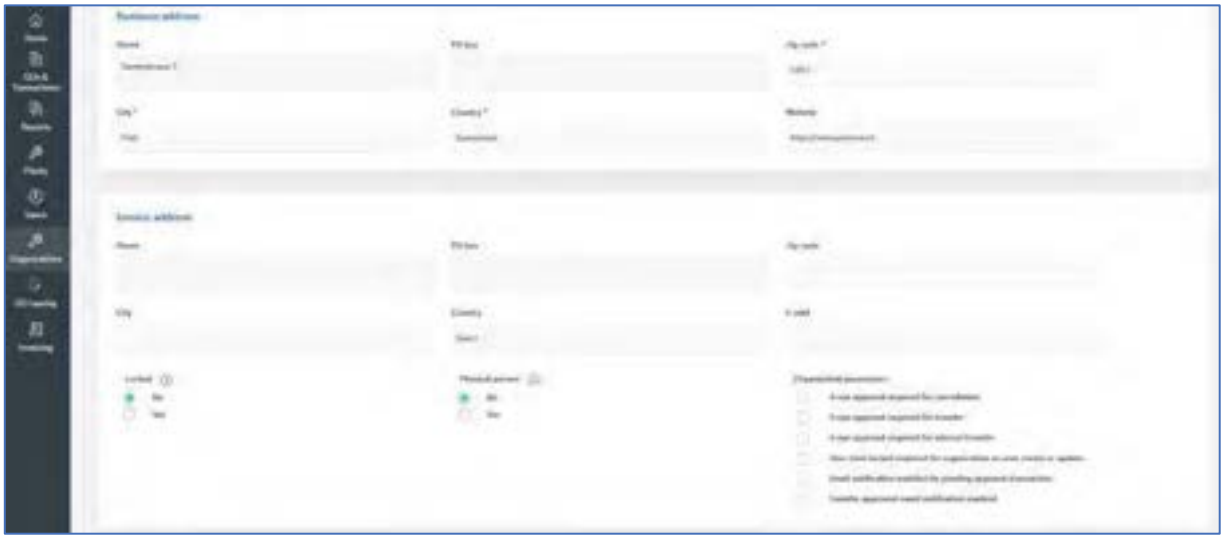


Figure 8: General master data for producers, importers and traders (lower part of the screen)

Input field	Required input
Billing address	**Must only be specified if it is different from the business address.**
Locked	**Click on the «No» field**
Natural person	**Tick the «No» box (= legal entity)**
Organisation account settings	**Voluntary optional field: the organisation account settings define the internal guidelines for working with the GO system; stakeholders are free to choose their own guidelines.**

4.2.2. Information about details on the «Organisation type» screen:

Figure 9: Organisation type master data – producers, importers and traders

Input field	Required input
Organisation type	**Every organisation needs at least one organisation type:** ▪ Production device operator = producer or authorised representative ▪ GO traders = companies that only trade GOs in the system and have not registered any production devices ▪ Organisation without user (only relevant for Pronovo; should not be selected)
Start date	**Date of the FOCBS ruling (if available)**
End date	**No input necessary**

4.2.3. Information about details on the «Trading scheme and GO scheme» screens

The two screens «Trading scheme» and «GO scheme» are filled in by Pronovo; no information is required here.

4.2.4. Information about details on the «Contact» screen

This screen can be used to enter specific contacts in addition to the users of the system (for example, for queries about invoices).

4.3. User administration

All organisations are responsible for managing their own users. Contact persons who have received an invitation from Pronovo to register with the system can enter additional users.

Figure 10: Adding a user

- Adding users: Click in the «User» field on the left-hand ribbon of the application and select «Organisation user». The user list contains all registered users of a specific organisation.
- Next, click on «Add user» (field highlighted in blue).

4.3.1. Information about details on the «Add user» screen

Input field	Required input
Login e-mail	**This e-mail address is used for registration with two-factor authentication**
Authorisation for data processing	**This consent is required so that Pronovo can process the personal data of an organisation**
Organisation name	**The new user is linked to the organisation via the «Organisation name» field**
Telephone details	**The telephone details (mobile or business) are voluntary, but make it easier for Pronovo to contact you if necessary**
Role	**The rights are assigned when the role is selected. If a newly created user is to receive all rights in the context of this organisation, this is done via the «AH Root» role. All other roles are restricted in certain cases compared to AH Root (for details, see G-REX User Manual, page 26).**

4.4. Production device master data

The following production devices are recorded in the GO system:

- *Domestic production devices* for renewable fuels. Generally identified via the verification number assigned by the FOCBS (Z-Li number = central warehouse owner). Producers are responsible for the quality of the master data for their devices.
- *Foreign production device,* if energy quantities are physically imported from this device (exception: mass balancing). As a rule, this production device is identified by the authorisation number issued by the FOCBS. Importers are responsible for the quality of the master data for their devices.

4.4.1. Information about details on the «General» screen

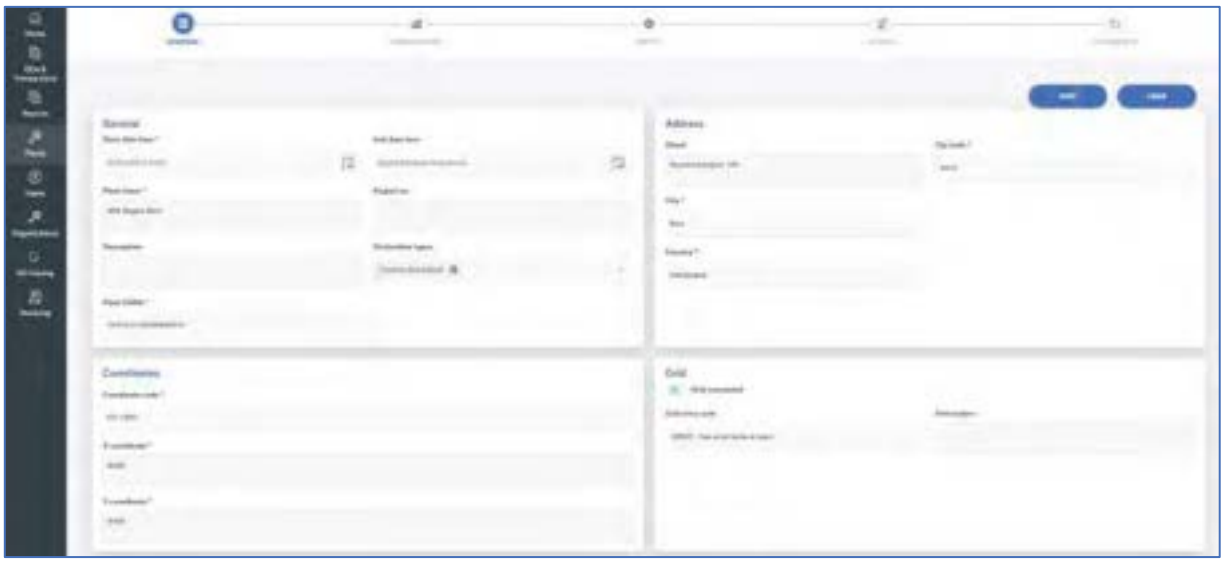


Figure 11: Devices, general screen (upper part)

Input field	Required input
Start date	**Commissioning date**
End date	**No input required**
GSRN number	**is assigned automatically and allows the system to be identified in a European context**
GOrdinates	**no input required**
Mains/mains connection	**no input required**

Figure 12: Devices, general screen (lower part)

Input field	Required input
Technology	**The production technology is illustrated using technology codes. Please check whether the preselected technology code is correct, based on the type of production technology. The following technology codes are typically entered.** **Liquid energy sources** ▪ For biodiesel – FAME (fatty acid methyl ester): D020100 ▪ for biogenic diesel – HVO (hydrogenated vegetable and animal oils and fats): D020200 ▪ For biogenic ethanol: E020100 (starch fermentation), E020200 (cellulose ethanol), E020300 (synthesis gas fermentation), E020300 (algae-based), E020000 (other production pathways) ▪ For waste vegetable oil recyclate: R020000 ▪ For biogenic methanol: O020100 (biomass gasification), O020200 (pyrolysis), O030000 (power-to-liquid) ▪ For HEFA biogenic aviation fuel: 4K020300 ▪ For power-to-liquid aviation fuel: K030000 ▪ For sun-to-liquid aviation fuel: K040000 ▪ For recycled carbon fuel (RCF) aviation fuel: K050000 **Gaseous energy sources** ▪ For biomethane (compatible for network feed-in): G010000 (anaerobic fermentation), G020000 (gasification) ▪ For power-to-gas methane (compatible for network feed-in): G030000 (catalytic methanisation) G040000 (biological methanisation) ▪ For biogas (without feed-in): G010000 (anaerobic fermentation), G020000 (gasification) **Hydrogen:** ▪ Water electrolysis: G170000 ▪ Chlor-alkali electrolysis: G180000 ▪ Steam methane reforming: G080000 ▪ Partial oxidation: G090000 ▪ Autothermal reforming: G100000 ▪ Methanol reforming: G110000 ▪ Ammonia reforming: G120000 ▪ Gasification: G020000
Energy source	**The input energy sources are recorded using fuel codes. If several input energy sources are used, please record all input energy sources and inform Pronovo of the proportionate breakdown in per cent by e-mail (info@pronovo.ch; Subject HKN-BT: Breakdown of fuel codes). The following fuel codes are relevant.** **Solid renewable input energy sources** Solid renewable input energy sources ▪ Biogenic municipal waste: F01010101 ▪ Biogenic industrial waste and residues: F01010201

Input field	Required input
	Forest biomass and biomass from the forestry industry ▪ Forest waste and residues: F01010304 ▪ Waste and residues from the forestry industry: F01010306 Agricultural biomass ▪ Manure: F01010508 ▪ Agricultural waste and residues: F01010509 ▪ Waste and residues from aquaculture and fisheries: F01010603 ▪ Biowaste: F01010700 ▪ Sewage sludge: F01011001 ▪ Other organic waste and residues: F01011100 **Liquid renewable input energy sources** ▪ Biodegradable municipal waste: F01020100 ▪ Black liquor: F01020200 ▪ Vegetable oil waste: F01020400 ▪ **Organic waste and residues** ▪ Not specified: F01020600 ▪ Agricultural waste and residues: F01020601 ▪ Biogenic industrial waste and residues: F01020602 ▪ Waste and residues from aquaculture and fisheries: F01020603 ▪ Waste water: F01020604 ▪ Slurry: F01020605 ▪ **Gaseous renewable input energy sources** ▪ Landfill gas: F01030100 ▪ Sewage gas: F01030200

4.4.2. Information about details on the «Organisation» screen:

Figure 13: Devices, Organisation screen

On the «Organisation» screen, the producer or the producer's authorised representative (PRODUCER_AUTHORIZED_REPRESENTATIVE) is entered as the «Device operator».

Input field	Required input
Start date	**Operational start date**

4.4.3. Information about details on the «Meter» screen

Figure 14: Production device, Meter screen

Input field	Required input
Measuring point designation	**For domestic gas producers: the measuring point designation (= feed-in point) corresponds to that in the clearing centre; either enter a new measuring point designation or adjust the existing measuring point designation. Address of the measuring point (number, which always has the same structure) for CH producers (example: 21018).** **For domestic producers of biodiesel or waste cooking oil: the measuring point designation corresponds to the storage number assigned by the FOCBS.** **For importers: the measuring point designation corresponds to the 6-digit verification assigned by the FOCBS. Each foreign device has its own verification number for each source substance. Please enter the verification number without a space (example: 123456). Entering this number is a prerequisite for the automatic transmission of the import data.**

4.4.4. Information about details on the «Licence» screen

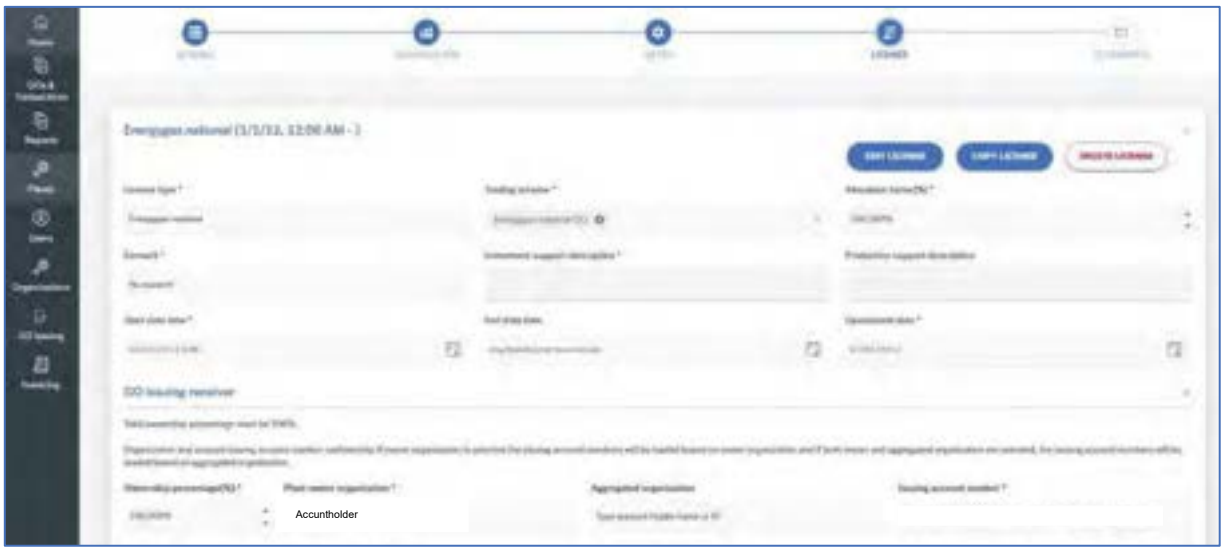


Figure 15: Production device, Licence screen (upper part)

Processing of GO licences: If the details in the licence need to be adjusted, the existing licence must be deleted and a new GO licence added. The information must be input again.

Input field	Required input
GO licence type	**The GO licence type defines which type of energy source the device produces; there are three options to choose from** ▪ Energy gas – National (gas) ▪ Hydrogen – National (hydrogen) ▪ Oil – National (liquid energy sources)
GO scheme	**The GO scheme is filled in automatically as soon as the GO licence type has been selected.**
Distribution factor	**The distribution factor must always be 100%**
Earmark	**Via the «Earmark» field: Indication of whether the production device has received state production or investment subsidies. The fields «Description of investment promotion» and «Description of production promotion» remain empty.**
GO recipient	**The fields under the subtitle «GO recipient» do not need to be checked or adjusted**

4.4.5. Information on the «Additional attributes» on the «Licence» screen:

Figure 16: Device, Licence screen (lower part)

Input field	Required input
Energy source	**Source of the energy produced**
Conversion marker	**no input necessary**
Battery storage device present	**no input necessary**
Product type	**prefilled (source)**
Production capacity	**maximum annual production in kWh (example here is gas); please edit and amend licence**
Source proportion	**no input necessary**
Transfer type	**already prefilled; no input necessary**
Gas type (for gas devices)	**for biogas systems: Methane; for hydrogen: hydrogen**
Calorific value type	**for biogas devices: always higher heating value (= calorific value) (has no influence on the issuing of GO)**
Label	**is taken from Label screen**
Greenhouse gas emissions (GHG EMISSION PRODUCED)	**Information on greenhouse gas emissions from the production and use of fuels in accordance with Articles 29a and 31 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001. A default value is suggested with the available information wherever possible (see Appendix 1: greenhouse gas emission values). Please check this and enter the correct value from the tables in the appendix if necessary.**
Substance	**Product designation; for example, biodiesel FAME, biomethane, renewable hydrogen, biogenic diesel HVO, ...**
FOCBS (Identification number of device)	**Central storage number assigned by the FOCBS**
Carbon source	**Details of the carbon source are necessary for the production of fuels using renewable energy sources other than biomass (including renewable synthetic carbonaceous fuels). Four entries are possible:** ▪ Fossil ▪ Atmospheric ▪ Biogenic ▪ Not specified

Input field	Required input
Gas option (meter unit)	**Unit in which the meter is read (Nm3/kWh/kg)**
Restricted feed-in	**Yes: if the feed-in into the downstream gas network is volume-controlled, depending on the gas quality of the gas network.** **No: if the feed-in into the gas network is unrestricted.**
Island production device	**Yes: if the device does not feed into the gas network.** **No: if the device does feed into the gas network.**

4.4.6. Label for production devicesdevices

Production devicesdevices may carry a «Label» as a sign of quality. The label is displayed on the GO. Labels can only be added by Pronovo.

- **naturemade star:** The Association for Environmentally Sound Energy (VUE) notifies Pronovo directly of the production devices that are authorised to carry this label. Pronovo therefore labels all authorised devices without producers having to take action. According to VUE specifications, only a certain proportion of the energy fed into the grid/network is labelled. Pronovo receives this information directly from VUE.

5. Issue of GO based on production data

Gaseous and liquid energy sources produced in Switzerland must be recorded in the GO system.

- Production data must be reported at least monthly by the 6th calendar day of the following month (for exceptions, see the chapters 5.4 and 5.5).
- Pronovo checks the energy data entered and releases it (as a certificate of origin)
- Pronovo transmits the production data to the FOCBS on a monthly basis.
- It is possible to automatically forward a GO from production data to a specific recipient. See section 7.1 (automatic transfers).

