GreenGas
CERTIFICATION SCHEME

Annual Report 2024

An overview of GGCS's activities during the year

Contents

Introduction

Our annual report shows the trends in the RGGO market and gives an overview of the key developments within the Green Gas Certification Scheme (the Scheme).

We hope it will be of interest to existing participants and potential entrants to the biomethane sector, whether you are a producer, trader, consumer, or regulator.

We invite you to contact us to discuss anything within this report.

About REAL

Renewable Energy Assurance Limited (REAL) was founded in 2006 with a clear mission – to provide quality assurance and build trust and confidence in the renewable energy and circular economy sectors. For nearly 20 years REAL has been a driving force in creating standards that protect consumers, promote sustainability, and ensure businesses meet the highest standards.

REAL is a wholly owned subsidiary of the Renewable Energy Association (REA), the largest renewable energy and associated clean technology body in the UK.

A word from the REAL Chief Executive

There were several significant developments within the Scheme during 2024, including a change of IT platform, a new member of staff, and an update to the Scheme Rules. I would like to pay tribute to the team members for all their hard work during a year of impressive achievements.

Our migration to a new IT platform (our Registration Database), G-REX, means the Scheme is now using a known and trusted system that also services a number of other renewable energy certificate systems across Europe. Since the migration we have listened to member feedback and, where possible, worked with our new IT provider to implement any changes to further enhance the user experience.

As we have continued to see more biomethane producers and traders join the Scheme we judged that the time was right to expand the team and were pleased to welcome Emily Butler as Membership and Compliance Officer. Since joining Emily has done great work supporting our members in getting up to speed on the new IT platform. I encourage you to reach out to her, Boris, or Jesse with any questions you have.

On the policy and regulatory side, we were pleased to maintain our status as an Approved Certification Scheme within the Green Gas Levy. We also responded to Government's Call for Evidence for a Future Policy Framework for Biomethane which we hope will include a clear and defined role for RGGOs. We continue our efforts to shape the development of reporting rules in the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and Science Based Targets initiative.

As always, we welcome feedback from our members and hearing from those wanting to know more about our Scheme. Please get in touch anytime via the details at the end of this report.

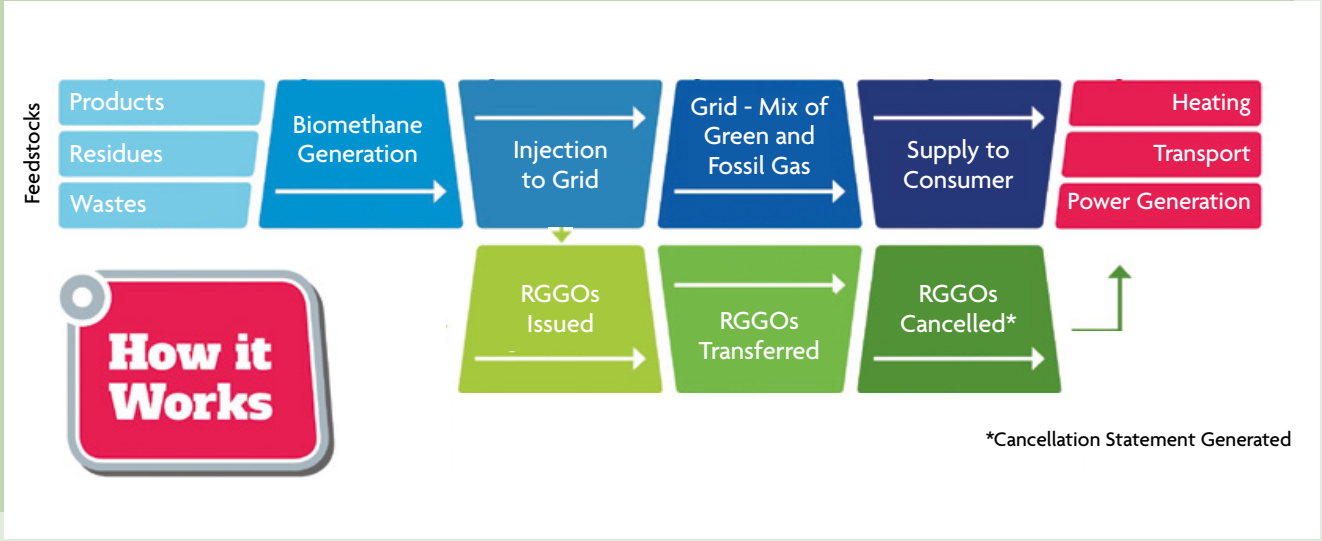
Virginia Graham OBE
REAL Chief Executive

Abbreviations

gCO_2e	Grammes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
GWh	Gigawatt Hour (measured at the Higher Heating Value)
GGCS	Green Gas Certification Scheme
GGSS	Green Gas Support Scheme
GoO	Guarantee of Origin
GHG	Greenhouse Gas e.g. Carbon Dioxide and Methane
GHGP	Greenhouse Gas Protocol
I&C	Industrial and Commercial
kWh	Kilowatt Hour (measured at the Higher Heating Value)
MJ	Megajoule (1 kWh = 3.6 MJ) (measured at the Higher Heating Value)
NDRHI	Non-Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive
RGGO	Renewable Gas Guarantees of Origin
RTFO	Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation
SBTi	Science Based Targets initiative
TWh	Terawatt Hour (measured at the Higher Heating Value)

How the GGCS works

The GGCS issues, tracks, and cancels Renewable Gas Guarantees of Origin (RGGOs) within a secure account-based online database.



As shown in the diagram, RGGOs sit alongside the physical production, transport, and consumption of gas. As green gas is mixed with fossil gas in the grid it cannot be physically tracked. However, RGGOs provide a method of matching gas consumed from the grid with units of green gas that are injected, ensuring they are only counted once and allocated to one consumer.

The process starts with a green gas producer submitting a package of evidence to the GGCS, showing the amount of gas they have injected and the inputs into the processes e.g. food waste or crops, and confirming that relevant sustainability criteria have been met.

Once the RGGOs are issued they can be transferred to a trader account and then onwards to other trader accounts as desired. Traders and producers can also allocate RGGOs to gas consumers.

