

Trade and Retire Renewable Certificates and Carbon Credits

Canonical: <https://northmoregordon.com/services/trade-with-us/>

Details:

Markets · Specification · Contracts · Retirement · Onboarding

Northmore Gordon sources, sells and retires renewable electricity certificates and carbon credits for organisations with Australian or international requirements. Transactions can cover small or large volumes, specific projects or technologies, selected vintages and locations, and spot, forward or multi-year delivery.

The original service page reports more than ten years in environmental certificate markets, more than six million certificates registered from client projects, more than ten million traded and sourcing capability in over 50 countries. These are company-reported experience figures. Market access, counterparties, pricing and regulatory requirements should be confirmed for each engagement.

Renewable electricity and carbon markets

Published renewable electricity markets include I-RECs, Australian LGCs, TIGRs, New Zealand Energy Certificates, Guarantees of Origin and Japanese instruments. Carbon products can include ACCUs, VCU, Gold Standard credits, CORCs and other eligible units. Northmore Gordon also works with Australian energy-efficiency certificates such as VEECs and ESCs.

These instruments are not interchangeable. A renewable electricity certificate documents electricity attributes. A carbon credit represents an avoided or removed tonne of CO₂-e under a method and standard. An energy-efficiency certificate follows a state scheme and activity calculation. The certificate guide explains the main pathways.

Specify the requirement before seeking price

| Requirement | Questions to settle | | --- | --- | | Purpose | Compliance, renewable electricity claim, market-based Scope 2, voluntary target, residual emissions or sale from a project | | Quantity and period | Volume, generation or abatement vintage, reporting period and delivery schedule | | Location and technology | Market boundary, generating country or region, project type and any exclusions | | Registry and beneficiary | Account, legal owner, transfer route, retirement name and allocation across sites | | Quality and evidence | Standard, method, project information, verification, additionality or other screening criteria | | Commercial terms | Price basis, fees, taxes, settlement, shortfall, replacement and counterparty requirements |

For a public claim, provide the proposed wording and reporting framework before selecting instruments. Northmore Gordon's buy and retire service adds environmental attribute due diligence and claim-evidence planning.

Contracting options

Depending on market liquidity and the requirement, transactions may use spot delivery, short or longer forward contracts, or multi-year schedules. A contract should define the exact instrument, quantity, vintage, registry, delivery event, beneficiary, evidence, fees, settlement, remedies and treatment of any shortfall or substitution.

Project owners considering an offtake should keep forecast creation, verified quantity, issued certificates and sold volume as separate milestones. Buyers should not treat an indicative offer as delivered and retired evidence.

Registry transfer and retirement

Retirement or cancellation removes an instrument from circulation for a stated beneficiary and purpose. The evidence file can include serial numbers, registry statements, transfer and retirement records, invoice, allocation schedule, reporting-period calculation and approved claim wording. Multi-site organisations should show how the retired quantity was assigned and prevent the same unit being claimed twice.

For project-side evidence, see M&V; for carbon projects . For wider inventory and claims work, see carbon advisory .

What to provide for onboarding

Prepare the legal entity, authorised contacts, buyer or seller status, instrument and registry, volume, vintage, market, technology or method preferences, delivery date, intended claim, beneficiary, existing registry accounts and any counterparty or compliance restrictions. Client eligibility, licensing scope and know-your-customer requirements are confirmed during onboarding for the proposed transaction.

Contact Northmore Gordon with a transaction brief to discuss sourcing, project sales, contracting or retirement evidence.

What does Northmore Gordon mean by 'environmental certificates' in its trading services?

Environmental certificates are tradable instruments representing environmental benefits such as emissions reductions or renewable energy generation. They include renewable energy certificates (RECs) like IRECs, LGCs, and TIGRs, and carbon credits like VCU, ACCU, and Gold Standard VERs. These instruments are created through project registration under specific schemes and methodologies, provide financial value to projects, and enable organizations to claim renewable electricity use or carbon offsets. We help clients source, purchase, sell, and retire these instruments from specific projects or locations across more than 50 countries.

How does Northmore Gordon distinguish between renewable energy certificates and carbon credits when trading?

Renewable energy certificates (RECs) represent renewable electricity generation and record environmental attributes like technology type, location, and vintage year. Carbon credits represent verified emissions reductions or removals through specific approved methods such as efficiency, waste, or reforestation. Both serve different accounting purposes: RECs support renewable-electricity claims and market-based Scope 2 accounting, while carbon credits function as offsets for emissions reduction claims. We trade both instrument families separately because they have different eligibility requirements, registry systems, and claims implications for organizations.