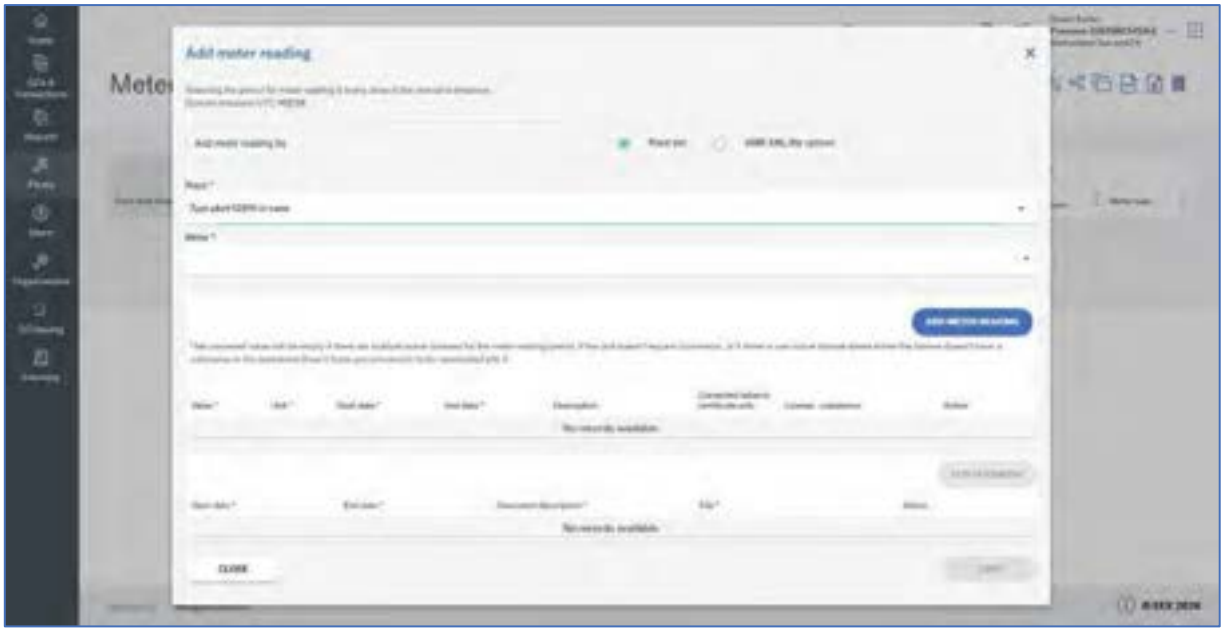


Figure 17: Add energy data

Producers can add energy data as follows:

Selection	Description
Devices -> Energy data -> Add energy data	**The «Add energy data» screen appears; energy data is always added from a device (select device list)**
Plant	**Selection field with all devices of the current organisation; the meter is taken from the organisation master data (if available)**
Add energy data	**The amount of energy produced can be entered in the «Value» field. The input units for the most important substances are** ▪ Biogas = kWh ▪ Biodiesel = L ▪ Hydrogen = kg
Start date and end date	**correspond to the production period**
Add document	**For liquid energy sources that are produced in Switzerland, FOCBS form 45.25, including any appendices, must be uploaded (see chapter 5.2 «Liquid energy sources»)**

5.1. Gaseous energy sources

Data is reported directly in kWh. If entries are made in other units (for example kg), the error message «Failed to enter energy data» appears.

For devices that feed in their entire gas production, the net production measured at the feed-in point is recorded. If the entire gas production is delivered to a service station, the net production is also recorded. In order to record net production, measurement must take place at the network feed-in point. The FOCBS determines the feed-in point for the production of renewable fuels, but also for the feed-in of imported, liquefied renewable gases.

Determination of the amount of gas fed in, in kWh (calorific value): The volume of the fed-in gas (in standard cubic metres) is multiplied by the methane content and multiplied by the upper heating value of methane ($H_{o,n}$ = 11.06 [kWh/Nm^3]) according to the following formula:

$$\textit{Injected biogas energy}\ [kWh_{Ho}] = \textit{Injected biogas volume}\ [Nm3] \times H_{o,n\,CH_4}\left[\frac{kWh}{Nm^3}\right] \times \textit{methane content}\ [\%]$$

The devices must fulfil the safety requirements and the requirements for the measuring equipment. The requirements and guidelines of the Association for Water, Gas and District Heating (SVGW) apply, in particular SVGW Guideline G13 (see Appendix 2: Measurement equipment requirements for gas feed-in devices).

For devices that consume part of the production on site or convert it into heat or electricity, the gross production is recorded.

It is possible to record the energy data on behalf of a producer. In such a case, Pronovo requires the completed and signed «Authorisation for deputy device operators in the certificate of origin system for renewable thermal and motor fuels». The form can be found on the Pronovo website.

Pronovo transmits the entered production data in kg to the FOCBS on a monthly basis; as a production report (M) and as a tax report (S). Explanations can be found on the FOCBS website.

5.2. Liquid energy sources

The data is reported in litres (L). The litre quantities entered are automatically converted into kWh. For conversion factors, see chapter 2.4 (Units and conversions). If entries are made in other units (for example kWh), the error message «Failed to enter energy data» appears.

Pronovo communicates the production data entered for liquid energy sources to the FOCBS on a monthly basis; as a production report (M) and as a tax report (S). Explanations can be found on the FOCBS website.

Important: Pronovo communicates not only the production quantities to the FOCBS on a monthly basis, but also all other data in connection with the periodic declaration/periodic tax declaration for biogenic fuels from manufacturing operations. Swiss producers are therefore requested to upload form 45.25 and any attachments as a PDF when submitting their monthly energy data report.

5.3. Hydrogen

In addition to being used as an energy source, hydrogen can also serve as a raw material for material utilisation, for example, in the chemical or pharmaceutical industry. However, as long as the intended use of hydrogen is unknown, it can also be used as a fuel and must therefore be recorded by the stakeholders in the GO System for Thermal and Motor Fuels. If use as an energy source can be ruled out, this must be documented by the system operator or importer concerned. If GOs have been issued for a quantity of H_2, these must be cancelled, even if the quantity was sold as a raw material.

The data is reported in kilograms (kg). The quantities entered are converted into kWh. For conversion factors, see chapter 2.4 (Units and conversions). If entries are made in other units (for example kWh), the error message «Failed to enter energy data» appears. The data is reported for the quantities delivered and not for the quantities actually produced – insofar as these two values differ. The quantity used must be entered for on-site consumption.

Pronovo communicates the production data entered for biogenic hydrogen to the FOCBS on a monthly basis (production report (M) and tax report (S)) if the production device has been authorised by the FOCBS.

5.4. Annual reporting for on-site consumption

If the amount of energy produced is converted into heat or electricity (typically as an energy source in combined heat and power plants) on site, that is, at the place of production (for example, wastewater treatment plant, farm), then an annual report is sufficient. This reduces the enforcement effort for stakeholders who do not sell the GOs. Data must be reported by the end of February of the following year in the case of annual data collection.

5.5. Annual reporting of heat data

All biogas producers must report the total heat generated from biogas on site to Pronovo every year. This data was previously collected by the SFOE by means of a separate survey until the GO system was commissioned. Producers who do not feed all of the biogas they produce into the gas network, or do not sell all of it at a service station, must report the fuel output (based on the heating value Hi) and the installed rated electrical and thermal output.

Pronovo will contact the affected device operators in the course of 2025 to inform them about the procedure for this notification.

6. Issue of GO based on import data

The GO system distinguishes between the physical import of renewable fuels and the import of certificates in the gas sector.

Both import types are described in separate sub-chapters below.

6.1. Legal basis (revision of the CO_2 Act)

With the revision of the CO_2 Act adopted by Parliament on 15 March 2024, Article 35d of the Environmental Protection Act (EPA) was also revised. The placing on the market of renewable fuels that are produced from food or animal feed, as well as fuels that directly compete with food production, is prohibited. In addition, the placing on the market of renewable fuels is linked to compliance with ecological requirements. The article also authorises the Federal Council to set environmental requirements for the placing on the market of low-emission fuels.

6.1.1. Enforcement of compliance for placing fuels on the market

If a renewable fuel is authorised by the FOCBS for tax relief in accordance with the MinOTA, the requirements for placing it on the market are met and an FOEN licence to place it on the market is automatically issued.
If a renewable/low-emission fuel or a renewable/low-emission fuel without tax relief is placed on the market, authorisation to place it on the market must be obtained from the FOEN in advance. The details are regulated in the Ordinance on the Placing on the Market of Renewable and Low-Emission Thermal and Motor Fuels (RFO). Essentially, there are the following options:

- Individual application with corresponding documents (Art. 4 and Appendix 2 RFO)
- Application for the placing on the market of renewable fuels produced from biogenic waste or production residues included on the whitelist of the Directorate General of Customs and produced according to the state of the art (simplified procedure).
- Application for the placing on the market of mass-balanced renewable or low-emission fuels for which a valid certificate and accompanying documentation in accordance with Appendix 1 RFO are available (Art. 3 para. 5 c).

Further information regarding placement on the market and the application forms can be found on the FOEN website[1].

6.2. Physical import

In the case of physical imports of renewable fuels (and also hydrogen), the import data from the FOCBS always form the basis for issuing GOs.

[1] https://www.bafu.admin.ch/en

6.2.1. Import with verification number (segregated)

Source	Process overview
FOCBS (import systems) Segregated imports that are imported with a FOCBS certificate	**The FOCBS grants tax relief for biogenic fuels upon application. All import routes that are authorised by the FOCBS receive a verification number for each import route and authorised foreign production device. All substances imported via this FOCBS verification number are imported daily into the GO system via an interface.** **The FOCBS import data is versioned. Version 1 is always imported, and Pronovo corrects the certificates of origin if necessary in the event of changes and new versions created thereafter.**
FOCBS (import systems) Segregated imports that are imported with a certificate from the FOEN	**With the entry into force of the Ordinance on the Placing on the Market of Renewable or Low-Emission Thermal and Motor Fuels (RFO) on 1 November 2025, renewable fuels must be approved for placing on the market.** **All importers who are authorised by the FOEN receive an authorisation number for each import route and production device. All substances imported via this FOEN authorisation number are imported daily into the GO system via an interface.** **Further information regarding placement on the market and the application forms can be found on the FOEN website[2].** **The FOCBS import data is versioned. Version 1 is always imported, and Pronovo corrects the certificates of origin if necessary in the event of changes and new versions created thereafter.**

Importers receive a task for imports from a production device assigned to them (displayed on the dashboard). You can check the import data imported into the GO system:

- is it possible to identify the import via the customs declaration number?
- Is the imported quantity correct? («additional quantity»)
- Is the import date correct?

If the imported data is correct, the importer can accept the data and receive the stipulated GO quantity; if the data contains errors, the importer can reject the data. If the data is rejected, the reason must be stated. If incorrect data has already been accepted, please contact Pronovo customer service.

It is possible to automatically forward GOs from import data to a specific recipient. See section 7.1 (automatic transfers).

[2] https://www.bafu.admin.ch/en

6.2.2. Import with verification number (mass-balanced)

In the case of mass-balanced imports, the production device does not have to be recorded in the GO system. The importer can enter the imported quantities directly into the system.

Source	Process overview
Mass-balanced imports that are imported with a certificate from the FOEN	**With the entry into force of the Ordinance on the Placing on the Market of Renewable or Low-Emission Thermal and Motor Fuels (RFO) on 1 November 2025, renewable fuels must be approved for placing on the market.** **All importers receive an authorisation number for their authorised imports.** **Further information regarding placement on the market and the application forms can be found on the FOEN website[3].** **Importers must record the mass-balanced imports themselves in the GO system and upload corresponding proof of sustainability (PoS) within 30 days. In addition, a copy of the customs declaration must be uploaded.** **Pronovo compares the data entered with the import data received from the FOCBS, checks the PoS and releases the corresponding GO after a successful check.**

The following system screens visualise the process for issuing GOs on the basis of a mass-balanced import.

Figure 18: Start of process – Issuing of mass-balanced import

First, the required details for the mass-balanced import must be entered in the system (see the following figure); then a PoS must be uploaded as proof of the import (see figures

[3] https://www.bafu.admin.ch/en

Figure 20: Upload a PoS as a verification of mass-balanced import and Figure 21: Document upload – mass-balanced import)

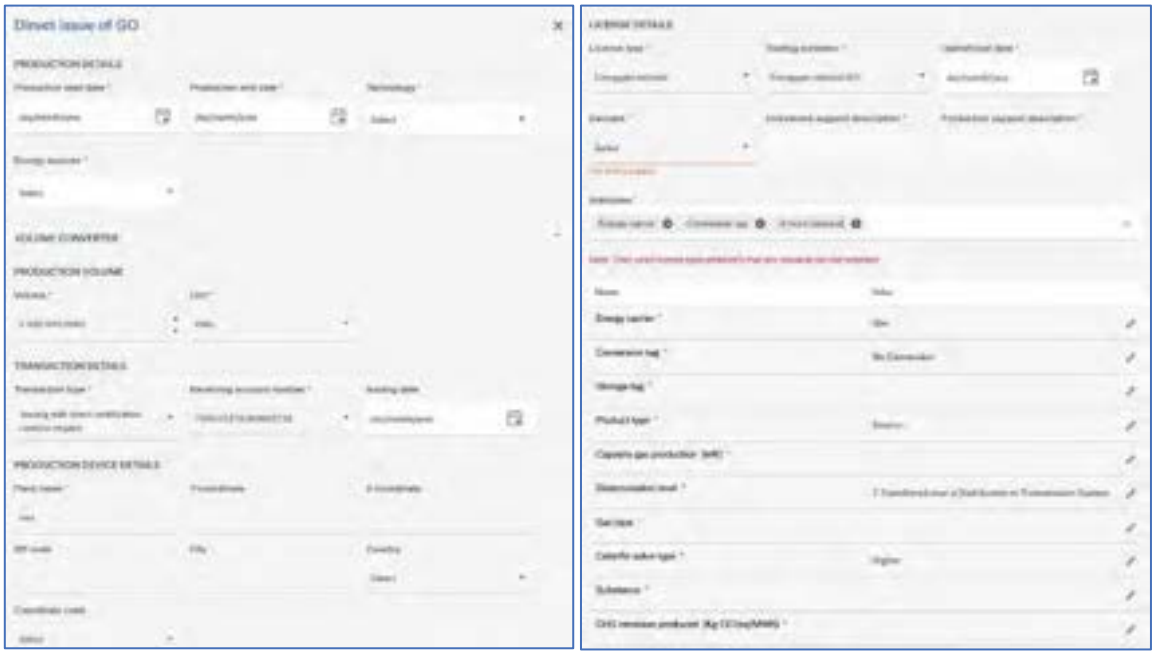


Figure 19: Fields to be completed for mass-balanced import

Figure 20: Upload a PoS as a verification of mass-balanced import

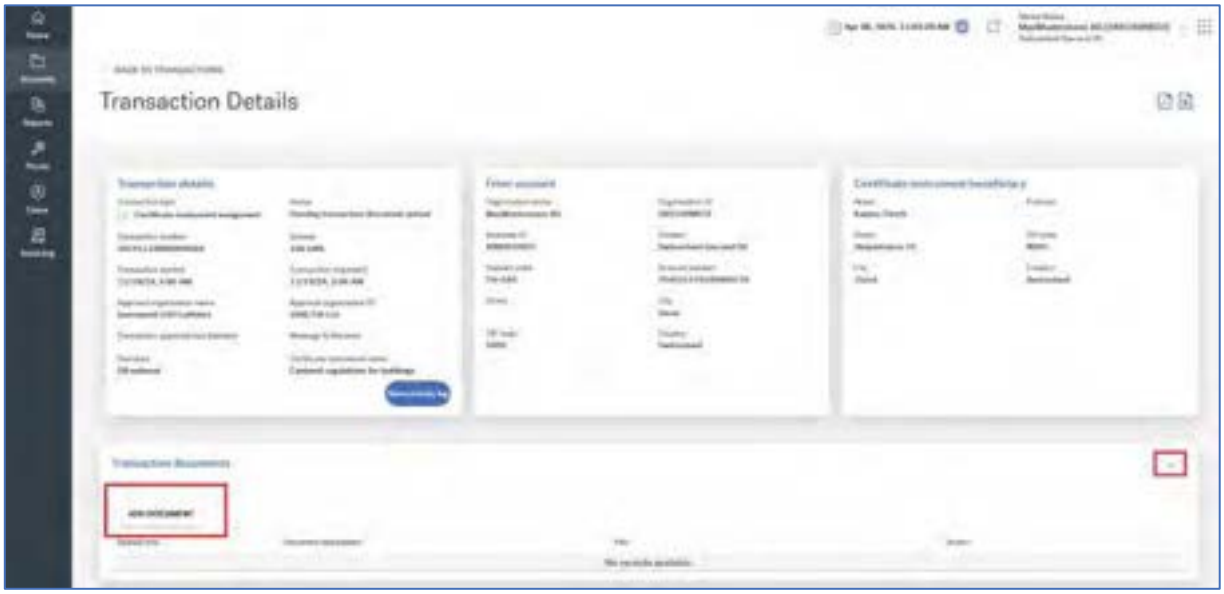


Figure 21: Document upload – mass-balanced import

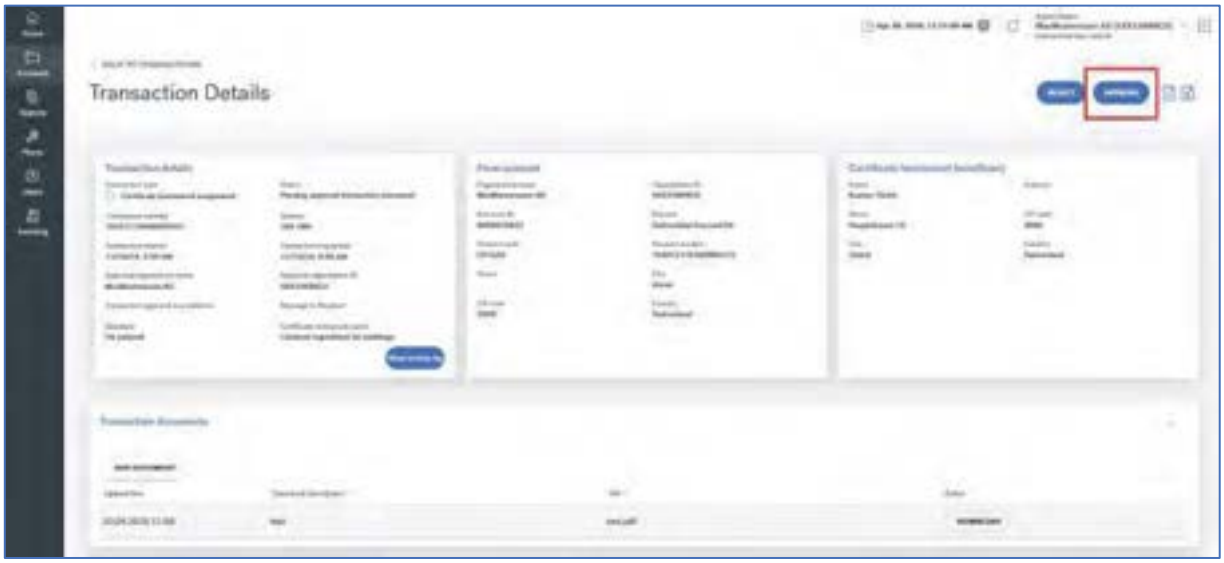


Figure 22: Approving the transaction

Once the transaction has been approved by the stakeholder, Pronovo checks the import data and the documentation and – if everything is correct – releases the GO.