When allocated to a gas consumer, or group of consumers on a tariff, RGGOs are cancelled and listed on a Cancellation Statement.

This Cancellation Statement is provided to the consumer in the form of a PDF file or a URL linking to a webpage, which shows the RGGOs that have been allocated to them. These statements are used as evidence that consumers are using green gas and allow them to make various claims depending on which Greenhouse Gas reporting frameworks are relevant to them.

By carefully controlling the number of RGGOs issued and ensuring that they are cancelled at the point they are allocated to a consumer, the GGCS protects against double counting and consumers can in this way buy green gas with confidence.

Biomethane production and RGGO issuing in 2024

There are 114 biomethane-to-grid plants in the UK that are registered with GGCS, which is the sole biomethane registry operating in the UK.

This wide range of producers means we can provide traders, suppliers, and customers with the opportunity to source green gas at the volumes, vintages, and feedstocks they require.

RGGOs have been issued in respect of 3,866 GWh of gas injected during 2024 and we estimate this total will rise to over 4,500 GWh as producers continue to register gas from the later part of the year.

Wastes and residues were used as the biomass input for over 50% of the RGGOs issued.

Figure 1 - GWh of RGGOs issued by feedstock type (as of 15 April 2025)[1]

Prospects for growth

The NDRHI closed to new applications in 2021, but some plants are still being built and several of these joined the Scheme in 2024. Progress with the development of plants under the Green Gas Support Scheme (GGSS) continues to be slow, with the support mechanism having been launched during a period of uncertainty and disrupted supply chains. Only two plants covered by the GGSS had commissioned or were close to commissioning by the end of the year.

The first unsubsidised plant has now commissioned, highlighting the potential to move away from subsidised biomethane through innovative partnerships.

UK Government is continuing to develop its plans for a successor mechanism to the GGSS, which will close in 2028, to support the long-term growth of biomethane production in the UK. We are still awaiting a response to the Call for Evidence for a Future Policy Framework for Biomethane in which Government considered the current and potential revenues of the green gas certificate market.

1. GGCS commonly uses evidence of subsidy payment to issue RGGOs. These payments come at the end of quarterly injection periods and there may be delays with payment or with producers registering RGGOs with the GGCS. The graph provides our most recent assessment of RGGOs issued for 2024 production. The total GWh value will continue to rise as more plants register their volumes from the year. We anticipate the final total will be larger than 2023.

Biomethane traders

The number of trader accounts continued to grow during the year bringing the total to 118 at year end.

Traders offer a diverse range of services to our producer members, providing them opportunities to sell their RGGOs in one-off transactions or via multi-year agreements, as well as the potential to be supported through ISCC Certification and have RGGOs transferred to the DENA Biogasregister in Germany and other members of the ERGaR Certificate of Origin Scheme.

The full spectrum between individual brokers and large multinationals is represented in our membership and a full list of trader accounts is available on our website here – www.greengas.org.uk/certificates/for-sale.

Consumers and RGGO cancellations

We updated our Scheme Rules on 2 July 2024. As part of this update we updated the term "retirement" to "cancellation" in order to align the Scheme with the terminology used by other GoO providers in the sector.

RGGOs are cancelled when purchased by a gas consumer individually, via a tariff, or when they are transferred to another biomethane registry (such as DENA).

