Press Release

EnergyTag Accredits First Granular Certificate Issuers, Marking a Major Milestone for Hourly Clean Energy Tracking

[London, 25 June 2025] – EnergyTag, the independent non-profit organization driving the global shift towards more accurate electricity tracking, is proud to announce the **first-ever official accreditation** of two pioneering Granular Certificate (GC) schemes based on EnergyTag's open-source standards. This marks a significant step forward in enabling transparent, hourly clean energy accounting worldwide and lays the foundation for the next generation of clean energy markets and carbon accounting frameworks.

The two schemes differ in their underlying mechanism for issuing GCs and in geographical scope, highlighting the **flexibility and broad applicability** of the EnergyTag standard:

- **Energinet**, the Danish transmission system operator and Guarantee of Origin Issuing body, has been approved by EnergyTag to directly issue GCs to producers in Denmark, a GC Issuer setup known as "**Configuration 1**" in the EnergyTag Standard. This certification ensures that Denmark's energy consumers can match their electricity consumption with real-time clean energy production using GCs. It is an excellent example of how energy tracking systems globally can increase transparency.
- **Flexidao**, a clean energy intelligence platform, has been approved to issue GCs based on combining existing monthly certificates and hourly production data, a GC Issuer setup known as "**Configuration 3**" in the EnergyTag standard. This process enables hourly transparency for consumers, even if GCs are not yet offered by their country's legacy energy tracking system. As the GCs relate to the same beneficiary as the overarching energy attribute certificates, this approval enables Flexidao to offer robust hourly tracking in 47 countries across 4 continents, simplifying the pathway to increased transparency for consumers globally.

EnergyTag accreditation applies specifically to the systems that issue and manage Granular Certificates (GCs) in line with the EnergyTag standard. It is important to emphasize that this is not a carbon accounting, target-setting, or 24/7 claims standard, but rather the foundational infrastructure that enables those frameworks by providing robust, independently verified hourly energy tracking. The assessment process was conducted by Enunda, an independent auditing firm with extensive experience in assessing energy tracking systems, including years of work on regulated, government-backed schemes in Europe.

With this assurance, GCs can support alignment with regulations and standards that require hourly matching, such as hydrogen regulations, corporate 24/7 targets, hourly matching claims, and initiatives like the Climate Group's 24/7 Coalition or a potential future update to the GHG Protocol.

This is a major milestone for clean energy markets, with Energinet and Flexidao leading the way, we are seeing Granular Certificates transform from vision into reality. This paves the way for more transparent and accurate tracking globally, and we expect to see more schemes like this in the coming months," said Killian Daly, Executive Director at EnergyTag.

"Greater transparency and granularity in renewable energy certificates — including the matching of production and consumption — are essential for driving the green transition in future energy markets. We are proud that Energy Track & Trace is leading the way as one of the first approved solutions supporting this shift. The EnergyTag accreditation of our registry marks a major milestone in the standardization and market adoption of granular certificates across Europe," said Martin Lervad Lundø, Vice President and CEO of Energinet DataHub A/S.

"At Flexidao, we're committed to providing trusted certification solutions that meet our clients' needs. This accreditation allows companies to obtain assured Granular Certificates globally with ease, bringing confidence and robustness to their carbon reporting — today and as markets evolve." — Simone Accornero, CEO of Flexidao.

The adoption of Granular Certificates is not just an achievement — it is the start of a global transformation in energy tracking. As more energy systems adopt these principles, the market will move toward truly effective clean energy procurement, driving investment in renewables, storage, clean-firm, and flexible demand for 24/7 carbon-free energy solutions. By integrating hourly tracking into carbon accounting, businesses and policymakers will have the tools to make more informed, impactful decisions in the transition to a zero-carbon grid around-the-clock.

EnergyTag continues to work with stakeholders globally to scale the adoption of its standard, ensuring that clean energy claims align with actual clean energy consumption. With other accreditations ongoing, we expect more exciting announcements like this soon.

For more information about EnergyTag, its Granular Certificate Standards, and its Accreditation process, please visit www.energytag.org.

1. What exactly does GC Issuer Accreditation mean, and what does it not mean?

What it means:

GC Issuer Accreditation confirms that an organization has been independently assessed and found compliant with the EnergyTag Granular Certificate (GC) Scheme Standard. This means the issuer operates a robust, transparent system for issuing and managing Granular Certificates that prevents double-counting and complies with the high standards expected by EnergyTag. It implies that EnergyTag publishes the GC Scheme Protocol of the accredited GC Issuer, which ensures transparency of the involved processes on GC handling. Where there are minor deviations from the EnergyTag Standard that don't affect the quality or robustness of the GC Scheme, a GC Issuer may be "Accredited with minor deviations", and such deviations will be made transparent in the published GC Scheme Protocol.