Importers are obliged to record **all** mass-balanced imports of renewable and low-emission fuels in the GO system.

Pronovo checks the following aspects for mass-balanced imports that are subject to a PoS:

- The PoS must be authorised by the FOEN.
- The renewable fuel was produced from biogenic waste or production residues listed in Appendix IX of the Renewable Energy Directive (EU) 2018/2001).
- The importer must match the FOCBS importer (according to the FOEN verification number).
- The quantity at the PoS must match the FOCBS import quantity.

- The T and F codes (technology codes and energy sources), as listed in chapter 4.4.1, must be correct.

6.2.3. Import without verification number

It is possible for segregated substances (for example, fossil hydrogen) to be imported into Switzerland without a FOCA or FOEN authorisation number.

A prerequisite for the generation of GOs from such imports is the prior notification of the import tariff numbers to Pronovo, so that Pronovo can ensure that the import data has been included in the daily data reports of the FOCBS for the purposes of carrying out a plausibility check of the data.

Source	Process overview
FOCBS (import systems)	**If the import concerns fossil hydrogen, no proof of compliance with environmental requirements needs to be uploaded.** **Only the customs declaration needs to be uploaded so that Pronovo can compare the energy quantities entered with the import data.** **After successful verification, Pronovo releases the GO.**

6.3. Import of gas certificates

It is possible to import gas certificates – regardless of the physical import of the corresponding quantity of gas. As a rule, these certificates may not be counted towards any instruments in Switzerland. Exceptions to this are regulated in Article 15 paragraph 3 and Article 31 paragraph 5 of the CO_2 Act and the associated implementing provisions in Articles 92d to 92f of the CO_2 Ordinance.

Source	Process overview
European Renewable Gas Registry (ERGaR)	**Import via ERGaR has been possible since March 2025. The process is described below.**
Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB)	**Import via AIB possible since November 2025; the procedural description will follow later**
Certificates from countries without connection to ERGaR/AIB	**Import with ex domain cancellation has been possible since April 2025. The following minimum information must be provided on the ex domain cancellation statement:** • **Importer** • **Destination country (here: Switzerland)** • **Proof of compliance with the ecological requirements (or reference to the relevant chapter); either on the statement or as a separate document** **See also the «Guideline for approved certification systems» in the appendix to this document**
CoO issue from countries without register	**Import from these countries is possible via dena**

- Importers of foreign renewable gas certificates are obliged to record them in the GO system. The importer must be registered in the system in order to fulfil this obligation.
- The basis for the import of certificates for renewable gases are certificates from recognised foreign registers (for Guarantees of Origin (GO) or Certificates of Origin (CoO)). These types of certificates are used for end consumers and prove the exclusion of commercial double counting.
- For countries without such registers, it is possible for Pronovo to issue proof of origin as substitute proof. In this case, it is up to the importer to prove that commercial double counting is excluded.
- The substances on which the imported certificates are based must fulfil ecological requirements. The certification systems in accordance with the SFOE guideline «Authorised certification systems for foreign renewable gas certificates» must be used as evidence (see Appendix 3). Proof of sustainability (PoS) is one way of doing this. PoS for renewable gases is not suitable as proof that no commercial double counting has taken place. Importers of foreign certificates for renewable gases must upload these documents to the GO system if they are not already included on the certificate for the renewable gas.
- The import of certificates is only possible for renewable gases that have been fed into the European gas network. This information is usually available on imported foreign certificates. Otherwise, the importers must provide proof.

6.3.1. Import gas certificates via ERGaR

When importing gas certificates via the ERGaR interface, the following points must be taken into account:

1. The trader (owner of the certificate) submits a request to Pronovo through the register of origin via ERGaR to transfer a certificate. If the certificate does not state that the substance was manufactured from waste and production residues, an e-mail must be sent to info@pronovo.ch at the same time as the ERGaR request. This e-mail must contain an additional document confirming that the biogas for the requested import has been produced from waste and production residues. This additional document can be a PoS, but proof can also be provided in accordance with a standard/seal of quality as described in the above-mentioned guideline (Green Methane Standard of TÜV Süd or Naturemade star). **The subject of the e-mail must be structured as follows (so that Pronovo can assign the e-mail): ERGaR import YYYYMMDD Import volume in MWh**.
2. Pronovo checks the information on the certificate and (if necessary) on the supplementary document and authorises the import if the requirements are met.
3. ERGaR cancels the foreign certificate of origin and sends the certificate transfer details.
4. Pronovo issues GOs on the basis of ERGaR data.

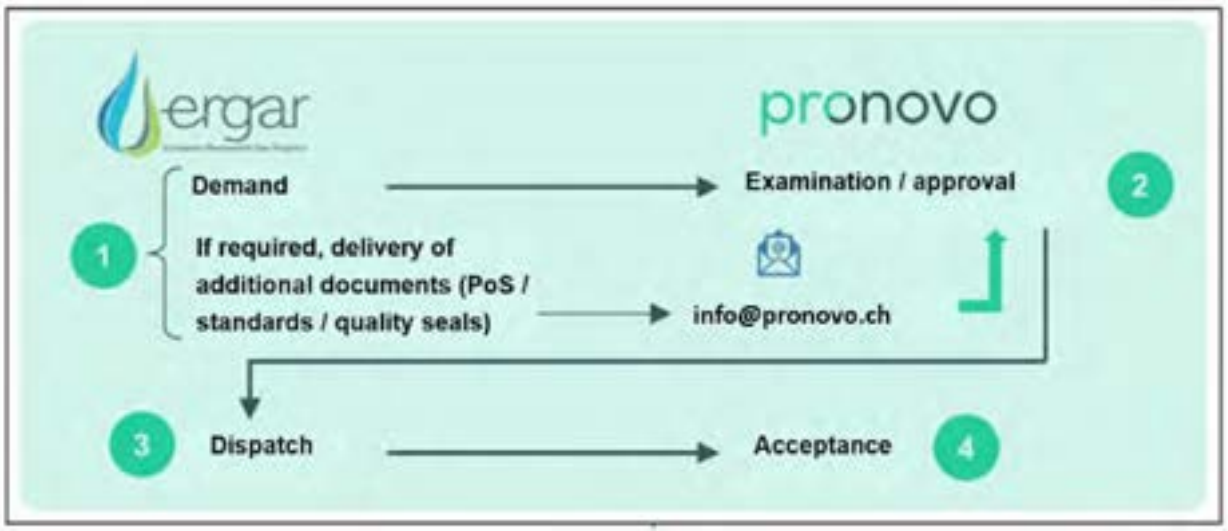


Figure 23: Process – Import of gas certificates via ERGaR

According to ERGaR, it takes approximately 10 days from the enquiry to registration in the Swiss GO system.

6.3.2. Import of gas certificates via AIB

Part 1: General process for accepting international certificates (EECS certificates)
The foreign market participant sends the gas GO to the Pronovo HKN-BT-System via the AIB-HUB. Before importing into the HKN-BT-System, the AIB-HUB checks whether the fuel codes are in accordance with AIB Fact Sheet 5. For fuel codes in accordance with Fact Sheet 5, the GOs are imported into the HKN-BT-System for verification, otherwise the transfer is automatically rejected by the AIB-HUB. If the fuel code check is successful, the stakeholder registered in the Pronovo HKN-BT-System receives a notification on their system start page (Fuel code check validated via AIB-HUB), prompting them to check the import. As soon as they confirm the transfer, the GOs are transferred to their account. If the delivery does not match the GO ordered and the recipient rejects the transfer, the transfer will be rejected via the AIB-HUB and the GO will remain in the sender's account.
Part 2: Verification of compliance with ecological requirements
Phase 1: Transitional regulation for imports from AIB countries with hub connection
For the period from November 2025 up to and including December 2026, the following transitional arrangement applies to the import of Certificates of Origin (GO) from all AIB member countries that are connected to the AIB-HUB.

- **Admissibility of fuel codes:**
  Imports with all fuel codes are permitted within this period, provided it can be proven that the raw material used is waste or residual material.

- **Two options for proof:**

1. **Fuel codes in accordance with the SFOE guideline «Authorised certification systems for foreign renewable gas certificates» (Appendix 3, Manual):**
   No additional proof is required for fuel codes listed in the manual (Appendix 3).
   - **In this case, the imported GOs can be used immediately.**

2. **Fuel codes not listed:**
   For fuel codes that are **not** listed in the manual, additional proof is required. This proof must conform to the above-mentioned SFOE guideline. This can take the form of a **Proof of Sustainability (PoS)**, a **Naturmade certification** or a comparable confirmation.
   Deadline for proof:
   The required additional proof must be sent to Pronovo via info@pronovo.ch **within five (5) calendar days of the import**.
   Consequences in the absence of proof:
   If the proof is not submitted within the specified period, the GO recipient will be instructed to contact Pronovo. No further actions may be carried out in the system before the proof has been received and checked.

This regulation serves as a **temporary transitional solution** to simplify the import process via the AIB-HUB and to give importers sufficient time to prepare for the second phase. Due to the increased effort on all sides, this regulation is **limited in time** and **cannot be extended beyond December 2026**.

Phase 2: Definitive import process from January 2027
The following requirements will apply from **1 January 2027**:

- Only those fuel codes that are explicitly listed in the manual (SFOE guideline in Appendix 3) are permitted.

- Importers must ensure that the operators of the production devices receive a corresponding fuel code in the respective foreign register. The import of GOs that do not have a corresponding fuel code will be technically prevented.

- Pronovo **does not carry out any additional tests** in this final phase. Imports/transfers are automatically processed in the system within a few minutes.

7. Trading and transfer of certificates of origin

GOs can be transferred (passed on) as often as required. A bundle of GOs can be selected via the selection menu on the left-hand side of the screen on the «Guranatiees of origin» screen (see illustration below).

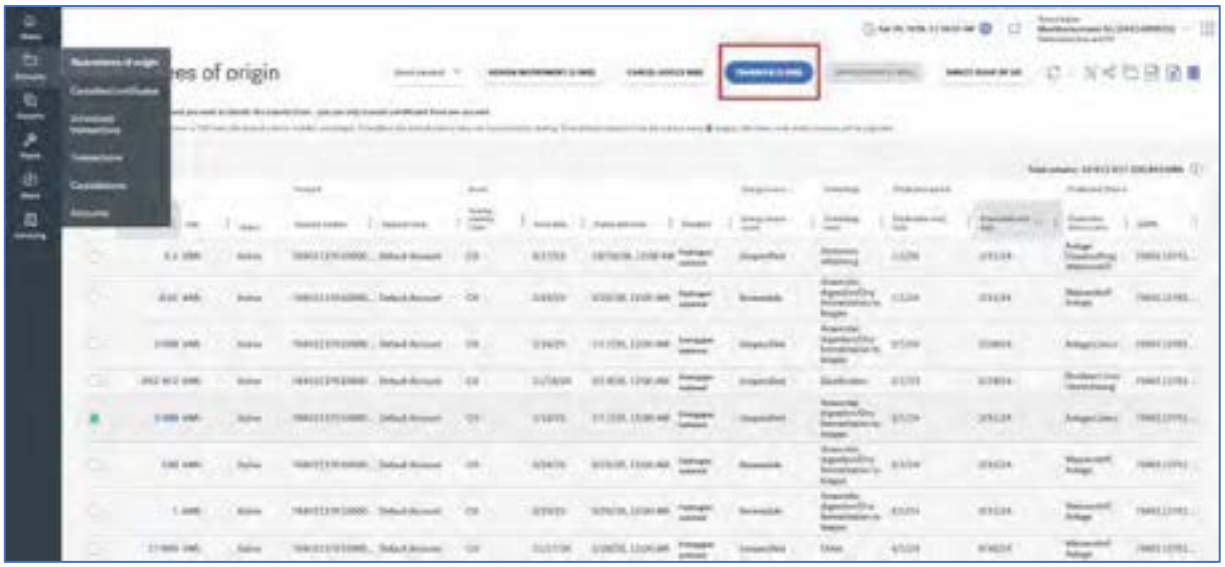


Figure 24: Transfer of GO

After clicking on the field «TRANSFER GO», the detail screen appears. Either the entire bundle of GOs or a part of it can be transferred – the corresponding entry is made via the quantity field. The recipient of the GO can be selected from the list of beneficiaries. The list of beneficiaries contains all stakeholders with the same type of energy carrier to whom a transfer is possible.

If a desired beneficiary is not yet registered in the Swiss GO system, the new system participant must be registered via the registration form on the Pronovo website.

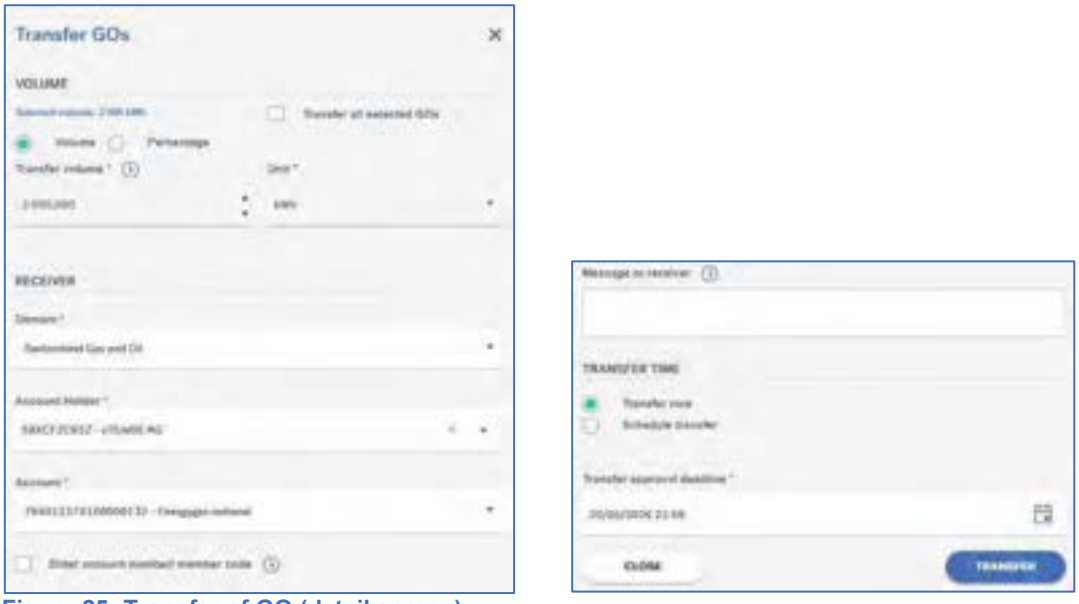


Figure 25: Transfer of GO (detail screen)

The acceptance deadline (last field on the «Transfer GO» screen) defines the date and time by which the recipient of the transferred GO has time to accept or reject the transfer. If the GOs are not accepted within the specified time, they are returned to the sender. By default, unaccepted GOs are returned to the sender after 20 days.

It is possible to split a bundle of GOs and transfer them to yourself. To do this, a subset of the bundle is specified in the quantity field and your own organisation is selected as the recipient.

7.1. Automated transfers

It is possible to automatically transfer GOs generated on the basis of an import report or an energy data report to another organisation, either in part or in full. The necessary default settings can be entered on the «Licence» screen of the system settings.

Figure 26: Define GO recipients

8. Instruments and instrument allocation

8.1. Definition of instruments

In the context of the GO System for Thermal and Motor Fuels, an instrument is usually an official energy or climate policy measure in which fuels recorded in the GO system play a role.