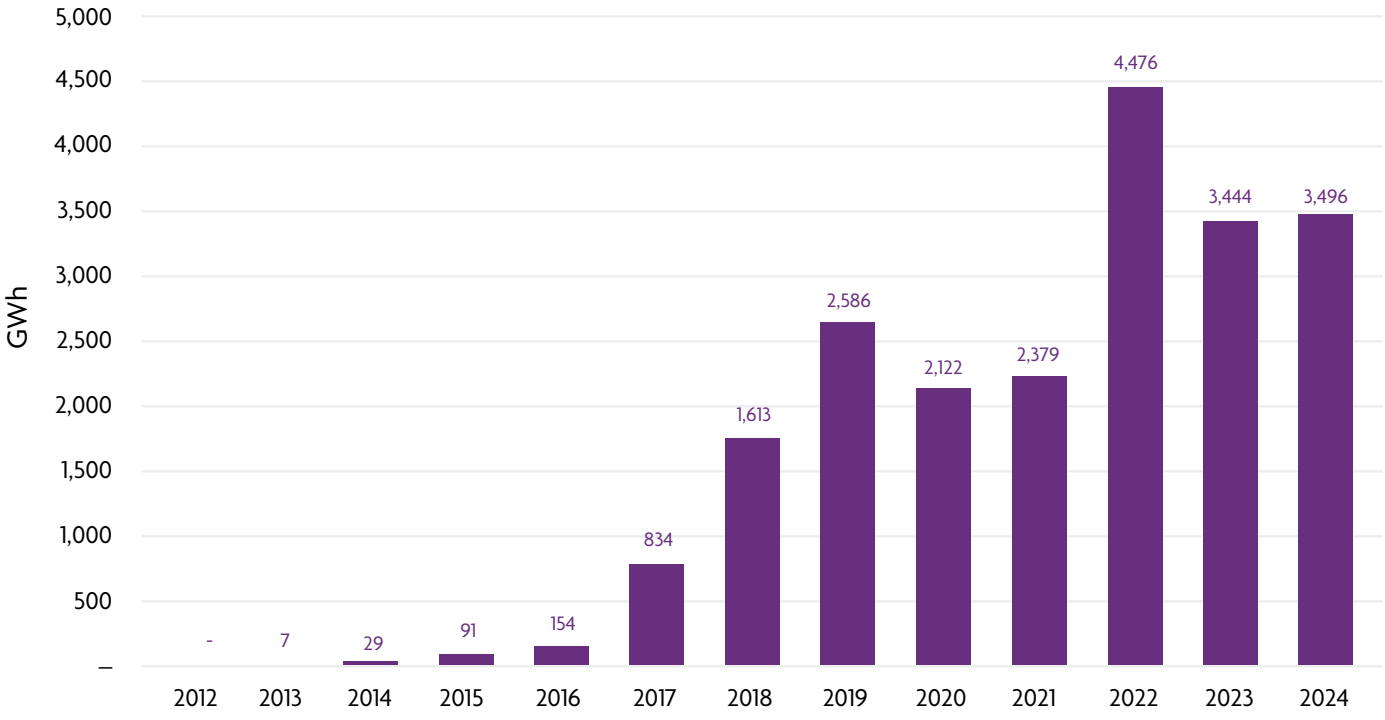
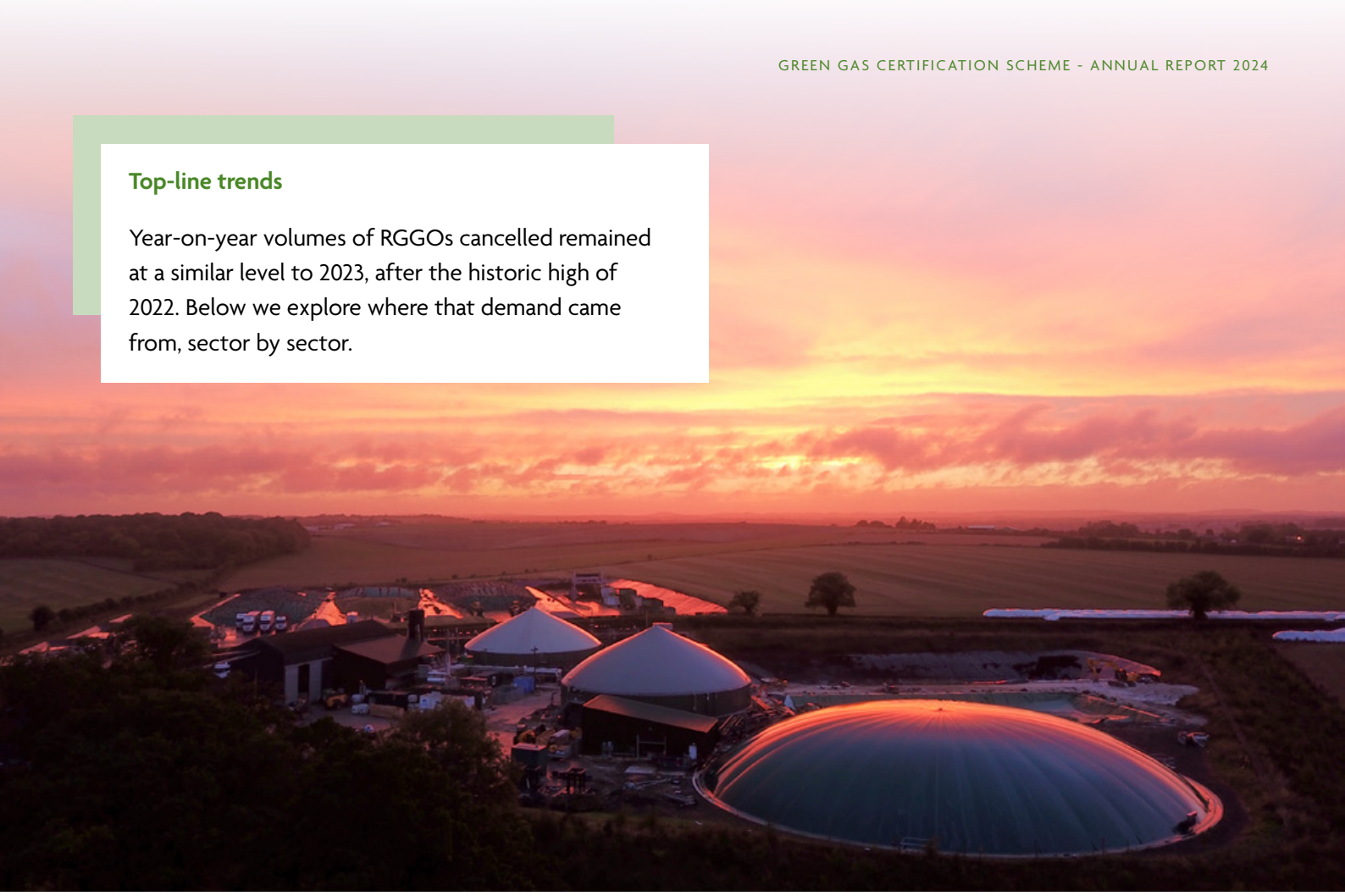


Figure 2 - RGGOs cancelled each year

Top-line trends

Year-on-year volumes of RGGOs cancelled remained at a similar level to 2023, after the historic high of 2022. Below we explore where that demand came from, sector by sector.