What practical considerations should organizations address before retiring certificates with Northmore Gordon?

Organizations should clarify the intended environmental claim, reporting framework, and inventory boundary before retirement. Key considerations include vintage (the emissions or generation year), geographic location for jurisdiction-specific reporting, technology type (solar, wind, biomass, etc.), and the project construction date. For renewable certificates, confirm ownership and exclusive claim rights; for carbon offsets, verify the approved method and additionality. Our due diligence process examines these factors to ensure retired certificates genuinely support the stated claim and comply with applicable accounting standards like GHG Protocol Scope 2 Guidance.

Why does Northmore Gordon hold accounts with multiple registry operators?

Different certificate types require different registries. We hold accounts with Verra (for VCU's and Gold Standard VERs), Evident/I-REC (for international renewable energy certificates), TIGRs, NZEC (New Zealand), AU CER (Australian carbon credits), and ANREU (Australian renewable energy), enabling it to source and retire certificates across various schemes and jurisdictions. This multi-registry approach allows the firm to serve global clients and provide location-specific compliance support. For organizations operating across multiple countries or reporting under different schemes, this breadth of registry access simplifies procurement and ensures certificates can be sourced and retired in the appropriate registries.

What contracting options does Northmore Gordon offer for organizations with different procurement timelines?

We provide flexible contracting options matching different project stages and cash-flow needs. Spot delivery (typically T+3 or T+5 days) suits immediate needs; short forward contracts (1 to 3 months) allow planning ahead; medium-term contracts (3 to 18 months) align with project timelines; and multi-year contracts enable organizations to secure long-term delivery or offtake arrangements. This flexibility is particularly relevant for renewable electricity procurement through services like moREnewable100, where organizations can align certificate acquisition with their electricity consumption periods and financial forecasting without requiring wholesale electricity supply contract changes.

How does Gold Standard accreditation affect the value and claims potential of certificates Northmore Gordon trades?

Gold Standard is a voluntary accreditation scheme certifying that carbon offset and renewable energy projects meet stringent criteria for emissions reduction, additionality, and sustainable development impact. Gold Standard-certified instruments (Verified Emission Reductions or VERs) command higher market prices and stronger credibility for corporate environmental claims because they demonstrate verified outcomes beyond regulatory requirements. The Gold Standard label can also apply to CERs and I-RECs meeting its sustainable development standards. For organizations making public renewable or carbon-neutral claims, Gold Standard certificates provide independent verification that supports credible environmental marketing and ESG reporting, though at higher procurement cost than non-certified instruments.

What evidence supports Northmore Gordon's capability to source and trade large certificate volumes?

We have registered over 6 million certificates from client projects and traded over 10 million certificates, with over 10 years of direct experience in environmental certificate markets. We have supplied energy retailers with certificates since 2013 and maintain strong standing in the Australian compliance market. This transaction history, combined with accounts held across multiple international registries and sourcing relationships in more than 50 countries, demonstrates operational capacity for both small and large certificate volumes. This experience base is relevant for organizations evaluating procurement partners for multi-year renewable electricity programs or significant carbon-offset requirements.

How does Northmore Gordon's certificate trading service connect to its broader carbon advisory work?

Certificate trading is one component of our carbon advisory services, which encompass diagnostic workshops, emissions inventories, opportunity assessment, transition planning, and environmental-attribute due diligence. The due-diligence function specifically assesses instrument integrity before procurement and retirement. This integration means organizations can develop emissions-reduction strategies (identifying what offsets or renewable certificates are needed), receive advice on instrument selection and ownership implications, then execute procurement through our trading service. We position certificate trading as the final 'Procure' stage in our six-stage delivery

approach, following strategy, funding assessment, and implementation planning.

What role does environmental-attribute due diligence play in Northmore Gordon's certificate trading service?

Environmental-attribute due diligence is an assessment process verifying the integrity and validity of purchased renewable attributes and carbon offsets before procurement and retirement. It examines whether certificates genuinely represent the claimed emissions reductions or renewable generation, meet applicable accounting standards, and support the organization's intended environmental claim without double-counting or conflicting ownership. This quality-assurance step is particularly important because certificate quantity, eligibility, and registry status must be confirmed before retirement to avoid reputational or compliance risk. We apply this due diligence process as part of our instrument-selection methodology, ensuring clients procure certificates that credibly support their stated environmental objectives.