8.2. Instrument allocation

GOs, or bundles of GOs, can be assigned to an instrument. Conceptually, this corresponds to a stamp; the GO is stamped with the instruments. The allocation of an instrument to a GO answers the question of what the ecological added value of this GO is to be used for.

In many, though not all cases, the instrument allocation transaction is directly followed by the cancellation transaction.

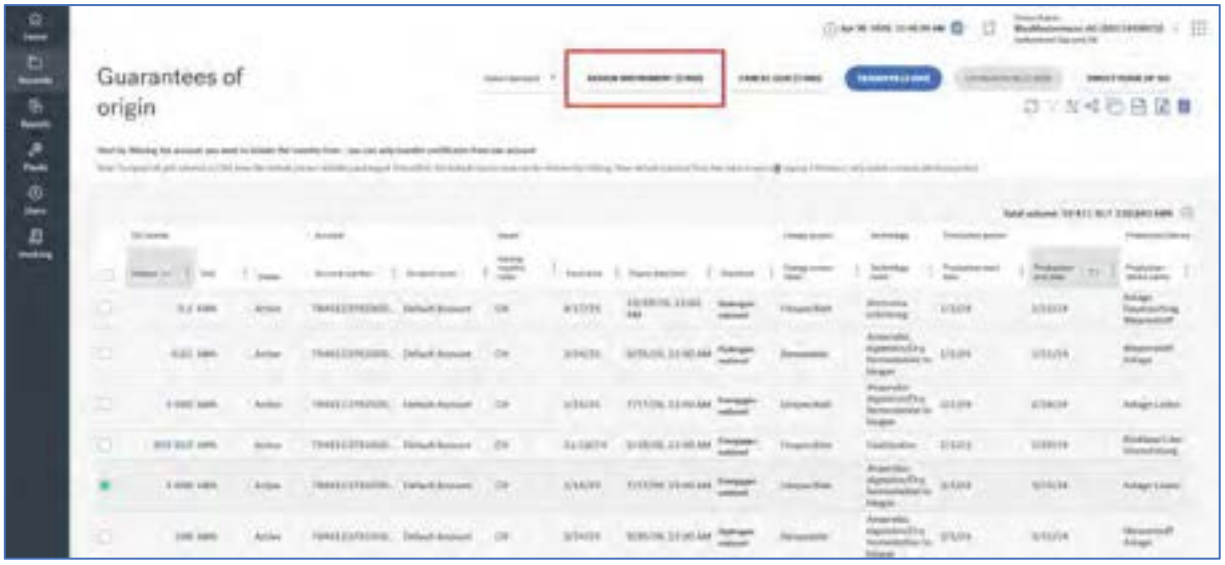


Figure 27: Selection of guarantees of origin for instrument allocation

Figure 28: Instrument allocation screen

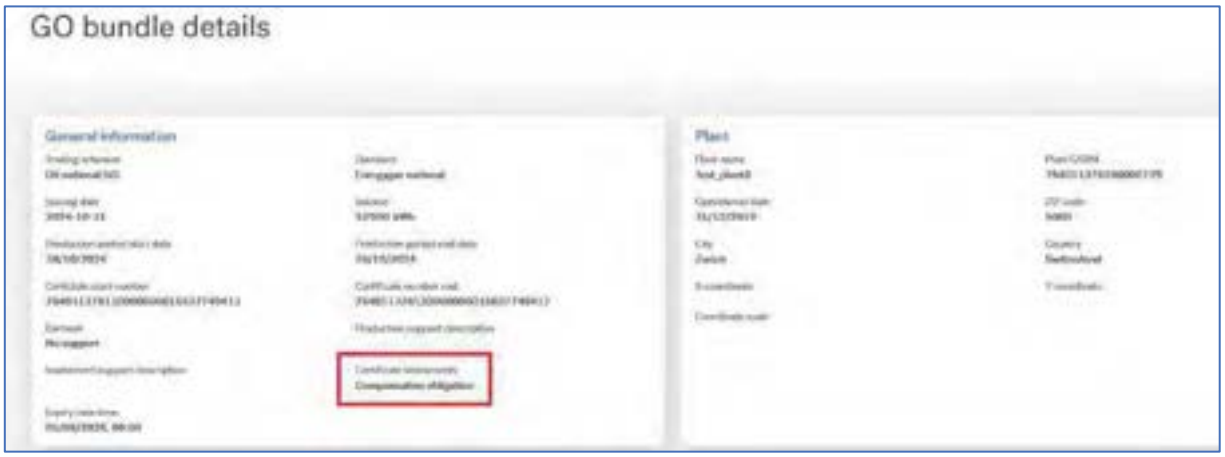


Figure 29: Instrument on the certificate of origin

The GO can be allocated to an instrument within 18 months of being issued. The allocation must also be made at the latest before the moment at which the allocated GOs are used as supporting documents, for example, in a monitoring report for an instrument. An allocation is fixed and can only be cancelled by Pronovo in exceptional cases, for example, in the event of errors.

8.3. Overview of available instruments

GOs can be assigned to the following instruments:

Report Po. 22.3971 Conductor instrument	Owner	Notes
Compensation obligation	**FOEN**	**Direct cancellation after instrument allocation**
Compensation obligation – Swiss Biofuels Programme	**FOEN**	**Direct cancellation after instrument allocation**
CO_2 emission regulations for new vehicles	**SFOE**	**Direct cancellation after instrument allocation**
Reduction commitment	**FOEN**	**Direct cancellation after instrument allocation**
Target agreement without reduction commitment	**SFOE**	**Direct cancellation after instrument allocation**
ETS systems	**FOEN**	**Direct cancellation after instrument allocation**
SAF blending requirements	**FOCA**	**Direct cancellation after instrument allocation**
ETS Aviation	**FOEN**	**May be combined with allocation to the «SAF blending requirements» instrument.**
CORSIA	**FOCA**	**May be combined with allocation to the «SAF blending requirements» instrument.**
Cantonal regulations for heat generator replacement	**Canton**	**Direct cancellation after instrument allocation**
Crediting of network-bound foreign renewable gas by ITMO: «ITMO», «ITMO ETS systems» and «ITMO reduction commitment» instruments	**FOEN**	

For most instruments, the instrument allocation process is followed directly by cancellation (exceptions are the ETS Aviation and CORSIA instruments, see sections 8.11 and 8.12, as well as the «ETS ITMO installations» and «ITMO reduction commitment» instruments, see section 8.14.2). For this reason, the following detailed descriptions of the instruments in these cases also include examples of the cancellation screens.

8.4. Compensation obligation

Brief description of the instrument: Importers of fossil fuels must compensate for a certain proportion of transport-related emissions. One way of doing this is to use renewable fuels. In the monitoring report to the FOEN, an offsetting project must provide evidence of the quantities of renewable motor fuels or renewable thermal fuels used.

The following two illustrations show the instrument allocation and cancellation processes.

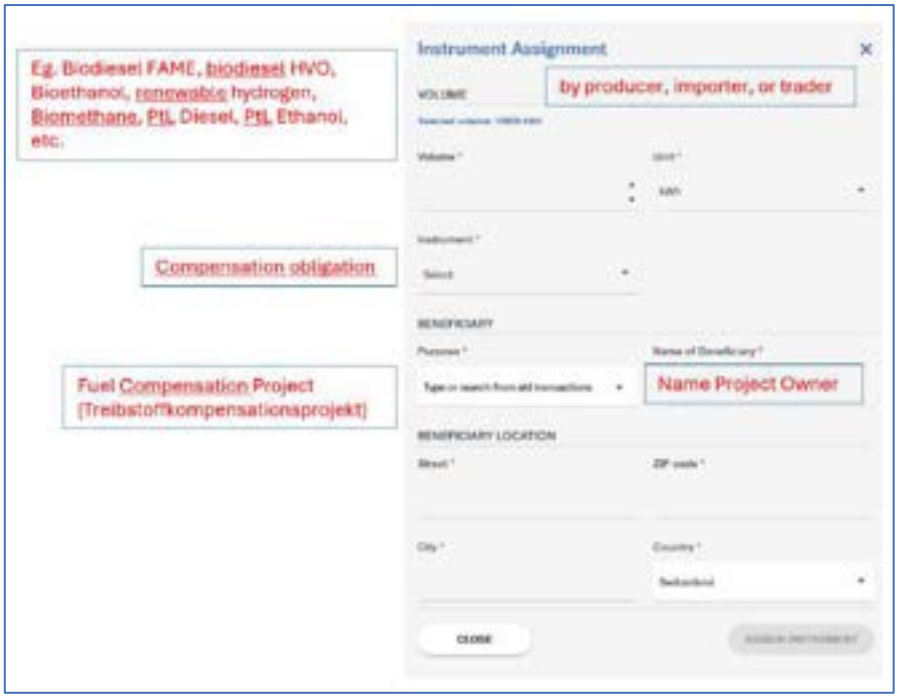


Figure 30: Instrument allocation: Compensation obligation

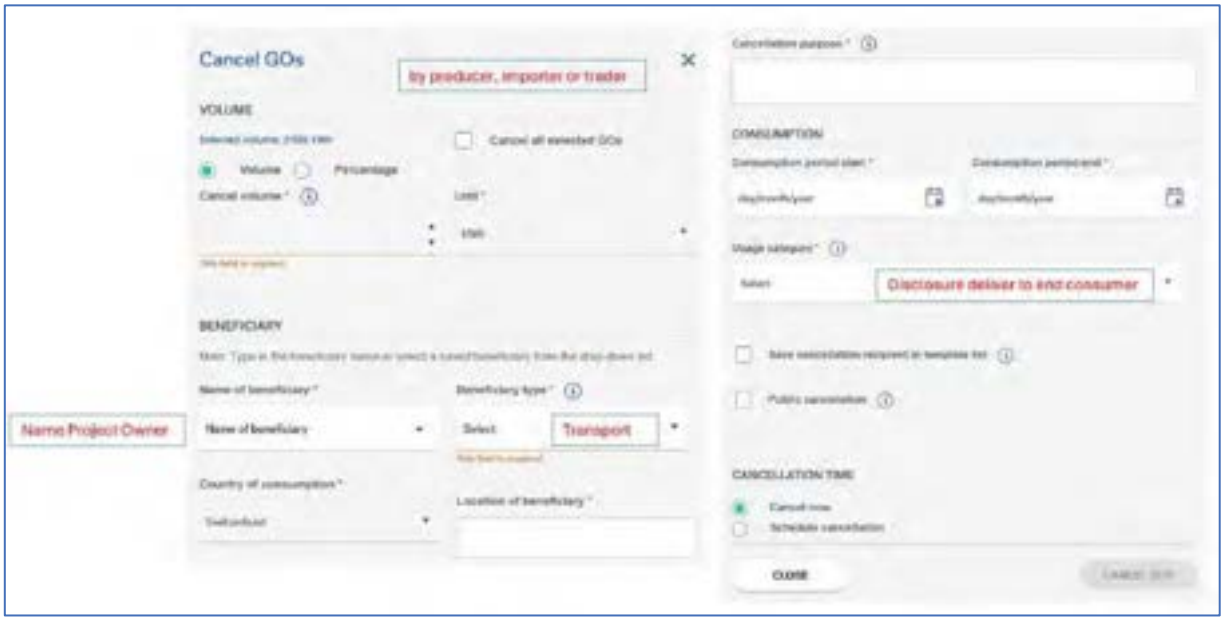


Figure 31: Cancellation: Compensation obligation

8.5. Compensation obligation – Swiss Biofuels Programme

Brief description of the instrument: According to the CO_2 Act, importers of fossil fuels must compensate for a certain proportion of the CO_2 emissions caused by the use of fuels to generate energy. One possibility for this is the use of renewable fuels in the 0063 Swiss Biofuels Compensation Programme. Proof of the quantities of renewable fuels that can be offset against this compensation programme must be provided in the monitoring report to the FOEN. To this end, the certificates of origin must be allocated to the instrument Compensation obligation – 0063 Swiss Biofuels Programme and then cancelled.

The following illustrations show the instrument allocation and cancellation processes for the case in which the instrument is allocated to the Biofuels fuel compensation programme.

Figure 32: Instrument allocation: Compensation obligation – Swiss Biofuels Programme

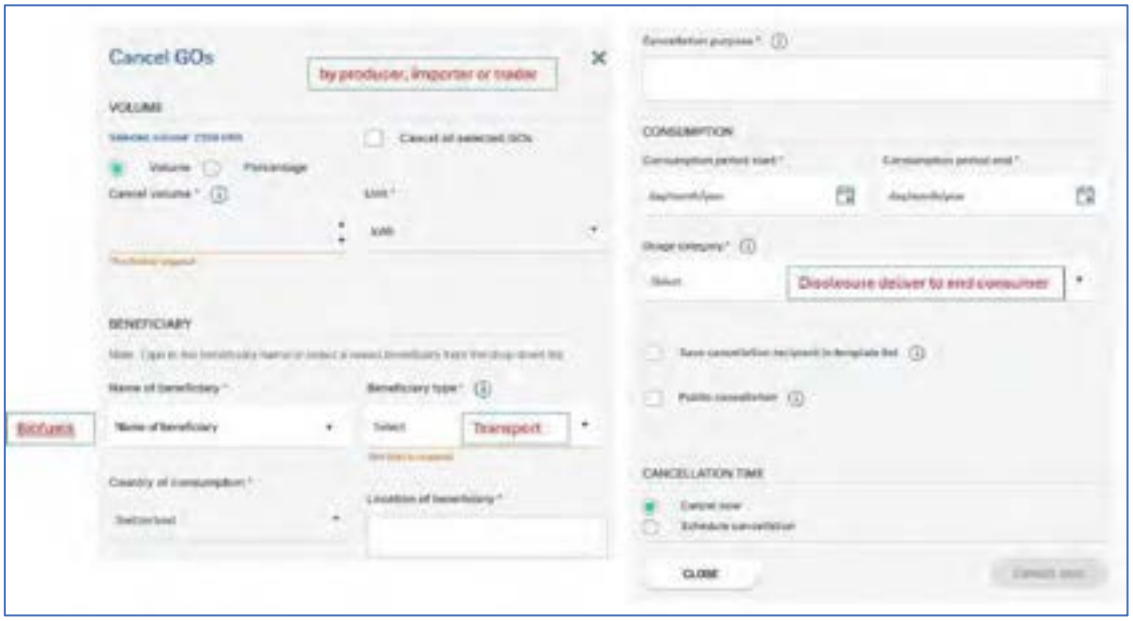


Figure 33: Cancellation: Compensation obligation – Swiss Biofuels Programme

8.6. CO_2 emission regulations for new vehicles

Brief description of the instrument: the specific CO_2 emissions of new vehicles in grams per kilometre must on average comply with a legally defined target. Importers and manufacturers of vehicles can apply for the CO_2 reduction achieved through the use of renewable synthetic fuels to be taken into account when calculating the CO_2 emissions of their new vehicle fleet. GOs for renewable synthetic fuels that have been allocated to this instrument serve as proof.

Figure 34: Instrument allocation: CO_2 emission regulations for new vehicles

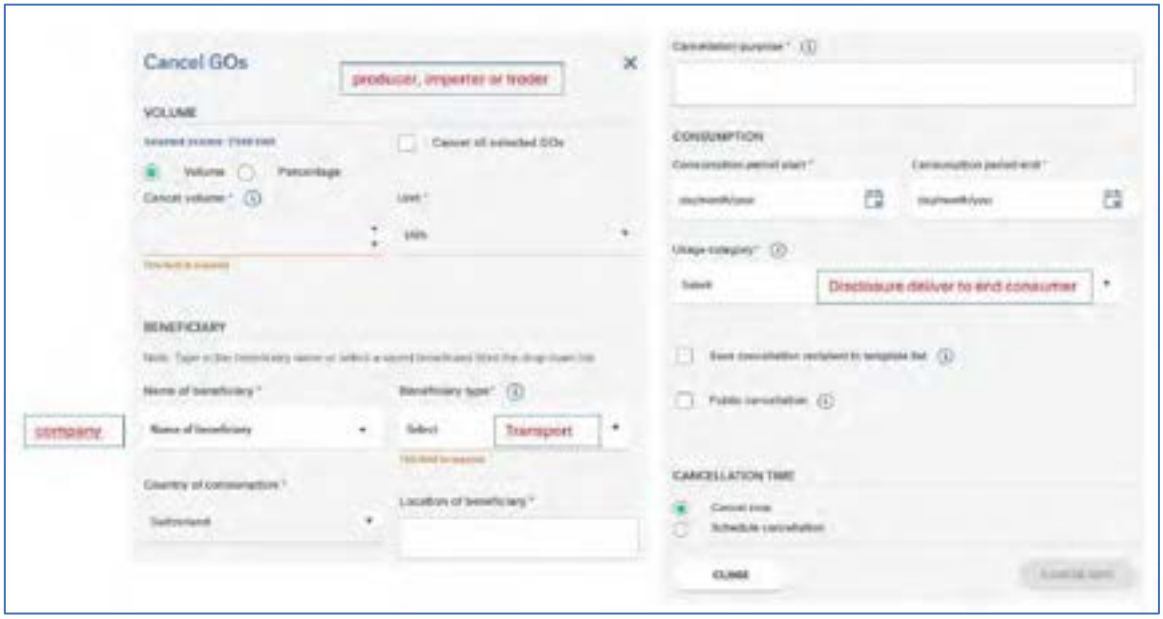


Figure 35: Cancellation: CO_2 emission regulations for new vehicles

8.7. Reduction commitment (CO_2 purpose)

Brief description of the instrument: Companies with a reduction commitment must implement measures to reduce emissions. One possible measure is the use of renewable fuels. The FOEN company no. (order number) must be entered as the intended use. If this is not yet known at the time of instrument allocation, the field must be completed with the note (n/a) or the previous FOEN company no.