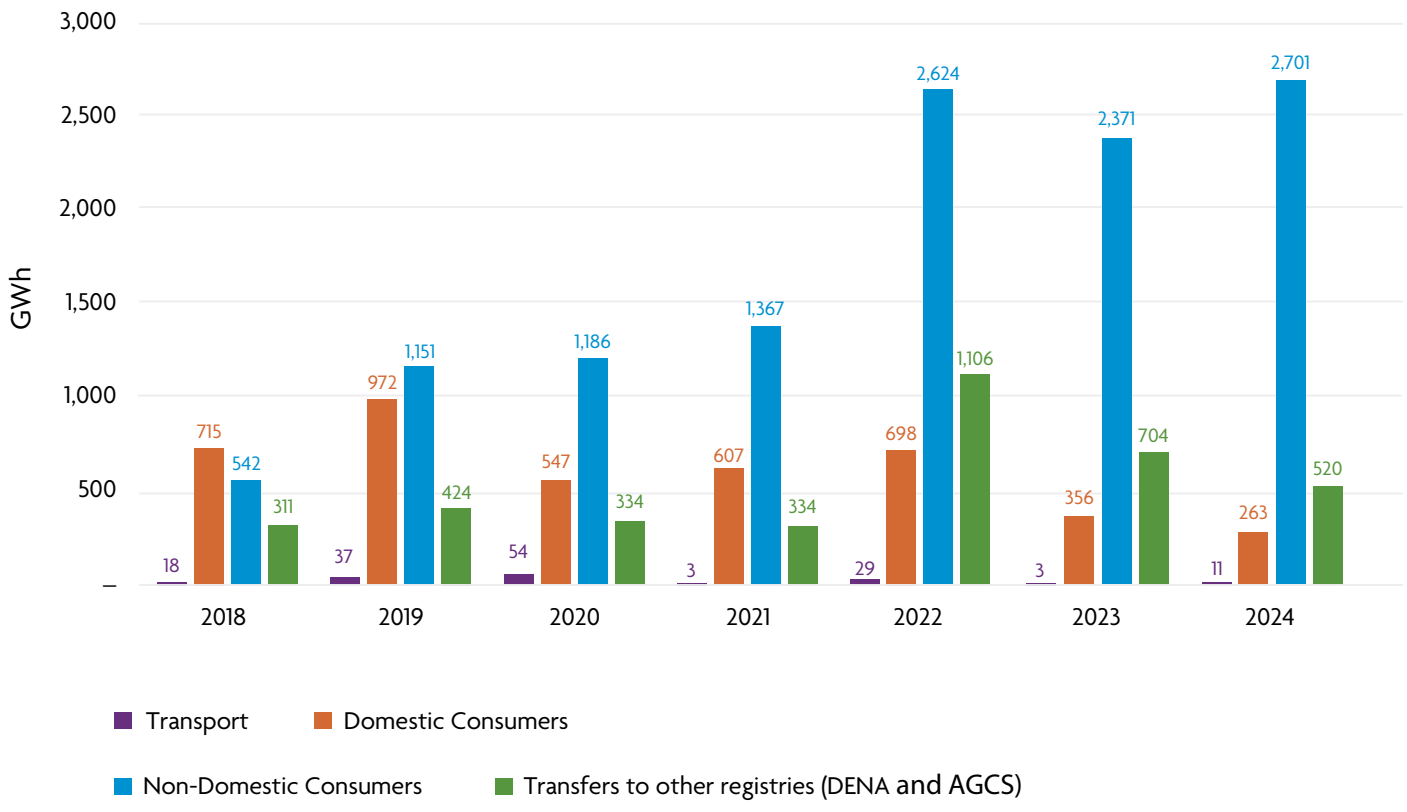


Figure 3 - RGGOs cancelled by sector and year

Transport

RGGOs allocated to transport are based on biomethane that has received the NDRHI and are generally used for voluntary emission reporting purposes, or for the provision of a green gas tariff at public fuelling stations outside the UK. RGGOs can also be allocated to buses and a small benefit claimed from Government as part of the Bus Service Operators Grant (BSOG). These volumes do not reflect the amount of biomethane awarded Renewable Transport Fuel Certificates (RTFCs), which is generally based on imported biomethane that does not have a RGGO attached.

Despite a small uplift compared to 2023, demand from the transport sector remained low in 2024.

Domestic consumers

There are five green gas tariffs on the UK domestic market, a number that has remained steady after declines in 2022 due to the turbulence in the energy market. There remains a healthy market for green gas in non-UK domestic tariffs (we have included those where we consider the majority of the supplier's consumers are domestic).

Non-Domestic consumers (NGO, SME, and I&C)

The non-domestic sector rose to its highest recorded level of RGGO cancellation since the Scheme began, at 2,701 GWh. This highlights how this sector remains the primary driver of RGGO cancellations and reflects continued demand from UK and non-UK consumers.

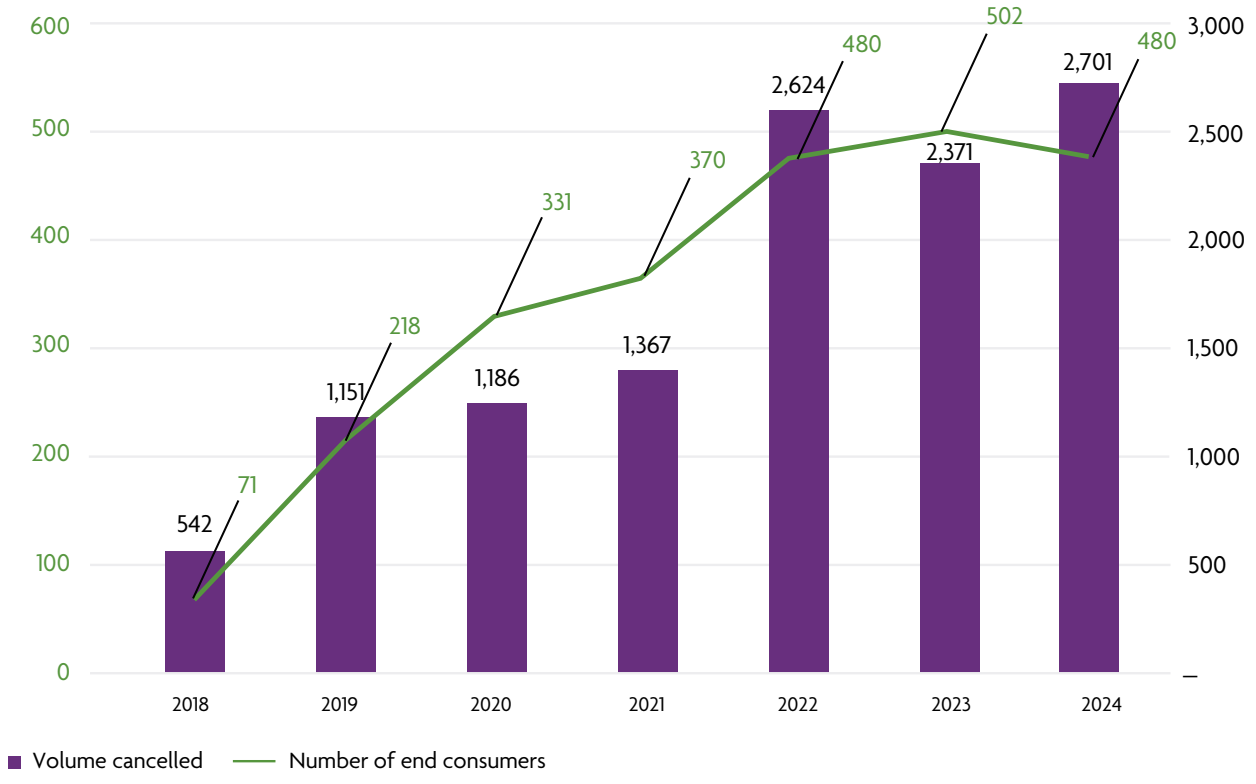


Figure 4 - Number of individual consumers (left axis) with non-domestic cancellation volumes (GWh) (right axis)

Figure 5 shows the percentage of the total cancellations in the non-domestic sector by the ten largest consumers. Each of these "top ten" consumers cancelled 30 GWh of RGGOs or more in 2024. The total cancellations by the "top ten" were over 1.3 TWh, making up 50% of total non-domestic cancellations. This is a fall of 20% compared to 2023, but more in line with the share seen in 2021 and 2022.