What it does not mean:

Accreditation does not imply endorsement of the organization's broader environmental claims, products, or services. Accreditation is limited to the issuer's conformity with EnergyTag's rules for issuing and managing GCs it does not, in any way, guarantee or confirm matching claims between GCs and consumption (e.g., being "80% hourly matched") but rather ensures robust availability of GCs that can be used as the basis of these claims.

2. How does this relate to other EAC standards, 24/7 & hourly matching?

The EnergyTag GC Scheme Standard is a standard for the robust Issuance of GCs. It is complementary to existing Energy Attribute Certificate (EAC) schemes such as GOs, RECs, and I-RECs. It focuses specifically on enabling (sub)hourly time-stamped GCs either directly (Configuration-1) or based on cancelled EACs from existing systems (Configuration-3), with a main focus on preventing double-counting of the same environmental attributes.

Other ongoing initiatives, such as GHG Protocol (Scope 2 Carbon Accounting), SBTi (Net Zero Targets), and Climate Group 24/7 CFE Campaign, are considering hourly accounting as part of their programs. EnergyTag GC Issuers can serve buyers looking to comply with any of these updates with audited and verifiable hourly EACs.

3. What exactly are the differences between Configuration-1 and Configuration-3?

Configuration 1 involves issuing GCs directly in the cases where no standard monthly EAC is issued. The GC Issuer is usually a national or official EAC Issuer (e.g., Energinet in this case) directly issuing hourly GCs and offers full transferability and registry integration. Configuration 3 (e.g., Flexidao in this case), by contrast, allows third-party issuers to create GCs based on canceled non-hourly EACs and meter data where hourly issuance isn't yet available from the standard EAC Issuer in the market. These GCs are immediately canceled, non-transferable, and strictly tied to the original EAC beneficiary to avoid double-counting.

4. What is the ideal future configuration going forward?

The preferred long-term model is Configuration 1, where GCs are issued directly from production assets without standard EACs being issued also. However, Configurations 2 and 3 will play an essential role in accelerating adoption in markets where traditional EAC schemes are not yet ready.

5. Why is standardization valuable for GCs?

Standardization ensures a common language and framework for issuing and using GCs globally. It helps prevent double-counting, supports interoperability between registries, enables third-party auditing, and gives buyers and regulators confidence that hourly matching claims are legitimate and comparable across regions.

6. Are EnergyTag Accredited GCs the only way to do hourly matching?

No. There are other approaches to hourly matching — such as bespoke tools developed by utilities, software platforms, or individual corporate buyers — which can be valuable for getting started and raising awareness. However, EnergyTag-accredited GCs are currently the only option that offers a standardized, independently assessed, and globally applicable framework. Under configurations 1 and 2, it provides a market-based solution that reliably enables to match energy production and consumption within specified temporal and geographical boundaries. This provides a higher level of trust and transparency, which is important for ensuring credibility and alignment with emerging policies and accounting standards.

7. How do I become a GC Issuer?

Organizations can start by identifying the appropriate configuration based on their local EAC infrastructure. They then prepare a GC Scheme Protocol, undergo assessment by an EnergyTag-approved assessor, and, if successful, receive accreditation. For full details on the process, check out the Granular Certificate Issuer Accreditation documentation available online.

8. Do EnergyTag GCs allow avoided emissions claims?

No. Our GC standards do not cover the calculation or validation of consequential or avoided emissions claims, e.g., the emissions that may have been avoided due to the purchase of a unit of energy. This is often referred to as avoided emissions accounting or project accounting (this GHG Protocol article explains the inventory and project accounting difference well). Carbon offsets are the instruments typically used to make such claims, and these are distinct from the purpose of GCs. This is in line with norms and regulations of standard Energy Attribute Certificates, which do not cover avoided emissions claims. In certain jurisdictions, making avoided emissions claims based on EAC or GC is not grounded in legislation. For example, the EU's Renewable Energy Directive defines the Guarantee of Origin (EU's EAC) as having a clear purpose of energy origin tracking with the "sole function of providing evidence to a final customer that a given share or quantity of energy was produced from renewable sources." EU GOs are not meant for making avoided emissions claims, and any EAC standard that would propose using EAC for avoided emissions claims would not be compatible with the legal basis for EACs in Europe. EnergyTag wants to increase the granularity of EACs and does not intend to change their basic purpose.

9. Does EnergyTag compete with national EAC systems?

Not at all. EnergyTag is designed to support and enhance national systems by providing an optional layer of hourly granularity. Configuration 1 enables national EAC systems to issue hourly GCs directly (as we see here with Energinet), while Configuration 2 and 3 allow third parties to issue GCs in countries that haven't yet implemented hourly capabilities, while ensuring prevention of double counting with underlying national schemes. The standard is open and free for any system to adopt.

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