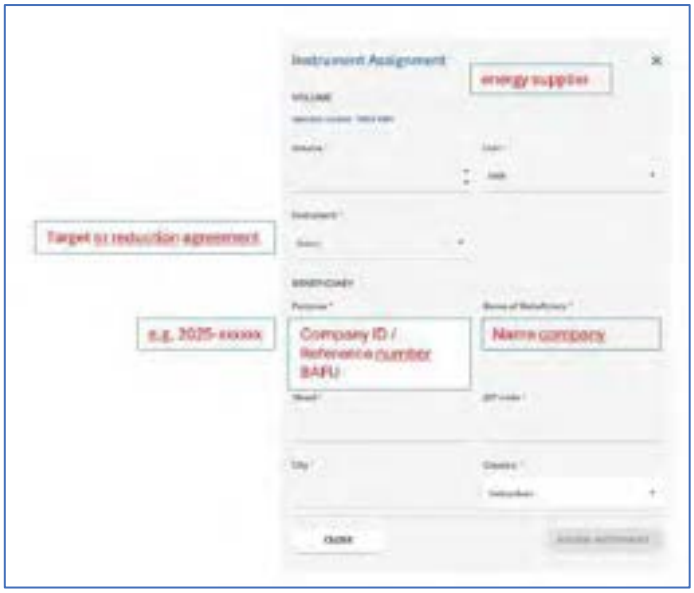


Figure 36: Instrument allocation: Reduction commitment

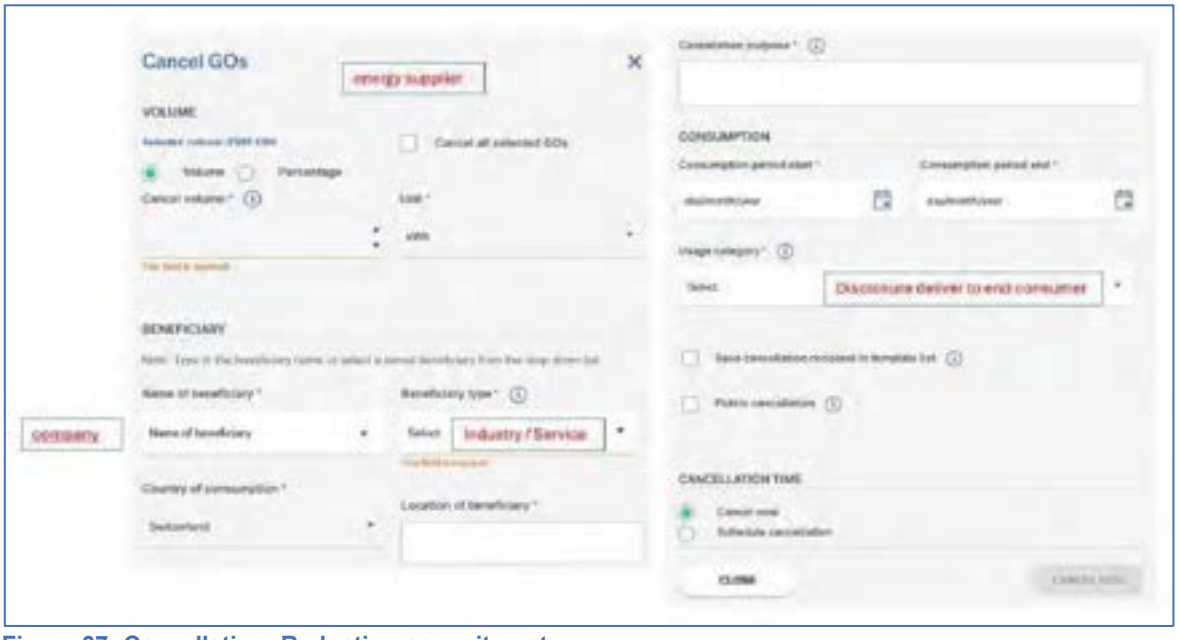


Figure 37: Cancellation: Reduction commitment

8.8. Target agreement without reduction commitment

Brief description of the instrument: Target agreements are a key instrument for increasing energy efficiency and reducing CO_2 emissions – even without a reduction commitment (see section 8.7). Target agreements concluded between the Confederation or the cantons and the companies (Art. 46 EnA para. 1). One possible measure is the use of renewable fuels.

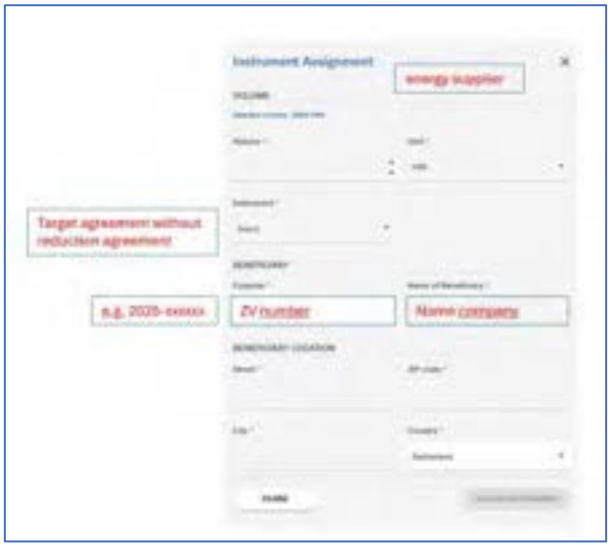


Figure 38 Instrument allocation – target agreement without reduction commitment

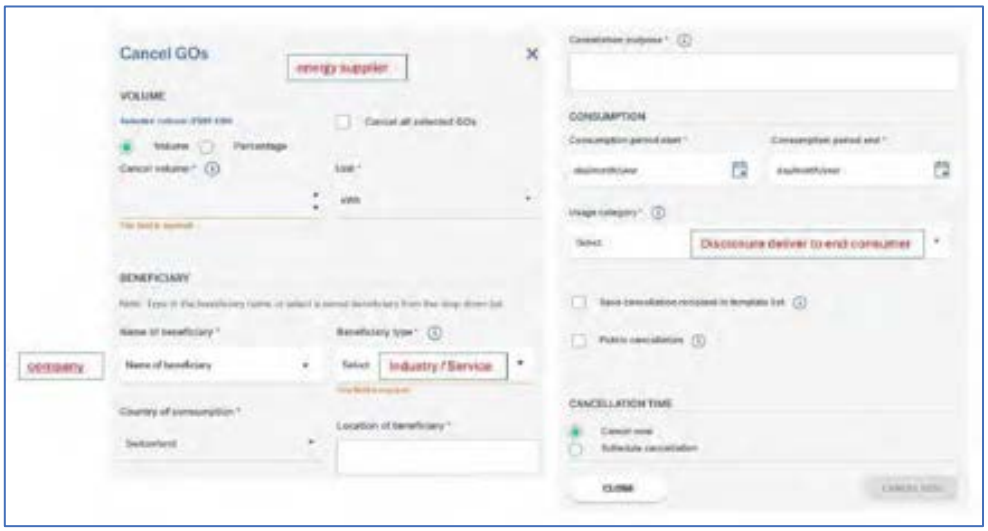


Figure 39 Cancellation of target agreement without reduction commitment

Target agreements without a reduction obligation can be used as a prerequisite for the reimbursement of the network surcharge (Art. 39 ff. EnA) → purpose «RNS», for the cantons to fulfil the large-scale consumer model (Art. 46 EnA para. 3) → «Purpose LCM». In addition, the target agreements can still be used as a voluntary measure → purpose «VM» to increase energy efficiency in companies.

The target agreement number (20XX-XXXXX-XXX) must be entered as the intended use. If a target agreement includes the purpose «CO2», the requirements in section 8.7. must be taken into account.

8.9. ETS devices

Brief description of the instrument: Companies in the ETS must cancel emission allowances commensurate with their emissions. They can reduce their emissions by using renewable fuels. The FOEN company no. (order number) must be entered as the intended use.

Figure 40: Instrument allocation: ETS devices

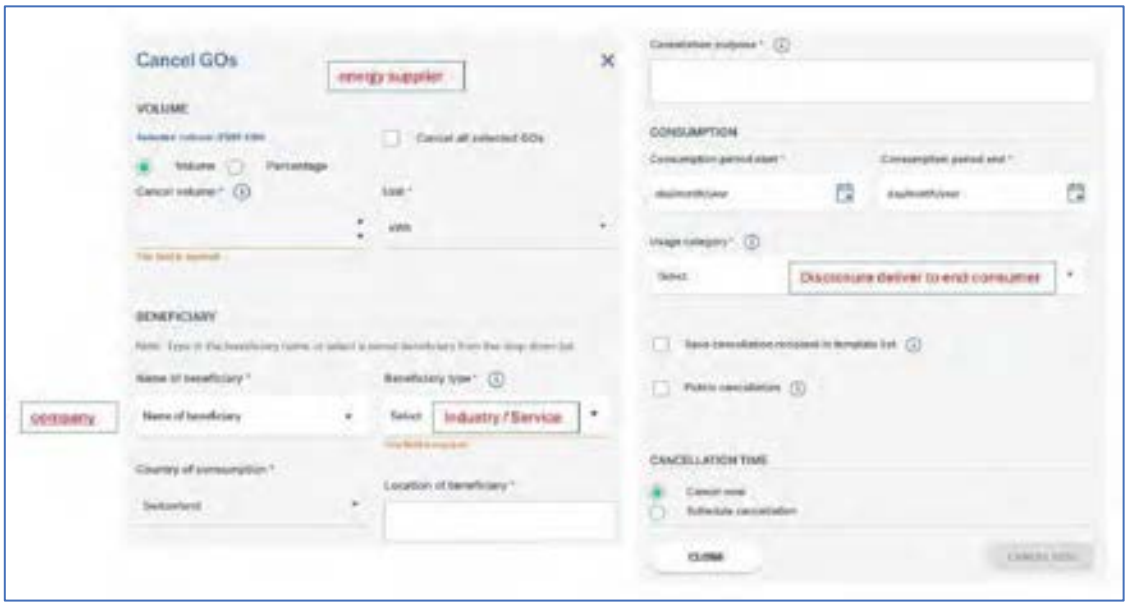


Figure 41: Cancellation – ETS systems

8.10. SAF blending requirements

Brief description of the instrument: The obligation under Article 28*f of* the CO_2 Act to provide and blend low-emission, renewable and renewable synthetic aviation fuels applies at the national airports of Geneva and Zurich[4]. The aviation fuel suppliers must comply with this obligation.[5]. A valid certificate of origin must be used as proof of fulfilment of the blending obligation under Article 28*f* of the CO_2 Act through the use of low-emission, renewable and renewable synthetic aviation fuels that have been placed on the market in Switzerland.

Please note: After allocation to the «SAF blending requirements» instrument, the GO must be cancelled. The GO can also be assigned to the «ETS Aviation» instrument or to the «CORSIA» instrument. This step can also be taken after cancellation, but must be carried out within 18 months of the GO being issued.

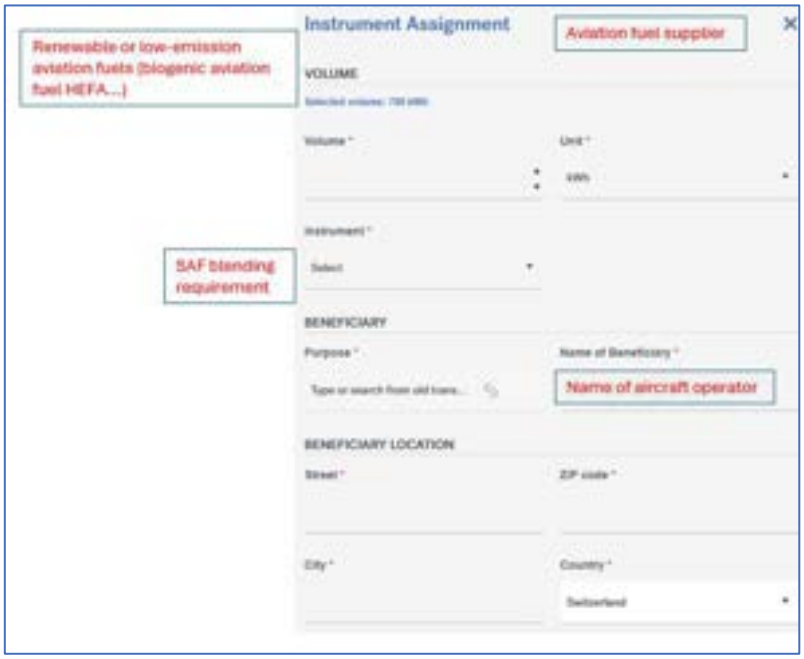


Figure 42 Instrument allocation – SAF blending requirements

[4] The SAF blending obligation under Art. 4 RefuelEU Aviation also applies at EuroAirport Basel. The French authorities are also responsible for monitoring the blending obligation for aviation fuel supplied under Swiss (tax) law. These quantities are not recorded via Pronovo's HKN-BT-System.

[5] The SAF blending obligation also applies at EuroAirport Basel. The French authorities are also responsible for monitoring Swiss-taxed aviation fuel. These quantities are not recorded via Pronovo's HKN-BT-System.

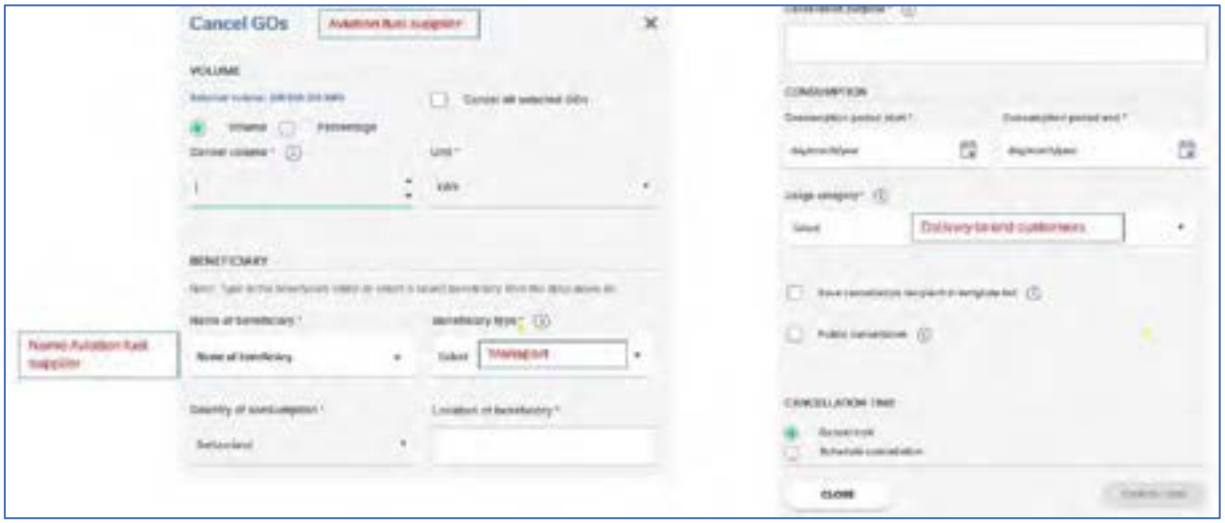


Figure 43 Cancellation of SAF blending requirements

8.11. ETS Aviation

Brief description of the instrument: Aircraft operators must purchase and cancel emission allowances commensurate with their emissions. They can reduce their emissions by using renewable or low-emission aviation fuels (SAF).

Please note: Typically, the provider of the SAF allocates the SAF-GO to the «SAF blending requirements» instrument. In this case, they must cancel the GO. The SAF-GO only needs to be cancelled after allocation to the «ETS Aviation» instrument if it is not credited to the «SAF blending requirements» instrument.

Figure 44: Instrument allocation – ETS Aviation

8.12. CORSIA

Brief description of the instrument: From 1 January 2021, CORSIA obliges airlines to offset their CO_2 emissions from international flights that exceed 85% of the 2019 emission level. The use of renewable or low-emission aviation fuels reduces the amount of emissions that must be offset.

Please note: Typically, the provider of the SAF assigns the SAF-GO to the «SAF blending requirements» instrument. In this case, they must cancel the GO. The SAF-GO only needs to be cancelled after allocation to the «ETS Aviation» instrument if it is not credited to the «SAF blending requirements» instrument.

Figure 45: CORSIA instrument allocation

8.13. Cantonal regulations for heat generator replacement

Brief description of the instrument: Some cantons require a certain proportion of renewable fuel to be used when replacing heat generators. In addition, the «Cantonal regulations for heat generator replacement» instrument can also be used to process other cantonal regulations for which no separate instrument is currently formally available. (for example, large consumers with a cantonal target agreement).

Please note: Sales on the voluntary market of GOs for renewable fuels are not to be allocated to the «Cantonal regulations for heat generator replacement» instrument.