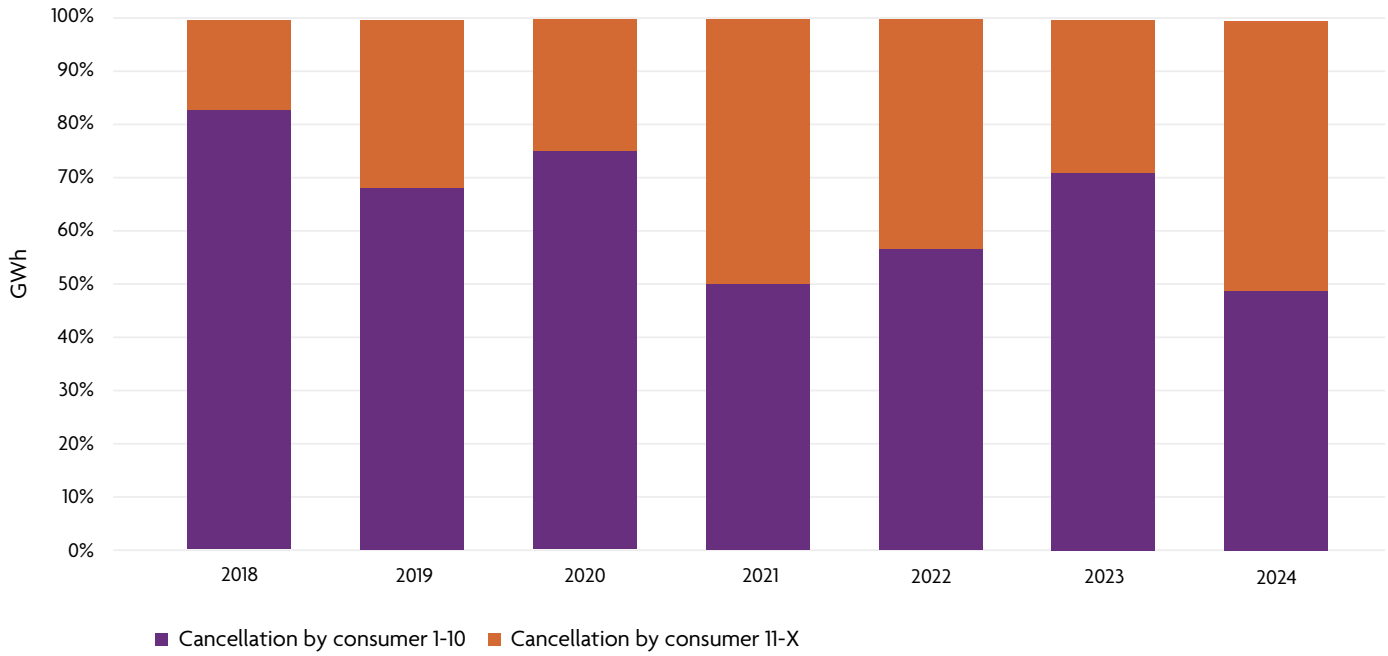


Figure 5 - Percentage of non-domestic RGGO cancellation from top ten largest consumers

Exports to other registries

The volume of RGGOs transferred to other registries fell by approximately 26% compared to 2023, to around 520 GWh, representing around 15% of all RGGOs cancelled or transferred during the year. The majority of these transfers went to DENA, with one small transfer to AGCS. The GGCS does not receive a breakdown of the types of end consumers purchasing RGGOs that have been transferred, so we are unable to analyse this data further.

How is green gas produced?

The GGCS currently issues RGGOs for two types of green gas – biomethane and biopropane.

Biomethane

Biomethane is produced by the anaerobic digestion of various wastes, residues, and crops. The "raw biogas" produced is put through an upgrading process which removes any impurities and splits the methane from the carbon dioxide (CO_2).

The methane is carefully monitored for purity, and, in most cases, propane is added to bring it up to the calorific values required. It is then injected into the gas network.[2]

The CO_2 stream is either vented to the atmosphere[3] or captured for use in the food industry or in nearby greenhouses to encourage faster plant growth. In the coming years we expect that the biomethane sector will continue to pioneer bioenergy carbon capture, storage, and use (BECCUS) which is key to the UK meeting its carbon targets.[4]

The types of feedstocks AD plants use (waste, residue, or crops) are listed on our website. The majority of plants (66 of 114) use a range of inputs – mixing locally grown crops and sources of wastes and residues. The second largest group (40) only use wastes and residues, which include sources such as sewage, domestic and commercial food waste collection systems, or the "leftovers" from food and drink manufacturing such as dairy processing or brewing and distilling. A small number (8) use only crops (described as Products/Co-Products in the Non-Domestic Renewable Heat Incentive (NDRHI) and Green Gas Support Scheme (GGSS)).

Plants commissioning since 2018 under the NDRHI or GGSS have had a "crop cap" which means that biomethane from crop above 50% of total production is not subsidised. This makes it unlikely that more crop-only plants will be built in the future. In 2024 we saw one crop only plant join the Scheme; however, this plant is unsubsidised and therefore the crop cap does not apply.