Figure 46: Instrument allocation: Cantonal regulations for heat generator replacement

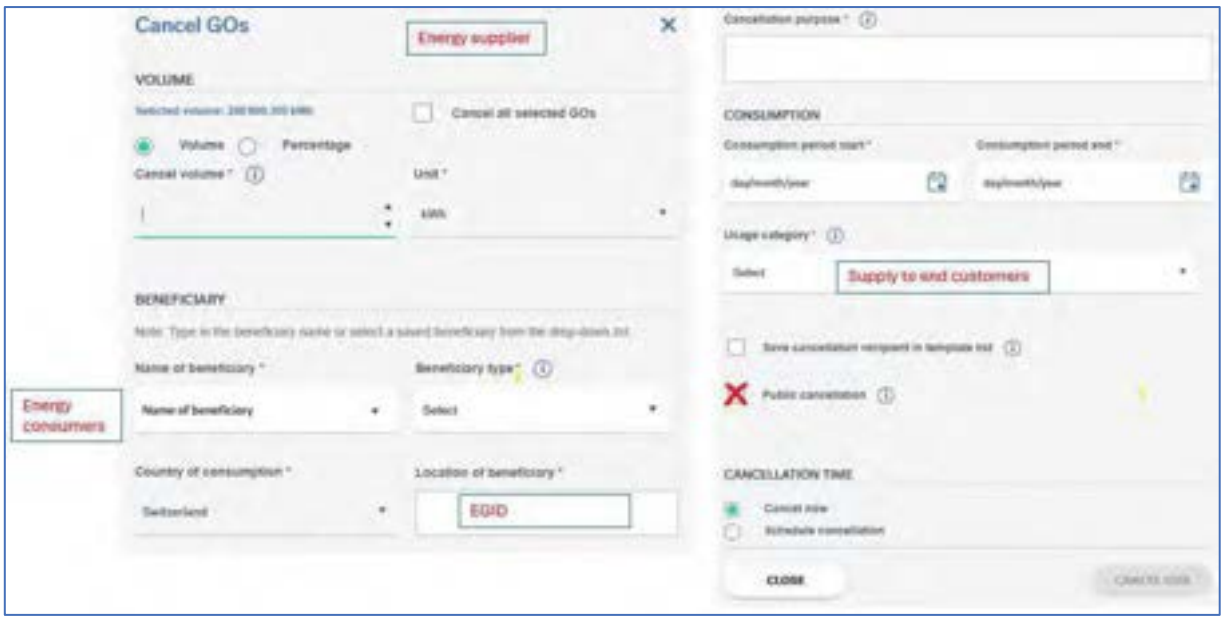


Figure 47: Cancellation: Cantonal regulations for heat generator replacement

8.13.1. Canton of Zurich: heat generator replacement §11a EnerG ZH

Energy suppliers who wish to use a GO as proof in accordance with the requirements of the Canton of Zurich should state the purpose of use as «Canton of Zurich heat generator replacement §11a EnerG ZH.»

Explanatory note:	According to §11a of the ZH Energy Act (EnerG), in order to fulfil the requirements for heat generator replacement (according to §11 para. 2-4 EnerG and §47h to 47m BBV I), the use of certificates for renewable gaseous or liquid fuels and fuels produced synthetically using renewable energies is permitted, provided that these are credited in the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory.
What is creditable:	**The effect must be recognised in the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory, for example, fuels produced in Switzerland.**
Information and further documents:	**Heating replacement regulations: zh.ch/en-he** **Energy enforcement folder zh.ch/en-vo (Section 4.3)** **Further documents can be requested from the Office for Waste, Water, Energy and Air of the Canton of Zurich (energievollzug@bd.zh.ch**
Contact	**AWEL, Abteilung Energie, Stampfenbachstrasse 12, 8090 Zürich** **E-mail: energievollzug@bd.zh.ch**

8.13.2. Canton of Zurich: large consumers under §13a EnerG ZH

Energy suppliers who wish to use a GO as proof of fulfilment of the cantonal target agreement (CTA) on behalf of their customers (large consumers) in accordance with the requirements of the Canton of Zurich, please state «Kt. ZH Large Consumer re. §13a EnerG ZH» as the purpose of use.

This is to be distinguished from universal target agreements (UTA), which apply simultaneously to the fulfilment of the Cantonal and Federal Energy Act and the Federal CO_2 Act. GOs for these purposes are to be allocated to the «Reduction commitment» instrument.

Who does this concern?	Large consumers in accordance with §13a of the ZH Energy Act (EnerG) with a valid cantonal target agreement (KZV) and annual reporting obligation.
What is creditable:	**Certificates for renewable gaseous or liquid fuels and fuels produced synthetically using renewable energies. The effect must be credited in the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory, for example, fuels produced in Switzerland.**
Links/info:	**zh.ch/grossverbraucher**
Contact	**AWEL, Abteilung Energie, Stampfenbachstrasse 12, 8090 Zürich** **E-mail: energievollzug@bd.zh.ch**

8.13.3. Canton of Lucerne: Heat generator replacement §13 Cantonal Energy Act (KEnG)

Energy suppliers who wish to use GOs as proof of heat generator replacement in accordance with the requirements of the Canton of Lucerne should enter «LUCERNE – Heat generator replacement: Cantonal Energy Act».

Explanatory note:	According to §13 para. 2d. of the Cantonal Energy Act (KEnG), the replacement of a heat generator is permitted if the building owner can prove that at least 20 per cent biogas will be used over the entire service life of the heat generator when pipeline gas is used.
What is creditable:	**Biogas produced in devices in the Canton of Lucerne or in neighbouring cantons and fed into the gas network by these devices.**
Information and further documents:	**Regulations: energiegesetz.lu.ch** **Enforcement help: Notes Enforcement practice (section 11.5)**
Contact	**Kanton Luzern, Umwelt und Energie (uwe)** **Libellenrain 15, Postfach 3439, 6002 Luzern** **E-mail: energievollzug@lu.ch**

8.13.4. Canton of Lucerne: large consumers §19 KEnG

Energy suppliers who wish to use GOs as evidence when monitoring large-scale consumers in accordance with the requirements of the Canton of Lucerne should enter «LUCERNE – Large consumers: Cantonal Energy Act».

What does this relate to?	According to §19 of the Cantonal Energy Act (KEnG), large consumers can be obliged to take efficiency measures. In exceptional cases, the use of renewable gaseous or liquid fuels and fuels produced synthetically using renewable energies is prescribed.
What is creditable:	**The effect must be credited in the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory, for example, fuels produced in Switzerland.**
Links/info:	**Regulations: grossverbraucher.lu.ch**
Contact	**Kanton Luzern, Umwelt und Energie (uwe)** **Libellenrain 15, Postfach 3439, 6002 Luzern** **E-mail: energievollzug@lu.ch**

8.13.5. Canton of Lucerne: KEnG exception

Energy suppliers who wish to use GOs as proof of exceptions in accordance with the requirements of the Canton of Lucerne should enter «LUCERNE – exception: Cantonal Energy Act».

Explanatory note:	In exceptional cases, the use of renewable gaseous or liquid fuels and fuels produced synthetically using renewable energies is authorised or prescribed.
What is creditable:	**The effect must be credited in the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory, for example, fuels produced in Switzerland**
Links/info:	**Regulations: energiegesetz.lu.ch**
Contact	**Kanton Luzern, Umwelt und Energie (uwe)** **Libellenrain 15, Postfach 3439, 6002 Luzern** **E-mail: energievollzug@lu.ch**

8.13.6. Canton of Aargau heat generator replacement §7a EnergieG

Building owners or energy suppliers who wish to use a GO as proof in accordance with the requirements of the Canton of Aargau should state the purpose of use «Kt. AG heat generator replacement, §7a EnergieG».

Explanatory note:	In accordance with Article 7a Paragraph 4 of the Energy Act (EnergieG), the use of certificates for renewable gaseous or liquid fuels and fuels produced synthetically using renewable energies is permitted to fulfil the requirements for heat generator replacement (in accordance with Article 7a Paragraph 2 EnergieG and Article 22a Paragraph 2 EnergieV), provided that these are counted in the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory.
What is creditable:	The effect must be credited in the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory, for example, fuels produced in Switzerland.
Information and further documents:	Heating replacement regulations: ag.ch/energiegesetz Further documents can be requested from the Energy Department of the Canton of Aargau(energieberatung@ag.ch)
Contact	BVU, Abteilung Energie, Entfelderstrasse 22, 5001 Aarau E-mail: energieberatung@ag.ch

8.13.7. Canton of St.Gallen: Heat generator replacement Art. 12e EnG

Building owners or energy suppliers who wish to use a GO as proof of heat generator replacement in accordance with the requirements of the Canton of St.Gallen, please state the intended use «Kt. SG heat generator replacement, Art. 12e EnG».

Explanatory note:	Pursuant to Art. 12e let. C of the Cantonal Energy Act (EnG) and Art. 9b of the Cantonal Energy Ordinance (EnV), the replacement of a heat generator in existing buildings with residential use is permitted if it can be proven that the heat generator has been operated with a renewable fuel for at least 20 per cent of the relevant energy requirement for 20 years. Instead, a declaration can be submitted by the energy supplier stating that it guarantees the supply of 20 per cent renewable gas or oil for the entire operating period.
What is creditable:	**The effect must be credited in the Swiss greenhouse gas inventory, for example, fuels produced in Switzerland.**
Links/info:	**Heating replacement regulations: https://www.sg.ch/umwelt-natur/energie/Energiegesetz.html**
Contact	Energieagentur St.Gallen, Kornhausstrasse 25, 9000 St.Gallen **E-mail: info@energieagentur-sg.ch**

8.13.8. Canton Zug: heat generator replacement §4c EnG-ZG

Energy suppliers who wish to use a GO as proof for heat generator replacements in accordance with the requirements of the Canton of Zug, please enter «Canton of Zug – heat generator replacement: Cantonal Energy Act».

Explanatory note:	In accordance with §7 para. 4. of the Ordinance to the Energy Act (V EnG-ZG) , the replacement of a heat generator is permitted, if the building owner proves when using piped gas , that it used at least 40 per cent biogas over the entire service life of the heat generator.
What is creditable:	Biogas, which is produced in plants in Switzerland and is fed into the gas network by these.
Information and further documents:	Regulations: Energy Act ZG Ordinance on the Energy Act ZG Enforcement help: Cantonal Enforcement help (Section 4.2)
Contact	Kanton Zug, Amt für Umwelt Aabachstrasse 5, Postfach, 6301 Zug E-mail: info.afu@zg.ch

8.14. Crediting of pipeline-bound foreign renewable gas by ITMO

Brief description of the instrument: Production device operators, either in the Swiss emissions trading system or with a reduction commitment, can have pipeline-bound foreign renewable gas credited. In particular, this requires a transfer of emission reductions from the country of production to Switzerland («Internationally Transferred Mitigation Outcomes», ITMO for short). This requires an agreement with the partner country and an authorised project.

The requirements and the process are regulated in Art. 15 para. 3 and Art. 31 para. 5 of the CO_2 Act and Art. 92c to 92f of the CO_2 Ordinance and are described in full in the FOEN webinar presentation of 22 May 2025. The description in this manual is limited to the handling of the process in the GO system. This concerns two process steps: 1) GO with ITMO 2) Crediting GO deposited with ITMO to ETS instruments or reduction commitment.

8.14.1. Store GO with ITMO

The aim of this process step is to create certificates of origin that are supported by transfers of emission reductions from the country of production to Switzerland (ITMO). This process step corresponds to step 3 «Issue of certificates» of the FOEN presentation. It includes the application to the FOEN to issue international certificates.

1. Import GO
   The GOs from devices are transferred to the Swiss GO system as described in section 6.3 in accordance with project authorisation.

2. GO allocation
   For the quantity of pipeline-bound foreign renewable gas for which an applicant wishes to apply to the FOEN for international certificates, it allocates the GO to the «ITMO» instrument. The instrument allocation screen must be completed as follows. In particular, «FOEN» must be entered as the name of the beneficiary. When allocating the instrument, the applicant must also upload the PoS for the relevant quantity of renewable gas, plus any other documents agreed with the FOEN.

Figure 48 Instrument allocation – ITMO

   Through instrument allocation, the GOs are earmarked for the issue of international certificates by the FOEN. Instrument allocation is also deemed to be an application for

the suspension of the 18-month period pursuant to Art. 2 para. 4 COFO. The FOEN must check and approve the instrument allocation. It does so after it has received the formal application (see 4.)

The FOEN examines the documents for this purpose. If the check has been positively resolved, the FOEN issues the international certificates in coordination with the partner state. It then approves the instrument allocation and the «ITMO» instrument appears on the GO.

The FOEN then examines the documents once it has received the formal application (see 4.). If the FOEN is able to approve the instrument allocation after the certificates have been checked and issued, the remaining validity of the certificate begins to run and the «ITMO» instrument appears on the certificate. This means that a transfer of emission reductions from the country of production to Switzerland has taken place for the quantity of pipeline-bound foreign renewable gas covered by the GOs. This means that the GOs in question can be credited to the ETS and reduction commitment instruments within the remaining validity period of the GO.

3. GO cancellation
   Immediately after the instrument allocation, the applicant cancels the matching GO allocated to the instrument. The screen for cancelling the GO must be completed as follows. In particular, «FOEN» must be entered as the name of the beneficiary.

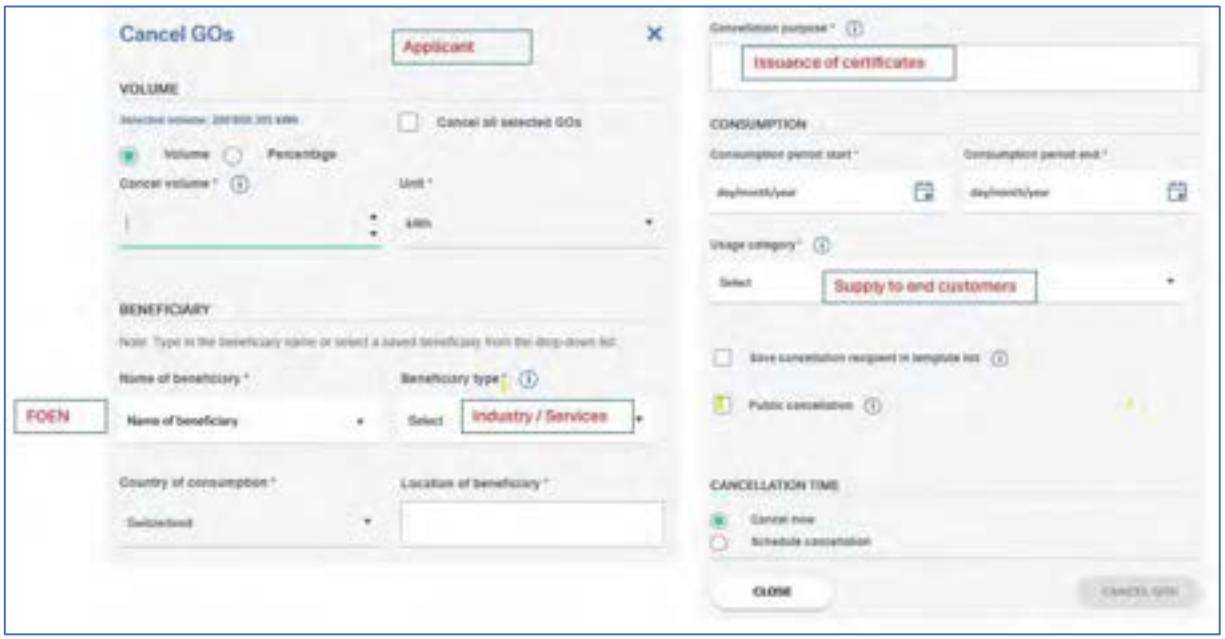


Figure 49 ITMO cancellation

4. Submit a formal application to the FOEN
   The applicant applies to the FOEN for the issue of international certificates and refers to the GO that they have allocated to the ITMO instrument and cancelled.
   The FOEN then examines the documents. If the check has been positively resolved, the FOEN issues the international certificates in GOrdination with the partner state. The instrument allocation is then approved. The «ITMO» instrument then appears on the GO. This means that a transfer of emission reductions from the country of production to Switzerland has taken place for the quantity of pipeline-based foreign

renewable gas covered by a GO, and the FOEN has issued international certificates for this. This means that the GOs in question can be counted towards the ETS and reduction commitment instruments. The remaining validity of the GO begins with the approval of the instrument allocation.

8.14.2. Offset GO against ETS or reduction obligation

The aim of this process step is to credit the GOs stored with ITMOs to the ETS or reduction commitment instruments. This process step corresponds to step 5, «Crediting by system operators», of the FOEN presentation.

In order for device operators in the Swiss emissions trading system or device operators with a reduction commitment to be able to offset the pipeline-bound foreign renewable gas, the GO stored with ITMO in accordance with section 8.14.1 must be allocated to the «ETS systems ITMO» instrument or the «Reduction commitment ITMO» instrument. The instrument allocation screen must be completed as follows.

Figure 50 Instrument allocation – ITMO reduction commitment

Figure 51 Instrument allocation – ETS systems – ITMO

9. Cancellation

At the end of the life cycle, the GO is cancelled. GOs must always be cancelled if the ecological added value of the underlying fuel is used. In some cases, this is linked to the consumption of the physical commodity underlying the GO. As described above in chapter8 (Instruments and instrument allocation), in most cases the process of cancellation follows the allocation of an instrument.

If no instrument has been assigned, the cancellation process generally takes place when the GO serves as proof of delivery to an end customer.

The person who sells the ecological added value to end consumers or service stations is obliged to make the cancellation. This can be the supplier of the physical goods or the amount of energy. Since GOs can be traded separately from the physical goods, it is also possible that a stakeholder other than the supplier of the physical goods sells the ecological added value to end consumers or service stations and therefore has to cancel the GOs.

In other cases, the ecological added value remains linked to the physical product. The ecological added value is therefore deemed to have been used when the underlying fuel is consumed. This applies, for example, to gaseous fuels that are not fed into the Swiss gas network and are supplied to end consumers or service stations. Pure GO trading of gaseous fuels from production systems without network feed-in is therefore not possible.

In the case of own consumption, GOs must also be cancelled in accordance with the quantity physically consumed. Examples are the consumption of fuel on site or the conversion into heat, which is consumed on site. Even if they are converted into another energy source, GOs must be cancelled in accordance with the quantity physically consumed. This is the case, for example, when electricity is generated or converted into heat that is not consumed on site.

In the case of a biogas production device with an on-site electricity production plant, the gas GOs are automatically cancelled in the system if they have been used for electricity production.

In the case of quantities of hydrogen for which GOs have been issued and which are used as a raw material, the GOs must be cancelled when the substance is used.

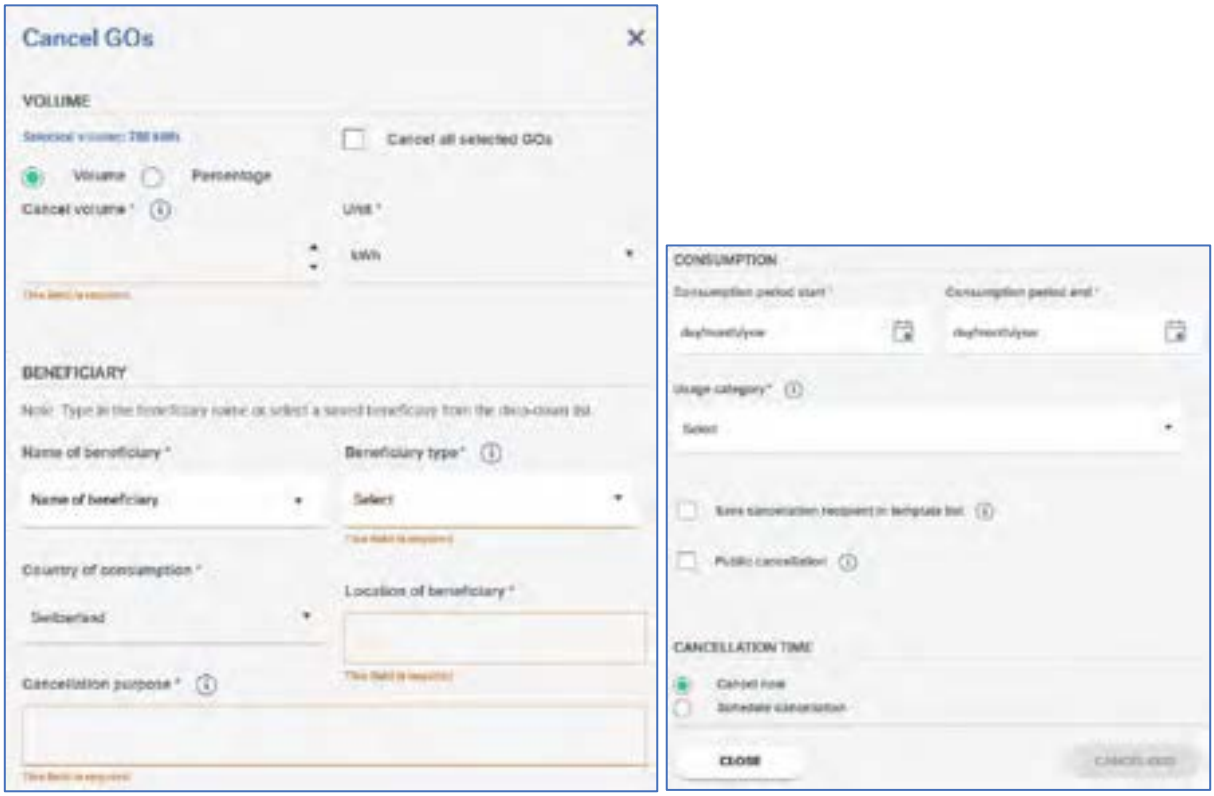


Figure 52: «Cancel GO» screen

To carry out the cancellation process, a bundle of GOs must first be selected on the «Certificates of origin» screen.

9.1. Cancellation date

In principle, an GO must be cancelled within its 18-month validity period. It expires if it has not been cancelled within this time. Expired GOs can no longer be traded and can no longer be allocated to any instrument. In principle, the following applies: GOs that are cancelled for consumption in a specific calendar year (consumption period) must have been issued before the end of that specific calendar year.

- When used as a **fuel**: Owners of GOs cancel them in the GO system **on a quarterly basis** by the 25th of the following month at the latest.
- When used as a **fuel**: Owners of GOs cancel them **annually** in the GO system. Cancellation must take place for a specific calendar year by the end of February of the following year at the latest.
- For **annual production reports** (see sections 5.4 and 5.5), the GOs are cancelled **annually**. Cancellation must take place for a specific calendar year by the end of February of the following year at the latest.
- **GOs based on foreign** renewable gas certificates are cancelled **annually**. Cancellation must take place for a specific calendar year by the end of February of the following year at the latest.

9.2. Beneficiary of the cancellation

In the «Name of beneficiary» field, the beneficiary of the cancellation can either be entered directly or selected from a preconfigured selection list. The beneficiary can be, for example, a customer group, a specific supplied company or a private customer. If the certificate of origin is allocated to an instrument, the same beneficiary must be specified for the GO cancellation as for the instrument allocation.

Under «Location» of the beneficiaries, at least the canton of residence must always be entered, even when carrying out a cancellation with a customer group as beneficiaries.

9.2.1. Preconfigure selection list

In the organisation settings, you can preconfigure beneficiaries on the «Personalise» screen. The organisation settings can be selected by clicking on your own organisation in the top right-hand corner.

The following illustration shows the «Personalisation» tab in the organisation settings. They can include any number of beneficiaries. Recognised and saved beneficiaries can be selected during validation.

Figure:53 Preconfigure beneficiaries of the cancellation

9.2.2. Delivery of biogas to service stations/upgrade

When renewable gases are supplied as fuel or heating fuel, cancellation must take place by the 25th day of the first month of the following quarter. If biogas is delivered to a service station, the GO serves as proof of this delivery.

Pronovo recommends that all service station owners and all service station networks configure their service stations in advance as described above. This ensures that the names of the service stations are always the same for the four quarterly evaluations.

An «upgrade» is treated like a service station. This means that an «upgrade» can be cancelled in the same way as a service station. If a service station network offers an upgrade, it

can pre-record this in the same way as a service station and validate the quantity sold as a GO.

Based on Article *45e* paragraph 3 of the Mineral Oil Tax Ordinance (MinöStV), natural gas suppliers and sellers must report the quantities supplied as fuel at a service station to the GO system on a quarterly basis. As natural gas is not recorded by means of a GO, this does not lead to the issue or cancellation of a GO. The legal basis for this notification is the MinOTO.

Pronovo communicates the difference between the CO_2 levy paid and the mineral oil tax to be paid (consumption reports or F reports) to the FOCBS as a basis for the reimbursement on the basis of the cancelled GO per service station network and on the basis of the quantity of natural gas consumed in the same period.

The process description and the form for reporting gas consumption can be found on the Pronovo website.[6]

9.3. Consumer groups

The consumer groups in the GO system are based on the following definitions:

- The **industry sector** includes (the final energy consumption of) all companies in the sectors with NOGA codes 10 to 43, that is, including the manufacturing industry. This excludes all consumption in the mobility sector, as well as consumption for district heating and electricity production, see below. Consumption of NOGA 33, 35 to 39 (energy, water supply, sewage and waste disposal, etc.) is recognised in the services sector.
- The **services sector** includes all companies in the industries with NOGA codes 33, 35 to 39 and 45 to 96, with the exception of all consumption in the mobility sector and consumption for district heating and electricity production, see below.
- The **agriculture (and forestry) sector** includes all businesses in the NOGA code 01-09. All consumption in the mobility sector is excluded, see below.
- The **private households sector** includes all residential buildings and households. All consumption in the mobility sector is excluded, see below.
- The **transport sector** (currently still the old designation «transport» in the GO system) includes all energy consumption in the mobility sector (including service stations), regardless of whether it occurs in the industrial, service, agricultural or private household sectors. This includes road transport (passenger and freight transport) and non-road transport. Non-road transport includes rail, air and shipping transport, but also consumption from agriculture and forestry, construction machinery, industrial transport, mobile gardening equipment and the consumption via military vehicles.
- The **district heating** sector (in the GO system = district heating network) includes consumption for the production of district heating.
- The **electricity production** sector (in the GO system = electricity) includes consumption for electricity production.

The following table specifies the three consumer groups «Agriculture», «Industry» and «Services»

[6] https://pronovo.ch/de/herkunftsnachweise/erneuerbare-treib-und-brennstoffe-ets-ebs/betriebsdokumente/ (https://pronovo.ch/download/system-bt-quartalsmeldungen-erdgas/?wpdmdl=16620)

Sektor/Branche	NOGA
Landwirtschaft (inkl Forstwirtschaft)	
Primäre Sektoren	01-03, 05-09
Industriesektor	
Nahrungsmittel und Tabakerzeugnisse	10-12
Textilien und Holz	13-15, 16
Papier, Pappe und Druckerzeugnisse	17, 18
Mineralölverarbeitung	19
Chemische und pharmazeutische Erzeugnisse, Kunststoffe	20-22
Weitere mineralische Erzeugnisse	23
Metallbau	24-25
Elektronik, Maschinerie und Ausrüstung	26-32
Baugewerbe	41-43
Dienstleistungssektor	
Energie, Wasser und Abfälle	33, 35-39
Handel und Reparatur	45-47
Verkehr	49-51
Lagerei und Post-, Kurier- und Expressdienste	52-53
Beherbergung und Gastronomie	55-56
Verlagswesen und Kommunikation	58-61
Informationstechnologie und Kommunikation	62-63
Finanzintermediation und Versicherungen	64-65
Beratungsdienstleistungen	68-75, 77-82
Öffentliche Verwaltung	84
Unterricht	85
Gesundheit und Sozialwesen	86-88
Weitere Dienstleistungen	90-96

Table 6: Details about the consumer groups «Industry» and «Services»

9.4. Reasons for cancellation

Cancellation reason	Explanations
Delivery to end customers	**Delivery to an end customer or group of end customers is the most common reason for cancellation. As shown on the cancellation screen (see Figure 52), a link can be generated in this case («Generate public link for beneficiary»). This public link refers to the cancelled GO as proof of delivery of the corresponding quantity of renewable fuel. If hydrogen is used as a raw material, this reason should also be chosen.**
Conversion (energy conversion)	**If the substance on which the GO is based is converted into another form of energy, an analogous quantity of GOs must be cancelled. In the free field of the cancellation screen, you must specify whether the production was electricity or heat.**
Export	**If renewable fuels are exported from Switzerland, the GOs corresponding to the export quantity must be cancelled. Pronovo checks the corresponding cancellations on a monthly basis using the FOCBS export data.**
Own consumption	**If a portion of the energy produced is consumed by the producer itself, GOs must be cancelled in the amount of the self-consumed quantity.**
Storage (upon request)	**GOs can be saved/stored upon request. This is typically the case when the associated fuel is decommissioned for the long term in a compulsory storage system. In this case, the GO is paused and only reactivated after removal from the storage system. Proof of long-term storage must be enclosed with the application.** **Stakeholders who intend to save/store GOs should contact Pronovo in advance.**

9.5. Support Pronovo

Pronovo will be happy to help with any questions or uncertainties regarding the use of the GO system.

Pronovo customer service telephone number: 0848 014 014
E-mail: info@pronovo.ch Subject: HKN-System BT
Website: www.pronovo.ch

Annex 1: Greenhouse gas emission tables

The values for greenhouse gas emissions on the GO are for information purposes only. The values in these tables are suggested default values that follow the accounting logic for emissions in the EU Directive «EU Directive on the Promotion of the Use of Energy from Renewable Sources» (RED III).

If you have more precise data on your system, you can enter the value of the GHG emissions yourself.

Greenhouse gas emissions from biomethane

Table from Appendix VI of RED III
EUR-Lex - 02018L2001-20231120 - EN - EUR-Lex-Biomethane

Biomethane production system	Technological options	Standard GHG emission (gCO_2eq/MJ)	GHG-emission Conversion for the system (Kg CO_2eq/MWh)
Biomethane from liquid manure	**Open fermentation residue storage, no waste gas combustion**	**22**	79.2
	Open fermentation residue store, waste gas combustion	**1**	3.6
	Closed fermentation residue storage, no waste gas combustion	**-79**	-284.4
	Closed fermentation residue storage, waste gas combustion	**-100**	-360
Biomethane from bio-waste	**Open fermentation residue storage, no waste gas combustion**	**71**	255.6
	Open fermentation residue store, waste gas combustion	**50**	180
	Closed fermentation residue storage, no waste gas combustion	**35**	126
	Closed fermentation residue storage, waste gas combustion	**14**	50.4

Explanation of the categories:

Manure/slurry:
The values for biogas production from manure/slurry include negative emissions from emission savings due to the management of fresh manure/slurry. The e_{sca} value (emission saving through accumulation of carbon in the soil as a result of better agricultural management practices) is equal to – 45 gCO_2eq/MJ for manure/slurry used in anaerobic decomposition.

Open storage
The open storage of fermentation residues results in additional methane emissions depending on the weather, substrate and fermentation efficiency. In these calculations, the amount for manure/slurry corresponds to 0.05 MJ CH_4/MJ biogas, for maize 0.035 MJ CH_4/MJ biogas and for biowaste 0.01 MJ CH_4/MJ biogas.

Closed storage:
In closed storage, the digestate from the decomposition process is stored in a gas-tight tank, and it is assumed that the additional gas released during storage is captured for the production of additional electricity or biomethane.

No exhaust gas combustion
This category includes the following technological categories for upgrading biogas to biomethane: pressure swing adsorption (PSA), pressurised water scrubbing (PWS), membrane separation technology, cryogenic separation and physical absorption with an organic solvent (organic physical scrubbing – OPS). This includes the emission of 0.03 MJ CH_4/MJ biomethane for the emission of methane in the exhaust gases.

With exhaust gas combustion
This category includes the following technological categories for upgrading biogas to biomethane: pressurised water scrubbing (PWS), if the water is treated, pressure swing adsorption (PSA), chemical absorption (chemical scrubbing), organic physical scrubbing (OPS), membrane separation technology and cryogenic separation. No methane emissions are taken into account for this category (the methane in the exhaust gas may be combusted).

Greenhouse gas emissions for biodiesel – FAME

Table from Appendix V of RED III:
EUR-Lex - 02018L2001-20231120 - EN - EUR-Lex-Biodiesel

Type of input	**Standard GHG emission (gCO_2eq/MJ)**	**GHG-emission Conversion for the system (Kg CO_2eq/MWh)**
Biodiesel, which is produced from used vegetable oils	**14.9**	53.64
Biodiesel produced from animal fats	**20.7**	74.52

Greenhouse gas emissions from HVO

Table from Appendix V of RED III:
EUR-Lex - 02018L2001-20231120 - EN - EUR-Lex-HVO

Type of input	Standard GHG emission (gCO_2eq/MJ)	GHG-emission Conversion for the system ($Kg\ CO_2eq/MWh$)
HVO produced from used vegetable oils	**16**	57.6
HVO made from animal fats	**21.8**	78.48

Greenhouse gas emissions from ethanol

Type of input	Standard GHG emission (gCO_2eq/MJ)	GHG-emission Conversion for the system ($Kg\ CO_2eq/MWh$)
Ethanol from various wastes	**10**	36

There are no standard values for ethanol produced from waste such as grape pomace, molasses, glycerine, recycled beverages, brown and black liquor and so on, as this depends on the raw material and the production technology used. We therefore set a cautious guideline value of **10 gCO_2eq/MJ.** If manufacturers or importers have data on the emissions of produced or imported ethanol, it is recommended that they provide a more accurate value.

Greenhouse gas emissions from methanol

Type of input	Standard GHG emission (gCO_2eq/MJ)	GHG-emission Conversion for the system ($Kg\ CO_2eq/MWh$)
Methanol from waste wood in individual system	**15.2**	54.72
Methanol, which is produced from black liquor[7]	**21.8**	78.48

[7] https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S030626191830610X

Standard emission values for renewable electricity (for Power-to-X substances and hydrogen produced by electrolysis)

Type of current	Standard GHG emission (gCO2eq/kWh)	GHG-emission Conversion for the system (Kg CO_2eq/MWh)
Photovoltaic	**35**	35
Wind	**14**	14
Hydroelectric power	**10**	10

It is important to note that this is the electricity used as input, before process losses.

Greenhouse gas emissions from recycled vegetable oils

Type of input	Standard GHG emission (gCO_2eq/MJ)	GHG-emission Conversion for the system (Kg CO_2eq/MWh)
Oil from used GOking oils	**2.2**	7.92

Annex 2: Measurement equipment requirements for gas feed-in devices

The requirements of SVGW (Association for Water, Gas and District Heating) guideline G13 must be met in full.

The feed-in device must be equipped with measurement technology in such a way that

- the quantities of gas fed in can be reliably recorded and reported to the GO system in kWh.