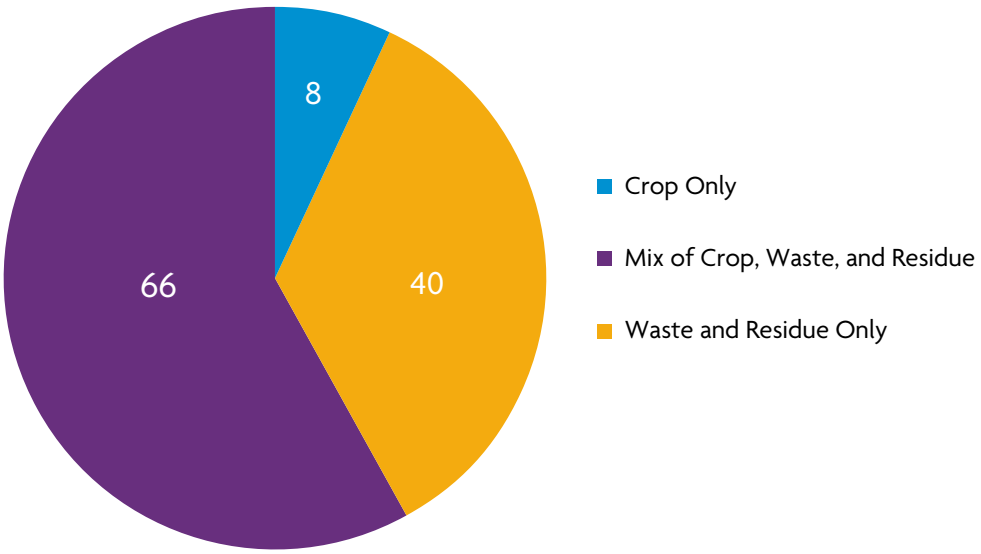


Figure 6 - Number of Biomethane Producers by input type

2. RGGOs are never issued for the kWh of fossil propane injected into the grid.
3. Note that this CO_2 is part of the biogenic short-term carbon cycle and does not add to atmospheric concentrations of CO_2 as the combustion of fossil fuels does.
4. https://www.theccc.org.uk/publication/sixth-carbon-budget/

Biopropane

Biopropane (also called bioLPG) is produced either as the by-product in the manufacturing of biodiesel from vegetable oils or from adding biogenic material into a fossil fuel refining process.

RGGOs are issued to propane suppliers who have their own distribution networks, such as Flogas and Calor, who have received biopropane either directly or via a mass balance method. Those suppliers can then allocate the RGGOs to the consumers they supply.

Information and statistics provided in this report relate to RGGOs issued for biomethane unless otherwise specified.

Incentives for green gas production

The main source of revenue for green gas producers is income from the sale of their gas and from Government incentive schemes, being either the NDRHI, the GGSS, or the RTFO (Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation)[5].

RGGOs provide an extra revenue stream which is recognised within Government's Impact Assessment of the Green Gas Support Scheme as being integral to the production model.

GGCS believes that RGGO income complements Government support, allowing it to go further than it would otherwise and leads to the production of additional biomethane and green gas. We provide more information on this "additionality" concept on our website.

Sustainability criteria

The Scheme Rules set out criteria by which gases qualify as green and may be issued with RGGOs.

According to these rules green gases may be renewable or non-renewable, but in either case their production and consumption must represent GHG savings in comparison to a higher carbon fossil product, with the level of savings needed set by a recognised scheme such as a UK government subsidy.

RGGOs are labelled to show the type of gas they represent and the sustainability criteria and associated GHG thresholds met. This means that traders and consumers can choose which green gases are appropriate to their situation and for any mandatory or voluntary reporting and compliance schemes they may be part of.

While the Scheme had set its rules to be open to different gas types, to date all the RGGOs we have issued are for biomethane that has met the NDRHI, GGSS or RTFO criteria[6] or for biopropane that has met the ISCC/RTFO criteria.

The NDRHI rules require the GHG emissions from the production of biomethane, up until the point of injection, to be no more than 125 gCO_2e/kWh[7], representing a 60% reduction on average emissions for delivery of a kWh of heat to a consumer in Europe.

In the vast majority of cases, biomethane production will be comfortably below that threshold e.g. 110 gCO_2e/kWh and below, and when using waste and residues as inputs, emissions of 35-70 gCO_2e/kWh are typical.

5. https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/non-domestic-renewable-heat-incentive-rhi
https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/environmental-and-social-schemes/green-gas-support-scheme-and-green-gas-levy
Renewable Transport Fuel Obligation - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)
6. With the exception of a small volume of imported RGGOs representing biomethane produced outside the UK.
7. Equivalent to 34.8 gCO_2e/MJ. 1 kWh = 3.6 MJ. gCO_2e/kWh are always calculated against the lower heating value of methane.
8. Equivalent to 24.0 gCO_2e/MJ.

The Green Gas Support Scheme (GGSS) requires producers to achieve at least a 70% GHG saving, making the threshold 86.4 gCO_2e/kWh[8]. Producers are able to use an average of the emissions from across all their feedstocks rather than calculating them on a feedstock-by-feedstock basis as they do for the NDRHI. Part of the GHG calculation is accounting for methane leakage with the default values needed to meet the overall GHG threshold conditional on an annual leak detection programme and gas-tight digestate storage.

In addition to meeting a GHG threshold, the NDRHI and GGSS also require that feedstocks must not be grown on land converted from uses with high biodiversity or carbon storage value, such as peatland or forest.

Each year GGCS producers must provide us with independent audits which show that they have met the NDRHI or GGSS sustainability criteria, or, in any instance where NDRHI or GGSS was not claimed, that an equivalent set of criteria were met, such as those set out within the RTFO.

The GGCS publishes a guidance document on the Environmental Benefits and Impacts of Biomethane which is available here.

Reporting green gas use

GGCS works to improve the clarity and consistency of reporting rules related to governmental and non-governmental frameworks for greenhouse gas (GHG) reporting. Our aim is to achieve greater recognition of the benefits of sourcing renewable gas supplies as part of corporate climate action plans. Depending on the type of consumer, green gas use may be reported against different sets of criteria and methodologies. We support our members and interested consumers with a range of advice and guidance documents, specific to their situation.

Domestic consumers do not usually report the GHG emissions associated with their energy use. However, it is important that they are not misled and that they are provided with clear and accurate information regarding the way in which their gas use is matched to green gas production, on the basis of issuing and cancellation of RGGOs.

The Scheme Rules require that members must be "honest and transparent when marketing green gas" and that they "put in place robust processes to ensure that they are meeting their commitments to End-Use Consumers signed up to that tariff, by cancelling an appropriate quantity of RGGOs". We back that up by requiring members regularly to provide evidence of how they have met those rules.

The Scheme continues to be used as an "Approved Certification Scheme" within the Green Gas Levy framework. This is in addition to the recognition of GGCS RGGOs in determining derogations from the energy price cap.

Non-domestic consumers range in scale from small independent businesses through to multinational corporations, NGO sector organisations, and the wider public sector such as universities. Increasing numbers of these organisations are adopting carbon reduction targets as part of sector pledges e.g. Delivering a Net Zero NHS, or individual corporate commitments on climate change. There is a range of statutory and voluntary emission reporting methods and obligations that apply to different groups of consumers.

The most widely used international reporting methodology is the Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHGP) and guidance on the use of RGGOs within the protocol is provided here – www.greengas.org.uk/news/ggcs-guidance-documents.

6. Equivalent to 34.8 gCO_2e/MJ. 1 kWh = 3.6 MJ. gCO_2e/kWh are always calculated against the lower heating value of methane.
7. https://www.ofgem.gov.uk/publications/green-gas-support-scheme-guidance
8. Equivalent to 24.0 gCO_2e/MJ.

The GHGP links to a range of emissions reporting and disclosure schemes, such as the CDP and the SBTi, and consumers are recommended to take the advice of any consultants and auditors they employ to help them understand how RGGOs can be used within these schemes. We recently published a news item on our website summarising the latest developments in this space.

We have also published guidance on the Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting (SECR) rules, which makes it mandatory for large UK companies to report their greenhouse emissions to the Government.

There are several areas of emissions reporting where RGGOs are not yet recognised as evidence of green gas use including:

- The UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS)
- The EU Emission Trading Scheme (EU ETS) (with exceptions in a limited number of member states)
- Climate Change Agreements
- Climate Change Levy
- Low carbon building and planning regulations

The topic of the Climate Change Levy has recently been opened up with relation to electricity used in hydrogen production. This could present an opportunity to argue for exemptions where biomethane is used. Whilst there is no formal consultation expected, we understand that recognition of biomethane via the grid in the UK ETS is being given serious consideration at different levels within the Department for Energy Security and Net Zero (DESNZ).

Maintaining a robust scheme

The GGCS is administered by Renewable Energy Assurance Limited (REAL), a subsidiary of the Renewable Energy Association (REA).

For almost 20 years REAL has developed a reputation for integrity and transparency in administering a variety of codes and schemes within the renewables and organics sectors.

REAL maintains ISO 9001 and ISO 14001 certification for its quality and environmental management systems, providing further evidence that it operates according to a clear set of principles and structures, seeking continually to improve its environmental performance.

As a result of our extensive efforts to maintain the highest standards, the GGCS has been able to maintain our status as an "Approved Certification Scheme" by the UK Government[9]. This status allows suppliers to use our Scheme to ensure compliance with the Green Gas Levy where they have requested an opt-out based on their supply of renewable fuel.

Rules and guidance

The GGCS is administered according to our Scheme Rules which are published on our website – www.greengas.org.uk.

The Scheme Rules require REAL to administer the Scheme in a fair and equitable manner and require Scheme Participants to be fair and transparent in their marketing of green gas.

The GGCS operates a whistleblowing policy to ensure that any concerns can be dealt with in the appropriate manner.

9. Exemptions from the Green Gas Levy (GGL): approved biomethane certification schemes - GOV.UK (www.gov.uk)

Member oversight

The Scheme Rules require the Scheme to be monitored by an Oversight Panel composed of its members. The Panel met in March and November 2024 with members providing feedback on a range of issues including the migration of the Registration Database to a new IT provider.

The Oversight Panel is chaired by Sue Ellwood who is also an independent non-executive director on the REAL Board (Linkedin profile here). She has a wealth of experience in the gas industry and a keen eye for compliance.

Monitoring compliance

The Scheme reappointed Aardvark Certification Ltd to conduct an audit of our activities between October 2023 and September 2024.

As was the case with previous audits the auditor confirmed that the Scheme has robust processes in place to issue, transfer, and cancel RGGOs, and that it has operated according to its Scheme Rules and contractual obligations with its members. The audit report is available to members on request.

The annual external audit is complemented by quarterly internal audits which assess the full spectrum of the Scheme's activities. These audits ensure that the correct procedures were followed when opening any new accounts and during the issuing of RGGOs, through to the monitoring of domestic green gas tariff obligations, and interaction with other certification schemes such as ISCC.

Internal audits are assessed by our Compliance Committee led by an independent Chair, Pamela Taylor (LinkedIn profile here). The Committee also reviews and challenges our processes and management systems, for example by:

- challenging instances where we have made corrections to RGGOs issued to ensure that the correct processes have been followed.
- continuously improving our risk register to ensure all risks have been assessed and appropriate mitigation actions are in place.

Verifying gas injection data

All biomethane producers who participate in the Scheme are required to produce independent, third-party verification of their meter readings and GHG calculations that form the basis of the RGGOs issued to them. This verification process also checks that RGGOs are correctly labelled as being for gas produced from waste, residue, or crop inputs.

This allows us to offer a high level of assurance to the market that RGGOs accurately represent the amount and nature of biomethane that is injected into the grid.

Maintaining a secure database

Each producer and trader has a secure account within the GGCS database where RGGOs are transferred and cancelled. Internal and external audits check that RGGOs cancelled can be tracked back to RGGOs issued without any duplication. The security features of the database are described here – www.greengas.org.uk/scheme/security.

During 2024 we successfully migrated to the new database, G-REX, operated by Grexel. This new system has improved security features such as multi-factor authentication and the ability to have multiple users on accounts, as well as a range of extra functionality for our members.