To invoice the quantity of gas fed in according to its energy content,

- the volume must be measured in the operating state and converted to the standard state or a direct mass determination must be carried out in the case of an unrestricted feed-in.
- In the case of a restricted feed-in, the volume is measured in the operating state and converted to the standard state and the heating value is also determined (for example, direct determination with a calorimeter or indirect determination from a gas analysis. In the case of biogases from fermentative processes, the heating value can be determined on the basis of a methane measurement).
- When feeding in renewable hydrogen, the volume is measured in the operating state and converted to the standard state and converted to natural gas using the natural gas equivalent.

The following applies to the measuring devices to be used:

- Calibrated gas flow meters must be used to measure the quantities of gas fed into the system.
- To measure the volume of biogas or renewable methane (synthetic gas) in the operating state, gas meters of all types that comply with the FDJP Ordinance on Gas Quantity Measurement (SR 941.241) may be used.
- To determine the volume of biogas or renewable methane (synthetic gas) in the standardised state, state volume correctors that comply with the FDJP Ordinance on Gas Volume Measurement (SR 941.241) must be used.

Appendix 3: Authorised certification systems for foreign renewable gas certificates

Schweizerische Eidgenossenschaft
Confédération suisse
Confederazione Svizzera
Confederaziun svizra

Federal Department of the Environment, Transport, Energy and Communications DETEC

Swiss Federal Office of Energy SFOE
Energy Supply and Monitoring Section

Directive of 20 December 2024, version .0

Authorised certification schemes for foreign renewable gas certificates

in accordance with Article 8 paragraph 2 of the DETEC Ordinance on the Guaranties of Origin for Thermal and Motor Fuels

Version	Change	Date
1.0	First version	20 December 2024
2.0	Chapter 2.2.3: Adjustment of register GGCS Chapter 3.2: Addition to chapter	4 March 2025
3.0	Chapter 2.2.3: List of accepted fuel codes added	11 June 2025
4.0	Chapter 2.2.3 Addition of the new Energy Source Codes (EECS FS 05 v. 8)	13 January 2026

Date: 20 December 2024

Place: Bern

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Contents

1 Introduction

The Swiss guarantee of origin scheme for thermal and motor fuels (GO scheme) went into operation on 1 January 2025, replacing the gas industry's clearing house and taking on its responsibilities. Until now, the gas industry's clearing house has registered foreign certificates for renewable gases. The substances on which these certificates were based had to fulfil the environmental requirements of the 'Principles of the Swiss Gas Industry for Biogas and Other Renewable Gases'. Since 1 January 2025, importers of foreign certificates for renewable gases are responsible for registering them in the GO scheme. The renewable gases on which the imported certificates are based must still fulfil environmental requirements. It ought to be possible to provide proof of this via suitable certification schemes. A study[1] commissioned by the SFOE and the FOEN has analysed existing certification schemes that are relevant to Switzerland. It describes the extent to which these schemes are suitable for demonstrating that environmental requirements are fulfilled. The SFOE is adopting this directive based on the study. The directive designates and lists the foreign renewable gas certification schemes that are authorised in the GO scheme as proof that environmental requirements are fulfilled. Other certification schemes may be added to the list in future if they prove suitable. Updates to the list may be based on a periodic review of its contents or made at importers' request, if they provide evidence that a specific certification scheme may fulfil the legal requirements laid down in sections 2.1 and 3.1 of this directive in the same way as the already approved certification schemes.

The practical implementation of the transfer of foreign certificates into the Swiss GO scheme is described in the Pronovo system manual. The manual is available on the Pronovo website (the English translation will be available soon).

[1] Brandes Energie AG: Positivliste Zertifizierungssysteme für ausländische erneuerbare Gaszertifikate, Studienbericht vom 15. August 2024, i.A des BFE und des BAFU + Ergänzung (only available in gerrnan).

2 Renewable gases from biogenic waste or production residues

2.1 Relevant legislation

2.1.1 Legal provision to be substantiated

In order for foreign guarantees of origin or other certificates for renewable gases from biogenic waste or production residues to be transferred to the GO scheme, they must meet the environmental requirements set out in Article 8 paragraph 1 letter a of the DETEC Ordinance on the Guaranties of Origin for Thermal and Motor Fuels of 20 November 2024[2] (GOFO). Article 8 paragraph 2 GOFO delegates responsibility for determining the proof needed to demonstrate compliance to the SFOE. This proof consists of certificates from schemes that are capable of confirming compliance with the environmental requirements for importing certificates for renewable gas fed into the grid. There are three different types of eligible certification schemes:

- Voluntary and national schemes that are recognised by the European Commission and are able to document the requirements in accordance with Article 8 paragraph 1 letter a COFO.
- Standards and quality seals that are able to document the environmental requirements in accordance with Article 8 paragraph 1 letter a COFO.
- Foreign registers, provided they impose equivalent requirements to Article 8 paragraph 1 letter a GOFO or offer the option to audit and document these requirements.

Section 2.2 lists the certification schemes that enable proof of compliance with the environmental requirements to be provided in a simplified manner. It may be the case that a combination of the above-mentioned schemes is necessary in order for the proof to be provided with certainty. Additional certification schemes may be approved, and in principle, it is possible for other forms of proof to be recognised in justified cases. However, this is subject to proof that the requirement criteria in section 2.1.2 are met in the same way. In such cases, the burden of proof lies entirely with the importer, who must demonstrate that the scheme verifies compliance with the requirements in an equivalent manner to the schemes mentioned in section 2.2. The importer must provide the SFOE and Pronovo with all documentation so that the verification can be traced and the result validated. This includes:

- Name/company of the auditor who verified the certificates.
- Proof that the auditor/company is accredited by a national accreditation centre as a conformity assessment body in the field of renewable gases from biogenic waste or production residues.
- Audit report of the auditor/company.
- Definition of waste on which the auditor/company based the audit.

2.1.2 Criteria for including a foreign certificate in the GO scheme

As stipulated in Article 8 paragraph 1 letter a GOFO, the renewable gas must be produced from biogenic waste or production residues in accordance with the state of the art. Waste or production residues as defined in the DGC positive list[3] or by the country of production and substances listed in Annex IX of EU Directive 2018/2001[4] fulfil these requirements. Intermediate crops are permitted as substrates if they are grown in areas where due to a short vegetation period the production of food and

[2] SR 730.010.2

[3] www.bazg.admin.ch > Information for companies > Domestic taxes and duties > Mineral oil tax > Biofuels > Publications > Directorate General of Customs positive list (de, fr, it)

[4] Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 11 December 2018 on the promotion of the use of energy from renewable sources (recast), OJ L 328, 21 December 2018, p. 82, last amended by Directive (EU) 2024/1711 of the European Parliament and of the Council, OJ L, 2024/1711, 26 June 2024.

feed crops is limited to one harvest and provided their use does not trigger demand for additional land and provided the soil organic matter content is maintained.

2.2 Authorised certification schemes

2.2.1 Voluntary and national schemes recognised by the EU

Schemes recognised by the EU in accordance with Article 30 paragraph 4 or 6 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 verify whether renewable fuels fulfil EU sustainability criteria. Proofs of Sustainability (PoS) from the following recognised schemes are suitable for demonstrating compliance with the environmental requirements of the Swiss GO scheme. Please note that from January 2027[5], for imports from countries that are members of the "AIB Gas Scheme Group" (see the countries concerned in the table in section 2.2.3), PoS and other certificates will no longer be accepted. Only GOs whose "Energy Source" codes (previously called "Fuel Codes") appear on the list of codes at the end of section 2.2.3 will be accepted.

	Requirements to be fulfilled	
Recognised scheme	The PoS must show that only wastes and residues[6] were used.	If intermediate crops are used, the PoS must show that the requirements of Annex IX[7] to EU Directive 2018/2001 are fulfilled.
International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC EU)	X	X
REDcert EU	X	X
Biomass Biofuels voluntary scheme (2BSvs)	X	X
Better Biomass	X	X
Sustainable Resources voluntary scheme (SURE-EU)	X	X
KZR INiG system	X	X
Roundtable on Sustainable Biomaterials (RSB EU RED)	X	X

X = The recognised scheme is able to provide information on fulfilment of the requirements.
o = The recognised scheme is unable to provide information on fulfilment of the requirements.

[5] The document "Process Document for Imports via the AIB Hub", which includes Pronovo's communication and further details, is available at the following location for now only in French at https://pronovo.ch/fr > services > formulaires-et-documents > Documents > Renewable fuels and combustibles (CCr), or in German at: https://pronovo.ch/ at Services > Formulare > Dokumente > Erneuerbare Brenn- und Treibstoffe (BT), or in Italian at: https://pronovo.ch/it > Servizi > Moduli e Documenti > Documenti > Carburanti e combustibili rinnovabili (CCr)

[6] Waste or production residues as defined in the DGC positive list or by the country of production and substances listed in Annex IX of EU Directive 2018/2001 fulfil these requirements.

[7] Intermediate crops are permitted as substrates if they are grown in areas where due to a short vegetation period the production of food and feed crops is limited to one harvest and provided their use does not trigger demand for additional land and provided the soil organic matter content is maintained.

2.2.2 Standards and quality seals

Standards and quality seals refer to certification schemes (not recognised by the EU Commission) that assess the quality of systems or substances in accordance with their own certification guidelines or with the client's specifications.

	Requirements to be fulfilled	
Standard or quality seal	The PoS must show that only wastes and residues[8] were used.	If intermediate crops are used, the PoS must show that the requirements of Annex IX to EU Directive 2018/2001[9] are fulfilled.
naturemade star	✓	X
TÜV SÜD Green-Methane standard	X	X

✓= The standard or quality seal demonstrates that the requirements have been fulfilled.
X = The standard or quality seal is able to provide information on fulfilment of the requirements.
o = The standard or quality seal is unable to provide information on fulfilment of the requirements.

[8] Waste or production residues as defined in the DGC positive list or by the country of production and substances listed in Annex IX of EU Directive 2018/2001 fulfil these requirements.

[9] Intermediate crops are permitted as substrates if they are grown in areas where due to a short vegetation period the production of food and feed crops is limited to one harvest and provided their use does not trigger demand for additional land and provided the soil organic matter content is maintained.

2.2.3 Foreign registers

Foreign registers are platforms that enable certificates of origin to be exchanged. They can be state-designated registers of certificates of origin or platforms set up on private initiative. The conditions that determine whether a certificate of origin from the relevant register fulfils the environmental requirements of the Swiss GO scheme or when additional proof is required are described below. A distinction is made between registers that issue GO in accordance with the principles and rules of the Association of Issuing Bodies (AIB) for the European Energy Certificate System (EECS) and transfer them via the AIB hub, and those that are based on other standards (e.g., CoO standard from ERGaR).

Please note that from January 2027[10], for imports from countries that are members of the "AIB Gas Scheme Group" (see the countries concerned in the table in section 2.2.3), PoS and other certificates will no longer be accepted. Only GOs whose "Energy Source" codes (previously called "Fuel Codes") appear on the list of codes at the end of section 2.2.3 will be accepted.[11]

Registers with membership in the EECS Gas Scheme (AIB Gas Members)

Register	Requirements to be fulfilled	
	The certificate must show that only wastes and residues[12] were used.	If catch intermediate crops are used, the certificate must show that the requirements of Annex IX to EU Directive 2018/2001 are fulfilled.
Finnish Register at Gasgrid Finland	X	o
Czech Register at OTE	X	o
Spanish Register at Enagás (Gdogas)	X	o
Austrian Register at E-Control	X	o
Estonian Register at Elering	X	o
Latvian Register at Conexus Baltic Grid	X	o
Italian Register at GSE	X	o
Portugues Register at REN	X	o

[10] The document "Process Document for Imports via the AIB Hub", which includes Pronovo's communication and further details, is available at the following location for now only in French at pronovo.ch/fr > services > formulaires-et-documents > Documents > Renewable fuels and combustibles (CCr), or in German at: https://pronovo.ch/de unter: Services > Formulare > Dokumente > Erneuerbare Brenn- und Treibstoffe (BT), or in Italian at: https://pronovo.ch/it > Servizi > Moduli e Documenti > Documenti > Carburanti e combustibili rinnovabili (CCr)

[11] Registries have until 01.05.2026 to accept the new codes, and from 01.01.2027 they must issue GOs only with the new codes. Existing GOs using the old codes can still be used.

[12] Guarantees of origin issued in accordance with the EECS standard by AIB and bearing a fuel code in accordance with the list of "Accepted Fuel Codes" meet this requirement. The list is based on Fact Sheet 05 (Types of Energy Inputs and Technologies) of the EECS standard. This is available at: https://www.aib-net.org > EECS > Fact Sheets.

List of accepted Energy Source Codes (formerly called “Fuel Codes”)

Below, we list the accepted codes from version 7.9 of the EECS factsheet, followed by those from the new version[13] 8.0, in two separate tables.

Accepted fuel codes: EECS FACTSHEET 7.9 (old version)

Solid renewable input energy sources

- Biogenic municipal waste: F01010101
- Biogenic Industrial waste: F01010201

Liquid renewable input energy sources

- Municipal biodegradable waste: F01020100
- Black Liquor: F01020200
- Waste Plant Oil: F01020400

Gaseous renewable input energy sources:

- Landfill gas: F01030100
- Sewage gas: F01030200
- Agricultural gas:
  - F01030301
  - F01030302
  - F01030303
  - F01030304
  - F01030305
- Gas from organic waste digestion:
  - F01030401
  - F01030402
  - F01030403
  - F01030404
  - F01030405
  - F01030406
  - F01030408

[13] A new version of the EECS Factsheet 05 issued by AIB was published on 27.11.2025. This version, referred to as revision 8.0, introduces several changes, deletions, and additions to the list of Fuel Codes. The old codes will no longer be accepted by the AIB Hub as of 01.01.2027. Registries have until 01.05.2026 to accept the new codes, and from 01.01.2027 registries must issue GOs only with the new codes. Existing GOs using the old codes can still be used.

Accepted Energy Source Codes: EECS FACTSHEET 8.0 (new version)

Codes preceded by an * are newly introduced in version 8.0.

Solid renewable input energy sources

- Biogenic municipal waste: F01010101
- Biogenic Industrial waste: F01010201
- Biomass from forestry and forest industry
    - * Forestry waste and residues: F01010304
    - * Forest industry waste and residues: F01010306
- Biomass from agriculture
    - * Manure: F01010508
    - * Agricultural waste and residues: F01010509
- * Aquaculture and fisheries waste and residues: F01010603
- * Bio-waste: F01010700
- * Sewage sludge: F01011001
- * Other organic waste and residues: F01011100

Liquid renewable input energy sources

- Municipal biodegradable waste: F01020100
- Black Liquor: F01020200
- Waste Plant Oil: F01020400
- Organic waste and residues
    - : * Unspecified: F01020600
    - : * Agricultural waste and residues: F01020601
    - : * Industrial and commercial waste and residues: F01020602
    - : * Aquaculture and fishery waste and residues: F01020603
    - : * Sewage: F01020604
    - : * Manure: F01020605

Gaseous renewable input energy sources:

- Landfill gas: F01030100
- Sewage gas: F01030200

Other Registers

Register	Requirements to be fulfilled	
	The certificate must show that only wastes and residues[14] were used.	If catch intermediate crops are used, the certificate must show that the requirements of Annex IX to EU Directive 2018/2001[15] are fulfilled.
German Biogas Register (dena register)	X	X
Biomethan Register Austria (AGCS register)	o	o
VertiCer register, Netherlands	X	o
Energinet biomethane register, Denmark	o	o
SPDD register, Slovakia	o	o
GGCS register, UK	X	X
RGO register, France	o	o

X = The register is able to provide information on fulfilment of the requirements.
o = The register is unable to provide information on fulfilment of the requirements. Import into the CH-CoO system is possible if additional proof (see previous table: PoS/Quality seal/Standard) can be provided that the requirement is fulfilled.

[14] Waste or production residues as defined in the DGC positive list or by the country of production and substances listed in Annex IX of EU Directive 2018/2001 fulfil these requirements.

[15] Catch crops are permitted as substrates if they are grown in areas where due to a short vegetation period the production of food and feed crops is limited to one harvest and provided their use does not trigger demand for additional land and provided the soil organic matter content is maintained

3 Renewable gases from renewable energy sources other than biomass

3.1 Relevant legislation

As laid down in Article 8 paragraph 1 letter b GOFO, renewable gas produced from renewable energy sources other than biomass must fulfil environmental requirements. The Federal Office of Energy is guided by the Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1184[16].

The SFOE sets out the requirements for the relevant proof in a directive (Art. 8 para. 2 GOFO). Renewable gas produced from renewable energy sources other than biomass must have a valid certificate from a recognised scheme as described in Article 30 paragraph 4 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001 and accompanying documentation showing that the gas is a renewable fuel of non-biological origin as defined in Article 2 number 36 of Directive (EU) 2018/2001.

3.2 Authorised certification schemes

Proofs of Sustainability (PoS) from the following recognised schemes are suitable for demonstrating compliance with the environmental requirements of the Swiss GO scheme:

- International Sustainability and Carbon Certification (ISCC EU)
- CertifHy
- REDCert

[16] Commission Delegated Regulation (EU) 2023/1184 of 10 February 2023 supplementing Directive (EU) 2018/2001 of the European Parliament and of the Council by establishing a Union methodology setting out detailed rules for the production of renewable liquid and gaseous transport fuels of non-biological origin, OJ L 157, 20.6.2023, p. 11.