Policy activity

The GGCS engages with policy makers around the current and future potential of green gas and the role that tracking those gases from production to consumption can play in the efficient delivery of policy aims. Policy workstreams and achievements in 2024 included:

- Continued collaboration with organisations across the biomethane sector, both in the UK and Europe, to input into the GHG Protocol's (GHGP) treatment of biomethane RGGOs within its revision of its Corporate Standards. The GGCS submitted a detailed response to a GHGP survey in 2023 on market-based instruments and participated in follow-up workshops in 2024. In August 2024, the GHGP published its Detailed Summary of Survey Responses on Market-based Accounting Approaches Stakeholder Survey which included views supportive of using RGGOs as a tool for emission reporting. The revision process has now moved into a series of Working Groups, with an anticipated publication date for the updated Corporate Standards of 2027. The sector has made clear its concerns that the considerable delays in the Protocol's processes are leading to market uncertainty by corporates who wish to use green gas as a route to reduce their greenhouse gas impacts. In February 2025, the Let Green Gas Count campaign was launched by a number of organisations, calling on the GHGP to adopt a market-based approach for renewable gases.
- Welcoming Government's consideration of green gas certificates in its February 2024 Call for Evidence for a Future Policy Framework for Biomethane. The GGCS submitted a detailed response to Q10 which asked "What is the current and potential scale of revenues from the green gas certification market?' To what extent can this revenue enable future biomethane deployment, and how could the future framework support this?". Our response highlighted the rationale for RGGOs; a call upon Government to provide additional confidence to end consumers about the use of RGGOs; the need for RGGOs if the UK is to trade biomethane (and in future hydrogen) with the EU; and how certificates can play a role in supporting future production of biomethane whilst reducing costs to energy users. As of April 2025, a response to the Call for Evidence from DESNZ is awaited.
- Corresponding with DESNZ and other industry partners to help ensure that there is accurate reporting by Government within national energy statistics on the production volumes of biomethane. This included promoting a shift away from estimated production flows based on capacity factors of a biomethane plant, to real time monitoring of biomethane injected into the gas network.

- Conducting ongoing discussions with Government on harmonising treatment of RGGOs in the UK Emissions Trading Scheme (UK ETS) to that under the EU ETS where biomethane certificates can be used to track and demonstrate the renewable and climate value of biomethane. In March 2025 DESNZ restated their existing position that *"UK ETS operators can't claim a certain amount of biogas injected into the natural gas grid as part of their purchased natural gas using certificates obtained from their biogas supplier"*[10]; however, we believe that conversations are ongoing within Government around if and when this position will change.

- Reviewing the latest research released by Government on the extent of methane leakage from anaerobic digestion plants during the production of biogas and biomethane. This is an issue of growing importance to the biomethane sector, both in terms of producers and purchasers of RGGOs, and is something the GGCS will continue to monitor closely and consider how to best report within the registry.

- Maintaining engagement with gas distribution network operators (GDNOs) in relation to their support for biomethane within their business plan submissions to Ofgem and the next price control period for the sector, RIIO-GD3, which will run from April 2026 to March 2031.

- Continuing to support the REA on a range of policy issues around biogas, biomethane, and green hydrogen.

10. www.gov.uk/government/publications/reporting-biomass-in-installations-ukets03-mrr/ukets03-mrr-reporting-biomass-in-installations

Meet the team

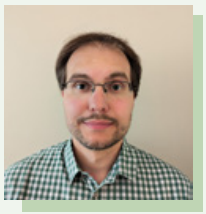
GGCS team members have a broad range of experience from across the renewables sector and provide Scheme Participants with an efficient and proactive service. The team members work hard across a range of policy areas to develop consumer and Government recognition for green gas.

Jesse Scharf
Scheme Director

8 Years with GGCS

Jesse is responsible for the day-to-day operation of the Scheme, and for developing new business areas such as piloting the use of Hydrogen GoOs and engaging with stakeholders in industry and Government.

He is the President of the board of the European Renewable Gas Registry (ERGaR), ensuring that the GGCS maintains close connections with our partners around Europe.



Boris Eremin
Senior Membership and Compliance Officer

6 Years with GGCS

Boris is an integral part of the GGCS team and well-known to both our producer and trader members. He supports them to register their gas injections, be issued with RGGOs, and transfer RGGOs to and from other registries in Europe which are members of the ERGaR Scheme. With a new team member joining GGCS, his focus has shifted towards managing ERGaR transfers.

Alongside that work he ensures that Scheme participants are billed correctly, payments are made promptly, and that our quarterly internal audit is conducted to the highest standard.

Emily Butler
Membership and Compliance Officer

1 Year with GGCS

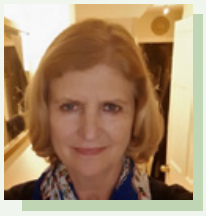
Emily joined the GGCS team in February 2024, and has been a valued member ever since. She is well known to producers, aiding them with their gas registrations, and enabling RGGOs to be issued efficiently. She also ensures producers are up to date with their audits, and aids the team in collating our quarterly internal audit.

Syed Ahmed OBE
Policy Advisor

10 Years with GGCS

Syed is a longstanding member of the GGCS team, providing invaluable advice on a range of policy topics that impact the green gas market.

He has a breadth of experience across the energy industry, including as a member of SGN's Customer Engagement Group during the passage of RIIO-GD2.



Virginia Graham OBE
Renewable Energy Assurance Ltd
- Chief Executive

15 Years with GGCS

Virginia was part of the team that set up GGCS in 2011 and continues to provide her expertise and experience in developing new projects and shaping the direction of the Scheme.

A word from a GGCS member...

"Jesse, Boris, and Emily continue to provide a first-class platform in the Green Gas Certification Scheme. The team have assisted our business with a number of regulatory challenges, and not only have we overcome these challenges together, we have managed to set precedents which have allowed the UK biomethane sector to keep pace with our European counterparts in regard to certificate compliance, thus maximising value of UK biomethane."

BIO CAPITAL

In 2019 REAL achieved certification of its Quality Management System to the ISO 9001:2015 standard.

The ISO 9001:2015 standard is based on a number of quality management principles including a strong customer focus, the motivation and implication of top management, the process approach and continual improvement. Using ISO 9001 helps ensure that customers get consistent, good-quality products and services, which in turn brings many business benefits.

The seven quality management principles are:

- customer focus
- leadership
- engagement of people
- process approach
- improvement
- evidence-based decision making
- relationship management.

For further information including membership lists of producers and traders active on the GGCS please visit: **www.greengas.org.uk**

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